



Brighton & Hove City Snapshot

Report of Statistics 2014

Compiled by the Corporate Policy and
Research Team at Brighton & Hove City Council



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About this report

This report is intended to provide an accessible overview of our city, its characteristics and key issues for our residents. This is the statistical evidence on which our plans are based. It's an update of the 2011 State of the City report, drawing on a wealth of information from a range of sources, all of which are referenced so that readers can investigate topics in more depth if they wish to.

The report is organised in sections around key themes. Each section begins with an "At a glance" box giving key statistics. Headlines are given in bold to make navigation easier and to enable speed reading.

A section outlining key weaknesses in our evidence base is included at the end of the report.

Statistics are given in percentages and actual numbers for the local level, where possible and appropriate.

This report is intended to complement the Brighton & Hove Joint Strategic Needs Assessment which provides a comprehensive analysis of current and future needs of local people to inform commissioning of services that will improve health and wellbeing outcomes and reduce inequalities. It focuses health and wellbeing and on the wider determinants of health and can be accessed on the Brighton & Hove Connected website here:

<http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>

This report uses the social model of disability throughout. The social model emphasises that disabled people are disabled not by a physical condition itself but by social barriers of unequal access, prejudice, discrimination, and social exclusion. As The Fed's website explains 'Separating out "impairment" (that is, the functional limitations of bodies and minds) from "disability" (that is, the disabling barriers of unequal access and negative attitudes) is the cornerstone of what is known as the social model of disability.' For more information see:

<http://www.thefedonline.org.uk/social-model-of-disability>

About our city

From a tiny fishing village, called *Bristelmestune* in the Domesday Book of 1086, Brighton & Hove has grown to be a fashionable destination and home city to 275,000 residents. Located on the south east coast of England and bounded by the South Downs National Park to the north, our city has an extraordinary mix of natural and manmade assets. Our city is renowned for its vibrancy, culture of tolerance, its independent shops and businesses, historic lanes, array of pubs, clubs and restaurants, its varied festivals and events, stunning architecture and 13 kilometres of coastline.

Our population

At a glance

- The resident population of Brighton & Hove was estimated to be 275,800 in 2012
- A 5.1 per cent increase is predicted by 2021, taking the resident population to 289,900. This compares to a national increase of 7.8 per cent
- 16 per cent (45,009) were estimated to be aged under 16 in 2011
- 70 per cent (193,632) were estimated to be aged between 16 & 64
- 13 per cent (36,684) were estimated to be aged 65 or more
- Hangleton & Knoll and South Portslade had the highest proportions of children (aged 0-15) reported in 2011, accounting for 21.7 per cent and 21.1 per cent of residents, respectively
- Rottingdean Coastal had the highest percentage of people aged 65 years or more, accounting for 22.3 per cent of residents there in 2011
- Our full-time age 16+ student population was 32,920 in 2011. This equates to 14.1 per cent of our resident population, significantly higher than the average for the South East (7.5 per cent) and England (8.2 per cent)
- The largest student populations are found in Hollingdean & Stanmer, Moulsecoomb & Bevendean, Hanover & Elm Grove and St Peter's & North Laine wards
- In 2011, 16 per cent of our city's residents (approximately 42,885 people) were estimated to be non-UK born
- Of Brighton & Hove's 23,186 non-UK born residents who arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011 Europeans accounted for 50 per cent
- Internationally, there has been net migration into Brighton & Hove every year since 2004/5
- Domestically there was a small net migration away from Brighton & Hove to elsewhere in the UK for each of the last three years surveyed
- 36 per cent of our households (44,294) were single-occupancy at the time of the 2011 census, compared to the national average of 30 per cent

Demographics

Our population has grown. In the 2011 census¹ the resident population of Brighton & Hove was estimated at 273,369 people, an increase of 25,552 (10.3 per cent) since the 2001 census.² The latest estimate (for 2012) is 275,800³ with further growth projections of 5.1 per cent by 2021, which would take the resident population to 289,900⁴. Our projected growth rate of 5.1 per cent is lower than that projected for England (7.8 per cent).⁵

¹ ONS Census 'Usual Resident Population' 2011 Census

² ONS Census 'Usual Resident Population' 2001 Census

³ ONS Interim 2012 based Sub-national Mid-Year Estimates

⁴ ONS 2011 Based Population Projection

⁵ ONS 2011 Based Population Projection

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Age bands	2017 (in 1,000's)	2021 (in 1,000's)
0-4 total	17.1	16.4
5-15 total	30.1	32.4
16-64 total	198.7	201.1
65-84 total	31.8	32.8
85+ total	6.7	7.2
All Ages	284.3	289.9

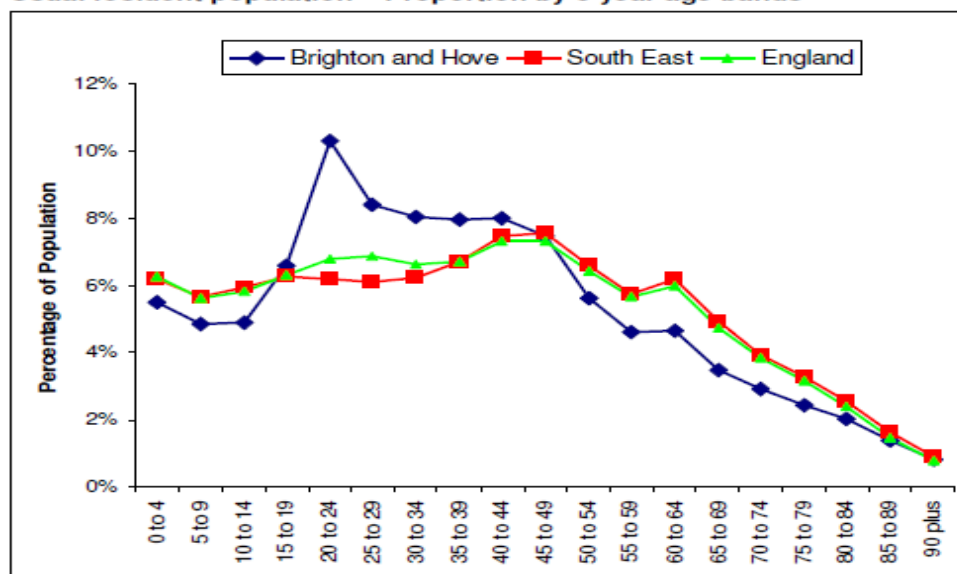
Source: ONS Interim 2011-based Sub-National Population Projections – Brighton & Hove: Figures in thousands (rounded to the nearest 100)

The number of births in the city is projected to increase by five per cent between 2011 and 2021 – to around 3,500 births per year. This is on a par with the projected increase for England and above that predicted for the South East (two per cent).⁶

Whilst a higher percentage (48per cent) of our female population is of child-bearing age (i.e. aged 15-44) compared to England (40per cent) or the South East (38 per cent), our fertility rate (i.e. number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44) is much lower. It stood at 49.9 in 2011, compared to 64.2 for England and 63.8 for the South East.⁷

Our city has an unusual age distribution compared to both the national and regional profiles: we have fewer children and old residents, but a clear swell in the proportion of adults aged 20-44.⁸

Usual resident population – Proportion by 5 year age bands



2011 Census data taken from ONS table PP04

The resident population split by age & gender is shown below. The black markers represent 2021 ONS projections and show anticipated swells in several

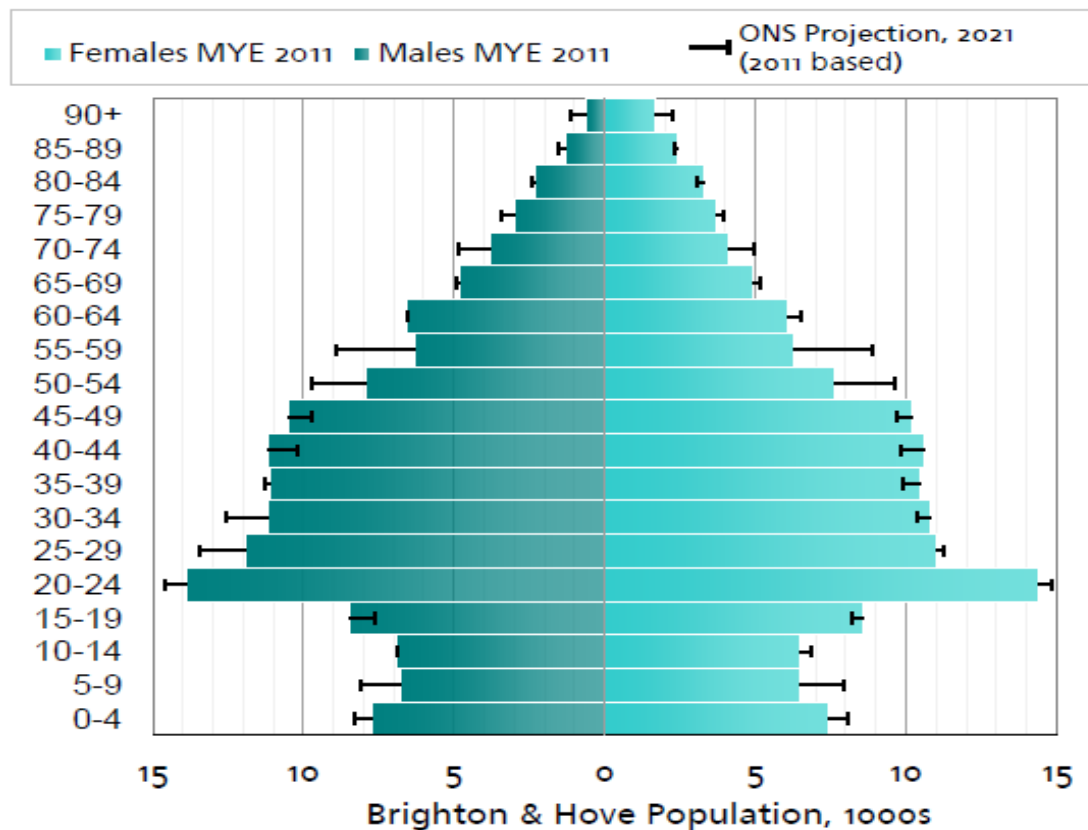
⁶ ONS 2011 births data and Interim 2011-based Sub-national Population Projections

⁷ ONS 2011 Census: Vital statistics

⁸ ONS 2011 Census. Data taken from ONS table PP04

age groups, most markedly 0-9 years, 50-59 years, 70-74 years, and those aged 90+. Also of note is the predicted increase in males aged 25-34 years.⁹

*Population Pyramid for Brighton & Hove –
2011 ONS census and 2021 Population Projections*



Age profiles also vary by ward: In each of Hangleton & Knoll, Wish, South Portslade, North Portslade, Patcham and Woodingdean wards, over one in five residents are aged 0-15.¹⁰

Conversely, wards with the lowest proportion of young residents (where fewer than one in ten residents are aged 0-15) are Regency, Brunswick & Adelaide, Central Hove, and St Peter's & North Laine.

At the older end of the spectrum, those aged 65+ years are most concentrated in Rottingdean Coastal (22.3 per cent) and Woodingdean (19.3 per cent).

Students

There is a substantial student population in the city; at the time of the 2011 census full time students aged over 16 accounted for 14.1 per cent of the population living in the city (32,920). The average proportion of the population who are students is 7.5 per cent in the South East and 8.2 per cent in England.¹¹

⁹ ONS Interim 2011-based Sub-national population projections

¹⁰ ONS Census 'Usual Resident Population' 2011 Census

¹¹ ONS Census 2011

By far, the highest concentrations of students aged over 16 years are found in Hollingdean & Stanmer (35.5 per cent), Moulsecoomb & Bevendean (35.3 per cent), Hanover & Elm Grove (27.4 per cent) and St. Peter's & North Laine (26.1 per cent).¹²

Our two universities have 34,678 students registered studying full or part-time, with just over a fifth of these originating outside of the UK. In April 2013, the University of Sussex had 13,366 students; 65 per cent were from the UK, ten per cent were from within the European Union and 25 per cent were from the rest of the world.¹³ The University of Brighton had 21,312 students registered in 2012/13; 86 per cent were from the UK; six percent were from within the European Union and eight per cent were from the rest of the world¹⁴.

We also host a large number of short-stay foreign students attending one of the many language schools in the city. English UK, the umbrella organisation for the English language college sector estimated the contribution to our economy of students coming to study in Brighton in 2011 to be between £139,000,000 and £145,000,000, around six per cent of the total contribution to the UK.¹⁵

Migration

Migration entails both international and domestic/internal movement of people in respect of where they choose to reside.

The 2011 census provides insight as to international movement, and estimated that 84 per cent of our city's usual residents were born in the UK. This is slightly lower than the estimated proportion of UK-born residents in both the South East region (88 per cent) or across England (86 per cent).¹⁶

This means that the other 16 per cent of our city's residents (approximately 42,885 people) were estimated to be non-UK born.¹⁷

The mix of UK-born and non-UK born residents varies widely across the city, with non-UK born residents comprising 27 per cent of residents in Regency ward for example, but only six per cent of residents in North Portslade.¹⁸

¹² ONS Census

¹³ University of Sussex: facts and figures 2013: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/aboutus/downloads/Factsandfigs.pdf>

¹⁴ 2012/13 HESA Check Documentation, University of Brighton,
<http://www.brighton.ac.uk/aboutus/facts/population.php?PagelD=703>

¹⁵ Estimate of the value of ELT to the UK
http://www.englishuk.com/uploads/assets/english_uk/Estimate_of_the_value_of_EL_T_to_the_UKs_Towns.pdf

¹⁶ 2011 Census: Year of Arrival in UK, Table QS801EW

¹⁷ 2011 Census: Year of Arrival in UK, Table QS801EW

¹⁸ 2011 Census: Year of Arrival in UK, Table QS801EW

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Ward	per cent of all usual residents who are non-UK born
Regency	27 per cent
Brunswick and Adelaide	24 per cent
Central Hove	23 per cent
St. Peter's and North Laine	22 per cent
Queen's Park	21 per cent
Goldsmid	21 per cent
Westbourne	17 per cent
Brighton & Hove (average)	16 per cent
East Brighton	15 per cent
Hollingdean and Stanmer	15 per cent
Preston Park	15 per cent
Hove Park	15 per cent
Rottingdean Coastal	15 per cent
Wish	15 per cent
Hanover and Elm Grove	14 per cent
Moulsecoomb and Bevendean	14 per cent
Withdean	13 per cent
Angleton and Knoll	12 per cent
South Portslade	10 per cent
Patcham	8 per cent
Woodingdean	7 per cent
North Portslade	6 per cent

Source: 2011 Census, Year of Arrival in UK, Table QS801EW.

According to the 2011 census, over half (54 per cent) of our non-UK born residents arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011 (see chart below) and 30 per cent (c.13,000) of our total non-UK born residents arrived in the UK between 2007 and 2011.¹⁹ Note that arrival in the UK does not necessarily mean arrival directly in Brighton & Hove.

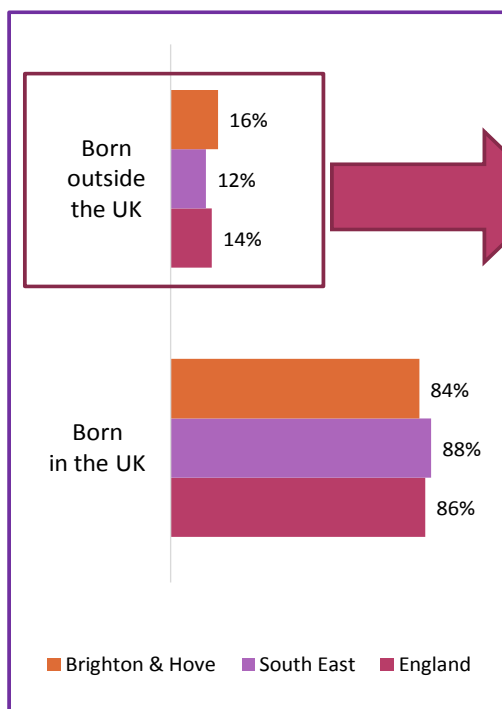
Our city's non-UK residents are slightly more likely (54 per cent) than those in the South East region (50 per cent) and across England (also 50 per cent) to be more recent arrivals in the UK, i.e. having arrived between 2001 and 2011.²⁰

¹⁹ 2011 Census: Year of Arrival in UK, Table QS801EW

²⁰ 2011 Census: Year of Arrival in UK, Table QS801EW

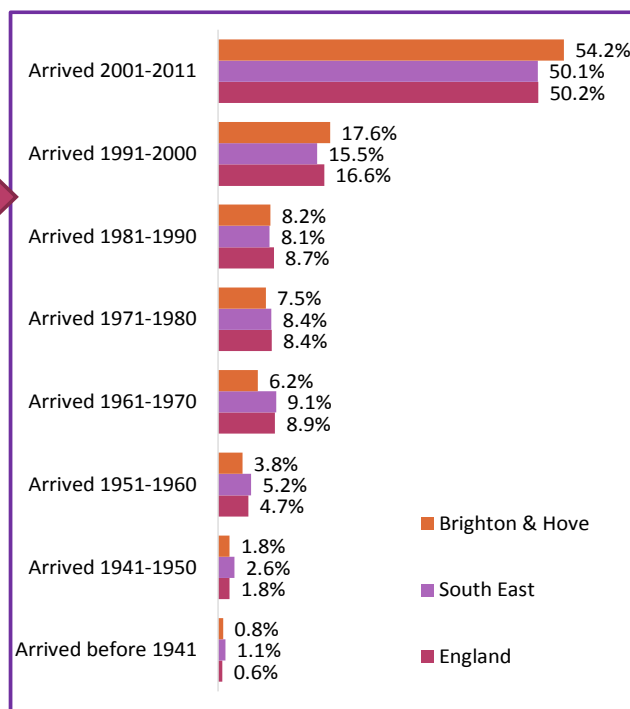
% Born in UK vs outside UK

Base: All usual residents



Year of UK Arrival

Base: All Non-UK born usual residents



Source: 2011 Census: Year of Arrival in UK. Table QS801EW.

Since 2001, the increase in the number of non-UK born residents living in Brighton & Hove means that our city is more culturally diverse than ever before.²¹

Our non-UK born residents are much likelier to have been born in Europe than elsewhere. Of our 23,186 non-UK born residents who arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011, Europeans accounted for 50 per cent (approximately 11,500 people).²²

Within the same 2001-2011 timeframe, the most common place of birth of our migrants after Europe is Middle East/Asia (26 per cent, c.6000 people), then Africa (13 per cent or c.3,000 people), then Americas & Caribbean (eight per cent, c.2000 people). Only three per cent (c.770) of our non-UK born residents who arrived in the UK during this time came from Antarctica/Oceania or Australasia.²³

Compared to England overall, Brighton & Hove also has double or more the national average incidence of people from the following countries:²⁴

- Guernsey
- Jersey
- France

²¹ 2011 Census: Country of Birth analysed by Year of Arrival. Table LC2804EW.

²² 2011 Census: Country of Birth analysed by Year of Arrival. Table LC2804EW

²³ 2011 Census: Country of Birth analysed by Year of Arrival. Table LC2804EW

²⁴ 2011 Census: Country of Birth (detailed). Table QS203EW

- Italy
- Spain
- Iran

And we have double or more the national average incidence of people from the following regions (i.e. where country-specific data is not available):

- North Africa,
- Other Eastern Asia (i.e. excluding China & Hong Kong)
- North America
- Central America
- The Caribbean

The chart below provides a more balanced view by showing 'net' migration. It makes no distinction between UK-born versus not, but it provides a domestic versus international perspective, i.e. people moving internally within the UK to/from Brighton & Hove, and people moving internationally to/from Brighton & Hove. (Note this data covers a much shorter timeframe than the charts on the previous page).²⁵

Internationally, there has been net migration into Brighton & Hove every year since 2004/5. Broadly speaking, the annual net gain has increased in size over time. In the most recent year surveyed (2011/12), approximately 2,700 more people migrated from overseas to live in Brighton & Hove than left the city to reside overseas. This compares to a net gain of only 800 people per year in 2004/5 and 2005/6.²⁶

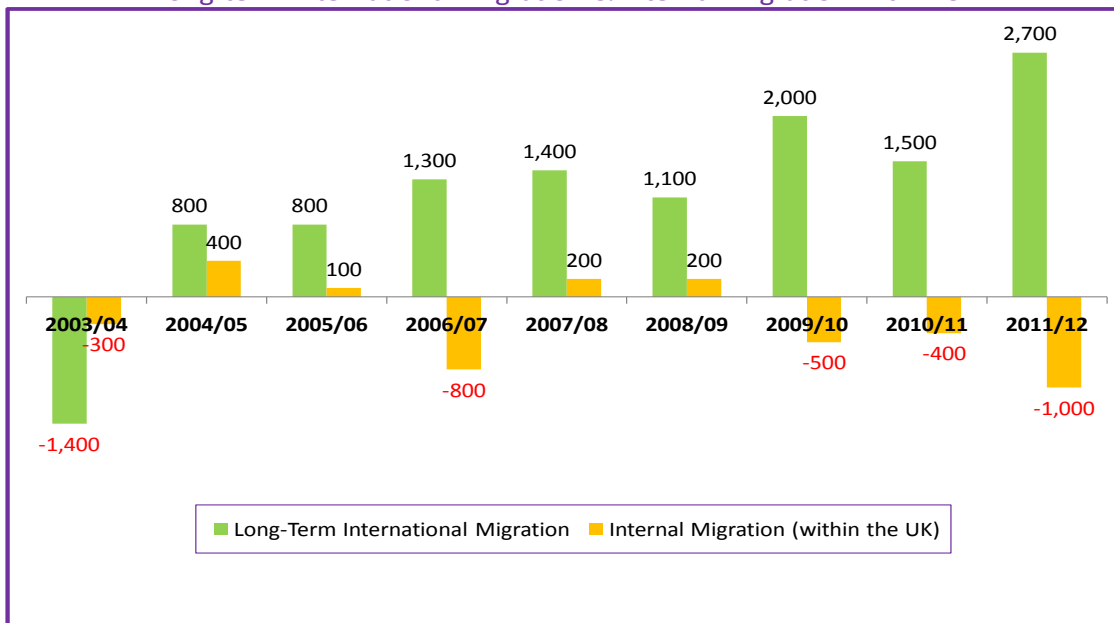
Domestically, the picture is rather different, and shows a small net migration away from Brighton & Hove to elsewhere in the UK for each of the last three years surveyed. The most recent year (2011/12) shows the largest net drop, whereby the city lost 1,000 more people than it gained via movement within the UK.²⁷

²⁵ Office of National Statistics: Annual Population Survey.

²⁶ Office of National Statistics: Annual Population Survey

²⁷ Office of National Statistics: Annual Population Survey

Net Migration Flows for Brighton & Hove Long-term International Migration & Internal Migration within UK



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS. NB. Figures quoted represent the net flow of migrants into and out of Brighton & Hove, with measurements taken from mid-year to mid-year.

Household size

Brighton & Hove has the smallest household size in the South East. However, our average household size has increased from 2.1 (in 2001) to 2.2 (in 2011), and is therefore getting closer to the 2.4 average household size found in both the South East and England.²⁸

Over a third, 36 per cent, of our households (44,294) comprise only one person, compared to 30 per cent nationally. This higher figure is driven by the relatively high proportion of single person households where the occupant is aged under 65.²⁹

²⁸ ONS 2011 Census, BHCC Census Briefing: 'City Profile'

²⁹ ONS 2011 Census, BHCC Census Briefing: 'City Profile'

Our neighbourhoods

At a glance

- There are 21 wards in Brighton & Hove
- We ranked 66th most deprived authority in England out of 326 authorities according to the 2010 Index of Deprivation
- Twelve per cent of the city's areas (19 out of 164 areas) were within the ten per cent most deprived in England
- More than nine out of ten residents (92 per cent) are very or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live in 2013
- One in five residents is dissatisfied with road safety in their street
- 75 per cent of residents feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood in 2013
- 92 per cent agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together
- We have a high population density of 33.1 persons per hectare, seven times higher than for the South East
- The city's BME communities are generally concentrated in neighbourhoods in the city centre
- The city's student population is generally concentrated in wards adjacent to the Lewes Road
- Neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of families are found to the east and north of the city
- Neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of single person households are found in the city centre coastal wards

Location

Brighton & Hove consists of 21 wards. Eight wards have seafront boundaries and ten wards have areas within, or share a boundary with, the South Downs National Park. Rottingdean Coastal shares a boundary with both as map 1 shows.

Deprivation

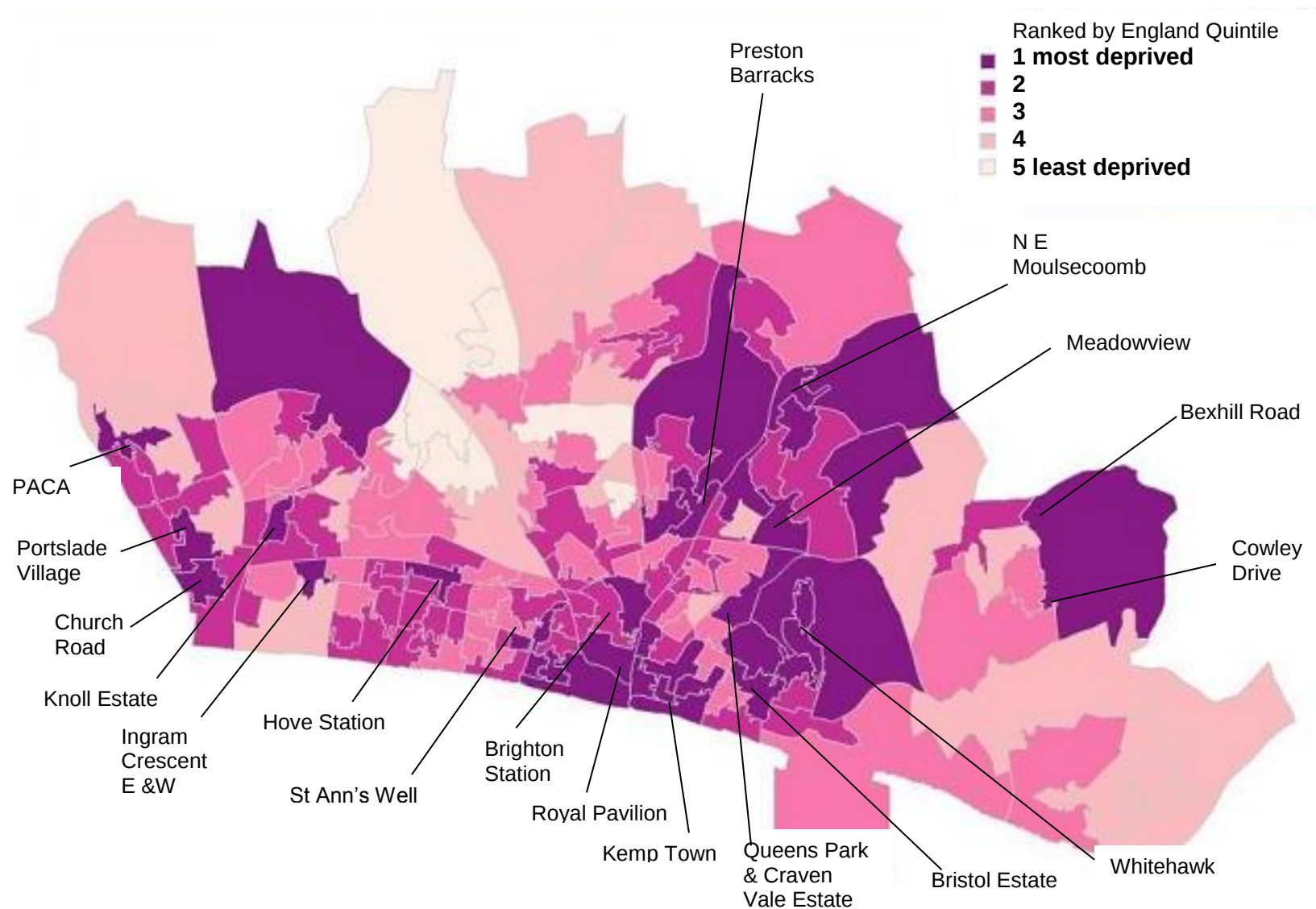
Brighton & Hove was ranked as the 66th most deprived authority in England out of 326 authorities in the 2010 Index of Deprivation. This means that the city is just within the 20 per cent most deprived authorities in England.³⁰ In general, areas in the east, centre & north west of the city contain high concentrations of deprivation where families and individuals suffer multiple issues as measured by the index. However, deprivation is spread across the city, as the map 2 shows.

