

Demographic comparison of Brighton & Hove GP Clusters, September 2017

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1. Introduction

GP Cluster areas are made up of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA)¹ where the proportion of patients from a GP Cluster living in an LSOA is equal to or greater than 10% of the total number of GP patients living in that LSOA.² Individual GP practice patient counts are aggregated by GP Clusters and compared to the total number of GP register patients in each LSOA. From these counts the proportion of patients in each LSOA from each GP Cluster is determined. If the proportion of patients from a GP Cluster in a LSOA is equal or greater than 10% then that LSOA is included in that GP Cluster's area. It should be noted that an LSOA can be in more than one GP Cluster area (Figure 1).

When determining the value of an indicator in a GP Cluster profile the proportion of patients from that GP Cluster living in an LSOA is used to weight the data when determining the value of the indicator in the overall GP Cluster profile³.

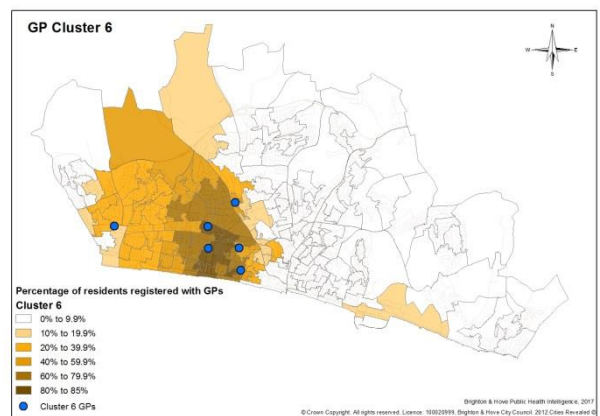
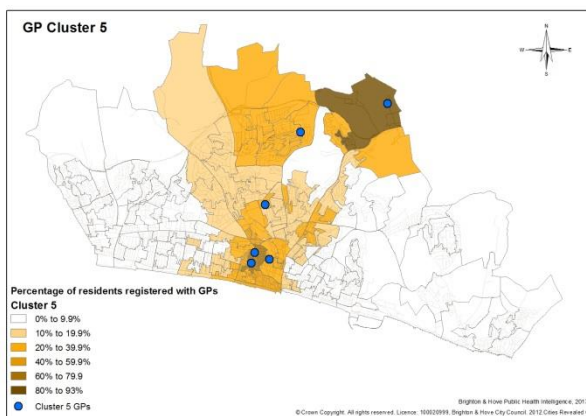
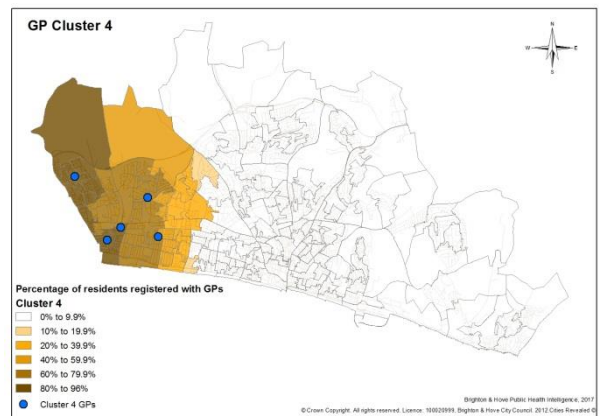
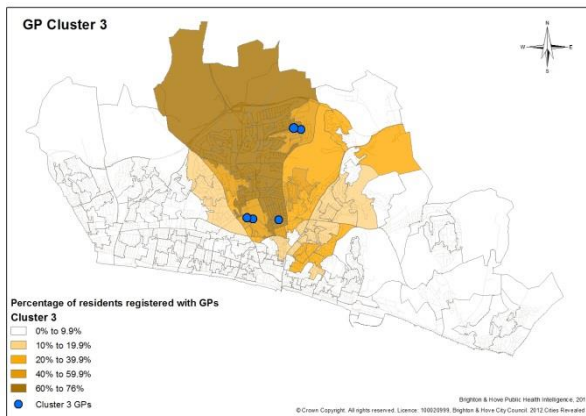
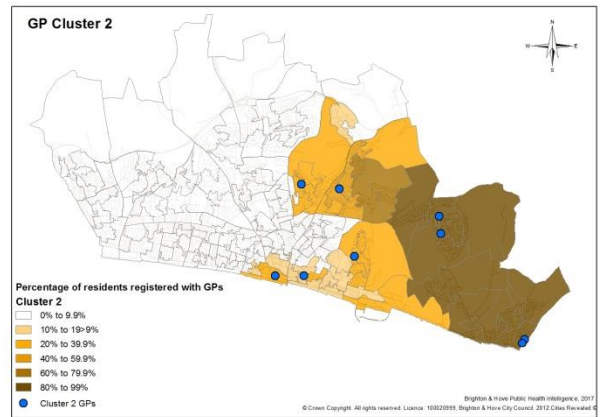
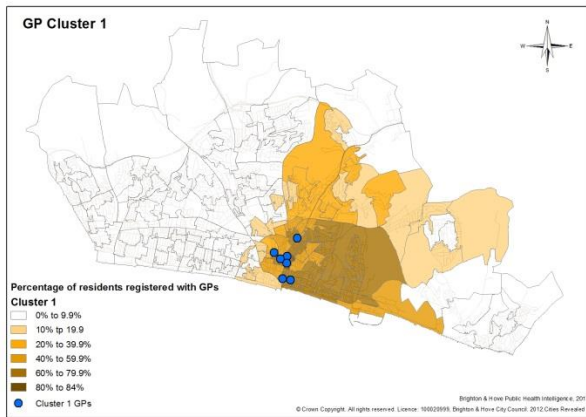
The population data used in this report are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Estimates publication. These estimates were derived from the Census 2011 population figures and were adjusted for subsequent years to account for births/deaths and internal and international migration. This is the standard population figure used in central government published statistics. The population figures will not match up with the local GP Cluster population figures derived from the GP registrations.

¹ An LSOA is a small geographical area of the UK used to publish government statistics. There are 165 LSOAs in Brighton & Hove. LSOAs have between 1,000 and 3,000 people living in them with an average population of 1,500 people.

² GP patient counts by LSOAs are available from NHS digital.

