Local Insight profile for 'Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3' area
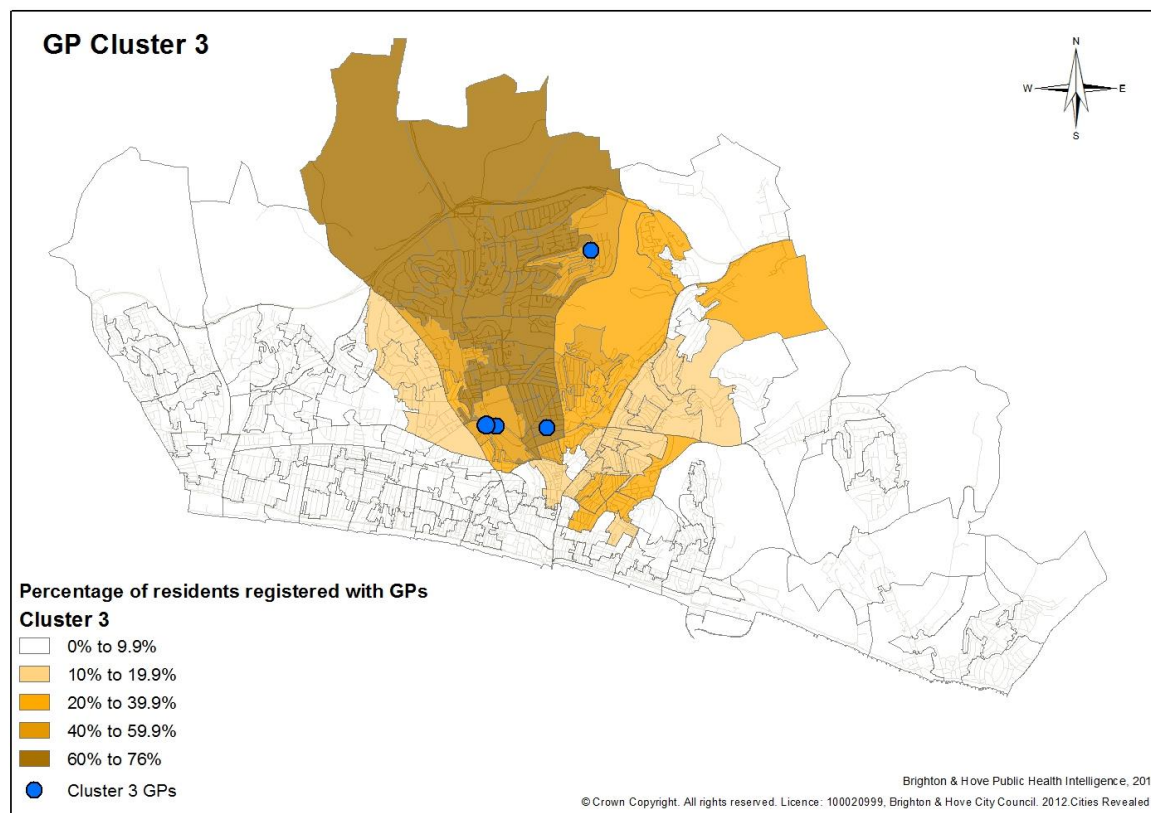
Report created 11 September 2017

GP Cluster 3

**Percentage of residents registered with GPs
Cluster 3**

- 0% to 9.9%
- 10% to 19.9%
- 20% to 39.9%
- 40% to 59.9%
- 60% to 76%
- Cluster 3 GPs

Brighton & Hove Public Health Intelligence, 2017
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Practices in Cluster 3

Beaconsfield Surgery
Preston Park Surgery
Stanford Medical Centre
Warmdene Surgery
(Deneway, Islingwood Road and Cockcroft)

OCSI

NHS
Brighton and Hove

Brighton & Hove

Local Insight

Introduction Page 3 for an introduction to this report

Population

There are 43,395 people living in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3

See pages 4-9 for more information on population by age and gender, ethnicity, country of birth, language, migration, household composition and religion. **Please note these population figures are estimates.** See page 4 for further details.

Education & skills

14% of people have no qualifications in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 compared with 22% across England

See pages 36-38 for more information on qualifications, pupil attainment and early years educational progress

Vulnerable groups

12% of children are living in poverty in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 compared with 20% across England

See pages 10-21 for more information on children in poverty, people out of work, people in deprived areas, disability, pensioners and other vulnerable groups

Economy

36% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 compared with 39% across England

See pages 39-44 for more information on people's jobs, job opportunities, income and local businesses

Housing

3% of households lack central heating in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 compared with 3% across England

See pages 22-28 for more information on dwelling types, housing tenure, affordability, overcrowding, age of dwelling and communal establishments

Access & transport

28% of households have no car in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 compared with 26% across England

See pages 45-47 for more information on transport, distances services and digital services

Crime & safety

The overall crime rate is lower than the average across England

See pages 29-30 for more information on recorded crime and crime rates

Communities & environment

The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' is higher than the average across England

See pages 48-50 for more information on neighbourhood satisfaction, the types of neighbourhoods locally, local participation and the environment.

Health & wellbeing

15% of people have a limiting long-term illness in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 compared with 18% across England

See pages 31-35 for more information on limited long-term illness, life expectancy and mortality, general health and healthy lifestyles

Appendix A

Page 51 for information on the geographies used in this report and 52 for acknowledgements

Local Insight

Local Insight for LI - Brighton and Hove

Local Insight gives you access to interactive maps and reports at small area level. These reports show key social and economic indicators and allow you to compare the area selected to comparator areas.

OCSI

Local Insight is a tool developed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) based on a project developed jointly between OCSI and HACT.

OCSI develop and interpret the evidence base to help the public and community organisations deliver better services. A 'spin-out' from the University of Oxford Social Policy Institute, OCSI have worked with more than 100 public and community sector clients at local, national and international level. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more.

About the indicators

Information published by government as open data – appropriately visualised, analysed and interpreted – is a critical tool for Local Authorities.

OCSI collect all local data published by more than 50 government agencies, and have identified key indicators relevant to local authorities to use in this report and the interactive webtool (local.communityinsight.org).

How we have identified the "Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3" area

This report is based on the definition of the "Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3" area created by LI - Brighton and Hove, (you can view this area on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the 'show services' dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map). We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in "Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3" to create the charts and tables used in this report.

Alongside data for the "Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3", we also show data for selected comparator areas: South East and England.

Local Insight

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex.

The first information box shows the total number of people usually resident in the area, with the male female breakdown. Also shown are numbers by sex and age, and the 'dependency ratio'. This is the ratio of non-working age (those aged 0-15 and over 65) to working age population and is useful in understanding the pressure on a productive population in providing for the costs of services and benefits used by the youngest and oldest in a population. For example, a ratio of 25% for example would imply one person of non-working age for every four people of working age. The final information box shows the population density, based on the total population divided by the area in hectares for the local area

The population pyramid compares the proportion of males and females by five year age bands. The line chart shows how the population is changing over time in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas by broad age band.

The population data in this section 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.

Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
43,395	7,930	29,695	5,765	0.46
49.8% male; 50.2% female	18.3% (England average = 19.0%)	68.4% (England average = 63.3%)	13.3% (England average = 17.7%)	England average = 0.58

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2015

Figure: Population estimates by 5 year age band
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2015

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
© OCSI 2016.
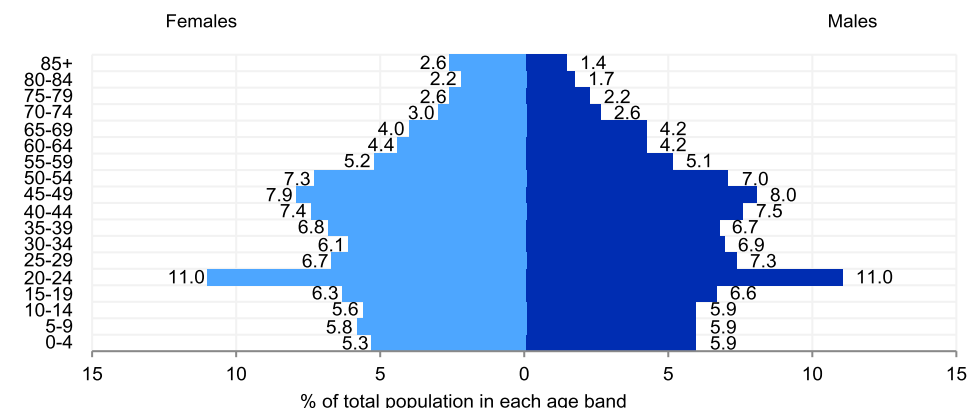
Figure: Population by age
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2015
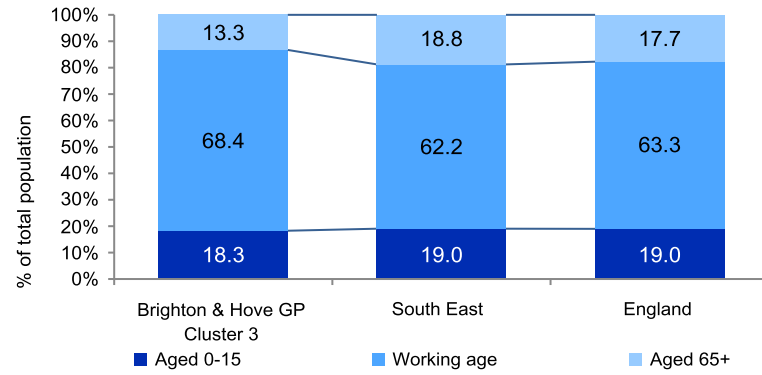
Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2015
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)
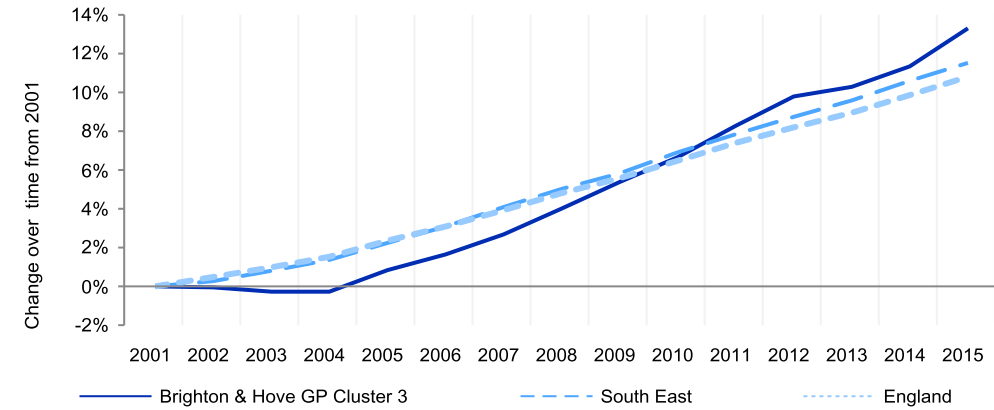
Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3

© OCSI 2016.

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 by ethnicity, based on each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

The information boxes display the number of people who have identified themselves as White British and the number from Black or Minority Ethnic groups (BMEs), as well as the five broad ethnic minority groups (White non-British, Mixed, Asian, Black and other ethnic group. The BME category includes all people who do not state their ethnicity as White British including those who identify as White but of a different ethnic identity.

The final information box shows the proportion of households where not all household members are of the same ethnicity (households with multiple ethnic groups).

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in BME groups by ethnic category.

White British	BME	White-non-British	Mixed
34,830	6,675	2,820	1,530
83.9% (England average = 79.8%)	16.1% (England average = 20.2%)	6.8% (England average = 5.7%)	3.7% (England average = 2.3%)

Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
1,410	535	375	2,650
3.4% (England average = 7.8%)	1.3% (England average = 3.5%)	0.9% (England average = 1.0%)	15.5% (England average = 8.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by ethnic group
Source: Census 2011
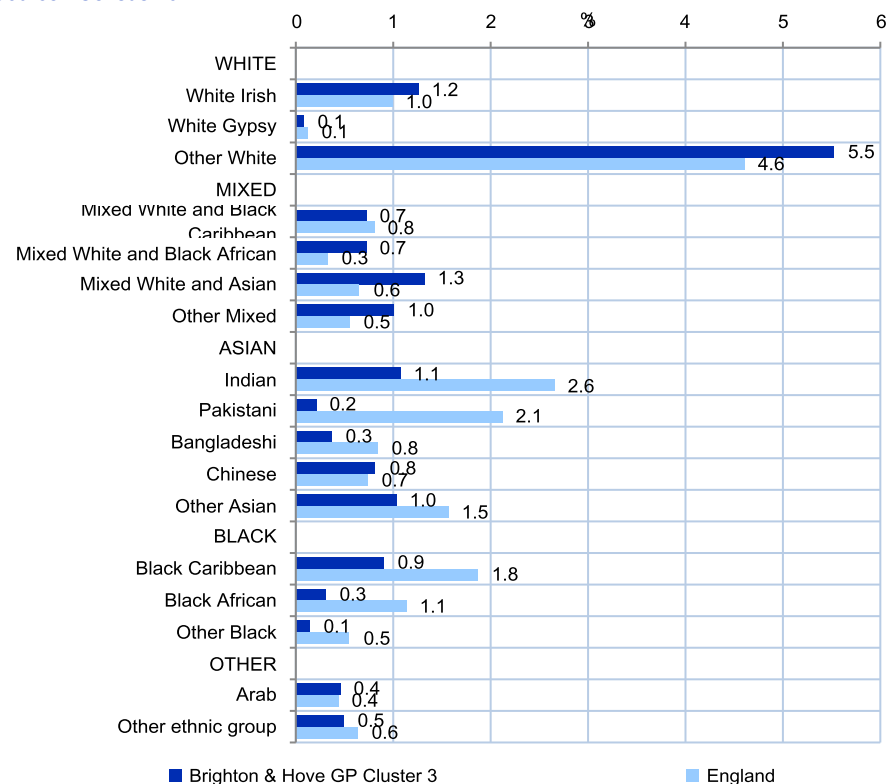
Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 ■ England

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 by country of birth.

The top row information boxes display the number of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 who were born in England and outside the UK as well as the number of people with a UK passport and non-UK passport.

The second row information boxes show the language breakdown of households, identifying the number of households in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 with one or more members who cannot speak English.

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 born outside of England by the geographic region of birth.

Born in England	Born Outside the UK	With a UK passport	With a non-UK passport
35,170	5,110	34,595	3,840
84.7% (England average = 83.5%)	12.3% (England average = 13.8%)	83.4% (England average = 75.8%)	9.2% (England average = 8.8%)

All people in households have English as main language	At least one adult (not all) has English as main language	No adults but some children have English as main language	No household members have English as main language
15,730	840	85	440
92.0% (England average = 90.9%)	4.9% (England average = 3.9%)	0.5% (England average = 0.8%)	2.6% (England average = 4.4%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population born outside England
Source: Census 2011

- Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3   - England
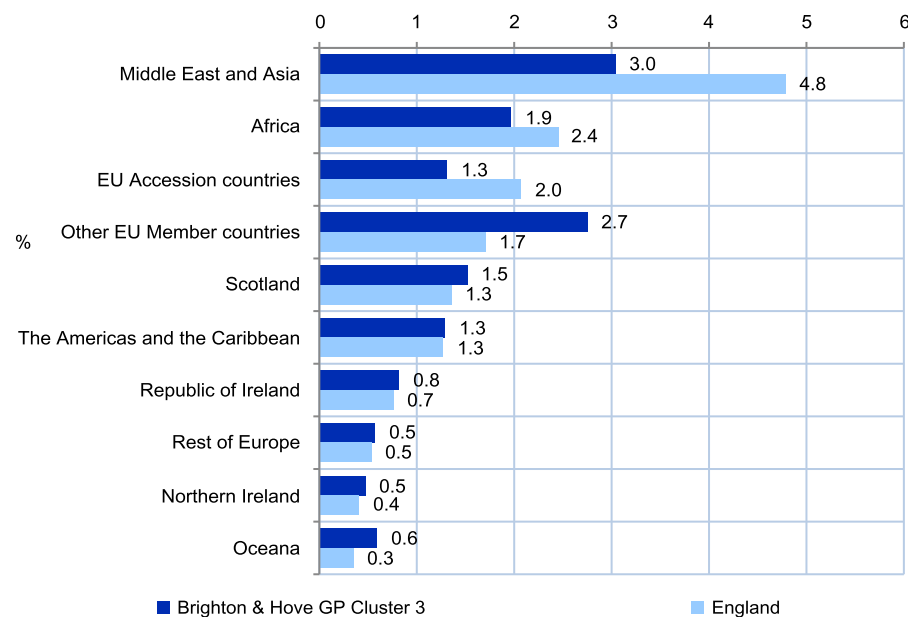
What information is shown here?

The information box shows the number and percentage of migrants in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and across England as a whole. A migrant is defined as a person with a different address one year before Census day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person).

The chart on the right shows the population turnover rate by age band. This is calculated as the rate of in or out migratory moves within England and Wales per 1,000 resident population.[1] Figures are based on GP patient register records. The left-hand bars (lighter colour) show people moving *out of* the area – higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move away from the area. The right-hand bars (darker colour) show people moving *into* the area – higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move into the area.

The data table on the top right and the chart on the bottom right show the total number of people registering with a National Insurance number who have come from overseas. This is a measure of the number of people who have migrated to the UK from overseas to work, who have registered for a National Insurance number in the local area.