³⁰ Indices of Deprivation 2010

Brighton & Hove City Snapshot: Report of Statistics 2014
Map 1 Showing Brighton & Hove Wards 2013



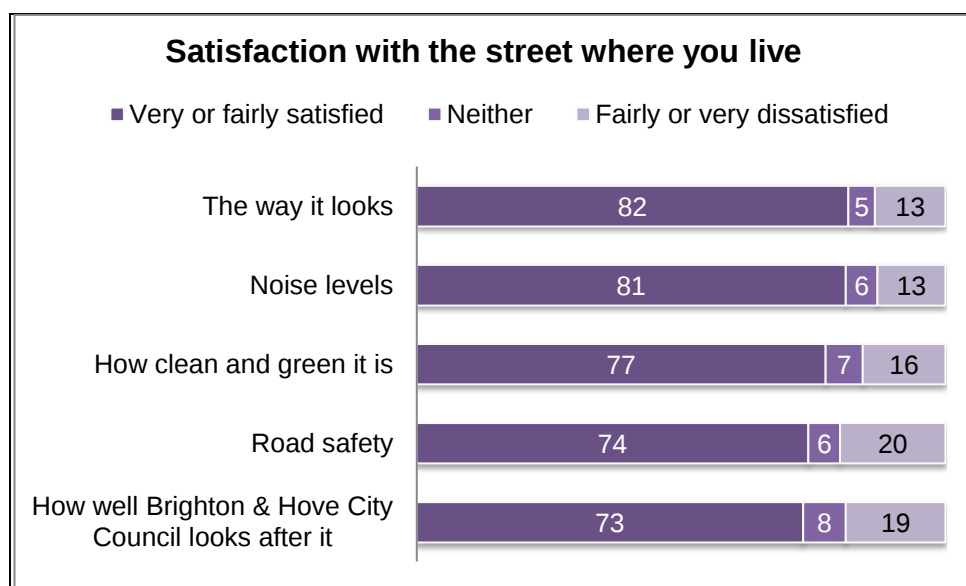
Map 2: Brighton & Hove Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 Super Output Areas ranking in England



Twelve per cent of the city's areas (19 out of 164 areas) were within the ten per cent most deprived in England.³¹ These 19 local areas typically have a high proportion of social housing & a higher than average number of working age people on Incapacity Benefit. They are also likely to have a high proportion of one or more of the following; lone parents, carers or children aged less than 16 years.

Neighbourhoods

Residents have a high level of satisfaction with their local neighbourhood. More than nine out of ten residents (92 per cent) are very or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live,³² this compares to a Great Britain average of 85 per cent.³³



Four out of five residents are satisfied with the way their street looks (82 per cent) and the level of noise (81 per cent).³⁴

While three quarters of residents (74 per cent) are satisfied with road safety in their street, one in five (20 per cent) are dissatisfied. Satisfaction is highest among residents aged 18 to 24 (88 per cent) with dissatisfaction highest among parents (25 per cent).³⁵

Residents feel that they belong to their local neighbourhood. Three times more residents say they feel very or fairly strongly (75 per cent) that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood than do residents who say not at all or not very strongly (25 per cent).³⁶

³¹ Indices of Deprivation 2010

³² Brighton & Hove City Tracker, wave 5, Autumn 2013

³³ LGA polling of resident satisfaction with councils July 2013

³⁴ Brighton & Hove City Tracker, wave 5, Autumn 2013

³⁵ Brighton & Hove City Tracker, wave 5, Autumn 2013

³⁶ Brighton & Hove City Tracker, wave 5, Autumn 2013

Residents from different backgrounds get on well together. More than nine out of ten residents (92 per cent) agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.³⁷ Only eight per cent disagree.

Residents treat each other with respect and consideration. Just under one in five residents (18 per cent) think, in their local area, people not treating each other with respect and consideration is a problem.³⁸ The majority (82 per cent) think it is not a very big problem or not a problem at all.

Population

Brighton & Hove has some of the highest population density levels in the South East. Brighton & Hove has a population density of 33.1 persons per hectare, seven times higher than that for the South East (4.5 persons per hectare).³⁹

At 315 persons per hectare, the most densely populated neighbourhood in the city is the area between Western Road and Lansdowne Road in Hove, bounded by York Road to the east and by Lansdowne Street to the west.⁴⁰ This area is also the most densely populated area in the South East.

The city's BME communities are generally concentrated in neighbourhoods in the city centre. Two-fifths of the total BME population (20,549 people, 39 per cent) live in the six city centre wards of Goldsmid, Central Hove, Brunswick & Adelaide, Regency, St. Peter's & North Laine and Queen's Park and accounting for 26 per cent of the total population in this area. North Portslade, Patcham and Woodingdean wards have BME populations of ten per cent or less.⁴¹

Nearly a half of the BME community living in these city centre wards are 'White other' (9,475 people, 46 per cent of BME residents) accounting for 12 per cent of the total population in the area. This rises to 19 per cent of the population in the central coastal area in and around Bedford Square, Regency Square and Middle Street.⁴²

The largest BME community can be found in the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)⁴³, or small area, covering the area around Brighton Station (including the New England Quarter) where 46 per cent of the population is BME (909 people). Two hundred and twenty members of these communities are Chinese accounting for 11 per cent of the local population and seven per cent of the city's Chinese population.⁴⁴

³⁷ Brighton & Hove City Tracker, wave 5, Autumn 2013

³⁸ Brighton & Hove City Tracker, wave 5, Autumn 2013

³⁹ 2011 Census, table KS101EW

⁴⁰ 2011 Census, table KS101EW

⁴¹ 2011 Census, table KS201EW

⁴² 2011 Census, table KS201EW

⁴³ Lower Super Output Areas have between 1,000 & 3,000 people living in them, with an average of 1,500.

⁴⁴ 2011 Census, table KS201EW

Other areas where more than a third of the local population is from a BME community are;⁴⁵

- The two LSOAs covering the coastal area between Brighton Pier and Preston Street (1,226 people, 36 per cent)
- The LSOA centred on Morley Street including the Kingswood & Milner flats (540 people, 34 per cent)
- The LSOA that includes the Marina and Roedean School (628 people, 35 per cent)

Other BME communities where more than ten per cent of the population live in one ward are listed below;⁴⁶

- Pakistani: 92 people / 14% - Hollingdean & Stanmer
71 people / 11% - Hangleton & Knoll
- Bangladeshi: 260 people / 19% - Hangleton & Knoll
141 people / 11% - Moulsecoomb & Bevendean
- Chinese: 420 people / 14% - St. Peter's & North Laine
355 people / 12% - Hollingdean & Stanmer
302 people / 10% - Moulsecoomb & Bevendean
- Black / Black British - Total: 537 people / 13% - Moulsecoomb & Bevendean
413 people / 10% - Hollingdean & Stanmer
- Black / Black British - African: 406 people / 14% - Moulsecoomb & Bevendean
312 people / 11% - Hollingdean & Stanmer
- Black / Black British – other: 47 people / 11% - Moulsecoomb & Bevendean
- Arab: 291 people / 13% - Hangleton & Knoll
- Mixed other: 296 people / 10% - St. Peter's & North Laine
- Other White: 2,027 people / 10% - St. Peter's & North Laine

The city's student population is generally concentrated in wards adjacent to the Lewes Road. There are 27,229 full time students aged 18 or over living in the city. Three out of five (16,657 students, 61 per cent) live in the four wards adjacent to the Lewes Road. A third of all adults in Hollingdean & Stanmer (4,401 people, 34 per cent) and Moulsecoomb and Bevendean (4,737 people, 34 per cent) and a quarter of adults in Hanover & Elm Grove (3,515 people, 26 per cent) and St. Peter's & North Laine (4,004 people, 25 per cent)

⁴⁵ 2011 Census, table KS201EW

⁴⁶ 2011 Census, table KS201EW

are full time students. This compares to less than five per cent in Central Hove, Hangleton & Knoll, Hove Park, North Portslade, Patcham, South Portslade, Westbourne, Wish, Withdean and Woodingdean.⁴⁷

Neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of families are found to the east and north of the city. More than a third of all households in Hove Park (36 per cent), North Portslade (35 per cent), South Portslade (34 per cent), Hangleton & Knoll (34 per cent), Patcham (33 per cent) and Wish (33 per cent) wards all have at least one dependant child living in them. This compares to only 14 per cent across the six city centre wards.⁴⁸

Neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of single person households are found in the city centre coastal wards. A half of all households in the city centre coastal wards of Central Hove (51 per cent), Regency (51 per cent), Queen's Park (50 per cent) and Brunswick & Adelaide (49 per cent) are single person households. This compares to less than a quarter of households in Woodingdean (23 per cent), Moulsecoomb & Bevendean (23 per cent) and Hove Park (23 per cent).

⁴⁷ 2011 Census, table KS501EW

⁴⁸ 2011 Census, table QS113EW

Our diversity

At a glance

- There is an even balance of males and females in the city
- We have fewer children and older residents, but a clear swell in the proportion of adults aged 20-44 years
- Our best estimate of the number of lesbian, gay and bisexual residents is 11-15 per cent of the population aged 16 years or more
- Our city had the highest number of people in same-sex civil partnerships in 2011
- We have very little information about transgender residents in the city
- By the 2011 census 20 per cent of our population (53,351 people) were from a BME background
- All of our minority ethnic communities have grown significantly in number and proportion between 2001 and 2011
- The largest increase in the number of people in an ethnic category is in the Other White category
- For eight per cent of residents (21,833) aged over three years English is not their main or preferred language
- 16 per cent (44,569) of residents are disabled or have a long term health problem that limits their day-to-day activities to some degree
- We have a comparatively high prevalence of people on a GP register for psychoses or severe mental illness (1.1 per cent, 3,335 people)
- 13 per cent of people aged 18 years or over (31,044 adults) were included on a GP register for depression
- 42 per cent stated that they had no religion in response to the 2011 census

Gender

We now have an even gender balance, with 50 per cent each of males and females⁴⁹, but there are implications for the city.

Understanding the gender breakdown of our residents is important as, for example:

- Women tend to live longer than men.
- Lone parent families are overwhelmingly headed by females and lone-parent families are at much higher risk of experiencing child poverty.
- Men and women have different health needs and risks. For example, women are the largest users of primary health care and are much more likely to be treated for mental health issues than men. Men are the likelier to suffer from diseases and death related to excessive alcohol consumption.

⁴⁹ ONS mid-year estimates for 2012

- Women are much more likely to be victims of domestic and/or sexual violence.
- Men and women have different employment patterns.

Age

As mentioned before, our city has an unusual age distribution compared to both the national and regional profiles; we have fewer children and old residents, but a clear swell in the proportion of adults aged 20-44 years.⁵⁰ This has important implications for service planning.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender

Our best estimate of the number of lesbian, gay and bisexual residents is 11-15 per cent of the population aged 16 or more.⁵¹ It is difficult to accurately measure how many residents are lesbian, gay or bisexual as there is no census of the city where a question about sexual orientation is asked and good practice is to provide respondents to surveys with a choice of whether to state their sexuality. Our best estimate (resulting in the per cent above) draws on information collected via large scale surveys and audits conducted over the last ten years. This is similar to two recent representative surveys conducted across Brighton & Hove, where 11 per cent of respondents identified themselves as lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, unsure or other sexual orientation. In response to one of those surveys (Health Counts) 0.9 per cent described themselves as transgender⁵² and in response to the other (Budget consultation random sample survey) 1.2 per cent said they identified as a different gender to the one assigned at birth.

Our city had the highest number of people in same-sex civil partnerships at the time of the 2011 census, with 2,346 residents aged over 16, or one per cent, reporting living in a same-sex civil partnership. This is five times higher than the proportion found in both the South East (0.2 per cent) and England (0.2 per cent).⁵³

Only the City of London has a higher rate of same-sex civil partnerships (1.7 per cent).⁵⁴

We have very little information about transgender residents in the city, although work is underway to address this. It's vital that we understand more about how many transgender residents live in the city as we know that transgender people often face acute issues and barriers. For example transgender people are twice as likely to have had serious thoughts of suicide, more than three times as likely to have attempted suicide in the past five years, and over five times as likely to have attempted suicide in the past twelve

⁵⁰ ONS 2011 Census. Data taken from ONS table PP04

⁵¹ Brighton and Hove JSNA 2013 foreword and Count Me In Too, LGBT Lives in Brighton & Hove by Dr Kath Browne with Dr Jason Lim December 2008

⁵² BHCC Health Counts Report 1992 - 2012

⁵³ Census data 2011 KS103EW – Marital and civil partnership status

⁵⁴ Census data 2011 KS103EW – Marital and civil partnership status

months.⁵⁵ Brighton & Hove City Council set up a cross party Trans Equality Scrutiny Panel in 2012 and this identified, amongst other things, a need for a better understanding of our city's transgender population. To that end a transgender needs assessment is currently being undertaken and will report in 2014. The report of the Trans Scrutiny Panel includes 36 other recommendations which are being taken forward.⁵⁶

Most of our data (as nationally), until very recently, grouped lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people together, despite transgender not being a sexual orientation. As a result, this report often unavoidably refers to issues or outcomes for LGBT residents.

Understanding more about our LGBT residents is important as, for example:

- Lesbian, gay or bisexual students aged 14-16 years are significantly more likely to have experienced bullying than heterosexual students.
- High proportions of LGBT residents report experiencing mental health issues.
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people are at an increased risk of experiencing hate crime (often related to harassment and discrimination).

Ethnicity

Brighton & Hove's Black & Minority Ethnic (BME)⁵⁷ population is increasing. Our best data about the number of people in Brighton & Hove from different ethnic backgrounds is from the official census that is carried out every ten years. At the time of the 2001 census 12 per cent of our city's population (29,683 people) were from a BME background. By the 2011 census 20 per cent were (53,351 people).⁵⁸

All of our minority ethnic communities have grown significantly in number and proportion between 2001 and 2011, with the exception of the White Irish community, which reduced slightly from 3,965 people to 3,772.

The largest increase in the number of people in an ethnic category is in the Other White category. The number of people in this category has risen by 8,041 people to 19,524. Other White residents account for 36 per cent of the BME population. The largest proportional increase is in the Other Asian category which has grown by 256 per cent, from 918 people in 2001 to 3,267 in 2011.

⁵⁵ Count Me In Too, LGBT Lives in Brighton & Hove by Dr Kath Browne with Dr Jason Lim

⁵⁶ Trans Equality Scrutiny Panel Report 2013 accessed 6 November 2013 here http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/downloads/democracy/Trans_Equality_Report_final_pdf.pdf

⁵⁷ Our definition of BME is anyone who identifies their ethnicity as anything other than White English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British

⁵⁸ A census is a count of people & households undertaken every decade, & is used to set policies & estimate resources required to provide services for the population. It is the most complete source of information about the population that we have. The latest census was held on 27 March 2011.

Census 2011 data also shows that:

- We have a higher than average proportion of residents who class themselves as being Other White at 7.1 per cent (19,524 people); this compares to 4.6 per cent nationally and 4.4 per cent in the South East region.
- We have fewer than average Asian or Asian British residents at 4.1 per cent (11,278 people) compared to 7.8 per cent nationally and 5.2 per cent in the region.
- We have a higher than average proportion of residents of Mixed or multiple ethnicity at 3.8 per cent (10,408 people) compared to 2.3 per cent nationally and 1.9 per cent regionally.
- We have a lower than average proportion of Black or Black British residents at 1.5 per cent (4,188) compared to 3.5 per cent nationally and 1.6 per cent in the region.
- We have a higher than average proportion of Arabs at 0.8 per cent of the population (2,184 people) compared to 0.4 per cent nationally and 0.2 per cent in the region.

The table below includes a breakdown of the ethnicity of Brighton & Hove residents from the 2011 census. There is a much more detailed table available from the Office for National Statistics which provides data about the 211 ethnic backgrounds represented in the city.⁵⁹

⁵⁹ QS211EW [2011 Census: QS211EW Ethnic group \(detailed\), local authorities in England and Wales \(Excel sheet 2009Kb\)](#)

Brighton & Hove City Snapshot: Report of Statistics 2014

Email: Consultation@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Ethnic group								
	Census 2011				Census 2001		Change 2001 - 2011	
	Brighton & Hove		South East	England	Brighton & Hove			
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	Number	%
All usual residents	273,369				247,817		25,552	10.3%
White	243,512	89.1%	90.7%	85.4%	233,582	94.3%	9,930	4.3%
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	220,018	80.5%	85.2%	79.8%	218,134	88.0%	1,884	0.9%
Irish	3,772	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%	3,965	1.6%	-193	-4.9%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	198	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%				
Other White	19,524	7.1%	4.4%	4.6%	11,483	4.6%	8,041	70.0%
Mixed / multiple ethnic group	10,408	3.8%	1.9%	2.3%	4,799	1.9%	5,609	116.9%
White and Black Caribbean	2,182	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	834	0.3%	1,348	161.6%
White and Black African	2,019	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	961	0.4%	1,058	110.1%
White and Asian	3,351	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1,582	0.6%	1,769	111.8%
Other Mixed	2,856	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1,422	0.6%	1,434	100.8%
Asian / Asian British	11,278	4.1%	5.2%	7.8%	5,844	2.4%	5,434	93.0%
Indian	2,996	1.1%	1.8%	2.6%	2,106	0.8%	890	42.3%
Pakistani	649	0.2%	1.1%	2.1%	540	0.2%	109	20.2%
Bangladeshi	1,367	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	975	0.4%	392	40.2%
Chinese	2,999	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1,305	0.5%	1,694	129.8%
Other Asian	3,267	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	918	0.4%	2,349	255.9%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	4,188	1.5%	1.6%	3.5%	1,992	0.8%	2,196	110.2%
African	2,893	1.1%	1.0%	1.8%	1,380	0.6%	1,513	109.6%
Caribbean	879	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	468	0.2%	411	87.8%
Other Black	416	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	144	0.1%	272	188.9%
Arab	2,184	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%				
Any other ethnic group	1,799	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	1,600	0.6%	199	12.4%
Black & Minority Ethnic (BME)	53,351	19.5%	14.8%	20.2%	29,683	12.0%	23,668	79.7%
Note: Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) is defined as all ethnic groups other than White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British.								

Understanding the ethnic diversity of our residents is important as, for example:

- Nationally, pupils from the following ethnic groups have lower GCSE attainment: Traveller of Irish Heritage and Gypsy/Roma; Black Caribbean; Pakistani; Other Black; and Mixed White and Black Caribbean.
- National data suggests that ethnic minority children have an above-average propensity to be living in poverty.
- Child obesity is higher among some ethnic groups, particularly Asian/Asian British and Black/Black British groups.
- BME groups in the city are more likely to experience housing need.

- People from different minority ethnic groups experience different disease patterns and can also experience different levels of access to services.
- BME people are at an increased risk of experiencing racist or religiously motivated crime.

Preferred language

For one in 12 residents (21,833 or 8.3 per cent) aged over three years English is not their main or preferred language according to census 2011 data. Arabic is the most widely spoken language in the city after English, with 0.8 per cent of residents using it as their main or preferred language. Polish is the next most common language (0.8 per cent) followed by Chinese (0.7 per cent), Spanish (0.6 per cent) and French (0.5 per cent). Note that this does not necessarily mean that these residents can't speak English.

Main language				
	2011 Census			
	Brighton and Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
All Usual Residents Aged 3 and Over	264,238			
English	242,405	91.7%	94.2%	92.0%
Other UK Language	88	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
European (excluding UK)	11,985	4.5%	2.7%	3.2%
Polish	2,043	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Spanish	1,624	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
French	1,335	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Italian	1,015	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
German	957	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Portuguese	799	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Greek	749	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Slovak	517	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other EU	2,550	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Other European	396	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Arabic	2,226	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Russian	464	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Turkish	422	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
West/Central Asian Language	1,077	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Persian/Farsi	699	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	378	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
South Asian Language	1,699	0.6%	1.5%	2.5%
Bengali (With Sylheti and Chatgaya)	740	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Gujarati	224	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Other	735	0.3%	1.2%	1.7%
East Asian Language	3,087	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%
Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin, Other)	1,940	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Other	1,147	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
African Language	541	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Sign Language	191	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
All Other Languages	86	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

2011 Census data taken from ONS table OS204EW

Understanding the diversity of languages spoken by our residents is important as, for example;

- Having English as an additional language (EAL) is a barrier to children achieving at in education.
- Access to services, such as primary health care, housing and advice can be constrained through language barriers.

Health and wellbeing

It is estimated⁶⁰ that, of people aged 18-64 in Brighton & Hove in 2012, there were:

- 17,000 (9 per cent) with a moderate or severe physical impairment
- 3,500 (1.9 per cent) with a moderate or severe visual impairment
- 23,000 (12.2 per cent) with a hearing impairment

More broadly speaking, 16.3 per cent (44,569) of residents (of any age) report that they are disabled or have a long term health problem that limits their day-to-day activities to some degree.⁶¹

For more than one in twenty residents (20,445 people or 7.5 per cent), day-to-day activity is 'limited a lot'. For a further 24,124 residents (8.8 per cent) day-to-day activity is 'limited a little'. This is similar to the proportions found in the South East and England.

For those aged 65 or more, the incidence of health problems and/or being disabled is considerably higher, with over half (53.7 per cent or 19,158 people) finding their day-to-day activities limited either a little (26.8 per cent) or a lot (26.9 per cent).⁶²

⁶⁰ Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013, <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>

⁶¹ 2011 Census QS303EW Long Term Health Problem or Disability

⁶² 2011 Census data taken from ONS table DC3201EW

More information on disabled residents can be found in the **health & wellbeing** section of this report.

Long term health problem or disability				
	2011 Census			
	Brighton and Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
All usual residents day to day activities...	273,369			
Limited a Lot	20,445	7.5%	6.9%	8.3%
Limited a Little	24,124	8.8%	8.8%	9.3%
Not Limited	228,800	83.7%	84.3%	82.4%
All persons aged 0 to 15 day to day activities...	44,345			
Limited a Lot	634	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
Limited a Little	1,121	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%
Not Limited	42,590	96.0%	96.4%	96.3%
All persons aged 16 to 64 day to day activities...	193,332			
Limited a Lot	10,216	5.3%	4.3%	5.6%
Limited a Little	13,440	7.0%	6.4%	7.1%
Not Limited	169,676	87.8%	89.4%	87.3%
65 and over day to day activities...	35,692			
Limited a Lot	9,595	26.9%	22.6%	26.9%
Limited a Little	9,563	26.8%	25.3%	26.3%
Not Limited	16,534	46.3%	52.0%	46.9%
Note: Due to the different way in which this question was asked/reported in the 2011 census there is no directly comparable data with the 2001 census.				

2011 Census data taken from ONS table DC3201EW

Recent data indicates that, for every 1,000 residents (aged 18-64), about four of them are known by the Local Authority to have a learning impairment.⁶³ This is on a par with the England average. There will, of course, be people who are learning disabled who are not known to their Local Authorities.

Applying national estimates to Brighton & Hove suggests a prevalence of between three per cent (1,601) and 5.4 per cent (2,882) of children and

⁶³ 2011/12 data from 'Brighton & Hove Learning Disabilities Profile 2013', by Public Health England, and the Learning Disabilities Observatory. <http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/profiles/index.php?pdf=E06000043>

young people are disabled in the city. This is likely to be an underestimate as not all disabled children will be recorded in official statistics as such.

A relatively high proportion of our pupils have Special Educational Needs (SEN). In 2013, 20 per cent of pupils (7,213) had SEN without statements of SEN compared to 16 per cent in England and 16.3 per cent in the South East.

There is more information on people who are learning disabled in the **health & wellbeing** section of this report and on children in the **children and young people** section.

Understanding more about disabled and/or learning-disabled residents, and people with special needs, is important because:

- The employment rate of disabled residents is significantly lower than the rate for non-disabled residents.
- Homelessness due to having a physical impairment is over two and half times higher than the national average.
- One in twenty Brighton & Hove residents claims Disability Living Allowance and a higher than average number of our under 16 year olds do.
- Pupils with Special Educational Needs tend to have poorer outcomes, such as a lower likelihood of achieving five GCSEs at grades A* to C, & a higher likelihood of being NEET
- The number of our adult residents who are learning disabled is predicted to increase slightly over the next 10-20 years.

In 2011/12, 13 per cent of people aged 18 years or over (31,044 adults) were included on a GP register for depression; the figure for England was 12 per cent.⁶⁴

One in ten Health Counts 2012 respondents (10 per cent, 205 respondents) said that they had ever deliberately self-harmed, but not with the intention of killing themselves. Self-harm is significantly higher in females (13 per cent) than males (eight per cent). There was also a significant association with age – from 19 per cent of 18-24 year olds to two per cent of 75+ year olds and deprivation.⁶⁵

We had the second highest suicide rate in the country between 2006 and 2008 and the tenth highest rate between 2009 and 2011. Between 2009 and 2011 the rate was 11.1 per 100,000 members of the population, compared to 7.9 in England.⁶⁶

⁶⁴ Health and Social Care Information Centre. Indicator Portal: Compendium of Population Health Indicators [online]. Available at: <https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/> [Accessed 2013 May]. Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at www.bhlis.org/jsna2013 (section 7.5.9))

⁶⁵ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey 1992-2012. Available at: www.bhlis.org/surveys [Accessed 27/11/2013]

⁶⁶ Health and Social Care Information Centre. Indicator Portal: Compendium of Population Health Indicators [online]. Available at: <https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/> [Accessed 2013 May]. Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at www.bhlis.org/jsna2013 (section 7.4.4))

It is estimated that, in 2013, 8.1 per cent (around 3,000) of people aged 65 years or more in Brighton & Hove live with dementia. The number is predicted to increase to 3,900 older people living with dementia by 2030.⁶⁷

There is more information on people who experience mental health conditions in the **health & wellbeing** section of this report.

Understanding more about our residents with mental health conditions is important because:

- A mental health issue amongst parents/primary carers is a risk factor for child poverty.
- Homelessness due to having a mental health issue is nearly two times the national average.
- We have a high suicide rate.
- Dementia is the main cause of death in Brighton & Hove for around five per cent of all deaths and it's predicted that the number of people living with dementia will increase.

Religion

More than two out of five city residents (42 per cent) stated that they had no religion in response to the 2011 census, significantly higher than in the South East (28 per cent) and England (25 per cent) and an increase on 27 per cent recorded in 2001.

The largest religious group is Christian at 43 per cent. The Muslim community is the largest non-Christian religion in the city at two per cent.

We have comparatively high proportions of Buddhist and Jewish residents.

Religion								
	2011 Census				2001 Census		Change 2001 to 2011	
	Brighton and Hove		South East	England	Brighton and Hove			
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	Number	%
All usual residents	273,369				247817		25,552	10.3%
Christian	117,276	42.9%	59.8%	59.4%	146,466	59.1%	-29,190	-19.9%
Muslim	6,095	2.2%	2.3%	5.0%	3,635	1.5%	2,460	67.7%
Buddhist	2,742	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1,747	0.7%	995	57.0%
Jewish	2,670	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%	3,358	1.4%	-688	-20.5%
Hindu	1,792	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1,300	0.5%	492	37.8%
Sikh	342	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%	237	0.1%	105	44.3%
Other religion	2,409	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	2,106	0.8%	303	14.4%
No religion	115,954	42.4%	27.7%	24.7%	66,955	27.0%	48,999	73.2%
Religion not stated	24,089	8.8%	7.4%	7.2%	20,013	8.1%	4,076	20.4%

2011 Census data taken from ONS table KS209EW

⁶⁷ Institute for Public Care. Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI). Available at: www.poppi.org.uk (registration required) [Accessed 23rd May 2013] Reported in Brighton and Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.11))

Understanding this is important because:

- People of different religions often have different cultures, traditions, needs and preferences.
- What they need and expect from services might be influenced by their religious beliefs and practices.
- They may experience hate crime and/or Anti-Social Behaviour.