³ Individual GP Cluster profiles can be found at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports>

Figure 1: Brighton & Hove GP Clusters



2. Summary

Figure 2: Summary of key data

	GP Cluster						Brighton & Hove
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Resident population	52,000	35,300	43,400	39,300	38,900	56,500	
Aged 0 to 15	14%	16%	18%	20%	12%	15%	16%
Aged 16 to 64	75%	66%	68%	63%	78%	71%	71%
Aged 65 and older	10%	18%	13%	17%	9%	14%	13%
Moved address in last 12 months	26%	16%	18%	10%	30%	20%	20%
Black & Minority Ethnicity (BME)	22%	16%	16%	15%	23%	23%	20%
Born outside of the UK	18%	12%	12%	11%	19%	20%	16%
Households without English language	5%	3%	3%	3%	7%	7%	5%
Lone parents as a % of all families	37%	32%	25%	27%	29%	27%	29%
One person households	29%	17%	19%	16%	30%	30%	25%
Pensioner households	14%	23%	17%	21%	13%	16%	17%
One pensioner h'holds as a % of all pensioner h'holds	78%	64%	65%	65%	72%	74%	70%
No Religion	48%	36%	45%	34%	49%	42%	42%
Male life expectancy (age)	77	79	81	79	79	79	79
Female life expectancy (age)	82	84	85	83	84	83	83
Male healthy life expectancy (age)	59	62	65	63	62	63	63
Female healthy life expectancy (age)	62	64	67	65	65	66	65
Standardised mortality ratio - all causes	112	99	84	99	93	101	98
Limiting long term illness or disability	17%	19%	15%	18%	13%	16%	16%
Standardised emergency hospital admissions-all causes	103	95	78	96	81	87	90
Weekly household income after housing cost	£493	£523	£598	£560	£553	£587	£554
Households living in fuel poverty	15%	10%	12%	9%	15%	13%	12%
Incapacity benefits claimants	8.5%	7.7%	4.7%	6.9%	4.6%	5.6%	6.4%
Disability Living Allowance claimants	4.8%	4.7%	2.8%	4.5%	2.6%	3.1%	3.7%
Attendance Allowance claimants	15%	14%	13%	14%	13%	15%	14%
Mental health related benefit claimants	4.9%	3.8%	2.6%	3.5%	2.7%	3.3%	3.5%
People in 20% most deprived (IMD)	41%	34%	8%	17%	13%	9%	20%
People in 20% most deprived (health & disability)	41%	32%	7%	17%	14%	12%	21%
Households suffering multiple deprivation	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Owner occupied	40%	59%	66%	67%	49%	52%	54%
Social rented	25%	22%	11%	16%	10%	8%	15%
Rent privately	31%	16%	21%	15%	38%	38%	28%
Households without central heating	4.9%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	5.9%	6.0%	4.4%
Overcrowded households	22%	12%	12%	9%	23%	20%	17%
No qualifications	17%	22%	14%	22%	11%	13%	16%
Qualified to degree level or equivalent	36%	26%	40%	28%	40%	45%	37%

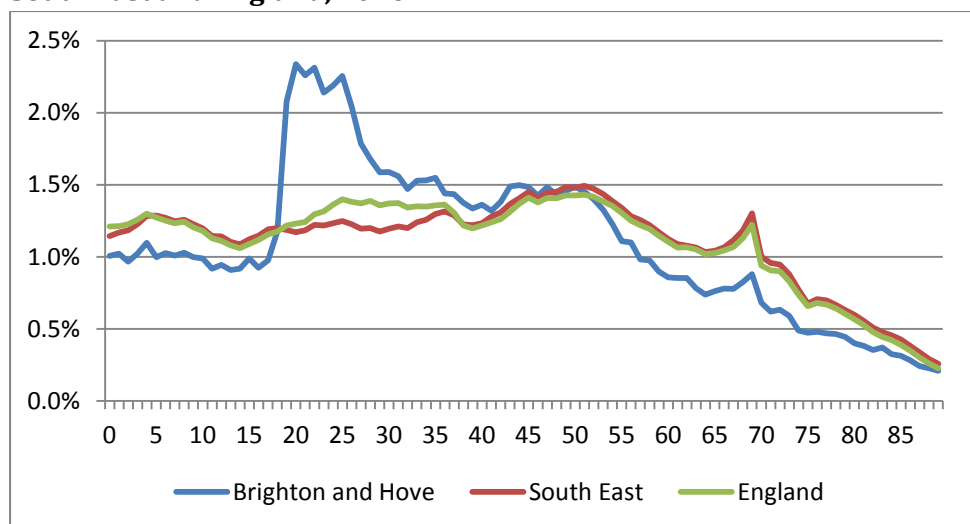
Key

	Highest
	High
	Low
	Lowest

3. Local context

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) latest mid-year population estimate (2016) show there are 289,200 residents in Brighton & Hove. This is an increase of 4,000 people (1.4%) compared to 2015 and 33,700 people (13.2%) compared to 2006. Between 2006 and 2016 the city has seen a bigger increase in its population than the South East (9.8%) and England (8.9%).

Figure 3: Single year of age as a proportion of the total population, Brighton & Hove, South East and England, 2016



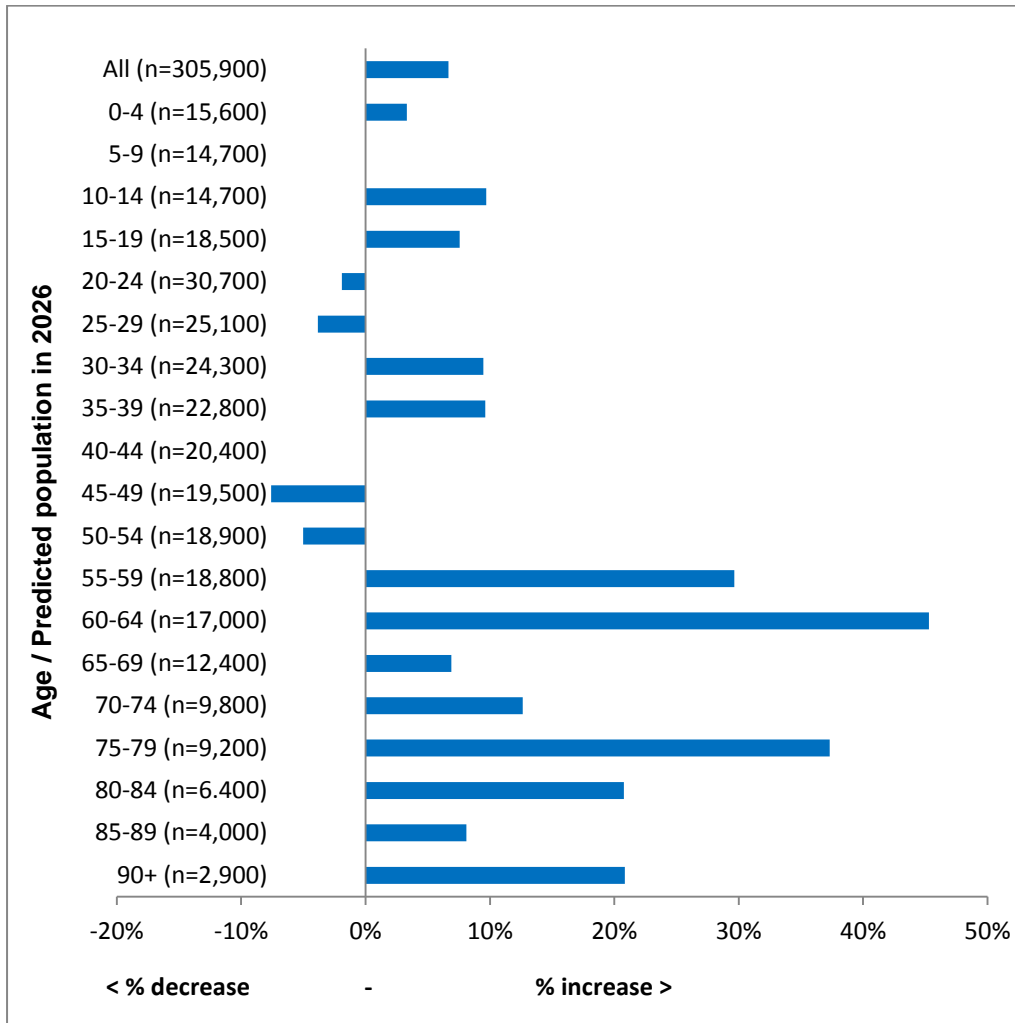
Source: 2016 ONS mid-year population estimates