People who have moved address within the last 12 months (Census 2011)	Overseas migrants (National Insurance no. registrations of overseas nationals) (DWP 2015/16)
7,410	610
17.9% (average = 12.3%)	2.0% (average = 2.2%)

Figure: Level of inward and outward migration (by age)
Source: Population Turnover Rates – Office for National Statistics (2010)

People moving in (inward migration)　People moving out (outward migration)
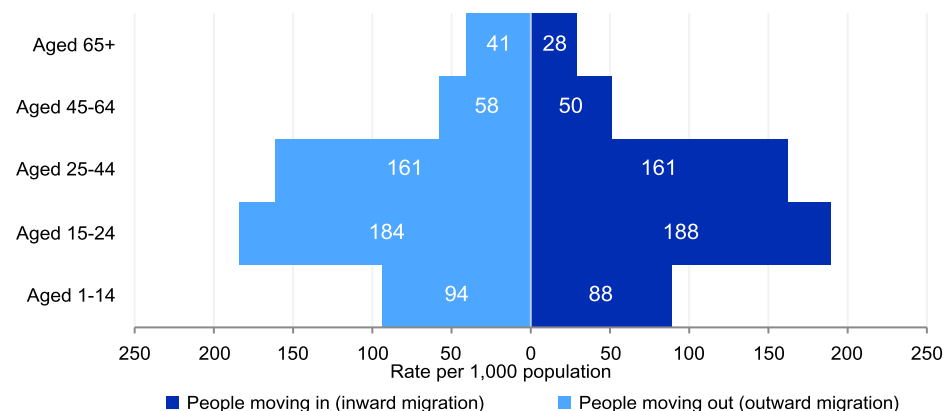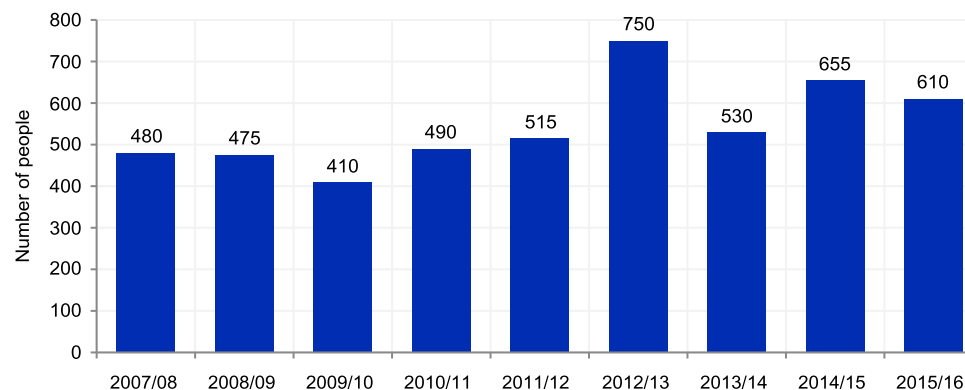
Figure: Number of overseas nationals registering with a National Insurance Number
Source: National Insurance No. registrations – Department for Work and Pensions (2015/16)

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[1] Please note that there are currently no planned updates for this dataset, however we still consider it to be relevant.

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
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What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the composition of household types in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. The information boxes contain the number of households in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 classified under the main household composition breakdowns. The chart shows the same information as a percentage of all households.

Pensioner households	One person households (aged under 65)	Lone parent families with dependent children
2,960	3,245	1,255
17.3% (England average = 20.7%)	19.0% (England average = 17.9%)	24.5% of all families with dependent children (England average = 24.5%)

Married households	Cohabiting households	Student households
4,935	2,185	435
28.9% (England average = 33.2%)	12.8% (England average = 9.8%)	2.6% (England average = 0.6%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by household composition
Source: Census 2011
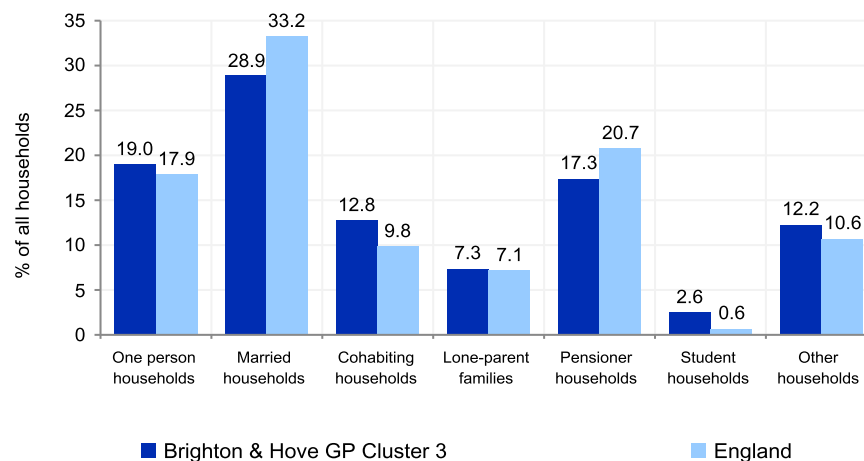
What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people living in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 by religious belief, categorised by the six major religions, other religion and no religion.

The bar chart shows the percentage of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas who are of non-Christian religious belief, displayed by religion.

Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who did not reply to the religion question – who were recorded as 'religion not stated' in the census data publication.

Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish
17,285	395	250	285
41.7% (England average = 59.4%)	1.0% (England average = 0.5%)	0.6% (England average = 1.5%)	0.7% (England average = 0.5%)

Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion
660	55	330	18,515
1.6% (England average = 5.0%)	0.1% (England average = 0.8%)	0.8% (England average = 0.4%)	44.6% (England average = 24.7%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population with non-Christian religion
Source: Census 2011

■ Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3　　　　■ England

What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows counts of people who are out of work and receiving workless benefits: Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)/Universal Credit (UC) and Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Employment and Support Allowance (ESA).
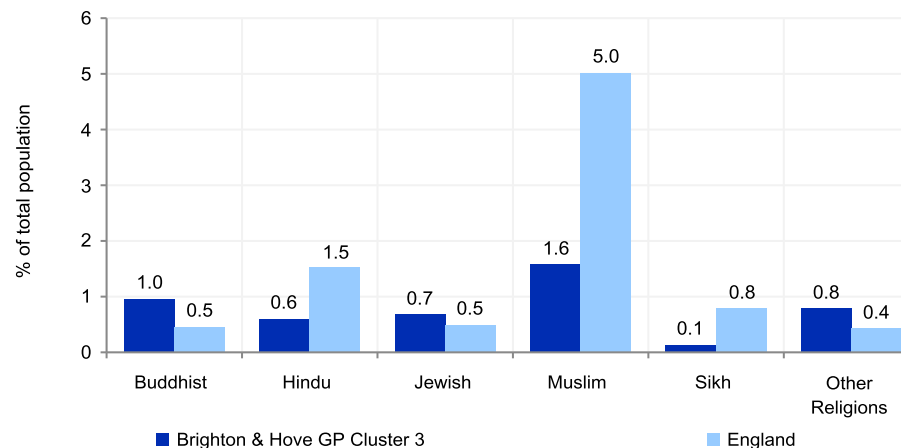
JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Universal Credit claimants are additionally included in the 'Unemployment Benefit' count where they were previously eligible for JSA. IB and ESA are workless benefits are payable to people who are out of work and have been assessed as being incapable of work due to illness or disability and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions.

The information boxes on the top right show: the total number of adults (aged 16-64) receiving JSA and Universal Credit; the total claiming for more than 12 months; claimants aged 18-24, the number of people receiving 'Incapacity benefits' (IB or ESA); and the number and proportion of 16-24 year olds receiving workless benefits (JSA, IB or ESA).

The line charts on the following page show month on month changes in the proportion of people claiming IB or ESA and the proportion claiming JSA or out of work Universal Credit across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas.

Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (Jul-17)	JSA claimants claiming for more than 12 months (Jul-17)	Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24 (Jul-17)	Female JSA claimants (Jul-17)
310	35	60	70
1.0% (England average = 1.9%)	0.1% (England average = 0.4%)	0.2% (England average = 0.4%)	0.5% (England average = 0.9%)

Male JSA claimants (Jul-17)	Incapacity benefits claimants (Feb-17)	Working age workless benefit claimants (Nov-16)	16-24 year olds receiving workless benefits (May-16)
100	1,405	2,275	120
0.7% (England average = 1.3%)	4.7% (England average = 5.9%)	7.7% (England average = 10.7%)	1.7% (England average = 3.6%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit) claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: % of Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months
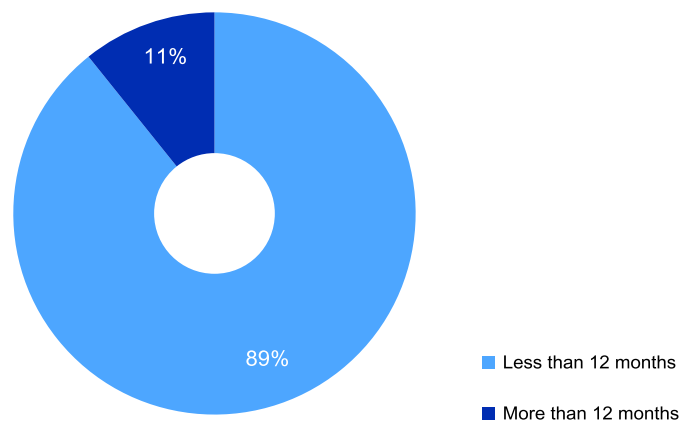Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Jul-17)

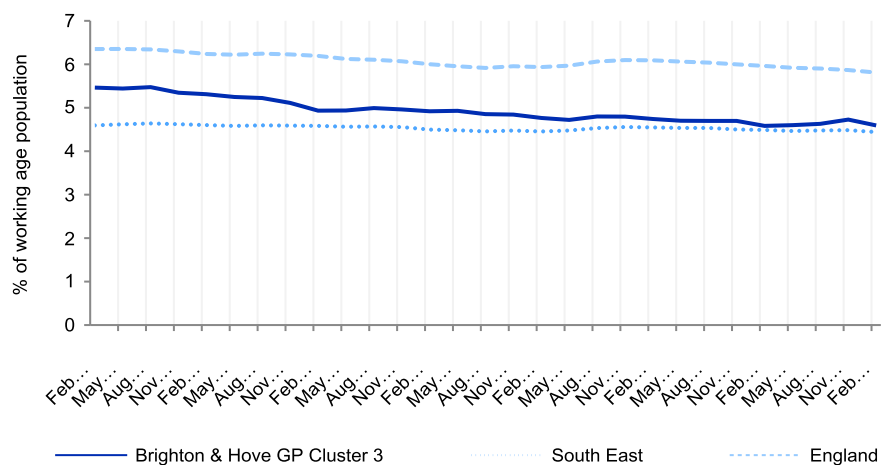- Less than 12 months
- More than 12 months

Figure: Workless benefit claimants aged 16-24 and 16-64
Source: Jobseekers Allowance – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16) Incapacity benefits/Workless benefit claimants – Department for Work and Pensions (Feb-17)
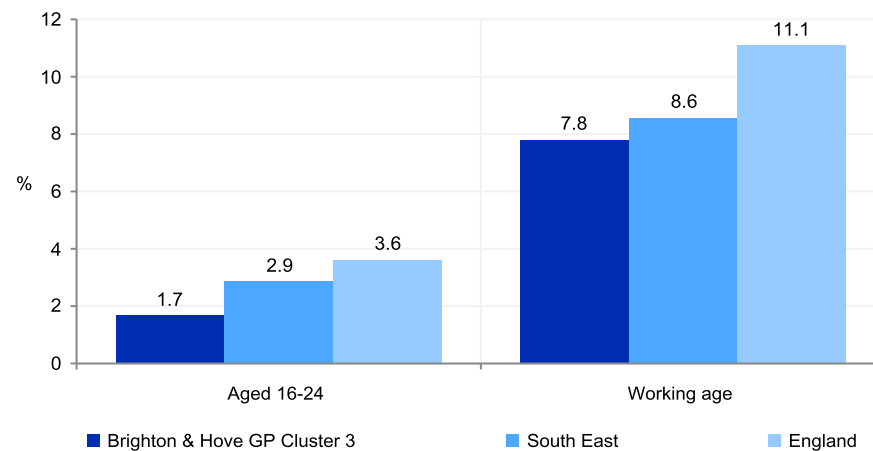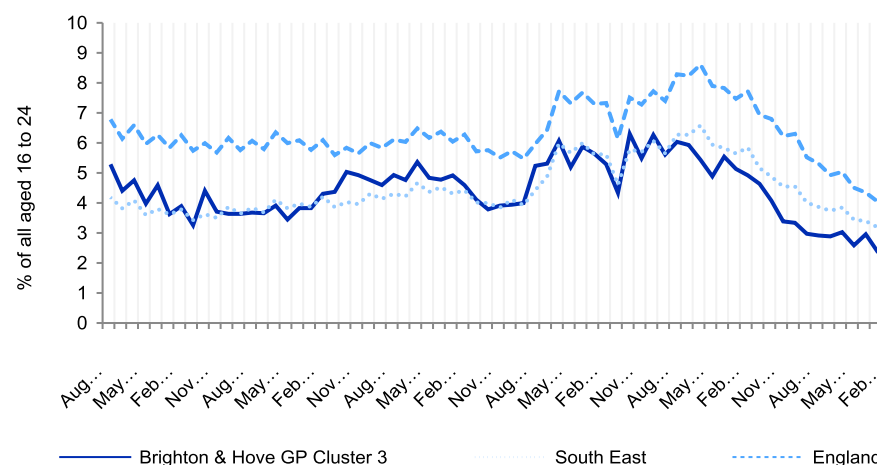

- Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
- South East
- England

Figure: Working age population claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

- Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
- South East
- England

Figure: 16-24 year olds receiving 'Workless' benefits (Incapacity Benefit, Employment Support Allowance, Jobseekers Allowance
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

- Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
- South East
- England

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
© OCSI 2016.

What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at the prevalence of disability among people living in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. There are two measures of disability presented: those claiming Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance.

Attendance Allowance is payable to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. Disability Living Allowance 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. It is a non-means tested benefit, which means it is not affected by income.

The information boxes on the right show the total number of people receiving Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3.

Disability Living Allowance claimants (Feb-17)
1,230
2.8% of people claim DLA in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 areas and 3.7% claim in England
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

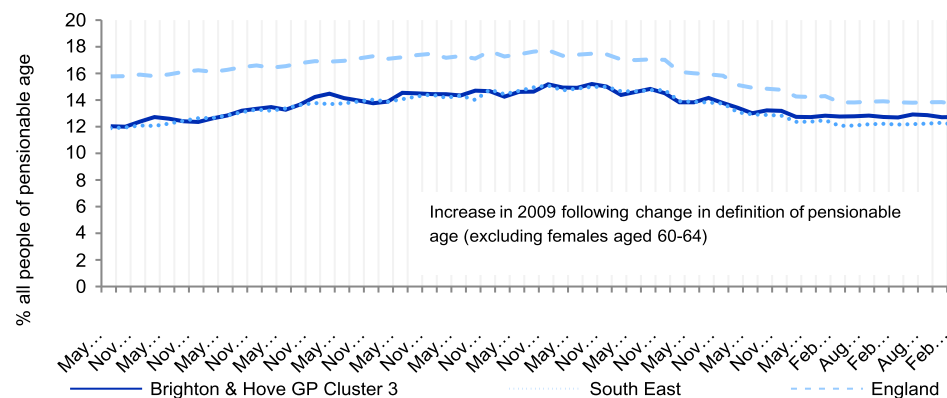| Attendance Allowance claimants (Feb-17) |
|---|
| 735 |
| 12.7% of people claim Attendance Allowance in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 areas and 13.7% claim in England |

Figure: Adults with a disability (receiving Disability Living Allowance)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Feb-17)

Figure: Older people with social care needs (receiving Attendance Allowance)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Increase in 2009 following change in definition of pensionable age (excluding females aged 60-64)

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3

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What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows the number of people in receipt of key welfare benefits payable by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and if they are on a low income and provides a measure of the number of households in poverty. Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.

The chart on the right shows the change in the proportion of working age people receiving DWP benefits. The charts on the following page show the change in the proportion of Income Support and Housing Benefits claimants and the age breakdown of DWP benefit claimants across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas.

Working age DWP Benefit claimants (Nov-16)	Female working age benefit claimants (Nov-16)	Male working age benefit claimants (Nov-16)
2,275	1,170	1,105
7.7% (England average = 10.7%)	7.9% (England average = 11.8%)	7.4% (England average = 9.6%)

Income Support (IS) claimants (Feb-17)	Housing Benefit claimants (Feb-17)	Universal Credit claimants (Jun-17)
215	2,440	180
0.7% (England average = 1.5%)	14.0% (England average = 16.7%)	0.6% (England average = 1.4%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Working age population claiming DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)
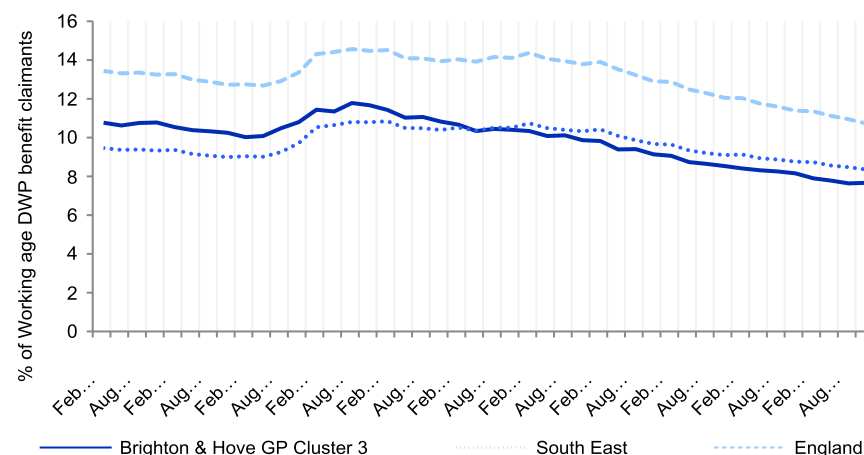Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 — South East — England

Figure: Income Support claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Feb-17)

Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 —— South East ······ England ·····
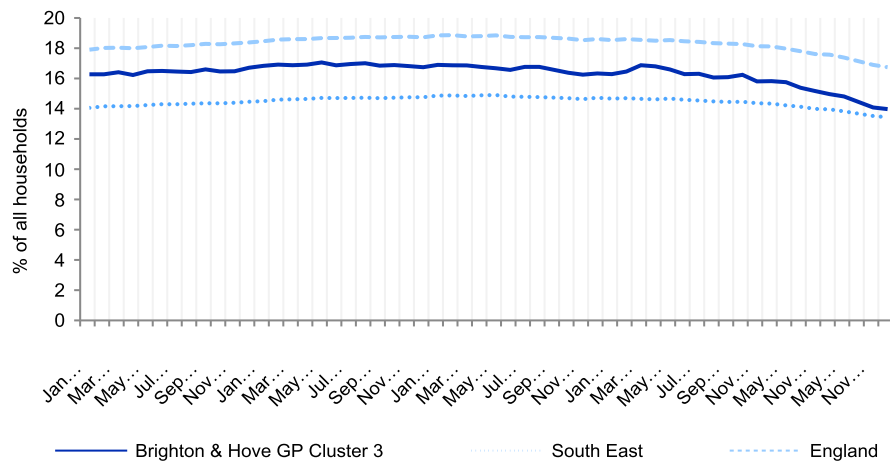
Figure: Age breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16)