Our older people

At a glance

For the purpose of this report, older people are defined as those aged 65 years or more

- In 2012, older people accounted for 13 per cent of our population (36,600) people)
- 92 per cent of our older residents are White UK / British, and a further five per cent are White Irish / Other White
- In 2011, it was estimated that two-fifths (41 per cent) of our older people were living alone
- We have proportionally less older people (13 per cent) than the regional (17 per cent) and national (16 per cent) averages
- The number of older people in our city has declined over the last 12 years, but is expected increase again, reaching c.40,000 people (13.8 per cent of all residents) by 2021
- The 85+ age group is predicted to increase by 16.5 per cent by 2021.
- The incidence of older people varies widely by location from six per cent in St. Peters & North Laine ward to 22 per cent in Rottingdean Coastal ward
- Older people are less likely to be satisfied with Brighton & Hove as a place to live than younger people
- Older people are more likely to be satisfied with their local area as a place to live than they are to be satisfied with Brighton & Hove as a place to live
- Older people are more likely to feel unsafe after dark than younger people
- In their own home older people feel safe
- Emotional well-being amongst 65-74 year olds is good (78 per cent scoring 7-10 out of 10 for happiness) and on a par with or higher than that for most of the younger age groups. However, those aged 75+ years are less happy (69 per cent scoring 7-10 out of 10 for happiness)
- Those aged 65+ years are the most likely age group to have used either their GP (93 per cent) or local NHS hospital (70 per cent) in the previous year, and are also the age group most satisfied with these services
- Despite a decline in the number of 65+ year olds the proportion of hospital admissions (excluding mothers with well babies) that they account for has remained constant –at 36 per cent of hospital admissions
- It's estimated that, in 2013, eight per cent of people aged 65+ years in Brighton & Hove were living with dementia

- Around nine per cent of people aged 65+ years were thought to suffer with some form of depression in 2012
- Older people are represented through the Older People's Council, an independent body elected by residents who are over 60 years old

Numbers of older residents

Brighton & Hove has a lower proportion of older people - defined here as aged 65 years or over - than either the regional or national average (see below). It is only at 90 years or above that we align with these averages.⁶⁸

The number of older people has declined over the last 12 or so years.

This age group was estimated to have comprised 40,450 people in the 2001 census, but to have fallen to 35,692 people as of the 2011 census, a decrease of 12 per cent. This means that the shape of our city's age profile has changed substantially over this period.⁶⁹

However, older people still comprise a significant minority of our community, accounting for 13.3 per cent (36,600 people) of all residents in 2012,⁷⁰ and predicted to increase to 13.8 per cent (40,000 people) by 2021, at which point approximately 7,200 of these residents will be aged 85 years or more.⁷¹

Between 2012 and 2021, the population aged 85 years and over is predicted to increase by 16.6 per cent. This is significant because this age group are likely to have increased needs for services. Roughly two-thirds of people aged 85 years or more are women.⁷²

⁶⁸ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table PP04

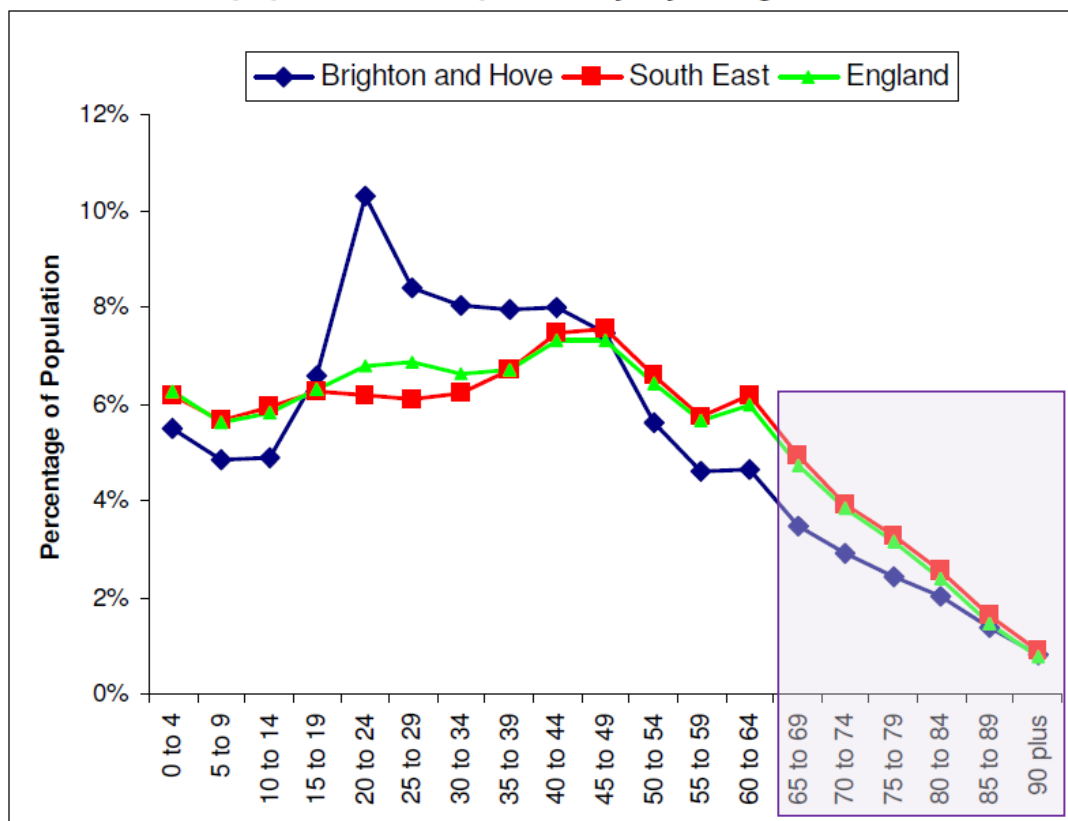
⁶⁹ 2001 & 2011 Census, ONS Table PP04. See 2011 BHCC Census Briefing – City Profile

⁷⁰ ONS 2012 Population Estimates

⁷¹ ONS Interim 2011-based Sub-national Population Projections

⁷² ONS Interim 2011-based Sub-national Population Projections

Usual resident population – Proportion by 5 year age bands



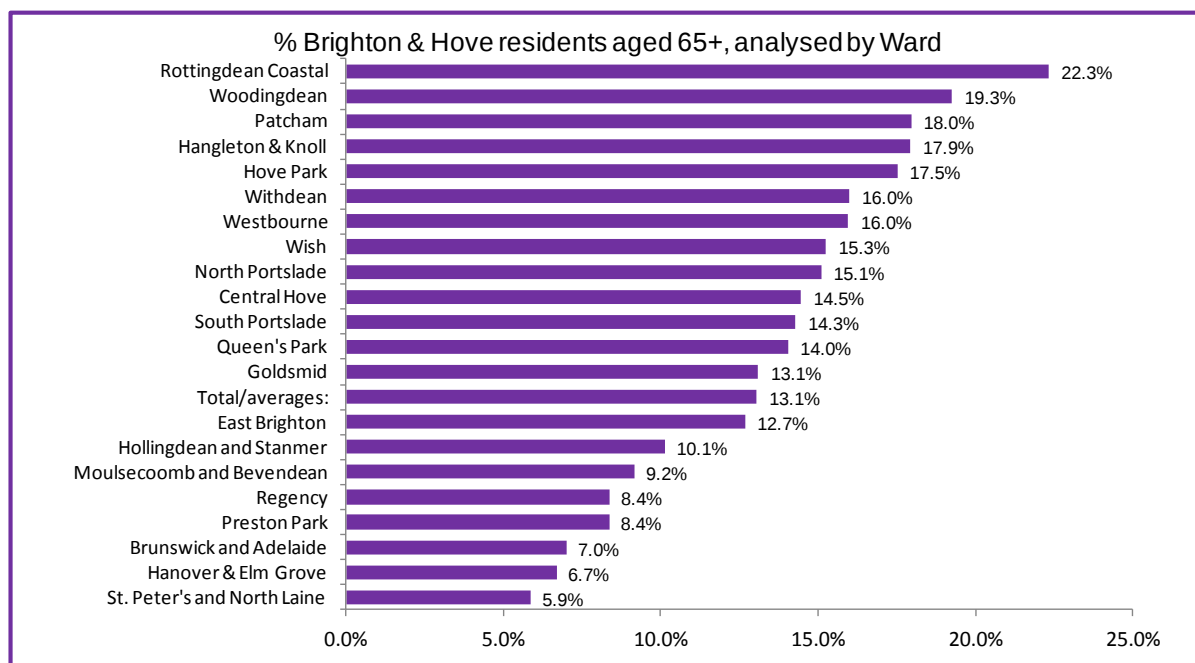
2011 Census data taken from ONS table PP04

Neighbourhoods

The concentration of older residents differs substantially by ward.

Approximately one in five residents are aged 65 or more in Rottingdean Coastal (22.3 per cent) and Woodingdean (19.3 per cent). And the incidence of older people is at least 15 per cent more in North Portslade, Wish, Westbourne, Withdean, Hove Park, Hangleton & Knoll and Patcham wards. Yet, in St. Peter's and North Laine ward, older people account for only 5.9 per cent of residents - about one in 20 people.⁷³

⁷³ 2011 Census QS103EW



Source: 2011 Census

Ethnicity

The very large majority (92 per cent) of our 35,692 older people are White UK/British. The equivalent figures for other age groups are 78 per cent of 0-19 year olds, 75 per cent of 20-44 year olds and 87 per cent of 45-64 year olds. Of the remaining eight per cent of older people most (nearly two-thirds) are White Irish/Other White.⁷⁴

Income deprivation

According to the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2010, 20 per cent of our local areas (33 out of 164 areas) were in the most deprived quintile (bottom 20 per cent) in England. This index measures the percentage of adults aged 60+ living in pension credit guarantee households.⁷⁵

Whilst the Index is now some years out of date, it usefully identified pockets of income-deprived older residents, particularly in the Queen's Park and Moulsecoomb & Bevendean wards. Various other wards (St. Peter's & North Laine, East Brighton, Wish, Goldsmid, Hangleton & Knoll and Hollingdean & Stanmer) were either near to or greater than double the city average for those aged 60+ living in income-deprivation.

Satisfaction with local area

Older people are less likely to be satisfied with Brighton & Hove as a place to live than younger people. Although four out of five older people (82

⁷⁴ 2011 Census, Ethnic Group by Sex & Age Table DC2101EW

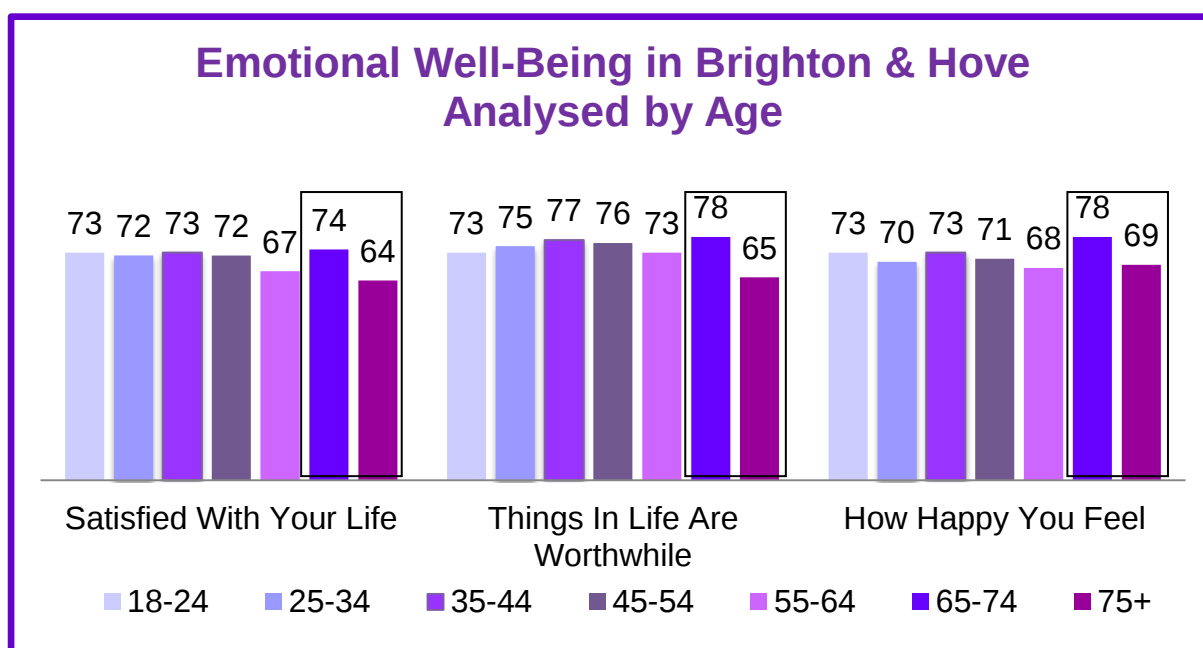
⁷⁵ Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2010 and ONS mid-year population estimates 2008

per cent) are very or fairly satisfied with Brighton and Hove as a place to live, this is 12 percentage points lower than for 18 to 44 year old residents (94 per cent).⁷⁶

Older people are more likely to be satisfied with their local area as a place to live than they are to be satisfied with Brighton & Hove as a place to live. While 82 per cent of older people are very or fairly satisfied with Brighton & Hove as a place live, 92 per cent are very or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This is similar to all other age groups. Similarly three quarter of older people (75 per cent) feel they belong to their immediate neighbourhood compared to 74 per cent of all other age groups.⁷⁷

Emotional well-being

Emotional well-being amongst 65-74 year olds is good and on a par with, or higher than that for most of the younger age groups. However, life appears less satisfying or enjoyable for those aged 75 years or more, as illustrated by the chart below.⁷⁸



It is worth bearing in mind that, of the 121,540 households in Brighton & Hove, 12 per cent (c.14,500 households) are occupied by people aged 65 years or more, who live alone.⁷⁹

There is no particular correlation between depression and age, but it is of note that risk of major depression is much higher (43 per cent) for our women aged 75 years or more than it for their male peers (30 per cent), or

⁷⁶ 2013/14 Brighton & Hove City Tracker Survey (wave 5)

⁷⁷ 2013/14 Brighton & Hove City Tracker Survey (wave 5)

⁷⁸ 2012 Health Counts Survey, Brighton & Hove City Council Percentages shown represent those giving a [medium to high] score of [7 to 10], on a 0-10 scale

⁷⁹ 2011 Census – Household Composition Table: KS105EW

for either men or women aged 65-74 years (29 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively). In general terms, women are more at risk than men of major depression.⁸⁰

Around nine per cent of people aged 65 or over were thought to suffer with some form of depression in 2012. Over 3,000 older people in our city are thought to live with depression and around 1,000 of these are thought to have severe depression. These numbers are projected to rise to 3,400 older people with depression with 1,100 with severe depression by 2020.⁸¹

Feeling safe

Older people are more likely to feel unsafe after dark. While only one per cent of older people feel fairly or very unsafe in their local area and the city centre during the day, a quarter of older people (24 per cent) feel unsafe in the local area after dark and half (52 per cent) feel unsafe in the city centre at after dark. This compares to only nine per cent of 18 to 44 year olds feeling unsafe in their local area after dark and 17 per cent feeling unsafe in the city centre at after dark.⁸²

In their own home older people feel safe with 99 per cent feeling very or fairly safe during the day and 98 per cent feeling very or fairly safe after dark.⁸³

Usage and satisfaction with health services

Predictably, need for health services increases broadly in line with age, and those aged 65 years or more were more likely than any other age group to have used either their GP or their local NHS hospital in the previous year. They were also very clearly the age group most satisfied with these services as the table below shows.⁸⁴

⁸⁰ 2013 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), available at www.bhlis.org.uk

⁸¹ Institute for Public Care. Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI). Available at: www.poppi.org.uk (registration required) [Accessed 23rd May 2013] Reported in Brighton and Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.9))

⁸² 2013/14 Brighton & Hove City Tracker Survey (wave 5)

⁸³ 2013/14 Brighton & Hove City Tracker Survey (wave 5)

⁸⁴ 2013/14 Brighton & Hove City Tracker Survey (wave 5)

Usage of and Overall Satisfaction with GP and Local Hospital

	Total (all ages)	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
per cent used in last 12 months:							
Their GP/family doctor	85	67	77	87	92	89	93
Their local NHS hospital	65	52	61	69	66	68	70
per cent very satisfied overall with...							
Their GP/family doctor	56	56	49	50	54	66	70
Their local NHS hospital	42	39	44	36	36	35	58

Source: 2013/14 (Wave 5) City Tracker Survey, BHCC

Limiting long term conditions

In this age group, over half of residents (54 per cent or 19,158 people) report finding their day-to-day activities limited either a little (26.8 per cent) or a lot (26.9 per cent). This is similar to the picture in England (53 per cent limited a little or a lot) but slightly higher than in the South East (50 per cent).⁸⁵

Hospital admissions

Despite the number of our older residents having declined in recent years⁸⁶, the proportion of hospital admissions that they account for has remained constant - recorded as 36 per cent of hospital admissions (excluding admissions of mothers with well babies) in both 2007/8 and 2012/13. Broadening the definition of 'older' people to all aged 50 years or more the proportion of hospital admissions they account for has grown slightly from 54 per cent (2007/8) to 56 per cent (2012/13).⁸⁷

Dementia

It is estimated that, in 2013, 8.1 per cent (around 3,000) of people aged 65 years or more in Brighton & Hove live with dementia. The number is predicted to increase to 3,900 older people living with dementia by 2030.⁸⁸ In 2012, it was the main cause of death for 113 people, approximately five per cent of all deaths.⁸⁹

⁸⁵ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table DC3201EW

⁸⁶ 2001 & 2011 Census, ONS Table PP04. See 2011 BHCC Census Briefing – City Profile

⁸⁷ Produced by BHCC Public Health Directorate from Secondary Users Service Hospital activity data. Produced 21/11/2013

⁸⁸ Institute for Public Care. Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI). Available at: www.poppi.org.uk (registration required) [Accessed 23rd May 2013] Reported in Brighton and Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.11))

⁸⁹ Main cause of death: Source: Office for National Statistics Vital Statistics tables (VERSUS3) and Primary Care Mortality Database

Musculoskeletal conditions

Musculoskeletal conditions can cause back, shoulder, hip and knee pain, which can limit mobility in older people and make them more vulnerable to falls. In each year, it's estimated that about 40 per cent of the adult population have low back pain, five per cent have hip pain, and that 60 per cent of over 65's suffer from severe knee pain.⁹⁰

End of life care

The next paragraph concerns end of life care, which pertains largely, but not wholly, to older people.

We have had higher than the national proportions of people dying at home over the years from 2008 to 2010, which is the latest data available.

Given the choice, most people would prefer to die at home.⁹¹ We measure the number of deaths that occur in the home from causes which would have fulfilled the criteria for end of life care (cancer, respiratory, cardiovascular disease and other main cause of death) on the basis that the higher the proportion dying at home, the better. Between 2008 and 2010 there were 2,159 deaths that met this criteria and 22 per cent of our residents died at home compared to 20 per cent nationally.⁹²

Supporting independence

In terms of supporting independence, a high proportion of our older people who are discharged from hospital into rehabilitation/community short term support services, are back in their own home within 91 days.

In 2012/13 85.9 per cent of people aged 65 and over were back in their own home three months after they were discharged from hospital into rehabilitation services. This compares to 81.5 per cent at the national level and 82.9 per cent for our CIPFA Comparator group.⁹³

Volunteering

The propensity to volunteer personal time to groups, clubs or organisations on at least a weekly basis is at highest amongst our 55-64 and 65 plus age groups, with 19 per cent of each having done so. This compares to 13 per cent for adults overall.⁹⁴

⁹⁰ 2013 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>

⁹¹ End-of-life care: supporting independent and healthy lives. Br J Community Nurs. 2010 Jul; 15(7):341.

⁹² National end of life care Intelligence Network. National End of Life Care Profiles for Local Authorities. Brighton & Hove. May 2012 http://www.endoflifecare-intelligence.org.uk/end_of_life_care_profiles/la_2012_pdfs Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 9))

⁹³ Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF), Measure 2B.

⁹⁴ 2013/14 Brighton & Hove City Tracker Survey (wave 5)

Older people's council

Older people are represented through the Older People's Council, an independent body elected by residents who are over 60 years old. There are eleven members who look after the interests of older people in the City, making sure they are treated with respect and dignity, and have access to services, support and the opportunity to lead a fulfilling life.

Our children & young people

At a glance

For the purpose of this report, children & young people are defined as those aged from 0-19 years of age.

- In 2012, 21 per cent of our resident population (58,600 people) was aged 0-19 years, lower than the regional and national averages (24 per cent each)
- The number of children and young people is predicted to reach 62,000 by 2021, an increase of 5.8 per cent over the 2012 figure, although the same proportion as now
- A quarter (24.5 per cent, or 29,809) of our city's households have one or more dependant children living in them, five per cent less than in the South East or England overall (29 per cent each) according to the 2011 census
- Brighton & Hove has a lower proportion (21.7 per cent) of ethnic minority children and young people than England overall (25.4 per cent).
- Incidence of 0-19 year olds differs considerably by ethnic group: for example this age group accounts for only seven per cent of our White Irish population, but 50 per cent of our Mixed/multiple ethnicity population
- At Reception age, we have a lower proportion of children for whom English is an additional language (10.3 per cent) than nationally (15.1 per cent)
- Child obesity varies by ethnicity; using Year 6 as an example, obesity is 16 per cent amongst White UK/British children, but 22 per cent amongst Asian/Asian British children, and 30 per cent amongst Black/Black British children
- Of the 29,809 households with dependant children living in them in 2011, 29 per cent (8,637) are lone-parent households
- The 2011 Child Poverty Index estimated that 19.6 per cent of our city's dependant children were living in poverty, which is in line with the national average (20.1 per cent) but higher than the regional average (14.6 per cent)
- A high percentage of our children who are living in poverty live in lone-parent families, which in turn are predominantly (88 per cent) headed by women. Additionally, most families living in poverty are not in work
- Compared to the England average, we have a higher rate of children in need (361 versus 332 per 10,000 children), and a higher rate of children who are the subject of child protection plans (66 versus 46 per 10,000 children)

- For pupils at Key Stage 1 in 2013 overall standards remain slightly above the national average for reading, writing and maths
- At Key Stage 2 attainment levels were three per cent higher than the England average in 2013, with 79 per cent achieving Level 4 or above for a combined measure for reading, writing and maths
- At Key Stage 4 2013 attainment levels were also higher than the England average, with 62 per cent of our pupils (versus 60 per cent nationally) having achieved five or more A* to C grade GCSEs, including English and maths
- At Key Stages 1, 2 and 4 attainment levels remain higher for girls than boys
- The proportion of our 19 year olds achieving a Level 2 qualification was 79 per cent in 2012; lower than 84 per cent in England in 2012
- The proportion achieving a Level 3 qualification at age 19 in 2012 was 52 per cent; lower than 55 per cent in England
- There were 460 young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) in winter 2012/13
- According to census 2011 data 3.9 per cent (1,755) of our 0-15 year olds' day to day activities were limited a little or a lot because of a long standing health problem or disability
- There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of children saying they have been bullied, down from 26 per cent (2005) to 14 per cent (2012)
- In 2012, most children (78 per cent) reported that they enjoy coming to school
- Boys are more likely than girls to be physically active, both in and out of school
- Proportionally fewer of our 4-5 year olds and our 10-11 year olds are obese, when compared to the South East and England averages, and there has been significant improvement for 10-11 year olds
- In 2012 almost one in five (18 per cent) secondary school students say they ate five or more portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day, the same as 2011
- In 2012 the large majority (85 per cent) of 11-14 year olds reported that they had never tried a cigarette, an increase of five percentage points since 2010
- In 2012 80 per cent of 14-16 year olds reported that they had not yet had sex
- 65 per cent of 11-14 year olds had never had a whole alcoholic drink. By the age of 14-16 years old, this percentage reduces to 21 per cent

- In 2012 77 per cent of 14-16 year olds reported that they had never taken non-prescribed drugs; 18 per cent of children in this age group, however, had tried cannabis
- In 2011 there were 29 teenage conceptions per 1,000 teenage girls aged 15-17 years, lower than the national rate of 31 per 1,000
- There were 543 young carers in the city aged up to 16 years old according to the 2011 census. Ten per cent (53 young people) provided care for between 20 and 49 hours a week and six per cent (34 young people) provided care for 50 or more hours per week
- In 2012/13 seven 16 and 17 year olds were accepted as unintentionally homeless
- There were comparatively few first time entrants to the criminal justice system in 2012/13 (81), and the trend is decreasing

Our children and young people population

Our city has proportionally fewer children and young people aged under 19 years (21 per cent) than the regional and national averages (24 per cent each). The latest available data estimated that in 2012 we had 58,600 children and young people living in our city, as shown in the table below.⁹⁵

The number of children and young people living here is predicted to reach 62,000 by 2021, an increase of approximately 5.8 per cent over the 2012 figure, however the proportion is predicted to remain static at 21 per cent.⁹⁶

Numbers and percentages of children and young people

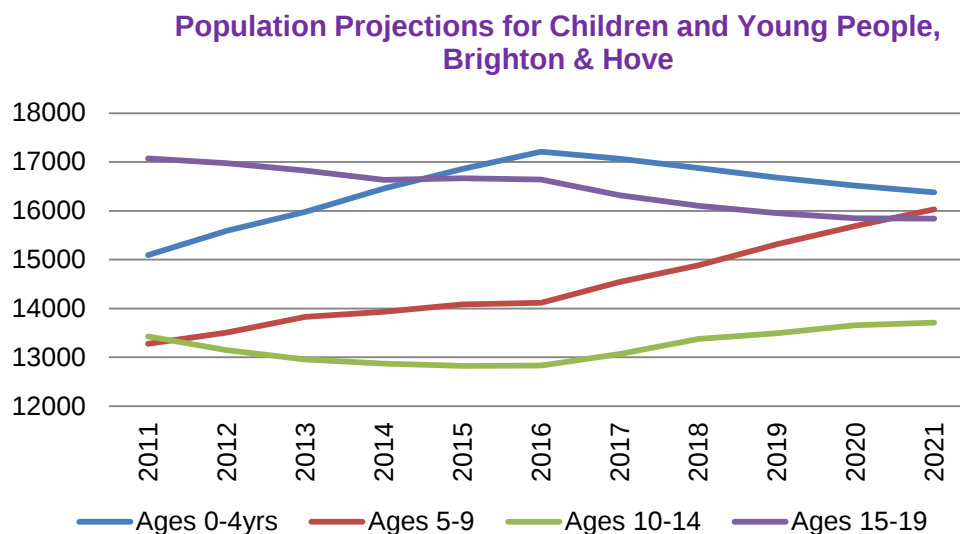
	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
0-4 Total	15,300	5.5%	6.3%	6.3%
5-9 Total	13,600	4.9%	5.8%	5.8%
10-14 Total	13,200	4.8%	5.8%	5.6%
15-19 Total	16,500	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%
0-19 Total	58,600	21.2%	24.0%	23.9%
All Ages	275,800	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Different rates of growth for the different age groups are also forecast. Whilst the percentage of 15-19 year olds is predicted to decline by approximately seven per cent by 2021, the other three age groups are

⁹⁵ 2012 Mid-Year estimates ONS

⁹⁶ Interim 2011-based Sub-national Population Projections, ONS

expected to grow, particularly the 5-9 age group, where 19 per cent growth is forecast. This will naturally have big implications for schools.⁹⁷



The 2011 census estimates that a quarter, (24.5 per cent or 29,809), of the city's households have one or more dependant children living in them.

Although an increase compared to 2011, it is five per cent less than in either the South East region (29.4 per cent) or in England (29.1 per cent).⁹⁸

Our children and young people from ethnic minorities

Looking at the 2011 census which provides analysis by ethnic minority of the 59,757 0-19 year olds, 22 per cent (13,018) were from BME (i.e. non UK/British White) backgrounds. However, the incidence of 0-19 year olds across different ethnic groups ranges widely so whilst only seven per cent of our White Irish population are 0-19 years old, 50 per cent of our Mixed/multiple ethnicity population are.