In Brighton & Hove (2016), 16% of the population are aged 0-15 years, 71% aged 16-64 years and 13% aged 65 years or over. This compares to the South East (19%, 62% and 19%) and England (19%, 63%, and 18%). So whilst there are a lower proportion of children in the city, there are also a lower proportion of older people, giving the city a different age-structure than the South East and England (Figure 3).

According to the latest available ONS population projections, the resident population of the city is predicted to increase to 305,900 by 2026, a 6.7% increase compared to 2016 (an increase of 19,100 people). This is lower than the predicted increases for the South East (7.9%) and England (7.1%).

The city's population is predicted to get older (Figure 4) and the greatest projected increase (37%, 9,300 extra people) will be seen in the 55-64 year age group. The proportion of people aged over 70 is also predicted to increase by 21% (5,500 people) including those aged 90 or older (500 people, 21%). People aged 45 to 54 are predicted to fall by 6% (2,600 people) and people aged 20 to 29 are predicted to fall by 3% (1,600 people).

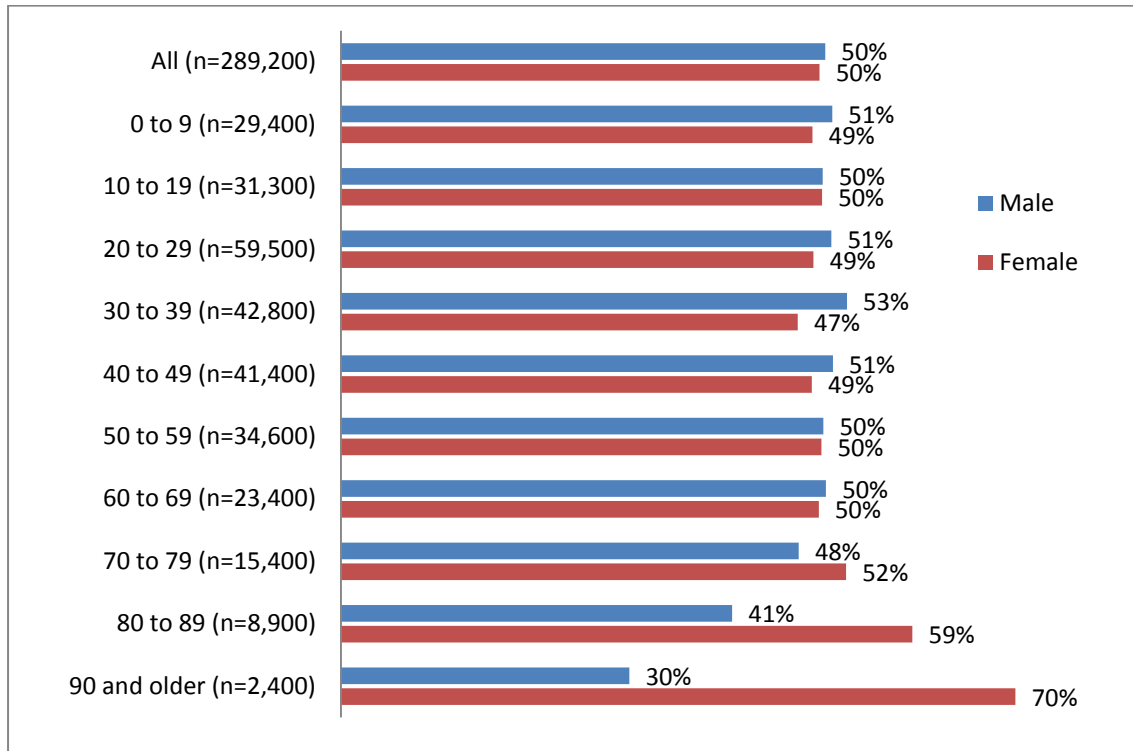
Figure 4. Projected population change for Brighton and Hove, 2016 to 2026



Source: ONS 2014-based Subnational Population Projections for England (rounded to the nearest hundred)

Brighton & Hove has an even population split by gender with 50% (145,500 people) of the population being male and 50% (143,800 people) female (Figure 5). There is a younger age structure for men in the city, which is also seen nationally, mainly due to lower life expectancy for men. The proportion of male to female residents remains at around plus or minus 5% until around the age of 80 and thereafter the gap widens until for residents aged 90 and older there are 1,700 females (70%), more than two times the number of males (700 people, 30%).

Figure 5: Gender as a proportion of total population, Brighton & Hove 2016.



Source: 2016 ONS mid-year population estimates (rounded to the nearest hundred)

4. Population

4.1 Resident population and gender

There are no 2016 ONS population estimates currently available (October 2017) at geographies below the local authority level, so the figures used here are from the 2015 ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates.

At 56,500 people (20%) GP Cluster 6 has the largest population and GP Cluster 2 with 35,320 people (12%) the smallest (Figure 6). All GP Clusters have a relatively even gender split with GP Cluster 4 having the widest difference (48% male, 52% female).

Looking at GP Clusters by broad age groups there are big differences in the proportion of people in different age groups (Figure 7). GP Cluster 5 has the highest proportion of working age people (78%) and also the smallest proportion of children (12%) and older people (9%). GP Cluster 4 has the smallest proportion of working age residents at just 63% and the highest proportion of children (20%). Cluster 2 has the highest proportion of older people (18%), twice the proportion of GP Cluster 5 (9%).