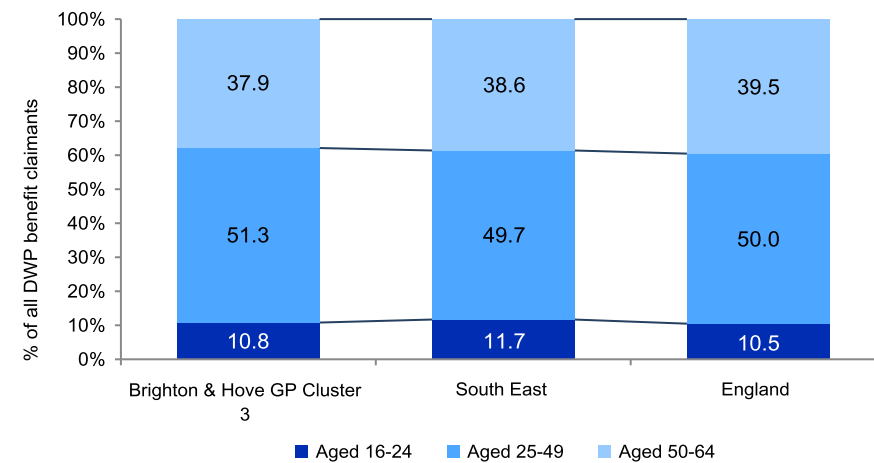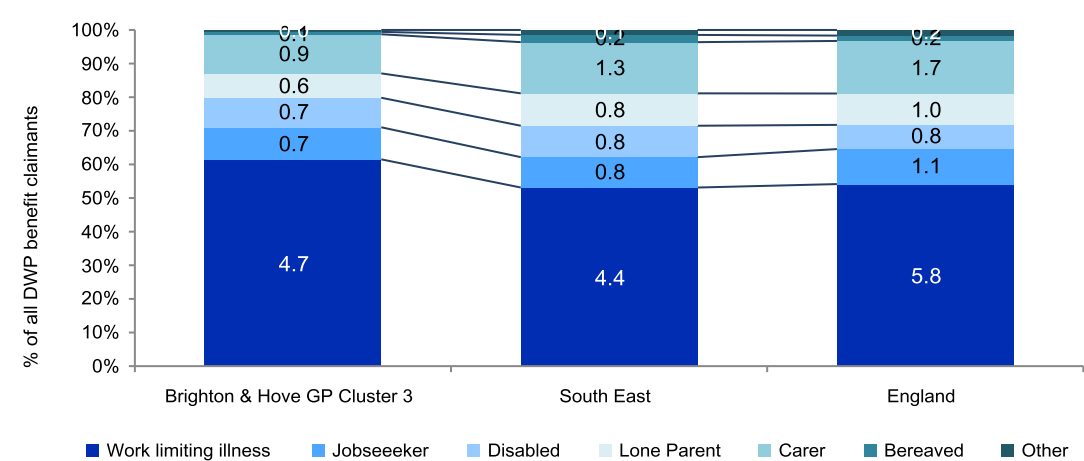|	Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3	South East	England
Aged 50-64	37.9	38.6	39.5
Aged 25-49	51.3	49.7	50.0
Aged 16-24	10.8	11.7	10.5

■ Aged 16-24 ■ Aged 25-49 ■ Aged 50-64

Figure: Housing Benefit claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 —— South East ······ England ·····

Figure: Breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants by reason for claim
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16)

	Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3	South East	England
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2
Carer	0.9	1.3	1.7
Lone Parent	0.6	0.8	1.0
Disabled	0.7	0.8	0.8
Jobseeker	0.7	0.8	1.1
Work limiting illness	4.7	4.4	5.8

■ Work limiting illness ■ Jobseeeker ■ Disabled ■ Lone Parent ■ Carer ■ Bereaved ■ Other

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3

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What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015. IMD 2015 is the most comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available. The concept of multiple deprivation upon which the IMD 2015 is based is that separate types of deprivation exist, which are separately recognised and measurable. The IMD 2015 therefore consists of seven types, or domains, of deprivation, each of which contains a number of individual measures, or indicators.[2]

The information boxes on the right show the number of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on IMD 2015 and the seven IMD domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of deprivation. The charts on the following pages show the same information for each of the domains. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (as measured in the IMD) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015 domain			
Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Education domain
3,266	2,365	2,065	4,181
7.8% (England average = 20.1%)	5.6% (England average = 20.1%)	7.7% (England average = 19.7%)	9.9% (England average = 19.8%)
Health domain	Barriers to Housing and Services domain	Living Environment domain	Crime domain
2,946	2,998	10,971	2,157
7.0% (England average = 19.8%)	7.1% (England average = 21.2%)	26.1% (England average = 21.0%)	5.1% (England average = 20.6%)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

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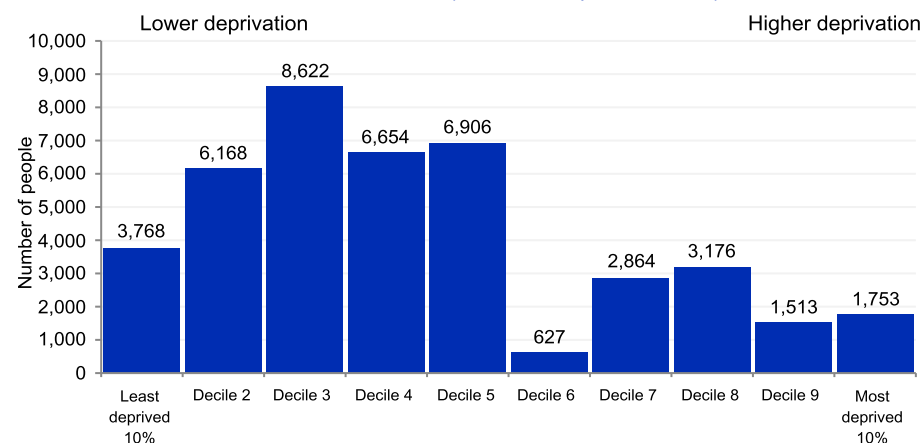
[2] The seven domains of deprivation included are: Employment deprivation, Income deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Crime, Living environment deprivation, Barriers to housing and services.

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
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Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Income domain
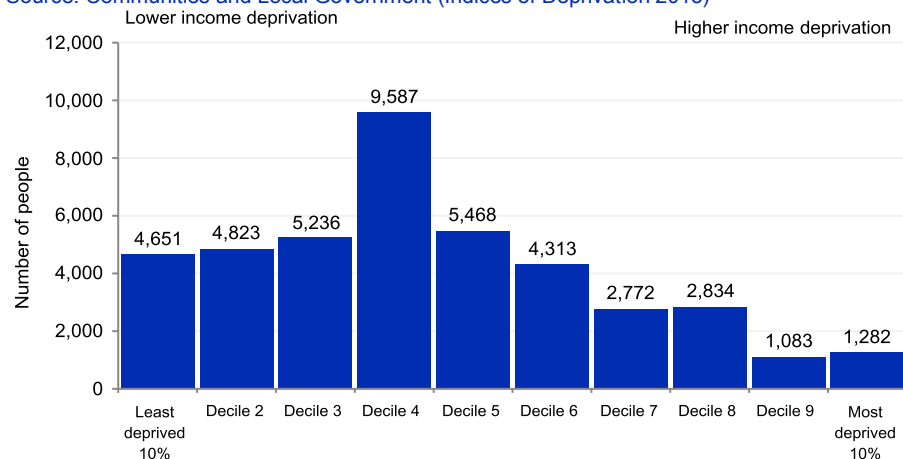Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Education domain
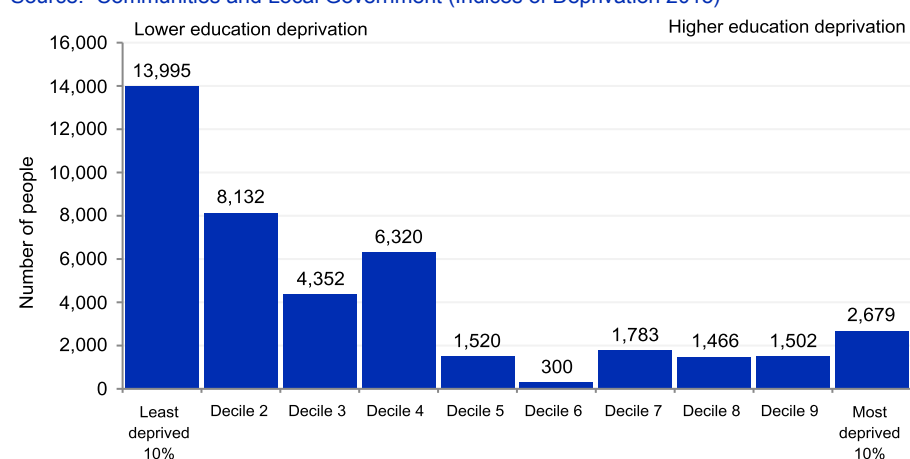Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Employment domain
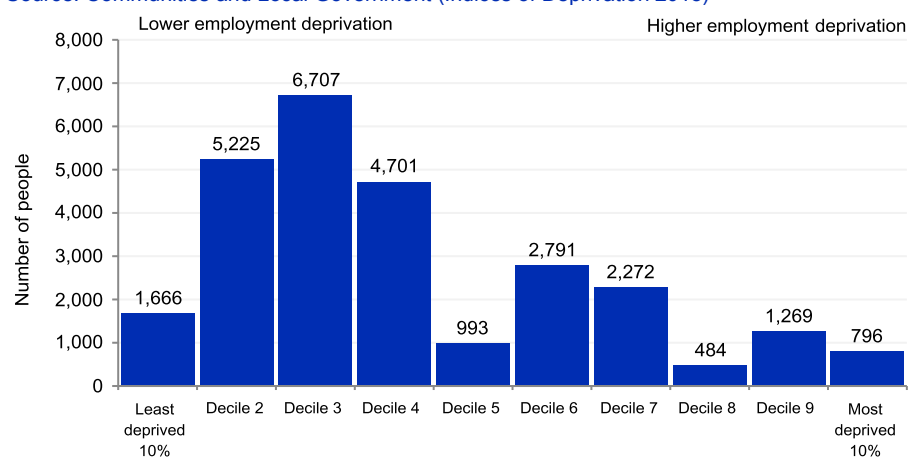Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Health domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

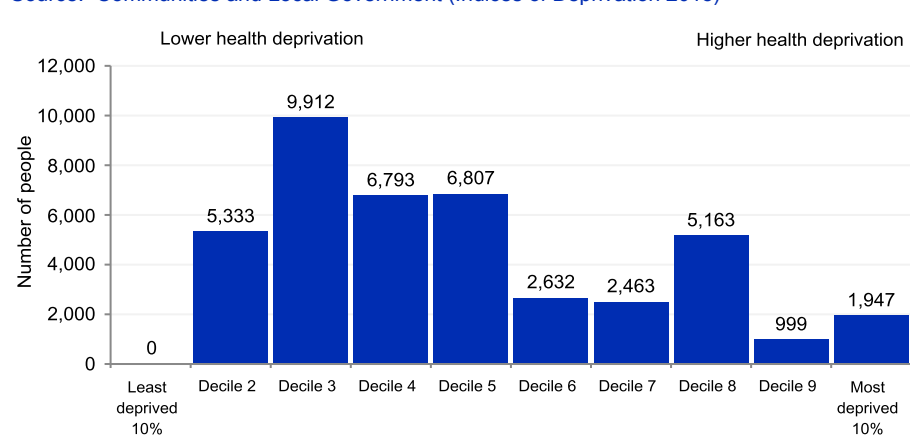Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
© OCSI 2016.

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)
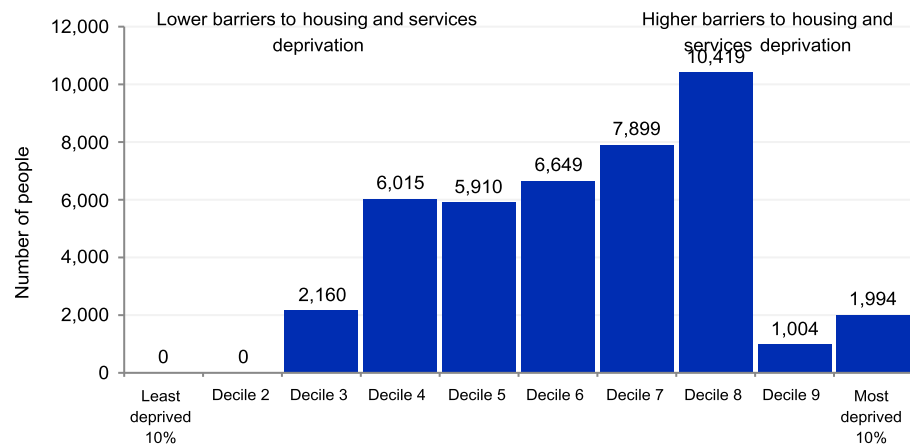

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Crime domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)
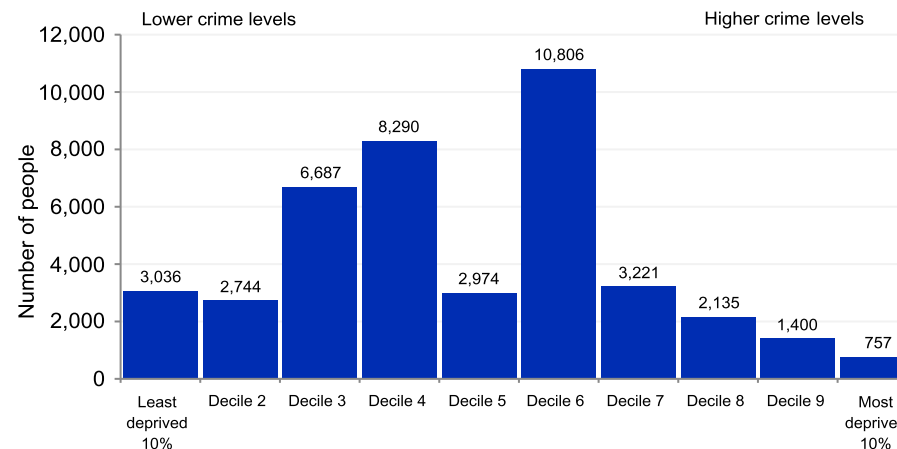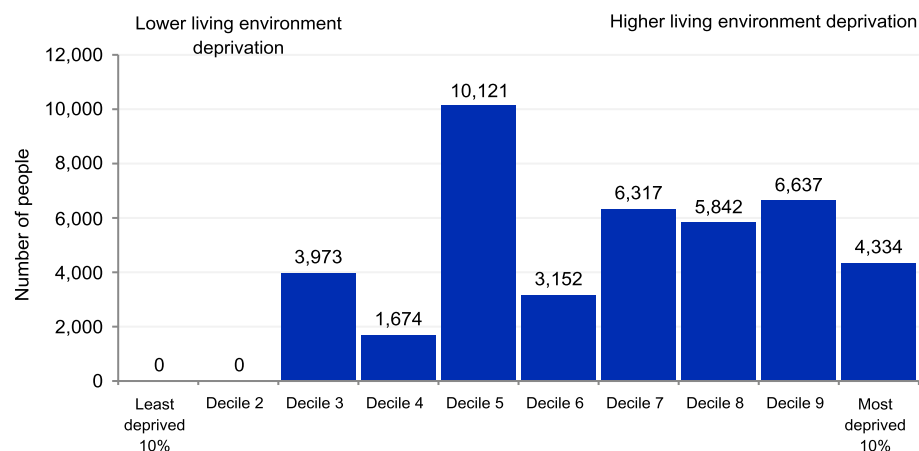

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Living Environment domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
© OCSI 2016.

What information is shown here?

This page looks at children in out of work households, children in poverty and children in lone parent households. Children in 'out of work' households, are defined as dependent children living in families where all adults are in receipt of Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (IS/JSA). The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income. Out of work means-tested benefits include: Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance, incapacity benefits and Income Support.

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these three categories in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. The bar chart shows the percentage of people in each of these categories across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas (as a percentage of all children receiving Child Benefit). The line chart shows the year on year change in the proportion of children in out of work households.