Brighton & Hove ethnic minority profile

Group definition:	Number (all ages)	Number (aged 0-19)	Percentage of each ethnic group aged 0-19 years	Percentage of ALL 0-19 year olds who are...
Population Brighton/Hove:	273,369	59,757	22 per cent	100 per cent
High Level Ethnic Group:				
White UK/British	220,018	46,739	21 per cent	78 per cent
White Irish	3,772	266	7 per cent	0.4 per cent

⁹⁷ Interim 2011-based Sub-national Population Projections, ONS

⁹⁸ 2011 Census Briefings – City Profile, BHCC

Other White	19,524	2,652	13 per cent	4.4 per cent
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	10,408	5,218	50 per cent	8.7 per cent
Asian/Asian British	11,278	2,892	26 per cent	4.8 per cent
Black/Black British	4,188	986	24 per cent	1.7 per cent
Arab	2,184	652	30 per cent	1.1 per cent
Other ethnic group	1,799	352	20 per cent	0.6 per cent
Total / Any BME	53,351	13,018	24 per cent	21.7 per cent

Source: 2011 Census. *= usual resident population

Data from the 2013 Schools Census shows that we have a lower proportion of ethnic minority children and young people (21.7 per cent) than nationally (25.4 per cent). The approximate four per cent difference applies to both primary and secondary schools. For BME children in Brighton and Hove's special schools, the percentage is 16.6 per cent (versus 23.0 per cent nationally).⁹⁹

Since the previous 2009 School Census, the number of BME pupils has increased by over half overall, but by 89 per cent in primary schools, by 24 per cent in secondary schools and by 35 per cent in special schools.¹⁰⁰

The number of BME children at special schools has increased by 35 per cent (18 children), despite the total number of pupils at such schools having fallen by 12 per cent (56 children).¹⁰¹

Compared to the national average, and looking at Reception children, we have a lower proportion of children for whom English is an additional language (10.3 per cent in Brighton & Hove versus 15.1 per cent nationally).¹⁰²

The significance of English as an additional language (EAL) is that it can be a barrier to children achieving at the highest levels. In 2012, in the Early Years Foundation Stage, the difference in achievement for EAL versus non-EAL pupils was 16 per cent, based on nationally-defined scores for 'a good level of development'.¹⁰³

Ethnic minority children have an above-average propensity to be living in poverty (more detail below). National data indicates that 66 per cent of Bangladeshi and Pakistani children, and 50 per cent of Black & Black British children live in poverty. The extent to which this picture is reflected in Brighton & Hove is unclear from existing data.¹⁰⁴ However, the Index of Multiple

⁹⁹ 2013 Schools Census

¹⁰⁰ 2013 Schools Census

¹⁰¹ 2013 Schools Census

¹⁰² Schools Data Service

¹⁰³ A pupil achieving 6 or more points across 7 scales (Personal, Social and Emotional and Communication, Language and Literacy) and who also achieves 78 or more points across all 13 scales is classed as having a good level of development.

¹⁰⁴ Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Needs Assessment, 2010-2011 at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>

Deprivation from 2010 (which is based on 2008 data) shows that 31 per cent of our Bangladeshi residents live in the 10 per cent most deprived areas.

Child obesity also varies by ethnicity. In Year 6 (ages 10-11), whilst 16 per cent of White UK/British children are classified as obese, the incidence of obesity rises to 22 per cent amongst Asian/Asian British children, and to 30 per cent amongst Black/Black British children.

Lone-parent households and child poverty

29 per cent (8,637) of our 29,809 households with dependant children are lone-parent households. This marks a significant increase (an additional 24 per cent or 1,674 households) compared to 2001. Proportionally, the number of lone-parent households in the city is similar to that found in the South East and England.¹⁰⁵

A high percentage of our children who are living in poverty (more detail below) live in lone-parent families, which are largely (88 per cent) headed by women. And the majority of all families living in poverty (78 per cent) are not in work.¹⁰⁶

Child poverty is defined as “the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Job Seekers Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data)”.¹⁰⁷ In 2010, this equated to £344 per week for a two-parent family with two children, and £263 per week for a one-parent family with two children, before housing costs.¹⁰⁸

Child poverty risk factors are many, with core factors on a national basis listed below. Percentages, where available, are in brackets, are based on HBAI statistics and indicate the per cent of increased risk of poverty:¹⁰⁹

- Children in out-of-work families (81 per cent risk of living in poverty)
- Children of a lone parent
- Children who are disabled or who have parents who are disabled (42 per cent)
- Children of teenage parents (63 per cent)
- Children of black and minority ethnic families
- Children leaving care

¹⁰⁵ 2011 Census Briefings – City Profile, BHCC

¹⁰⁶ Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Commissioning Strategy 2012-2015, [http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000120/M00003229/AI00025441/\\$20120201103046_001526_0005031_CabinetReport9212Appendix1.doc.pdf](http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000120/M00003229/AI00025441/$20120201103046_001526_0005031_CabinetReport9212Appendix1.doc.pdf)

¹⁰⁷ Child Poverty Index 2011

¹⁰⁸ Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Commissioning Strategy 2012-2015, [http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000120/M00003229/AI00025441/\\$20120201103046_001526_0005031_CabinetReport9212Appendix1.doc.pdf](http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000120/M00003229/AI00025441/$20120201103046_001526_0005031_CabinetReport9212Appendix1.doc.pdf)

¹⁰⁹ Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Needs Assessment, 2010-2011 at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>

- Children with parents and carers with mental health problems
- Children with parents and carers who misuse drugs and/or alcohol
- Children in families experiencing domestic violence
- Families with four or more children (40 per cent)
- Children and young people with a parent in prison
- Young carers

At the time of the most recent (2011) Child Poverty Index, 19.6 per cent of our city's dependant children were living in poverty. Whilst this is in line with the national average (20.1 per cent), it is some way in excess of the regional average (14.6 per cent). However the extent of child poverty has reduced slightly since 2007 - 2009 when it was recorded at 22 per cent.¹¹⁰

Many outcomes are significantly worse for children raised in poverty, such as educational achievement, health, lifetime earnings and adult employment prospects.¹¹¹

The proportion of children in the city receiving free school meals (16.1 per cent) is generally accepted as a proxy for child poverty. Whilst our city's percentage is similar to that for England (15.1 per cent), it remains higher than that for the South East region (10.1 per cent).¹¹²

The percentage of children receiving free school meals varies considerably across the city, being highest in Moulsecoomb & Bevendean (37 per cent), East Brighton (33 per cent), Hollingdean & Stanmer (22 per cent), and Hangleton & Knoll (20 per cent). These percentages contrast strongly with Withdean (only five per cent).¹¹³

Our children in need

We have a high rate of children in need in the city. A child in need is one who has been referred to children's social care services, and who has been assessed, usually through an initial assessment, to be in need of social care services. As at 31 March 2013, 361 per 10,000 children in Brighton & Hove were identified as being in need compared to 263 per 10,000 in the South East and 332 per 10,000 in England.¹¹⁴

¹¹⁰ Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Commissioning Strategy 2012-2015, [http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000120/M00003229/AI00025441/\\$20120201103046_001526_0005031_CabinetReport9212Appendix1.doc.pdf](http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000120/M00003229/AI00025441/$20120201103046_001526_0005031_CabinetReport9212Appendix1.doc.pdf)

¹¹¹ Brighton & Hove Child Poverty Needs Assessment, 2010-2011 at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>

¹¹² 2013 School Census

¹¹³ 2013 School Census (incl. all children with corresponding correct postcode = 95 per cent of total)

¹¹⁴ SFR45 DFE Characteristics of children in need in England: 2012 to 2013

Table B1 Numbers of children in need. All children in need throughout the year, children starting, ending and at 31 March 2013, and rates per 10,000 children

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/characteristics-of-children-in-need-in-england-2012-to-2013>

We have a high rate of children who are the subject of child protection plans. The number of children who were the subject of a child protection plan was 331 in 2012/13, and the rate was 65.9 per 10,000 children compared to 37.9 per 10,000 in the South East and 46.2 per 10,000 in England. Whilst the rate is lower than it has been (it was 77.9 per 10,000 children in 2010) the rate continues to be high.¹¹⁵

We also have a high rate of Looked After Children or Children in Care. In 2012/13 we had 88 per 10,000 children who were looked after, compared to 47 per 10,000 children in the South East and 60 per 10,000 children in England. There were 445 children in care in Brighton & Hove and whilst overall there is a downward trend from a peak of 485 children in 2011 and 2012 we still have a high number.¹¹⁶

Our children and young people's educational attainment

For pupils at Key Stage 1 (Year 2), the overall standards remain slightly above the national average for reading, writing and maths. At Key Stage 1 the national expectation is for a pupil to attain Level 2 or above for reading, writing and mathematics. In 2013, 90 per cent of pupils achieved Level 2 or above for reading, 86 per cent for writing and 93 per cent for maths. The averages for England are 89 per cent, 85 per cent and 91 per cent respectively.¹¹⁷

Attainment levels at Key Stage 1 continue the steady improvement seen since 2010. Attainment for reading has increased seven percentage points since 2010, writing by six percentage points and maths by three percentage points.¹¹⁸

At Key Stage 1 in 2013 attainment levels for girls was higher than for boys for reading, writing and maths. For reading the gap between sexes is six percentage points, for writing nine percentage points and maths three percentage points. The gaps have remained relatively constant since 2010.¹¹⁹

The difference in attainment at Key Stage 1 in 2013 between pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and those without were; for reading 31 percentage points, writing 39 percentage points and maths 23 percentage points. These differences are significantly narrower than national gaps in all three subjects and narrower than at any point since 2008. The gap has reduced by five percentage points since 2012 for reading, seven percentage points for writing and just under one percentage point for maths.¹²⁰

¹¹⁵ DFE Characteristics of children in need in England: 2012 to 2013

Table D1 Numbers of children who were the subject of a child protection plan starting or ending during the year ending 31 March 2013, and at 31 March 2013, and rates per 10,000 children

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/characteristics-of-children-in-need-in-england-2012-to-2013>

¹¹⁶ SFR36 2013

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoption>

¹¹⁷ Key Stage 1, attainment results, Department for Education

¹¹⁸ Key Stage 1, attainment results, Department for Education

¹¹⁹ Key Stage 1, attainment results, Department for Education

¹²⁰ Key Stage 1, attainment results, Department for Education

The attainment gap at Key Stage 1 in 2013 between pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) and those who are not was the smallest since 2008 at 12 percentage points for reading, 16 percentage points for writing and 10 percentage points for maths. Compared to 2012 the gap has narrowed by nine percentage points for reading, 11 percentage points for writing and five percentage points for maths.¹²¹

The attainment gap at Key Stage 1 in 2013 between pupils who have English as an additional language (EAL) and those who don't is the smallest since 2008 for reading (seven percentage points) and writing (ten percentage points) and has narrowed by four percentage points and two percentage points respectively compared to 2012. The attainment gap for maths is six percentage points, which is two percentage points higher than in 2012 but four percentage points lower than in 2011.¹²²

For pupils at Key Stage 2 (Year 6), attainment levels are three per cent higher than the average for England. At Key Stage Two the national expectation is for a pupil to attain Level 4 or above for a combined measure for reading, writing and maths. In 2013, 79 per cent of pupils achieved Level 4 or above compared to an England average of 76 per cent. Attainment levels for Key Stage 2 in 2013 show a 15 per cent increase compared to 2011 and a five per cent increase compared to 2012.¹²³

In 2013, at Key Stage 2, girls performed better than boys; 81 per cent of girls achieved Level 4 and above compared to 76 per cent of boys. The achievement gap between girls and boys has narrowed from nine percentage points in 2011 to five percentage points in 2013.¹²⁴

The attainment gap at Key Stage 2 in 2013 between pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and those without is 54 percentage points. The gap has narrowed by three percentage points compared to 2012 and is similar to 2011.¹²⁵

The attainment gap at Key Stage 2 in 2013 for pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) is 25 percentage points and is similar to 2011 and 2012. Fifty-eight per cent of pupils eligible for FSM achieved Level 4 or above compared to 83 per cent of pupils not eligible for FSM.

The attainment gap at Key Stage 2 in 2013 for pupils with English as an additional language (EAL) is nine percentage points; five percentage points lower than in 2011. Seventy per cent of pupils with EAL achieved Level 4 or above compared to 79 per cent of pupils for whom English is not an additional language.¹²⁶

¹²¹ Key Stage 1, attainment results, Department for Education

¹²² Key Stage 1, attainment results, Department for Education

¹²³ Key Stage 2, attainment results, Department for Education

¹²⁴ Key Stage 2, attainment results, Department for Education

¹²⁵ Key Stage 2, attainment results, Department for Education

¹²⁶ Key Stage 2, attainment results, Department for Education

For pupils at Key Stage 4 (Year 11), attainment levels are two per cent higher than the average for England. At Key Stage 4 the national expectation is that pupils achieve at least five or more A* to C GCSEs including English and maths. In 2013, 62 per cent of pupils achieved five or more GCSEs including English and maths compared to an England average of 60 per cent. Attainment levels at Key Stage 4 are six percentage points higher than in 2012 and have improved year on year since 2009 (45 per cent).¹²⁷

In 2013, at Key Stage 4, girls performed better than boys. Sixty-five per cent of girls achieved five or more GCSEs including English and maths compared to only 58 per cent of boys. The achievement gap between girls and boys has remained relatively constant since 2011.¹²⁸

The attainment gap at Key Stage 4 in 2013 between pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and those without was 50 percentage points. This is similar to 2012 but higher than seen in all years prior to 2012.¹²⁹

The attainment gap at Key Stage 4 for pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) in 2013 was 37.4 percentage points and it has been widening since 2009 (26 percentage points). Thirty per cent of pupils eligible for FSM achieved five or more GCSEs including English and maths compared to 68 per cent of pupils not eligible for FSM.¹³⁰

Attainment in 2012/13 at Key Stages 1, 2 and 4				
		% achieving expected Level 2		
Key Stage 1	Brighton & Hove	Reading	Writing	Maths
	England	90%	86%	93%
		89%	85%	91%
		% achieving expected Level 4		
Key Stage 2	Brighton & Hove		79%	
	England		76%	
		% achieving 5 or more GCSEs graded A*-C (Inc Eng and Maths)		
Key Stage 4	Brighton & Hove		62%	
	England		60%	

¹²⁷ Key Stage 4, attainment results, Department for Education

¹²⁸ Key Stage 4, attainment results, Department for Education

¹²⁹ Key Stage 4, attainment results, Department for Education

¹³⁰ Key Stage 4, attainment results, Department for Education

Attainment gaps between children eligible for Free School Meals and children not eligible in 2012/13 at Key Stages 1, 2 and 4				
Attainment gap: % achieving expected Level 2				
		Reading	Writing	Maths
Key Stage 1	Brighton & Hove	12%	16%	10%
	England	12%	15%	9%
Attainment gap: % achieving expected Level 4				
Key Stage 2	Brighton & Hove	25%		
	England	19%		
Attainment gap : % achieving 5 or more GCSEs graded A*-C (Inc Eng and Maths)				
Key Stage 4	Brighton & Hove	37%		
	England	27%		

The proportion of our 19 year old residents achieving a Level 2 qualification was 79 per cent in 2012¹³¹, a one per cent improvement on 2011 results. This compares to 84 per cent in England in 2012. A Level 2 qualification equates to achievement of 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or recognised equivalent qualifications.¹³²

For those students who were eligible for free school meals when they were 15, the proportion of 19 year olds achieving a Level 2 qualification was 64 per cent in 2012, a ten percentage point improvement compared to 2011. The England average was 69 per cent. The gap in achievement at Level 2 between those students eligible for free school meals at age 15 and those students who were not was -18 percentage points in 2012, similar to the gap of -17 percentage points nationally.¹³³

The proportion achieving a Level 3 qualification at age 19 in 2012 was 52 per cent, a one per cent improvement on 2011 results. This compares to 55 per cent in England. A Level 3 qualification equates to achievement of two or more A levels or equivalent qualifications.¹³⁴

For those students who were eligible for free school meals when they were 15, the proportion of 19 year olds achieving a Level 3 qualification was 27 per cent in 2012, a two percentage point improvement compared to 2011. The England average was 34 per cent, so Brighton & Hove was lower

¹³¹ Our most recent data relates to 2012; the Department for Education will release data for 2013 in March/April 2014.

¹³² DfE Statistical First Release 13 (SFR13 Table 15a Table 15a: Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2, by FSM eligibility and Local Authority)

¹³³ DfE Statistical First Release 13 (SFR13 Table 15a Table 15a: Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2, by FSM eligibility and Local Authority)

¹³⁴ DfE Statistical First Release 13 (SFR13 Table 17a: Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3, by FSM eligibility and Local Authority)

than the national average by seven percentage points. The gap in achievement at Level 3 between those students eligible for free school meals at age 15 and those students who were not was -29 percentage points in 2012, a larger gap than the -24 percentage points nationally.¹³⁵

In 2012/13 271 of the city's children (less than one per cent) were home educated by parents or legal guardians. Although this is a small percentage, it represents around nine classrooms of children. Those receiving home tuition from the local authority due to being too ill to attend school remain on the school roll.¹³⁶

There were 460 young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) in winter 2012/13. During November and December 2012 and January 2013 on average 6.7 per cent of the city's young people with the academic age 16 to 18 were NEET.¹³⁷

Our children's and young people's health & wellbeing

According to census 2011 data 3.9 per cent (1,755) of our 0-15 year olds' day to day activities were limited a little or a lot because of a long standing health problem or disability. The picture in Brighton & Hove is similar to the picture in the South East and England where 3.6 per cent and 3.7 per cent of 0-15 year olds day to day activities were limited.¹³⁸

Long term health problem or disability				
All persons aged 0 to 15 day to day activities...	44,345			
Limited a Lot	634	1.40%	1.40%	1.50%
Limited a Little	1,121	2.50%	2.20%	2.20%
Not Limited	42,590	96.00%	96.40%	96.30%
Note: Due to the different way in which this question was asked/reported in the 2011 census there is no directly comparable data with the 2001 census.				

2011 Census data taken from ONS table DC3201EW

Applying national estimates of the prevalence of child disability to Brighton & Hove suggests that between 3.0 per cent (1,601) and 5.4 per cent (2,882) of our city's children and young people are disabled.¹³⁹

However, it's difficult to gauge accurately as not all children and young people who are disabled will be registered as having Special Educational Needs or as

¹³⁵ DfE Statistical First Release 13 (SFR13 Table 17a: Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3, by FSM eligibility and Local Authority)

¹³⁶ Internal BHCC reporting

¹³⁷ Department for Education; Children and Young People

¹³⁸ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table DC3201EW

¹³⁹ Thomas Coram Research Unit and Institute of Education, University of London. Disabled Children: Numbers, Characteristics and Local Service Provision. Report to DCSF, 2008. Based on Mid-Year population estimates 2012 of 53,368 0-19 year olds in Brighton & Hove

being entitled to Disability Living Allowance, which provides a contribution towards the extra impairment-related costs of severely disabled people under the age of 65 years.

There are almost 1,600 children & young people registered on the Compass database, which is a voluntary register for disabled children & young people and those with complex needs run by a community and voluntary service; Amaze.¹⁴⁰

The five most commonly reported needs and issues for children are:

- moderate mobility problems (29.3 per cent),
- moderate learning difficulties (26.9 per cent),
- severe challenging behaviour (24.4 per cent),
- moderate challenging behaviour (22.9 per cent)
- severe learning difficulties (19.5 per cent).

Children can have more than one of the needs above.¹⁴¹ Families self-report the needs of their child to Amaze and details get added to the Compass database.

In 2013 3.2 per cent (1,420) of our under 16 year olds were in receipt of Disability Living Allowance. This is a slightly higher proportion than in the South East (2.9 per cent) and in England (3.0 per cent).¹⁴²

A relatively high proportion of our pupils have Special Educational Needs (SEN). In 2013, 20 per cent of pupils (7,213) had SEN without statements of SEN compared to 16 per cent in England and 16.3 per cent in the South East.¹⁴³

Three per cent of pupils (1,091) had a statement of Special Educational Needs, compared to 2.8 per cent in England and 2.9 per cent in the South East, a small decrease from the year before (3.3 per cent). Note, however, that the figures for Brighton & Hove include a proportionately high number of pupils in particular special schools, who have Statements from neighbouring authorities. Pupils with SEN tend to have poorer outcomes, such as a lower likelihood of achieving five GCSEs at grades A* to C, & a higher likelihood of being NEET.

Results to the Safe and Well at School Survey 2012¹⁴⁴ show that there has been a significant fall in the pupils saying they have been bullied, from 26 per cent in 2005 to 14 per cent in 2012. The most common type of bullying experienced by 11-16 year olds was verbal bullying (name calling /

¹⁴⁰ JSNA 2013 Children and young people with disabilities and complex health needs available here <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>

¹⁴¹ Amaze, Compass Database accessed 29th May 2013 JSNA

¹⁴² NOMIS web

¹⁴³ Department for Education data accessed 27 December 2013 from the SFR 30 2013 LA tables SEN data here <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2013>

¹⁴⁴ The Brighton and Hove Safe and Well at School Survey is an anonymous online survey conducted annually by primary and secondary schools during lesson time. In November 2012 a total of 8,139 young people aged 11-16 years took part, representing 72 per cent of pupils in these school years.

teasing) and the most commonly perceived reason for bullying was to do with appearance. Those who are more likely to experience bullying are those pupils who received extra help (31 per cent); these pupils are also more likely to report that they have bullied others too (18 per cent compared to ten per cent of all respondents). Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual students were significantly more likely to be bullied than heterosexual students (36 per cent compared to 13 per cent).

Over three quarters of pupils, 78 per cent, reported that they enjoyed coming to school. Levels of happiness, anxiety, enjoying coming to school and thinking that 'my school helps me to get on with others including people from different religious and cultural backgrounds' are all significantly associated with age with older age groups reporting lower emotional well-being.

The percentage of pupils who:

- Are often or sometimes happy falls from 96 per cent in 11-12 year olds to 93 per cent in 15-16 year olds.
- Are often or sometime anxious rises from 41 per cent in 11-12 year olds to 58 per cent in 15-16 year olds (7 per cent to 17 per cent for often anxious).
- Often or sometimes enjoy coming to school falls from 85 per cent in 11-12 year olds to 70 per cent in 15-16 year olds.
- Often or sometimes think that 'my school helps me to get on with others including people from different religious and cultural backgrounds' falls from 85 per cent in 11-12 year olds to 75 per cent in 15-16 year olds.

In terms of students' physical activity, the 2012 Safe and Well at School Survey showed that boys were more likely to be physically active than girls, both in and out of school:

- 31 per cent of pupils aged 11-14 years old took part in three or more hours of physical activity per week in school (35 per cent of boys and 26 per cent of girls)
- 23 per cent of pupils aged 14-16 years old took part in three or more hours of physical activity per week in school (30 per cent of boys and 16 per cent of girls)
- 22 per cent of pupils aged 11-14 years old took part in more than five hours of out of school physical activity per week (30 per cent of boys and 14 per cent of girls)
- 18 per cent of pupils aged 14-16 years old took part in more than five hours of out of school physical activity per week (26 per cent of boys and 10 per cent of girls)

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of pupils getting to school by any form of active travel, such as walking, cycling or skateboarding from 44 per cent in 2010 to 49 per cent in 2012.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴⁵ 2012 Safe & Well at School Survey

Proportionally fewer of our ten and eleven year olds are obese compared with the South East and England. In 2012/13 13.5 per cent of our Year 6 pupils were obese compared with 18.9 per cent across England and 16.0 per cent across the South East. This is a significant improvement since 2005/06 for Year 6 pupils when it was 17.7 per cent. And 72.4 per cent of Year 6 pupils were a healthy weight in Brighton & Hove compared to 65.4 per cent in England and 68.9 per cent across the South East - so again Brighton & Hove is significantly better.¹⁴⁶

Proportionally fewer of our four and five year olds are obese compared with the South East and England. In 2012/13 7.4 per cent of reception year pupils were obese, significantly better than in England (9.3 per cent) but similar to the South East (7.9 per cent). The picture has remained relatively similar over time. In terms of healthy weight 78.1 per cent of Reception year pupils were a healthy weight in Brighton & Hove compared with 76.9 per cent in England and 78.9 per cent across the South East.¹⁴⁷

In the 2012 Safe and Well survey 18 per cent of secondary school pupils said that they ate five or more portions of fruit or vegetables on the previous day, the same as in 2011.

There is a significant reduction in the proportion of pupils who eat five or more portions of fruit or vegetables a day associated with age; 20 per cent of students aged 11-12 years said that they did compared with 13 per cent of 15-16 year olds. Girls are significantly less likely to eat five a day (16 per cent) compared with boys (19 per cent).

In 2012, 85 per cent of students aged 11-14 years reported that they had never tried a cigarette. Over the three years from 2010 the percentage of pupils aged 11-14 who have never tried smoking has increased significantly from 80 to 85 per cent although the equivalent for 14-16 year olds has remained fairly constant (51 per cent in 2010, 50 per cent in 2012).

The majority, 80 per cent, of students aged 14-16 years reported that they had not had sex in response to the 2012 Safe and Well survey. Boys are less likely to have had sex (81 per cent) than girls (78 per cent). BME girls are less likely to have had sex compared to White UK/British girls (77 per cent). Having had sex was also related to age; 87 per cent of 14-15 year olds had not had sex compared to 72 per cent of 15-16 year olds. Those who are more likely to engage in sexual activity at an earlier age were more vulnerable, for example, they received extra help, had been bullied, were using drugs or alcohol or had truanted or been excluded from school.

146 Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre. National Child Measurement Programme - England, 2012-13 school year. Available at <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title%3A%22national+child+measurement+programme%22&area=&size=10&sort=Relevance> [Accessed 11/12/2013]

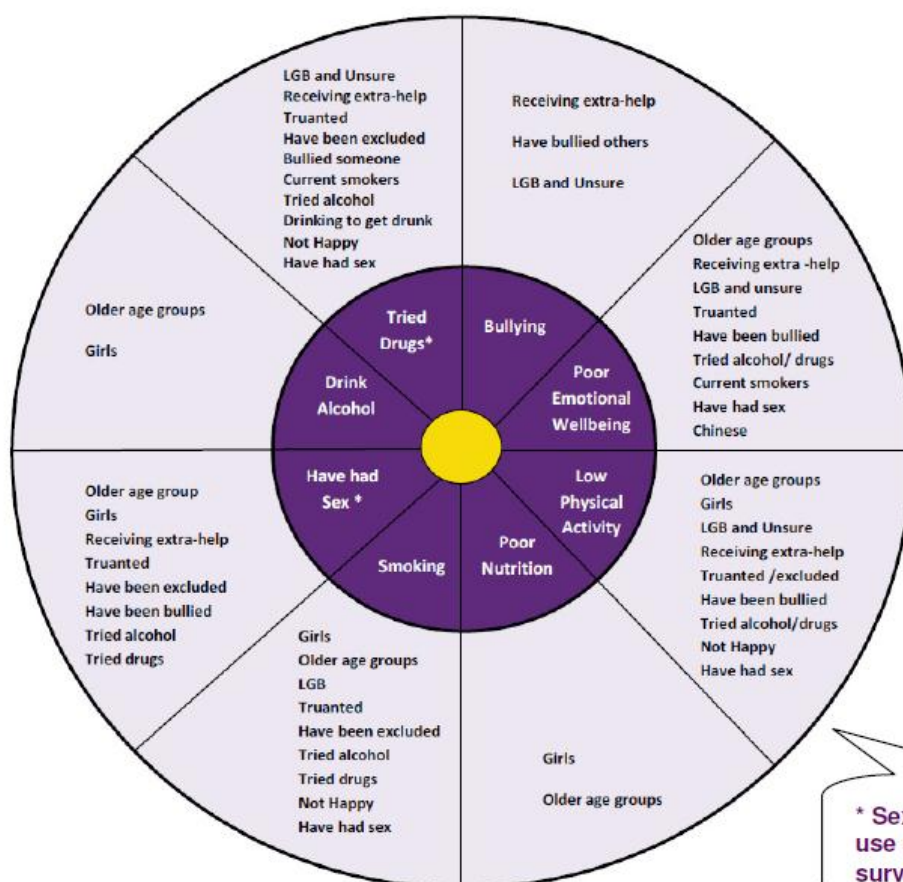
147 Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre. National Child Measurement Programme - England, 2012-13 school year. Available at <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title%3A%22national+child+measurement+programme%22&area=&size=10&sort=Relevance> [Accessed 11/12/2013]

The majority of 11-14 year olds (65 per cent) and the minority (21 per cent) of 14-16 year olds have never tried a whole alcoholic drink. Whilst 66 per cent of 14-16 year olds said they did not drink alcohol in the previous week, 38 per cent of those who had ever drunk alcohol said they “drink to get drunk” often or every time they drink. This is an increase on 23 per cent in 2010.