Figure 6: Population and gender

	Persons		Males	Female
	Number	Brighton & Hove %	Cluster %	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	51,955	18%	51%	49%
GP Cluster 2	35,320	12%	49%	51%
GP Cluster 3	43,395	15%	50%	50%
GP Cluster 4	39,255	15%	48%	52%
GP Cluster 5	38,915	14%	51%	49%
GP Cluster 6	56,500	20%	51%	49%
Brighton & Hove	285,300		50%	50%

Source: 2015 ONS mid-year population estimates

Figure 7: Population of by broad age groups

	Aged 0 to 15		Aged 16 to 64		Aged 65 and older	
	Number	Cluster %	Number	Cluster %	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	7,450	14%	39,130	75%	5,375	10%
GP Cluster 2	5,800	16%	23,160	66%	6,405	18%
GP Cluster 3	7,930	18%	29,695	68%	5,765	13%
GP Cluster 4	7,930	20%	24,795	63%	6,530	17%
GP Cluster 5	4,840	12%	30,465	78%	3,605	9%
GP Cluster 6	8,535	15%	40,355	71%	7,610	14%
Brighton & Hove	45,700	16%	201,500	71%	38,100	13%

Source: 2015 ONS mid-year population estimates

4.2 Transient population

The city's population is highly transient with one in five resident (20%, 54,885 people) having moved address within the last 12 months (Figure 8). However, this rises to 30% (10,710 people) in Cluster 5 and 26% (12,920 people) in Cluster 1. Only 10% of people in Cluster 4 had moved addresses in the last 12 months.

Figure 8: People who have moved addresses in the last 12 months

	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	12,920	26%
GP Cluster 2	5,520	16%
GP Cluster 3	7,410	18%
GP Cluster 4	3,885	10%
GP Cluster 5	10,710	30%
GP Cluster 6	10,780	20%
Brighton & Hove	54,885	20%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population Census

4.3 ONS Area Classification

The ONS looks at the characteristics of neighbourhoods and classify areas based on a set of socio-demographic characteristics to provide a profile of areas to identify similarities between neighbourhoods (Figure 10). Over a quarter (42%) of Brighton & Hove is classified as cosmopolitan (Figure 7), eight times higher than found in both the South East (5%) and England (5%). However, for three GP Clusters this figure is above 60%; GP Cluster 1 (61%), GP Cluster 5 (67%) and GP Cluster 6 (60%).

More than one in twenty residents (17,019 people, 6%) in Brighton & Hove live in neighbourhoods classified as hard-pressed living. However, there are big differences by GP Clusters. In GP Cluster 2 (15%, 5,150 people) and Cluster 4 (13%, 5,108) more than twice the city average live in neighbourhoods classified as hard-pressed living, while in GP Clusters 3, 5 and 6 less than half the city average live in neighbourhoods classified as hard-pressed living (Figure 9).

While only 3% of residents (9,031 people) live in neighbourhoods classified as ethnicity central nearly a half of these residents (47%) live in GP Cluster 1. At 9%, this is proportionally three times higher than found in any of the other 5 GP Clusters (Figure 9).

Nearly a half of residents in GP Cluster 4 (47%, 18,264 people) and two out of five in GP Cluster 3 (40%, 16,439 people), live in neighbourhoods classified as urbanites. This compares to only a quarter of Brighton & Hove (24%) and only 7% (3,619 people) in GP Cluster 1 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: ONS Area Classification – Number of people living in different types of neighbourhoods

	Rural residents		Cosmopolitans		Ethnicity central		Multicultural metropolitans		Urbanites		Suburbanites		Constrained city dwellers		Hard pressed living	
	n	Cluster %	n	Cluster %	n	Cluster %	n	Cluster %	n	Cluster %	n	Cluster %	n	Cluster %	n	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	46	0.1%	30,377	61%	4,244	9%	3,158	6%	3,619	7%	283	1%	5,329	11%	2,624	5%
GP Cluster 2	576	2%	5,398	16%	1,034	3%	3,532	10%	4,485	13%	10,021	29%	4,081	12%	5,150	15%
GP Cluster 3	0	0%	12,028	29%	1,064	3%	1,925	5%	16,439	40%	7,349	18%	1,519	4%	1,179	3%
GP Cluster 4	249	1%	1,735	5%	460	1%	3,215	8%	18,264	47%	5,850	15%	3,715	10%	5,108	13%
GP Cluster 5	0	0%	23,960	67%	575	2%	1,331	4%	5,661	16%	2,396	7%	818	2%	1,156	3%
GP Cluster 6	0	0%	32,761	60%	831	2%	1,113	2%	13,351	25%	4,092	8%	1,368	3%	909	2%
Brighton & Hove	892	0.3%	114,410	42%	9,031	3%	15,197	6%	66,787	24%	32,023	12%	17,842	7%	17,019	6%
South East		9%		5%		1%		11%		32%		23%		6%		13%
England		11%		5%		7%		15%		19%		21%		6%		17%

Source: ONS Statistical Output Area Classification 2011

Figure 10: ONS Area Classification descriptions

Rural residents	Rural areas, sparsely populated, above average employment in agriculture, higher number owning multiple cars, an older married population, a high provision of unpaid care and an above average number of people living in communal establishments.
Cosmopolitans	Residing in densely populated urban areas, high ethnic integration, high numbers of single young adults without children including students, high public transport use, above average qualification levels
Ethnicity central	Concentrated in Inner London and other large cities, high ethnic diversity, high proportion of rented accommodation, high proportion of people living in flats, low car ownership.
Multicultural metropolitans	Concentrated in larger urban conurbations in the transitional areas between urban centres and suburbia, high proportion of BME groups, high proportion of families.
Urbanites	Predominantly in urban areas with high concentrations in southern England. More likely to live in either flats or terraces that are privately rented.
Suburbanites	Located on the outskirts, in areas with high owner occupation, high numbers of detached houses, low unemployment, high qualifications and high car ownership.
Constrained city dwellers	Higher proportion of older people, households are more likely to live in flats and to rent their accommodation, and there is a higher prevalence of overcrowding, higher proportion of people in poor health, lower qualification levels and high unemployment
Hard-pressed living	Mostly on the fringe of the UK's urban areas, high levels of people in terraced accommodation, high unemployment, low ethnic diversity, high levels of people employed in manufacturing

4.4 Ethnicity

According to the 2011 census one out of five Brighton & Hove residents (53,350, 20%) are from a BME background, higher than is found in the South East (15%) but similar to England (20%).