Children in 'out of work' households (2014)	Children in lone parent households (2012)	Children in poverty (2014)
725	1,885	900
9.1% (England average = 14.7%)	21.8% (England average = 27.2%)	12.2% (England average = 20.1%)

Source: HM Revenue and Customs, Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: Children living in poverty, worklessness and lone parent households
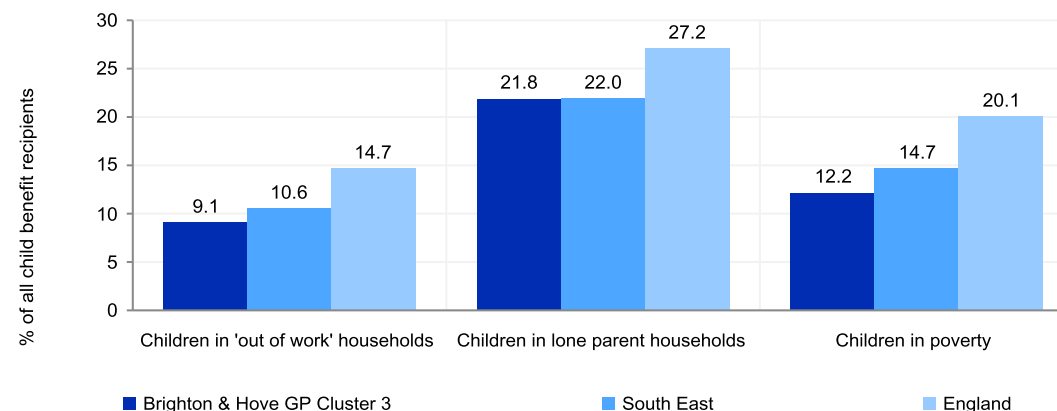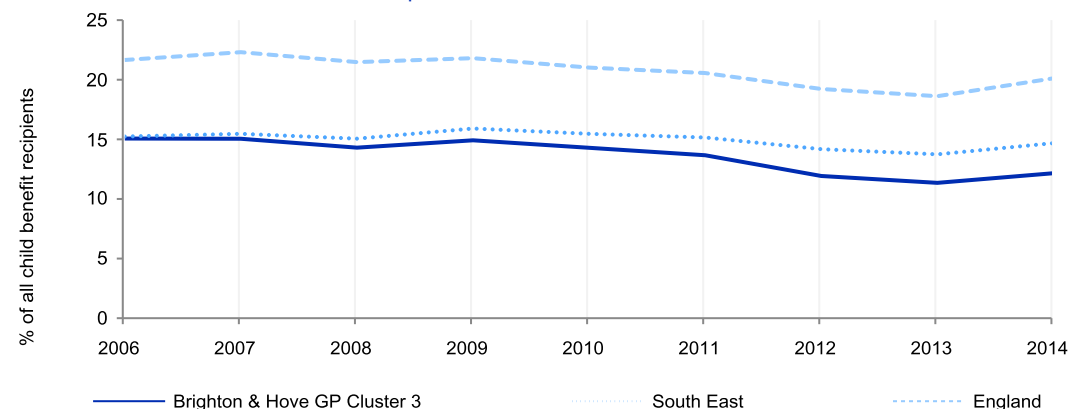Source: HM Revenue and Customs (2012-2014), Department for Work and Pensions (2012-2014)

Figure: Children living in poverty
Source: HM Revenue and Customs, Department for Work and Pensions

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows levels of child wellbeing across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 as measured using the Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) from 2009.[3] The CWI is a small area index measuring child wellbeing – how children are doing in a number of different aspects of their life. The index covers the major domains of a child's life that have an impact on child wellbeing and that are available for neighbourhoods in England. The CWI is made up of seven domains.[4]

The eight information boxes on the right show the number of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 living in areas ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on CWI and the seven domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of child wellbeing deprivation. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (lowest level of child wellbeing) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Child Wellbeing Index domain			
Child Wellbeing Index	Children in Need domain	Material Wellbeing domain	Education domain
4,475	4,637	4,475	3,806
11.5% (England average = 20.2%)	12.0% (England average = 20.1%)	11.5% (England average = 20.2%)	9.8% (England average = 19.8%)
Environment domain	Health domain	Housing domain	Crime domain
10,551	5,080	3,221	1,973
27.2% (England average = 20.5%)	13.1% (England average = 19.9%)	8.3% (England average = 20.4%)	5.1% (England average = 19.8%)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Child Wellbeing Index 2009
Source: Communities and Local Government (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)

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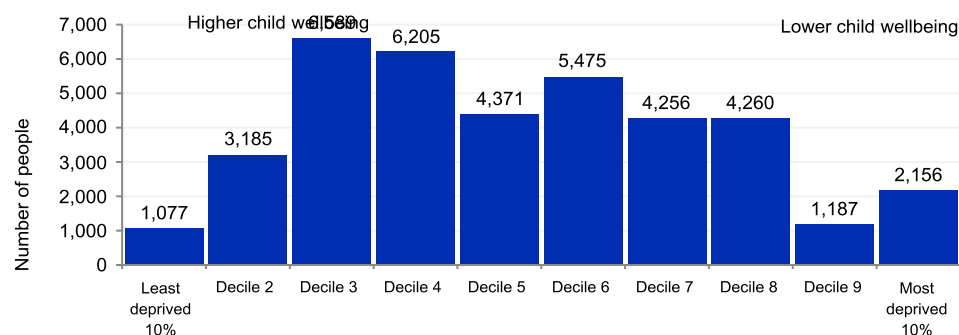
[3] Please note that there are currently no planned updates for this dataset, however we still consider it to be relevant.

[4] Material wellbeing - children experiencing income deprivation; Health and disability – children experiencing illness, accidents and disability; Education - education outcomes including attainment, school attendance and destinations at age 16; Crime - personal or material victimisation of children; Housing - access to housing and quality of housing for children; Environment - aspects of the environment that affect children's physical well-being; Children in need – vulnerable children receiving LA services.

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at pensioner groups that may face greater risks or who may have different types of need. There are three measures included: pensioners without access to transport, pensioner loneliness and pensioners in poverty.

Pensioners without access to transport are those with no access to a car or van. The dataset only includes pensioners living in private households.

There are two indicators of pensioner loneliness. The census provides a measure of the proportion of pensioners living alone (defined as households of one pensioner and no other household members). In addition, Age Concern have developed a Loneliness Index (which predicts the prevalence of loneliness amongst people aged 65+) based on census data. Areas with a value closer to 0 predict a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65 and over and living in households compared to areas with a value further away from 0.

Pensioners in poverty are those in receipt of Pension Credit. Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law.

The information boxes present information on the counts of pensioner households or pensioners in each category. The chart on the top right shows the change in the proportion of people receiving Pension Credit across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas.

The chart on the bottom right compares Loneliness Index scores across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas - a value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65.

Private pensioner households with no car or van (Census 2011)	Households of one pensioner (Census 2011)	Pension credit claimant (Department for Work and Pensions: Feb-17)
1,771	1,931	880
34.5% of pensioner households (England average = 40.8%)	65.2% of pensioner households (England average = 59.6%)	15.2% (England average = 16.1%)

Figure: Pension Credit claimants
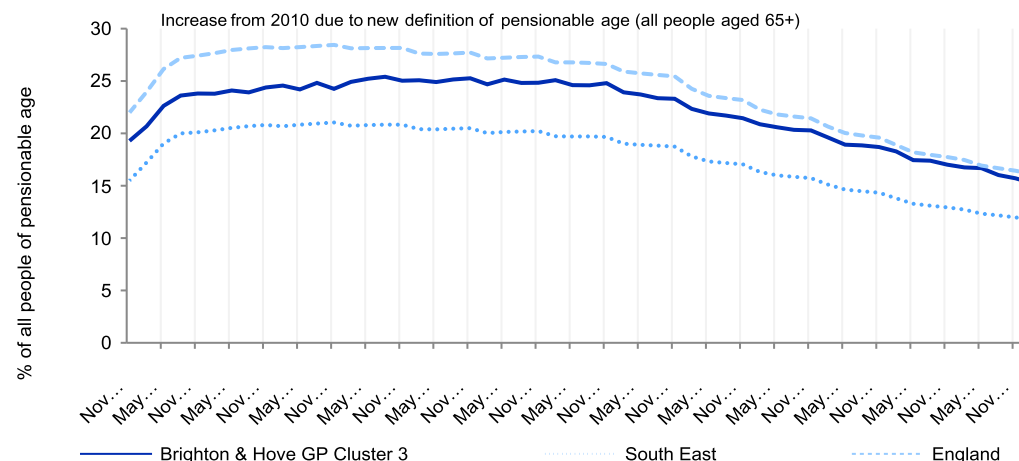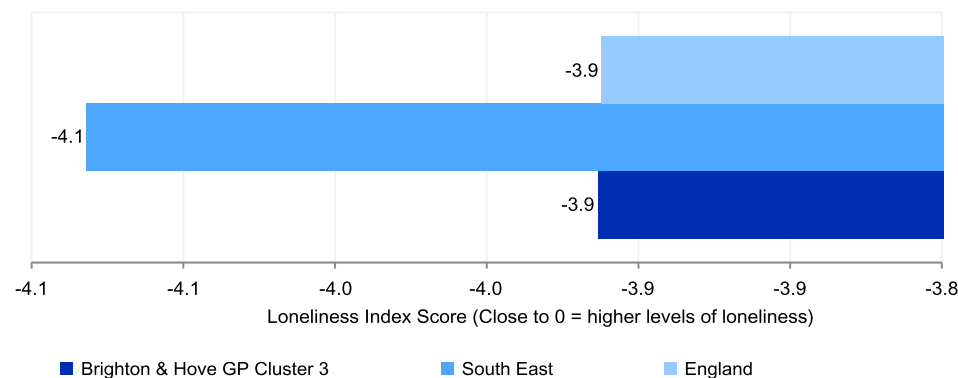Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Feb-17)

Figure: Loneliness index (probability of loneliness for those aged 65 and over)
Source: Age UK (2011)

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the number and proportion of people in three groups with specific needs: mental health issues; households with multiple deprivation; people providing unpaid care.

The figures for people with mental health issues are based on Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit claimants who are claiming due to mental health related conditions. Incapacity Benefit is payable to persons unable to work due to illness or disability.

Households with multiple deprivation are households experiencing four key measures of deprivation:

- All adult household members have no qualifications
- At least one household member is out of work (due to unemployment or poor health)
- At least one household member has a limiting long-term illness
- The household is living in overcrowded conditions

Informal care figures show people who provide any unpaid care by the number of hours a week they provide that care. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to another person because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age.

The line chart on the right shows the change in the number of people claiming Incapacity benefit for mental health reasons as a proportion of the working age population and the chart below it includes figures for children and all people providing unpaid care across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3.

Mental health related benefits (DWP Feb-17)	Households suffering multiple deprivation (Census 2011)	People providing unpaid care (Census 2011)	Unpaid care (50+ hours per week) (Census 2011)
765	101	3,821	633
2.6% of working age adults (England average = 2.9%)	0.6% (England average = 0.5%)	9.2% (England average = 10.2%)	1.5% (England average = 2.4%)

Figure: Receiving Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) due to mental health
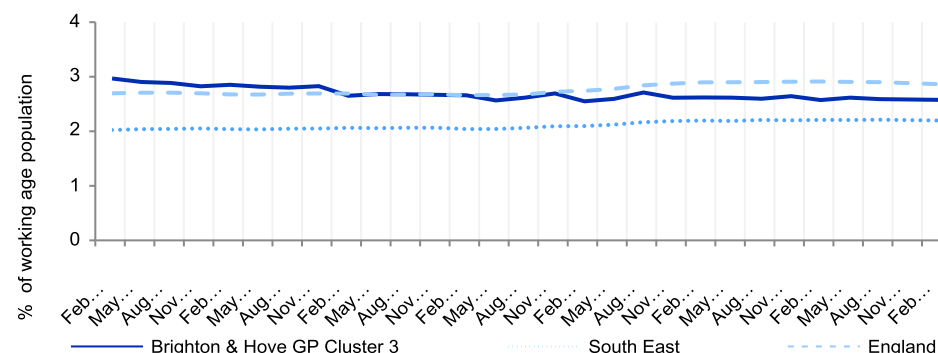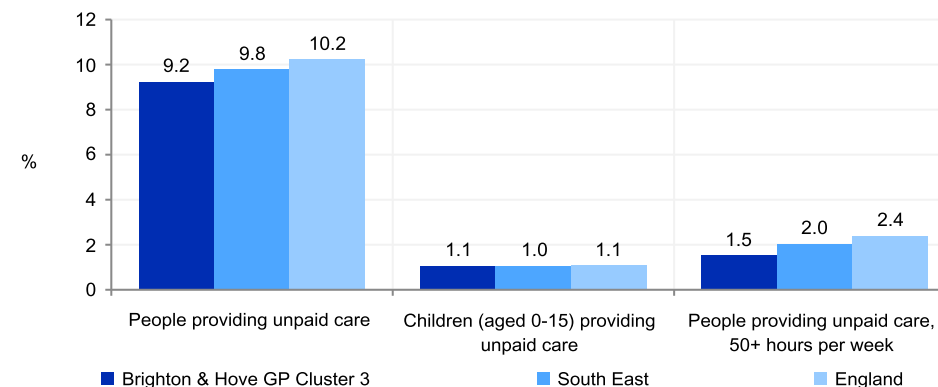Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: People providing unpaid care
Source: Census 2011
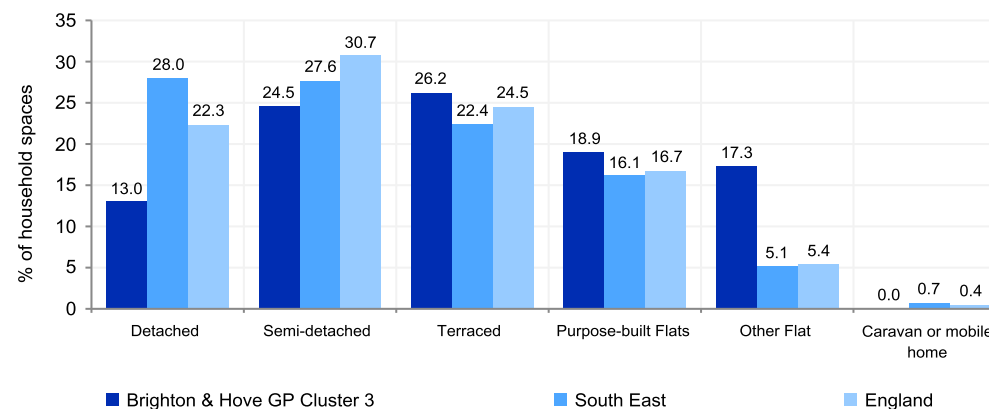
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the type of dwelling space people live in. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.

The information boxes to the right show the number of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 living in each accommodation type. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of households by accommodation type across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas.

Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose built flat
2,279	4,299	4,590	3,320
13.0% (England average = 22.3%)	24.5% (England average = 30.7%)	26.2% (England average = 24.5%)	18.9% (England average = 16.7%)

Flat (in converted house)	Flat (in commercial property)	Caravan or other temporary dwelling	Second homes
2,826	213	03	65
16.1% (England average = 4.3%)	1.2% (England average = 1.1%)	0.0% (England average = 0.4%)	0.4% (England average = 0.6%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Dwellings type breakdown
Source: Census 2011

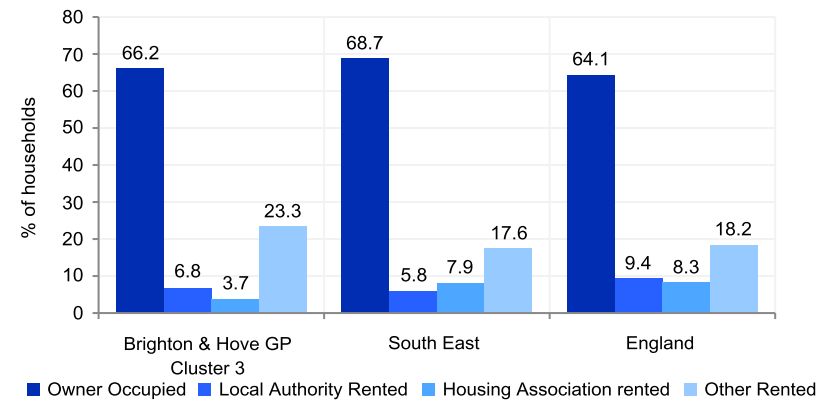■ Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3   ■ South East   ■ England

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the tenure of housing in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas.

- 'Owner occupied' housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
- 'Social rented' housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.
- 'Rented from the Council includes accommodation rented from the Local Authority
- 'Housing Association or Social Landlord' includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing Company.
- 'Private rented or letting agency' includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency.
- 'Other Rented' includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

Owner occupied	Owner-occupied: owned outright	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan
11,321	4,879	6,299
66.2% (England average = 64.1%)	28.5% (England average = 30.6%)	36.8% (England average = 32.8%)

Owner-occupied: shared ownership	Social rented households	Rented from Council
143	1,797	1,159
0.8% (England average = 0.8%)	10.5% (England average = 17.7%)	6.8% (England average = 9.4%)

Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord	Rented from private landlord or letting agency	Other rented dwellings
638	3,575	405
3.7% (England average = 8.3%)	20.9% (England average = 15.4%)	2.4% (England average = 2.8%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns
Source: Census 2011

What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. Data on house prices is from the Land Registry open data price-paid dataset (www.landregistry.gov.uk/market-trend-data/public-data/price-paid-data), which is updated monthly.
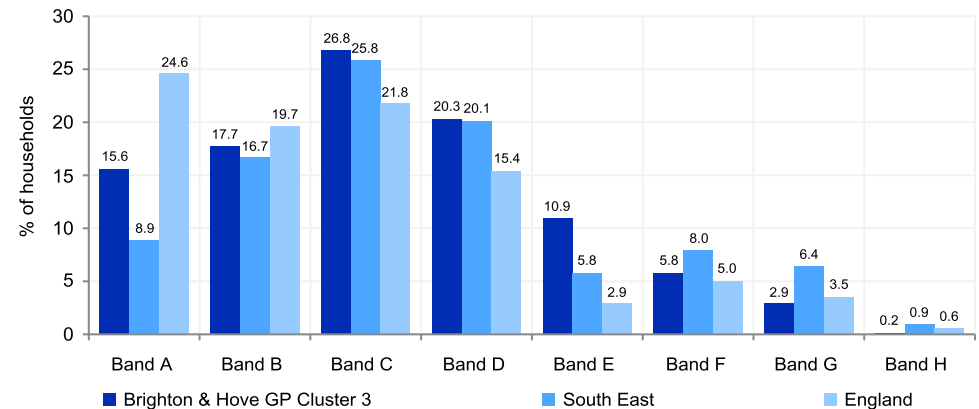
House prices by dwelling type

The information boxes on the right and the chart on the following page show the mean house prices by accommodation type across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, flats and terraced houses). The second bar chart on the following page shows the monthly change in the number of transactions and average price across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3.