Just over three quarters of 14-16 year olds (77 per cent) said they had never taken non-prescribed drugs in response to the 2012 Safe and Well at School survey, although 18 per cent had tried Cannabis. These groups were more likely to have tried alcohol or drugs: LGB pupils and those unsure of their sexual orientation, pupils who have truanted, been excluded, bullied someone, and those who smoke, have tried alcohol*, had alcohol in the last week*, drink to get drunk*, or have had sex, plus pupils who get extra help and those who are not happy (where * indicates tried drugs).

More information from the Safe and Well at School surveys 2012 and 2011 can be found in the briefing available here:

<http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys>



An important finding from the survey has been “clustering” of some indicators. The survey shows that young people from certain groups are more likely to be vulnerable to take risks with their health. The outer circle of the wheel identifies who the vulnerable young people for each topic.

* Sexual activity and substance use are only asked in the KS4 survey.

Teenage conception

Teenage conception rates in the city are below the national average, although still above the regional average. In 2011 we had 29 teenage conceptions per 1,000 teenage girls aged 15-17 years, compared to 31 per 1,000 girls nationally and 26 per 1,000 in the South East region.¹⁴⁸ Between 1998 and 2011, the under-18 conception rate fell from 48.1 to 29.4 per 1,000 women aged 15-17. This is a statistically significant reduction of 39 per cent which is slightly higher than the 34 per cent reduction seen nationally. We know that nationally, there are higher rates of teenage conception in more deprived areas, a pattern which is borne out in Brighton.

The city's hot spot wards - those with under-18 conception rates over 58.4 per 1,000 young women aged 15-17 years for 2008 to 2010 - are East Brighton (63.0 per 1,000, 43 conceptions), Hanover and Elm Grove (60.0 per 1,000, 34 conceptions), Queen's Park (59.0 per 1,000, 22 conceptions); and Central Hove (90.0 per 1,000, 11 conceptions). The 2008 to 2010 rate for the city was 36.5 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years: a total of 443 conceptions across the three years.¹⁴⁹

There were 543 young carers in the city aged up to 16 years old according to the 2011 census. Young carers provide care, assistance or support to another family member. The vast majority of young carers in Brighton & Hove, 84 per cent (456 young people), provided care for between one and 19 hours a week. Ten per cent (53 young people) provided care for between 20 and 49 hours a week and six per cent (34 young people) provided care for 50 or more hours per week. Many carers will be hidden from services and not counted in statistics as their caring activity will not always be known about.¹⁵⁰

Our children and young people and homelessness

In 2012/13 seven 16 and 17 year olds were accepted as unintentionally homeless. This is a reduction on 12, recorded for the three previous years.¹⁵¹

Our children and young people and the criminal justice system

There were comparatively few first time entrants to the criminal justice system in 2012/13, and the trend is decreasing. In 2012/13 there were 81 first time entrants to the criminal justice system aged between 10 and 17 years old. This marks a significant reduction from a high of 252 in 2008/09. The rate per 100,000 was 382, compared to 446 in the South East and 514 nationally.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁸ Office for National Statistics

¹⁴⁹ Office for National Statistics 2013. Reported in Brighton and Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.2.8))

¹⁵⁰ Census 2011 data Table QS 301EW

¹⁵¹ P1E submission 2012/13 from Housing Options Team

¹⁵² Data taken from: Final YOT Data Summary April 2012 - Sept 2013 for YOTs in England, from YJMIS, from Police National Computer

Our families

At a glance

- In 2011 there were 29,809 households in the city with one or more dependant children, an increase of nearly 4,000 since 2001
- 29 per cent of households with dependant children are lone parent households
- One in five dependant children under the age of 20 live in poverty
- Households with children are more satisfied with living in the city than are households without children
- Households with children are more likely to have used local public services in the past 12 months
- 60 per cent of households with children have attended a creative, artistic, theatrical or musical event in the last 12 months compared to 50 per cent of all households

Households

The number of families in the city has increased. In 2011 there were 29,809 households in the city with one or more dependant child, an increase of nearly 4,000 since 2001. A quarter of households (24.5 per cent) in the city now have one or more dependant children, a two per cent point increase compared to 2001. However this is five per cent less than is found in the South East (29.4 per cent) and England (29.1 per cent).¹⁵³

The number of lone parent households in the city has increased. In 2011 there were 8,637 lone parent households with one or more dependant children, an increase of 1,674 since 2001. This is 7.1 per cent of all households and 28.9 per cent of households with dependant children. Proportionally the number of lone parent households in the city is similar to that found in the South East and England.¹⁵⁴

Child poverty

One in five dependant children under the age of 20 live in poverty. In 2011, 9,850 children (19.6 per cent) lived in a family on low income. This is similar to the average for England (20.1 per cent) but high than found in the South East (14.6 per cent). Nearly three quarters (7,150 children, 73 per cent) of the children living in poverty in the city live in lone parent families. This compares to 68 percent in England and 71 per cent in the South East.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵³ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table KS105EW

¹⁵⁴ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table KS501EW

¹⁵⁵ 2011 Child Poverty Index, Department of Work and Pensions

Families

Households with children are more satisfied with living in the city than are households without children. Residents in a household with at least one child aged under 18 are more likely to be satisfied with Brighton & Hove as a place to live (93 per cent) than is a resident in a household without any children (87 per cent).¹⁵⁶

Households with children are more likely to have used local public services in the past 12 months. Residents living in households with at least one child are more likely to have used a council service, their local NHS hospital or dentist, the police and local charities and community groups.¹⁵⁷

Households with children are more likely to have attended a cultural event in the past 12 month. Three out of five residents (60 per cent) living in a household with children have attended a creative, artistic, theatrical or musical event in the last 12 months. This compares to only 50 per cent of residents living in households without children. Similarly, residents living in a household with children are more likely to have visited a museum in the last 12 month; 56 per cent compared to 45 per cent.¹⁵⁸

Common Assessment Frameworks

There were 262 new Common Assessment Frameworks started in the period from April 2012 to 31 March 2013. The Common Assessment Framework provides a way for people working with families, or individuals within families, to assess, plan and review support in response to identified difficulties. People working across children's and adults' services use the same approach to support families who are experiencing difficulties and require support but who do not need a social care intervention.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁶ Brighton & Hove City Tracker Wave 5 Autumn 2013

¹⁵⁷ Brighton & Hove City Tracker Wave 5 Autumn 2013

¹⁵⁸ Brighton & Hove City Tracker Wave 5 Autumn 2013

¹⁵⁹ Family CAF statistics

Our health & wellbeing

At a glance

- Female life expectancy in the city was 83 years in 2010-2012 , the same as the national average
- Male life expectancy was 78 years and 36 weeks in 2010-2012 compared to a national expectancy of 79 years and 10 weeks
- In 2009-2011 males could expect to live, on average, 15 and a half years of their life in less than good health and females 18 years and 31 weeks
- Males living in the most deprived areas of the city can expect to live ten years and 31 weeks less than males living in the least deprived areas. For females the difference is six years and 31 weeks
- According to the 2011 census, for more than one in twenty residents (20,445 people, seven per cent) their day to day activities are 'limited a lot' due to a long term health problem or impairment. For a further 24,124 residents (nine per cent) their day to day activity is limited a little
- In 2012, 16,800 residents aged 16-64 were estimated to have a moderate or severe physical impairment
- It's estimated that 4,400 adult residents aged 18-64 are learning disabled, reported in 2011
- The 2012 Health Counts survey found that 38.5 per cent of respondents were identified as at raised risk of depression, similar to previous surveys in 2003 and 1992
- One in ten Health Counts 2012 respondents (10 per cent, 205 respondents) said that they had ever deliberately self-harmed, but not with the intention of killing themselves
- We had the second highest suicide rate in the country between 2006 and 2008 and the tenth highest rate between 2009 and 2011
- Twenty per cent of adults in the city were estimated to be obese in 2006-2008 compared with the England average of 24 per cent
- A quarter of respondents to the 2012 Health Counts survey were doing the recommended level of physical activity; a statistically significant increase from 15 per cent in the 2003 survey
- We have a similar incidence of all cancers to England (388 per 100,000 compared to 387 for England) but a higher mortality rate from cancers for under 75 year olds (120 deaths per 100,000 compared to 110 in England)
- In 2011/12 7,021 residents were registered as having coronary heart disease
- In 2011/12 3,898 residents were known to have had a stroke at some point in their lives
- One in 20 residents was in receipt of Disability Living Allowance in 2013
- In 2011/12 86 per cent of our new mothers initiated breast-feeding compared to the England average of 74 per cent
- From very low rates in the past our immunisation rate of under two year olds against measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) has increased to 92

per cent and is now in line with the national figure. Immunisation rates for other childhood diseases are low, but for HPV immunisation rates are higher than England

- Our flu immunisation rate is lower than England
- Of 25 alcohol related harm health indicators, we performed significantly worse than England on 14 of them in 2012
- It is estimated that 24 per cent of adults in the city drink at increasing risk or higher risk levels, not significantly different to the 22 per cent across England (modelled based upon 2008/09 data). Though the Health Counts Survey 2012 showed a much lower rate (17 per cent)
- In 2011/12 the rate of alcohol related hospital admissions from Brighton & Hove was 2,115 per 100,000 population, compared to 1,974 per 100,000 in England
- In 2010/11 there were an estimated 2,290 opiate and/or crack cocaine users in the city
- There were 20 drug related deaths in 2011, the seventh highest rate in the country, although the rate in the city is declining
- Health Counts surveys conducted over the last two decades show that in 1992 a third of adult residents smoked (daily or occasionally) and by 2012 this has fallen to 23 per cent - a statistically significant fall. But there remains a higher smoking rate in the city than the England average (20 per cent)
- Since the introduction of the NHS Stop Smoking Service over ten years ago, over 30,000 people have accessed the service in Brighton & Hove. In 2011/12 the city had a significantly higher rate of successful quitters in NHS Stop Smoking Services than the England average
- Thirty per cent of adults were estimated to eat the recommended five portions of fruit and vegetables a day using data from 2006 to 2008
- We had the highest rates of common sexually transmitted infections (Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes and warts) outside of London in 2011 at 1,837 per 100,000 population compared to 804 per 100,000 across England
- In 2012 we had the ninth highest prevalence of HIV in England

Life expectancy

Male life expectancy is slightly lower than the national average and female life expectancy is the same as the national average. Life expectancy tells us how long a baby born today would be expected to live if they experienced the current mortality rates of the area they were born in throughout their lifetime. In 2010-12 a female living in our city could expect to live to be 83 years; males could expect to live 78 years and 36 weeks, compared to 79 years and ten weeks nationally.¹⁶⁰

¹⁶⁰ Office for National Statistics. Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in England and Wales, 2010-12. 24 October 2013. Available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn_per cent3A77-326676 [Accessed 15/11/2013]

Life expectancy at age 65 years is 18 years and 15 weeks for males and 21 years and 15 weeks for females in the city, 15 weeks less for males and 10 weeks more for females than England.¹⁶¹

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) routinely publishes figures on healthy life expectancy (HLE), which estimates lifetime spent in 'Very good' or 'Good' health based upon self-perceived general health. In 2009-2011 healthy life expectancy for males in the city was 63 years and for females a year longer at 64 years – by comparing this with life expectancy figures it indicates that males could expect to live, on average, 15 and a half years of their life in less than good health and females 18 years and 31 weeks.¹⁶²

There is a clear relationship between life expectancy and deprivation; the higher the deprivation, the lower the life expectancy. In Brighton & Hove this means that males living in the most deprived areas of the city can expect to live ten years and 31 weeks less than males living in the least deprived areas.¹⁶³ For females the difference is six years and 31 weeks.¹⁶⁴ As has been seen nationally, whilst mortality rates in the city are falling in all groups (and therefore life expectancy rising), they are falling at a faster rate in the least deprived quintile and so inequalities are widening.

Coronary heart disease, lung cancer, chronic cirrhosis of the liver, suicide and undetermined injury and other accidents are the major contributors to the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas for men.

Coronary heart disease and other cardiovascular diseases are the biggest contributors to the life expectancy gap for women, followed by lung cancer, other cancers and suicide and undetermined injury.¹⁶⁵

Mortality rates

Mortality rates (death rates) for the most common causes of death are higher in our city than in the region. The commonest causes of death within the city are cancers, circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases and digestive diseases (including liver diseases). In 2012 there were a total of 2, 137 deaths of Brighton & Hove residents. The main causes of death were cancer (31 per cent), followed by circulatory conditions (27 per cent), respiratory conditions

¹⁶¹ Office for National Statistics. Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in England and Wales, 2010-12. 24 October 2013. Available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn_per_cent3A77-326676 [Accessed 15/11/2013]

¹⁶² Office for National Statistics. Healthy Life Expectancy at birth for Upper Tier Local Authorities: England, 2009-11. 18 September 2013. Available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn_per_cent3A77-322107 [Accessed 15/11/2013]

¹⁶³ Inequality in life expectancy and disability free life expectancy are measured by the slope index of inequality and are measured in years. More information on the indicator is available at <http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=110504> [Accessed on 21/08/2012].

¹⁶⁴ Source: APHO using ONS death registration data and mid-year population estimates 2006-2010 and IMD 2010. Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 5.1))

¹⁶⁵ London Health Observatory, Health Inequalities Intervention Tool available at: http://www.lho.org.uk/LHO_Topics/Analytic_Tools/HealthInequalitiesInterventionToolkit.aspx Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 5.2))

(12 per cent). However one in twenty deaths in the city were not caused by disease – these are predominantly accidents or suicide.¹⁶⁶

Health

According to the 2011 census, for more than one in twenty residents (20,445 people, seven per cent) their day to day activities are 'limited a lot' due to a long term health problem or being disabled. For a further 24,124 residents (nine per cent) their day to day activity is limited a little. This is similar to the proportions found in the South East and England.¹⁶⁷

For a half of residents (19,158 people, 54 per cent) aged 65 or over their day to day activity is limited either a little or a lot, similar to England at 53 per cent and but higher than the South East at 48 per cent.¹⁶⁸ The proportions reporting limiting long term illnesses are lower in the lower age groups, and higher in higher age groups. In more deprived areas of the city the proportion of people living with long term limiting illnesses is higher.

The number of our residents estimated to have a moderate or severe physical impairment is expected to increase. It is estimated that around 13,200 of our residents aged 16-64 years are thought to have a moderate physical impairment, with a further 3,700 people having a severe physical impairment. According to population projections, the number of residents aged 18-64 with a physical impairment is expected to increase by seven per cent in the next decade to 14,100 and those with a severe physical impairment by eight per cent to 4,000.¹⁶⁹

In 2012/13 4,496 people in the city received support from adult social care services. Adult social care services are provided for adults with physical impairments (62 per cent), mental health issues including dementia (20 per cent), learning impairments (17 per cent), substance misuse issues and other vulnerabilities (one per cent). As well as supporting residents who need social care services, the service also provides advice, support and guidance to informal carers.¹⁷⁰

We can expect the number of our adult residents with learning impairments to increase slightly over the next 10-20 years. In 2011, it was estimated that around 4,400 adults aged 18-64 years in the city had a learning impairment. By 2030, the number is predicted to be over 4,700.¹⁷¹ In 2012/13,

¹⁶⁶ Main causes of death in Brighton and Hove – 2012 Office for National Statistics Vital Statistics tables (VERSUS3) and Primary Care Mortality Database

¹⁶⁷ Office for National Statistics. Census 2011. Taken from ONS table QS301EW. Reported in Brighton & Hove 2011 Census Briefing: Equalities. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports>)

¹⁶⁸ Office for national Statistics, Census 2011, taken from table LC3205EW

¹⁶⁹ Institute of Public Care. Projecting Adults Needs and Service Information (PANSI). Available at: www.pansi.org.uk (password required). Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.2))

¹⁷⁰ Adult Social Care Local Account 2013 accessed 6 November 2013 here <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/4614%20Local%20Account%20adult%20social%20care%20document%20-%20r11.pdf>

¹⁷¹ Institute of Public Care. Projecting Adults Needs and Service Information (PANSI). Available at: www.pansi.org.uk (password required). And Projecting older people population information system (POPPI) <http://www.poppi.org.uk/>

there were 1,099 adults with learning impairments recorded on GP practice registers¹⁷² and of the 768 people with a learning impairment aged 18 to 64 living in Brighton & Hove who were known to the City Council, 600 (78 per cent) were living in settled accommodation.¹⁷³

Mental health

We have a large number of people with mental health needs together with a large number of people at increased risk of mental health problems.

This is true for both common problems and severe mental illness. Regarding severe mental illness, the city has a higher prevalence of people (1.1 per cent) on a GP register for psychoses or severe mental illness than England (0.8 per cent). In 2011/12, 3,335 people (all ages) were included on these registers. Regarding common mental health problems, in 2011/12, 13 per cent of people aged 18 years or over (31,044 adults) were included on a GP register for depression; the figure for England was 12 per cent.¹⁷⁴

The 2012 Health Counts survey found that 38.5 per cent of respondents were identified as at raised risk of depression, similar to previous surveys in 2003 and 1992. The risk of depression was significantly higher in people who were single, divorced or separated, rented their home, or were out of work.¹⁷⁵

A survey of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities conducted in our city in 2009 found that four in five reported experiencing some form of mental health problem in the previous five years. The question used to elicit this information was broad and asked people if, during the last five years, they had experienced difficulties with depression, anxiety, significant emotional distress, suicidal thoughts, panic attacks, problem eating, fears/phobias, addictions/dependencies, anger management and/or self-harm.¹⁷⁶

One in ten Health Counts 2012 respondents (ten per cent or 205 respondents) said that they had ever deliberately self-harmed, but not with the intention of killing themselves. A question on deliberate self-harm was included in the Health Counts survey for the first time in 2012. It asked respondents "Have you ever harmed yourself in any way but not with the intention of killing yourself?" Self-harm is significantly higher in females (13 per cent) than males (eight per cent). There was also a significant association with

Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.1))

¹⁷² Health and Social Care Information Centre. Quality and Outcomes Framework - 2012-13

Publication date: October 29, 2013. Available at: <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB12262> [Accessed 26/11/2013]

Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.1))

¹⁷³ Brighton & Hove City Council: 2012/13 data provided by Adult Social Care performance team. Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.1))

¹⁷⁴ Health and Social Care Information Centre. Indicator Portal: Compendium of Population Health Indicators [online]. Available at: <https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/> [Accessed 2013 May] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013.

(Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.9))

¹⁷⁵ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey. 1992-2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.9))

¹⁷⁶ Count me in too: Mental Health Summary
http://www.realadmin.co.uk/microdir/3700/File/CMIT_MH_Summary.pdf

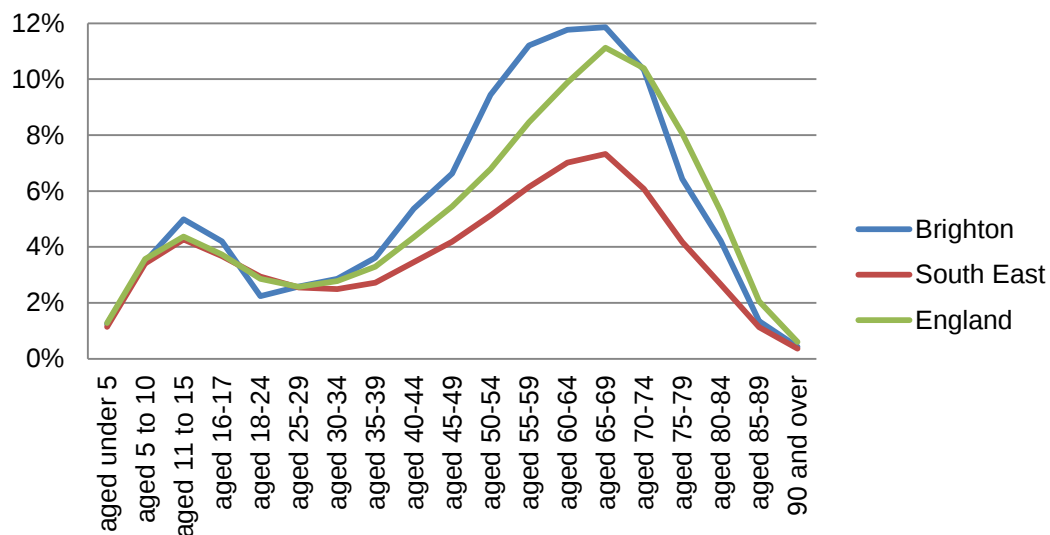
age – from 19 per cent of 18-24 year olds to two per cent of 75+ year olds and deprivation.¹⁷⁷

We had the tenth highest suicide rate in England between 2009 and 2011 at 11.1 per 100,000 members of the population, compared to 7.9 in England.¹⁷⁸

Disability Living Allowance

One in twenty Brighton & Hove residents claims Disability Living Allowance (DLA). 14,280 residents (5.2 per cent) in the city are DLA claimants. This is similar to the proportion in England (5.1 per cent) but higher than found in the South East (3.9 per cent). Brighton & Hove has a particularly high number of DLA claimants aged 50 to 64 years (4,410 people, 10.7 per cent) compared to the South East (6.0 per cent) and England (8.3 per cent).¹⁷⁹

Disability Living Allowance claimants May 2013



Safeguarding adults

There has been a small but steady increase in the number of allegations of harm or abuse against adults in the City identified as being “at risk”. Data for 2013/14 is currently being collated, but at this stage shows that there are likely to be over 2,000 concerns raised of alleged harm or abuse of an adult at risk in the city. This would be around a six per cent increase on the previous year, an increase which has been steady, year on year, since 2004 since data collection started.¹⁸⁰ An adult at risk is defined as someone aged over 18 who is or may be in need of community care or health services by

¹⁷⁷ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey 1992-2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys>

¹⁷⁸ Health and Social Care Information Centre. Indicator Portal: Compendium of Population Health Indicators [online]. Available at: <https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/> [Accessed 2013 May]. Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.4.4))

¹⁷⁹ NOMIS

¹⁸⁰ [The Brighton & Hove Safe Guarding Board Annual Report 2012 -13 \[PDF 465kb\]](#)

reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; **and** who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself¹⁸¹ **or** unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or serious exploitation.¹⁸² The increase in allegations is likely to be due to the success of ongoing awareness raising activities about adult abuse and the reporting process.

Provision of unpaid care

Nearly one in ten residents (23,987 people, 8.8 per cent) provides unpaid care to a family member, friend or neighbour who has either a long term illness or impairment or problems related to old age. Although a rise of 2,164 people since the 2001 census, proportionally it is the same.

Two thirds of those providing unpaid care (16,401 people, 68.4 per cent) do so for one to 19 hours a week. However, 4,716 people, nearly two per cent of our total population, provide more than 50 hours a week of unpaid care. The proportion of residents providing unpaid care (8.8 per cent) is slightly lower compared to the South East (9.8 per cent) and England (10.2 per cent).

Provision of unpaid care								
	2011 Census				2001 Census		Change 2001 to 2011	
	Brighton and Hove		South East	England	Brighton and Hove			
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	Number	%
All usual residents	273,369				247,817		25,552	10.3%
Provides no unpaid care	249,402	91.2%	90.2%	89.8%	226,014	91.2%	23,388	10.3%
All persons providing unpaid care	23,967	8.8%	9.8%	10.2%	21,803	8.8%	2,164	9.9%
Provides 1 to 19 hours	16,401	6.0%	6.7%	6.5%	15,457	6.2%	944	6.1%
Provides 20 to 49 hours	2,850	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	21,92	0.9%	658	30.0%
Provides 50 or more hours	4,716	1.7%	2.0%	2.4%	4,154	1.7%	562	13.5%

2011 Census data taken from ONS table QS301EW

Obesity

One in five, 20 per cent, adults in the city were estimated to be obese between 2006 and 2008, with a Body Mass Index of 35 or more compared to the England average of 24 per cent.¹⁸³ Being overweight or obese increases the risks of diabetes, hypertension, heart disease and cancer, amongst other diseases. It's estimated that the annual costs to Brighton &

¹⁸¹ No Secrets Guidance, 2000:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4008486

¹⁸² Who Decides? Lord Chancellor's Department 1997

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dca.gov.uk/menincap/meninftr.htm>

¹⁸³ Association of Public Health Observatories. Health Profiles 2012. Brighton & Hove. Available from: www.healthprofiles.info [Accessed on 26/11/2013]

Hove NHS of diseases related to overweight and obesity were £78.1 million in 2010.¹⁸⁴

Physical activity

A quarter of respondents to the 2012 Health Counts survey were doing the recommended level of physical activity, a statistically significant increase from 15 per cent recorded in the 2003 survey.¹⁸⁵

There are ward level differences in the proportion of adults who are active at recommended levels; the lowest is 18 per cent in Queens Park and the highest is 34 per cent in Regency. Physical activity is significantly associated with better general health, happiness, not being depressed or sad in the last two years; healthy weight and eating five portions of fruit and vegetables per day.¹⁸⁶

The Department of Health 2012 Health Profiles provide estimates of the prevalence of adults participating in 30 minutes of physical activity on five or more days per week (Oct 2009-Oct 2011 data).¹⁸⁷ This shows that the prevalence for Brighton & Hove is 15 per cent (adults aged 16 years or over), significantly higher than England (11 per cent). Comparing the local data from Health Counts with the Health Profiles data highlights a significantly higher prevalence of adults participating in 30 minutes of physical activity on five or more days per week than indicated in the Department of Health profiles.

The majority (83 per cent) of Health Counts 2012 respondents have done no cycling in the last seven days, with 12 per cent cycling on one to four days and five per cent on five days or more. For those who have cycled in the last seven days the mean number of minutes cycled per day is 46 minutes, ranging from three minutes to five hours.¹⁸⁸

Most respondents (62 per cent) walk for at least ten minutes continuously to get to and from places at least five days in a typical week, with 34 per cent doing so every day. However, nine per cent of respondents said they did not do this on any day in a typical week.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁴ Aylott, J., Brown, I., Copeland, R. and Johnson, D., Tackling Obesities: The Foresight Report and Implications for Local Government, 2008. Available at <http://www.idea.gov.uk/idk/aio/8268011> Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.2))

¹⁸⁵ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey 1992-2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 17/08/2013] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.3))

¹⁸⁶ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey 1992-2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 17/08/2013] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.3))

¹⁸⁷ Sport England's Active People Survey (APS). Available at: <http://www.sportengland.org/research.aspx> Reported in NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey 1992-2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 27/11/2013]

¹⁸⁸ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey 1992-2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 27/11/2013]

¹⁸⁹ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey 1992-2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 27/11/2013]

Cancers

We have a similar incidence of all cancers to the England average. For every 100,000 members of the population 388 of our residents were diagnosed with cancer between 2008 and 2010 compared to 387 in England.¹⁹⁰ Around 1,175 people in the city are diagnosed with cancer each year; of these over half are for the four main cancers (185 female breast, 135 prostate, 143 lung and 136 colorectal cancers).

But the mortality rate from all cancers in under 75 year olds between 2008 and 2010 was higher in Brighton & Hove than in England, at 120 per 100,000 members of the population, compared to 110 in England.¹⁹¹ The mortality rate from cancer is higher in more deprived areas and the gap with more affluent areas is widening.