Ethnicity data for GP Clusters is only available by high level ethnic group (Figure 11). More than a third (39%, 20,549 people) of the city's total BME population live in the six central wards of Central Hove, Brunswick & Adelaide, Goldsmid, Regency, Queens Park and St. Peter's & North Laine. On the other hand North Portslade, Patcham & Woodingdean wards have BME populations of ten per cent or less. This is reflected in the GP Cluster profiles where GP Clusters that include these central areas have higher proportion of BME residents; Cluster 1 (22%), Cluster 5 (23%) and Cluster 6 (23%) compared with Cluster 2 (16%), Cluster 3 (16%) and Cluster 4 (15%).

Figure 11: Ethnicity

	White British / UK		BME (Non White British/UK)		White non British		Non White ethnicity	
	n	Cluster %	n	Cluster %	n	Cluster %	n	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	38,560	78%	11,050	22%	4,945	10%	6,125	12%
GP Cluster 2	28,980	85%	5,295	16%	2,000	6%	3,300	10%
GP Cluster 3	34,830	84%	6,675	16%	2,820	7%	3,850	9%
GP Cluster 4	32,780	85%	5,815	15%	2,015	5%	3,800	10%
GP Cluster 5	27,450	77%	8,395	23%	3,815	11%	4,570	13%
GP Cluster 6	41,840	77%	12,550	23%	6,165	11%	6,365	12%
Brighton & Hove	220,020	81%	53,350	20%	23,495	7%	29,865	11%
South East		85%		15%		5%		9%
England		80%		20%		6%		15%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population Census

While the proportion of the city's non-White ethnic population is relatively evenly distributed across all GP Clusters (plus or minus 2% of the city average) the White non British population is less even; GP Cluster 1, 5 and 6 (10-11%) being nearly double that found in GP Cluster 2,3 and 4 (5-7%).

4.5 County of birth

Sixteen percent of Brighton & Hove residents (42,885 people) were born outside of the UK (Figure 12), higher than found in both the South East (12%) and England (14%). Similar to what is seen with ethnicity, GP Clusters 1, 5 and 6 (18-20%) have the highest proportion of residents born outside of the UK compared to GP Clusters 2,3 and 4 (11-12%).

Figure 12: Residents born outside of the UK

	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	8,715	18%
GP Cluster 2	4,170	12%
GP Cluster 3	5,110	12%
GP Cluster 4	4,420	11%
GP Cluster 5	6,925	19%
GP Cluster 6	10,650	20%
Brighton & Hove	42,885	16%
South East		12%
England		14%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population Census

4.6 English as main or preferred language

For one in twenty households in Brighton & Hove (4.9%, 5,925) no household members have English as their main language (Figure 13), higher than is seen in the South East (3.1%) and England (4.4%). The proportion of households increases to 7.0% in GP Clusters 6 and 6.6% in GP Cluster 5, twice the proportion found in GP Cluster 2 (3.0%), GP Cluster 3 (2.6%) and GP Cluster 4 (2.8%).

Figure 13: No household members have English as their main language

	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	1,230	5.4%
GP Cluster 2	435	3.0%
GP Cluster 3	440	2.6%
GP Cluster 4	445	2.8%
GP Cluster 5	1,015	6.6%
GP Cluster 6	1,890	7.0%
Brighton & Hove	5,925	4.9%
South East		3.1%
England		4.4%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population Census

4.7 Household types

Figure 14: Household types

	Lone parent families as a proportion of all families with children		One person households aged under 65		Pensioner households		One pensioner households	
	n	Area %	n	Area %	n	Area %	n	% Pensioner households
GP Cluster 1	1,750	37%	6,440	29%	3,210	14%	2,502	78%
GP Cluster 2	1,225	32%	2,465	17%	3,310	23%	2,101	64%
GP Cluster 3	1,255	25%	3,245	19%	2,960	17%	1,931	65%
GP Cluster 4	1,420	27%	2,535	16%	3,345	21%	2,187	65%
GP Cluster 5	885	29%	4,590	30%	1,960	13%	1,415	72%
GP Cluster 6	1,520	27%	8,120	30%	4,310	16%	3,188	74%
Brighton & Hove	8,635	29%	29,835	25%	20,670	17%	14,468	70%
South East		21%		16%		22%		58%
England		25%		18%		21%		60%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population Census

According to the 2011 UK Census there are 121,540 households in Brighton & Hove.

- More than a quarter of households with dependent children in Brighton & Hove are lone parent families (29%, 8,685 households) higher than found in the South East (21%) and England (25%). However, in GP Cluster 1 this rises to over a third (37%, 1,750 households) and 32% (1,225 households) in GP Cluster 2.
- A quarter of households in Brighton & Hove are single person households aged under 65 (25%, 29,835 households) significantly higher than found in the South East (16%) and England (18%). Single person households aged under 65 are highest in GP Clusters 1 (29%) GP Cluster 5 (30%) and GP Cluster 6 (30%) compared to GP Cluster 2 (17%), GP Cluster 3 (19%) and only 16% in GP Cluster 4.
- Less than a fifth of households (17%) in Brighton & Hove are pensioner households, compared to the South East (22%) and England (21%). However, a high proportion of these are single pensioner households; Brighton & Hove (70%), South East (58%) and England (60%). In GP Cluster 2 only 23% of households are pensioner households compared to 13% in GP Cluster 5. In GP Cluster 1, 78% of pensioner household are single pensioner household compared to only 64-65% in GP Clusters 2, 3 and 4.

4.8 Religion

More than two out of five city residents (115,955 people, 42%) stated that they had no religion, significantly higher than in the South East (28%) and England (25%).

Figure 15: Religious belief

	Christian		Buddhist		Hindu		Jewish		Muslim		Sikh		none	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
GP Cluster 1	18,275	37%	660	1.3%	340	0.7%	305	0.6%	1,065	2.1%	70	0.1%	23,830	48%
GP Cluster 2	17,305	51%	265	0.8%	230	0.7%	150	0.4%	680	2.0%	45	0.1%	12,470	36%
GP Cluster 3	17,285	42%	395	1.0%	250	0.6%	285	0.7%	660	1.6%	55	0.1%	18,515	45%
GP Cluster 4	20,375	53%	195	0.5%	195	0.5%	405	1.1%	1,065	2.8%	25	0.1%	12,985	34%
GP Cluster 5	12,920	36%	460	1.3%	285	0.8%	310	0.9%	795	2.2%	50	0.1%	17,460	49%
GP Cluster 6	22,895	42%	590	1.1%	365	0.7%	975	1.8%	1,445	2.7%	80	0.1%	22,630	42%
Brighton & Hove	117,275	43%	2,740	1.0%	1,790	0.7%	2,670	1.0%	6,095	2.2%	340	0.1%	115,955	42%
South East		60%		0.5%		1.1%		0.2%		2.3%		0.6%		28%
England		59%		0.5%		1.5%		0.5%		5.0%		0.8%		25%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population census

More than two out of five residents (117,275 people, 43%) are Christian; significantly lower than can be found in the South East (60%) and England (59%). The Muslim community is the largest non-Christian faith group in the city with 6,095 people (2.2%) which is similar to the South East (2.3%) but half that found in England (5.0%). GP Cluster 4 (2.8%) and GP Cluster 6 (2.7%) have the highest proportion of Muslims with GP Cluster 3 (1.6%) the least.