Council tax bands

The data on Council Tax bands shows the number (and proportion) of houses in bands A, B or C (the lowest price bands) and F, G and H (the highest price bands) locally. These price bands are set nationally, so can be used to show how the cost of all local property (not just those properties that have recently been sold) compares with other areas; the chart on the right compares Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

Average house price (all types of housing) (Land registry Apr16-Mar17)	Average house price (detached) (Land registry Apr16-Mar17)	Average house price (flats) (Land registry Apr16-Mar17)
£410,606	£686,742	£270,546
England average = £285,868	England average = £392,784	England average = £289,561

Average house price (semi-detached) (Land registry Apr16-Mar17)	Average house price (terraced) (Land registry Apr16-Mar17)	Households in Council Tax Band A (Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2015)
£447,205	£460,006	2,769
England average = £244,050	England average = £234,247	15.6% (England average = 24.6%)

Households in Council Tax Band B (VOA 2015)	Households in Council Tax Band C (VOA 2015)	Households in Council Tax Band F-H (VOA 2015)
3,143	4,761	1,570
17.7% (England average = 19.7%)	26.8% (England average = 21.8%)	8.8% (England average = 9.1%)

Figure: Dwelling stock by council tax band
Source: Valuation Office Agency (2015)

Figure: Average property price by dwelling type
Source: Land registry Apr16-Mar17

England
- 285,868
- £234,247
- £244,050
- £289,561
- £392,784

South East
- 358,964
- £290,107
- £348,356
- £221,203
- £566,125

Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
- 410,606
- £460,006
- £447,205
- £270,546
- £686,742

Average price

■ Detached ■ Flat ■ Semi-detached ■ Terrraced ■ All
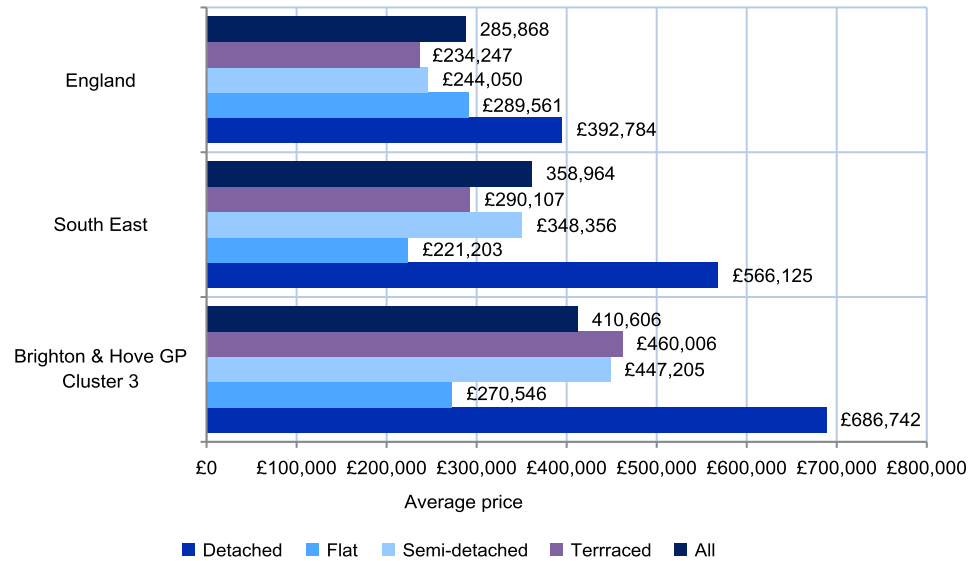
Figure: Average house prices and number of transactions, by month
Source: Land Registry

Number of transactions (bars) / Average price (line chart)

■ Number of transactions ── Average price
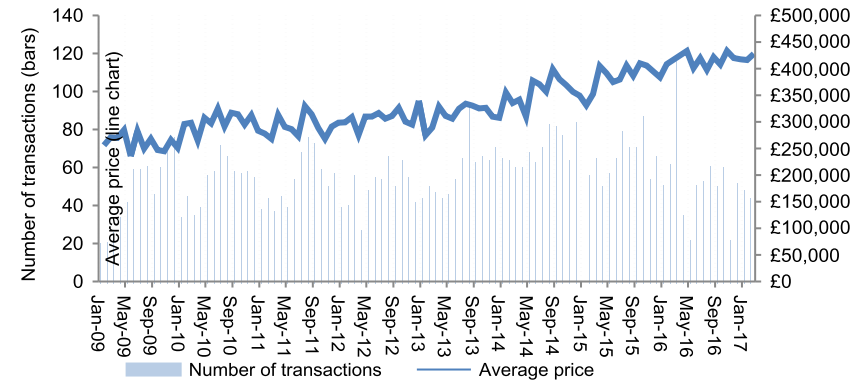
What information is shown here?

The information on this page details indicators of the built environment: overcrowded housing, vacant housing, population density, the size of housing units and the proportion of households lacking central heating.

A household's accommodation is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). The data also shows breakdowns by tenure. This enables users to compare differences in the proportion of households with inadequate heating supply in the owner occupied, social rented and private rented sectors.

Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. The standard used to measure overcrowding is called the 'occupancy rating' which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of their ages and relationships. The room requirement states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household. The occupancy rating of a dwelling is expressed as a positive or negative figure, reflecting the number of rooms in a dwelling that exceed the household's requirements, or by which the home falls short of its occupants' needs.

Vacant dwellings include housing that was not occupied at the time of the census (excluding second residences or holiday accommodation).

Population density (persons / hectare)	Houses lacking central heating	Overcrowded Housing
28.9	477	2,006
England average = 4.1	2.8% (England average = 2.7%)	11.7% (England average = 8.7%)

Vacant Dwellings	Dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer	Dwellings with 8 or more rooms
431	896	1,677
2.5% (England average = 4.3%)	5.2% (England average = 3.7%)	9.8% (England average = 12.7%)

Source: Census 2011. Population density data – Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2013
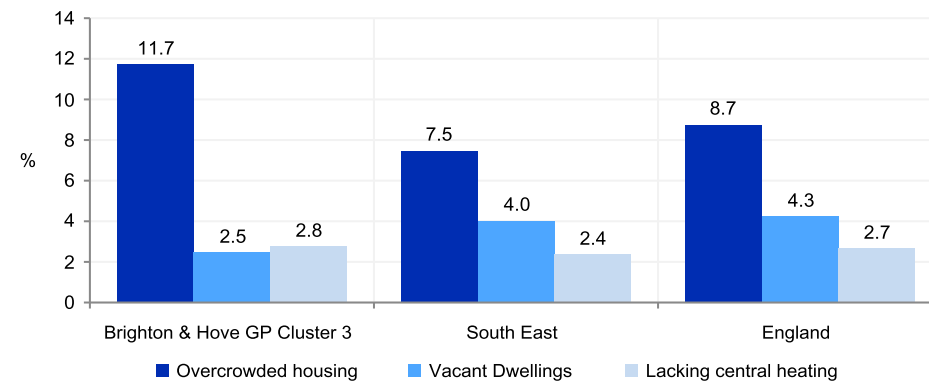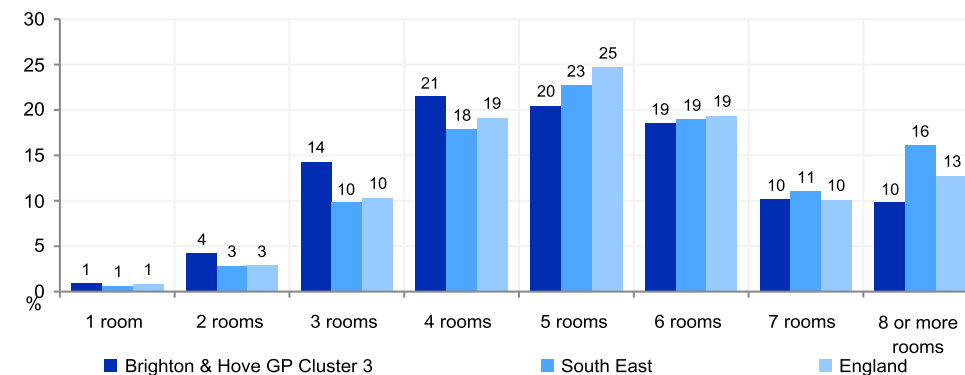
Figure: Housing Environment
Source: Census 2011

Figure: Dwelling size (number of rooms per household)
Source: Census 2011

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of domestic properties (the 'dwelling stock') broken down by age of property (when the property was constructed).

Built before 1900
4,188
23.6% (England average = 16.0%)

Built between 1900 and 1939
6,798
38.3% (England average = 21.7%)

Built between 1945 and 1999
5,995
33.8% (England average = 50.5%)

Built after 2000
616
3.5% (England average = 10.4%)

Figure: Dwellings by age of dwelling (year property was constructed)
Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2015
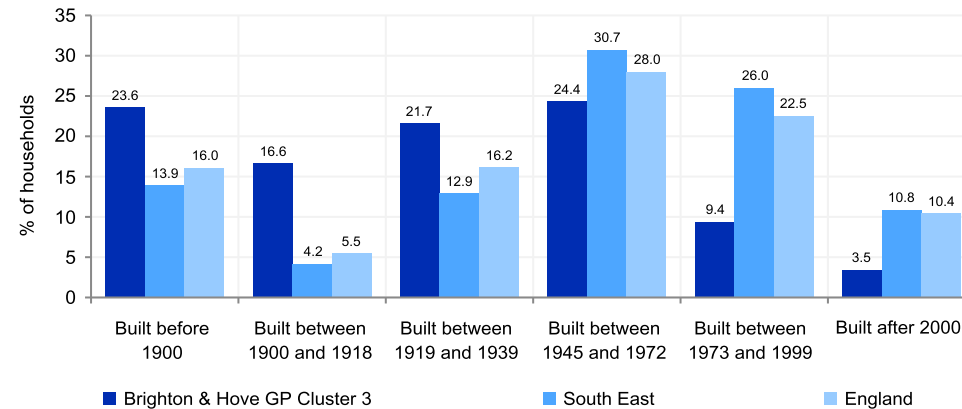
■ Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3   ■ South East   ■ England

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in communal establishments, with breakdowns by the main types.

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed (full-time or part-time supervised) residential accommodation.

The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of people in communal establishments by main type of establishment. Medical and care establishments include psychiatric hospital / homes, other hospital homes children's homes, residential care homes, nursing homes managed by the NHS, Local Authority or private organisation; Educational establishments include primarily University halls of residence; Defence establishments include barracks, air bases and naval ships; Other establishments include prison service establishments, bail hostels, hotels, boarding houses or guest houses, hostels and civilian ships.

The chart on the top right provides the same information with associated comparator areas.

All in communal establishments	Medical and care establishments	Education establishments	Defence establishments	Other establishments
703	239	457	00	04
1.7% (England average = 1.8%)	0.6% (England average = 0.7%)	1.1% (England average = 0.7%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Communal establishments by type
Source: Census 2011

Legend: Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 — South East — England
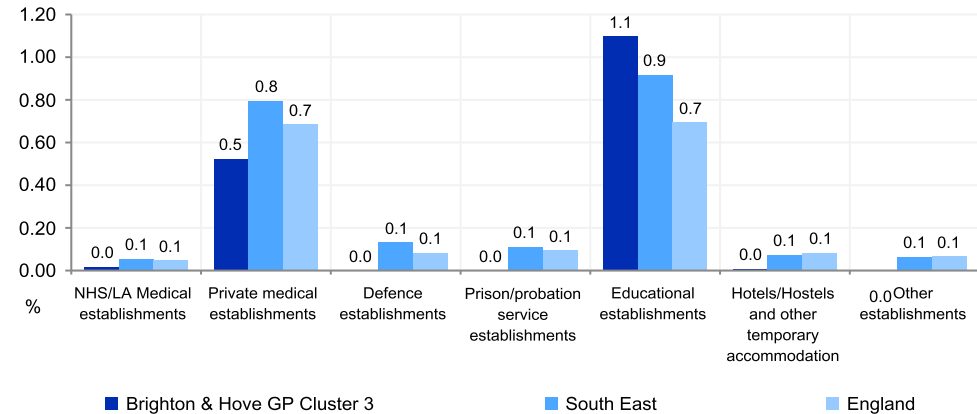
What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas. This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the www.police.uk open data portal, which has been linked by Local Insight to selected neighbourhoods. Further information on how these crimes and incidents have been categorised, as well as which crimes and incidents have been mapped and why, is available at: www.police.uk/about-this-site/faqs/#why-are-some-crimes-not-displayed-on-the-map

The information boxes show counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents. The overall crime rate is presented for monthly, quarterly and annual snapshots, with the underlying crime types shown as annual totals.

The line charts to the right and on the following page track monthly change in recorded crime across five key offences (violent crime, anti-social behaviour, burglaries, criminal damage and vehicle crime) across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas for the last 12 months of data.

All crimes March 2017 monthly total	All crimes Jan17-Mar17	All crimes Apr16-Mar17
279	682	3,057
07 per 1,000 population (England average = 10)	17 per 1,000 population (England average = 28)	78.0 per 1,000 population (England average = 112.5)

Violent crimes Apr16-Mar17	Criminal damage incidents Apr16-Mar17	Anti-social behaviour incidents Apr16-Mar17
614	312	976
14.1 per 1,000 population (England average = 21.0)	9.3 per 1,000 population (England average = 9.6)	22.5 per 1,000 population (England average = 30.8)

Burglaries Apr16-Mar17	Robberies Apr16-Mar17	Vehicle crimes Apr16-Mar17
158	22	257
9.0 per 1,000 households (England average = 16.9)	0.5 per 1,000 population (England average = 1.0)	5.0 per 1,000 population (England average = 7.0)

Source: Recorded crime offences – www.police.uk (2016)

Figure: Violent crime offences
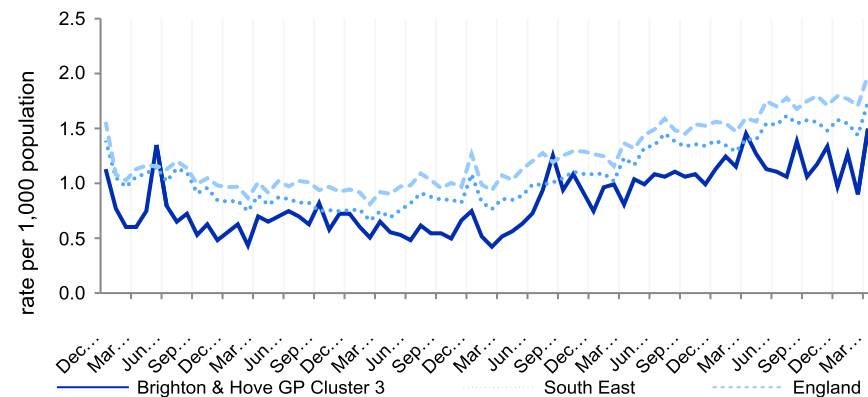Source: www.police.co.uk (2016)

Figure: Anti-social behaviour offences
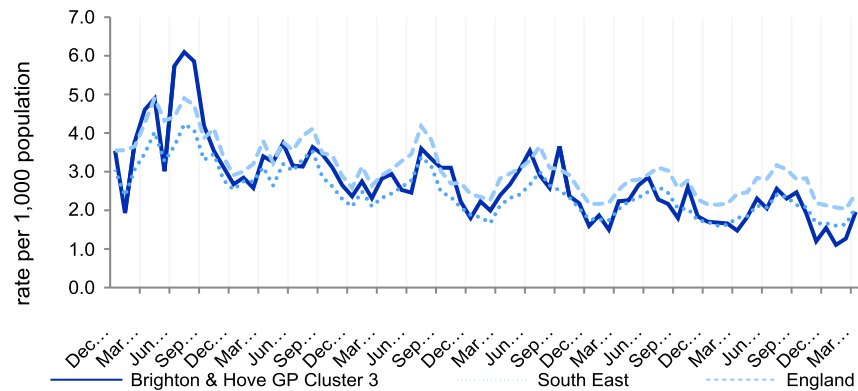Source: www.police.co.uk (2016)

Figure: Burglary offences
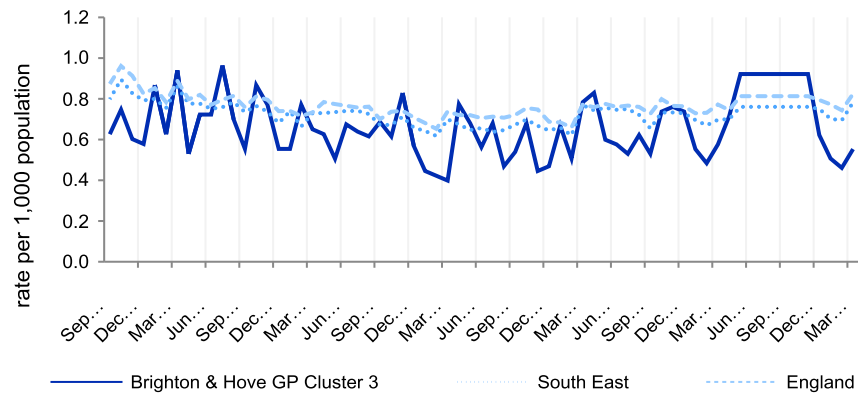Source: www.police.co.uk (2016)

Figure: Criminal damage offences
Source: www.police.co.uk (2016)

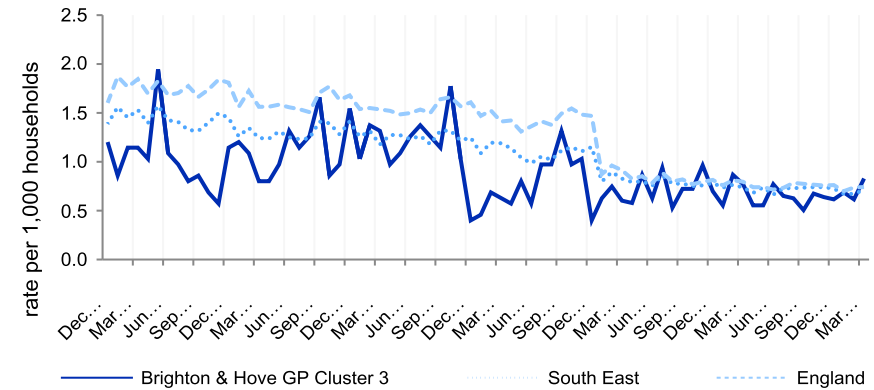Figure: Vehicle crime offences
Source: www.police.co.uk (2016)

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3

© OCSI 2016.
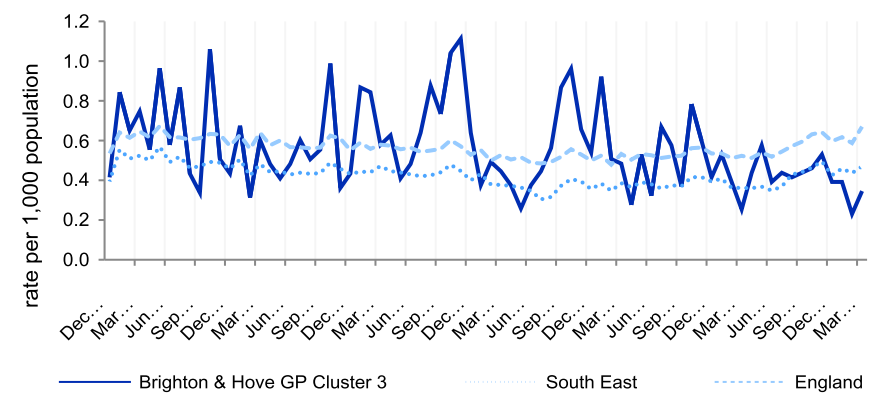
What information is shown here?