Heart disease

In 2011/12 General Practice records indicated that we had 7,021 residents with coronary heart disease (2.3 per cent of all patients) and 3,898 residents who were known to have had a stroke (1.3 per cent of all patients). Recent estimates, based upon the characteristics of patients in General Practice populations put these figures much higher, at 5.3 per cent of patients for coronary heart disease and 2.3 per cent who have had a stroke.¹⁹²

Overall, coronary heart disease was the main cause of death for 231 people in Brighton & Hove in 2012, approximately 11 per cent of all deaths.¹⁹³

In 2014, the directly standardised mortality rate for coronary heart disease in Brighton & Hove is predicted to be 80.7 per 100,000 population for males and 26.9 for females; this is a ten year decrease of 46 per cent for males and 59 per cent for females. In England, the mortality rate is predicted to decrease by 46 per cent to 83.8 per 100,000 for males over the same ten years and by 49 per cent to 36.9 for females. The rates for the South East Coast are predicted to decrease by 49 per cent for males to 71.7 and by 53 per cent to 30.9 for females. As with other diseases and long term limiting illnesses, the mortality rate is higher in more deprived areas.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹⁰ Cancer Research UK. Cancer incidence for all cancers combined. December 2012. [Accessed 16.8.13] Available from <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/cancer-info/cancerstats/incidence/all-cancers-combined/#Trends> Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.8))

¹⁹¹ Health and Social Care Information Centre. Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators / Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base www.nchod.nhs.uk Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.8))

¹⁹² South East Public Health Observatory. Cardio Vascular Disease Health Profile 2012/13. Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.5))

¹⁹³ South East Public Health Observatory. Cardiovascular disease local authority health profile: Brighton & Hove. 2012/13. Available at: http://www.sepho.org.uk/NationalCVD/docs/00ML_CVD_per_cent20Profile.pdf [Accessed 15/08/2013] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.5))

Dying at home

We have had higher than the national proportions of people dying at home over the years from 2008 to 2010, which is the latest data available.¹⁹⁵ Given the choice, most people would prefer to die at home. We measure the number of deaths that occur in the home from causes which would have fulfilled the criteria for end of life care (cancer, respiratory, cardiovascular disease and other main cause of death) on the basis that the higher the proportion dying at home, the better. Between 2008 and 2010 there were 2,159 deaths that met this criteria and 22 per cent of our residents died at home compared to 20 per cent nationally.¹⁹⁶

Winter deaths

In Brighton and Hove, from 2008 to 2011, there was an average of 135 'excess winter deaths' per year. This was equivalent to a 20 per cent excess which was the same as for the South East, and similar to England overall (19 per cent). The 'excess' figure is calculated by taking the number of deaths experienced in winter, and subtracting the number of 'expected' winter deaths.¹⁹⁷

Fuel poor

In 2011, 12.2 per cent (14,500) of the households in the city were estimated to be fuel poor (defined as a household needing to spend more than 10 per cent of its income to maintain an adequate level of warmth). People living in cold homes during the winter months are at increased risk of ill health and death.

Breast feeding

We have a very high rate of breast-feeding initiation and continuation. Of our new mothers in 2011/12 86 per cent initiated breast-feeding compared to the England average of 74 per cent. Furthermore, at 6-8 weeks after birth 76 per cent of mothers in Brighton & Hove are still breastfeeding their babies, compared to the England average of 47 per cent.¹⁹⁸

Child mortality rates

Our infant and child mortality rates are similar to the national levels, with differences not being significant. Between 2009 and 2011 in Brighton & Hove there were, on average, 16 infant deaths each year. To be able to

¹⁹⁵ Main causes of death in Brighton and Hove – 2012 Office for National Statistics Vital Statistics tables (VERSUS3) and Primary Care Mortality Database

¹⁹⁶ National end of life care Intelligence Network. National End of Life Care Profiles for Local Authorities. Brighton & Hove. May 2012 http://www.endoflifecare-intelligence.org.uk/end_of_life_care_profiles/la_2012_pdfs Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 9))

¹⁹⁷ 2013 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>

¹⁹⁸ Child and Maternal Health Observatory. Brighton & Hove Child Health Profile 2013. Published March 2013. Available at: www.chimat.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=152628 [Accessed 26/11/2013]

compare this with other areas this is converted into a rate per 1,000 live births. For the period 2009-2011 the infant mortality rate in the city was 4.8 per 1,000 live births, similar to England at 4.4 per 1,000. The rate of deaths amongst children aged between one and 17 years between 2009 and 2011 was 8.9 per 100,000 (an average of four deaths per year) compared to an England average of 13.7 per 100,000.¹⁹⁹

Immunisation

Our childhood immunisation rate is low. Brighton & Hove has the second lowest childhood immunisation uptake rates in the South East Coast and was significantly below the national average on all the immunisation indicators in the Public Health Outcomes Framework in 2010/11 and 2011/12. However in 2012/13 MMR immunisation uptake rates were similar to England and HPV significantly above England.

Substantial efforts over the past few years, and the establishment of a specialised focussed immunisation team, has led to an overall increase- although rates remain lower than the national target that 95 per cent of children should receive three primary doses of diphtheria, tetanus, polio and pertussis in the first year of life (in 2012/13 94 per cent in Brighton & Hove compared with 96 per cent across England); that 95 per cent should receive first dose of MMR vaccine by their second birthday (in 2012/13 92 per cent in Brighton & Hove, the same as England); at least 90 per cent of girls aged 12-13 years old should receive a complete course of HPV vaccine (in 2012/13 89 per cent in Brighton & Hove compared with 86 per cent across England). The previous low uptake rates for the MMR vaccine resulted in a particularly severe outbreak of measles in the summer of 2012, when the city was described as the measles capital of the UK. A major effort was made to identify and offer immunisation to those school age children who had not been immunised earlier. A number of walk in clinics were established, as well as children being offered the choice of visiting their GPs for their immunisation. Subsequently, the outbreak subsided with very few cases since October 2012. A national programme to ensure that 95 per cent of children aged 10-16 years have received at least one dose of MMR vaccine began in April 2013.²⁰⁰

Our flu immunisation rate is lower than England. The target for seasonal flu uptake for people aged 65 or over is 75 per cent. In 2012/13, uptake in Brighton & Hove was 70 per cent, lower than the figure for England as a whole of 73 per cent.²⁰¹

¹⁹⁹ Child and Maternal Health Observatory (ChiMat). Child Health Profile, Brighton & Hove 2012. March 2013. Available at: <http://www.chimat.org.uk/profiles> [Accessed 17/08/2013] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.1.2))

²⁰⁰ Health and Social Care Information Centre. NHS Immunisation Statistics 2012/13. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/vaccine-uptake>

²⁰¹ Department of Health. Influenza immunisation uptake monitoring programme, England, winter 2012/13. 2013. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/203238/SeasonalFluData_GPs_Jan13_acc.pdf [Accessed 19/08/2013] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.10))

Alcohol

The city has a strong drinking culture and high numbers of our residents drink more than recommended guidelines. In the 2011-12 Big Alcohol Debate, 36 per cent of respondents were worried about the effect alcohol has on people in the city²⁰², with a majority of residents citing negative effects on health, environment, noise, safety, young people, tourism and the image of the city.

The 2012 Department of Health Profiles provide an estimate of 24 per cent of adults in the city drinking at increasing risk or higher risk levels, not significantly different to the 22 per cent across England (modelled data based upon 2008/09 data from the General Lifestyle Survey).²⁰³ Increasing risk drinking is defined as usual consumption of between 22 and 50 units of alcohol per week for men and between 15 and 35 units of alcohol per week for women. Higher risk drinking is defined as usual consumption of over 50 units of alcohol per week for men, and over 35 units of alcohol per week for women.

Comparing the local data there are significant differences, with 17 per cent of respondents stating that they drink above recommended limits: 14 per cent at increasing risk and almost four per cent at higher risk in the 2012 Health Counts Survey. The percentage of people drinking at increasing or higher risk levels has fallen significantly since the 2003 survey but is higher than 1992 levels.²⁰⁴

It is a recognised paradox that households in more deprived areas are less likely to drink at increasing risk levels but are more likely to experience alcohol related mortality.²⁰⁵ Higher risk drinking in the 2012 Health Counts survey does not show any association with deprivation in Brighton & Hove. Furthermore, residents who rent their houses from a housing association or a local authority or have no qualifications (both ten per cent) have significantly lower rates of drinking at higher or increasing risk levels than all respondents.²⁰⁶

A quarter of our residents aged 18 plus, 25 per cent, were estimated to engage in binge drinking, using data from 2007-08 reported in 2011-12, drinking twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single session (that is, eight or more units for men and six or more units for women). Brighton

²⁰² Brighton & Hove City Council. Big Alcohol Debate. Reported in Brighton and Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.6))

²⁰³ Association of Public Health Observatories. Health Profile 2012, Brighton & Hove. Available at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215andREGION=50158andLA=50148andSPEAR=>

²⁰⁴ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey 1992-2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 17/08/2013]

²⁰⁵ Bellis MA. Jones L. Morleo M. Understanding The Alcohol Harm Paradox to focus the development of interventions. Centre for Public Health Liverpool John Moores University

²⁰⁶ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey 1992-2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 17/08/2013]

& Hove was ranked 292 out of 326 local authority areas for the amount of binge drinking (where 1 is best).²⁰⁷

In 2011/12 the rate of alcohol related hospital admissions was 2,115 per 100,000 members of the population, compared to 1,974 per 100,000 in England. Provisional data for 2012/13 appears to show a reduction to 1,905 per 100,000 locally.²⁰⁸

Male adult deaths that are directly attributable to alcohol, at 23 per 100,000 members of the population, were almost double the rate in England at 13 and more than double the regional average of ten in 2008-2010.²⁰⁹ National data reveals that alcohol related deaths are higher in areas of deprivation.

Looking at 25 key alcohol related harm health indicators, our city performed significantly worse than the national average for 14 of them in 2012. We performed better than the national average on only one measure; mortality from land transport accidents. The chart shows our performance on the range of indicators compiled by the North West Public Health Observatory.²¹⁰

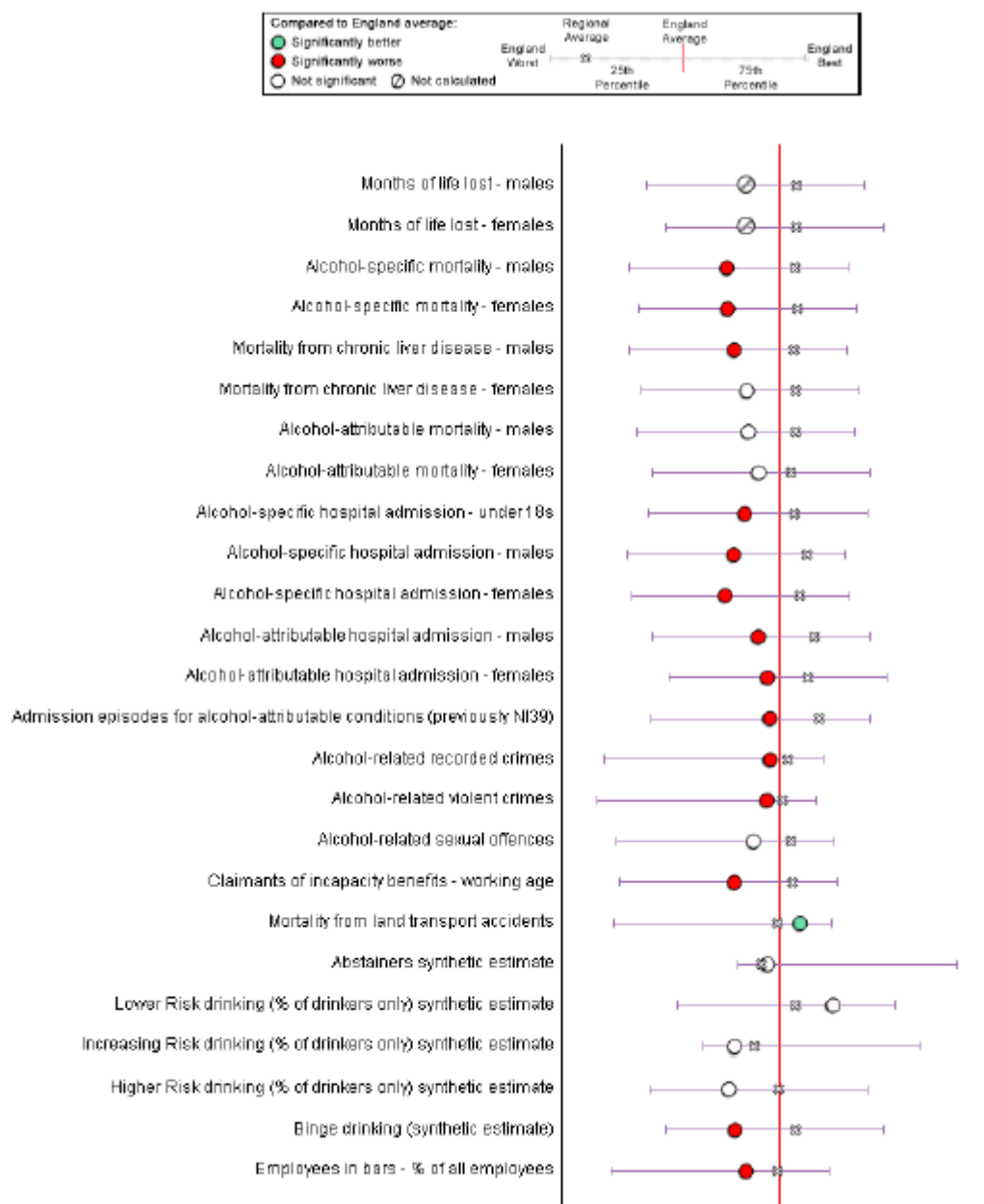
²⁰⁷ North West Public Health Observatory. Alcohol Profiles. August 2012. Available at <http://www.lape.org.uk/> [Accessed 18/11/2013]

²⁰⁸ Public Health England, National Indicators Number of alcohol-related hospital admissions. Accessed On-line November 2013

²⁰⁹ North West Public Health Observatory. Alcohol Profiles. August 2012. Available at <http://www.lape.org.uk/> [Accessed 18/11/2013]

²¹⁰ North West Public Health Observatory. Alcohol Profiles. August 2012. Available at <http://www.lape.org.uk/> [Accessed 18/11/2013]

Profile of alcohol related harm – Brighton & Hove 2012 (taken from Local Alcohol Profile)



Drugs misuse

Most respondents to the 2012 Health Counts Survey (60 per cent) had never taken drugs not prescribed to them or not available at a chemist. Ten per cent had taken something in the last four weeks and an additional seven per cent in the last year (but longer ago than four weeks). In total then, 17 per cent of Brighton & Hove respondents said they had taken drugs in the last year compared with nine per cent across England and Wales. Forty per cent of respondents said they had ever taken non-prescription drugs.²¹¹ This compares with the Crime Survey question “Have you ever used drugs?” when 37 per cent said they had.²¹²

²¹¹ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey. 2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 17/08/2013] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.7))

In 2010/11 there were an estimated 2,290 opiate and/or crack cocaine users in the city. This is a crude rate of 12.5 per 1,000 members of the resident population aged 15-64 years compared with the England average of 8.6 per 1,000 and means we rank 35th highest out of 149 local authorities where estimates are available.²¹³

The Brighton & Hove Substance Misuse (drugs) Needs Assessment 2013-14 indicates that there were 1,582 clients in drug treatment in the city during 2012. A third of this client group have been in treatment for over four years.²¹⁴

We had a slightly higher rate of opiate users engaged in effective treatment than the England average in 2012. Of our users 9.2 per cent of opiate users left drug treatment successfully and did not re-present to treatment within six months compared with the England average of 8.2 per cent. For non-opiate users, however, 38 per cent left drug treatment successfully and did not re-present to treatment within six months compared with the England average of 40 per cent.²¹⁵

With 20 deaths, we had the seventh highest rate of drug related deaths of all local authorities in 2011. This was a rate of 8.8 per 100,000 people aged 16 or over, falling from a peak of 32.6 per 100,000 in 2000 (67 deaths).²¹⁶

We have a high rate of Hepatitis C among injecting drug users, with 77.7 per cent testing positive compared to 49 per cent across England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2011.²¹⁷

Smoking

Health Counts surveys conducted over the last two decades show that in 1992 a third of adult residents, 33 per cent, smoked (daily or occasionally) and by 2012 this has fallen to 23 per cent - a statistically significant fall. However, smoking remains the main cause of premature illness and preventable death and over a quarter of all cancers are attributable to tobacco use and the smoking rate in Brighton & Hove is significantly higher than the England average (20 per cent). There had been a slight reduction in inequalities in smoking in the city from 2003 to 2012 but those living in the

²¹² Drug misuse declared: findings from the 2011 to 2012 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) (second edition) Home Office, Published 27 September 2012

²¹³ Association of Public Health Observatories. Health Profile 2013, Brighton & Hove. Available at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=49802> [Accessed 27/11/2013]

²¹⁴ Brighton & Hove Drug and Alcohol Action Team. Substance Misuse (drugs) Needs Assessment 2013-14 draft. Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.7))

²¹⁵ Public Health England. Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool. November 2013 Update. Available at: <http://www.phoutcomes.info/> [Accessed 27/11/2013]

²¹⁶ National Programme on Substance Abuse Deaths, *Drug-related deaths in the UK Annual Report, 2012*. Available at http://www.sgu.ac.uk/research/projects/icdp/our-work-programmes/pdfs/np-SAD_13th_annual_report_2012.pdf Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.7))

²¹⁷ Health Protection Agency. Brighton & Hove Drug and Alcohol Action Team. Substance Misuse (drugs) Needs Assessment 2013-14 draft. Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.7))

most deprived 20 per cent of areas in the city are twice as likely to smoke as those living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas.²¹⁸

The survey showed that the following groups were significantly more likely to smoke: younger people; single people; people who rent their home; are unemployed. LGB and unsure respondents (30 per cent) are more likely to say that they smoke (though the difference is not statistically significant).²¹⁹

Since the introduction of the NHS Stop Smoking Service over ten years ago, over 30,000 people have accessed the service in Brighton & Hove. In 2011/12 the city had a significantly higher rate of successful quitters in NHS Stop Smoking Services than the England average. The quit rate is defined as the percentage of people who have accessed the cessation service who are still not smoking four weeks after they have set a quit date.²²⁰

The Health and Wellbeing Board have adopted smoking as one of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority areas for the city.

Healthy eating

It is estimated, using data from the Health Survey for England for 2006-08, 30 per cent of adults in Brighton & Hove eat the recommended five portions of fruit and vegetables a day compared with the England average of 29 per cent.²²¹ Between 2003 and 2012 there has been a statistically significant improvement in the proportion of respondents to the Health Counts Survey, eating five portions of fruit and vegetables a day – increasing from 43 per cent to 52 per cent.²²²

The Safe and Well at School Survey 2012 found that younger students aged 11-12 years are significantly more likely to eat five a day (20 per cent) than those aged 15-16 years (13 per cent) and there is a significant reduction in the consumption of five or more portions of fruits and vegetables associated with increasing age. Girls are significantly less likely to eat five a day (16 per cent) compared with boys (19 per cent). There was little difference in consuming five or more portions of fruits or vegetables

²¹⁸ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey. 2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 17/08/2013] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.5))

²¹⁹ NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey. 2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 17/08/2013] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.5))

²²⁰ Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services, accessed November 2010. Available at <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/nhs-stop-smoking-services> Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.3.5))

²²¹ Association of Public Health Observatories. Health Profile 2013, Brighton & Hove. Available at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215andREGION=50158andLA=50148andSPEAR=> Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 6.4.6))

²²² NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Survey. 2012. Available at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 17/08/2013] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 6.4.6))

between BME students (18 per cent) and White British students (17 per cent).²²³

The Health and Wellbeing Board have adopted healthy weight and good nutrition as one of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority areas for the city.

People on lower incomes and those experiencing deprivation are less likely to purchase fresh and unfamiliar foods and are more likely to skip meals. Nationally, five per cent of people on low incomes reported skipping meals for a whole day in 2010. Food poverty is influenced by the accessibility, availability, affordability and awareness of healthy food and whilst most areas of our city are good for accessibility they may not be so well served in terms of availability and affordability of food or awareness and education about food.²²⁴

Sexually transmitted infections

We had the highest rates of common sexually transmitted infections (Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes and warts) outside of London in 2012. Our rate was 1,837 per 100,000 population compared to 804 per 100,000 across England.²²⁵

HIV

We had the ninth highest HIV prevalence in England in 2012 at 7.8 per 1,000 people aged 15 to 59 years compared with 2.1 in England, the highest prevalence outside London. In 2009 the number of our residents with HIV was 1,528, reflecting a pattern of steady increases over recent years, from 633 in 2001. Of diagnoses of HIV in our city, 36 per cent were late, compared to a just under a half late in England.²²⁶

In the vast majority of HIV cases in the city, 83 per cent, the probable route of transmission was sex between men. It is estimated that nationally one in four gay men with HIV are unaware of their infection.²²⁷

²²³ Brighton & Hove City Council. Safe and Well at School Survey (Secondary) Summary Results 2012. Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/surveys> [Accessed 11/08/2013] Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 6.4.6))

²²⁴ Marmot Review: Fair Society, Health Lives (2010) <http://www.marmotreview.org/AssetLibrary/pdfs/Reports/FairSocietyHealthyLives.pdf>

²²⁵ Health Protection Agency, Sexual Health Profiles, 2012. Available at <http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1201094610372> [Accessed on 21/02/2014].

²²⁶ Health Protection Agency, HIV prevalence by PCT in England 2012. Available at <http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/HIV/HIVData/>

²²⁷ Health Protection Agency, Sexually Transmitted Infections and Men who have Sex with Men in the UK, 2008. Reported in Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013. (Available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> (section 7.5.12))

2011 Brighton & Hove JSNA summary report (<http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>)

Our homes

At a glance

- In terms of population density, as of 2011, there were 33 people per hectare of land in Brighton & Hove, over 8 times the national (i.e. England) average of 4.1 people per hectare
- In contrast, the number of people per household in Brighton & Hove (2.2 people) was below the England average (2.4) in 2011
- In 2011, 53 percent of households (64,790) were owner-occupiers, owning their home either outright or with a mortgage, compared to 63 percent across England
- 28 per cent of households (34,081 households) were renting from a private landlord in 2011, compared to 15 per cent in the South East region and across England
- 15 per cent of our households (18,187 households) were in the social rented sector in 2011, compared to 14 per cent in the South East and 18 per cent across England
- 50 per cent of our housing stock was classed as flats, apartments or maisonettes in 2011
- 309 additional dwellings were delivered in 2011/12
- 2,283 new affordable homes were developed between April 2001 and March 2013, an average of 190 homes per year
- The majority of newly built properties are built to lifetime homes standards, allowing them to support the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life
- 10 per cent of all newly-built affordable housing is built to accommodate full-time wheelchair users
- 94 per cent of new residential planning applications have been designed to be accessible or adaptable for wheelchair users and people with restricted mobility
- In 2013 the average price of a home in the city had increased by 5.5 per cent over the previous year
- Housing prices were 44 per cent above the England and Wales average in December 2013
- Two of our local areas are in the two per cent most income-deprived areas of England in terms of barriers to housing and related services according to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation
- It's estimated that around 12 per cent of our homes were fuel impoverished in 2011, just above the national average (11 per cent)
- There are particular concentrations of fuel poverty, e.g. in parts of Patcham where 19 per cent are fuel impoverished
- In April 2012 the average energy rating (or SAP) of our council stock was 61 out of 100 (where 0 is very inefficient); by April 2013 it had increased to 62.5
- In 2012, a third of the city's housing stock was considered to be non-decent

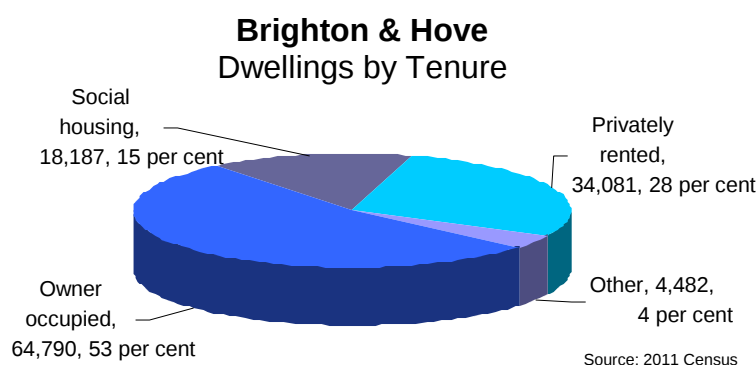
- Housing is the single most significant contributor to carbon emissions in the city, accounting for 43 per cent. This compares to 30 per cent at the national level
- There were close to 17,200 households on the Housing Register waiting for social housing at the beginning of October 2013
- 506 households were accepted as homeless in 2012/13; just over four in every 1,000 households
- 1,064 households were in temporary accommodation on 31 March 2013, compared to 498 on 1 April 2008
- Around 4,500 vulnerable residents living in the city were in receipt of housing-related support in September 2012

City and household characteristics

Our city was the sixth most densely populated area in the South East, with 33 people per hectare, over 8 times the England average in 2011.²²⁸ The location of our city, which is nestled between the South Downs and the sea, constrains our ability to readily expand the housing supply. This has resulted in high population density and over-crowding in some parts of the city, especially in the private rented sector.²²⁹ We continue to have one of the smallest average household sizes in the South East at just 2.2 people per residency.²³⁰

There are an estimated 126,772 household spaces (126,827 including caravans) in Brighton & Hove, nearly all of which (121,540 or 96 per cent) are occupied with usual residents, and thus constitute actual 'households' as opposed to 'household spaces'.

At the time of the 2011 census, only 53 per cent of our 121,540 households were owner-occupied, meaning that our city is below-average in this respect when compared to the South East region (68 per cent) or to England (63 per cent).



Accordingly, in 2011, a high proportion of our households (28 per cent or 34,081) were in the private rented sector (in fact, the second highest²³¹

²²⁸ [Office for National Statistics](#)

²²⁹ [Housing Strategy 2009-2014: healthy homes, healthy lives, healthy city](#)

²³⁰ [2011 Census](#)

²³¹ Bournemouth was higher at 28.2 per cent

proportion outside of London). This is much higher than in either the South East generally or England overall (both 15 per cent)²³².

A further 15 per cent (18,187) of our households were in the social rented sector in 2011 compared with 14 per cent in the South East and 18 per cent across England.²³³

Half of our city's housing stock (i.e. 50 per cent of our household spaces) consists of flats, maisonettes or apartments, which tend to be a fairly even mix of purpose-built and converted properties, as shown in the table below.²³⁴

Dwelling Type	Number	per cent
Total household spaces	126,827	100.0
Of which:		
Whole house/Bungalow Total:	63,072	49.7
- Detached	12,897	10.2
- Semi-detached	24,174	19.1
- Terraced (including end-terrace)	26,001	20.5
Flat, maisonette or apartment Total:	63,700	50.2
- Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	31,739	25.0
- Part of a converted or shared house (incl. bed-sits)	29,466	23.2
- In a commercial building	2,495	2.0
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	55	0.0

Source: 2011 Census, ONS, Table KS401EW.