Proportionately the Jewish community in the city (1.0%, 2,670 people) is five times bigger than found in the South East (0.2%) and twice that found in England (0.5%). However, this increase to 1.8% (975 people) in GP Cluster 6, more than four times more than found in GP Cluster 2 (0.4%) and three times more than in GP Cluster 1 (0.6%).

GP Clusters 4 (66%) and GP Cluster 2 (64%) have the highest proportion of residents with a religion compared to GP Cluster 1 (52%) and GP Cluster 4 (49%). At 1.3% (660 people) GP Cluster 1 has proportional the highest number of Buddhist, twice that found in GP Cluster 4 (0.5%). Meanwhile, Hindu (0.5 – 0.8%) and Sikh (0.1%) residents have populations evenly distributed across all GP Clusters.

5. Mortality

5.1 Life Expectancy

In Brighton & Hove, male (79 years) and female (83 years) life expectancy (the measure of the age a person born today can expect to live until, if they experience current mortality rates throughout their life) is the same as seen in England and a year less than found in the South East. However, healthy life expectancy (expected years of life in good health) male (63 years) and female (65 years) is one year less for males than found in the England and three years less for both males and females compared to the South East (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Life expectancy

	Life expectancy (age in years)			Healthy life expectancy (age in years)			Difference between healthy life expectancy and life expectancy (years)	
	Male	Female	Difference F/M	Male	Female	Difference F/M	Male	Female
GP Cluster 1	77	82	+ 5	59	62	+ 3	18	20
GP Cluster 2	79	84	+ 5	62	64	+ 2	17	20
GP Cluster 3	81	85	+ 4	65	67	+ 2	16	18
GP Cluster 4	79	83	+ 4	63	65	+ 2	16	18
GP Cluster 5	79	84	+ 5	62	65	+ 3	17	19
GP Cluster 6	79	83	+ 4	63	66	+ 3	16	17
Brighton & Hove	79	83	+ 4	63	65	+ 2	16	18
South East	80	84	+ 4	66	68	+ 2	14	16
England	79	83	+ 4	64	65	+ 1	15	18

Source: Office for National Statistics, Life Expectance (2010/11 - 2013/14) & Health Life Expectance (2009 – 2013)

Residents in GP Cluster 1 (male 77 years and female 82 years) have the shortest life expectancy while GP Cluster 3 (male 81 years and female 85 years) have the longest. For all other GP Clusters life expectancy is similar to the Brighton & Hove average. Male healthy life expectancy in GP Cluster 1 (59 years) is four years less than the city average and six years less than the average for GP Cluster 3. For females in GP Cluster 1 the differences are three and four years respectively (Figure 16).

5.2 Standardised mortality ratios

Compared to England, Brighton & Hove has fewer than the expected deaths from all causes but higher than expected deaths due to cancers (Figure 14). For coronary heart disease, circulatory disease, respiratory disease and strokes, Brighton & Hove has lower than the expected number of deaths (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Standardised mortality ratio

	All causes	Cancer	Coronary heart disease	Circulatory disease	Respiratory disease	Stroke
GP Cluster 1	112	115	90	103	103	84
GP Cluster 2	99	108	92	96	93	92
GP Cluster 3	84	95	63	80	81	84
GP Cluster 4	99	112	82	95	73	96
GP Cluster 5	93	97	76	88	81	81
GP Cluster 6	101	110	84	98	79	98
Brighton & Hove	98	108	83	94	87	95
South East	93	95	87	94	92	95
England	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of deaths than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of deaths than expected.

Source: Office for National Statistics (2010/11 - 2013/14).

When compared to England;

- GP Cluster 1 has the highest standardised mortality ratio from all causes with 12% more deaths than the expected. GP Clusters 2, 4 and 6 have ratios almost at the level expected while for GP Clusters 3 has 16% fewer deaths than expected.
- Similar to Brighton & Hove, GP Clusters 1, 2, 4 and 6 have higher than the expected number of deaths from cancer with GP Cluster 1 have the highest, 15% higher than expected. GP Clusters 3 and 5 have lower than the expected number of death from cancer.
- Only GP Cluster 1 has higher than expected deaths from circulatory disease and respiratory disease with all GP Clusters having lower than expected deaths from coronary heart disease and strokes.

6 Morbidity

6.1 Limiting long term health problem or disability

For 16% of Brighton & Hove residents (44,570 people) their day to day activities are limited a little or a lot due to a long term health problem or disability. This is similar to the proportions found in the South East and England (Figure 18).

For all 6 GP Clusters the proportion of people with a long term health problem or disability that affects their activity either a little or a lot, is within plus or minus 3 per cent of the Brighton & Hove average. GP Cluster 2 (19%, 6,665 people) has the highest proportion while GP Cluster 5 (13%, 4,695 people) has the lowest proportion.

Figure 18: A long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits someone's daily activities or the work they can do.

	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	8,550	17%
GP Cluster 2	6,655	19%
GP Cluster 3	6,020	15%
GP Cluster 4	6,990	18%
GP Cluster 5	4,695	13%
GP Cluster 6	8,480	16%
Brighton & Hove	44,570	16%
South East		16%
England		18%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population census

6.2 Emergency hospital admissions

Compared to England, Brighton & Hove has fewer than the expected number of emergency hospital admissions for all causes, 10% fewer than expected (Figure 19). For coronary heart disease, chronic-obstructive pulmonary disease, myocardial infarction and strokes there are fewer than the expected number of emergency hospital admissions. For hip fractures the numbers are the same as expected.

Figure 19: Emergency hospital admissions, standardised ratios

	All Causes	Coronary heart diseases	Chronic-obstructive pulmonary disease	Hip fracture	Myocardial infarction	Stroke
GP Cluster 1	103	98	138	109	78	102
GP Cluster 2	95	84	94	97	76	91
GP Cluster 3	78	77	80	85	69	91
GP Cluster 4	96	83	83	101	71	97
GP Cluster 5	81	73	84	95	57	95
GP Cluster 6	87	72	78	107	63	92
Brighton & Hove	90	82	92	100	70	93
South East	89	81	73	99	82	93
England	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Office for National Statistics (2010/11-2013/14).