The information in this section explores variations in life expectancy and premature mortality. Life expectancy is a measure of the age a person born today can expect to live until, if they experience current mortality rates throughout their life. The chart on the right shows life expectancy at birth for females and males in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas.

The first chart on the following page shows the standardised mortality ratio for all causes and all ages for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. This indicator highlights the ratio of observed to expected deaths (given the age profile of the population). A mortality ratio of 100 indicates an area has a mortality rate consistent with the age profile of the area, less than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is higher than expected.

The second chart on the following page show incidence of cancer (with breakdowns for the most common forms of cancer). The data is presented as an incidence ratio (ratio of observed incidence vs expected incidence given the age profile of the population).

Figure: Life expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2010/11-2013/14)

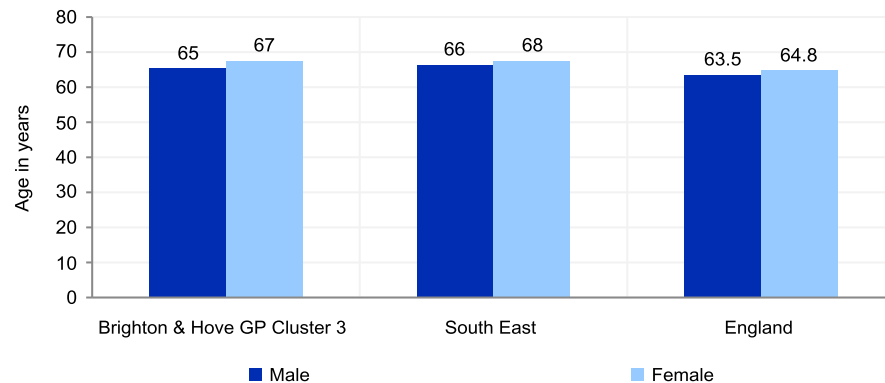Figure: Healthy Life Expectancy
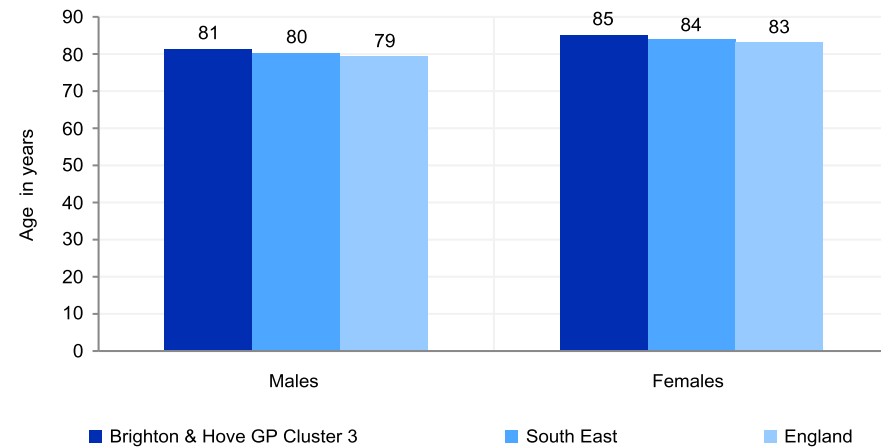Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

Figure: Disability-free Life Expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
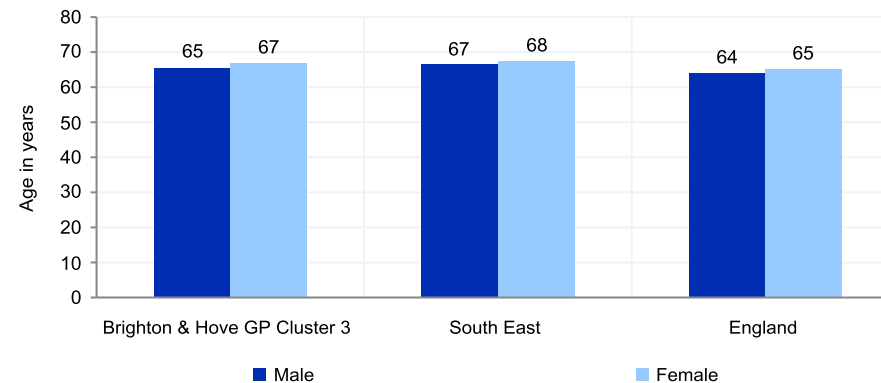© OCSI 2016.

Figure: Incidence of cancer: Standardised incidence ratio (select causes)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2010/11-2013/14)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher incidence of cancer than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower incidence of cancer than expected.

Ratio

	All cancers	Berast cancer	Colorectal cancer	Lung cancer	Prostate cancer
Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3	98	99	83	91	100
South East	98	104	100	83	104
England	100	100	100	100	100

- ■ Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
- ■ South East
- ■ England
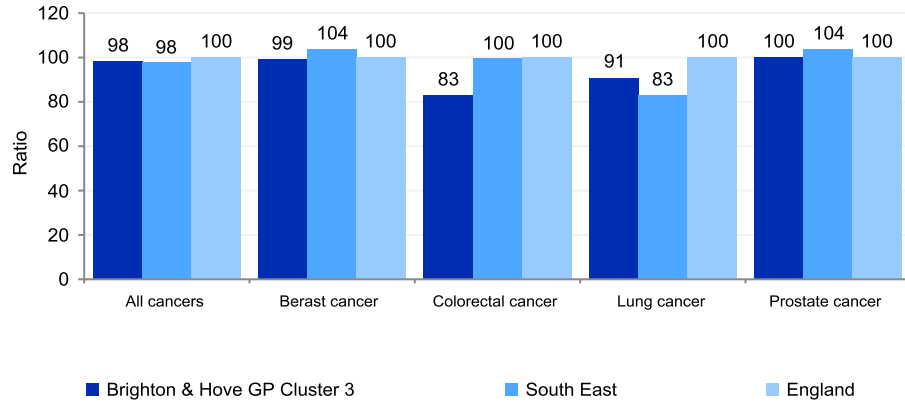
Figure: Standardised mortality ratio (select causes)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2010/11-2013/14)

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.

Ratio

	All causes	Cancer	Coronary Heart Disease	Circulatory Disease	Respiratory Disease	Stroke
Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3	84	95	63	80	81	84
South East	93	95	87	94	92	95
England	100	100	100	100	100	100

- ■ Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
- ■ South East
- ■ England

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3

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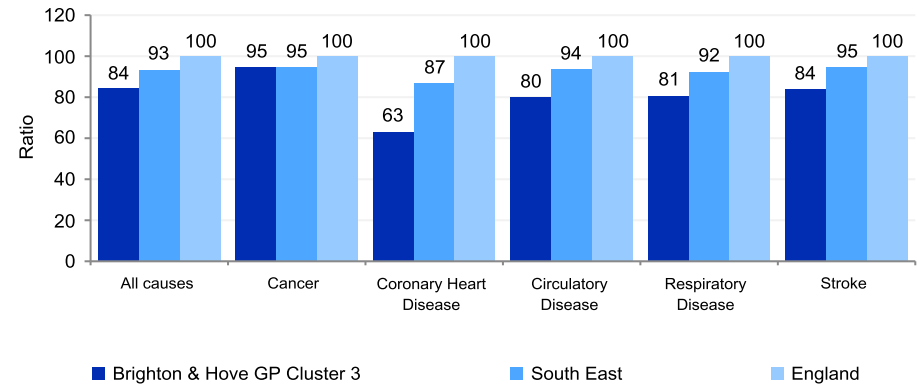
What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at general levels of health, focusing on the number of people living in neighbourhoods with poor levels of overall health (health deprivation hotspots) and the number of people with a limiting long-term illness.

Limiting long-term illness is defined as any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits someone's daily activities or the work they can do. Health deprivation 'hotspots' are neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2015 Health domain. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of health deprivation are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of health deprivation grouped in decile 1.

The chart on the right shows the number of people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 living in each health decile. The charts below shows the proportion of residents in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 with a limiting long-term illness by age.

Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots' (Indices of Deprivation 2015)	People with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	People aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	Babies born with a low birth weight (ONS 2007-2011)
2,946	6,020	3,080	160
7.0% (England average = 19.8%)	14.5% (England= 17.6%)	10.8% (England= 12.7%)	6.6% (England= 7.4%)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Health domain
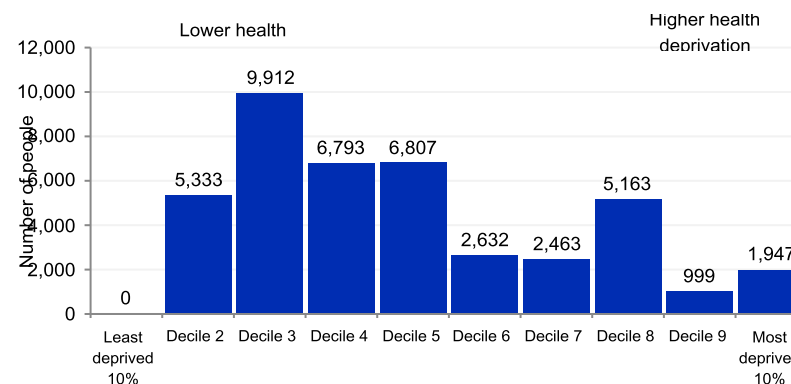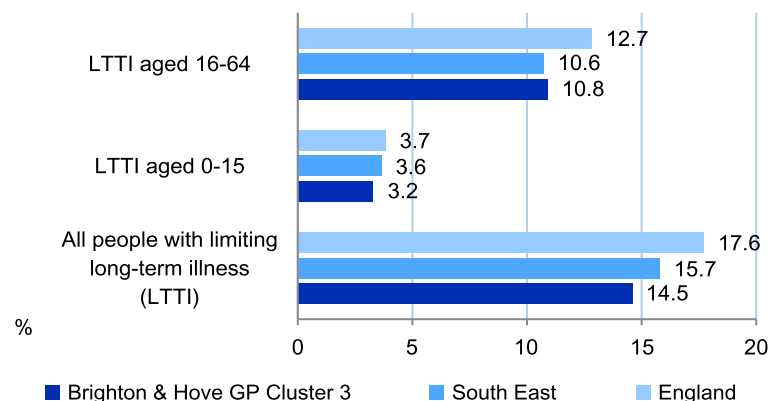Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015

Figure: People with a limiting long-term illness
Source: Census 2011

What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at admissions to hospital by main health condition. The chart on the top right shows emergency admissions to hospital across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparators. The chart on the bottom right shows elective in-patient hospital admissions (admissions that have been arranged in advance).

The data are presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected.

Figure: Emergency hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2010/11-2013/14)

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.
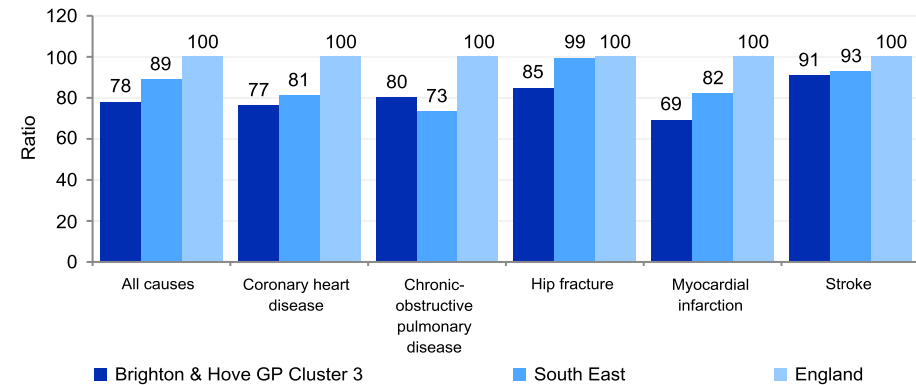

Figure: Elective hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2010/11-2013/14)

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.
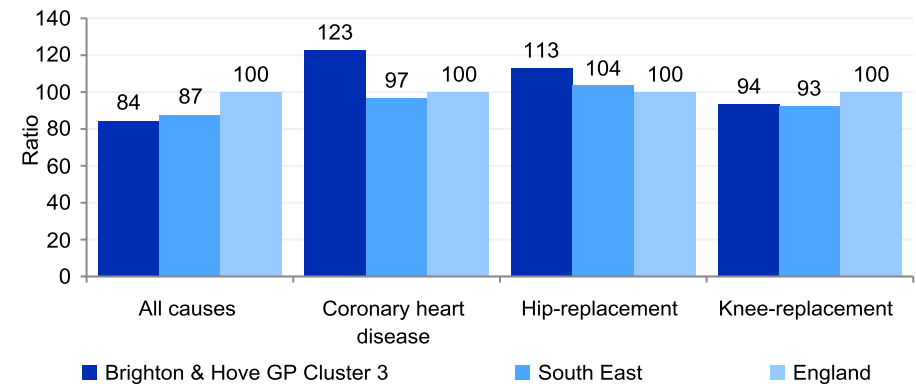
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at lifestyle behaviours of people living in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. Lifestyle behaviours are risk factors which play a major part in an individual's health outcomes and will have varying physical and psychological consequences.

The chart on the top right shows the healthy eating levels (consumption of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day among adults) in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. It also shows smoking prevalence and levels of binge drinking in these areas. Binge drinking is defined as the consumption of at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women).

The chart on the bottom right shows the percentage of people children (in reception year and year 6) and adults classified as obese in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. People are considered obese when their body mass index (BMI) a measurement obtained by dividing a person's weight by the square of the person's height, exceeds 30 kg/m2.

Data for adult health are modelled estimates created from Health Survey for England 2006-2008. This is due to a lack of alternative small-area data for these indicators.

Figure: "Healthy eating" (consumptions of 5+ fruit and veg a day), binge drinking and smoking
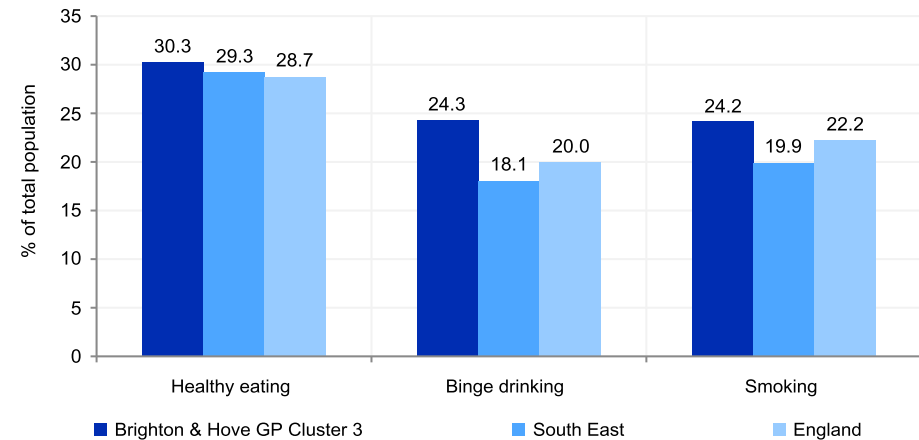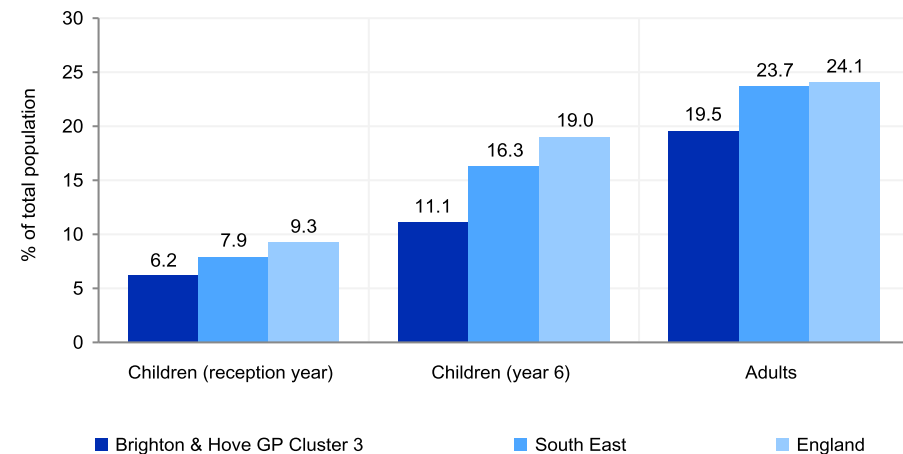Source: Health Survey for England 2006-2008

Figure: Children and adults classified as obese
Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) (2011-2013), Health Survey for England 2006-2008

What information is shown here?

The information boxes and chart on the right show the education levels of residents in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3, showing the number and proportion of adults (aged 16+) by highest level of qualification.

Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who with other qualifications or unknown qualifications.