Table KS401EW: Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation Type

We had fewer rooms per household on average than regional & national households. The average number of rooms per household in Brighton & Hove was 4.6 in 2011 compared to 5.6 in the region and 5.4 in England.²³⁵

Building development

Despite the current economic conditions the city delivered 309 additional dwellings in 2011/12²³⁶. This includes the change of use from a residential care home of Dresden House in Hove providing 32 units, 3-5 Vernon Gardens in Brighton providing 10 units and the demolition of a care home at Roedale in Brighton to provide 24 units. The completion figures over recent years have been lower than in preceding years resulting in an average of 452 completions

²³² 2011 Census. ONS, Tenure - Table KS402EW

²³³ Brighton & Hove 2011 Census: Housing Briefing - Table KS402EW

²³⁴ Brighton & Hove 2011 Census: Housing Briefing - Table KS401EW

²³⁵ Brighton & Hove 2011 Census: Housing Briefing

²³⁶ Delivered is here defined as having a roof on and being watertight

per year over the past five years, below the draft City Plan average target of 565 units per annum.²³⁷

Completions by development type 2005 – 2012

Year	New Build	Conversions	Change of Use	Total Net Completions
2005-06	314	160	65	539
2006-07	556	156	85	797
2007-08	413	97	57	567
2008-09	527	111	83	721
2009-10	302	44	34	380
2010-11	125	106	52	283
2011-12	164	42	103	309

Authority Monitoring Reports (2005/06–2011/12)

The number of residential units given planning permission in 2011/12 was 173, potentially providing 674 residential units in the city.²³⁸

Year	Residential Applications	Units
2008/09	196	443
2009/10	147	424
2010/11	203	759
2011/12	173	674

Authority Monitoring Report (2011/12)

Of the 309 completed housing units delivered²³⁹ in 2011/12, a fifth of them (21 per cent or 66 housing units) were affordable housing, according to the city's planning department.²⁴⁰

The National Affordable Housing Programme reported that a total of 2,283 new affordable homes were delivered²⁴¹ between April 2001 and March 2013, an average of 190 homes per year.²⁴²

All larger new residential developments on previously developed land achieve the minimum standards as set out by the council in the Supplementary Planning Document (SP08) on Sustainable Design. This currently involves:

- Completing a Sustainability Checklist; and
- Achieving Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes as a minimum

²³⁷ Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2011/12 (draft)

²³⁸ Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2011/12 (draft)

²³⁹ Delivered is here defined as having a roof on and being watertight

²⁴⁰ Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2011/12 (draft)

²⁴¹ Delivered is here defined as units which are counted at the point of completion and hand-over to housing provider

²⁴² Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/2013 Annual Review – page 2

Eighty-nine per cent of new residential units were completed on brown field land during 2011/12.²⁴³

A total of 159 long-term empty privately owned properties were brought back into use in 2012/13.²⁴⁴ At any given time there are an estimated 800 privately owned properties in the city that have been left empty for more than six months, subject to constant turnover.²⁴⁵ In the last five years a total of 812 long-term privately owned empty properties have been brought back into use.²⁴⁶

Almost all, 94 per cent, of all residential planning applications approved in 2011/12 were designed to be accessible or adaptable for wheelchair users and people with limited mobility, as set out in the lifetime homes standard. The 6 percent not designed to the lifetime homes standard consisted of conversions where it was not practicable to incorporate the standard, and a new build on a site in which it was too restrictive to apply the standard. Local Plan Policy HO13 also requires a proportion (five per cent of all new dwellings and 10 per cent of affordable new dwellings) on larger sites to be built to a wheelchair accessible standard and this was achieved in 2011/12.²⁴⁷

Many households in the city are in need of some adaptation to their property to help them maintain their independence. Demand for adaptations is projected to increase as the population ages and the care of both younger and older disabled people is increasingly provided at home. In 2012/13 the expenditure on Disabled Facilities Grant toward delivery of major housing adaptations in the private sector alone was £1m with 149 major adaptations completed. In addition £1.3m was spent on adaptations in council homes delivering 854 housing adaptations enabling people to live as independently as possible for as long as possible.²⁴⁸

Cost and affordability of housing

Our housing is unaffordable for the majority of residents. The Council's Assessment of Affordable Housing Need Report 2012²⁴⁹ has identified that almost 88,000²⁵⁰ households in Brighton & Hove (72 per cent) cannot afford market housing (either to buy or rent) without some form of subsidy or spending a disproportionate level of their income on housing costs.

The minimum household income required to afford entry level market housing is £42,000 per annum, against a median income of £28,240 and

²⁴³ Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2011/12 (draft)

²⁴⁴ Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/2013 Annual Review – page 3

²⁴⁵ Brighton & Hove City Council Finance Report BHR088 (Internal Monitoring)

²⁴⁶ Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/2013 Annual Review – page 3

²⁴⁷ Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2011/12 (draft), page 31

²⁴⁸ Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/2013 Annual Review – page 6

²⁴⁹ http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/downloads/bhcc/ldf/Assessment_of_Affordable_Housing_Need.pdf, P.22

²⁵⁰ 87,945 households

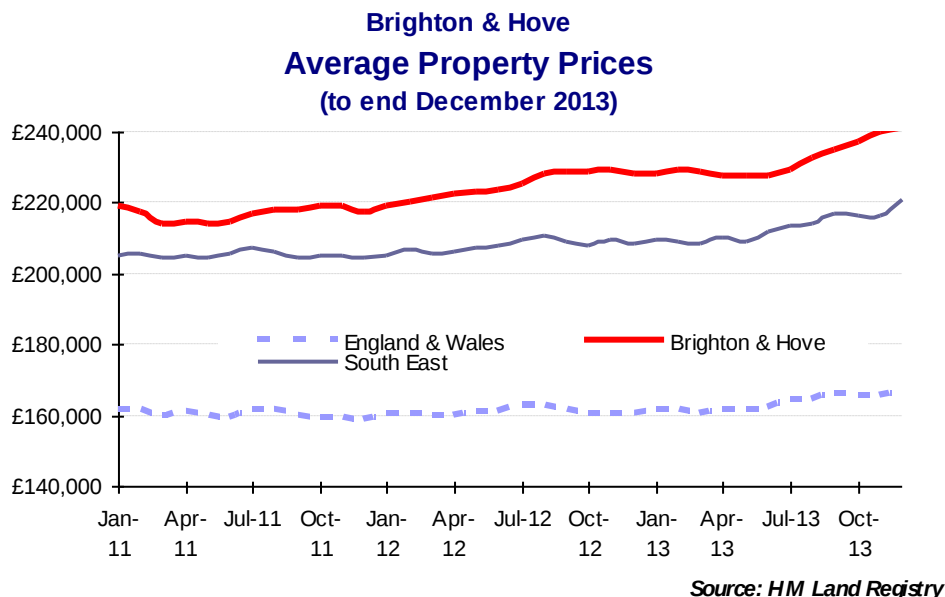
an average income of c. £37,000.²⁵¹ It is worth noting that the £42,000 minimum income relates only to 'sub-area 1' which covers North & South Portslade and Hangleton & Knoll. In more expensive areas such as Central Hove/Brunswick, the minimum household income for entry level market housing rises to £47,760.²⁵²

Land Registry figures for December 2013 show that the average cost of buying a home in the city is now £240,948. This is an increase of 5.5 per cent since December 2012. The gap between the average property price for Brighton & Hove and England and Wales continues to widen with prices in the city now 44 per cent higher.²⁵³

Rental costs in the city have also increased from December 2012 to December 2013. To rent a one bedroom flat costs an average of £811 per month, representing a 4.3 per cent annual increase. The rental cost of rooms, studios and two bed flats have also seen annual increases of between two per cent and seven per cent.

A three bedroom house rental would now cost around £1,449 per month, similar to December 2012 but two and four bed room houses have increased by six per cent and two per cent respectively.

The chart below shows how the cost of buying property in Brighton & Hove is above both the regional and [England & Wales] averages.



Public feedback, collected as part of the 2009-14 housing strategy consultation, illustrates how the city's high housing costs, combined

²⁵¹ http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/downloads/bhcc/ldf/Assessment_of_Affordable_Housing_Need.pdf. P.18-19

²⁵² The calculations are based on 3.5 times household income for house purchase and 25% of income to be spent on housing for rented properties.

²⁵³ Housing Costs Report 2013: Q3 Oct-December 2013

with lower wages can make daily life a struggle, particularly when combined with the effects of the credit crunch & recession. High housing costs are making it difficult for households to take that first step on the property ladder and existing home owners report facing challenges in paying their mortgages.²⁵⁴

Two of our local areas are in the two per cent most income-deprived areas in England. Both are in the **East Brighton** ward. One is located in the area centred on Whitehawk Crescent and the southern end of Manor Hill and the other forms part of the northern tip of Whitehawk.²⁵⁵

Using the same index but looking at barriers to housing & related services, five per cent of our areas were in the ten per cent most deprived areas of England. This measure uses a range of indicators such as overcrowding, housing affordability and distances to key services such as food shops, general practitioners and primary schools. One of our areas, in **Moulsecomb & Bevendean ward**, was in the one per cent most housing and related services deprived areas in the country.²⁵⁶

Energy efficiency

Although there have been significant improvements in home energy efficiency, domestic energy prices have almost doubled over the last few years. When combined with the city's housing being much less affordable than in other areas, this has led to a large increase in the numbers of households in fuel poverty. Fuel poverty occurs when a household has to spend more than ten percent of income on heating. The measure of fuel poverty compares fuel costs with what they should be, not what they are. In 2011, approximately 14,500 (12 per cent) of households in Brighton & Hove were calculated to be in fuel poverty, which was slightly above the national level (11 per cent). Fuel poverty is experienced across the city but there are particular concentrations in parts of the city. Rates of fuel poverty range from as few as 1 in 25 households (4 per cent) in parts of North Portslade to nearly 1 in 5 households (19 per cent) in some parts of Patcham.²⁵⁷

The number of homes without central heating halved between 2001 and 2011, from 12,354 (10.8 percent) of the housing stock to 5,406 (4.4 percent). The percentage without central heating is still higher than the regional (2.4 per cent) or national average (2.7 per cent).

The energy efficiency of our council housing has been improving steadily over the last decade. Standard Assessment Procedures, also known as SAPs, are the way in which government assesses home energy ratings. Dwellings are rated from 0 to 100, with 0 being very inefficient and 100 highly efficient. In line with Energy Performance Certificate approach, from April 2012

²⁵⁴ [Housing Strategy 2009-2014, Healthy homes....](#) (page 8) Brighton & Hove Strategic Partnership.

²⁵⁵ [Indices of Deprivation 2010 \(published 2011\)](#)

²⁵⁶ [Indices of Deprivation 2010 \(published 2011\)](#)

²⁵⁷ Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2011-sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data> ;/ Brighton and Hove JSNA 2013/page 2

the way SAP was calculated changed to rdSAP 2009 calculation. This new method of calculation has pushed the national average down across the country. Under the new methodology the average SAP rating for our council stock was 61.9 in December 2012²⁵⁸ and 62.5 in April 2013.²⁵⁹

Carbon emissions

Housing contributes 43 percent of our total carbon emissions per capita, making it the single most significant source of carbon dioxide in the city. The proportion of carbon emissions contributed by housing in the city is higher than that for both the South East region (32 per cent), and England overall (30 per cent).²⁶⁰ In the private sector the Brighton & Hove Energy Action Partnership & Brighton & Hove Warm Homes grant schemes saved 197 tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2012/13.²⁶¹

Housing standards

In 2008, it was estimated that eight per cent of our city's private sector housing stock was 'unfit'. This was double the England average of four per cent.²⁶²

Also in 2008, approximately 35 per cent (36,400) of the city's private sector homes did not meet the Decent Homes Standard. This is considerably higher than the proportion of non-decent private sector homes nationally (27 per cent).²⁶³ A dwelling is considered to be non-decent if it fails to meet a minimum standard, in respect of providing a reasonable degree of thermal comfort, being in a reasonable state of repair, and having reasonably modern facilities.

Our private sector housing stock also accounts for the large majority (96 per cent) of all non-decent housing in the city, as shown by the pie chart below.²⁶⁴

The estimated cost of removing Housing Health & Safety Rating System Category 1 hazards from the private housing sector was estimated at £123m.²⁶⁵

In 2012, the Brighton & Hove Local Housing Investment Plan reported that roughly a third - approximately 38,000 homes - of our total housing stock did not meet the Decent Homes standard.²⁶⁶ The bar chart below

²⁵⁸ Home Energy Efficiency Update: Procurement of Solar Photovoltaic Arrays for Housing Revenue Account Property – page 176

²⁵⁹ Interplan: Internal monitoring system

²⁶⁰ Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) – 2011 Local Authority Carbon Dioxide Emissions. Per capita worksheet.

²⁶¹ Housing Statistical Bulletin (Annual Review 2012/13, page 5)

²⁶² Private Sector House Condition Survey 2008 – pages 48 and 97

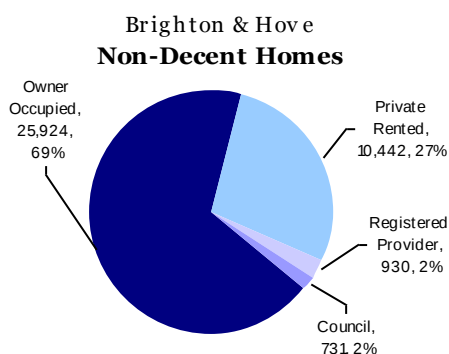
²⁶³ Private Sector House Condition Survey 2008 – page 36

²⁶⁴ Local Housing Investment Plan 2012-15. Page 29

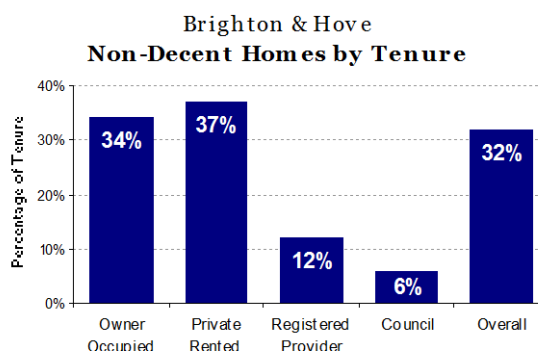
²⁶⁵ Local Housing Investment Plan 2012-15. Page 28

²⁶⁶ Local Housing Investment Plan – page 28 (includes social housing (council & registered providers) and housing in the private sector)

shows the proportion of non-decent housing stock within each of the different housing categories.²⁶⁷



Source: Brighton & Hove Local Investment Plan



Source: Brighton & Hove Local Investment Plan

All council homes met the decent homes standard by the end of 2013.

Non decent council housing reduced from 50 per cent to less than three per cent between 2008 and summer 2013 due to an intensive programme of work. At the end of 2013 all council housing was considered decent.²⁶⁸

It is estimated²⁶⁹ that, on average, in Brighton & Hove, there are **1,200 falls and excess cold related incidents in the home each year**, impacting on quality of life and costing Brighton & Hove £20 million per annum (£8 million NHS costs and £12 million in lost work and the need for benefits and support). The cost to adapt and improve these issues is estimated at £2million per annum.²⁷⁰

There were 100 excess winter deaths (EWD) in Brighton & Hove in the winter 2011-12.²⁷¹ Most of the difference is due to respiratory and circulatory deaths, such as stroke and coronary heart disease. Other health conditions associated with, or exacerbated by, cold housing are mental ill-health, arthritis and rheumatism²⁷². The EWD Index expresses excess winter deaths as a percentage increase of the expected deaths based on non-winter deaths. For 2008-11 the EWD Index in Brighton & Hove was 20 per cent (equivalent to an average of 135 EWDs per year). This is the same as the South East (20 per cent) and similar to England (19 per cent).²⁷³

Housing needs and homelessness

We have a comparatively high proportion of people who have housing needs. Compared to the South East region, during 2012/13 residents in

²⁶⁷ [Local Housing Investment Plan 2012-15, page 29](#)

²⁶⁸ Internal monitoring

²⁶⁹ Toolkit developed by Chartered Institute of Environmental Housing (CIEH) and Building Research Establishment (BRE) to estimate the cost of poor housing

²⁷⁰ [Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013, page 129/329; & BHCC Local Housing Investment Plan 2012-15, page 79](#)

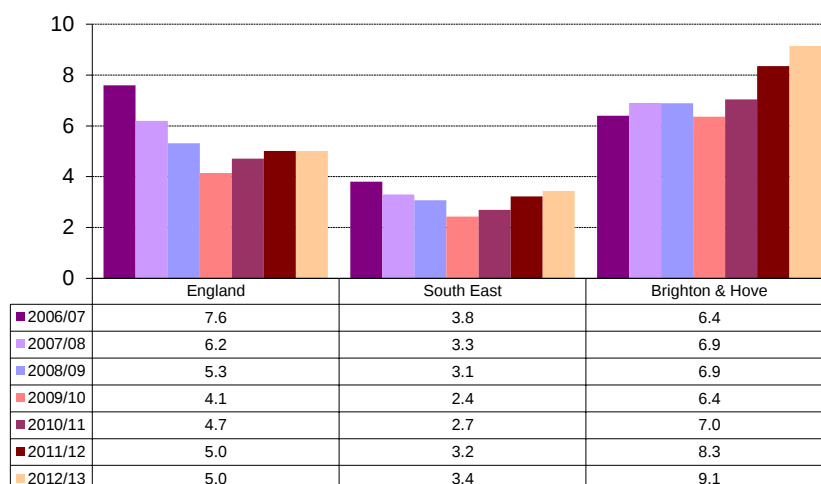
²⁷¹ [Office for National Statistics: Excesswintermortalityreferencetables1213_tcm77-337498-4. Row 51](#)

²⁷² Marmot Review Team. The Health Impacts of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty, 2011; JSNA 2013 P119/329

²⁷³ [Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013, page 119/329 & West Midlands Public Health Observatory. EWD Trend, 1990-20 11 www.wmpho.org.uk/excesswinterdeathsinenlandatlas](#)

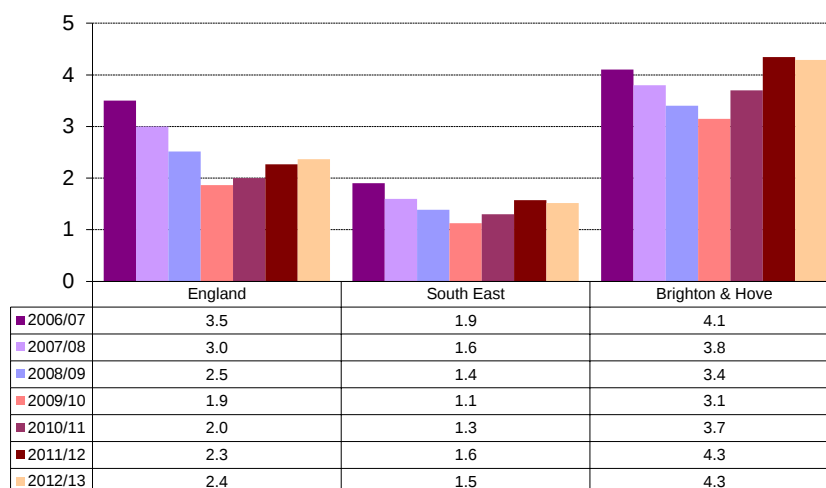
Brighton & Hove were nearly three times as likely to be in a position where they needed to make a homeless application and nearly three times as likely to be accepted as homeless and in priority need (4.3 per 1,000 households in Brighton & Hove compared to 1.5 in the South East and 2.4 in England)²⁷⁴.

Homeless Decisions (per 1,000 households)



Source: CLG Statutory Homelessness Statistical Releases (Supplementary Tables)

Homeless Acceptances (per 1,000 households)



Source: CLG Statutory Homelessness Statistical Releases (Supplementary Tables)

Having dependant children as a reason for being accepted as homeless is below the national average. Being accepted homelessness due to having a physical impairment is over two and half times higher than the national average and due to having a mental health issue is nearly two times the national average.²⁷⁵

²⁷⁴ Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/13 Annual Review: 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 – page 10

²⁷⁵ Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/13 Annual Review: 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 – page 13

In 2012/13 there were a total of 1,267²⁷⁶ homeless applications received by the council. Of the applications received 1,108 proceeded to the point of decision and of those, 506 (i.e. 46 per cent of all decisions, and equating to just 4 out of every 1,000 households) were accepted as being unintentionally homeless and in priority need.²⁷⁷

Almost half (48 per cent) of those accepted as homeless and in priority need were households with dependant children, 17 per cent were with someone who was pregnant, 11 per cent had someone with a mental health issue and 19 per cent had someone with a physical impairment.²⁷⁸ Analysis of ethnic monitoring indicates that Black & minority ethnic groups in the city are more likely to experience housing need.²⁷⁹

There were nearly 17,200 households on the Housing Register waiting for social housing at the beginning of October 2013²⁸⁰, an annual increase of 19 per cent. The figure reflects the level of housing need in the city. This compares with around an average of only 775 social housing vacancies each year over the last few years, of which around half tend to be one bed flats.²⁸¹

There were around 4,500 people in receipt of housing-related support at the time of the snapshot in September 2012²⁸². This support can be either long-term or short-term support and is provided to most vulnerable people living in the city to help them sustain their accommodation and live as independently as possible.

Rough sleeping remains an issue in the city. Although we saw a dramatic decline in numbers from 66 people in March 2001²⁸³ to just 14 in Autumn 2010, in recent years the numbers have again risen. At the official count in Autumn 2012 there were 43 rough sleepers²⁸⁴ but at the most recent official count (Autumn 2013) there were 50 rough sleepers²⁸⁵. In response to this increase a number of initiatives have been put in place, this includes new multi-agency working practices to target individuals into accommodation and to help them relocate, the piloting of a joint assessment centre between rough sleeping services, Sussex Police, Housing and Health Services to assess and accommodation rough sleepers, and the piloting of a Housing First model of accommodation for entrenched rough sleepers who are not managing in hostel accommodation.

Over the past few years there has been a steady increase in the number of households in temporary accommodation. On 31 March 2013 the number of households staying in temporary accommodation was 1,064,

²⁷⁶ Internal monitoring - Prevention

²⁷⁷ [Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/13 Annual Review: 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 – page 11](#)

²⁷⁸ [Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/13 Quarter 4: January to March 2013, page 9](#)

²⁷⁹ [Brighton & Hove JSNA 2013 and Department of Communities & Local Government: Live tables on homelessness and Brighton & Hove 2011 Census: Equalities Briefing](#)

²⁸⁰ [Housing Statistical Bulletin 2013/14 Quarter 2 Page 10](#)

²⁸¹ [Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/13 Annual Review: 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 – see page 19 for 2012 example](#)

²⁸² BHCC JSNA 2013: Housing Chapter, page 4.

²⁸³ Brighton & Hove Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013, page 6

²⁸⁴ [Department of Communities & Local Government: Rough sleeping in England: Autumn 2010 & Autumn 2012](#)

²⁸⁵ Internal monitoring – figure submitted to CLG

compared to 498 on 31 March 2008²⁸⁶. Over the last five years, the number of households with families in temporary accommodation has more than doubled (from 314 in 2008 to 746 in 2013) but the number of young people has reduced from 22 to 4²⁸⁷.

In recent years we have increased the number of long-leased homes in the private rented sector. However due to the city's high housing costs, many of these homes are outside our local authority area in the Peacehaven to Newhaven corridor. The quality of such accommodation has also been improved in recent years due to changing the type of accommodation from B&B to self-contained accommodation.²⁸⁸

²⁸⁶ [Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/13 Annual Review: 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 – page 14](#)

²⁸⁷ [Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/13 Annual Review: 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 – page 14](#)

²⁸⁸ [Housing Statistical Bulletin 2012/13 Annual Review: 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 – page 14](#)

Our transport & infrastructure

At a glance

- In 2013 residents surveyed were least satisfied with highway condition, closely followed by traffic levels and congestion; satisfaction was high for public transport (buses)
- Vehicle ownership was 0.9 per household, compared to 1.1 across England in 2011
- Thirty-seven per cent of residents drove a car to work at the time of the 2011 census compared to 57 per cent in England
- Fourteen per cent of residents reported regularly using the bus for travel to work in 2011 compared to eight per cent in England
- Twenty-one per cent travelled to work on foot compared to 11 per cent in the South East and England
- Between 2001 and 2011, cycling to work almost doubled from 2.7 per cent to 4.9 per cent
- Transport made up 26 per cent of our carbon emissions compared to 35 per cent regionally and 29 per cent nationally in 2011
- There were 43 million bus journeys in the city in 2011/12
- There were 22.1 million visitors in 2011/12 through our eight rail stations
- Five people were killed on Brighton & Hove roads in 2012
- 155 people were seriously injured in road accidents in 2012 compared to 166 in 2011

Transport infrastructure

Our city is a regional transport hub with good road and rail links to London and to adjoining cities and towns along the south coast, London Gatwick and London City airports, as well as the two ports of Shoreham and Newhaven.

Our highway network experiences congestion during peak traffic hours and weekends, and in the summer months, tourist and leisure traffic adds to pressure. Key routes, such as the A23 and A27 Trunk Roads and the major distributor roads within the city centre such as the King's Road, Marine Parade and Old Steine are where congestion peaks. Additional tourist and leisure traffic increases the potential for collisions and associated injuries and road traffic related air and noise pollution.²⁸⁹

Our strategic road network consists of:

- 60 kilometres of 'A' roads
- 69 kilometres of non-principal classified roads (B and C roads)
- 496 kilometres of unclassified roads
- 1,100 kilometres of footways

²⁸⁹ Brighton & Hove City Council Local Transport Plan 3 2011

Highways

In 2012/13, highway condition surveys indicated that seven per cent of our A roads were in the category of ‘maintenance should be considered’ showing a slight deterioration in road condition from six per cent the year before. The proportion of non-principal roads classified as requiring maintenance was four per cent, the same as the year before.²⁹⁰

In 2013 the National Highways and Transport survey found our residents were least satisfied with highway condition closely followed by traffic levels and congestion. In the same survey satisfaction with public transport (buses) was ranked the second highest scoring against 70 other authorities.²⁹¹

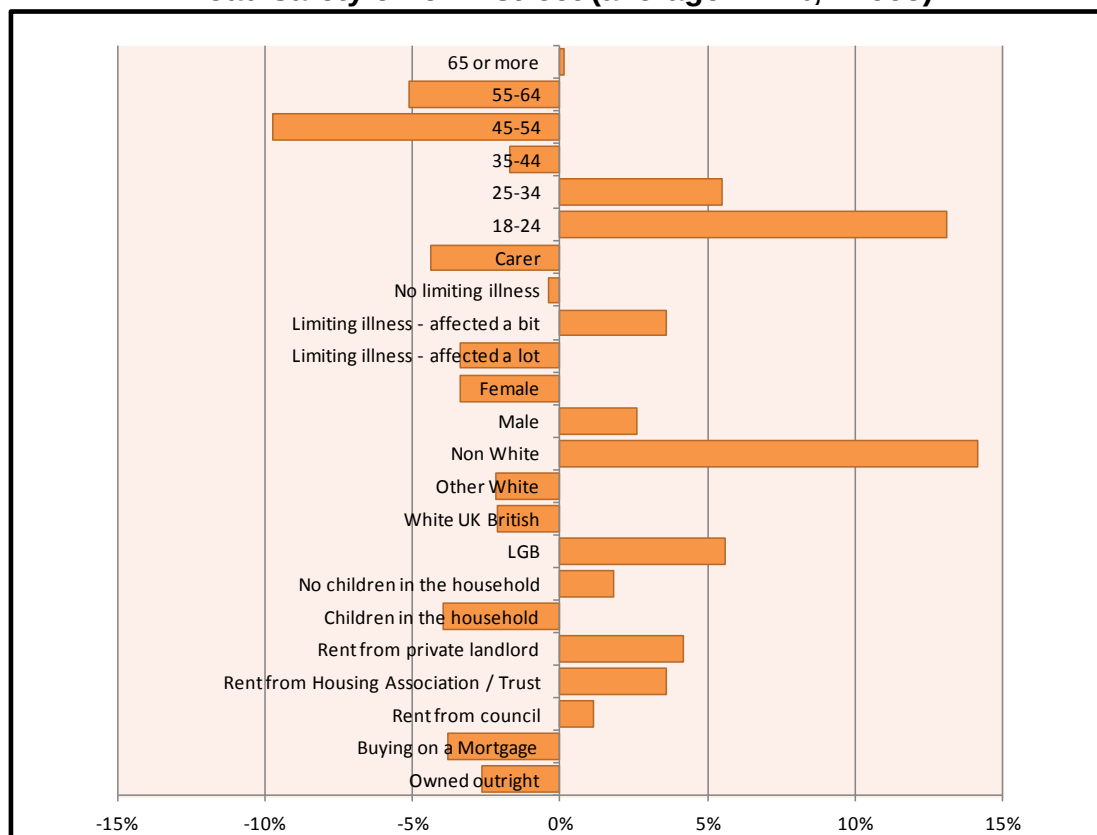
Road safety

In response to the City Tracker survey conducted in autumn 2013, 74 per cent of residents were either very or fairly satisfied with road safety on their street, and 20 per cent were dissatisfied. Younger age groups, under 35 were more likely to be satisfied, as were non-white respondents, people renting their properties, males and those with no children in their households.

The chart below shows differences from the average, in this case 74 per cent, who were satisfied with road safety on their street for various groupings of people. The average is shown as 0 per cent on the chart and each bar represents how much more or less than the average people said they were satisfied with road safety.

²⁹⁰ Network Management, Brighton & Hove City Council
²⁹¹ 2013 NHT survey

City Tracker 2013 differences to average: Satisfaction (very/fairly) with road safety on own street (average =74%, n=995)



Car and van ownership

At the time of the 2011 census car and van ownership was relatively low with almost two out of five households (38.2 per cent) not owning a car or van. The total number of cars and vans increased by 4,348 to 104,397 between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. However, due to an increase in the number of households we now have an average of 0.86 cars per household compared to 0.87 in 2001.²⁹²

Parking

Managing demand for parking within the city with an increasing population and over eight million people visiting the city each year is a significant challenge. There are 16 controlled parking zones covering over 750 streets and 11 off-street car parks in the city.