When compared to England;

- GP Cluster 1 one has the highest standardised emergency hospital admissions ratio from all causes, with 3% more than the expected emergency hospital admissions. All other GP Clusters have fewer than the expected number of emergency hospital admissions.

- For chronic-obstructive pulmonary disease GP Cluster 1 has 38% more than the expected number of emergency hospital admissions. All other GP Clusters have fewer than the expected number of admissions.
- For strokes GP Cluster 1 has just above the expected number of emergency hospital admissions with all other GP Clusters having lower than the expected number of admissions.
- GP Clusters 1 and 6 have higher than the expected number of emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture with all other GP Clusters having near the expected, or lower than the expected, number of admissions.
- For coronary heart disease and myocardial infarction, all GP Clusters have lower than the expected number of hospital admissions.

7. Income & deprivation

7.1 Household income and fuel poverty

Households in Brighton & Hove have an average weekly household income after housing cost of £554, lower than the South east (£608) but higher than England (£495). Despite having a higher average weekly household income after housing cost than England, Brighton & Hove has proportionally more households (12.3%, 15,450 households) living in fuel poverty than is seen in England (10.6%)

Figure 20: Household income and fuel poverty

	Weekly household income after housing cost	Households living in fuel poverty	
	£	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	£493	3,470	14.8%
GP Cluster 2	£523	1,410	9.5%
GP Cluster 3	£598	2,060	11.7%
GP Cluster 4	£560	1,440	8.7%
GP Cluster 5	£553	2,460	15.3%
GP Cluster 6	£587	3,520	12.7%
Brighton & Hove	£554	15,450	12.3%
South East	£608		9.4%
England	£495		10.6%

Source: Office for National Statistics, household Income (2013/14) and Fuel Poverty 2014

At £493 after housing cost, GP Cluster 1 has the lowest average household income. £105 (18%) lower than the average in GP Cluster 3 (£598). GP Cluster 5 has proportionally the highest number of households in fuel poverty (15.3%, 2,460 households) compared to GP Clusters 4 (8.7%, 1,440 households) and GP Cluster 2 (9.5%, 1,410 households).

7.2 Benefit Claimants

7.2.1 Incapacity benefits

Incapacity Benefit (IB) is a workless benefit payable to people who are out of work and have been assessed as being incapable of work due to illness or disability and who have met the appropriate contribution conditions.

More than one in five Brighton & Hove residents aged 16 to 64 (6.4%, 12,805 people) claim Incapacity Benefit. Higher than both the South East (4.5%) and England (5.9%).

Figure 21: Incapacity benefit claimants

	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	3,310	8.5%
GP Cluster 2	1,770	7.7%
GP Cluster 3	1,405	4.7%
GP Cluster 4	1,715	6.9%
GP Cluster 5	1,415	4.6%
GP Cluster 6	2,255	5.6%
Brighton & Hove	12,805	6.4%
South East		4.5%
England		5.9%

Source: Department of Works and Pensions, February 2017

A quarter (26%, 3,310 people) of all Incapacity Benefit claimants in Brighton & Hove live in GP Cluster 1. At 8.5%, GP Cluster 1 has the highest proportion of incapacity claimants nearly twice the proportion in GP Clusters 5 (4.6%, 1,415 people) and GP Cluster 3 (4.7%, 1,405 people).

7.2.2 Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance claimants

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is payable to children and adults in or out of work who are below the age of 65 and who are disabled, need help with personal care or have walking difficulties. Attendance Allowance (AA) is payable to people over the age of 65 and who are disabled, physically or mentally, that need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision.

There are 10,680 residents aged under 65 in Brighton & Hove (3.7%) claiming Disability Living Allowance. This is the same as seen in England (3.7%) and slightly higher than in the South East (3.0%). Among residents age 65 or older there are 5,310 people (14%) claiming Attendance Allowance. Again this is similar to what is seen in England (14%) and slightly higher than in the South East (12%).

Figure 22: Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Attendance Allowance (AA) claimants

	DLA Claimants		AA Claimants	
	Number	Cluster %	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	2,490	4.8%	790	15%
GP Cluster 2	1,660	4.7%	890	14%
GP Cluster 3	1,230	2.8%	735	13%
GP Cluster 4	1,785	4.5%	920	14%
GP Cluster 5	1,025	2.6%	460	13%
GP Cluster 6	1,765	3.1%	1,110	15%
Brighton & Hove	10,680	3.7%	5,310	14%
South East		3.0%		12%
England		3.7%		14%

Source: Department of Works and Pensions, February 2017

GP Cluster 1 (4.8%, 2,490 people) and GP Cluster 2 (4.7%, 1,660 people) have the highest proportion of DLA claimants compared to GP Cluster 5 (2.6%, 1,025 people) and GP Cluster 3 (2.8%, 1,230 people). For AA claimants, all GP Clusters (13 – 15%) are within plus or minus 1% of the Brighton & Hove average.

7.2.3 Mental health related benefits

In Brighton & Hove nearly one in 25 of residents aged 16 to 64 (3.5%, 7,145 people) claim Employment Support Allowance or Incapacity Benefit due to a mental health related illness. This is higher than seen in the South East (2.2%) and England (2.9%).

Figure 23: Mental health related benefits

	Mental health related benefits claimants	
	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	1,920	4.9%
GP Cluster 2	890	3.8%
GP Cluster 3	765	2.6%
GP Cluster 4	860	3.5%
GP Cluster 5	830	2.7%
GP Cluster 6	1,325	3.3%
Brighton & Hove	7,145	3.5%
South East		2.2%
England		2.9%

Source: Department of Works and Pensions, February 2017

Over a quarter (27%, 1,920 people) of mental health related benefit claimants in Brighton & Hove live in GP Cluster 1. At 4.9%, GP Cluster 1 has proportionally the highest number of mental health related benefit claimants nearly double that seen in GP Cluster 3 (2.6%, 765 people) and GP Cluster 5 (2.7%, 830 people).

7.2.4 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) ranks all local authorities in England in terms of their relative deprivation. Out of 326 authorities, Brighton & Hove is ranked the 102 most deprived authority in England. This means we are among the third (31 per cent) most deprived authorities in England. IMD 2015 is made up of seven domains of deprivation one of which is Health Deprivation & Disability. For the Health Deprivation & Disability domain Brighton & Hove is ranked 91 most deprived, meaning we are ranked in the second quintile (28 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England.