People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
4,855	**3,480**	**4,310**	**5,655**
14.4% of working age people (England= 22.5%)	10.3% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	12.7% of working age people (England= 15.2%)	16.7% of working age people (England= 12.4%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	
13,365	'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.
39.5% of working age people (England= 27.4%)	

Source: Census 2011

Figure: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications
Source: Census 2011

Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3   South East   England
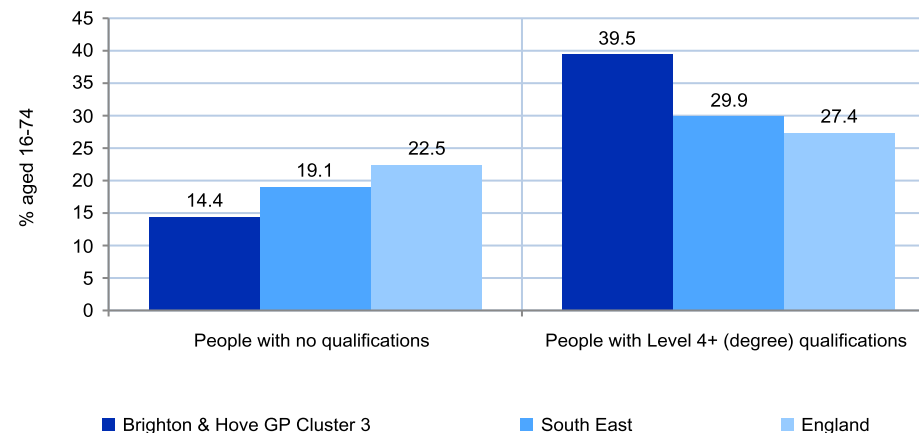
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the outcomes of children in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), a series of tests measuring children's progress in terms of Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED) and Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL). These are typically 5 year old pupils; however a minority of slightly older and younger pupils may have been assessed.

The new Early Years Foundation Stage Profile requires practitioners to make a best fit assessment of whether children are emerging, expected or exceeding against each of the new 17 Early Learning Goals (ELGs). Children have been deemed to have reached a Good Level of Development (GLD) in the new profile if they achieve at least the expected level in the ELGs in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. These are 12 of the 17 ELGs. The Department for Education has also introduced a supporting measure which measures the total number of points achieved across all 17 ELGs and reports the average of every child's total point score.

The chart on the right shows the percentage of pupils achieving 17 ELGs, the average point score at Early Years Foundation stage and the percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development.

Figure: Early years foundation stage profile
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

Pupils achieving at least the expected level in all 17 Early Learning Goals
Pupils average point score
Pupils achieving a good level of development
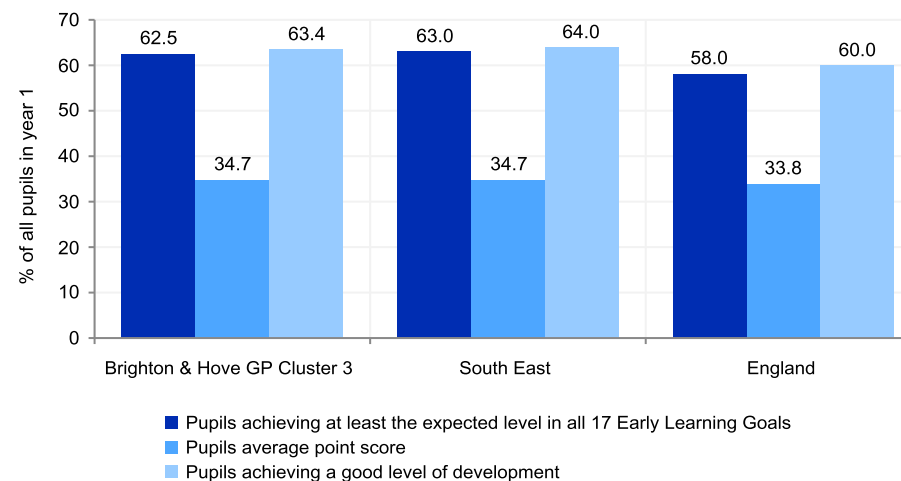
What information is shown here?

The chart on the top right show the education levels of pupils in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3, showing the examination results at Key Stage 1 (tests set at aged 7) Key Stage 2 (tests set at aged 11) and Key Stage 4 (GCSEs).

The figures show the Average Point Score of pupils from each of the Key Stage examinations. This adjusts for high achieving pupils as well as pupils achieving expected levels.

The chart on the top right shows Average Point Score (across all examinations) per pupil at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. The chart on the bottom right compares the gap in Average Point Score at Key Stage 4 (GCSE) per pupil between Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and the national average over time. The gap is measured as the point difference against the England average. Areas with a score of greater than 1 are performing better than the national average, while areas with a score of less than 1 are performing below.

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

KS1 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 27=level 4, 21=level 3, 15=level 2 (the expected level), 9=level 1, 3=below level 1. KS2 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 33=level 5, 27=level 4 (the expected level), 21=level 3, 15=level 2.

■ Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3   ■ South East   ■ England

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3

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Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

KS4 Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.
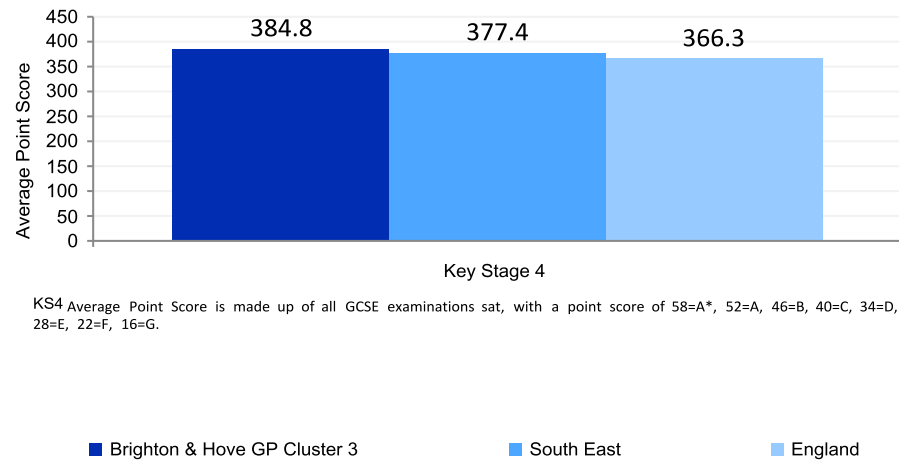
■ Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3   ■ South East   ■ England
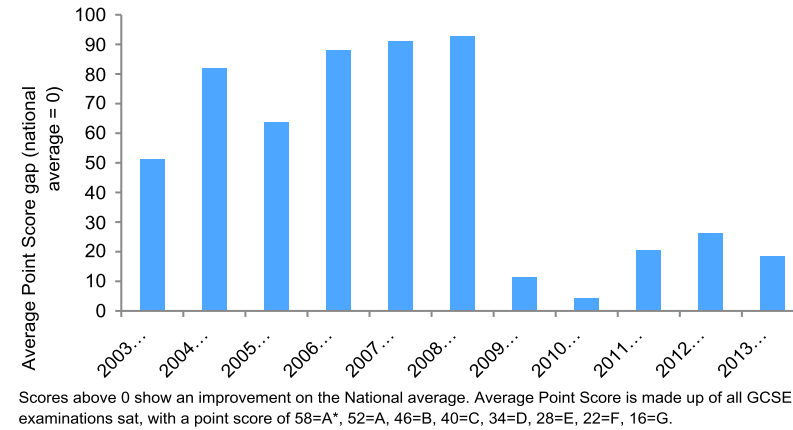
Figure: Gap in pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (difference from the national average)
Source: Department for Education

Scores above 0 show an improvement on the National average. Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.

Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3

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What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at three types of income category: average household income; average household income after housing costs; and households living in fuel poverty. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.

The information boxes on the top right provide an estimate of the number of households in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 below the poverty line and an estimate for the number of households in fuel poverty.

The chart on the right shows the average weekly household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparator areas (before and after housing costs).

Weekly household income (Office for National Statistics 2013/14)	Weekly household income, after housing costs (Office for National Statistics 2013/14)	Households living in 'Fuel Poverty' Department for Energy and Climate Change (2014)
£940	£598	2,060
England Average = £766	England Average = £495	11.7% of households (England = 10.6%)

Figure: Weekly household earnings (£)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2013/14)

Legend:
- Total weekly household income estimate
- Net weekly household income estimate after housing costs
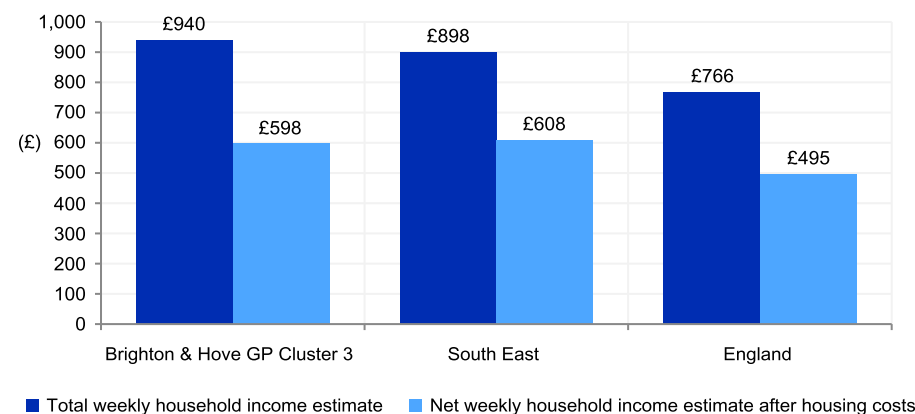
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows economic activity breakdowns for adults aged 16-74 in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3.

The data in the information boxes shows the number and proportion of residents who are economically active, with breakdowns for those working part time, full time or are self-employed (note, these figures do not add up to all those economically active as it excludes those economically active who are unemployed or full-time students).

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
22,699	11,105	4,440	4,253	8,390
73.0% (England average = 69.9%)	35.7% (England average = 38.6%)	14.3% (England average = 13.7%)	13.7% (England average = 9.8%)	27.0% (England average = 30.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Economic Activity
Source: Census 2011
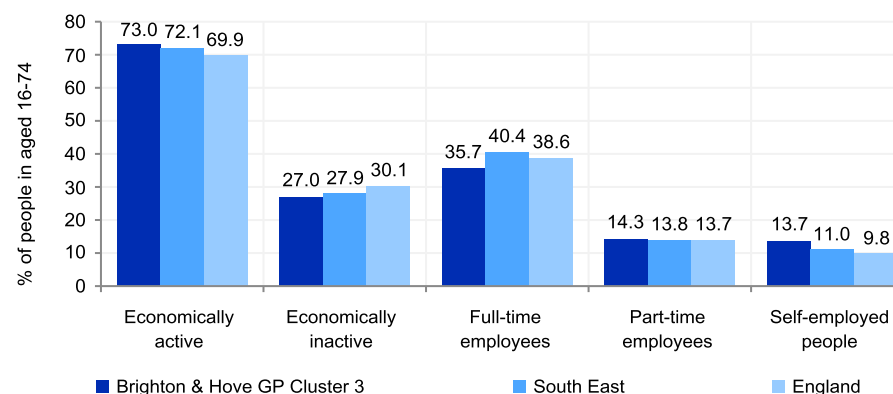
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows breakdowns of the main industry sectors people in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 are working in, and their occupational status.

The data in the top information boxes shows the three largest employment sectors for residents in the local area, also the number and percentage of employed people working in each of these sectors. The lower information boxes and the chart on the right show the numbers of residents in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 by type of occupation (e.g., managers, professional, administrative).

Largest employment sector	Second largest employment sector	Third largest employment sector
Education	**Health & social work**	**Retail**
3,180 employees (15% of 21,230 of people in employment)	2,910 employees (14% of 21,230 of people in employment)	2,650 employees (12% of 21,230 of people in employment)

Managerial occupations	Professional (or associate) occupations	Administrative or secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Elementary occupations
2,440	**8,960**	**2,085**	**1,870**	**1,575**
11.5% of 21,230 people in employment (England = 10.9%)	42.2% of 21,230 people in employment (England = 30.3%)	9.8% of 21,230 people in employment (England = 11.5%)	8.8% of 21,230 people in employment (England = 11.4%)	7.4% of 21,230 people in employment (England = 11.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: People in professional and elementary occupations
Source: Census 2011

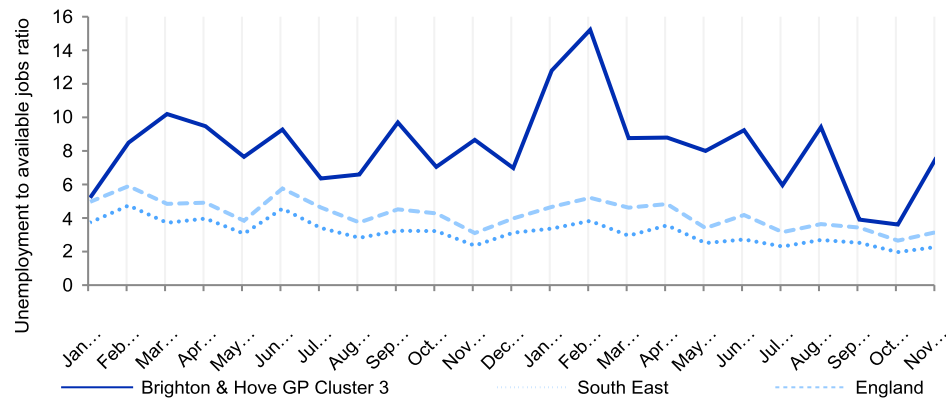Legend: Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 ■ South East ■ England
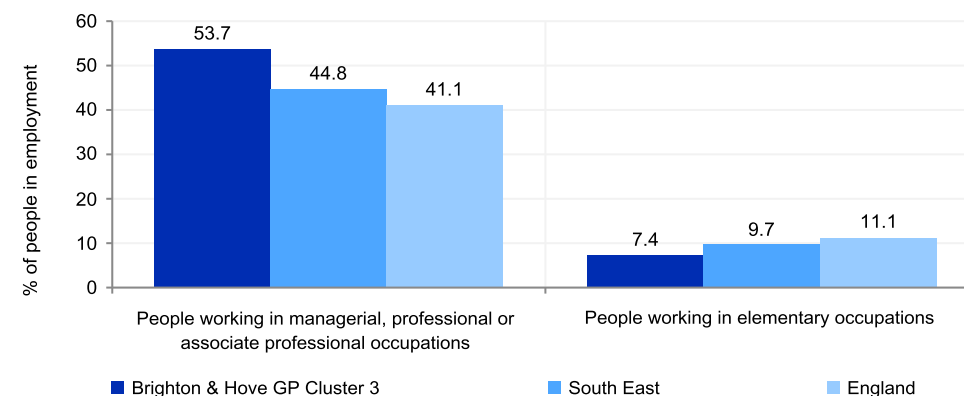
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of vacant jobs in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 compared against the overall unemployment levels in the area.

The 'Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio, shown in the information box on the right and the line chart below is the total number of people claiming unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) divided by the total number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus expressed as a ratio.
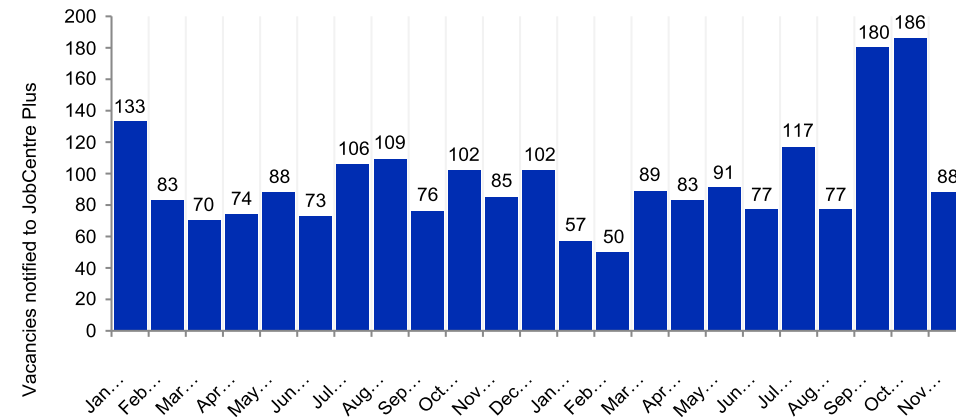
The bar chart on the bottom right shows month-on-month changes in the number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus, that are located in the area covering Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 (based on postcode location of the job). Note this data was last updated by Jobcentre Plus for November 2012.

Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio	Source: Job Centre Vacancies - Office for National Statistics/Jobcentre Plus (Nov-12), Jobseekers Allowance claimant count – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-12)
3.91 claimants per job	
England average = 3.43	

Figure: Total number of vacancies notified to Job Centre
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus

Figure: Ratio of unemployment (JSA claimants) to jobs (vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus, Department for Work and Pensions

Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 ———   South East ·········   England ·········

What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of workforce jobs in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. Workforce jobs are taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) which publishes employee and employment estimates based on a survey of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

The information boxes show the three largest industry groups for workforce jobs based in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. The bar chart on the top right shows the change in 'Jobs Density' (the number of jobs as a % of working age population) across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 over time. The bar chart on the bottom right shows the share of jobs broken down by public and private sector.