Figure 24: Number of people living in the 20% most deprived areas in England

	IMD 2015		Health deprivation & disability domain	
	Number	Cluster %	Number	Cluster %
Cluster 1	20,626	41%	20,410	41%
Cluster 2	11,581	34%	11,002	32%
Cluster 3	3,266	8%	2,946	7%
Cluster 4	6,650	17%	6,682	17%
Cluster 5	4,597	13%	5,021	14%
Cluster 6	4,818	9%	6,572	12%
Brighton & Hove	55,748	20%	57,117	21%

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015

GP Clusters 1 and 2 are by some considerable distance the most deprived of the six GP Clusters with GP Clusters 3 and 6 the least deprived (Figure 22). Two out of five people (41%) living in GP Cluster 1 are living in the 20% most deprived areas in England for both the overall IMD index and the Health Deprivation & Disability domain. This is twice the Brighton & Hove average and nearly 6 times the higher than found in GP Cluster 3.

7.2.5 Households in multiple deprivation

Nearly one in a hundred households (0.9%, 1,051 households) in Brighton & Hove suffer from multiple deprivation (Figure 23), double that seen in the South East (0.4%) and England (0.5%).

More than a quarter of households in Brighton & Hove (28%, 297 households) suffering from multiple deprivation are in GP Cluster 1. At 1.3%, GP Cluster 1 has proportionally the highest number of households suffering from multiple deprivation, double that found in GP Cluster 3 (0.6%, 101 households) and GP Cluster 4 (0.6%, 102 households).

Figure 25: Households suffering multiple deprivation

	Households suffering multiple deprivation*	
	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	297	1.3%
GP Cluster 2	111	0.8%
GP Cluster 3	101	0.6%
GP Cluster 4	102	0.6%
GP Cluster 5	137	0.9%
GP Cluster 6	221	0.8%
Brighton & Hove	1,051	0.9%
South East		0.4%
England		0.5%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population Census

* All household members have no qualifications, at least one household member is out of work, at least one household member has a limiting long term illness and the household is living in overcrowded conditions

8. Housing

8.1 Tenure

Brighton and Hove's private rented sector is comparatively high with 28% of households renting their home from a private landlord, compared to just 15% in the South East and England (Figure 24). Conversely, the city has fewer owner occupiers (54%) than the South East (69%) and England (64%). Brighton & Hove's social rented sector (15%) is similar to that seen in the South East (14%) but lower than found England (18%).

Figure 26: Tenure

	Owner occupied		Social rented		Rent privately	
	Number	Cluster %	Number	Cluster %	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	9,045	40%	5,735	25%	7,075	31%
GP Cluster 2	8,528	59%	3,213	22%	2,282	16%
GP Cluster 3	11,321	66%	1,797	11%	3,575	21%
GP Cluster 4	10,702	67%	2,621	16%	2,326	15%
GP Cluster 5	7,606	49%	1,591	10%	5,839	38%
GP Cluster 6	13,911	52%	2,068	8%	10,140	38%
Brighton & Hove	65,835	54%	18,187	15%	34,081	28%
South East		69%		14%		15%
England		64%		18%		15%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population census

Nearly a third (32%, 5,735 households) of Brighton & Hove’s social renting households live in GP Cluster 1 accounting for a quarter (25%) of all households in GP Cluster 1. GP Cluster 2 also has more than one in four households social renting (22%) compared to GP Cluster 6 (8%) and GP Cluster 5 (10%).

Nearly two out of five households (38%) in GP Clusters 5 and 6 rent privately, more than twice the proportion of GP Cluster 4 (15%) and GP Cluster 2 (16%).

Two thirds of households in GP Cluster 4 (67%) and GP Cluster 3 (66%) are owner occupiers compared to only 40% in GP Cluster 1 and 49% in GP Cluster 5.

8.2 Households without central heating

Nearly one in twenty household (4.4%) in Brighton & Hove lacks central heating (Figure 27), higher than seen in the South East (2.4%) and England (2.7%).

Figure 27: Households lacking central heating

	No central heating in any room	
	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	1,105	4.9%
GP Cluster 2	372	2.6%
GP Cluster 3	477	2.8%
GP Cluster 4	471	2.9%
GP Cluster 5	909	5.9%
GP Cluster 6	1,603	6.0%
Brighton & Hove	5,406	4.4%
South East		2.4%
England		2.7%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population census

Thirty percent Brighton & Hove’s households without central heating (1,603 households) are in GP Cluster 6. At 6.0%, the proportion of households without central heating in GP Cluster 6 is twice that found in GP Cluster 2 (2.6%), GP Cluster 3 (2.8%) and GP Cluster 4 (2.9%).

Overcrowded households

Brighton & Hove has around twice the proportion of overcrowded households (17.1%) than found in the South East (7.5%) and England (8.7%).

Proportionally GP Cluster 5 (23%, 5,431 households), GP Cluster 1 (22%, 4989 households) and GP Cluster 6 (20%, 5,431 households) have far higher number of overcrowded households than are found in GP Cluster 4 (9%, 1,368 households), GP Cluster 3 (12%, 2,006 households) and GP Cluster 2 (12%, 1,752 households)

Figure 28: Overcrowded households

	At least one room fewer than needed	
	Number	Cluster %
GP Cluster 1	4,989	22%
GP Cluster 2	1,752	12%
GP Cluster 3	2,006	12%
GP Cluster 4	1,368	9%
GP Cluster 5	3,596	23%
GP Cluster 6	5,431	20%
Brighton & Hove	20,755	17%
South East		8%
England		9%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population census

9. Education

9.1 Qualifications

Brighton & Hove residents are well educated compared to the South East and England (Figure 29). For over a third of residents (37%, 84,425 people) their highest level of qualification is equivalent to a degree or higher. This compares to only 30% in the South East and 27% in England. There are also proportionally fewer people in the city with no formal qualifications, 16% (36,775 people) compared to the South East (19%) and England (23%).

Figure 29: Qualifications, residents aged 16 plus

	No qualifications		Equivalent to a degree level of higher	
	Number	Cluster %		
GP Cluster 1	6,990	17%	15,280	36%
GP Cluster 2	6,345	22%	7,420	26%
GP Cluster 3	4,855	14%	13,365	40%
GP Cluster 4	6,735	22%	8,570	28%
GP Cluster 5	3,370	11%	12,505	40%
GP Cluster 6	5,955	13%	20,825	45%
Brighton & Hove	36,775	16%	84,425	37%
South East		19%		30%
England		23%		27%

Source: ONS 2011 UK Population census

GP Cluster 6 has the highest proportion of residents (45%) with at least a degree. This compares to only 26% in GP Cluster 2 and 28% in GP Cluster 4. Conversely, GP Clusters 2 and 4 have the highest proportion of residents with no qualifications (22%), double that found in GP Cluster 5 (11%).