Largest industry sector	Second largest industry sector	Third largest industry sector
Education	Health	Hotels and catering
18.8% of all people in employment	15.8% of all people in employment	9.6% of all people in employment

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2015)

Figure: Change in Jobs Density (jobs as a % of working age population)
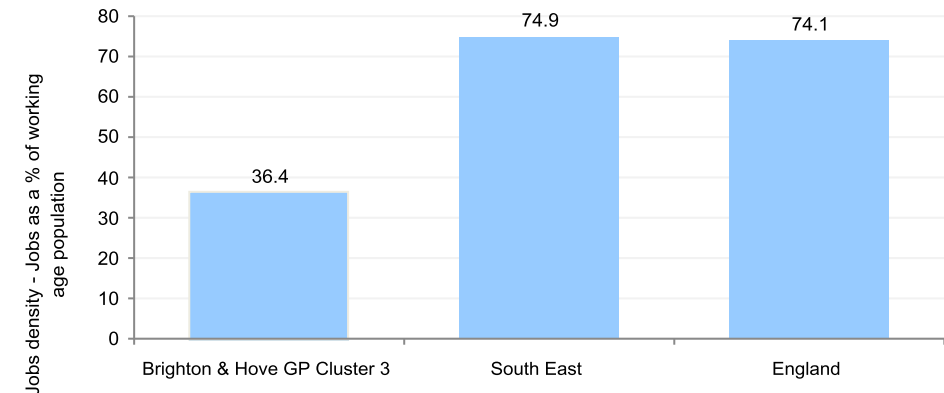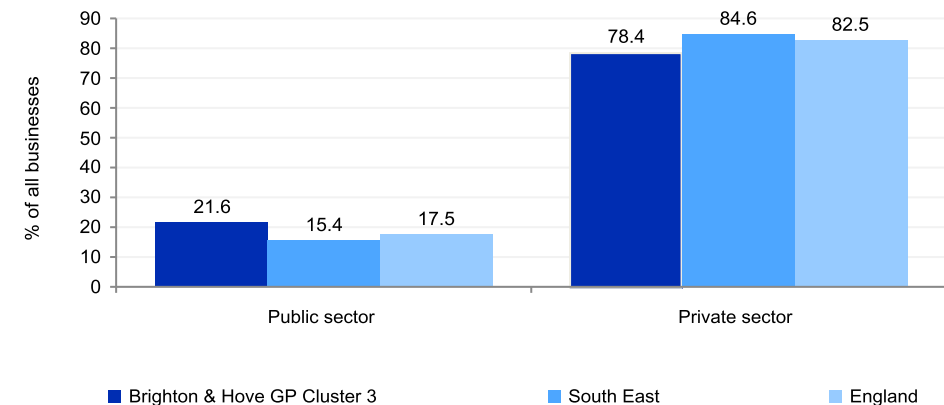Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

Figure: Jobs by public sector/private sector
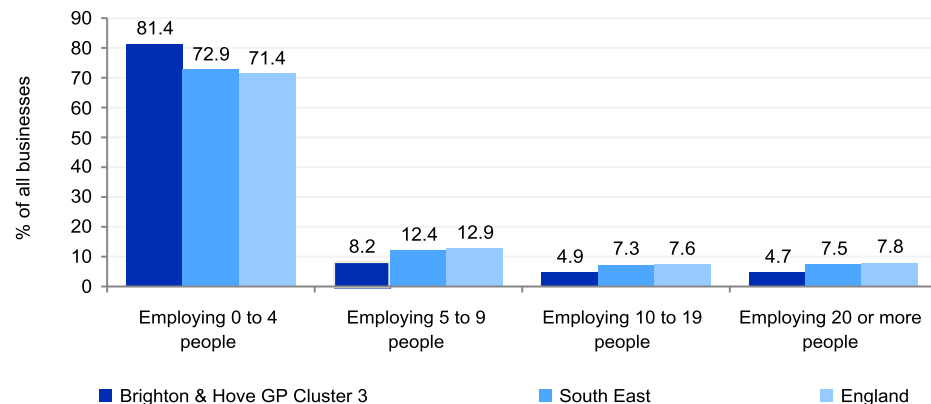Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of 'local business units' in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. 'Local business units' are counts of businesses based on the location of an operational unit. Though larger businesses such as supermarket chains may have their head office in a large city, these figures measure all subsidiaries of that larger enterprise based on where subsidiaries are located. The figures cover all business eligible for VAT (1.7 million businesses in the UK are registered for VAT). These businesses are categorised into 16 broad industry groups derived from the Standard Industrial Classification (UKSIC (2003)).

The information boxes show the three largest industry groups for businesses based in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. The line chart shows the change in the number of businesses per head of the population across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 over time. The bar chart shows the count of local business broken down by size of business. Businesses are broken down into four employment size bands based on the number of paid employees (0-4, 5-9, 10-19 and 20+ paid employees).

Largest business sector	Second largest business sector	Third largest business sector
Professional, scientific & technical services	Post and telecommunications	Construction
20.4% of all local businesses	14.7% of all local businesses	13.8% of all local businesses

Source: Office for National Statistics (2016)

Figure: Percentage change in number of businesses (VAT based local units) per 10,000 working age population
Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure: Businesses (VAT based local units) by employment size band
Source: Office for National Statistics
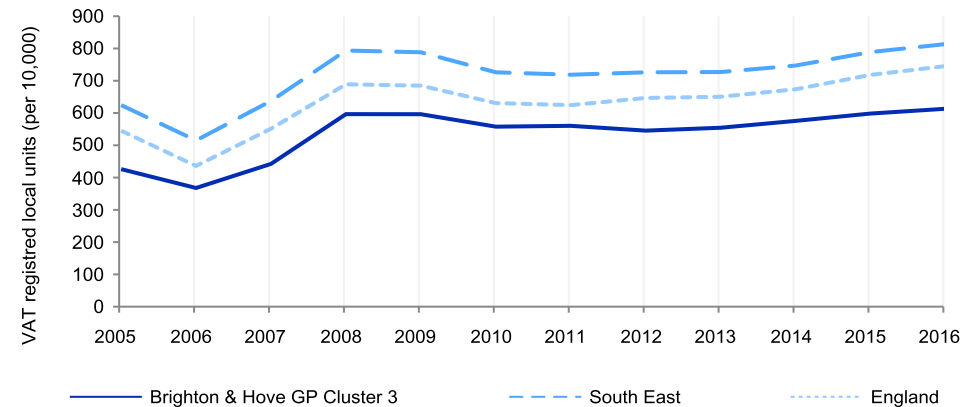
What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

The information boxes show the number of households by number of cars owned across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3, while the charts show the same information (expressed as a percentage) against comparator areas.

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three cars	Four + cars
4,790	**7,890**	**3,615**	**615**	**190**
28.0% of 17,100 households (England = 25.8%)	46.1% of 17,100 households (England = 42.2%)	21.1% of 17,100 households (England = 24.7%)	3.6% of 17,100 households (England = 5.5%)	1.1% of 17,100 households (England = 1.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Car ownership
Source: Census 2011

Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 ■ **South East** ■ **England**
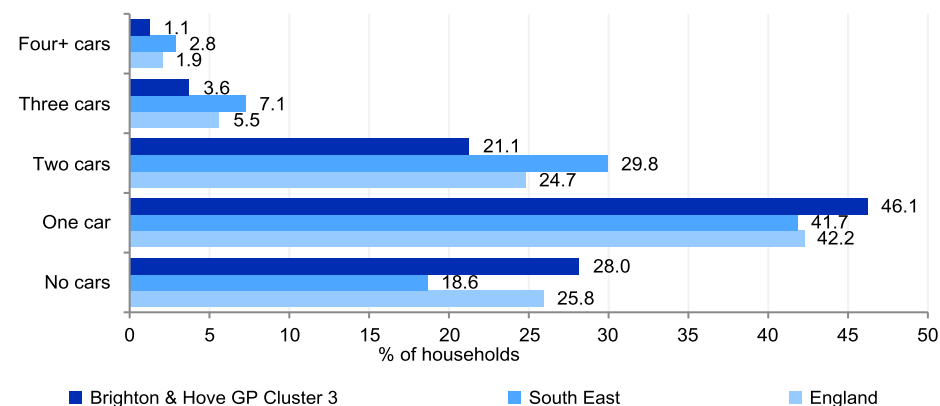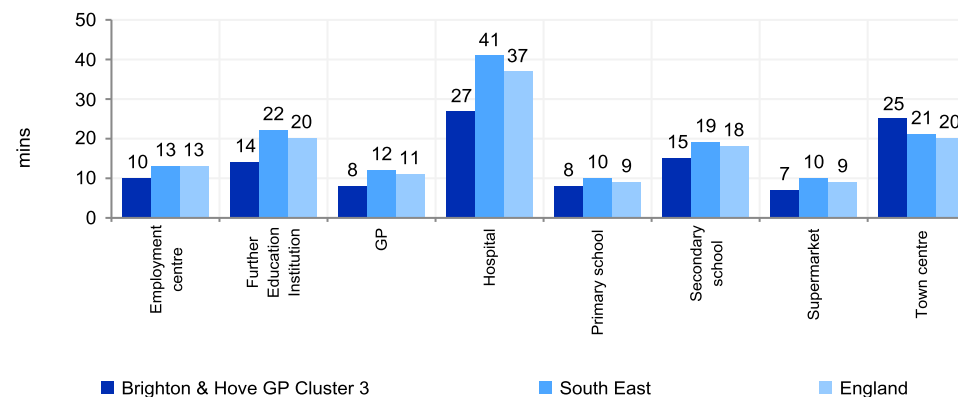
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3. Accessibility is measured both in terms of distance and travel times to key services.

The information boxes on the right show average distances (in kilometres) to five key services. The chart on the right shows average travel times in minutes to key services when walking or taking public transport.

Average road distance from Job Centre	Average road distance from Secondary School	Average road distance from GP	Average road distance from Pub	Average road distance from Post Office
3.2km	1.4km	0.6km	0.4km	0.6km
England average = 4.6km	England average = 2.1km	England average = 1.2km	England average = 0.7km	England average = 1.0km

Source: Road distances - Commission for Rural Communities: Distance to Service dataset (2010)

Figure: Average travel time (mins) by walking or public transport to the nearest key service
Source: Department for Transport: Core Accessibility Indicators (2014)

■ Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3   ■ South East   ■ England

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the characteristics of neighbourhoods across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 as defined using the Output Area Classification (OAC). OAC classifies every area in the country based on a set of socio-demographic characteristics, to provide a profile of areas to identify similarities between neighbourhoods. The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of neighbourhoods in Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 that fall within the eight supergroup categories, detailed below. The chart on the right shows the proportion of areas falling within supergroup categories across Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3 and comparators.

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, particularly in Wales and the North of England. High levels of people in terraced accommodation, high unemployment, low ethnic diversity, high levels of people employed in manufacturing

Rural residents	Cosmopolitans	Ethnicity central	Multicultural metropolitans
0	12,028	1,064	1,925
0.0% (England average = 10.5%)	29.0% (England average = 4.9%)	2.6% (England average = 6.6%)	4.6% (England average = 15.3%)

Urbanites	Suburbanites	Constrained city dwellers	Hard-pressed living
16,439	7,349	1,519	1,179
39.6% (England average = 18.6%)	17.7% (England average = 20.8%)	3.7% (England average = 6.2%)	2.8% (England average = 17.2%)

Source: Office for National Statistics Output Area Classification 2011

Figure: Area Classification 2011: Number of people living in different types of neighbourhood (by classification type)
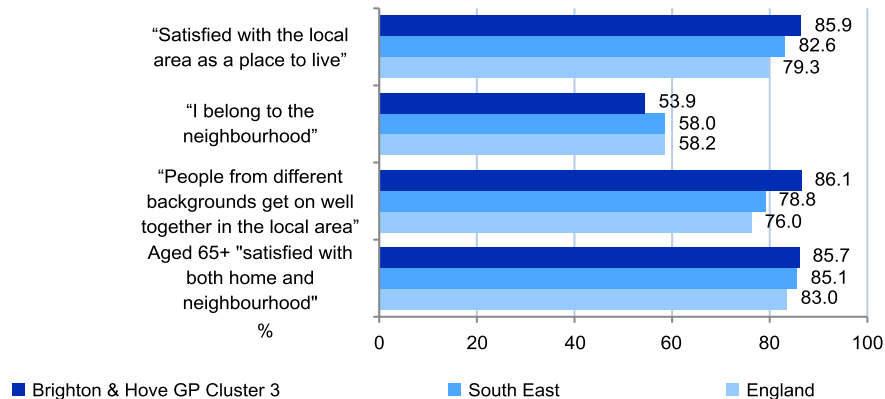Source: Output Area Classification (2011)
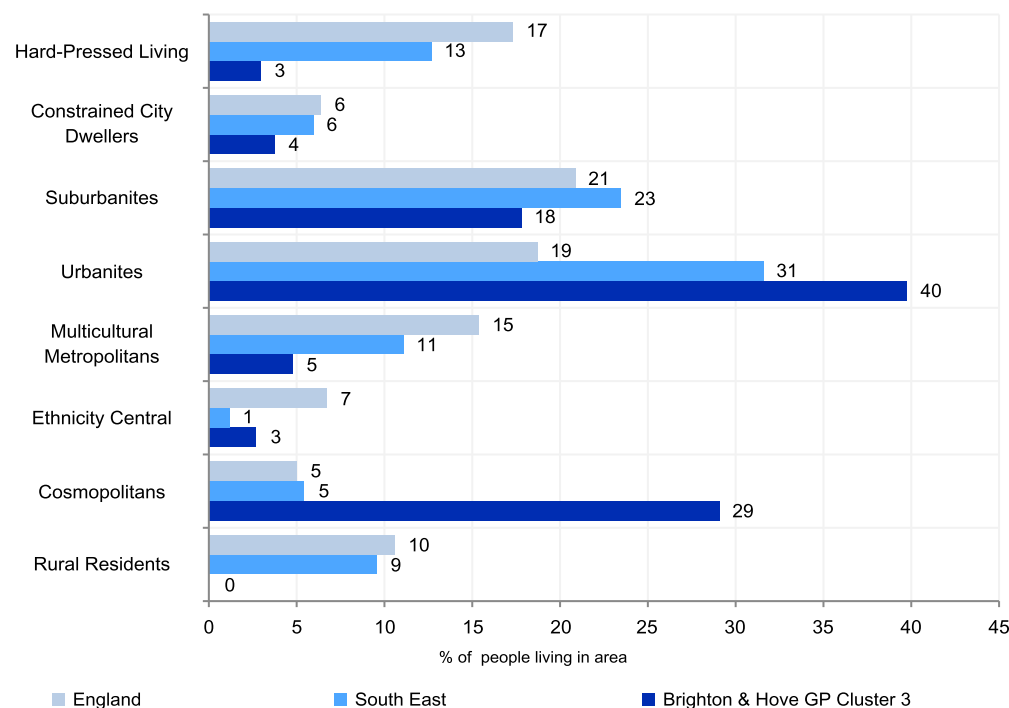
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows different measures of people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood and their sense of community cohesion in the neighbourhood. It also shows different measures of people's participation in volunteering and political decision making in the local area. In addition the information box on the far bottom right shows the number of active charities per 1,000 population.

Figures are self-reported and taken from the Place Survey. The Place survey is collected at Local Authority level so does not include neighbourhood information, and ceased nationally in 2008 so is increasingly out of date.

"People from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area"	People who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	People who are satisfied with local area as a place to live	Aged 65+ "satisfied with both home and neighbourhood"
86%	54%	86%	86%
(England = 76%)	(England = 58%)	(England = 79%)	(England = 83%)

People involved in decisions that affect the local area in the past 12 months	People who believe they can influence decisions in their local area	People who have given unpaid help at least once per month over the last 12 months	Active charities
15%	28%	24%	2.3 per 1,000 population
(England = 14%)	(England = 29%)	(England = 23%)	(England = 2.6 per 1,000)

Source: Place Survey (2008), Active Charities - National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) (2009). Note all information is collected at Local Authority level

Figure: Indicators of community strength
Source: Place Survey (2008)

Figure: Indicators of civic engagement
Source: Place Survey (2008)
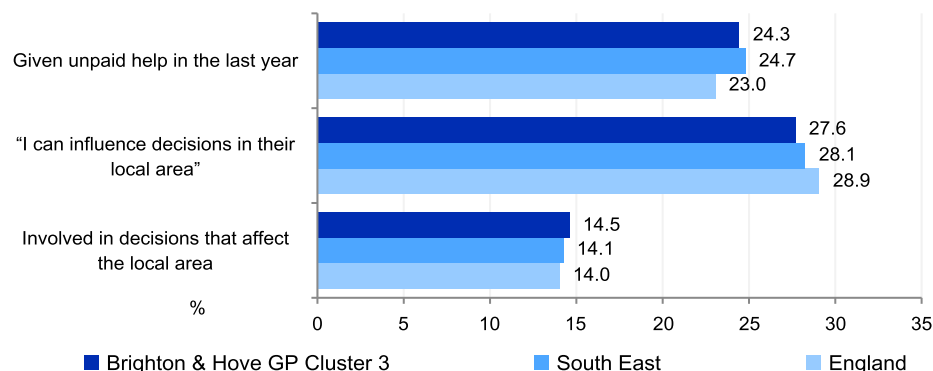
Local Insight profile for Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3
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How we have identified the "Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3" area

This report is based on the definition of the "Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3" area (this area can be viewed on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the 'show services' dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map. We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in "Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3" to create the data used in this report.

Alongside data for the "Brighton & Hove GP Cluster 3" neighbourhood we also show data for selected comparator areas.

Data in this report is based on regularly updated open data published by government sources

All the data in this report is based on open data published by more than 50 government agencies, collected and updated by OCSI on weekly basis. Data is updated on regular basis, with the reports and mapped data on the website reflecting the latest available data.

Details of the individual datasets are provided on the pages where the data is presented, with information on dates and sources presented alongside the charts and tables. On the website, information about each source is available on the popup "About the indicator" link at the top-right of the map.

Standard geographies used in this report

Super Output Areas (SOAs): SOAs are a statistical geography created for the purpose of presenting data such as the Census, Indices of Deprivation, and other neighbourhood statistics. There are two layers to the SOA geography: 'lower layer' (LSOA) and 'middle layer' (MSOA). SOAs are designed to produce areas of roughly equal population size - 1,500 people for LSOAs and 7,200 for MSOAs. The majority of data used in this report is based on LSOA boundaries; of which there are 32,844 in England (there were changes to around 4% of LSOA definitions in Census 2011).

Output Areas (OAs): OAs are a more detailed statistical geography than SOAs, with each covering around 300 people, or 120 households. There are 171,372 OAs in England (there were changes to around 5% of OA definitions in Census 2011).

Wards: A small number of datasets are published at ward level. These are on average four times larger than LSOAs. Data is less detailed than LSOA level datasets and wards vary greatly in size, from less than 200 residents (Isles of Scilly), to more than 36,000 residents (in Sheffield).

Local Insight

Local Insight gives you the data and analysis you need to ensure your services are underpinned by the best possible knowledge of local communities, levering the power of information right across your organisation, from high-level visualisations for Board level to detailed reports on local neighbourhoods. Saving you time and money, Local Insight gives you the most relevant and up-to-date data on the communities where you work, with no need to invest in specialist mapping and data staff, consultancy or software. See http://local.communityinsight.org/ for more information.

Local Insight is developed by OCSI, based on a project that was jointly developed by HACT and OCSI.

OCSI work with public and community sector organisations to improve services. We turn complex datasets into engaging stories; making data, information and analysis accessible for communities and decision-makers. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more information.