- In 2012/13 there are 27,628 on street parking spaces (compared with 25,213 in 2011/12) and 2,490 off-street spaces in council-run car parks
- There were 114,332 on-street Penalty Charge Notices issued in 2012/13, a decrease from 116,097 issued in 2011/12

²⁹² 2011 census data taken from ONS table KS404 EW

- There were 25,918 resident parking permits issued in 2012/13, an increase on the 22,542 issued in 2011/12
- On-street parking charges in 2012/13 amounted to £ 8,917,232, permit income was £ 5,020,657, and penalty charge notices were £ 4,374,603²⁹³

The 2012/13 surplus of £10.9 million has mostly been spent on free bus passes for older and disabled people and supported bus routes.

Travel to work

Less than two out of five Brighton & Hove residents drove a car to work (37.2 per cent) at the time of the 2011 census. This is considerably less than in the South East (60.8 per cent) and in England (57.0 per cent). Use of cars to travel to work has decreased since the 2001 census when 43.2 per cent reported driving a car to work.²⁹⁴

Brighton & Hove now ranks second in the South East for the percentage of people who travel to work by bus, minibuss or coach. Bus travel increased between the 2001 and 2011 censuses with 13.6 per cent using this mode of transport in 2011 compared to 12.5 per cent of residents using the bus for journeys to work in 2001. Whilst 13.6 per cent travel to work by bus in Brighton & Hove, just 7.5 per cent do so in England and only 4.5 per cent do in the South East.²⁹⁵ Bus patronage has increased from 30.2 million journeys in 2001 to 44.7m in 2012/13 which is a growth of 48 per cent.²⁹⁶ Brighton & Hove Bus Company provides the majority of services, but Stagecoach, Countryliner, Metrobus, Compass Travel and the Big Lemon also operate in the city.²⁹⁷ The Big Lemon service runs entirely on locally sourced used cooking oil and provides a limited service on three routes, mainly serving our student populations.

In suburbs, where bus service provision and frequencies are lower, residents are more likely to use their cars to travel to work. The ability to increase bus services is constrained by current traffic at key interchange locations and bus congestion on North Street and Western Road.²⁹⁸

Almost double the national and regional averages of residents walk to work in our city with 20.6 per cent travelling on foot compared to 10.9 per cent and 10.7 per cent in the South East and England respectively according to 2011 census data. As a proportion of the total working age population, this is an increase of 3.4 per cent compared to the 2001 census. It means we had the

²⁹³ Brighton & Hove 2012/13 Annual Parking Report
[http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/Parking per cent20Annual per cent20Report per cent20for per cent202012-2013.pdf](http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/Parking%20Annual%20Report%20for%202012-2013.pdf)

²⁹⁴ 2011 census data taken from ONS table QS701EW

²⁹⁵ 2011 census data taken from ONS table QS701EW

²⁹⁶ 2013 BHCC

²⁹⁷ Brighton & Hove City Council Local Transport Plan 3 2011

²⁹⁸ Brighton & Hove City Council Local Transport Plan 3 2011

fifth highest proportion of people walking to work in England at the time of the 2011 census.²⁹⁹

In terms of other active ways of getting to work, Brighton & Hove has comparatively high cycling to work rates, with 4.9 per cent travelling this way compared to 3.0 per cent in the South East and 2.7 per cent in England.³⁰⁰

Walking

Generally, walking is a popular choice in our compact city. In the summer months and particularly at the weekends our centrally located roads and walkways, including the seafront and pier, can become very busy with pedestrians. To make navigation of our city easier, maps and direction signs have been introduced which also serve to highlight key attractions.

Pollution

Road vehicles were the greatest contributing factor to poor air quality in Brighton & Hove in 2010 with the main pollutants being Nitrogen Dioxide and particulates (PM10).³⁰¹ This occurs mostly as a result of a combination of slow moving heavy vehicles, high volumes of traffic and the proximity of buildings adjacent to traffic, creating a canyon effect which does not allow pollution to disperse. Transport made up 26 per cent of our carbon emissions compared to 35 per cent regionally and 29 per cent nationally in 2011.³⁰²

Noise pollution from traffic is thought to be a significant issue affecting over 4,000 residents. The Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs published their noise maps in 2010 in order to focus the attention of local highways authorities to consider what actions could be taken in areas where traffic noise is high. Over 2,000 of our dwellings are considered to be in “important areas” for monitoring and actions to minimise the effects of traffic noise pollution; 1,400 of these are “first priority”.³⁰³

Railways

We have three rail lines which terminate at Brighton station, and eight rail stations in the city. The London-Brighton Main Line, East Coastway and West Coastway all terminate at Brighton. The Brighton Mainline service (to London and on to Bedford via Gatwick Airport) operates at 70 per cent of capacity at peak times and the West Coastway service (to Littlehampton, Portsmouth, Southampton and Worcester) at 90 per cent of capacity at peak times. The East Coastway is more varied, operating at between 30 and 70 per cent of line capacity in peak times.

²⁹⁹ 2011 census data taken from ONS table QS701EW

³⁰⁰ 2011 census data taken from ONS table QS701EW

³⁰¹ [Air Quality Progress Reports Part One](http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/downloads/bhcc/airquality/AQ_ProgressReport_2010_part1.pdf), 2010 accessed 14 November 2013 here http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/downloads/bhcc/airquality/AQ_ProgressReport_2010_part1.pdf

³⁰² DECC Per Capita CO2 Emissions in the Local Authority Area, DECC 2011

³⁰³ <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/noise/environment/documents/actionplan/noiseaction-agglom-brighton.pdf> Reported in Brighton & Hove City Council Local Transport Plan 3 2011

The total number of visits to all of our stations was 22,137,906 in 2012 of which the majority occur at Brighton station, making it the busiest station on the south coast between Kent and Hampshire.³⁰⁴

Connections from our stations are good. Brighton, Hove and Portslade are within good walking distance to local shops, the seafront and other local amenities. All stations have secure cycle parking. Brighton, Hove and Portslade have taxi ranks in the immediate vicinity. The Brighton & Hove Bus Company has integrated its timetables for passengers connecting with rail journeys, with real-time bus time information at all Station. Brighton has parking spaces for 600 cars; Hove has 87, while Falmer and Portslade stations both have small car parks.³⁰⁵

All of our stations have CCTV and have been awarded Secure Station accreditation.³⁰⁶

Coach travel

Long distance coach travel is important for our city, especially for tourism. Pool Valley coach station is used by National Express and as a passenger interchange and layover facility between journeys. There are 37 weekday departures to Gatwick and Heathrow Airports and Victoria coach station.³⁰⁷

Street lights

We have in the region of 19,000 street lights of all different types and ages, and street lighting accounts for around 20 per cent of Local Authority energy consumption at the national level. There are a number of factors driving the need for higher energy efficiency of street lighting including the rising cost of energy, climate change, the security of existing energy sources, commitment to reducing our carbon footprint as well as legislation and standards.³⁰⁸

Road fatalities

There were five fatalities on our roads in 2012, one less than recorded in 2011 and 155 serious casualties on the road, compared to 166 in 2011. The Council continues to work with Sussex Safer Road Partnership (SSRP) and other stakeholders to deliver a joint programme of enforcement, road safety engineering schemes, education, training and campaigns aimed at reducing casualties particularly amongst the most vulnerable road user groups, including cyclists, pedestrians, powered two-wheelers (motorcyclists and mopeds) and young drivers (16 – 25yrs).³⁰⁹

³⁰⁴ <http://www.rail-reg.gov.uk/server/show/nav.1529>

³⁰⁵ Brighton & Hove City Council Local Transport Plan 3 2011

³⁰⁶ Brighton & Hove City Council Local Transport Plan 3 2011

³⁰⁷ Brighton & Hove City Council Local Transport Plan 3 2011

³⁰⁸ Network Management, Brighton & Hove City Council

³⁰⁹ Brighton & Hove Road Collision and Casualty Data accessed 14 November here <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/parking-and-travel/travel-transport-and-road-safety/road-collision-and-casualty-data#data>

Our community safety

At a glance

- There were 23,602 crimes recorded by police in 2012/13
- Total crime breaks down into crime types as follows:
 - Theft (excluding vehicle): 9,825
 - Violence against the person: 4,150
 - Criminal damage: 3,005
 - Burglary: 2,051
 - Vehicle crime: 1,739
 - Other: 971
 - Drugs offences: 1,231
 - Robbery: 257
 - Sexual offences: 373
- The number of crimes per 1,000 people was 86 in Brighton & Hove compared to 66 per 1,000 across England and Wales in 2012/13.
- Most “violence against the person” crimes were committed in central Brighton, which has the highest density of licensed premises and is the focal point of the night-time economy
- About a third of people attending Accident and Emergency because of an assault in 2012/13 were not resident in the city
- There were 164 racist and religiously motivated hate incidents and crimes recorded by the police in 2012/13
- There were 65 hate incidents and crimes against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people recorded by the police in 2012/13
- The number of vehicle crimes per head in was on a par with the rate in England and Wales as a whole 2012/13 at seven crimes per 1,000 members of the population
- There were more vehicle crimes in the city centre where parking is denser
- In 2012/13 there were four domestic burglaries per 1,000 residents, as there were for England and Wales
- Areas with a higher density of domestic burglaries were Seven Dials, Brunswick and Montpelier, as well as Central Hove, Kemp Town, Roundhill, London Road and the Triangle areas.
- The highest density of criminal damage offences is in the city centre (2012/13)
- In 2013, 96 per cent of residents reported feeling safe in the city centre during the day, compared to 63 per cent after dark
- People tend to feel less safe in the city centre than they do in their local area

Overall crime rate

The number of crimes per resident, our crime rate, was higher than the England and Wales average but just below the average rate experienced by our city’s peers in 2012/13. The total number of crimes per 1,000

residents was 86, compared to 66 in England and Wales.³¹⁰ The Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership is matched with 14 other partnerships in local authorities for comparative purposes; these are called peers, statistical neighbours or sometimes our benchmarking group. These areas have similar population and other characteristics in terms of the risk of crime and disorder. The corresponding crime rate for our peer group was 88 in 2012/13.

In 2012/13 there were 23,602 crimes recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove, although not all crimes are reported to the police. The table below shows how total recorded crime breaks down to different crime groups.³¹¹

Police recorded total crime breakdown:		
April 2012 to March 2013		
Type of crime	number	% of all crime
Theft excluding vehicle	9,825	41%
Violence against the person	4,150	18%
Criminal damage	3,005	13%
Burglary	2,051	9%
Vehicle crime	1,739	7%
Drug offences	1,231	5%
Sexual offences	373	2%
Robbery	257	1%
Other	971	4%
Total police recorded crime	23,602	

Crimes of theft were the most frequently occurring type of crime, followed by violence against the person. Violence against the person includes (among other things) assaults (with or without injury), threats of violence, and harassment.

Crimes against the person

The number of violence against the person crimes has been reducing since 2006/07. In 2012/13 there were 4,150 reported crimes³¹², accounting for just less than a fifth of all crimes in our city. Our city has a poorer violence against the person crime rate (12.8)³¹³ per 1000 resident population than the England and Wales average (10.6)³¹⁴, but is roughly the same as the average of our crime risk peers.³¹⁵

³¹⁰ Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2013, Office of National Statistics, http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_318761.pdf

³¹¹ Sussex Police data

³¹² Sussex Police data on violence against the person includes possession of weapons and public order offences

³¹³ National data violence against the person excludes possession of weapons and public order offences

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-322086>

³¹⁴ Crime in England & Wales, year ending March 2013 - Appendix tables, ONS

³¹⁵ Iqanta (provisional and unpublished data)

Nearly six out of ten victims of 'violence against the person' crimes are male, with the most common age group being 20-29 year olds.³¹⁶

Most violence against the person crimes are committed in **central Brighton**, which has the highest density of licensed premises and is the focal point of the night-time economy.

About a third (34 per cent) of assault patients attending our Accident and Emergency department were not resident within our city in 2012/13.³¹⁷

Robbery

Crimes of robbery were much fewer in number in 2012/13 at 257, accounting for just one per cent of our crimes, and the trend in recent years has been downwards. For example, there were 353 recorded crimes of robbery in 2009/10. Robbery is defined as taking, or attempting to take, property with the use of (threatened) violence or force. Where the robbery has been against a person, most victims, seven out of ten, are male and the most common age group is 20 to 29 years.³¹⁸

Sexual offences

There were 373 sexual offences reported to the police in 2012/13, but we know this type of crime often goes unreported. In fact, using national estimates about the level of under-reporting and 2011 census data, it is estimated that in the last year 2,953 women aged between 16 and 59 will have experienced sexual assault in our city.³¹⁹ Almost 90 per cent of victims of sexual offences recorded by the police were female, and 58 per cent of victims were aged under 25 years. There is a strong link to alcohol and the night-time economy. The cost of sexual offences is high, both in terms of public services and the human cost.³²⁰

Domestic violence

Domestic violence is also known to be under-reported, but even so, there were over 3,400 crimes and incidents recorded by our police in 2012/13.

³²¹ Domestic violence is defined as "any incident or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality". While domestic violence most commonly relates to crimes of assault and other types of violence, it can also apply to other crime types, for example criminal damage or theft. The costs of domestic violence to individuals, families and more broadly to the city are high.

³¹⁶ Sussex Police data

³¹⁷ Accident & Emergency data 2012/13

³¹⁸ Sussex Police data

³¹⁹ Violence against Women and Girls Ready Reckoner
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100104215220/http://crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/domesticviolence/readyreckonerv2.xls>

³²⁰ Based on data in Dubourg R and Hamed J, (2005) The economic and social costs of crime against individuals and households, 2003/4, Home Office Online Report 30/05

³²¹ Sussex Police data

Domestic violence is evident across all areas of the city, but with particular hotspots in the **city centre**, covering the North Laine, parts of Kemp Town, the South Lanes, and either side of Western Road, as well as **Whitehawk**. According to police data, nearly four out of five victims are female, with female victims most commonly in the 20-29 age group. Male victims are on average slightly older.³²²

Hate crime

The police recorded 164 racist and seven religiously motivated hate incidents and crimes in 2012/13³²³. Most, sixty-four per cent, involved harassment; twenty-nine per cent involved assaults, six per cent involved criminal damage offences and the remainder were theft or robbery offences.³²⁴

In response to a local survey conducted with the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community in 2012, 23 per cent of respondents reported they had experienced a hate incident or crime due to their sexual or gender identity in the past 12 months. The list of negative behaviours respondents were prompted with included negative comments, verbal abuse, teasing, harassment, physical violence, bullying, criminal damage, sexual assault and other.³²⁵ Sussex Police recorded 65 homophobic crimes and incidents in 2012/13.

Vehicle crime

The number of vehicle crimes per head in 2012/13 was on a par with the average in England and Wales as a whole. There were seven vehicle crimes per 1,000 members of the population in both Brighton & Hove and England and Wales. Compared to our peers we're slightly better than average.

There are more **vehicle crimes** in the **city centre** where parking is denser and there are fewer options for off-street residential parking.

Burglaries

In terms of domestic burglaries per number of residents Brighton & Hove was in line with England and Wales levels in 2012/13. There were four domestic burglaries per 1,000 residents, as there were for England and Wales. Looking at it by 1,000 households the rate was also similar - we had 9.7 compared to 9.4 in England and Wales.³²⁶

Areas with a higher density of **domestic burglaries** were **Seven Dials, Brunswick and Montpelier**, as well as **Central Hove, Kemp Town, Roundhill, London Road** and the **Triangle** areas. Just under one in four of those reporting domestic burglaries to the police are between 20 and 29 years old. Two fifths (39 per cent) of domestic burglaries occurred in multi-storey flats.

³²² There is more information on Domestic Violence in the Our Behaviours section of this report

³²³ This includes 1 which was flagged as both racist and religiously motivated.

³²⁴ Sussex Police data

³²⁵ SITC Partnership analysis of data from the LGBT Community Safety Forum/Trust for Developing Communities Brighton & Hove LGBT Trust and Confidence Survey, 2013

³²⁶ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-322086>

Criminal damage

Criminal damage is one of the most prolific types of crimes. However, following a long term increase up to 2006/07, offences recorded by the police have declined steeply from 6,155 crimes in 2006/07 to 3,005 in 2012/13.

The highest density of **criminal damage** offences was in the **city centre**. Criminal damage is costly on account of the high numbers of offences.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

About one in five people (22 per cent) perceived one or more of six types of anti-social behaviour³²⁷ to be a problem in their local neighbourhood in 2012/13.³²⁸ All types of anti-social behaviour were perceived to be more problematic by those living in the city centre.

Feeling safe

People tend to feel less safe in the city centre than they do in their local area, especially after dark. City Tracker survey respondents' overall feelings of safety during the daytime were broadly similar; 96 per cent or more said they felt very or fairly safe in their local area or outside in the city centre during the daytime in 2013. However, the proportion decreased to 80 per cent feeling very or fairly safe in their local area after dark (compared to 77 per cent at the GB level³²⁹) and to 63 per cent in the city centre. Significantly more women and those aged 45 years and over said they feel unsafe after dark. The main reasons given for not feeling safe after dark in 2010 were groups of young people, drunken behaviour, poor street lighting and the presence of drinkers/drug users.³³⁰

327 The six types of anti-social behaviour were noisy neighbours, teenagers hanging around, litter/dog fouling, vandalism/graffiti, drug use/dealing, or people being drunk/rowdy

328 Sussex Police Local Neighbourhood Survey

329 * LGA Polling on resident satisfaction with councils July 2013

330 Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder, 2010

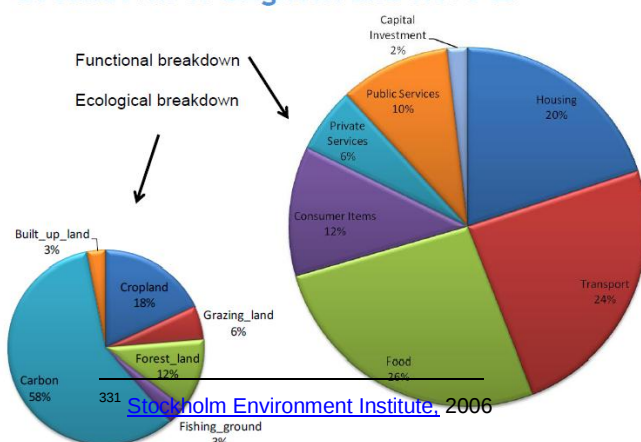
<http://www.bhlis.org/resource/view?resourceId=932>

Our environment

At a glance

- The land required per resident to sustain their current lifestyles is 5.14 (2006) global hectares per person, a reduction from the 2004 footprint of 5.72, though using a slightly different methodology
- In 2011 Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions per resident had reduced by 23.2 per cent since 2005
- Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations have not improved at some roadside locations in the past ten years so a Low Emission Zone is planned.
- Over 3,000 complaints about noise are received each year.
- Surface and groundwater flooding due to heavy rain regularly affect Patcham and seven other areas of the city
- There are 910 properties in the city at risk of flooding from the sea - although this risk is judged to be low
- Our groundwater system provides 100 per cent of our water supply; its current overall status is “poor” due to concerns over quantity, not quality
- In 2013 all four of our beaches which are monitored received the highest rating for bathing water quality
- We have a new Marine Conservation Zone at Beachy Head West, the chalk shelf lying offshore between Eastbourne and Brighton Marina.
- Our total recycling and composting rate in 2012/13 was 26.8 per cent, compared against the national average of 41.6 per cent
- The percentage of waste sent for land fill has decreased considerably from 46 per cent in 2010/11 to 5.6 per cent in 2012/13
- The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which are in “favourable condition”, as well as the National Elm Collection.
- We have one National Nature Reserve and eight Local Nature Reserves spanning 8.2 per cent of the land within the city
- 40 per cent of the city area is now in the South Downs National Park
- There are 1,279 hectares of open space in the city
- The National Allotment Society suggests a national standard of 20 allotments per 1,000 households; we have 25.5 allotments per 1,000 households

Breakdown of Brighton and Hove EF



Our ecological footprint, or the land required per resident to sustain their current lifestyles, is high at 5.14 global hectares per person, compared to the regional average of 5.09 and UK average of 4.64.³³¹ This means that if everyone lived and consumed resources like the average person in Brighton & Hove we would need 3.5 planets to support us.³³²

Our climate is changing. Across the country the trend for winter rainfall has increased in recent years and summer rainfall has decreased. There has been an upward trend in average temperatures and mean sea level has risen.

Climate projections are telling us that we will experience hotter drier summers, warmer wetter winters, disruption in usual weather patterns and more frequent or intense weather events (e.g. heat waves, droughts, storms, sea surges and flooding) and continued rising sea level. This is likely to have an adverse impact on water quality and availability, biodiversity, human health, buildings and infrastructure, soils and the economy.³³³

By 2011 Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions per resident from energy and fuel consumption had reduced by 23.2 per cent since 2005 when a new baseline was set for CO₂ emissions in each local authority area. Carbon Dioxide emissions were estimated at 4.2 tonnes per head in 2011. Annual performance is very much affected by severely cold weather, and this is reflected in the variances in performance year on year. Our city has seen a 17.1 per cent reduction in total emissions since 2005; this is just below the regional reduction of 17.2 per cent. Domestic and industrial and commercial related CO₂ emissions show the greatest reductions over time in our city; transport CO₂ emissions show less change locally.³³⁴ Since CO₂ is mainly produced by burning fossil fuels (non-renewable resources) for producing electricity, heating and road transport this is an important issue locally.

Gas consumption in the city has reduced by 23.7 per cent between 2005 and 2011, which is similar to national and regional reductions of 23.7 and 23.9 per cent respectively.³³⁵ Domestic usage accounts for a much greater share of consumption than industrial and commercial usage across the country and even more so in Brighton and Hove, where domestic usage accounted for 77 per cent of all gas consumption in 2011. Brighton and Hove have seen greater percentage reductions in domestic consumption (23 per cent locally against 19.4 regionally and 21.2 nationally). Conversely, much more significant reductions can be seen in industry and commerce usage nationally and regionally than in Brighton and Hove (26 per cent reduction locally against 32.4 regionally and 27.7 nationally).

Our domestic, commercial and industrial electricity consumption reduced by 8.3 per cent between 2005 and 2011, a higher reduction than in the region.³³⁶ Regionally and nationally there was a reduction in electricity consumption of 6.6 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively. There is a relatively even split between industrial and commercial usage and domestic usage (industrial and commercial usage accounts for 54 per cent of electricity consumption). Better reductions can be seen locally in the domestic sector compared with the regional and national picture (7.5 per cent reduction since

³³² One Planet Framework Scoping Work, 2009 <http://www.bioregional.com/>

³³³ For more information on climate adaptation visit UK [Climate Impacts Programme website](#)

³³⁴ Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), [Local Authority CO₂ emissions estimates 2011](#)

³³⁵ Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 2011 [Energy Consumption Statistics](#)

³³⁶ Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 2011 [Energy Consumption Statistics](#)

2005 locally against 5.7 regionally and 6.5 nationally). Brighton & Hove also sees better reductions than the South East region for industrial and commercial electricity consumption (9 per cent reduction since 2005 against 7.1 per cent respectively). However a greater reduction has been seen nationally of 11.9 per cent.

Petrol use for road transport in the city fell by ten per cent between 2005 and 2011, a slightly larger fall than elsewhere. This compares with reductions of nine per cent regionally and eight per cent nationally.³³⁷

Climate change targets, increasing energy costs and energy security concerns are all increasing renewable energy generation. Detailed sub-regional information is not comprehensive for renewable energy. There is no information for renewable heat generated in the city and there is limited information for renewable electricity generated. Feed-In tariff data gives an indication of energy created by domestic renewable electricity generators registered and installed in the city over the last four years. This data show the city generated 2,212 kilowatts of electricity³³⁸ between July 2013 and September 2013. The electricity generated is attributable to the 767 photovoltaic arrays, two wind turbines and two micro combined heat and power systems which are registered to domestic properties, and accounts for 0.19 per cent of the UK total equivalent during that period. Cornwall is the local authority area responsible for the highest percentage of the total, generating 3.19 per cent during the same period.³³⁹

Monitoring at city centre roadside sites strongly suggests that Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations have not improved at these locations in the past ten years.³⁴⁰ At a number of roadside locations NO₂ concentrations are essentially the same as those recorded in 2002/03. Concentrations remain above the NO₂ legal limit within nine metres (thirty feet) of narrow roads in parts of Brighton, Portslade and Rottingdean. These locations are monitored as part of the air quality management area declared in 2013, which includes Portslade and Rottingdean.

A new Low Emission Zone is being introduced to improve air quality in Castle Square, North Street and Western Road as far as Palmeira Square and would require buses entering the zone to meet minimum emission standards. More than 95 per cent of bus movements pass through the North Street/Western Road route and Brighton & Hove residents make more bus journeys than anywhere in the UK outside of London, so the benefits of cleaner emissions would be significant.³⁴¹

Continuous analysis of outdoor air indicates a long term improvement in Nitrogen Dioxide outside of the Air Quality Management Area, which is

³³⁷ Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 2011 [Energy Consumption Statistics](#)

³³⁸ Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 2011 [Sub-national Feed-in Tariff Statistics](#)

³³⁹ Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 2011 [Sub-national Feed-in Tariff Statistics](#)

³⁴⁰ BHCC Air Quality Management

³⁴¹ Environment, Transport and Sustainability Committee meeting papers 14 Jan 2014 available at this address [http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000823/M00004790/\\$ADocPackPublic.pdf](http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000823/M00004790/$ADocPackPublic.pdf)

most of the city.³⁴² Improvements are recorded in lower density areas, outer roadside locations and suburban neighbourhoods where prevailing air quality is good. In combination with source reductions in lead, benzene and carbon monoxide it is likely that where many people live the air inhaled is more healthy than ten or twenty years ago.³⁴³

Over 3,000 complaints about noise are received each year. Domestic complaints and investigations often cover music, parties, DIY and barking dogs. Other frequent complaints are about car and burglar alarms, buskers; and commercial noise including sports, leisure and entertainment, industry and construction sites.³⁴⁴

There are 910 properties³⁴⁵ **in the city at risk of flooding from the sea.** This is 0.6 per cent of the total properties (136,893 residential and 9,605 commercial)³⁴⁶ in the city. The majority of properties at risk can be found within Brighton Marina, and the coastal flood risk is quite low. It would require a large magnitude event before coastal flooding occurs due to large defences. The storms of winter 2013/14, coupled with high tides, caused sea surges and damage to seafront property and businesses, and led to an increased clean up burden.

Areas of Brighton & Hove are also at risk of surface and groundwater flooding, following prolonged, above average, rainfall, particularly in Patcham, where flooding occurred in 2000 and again in 2014. Groundwater flooding occurs quite frequently, but affects a limited number of properties. Intense rainfall can also lead to surface water flooding, overwhelmed drainage systems and run-off from agricultural land, all of which have caused flooding in the city during the last dozen years. Patcham, Mile Oak, Bevendean, Carden Avenue/Warmdene Road, Moulsecoomb Primary School/Lewes Road, Ketts Ridge in Ovingdean and Blatchington Mill School are all identified in the city's Surface Water Management Plan as prone to flooding.

The South East region is considered to be water-stressed and locally our area is also vulnerable to short term drought events. This is because the city is supplied entirely by chalk aquifer groundwater sources. During 2010/11 the Brighton & Hove area was considered to be in water deficit, and there were droughts in 2006 and again in 2011/12; but due to decreasing demand and improvements (with circa 90 per cent of properties now water metered) it's thought that we will have surplus water until 2035.³⁴⁷

Brighton's chalk aquifer provides 100 per cent of our water supply. Its current overall status is "poor" under the Water Framework Directive. Groundwater status is measured by 'quantity' and 'quality'; if one is assessed

³⁴² BHCC Air Quality Management

³⁴³ Information on particulates is included in the 2012 air quality monitoring report here http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/downloads/airquality/BHCC_Updating_Screening_Assessment_2012.pdf

³⁴⁴ BHCC website available at this address <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/community-and-life-events/noise-and-pollution>

³⁴⁵ Environment Agency

³⁴⁶ Local Land and Property Gazetteer

³⁴⁷ Southern Water Oct 2009, [Final Water Resources Management Plan](#) 2010-2035

as poor then the overall status is deemed poor. The current assessment of quantity is poor due to the amount of water abstracted. The quality is good, however at “risk of deterioration” largely as a result of nitrate and pesticide contamination through farm practices, but also highway, municipal and domestic pesticide use and leaking sewers. Our drinking water goes through extensive treatment processes before it reaches our taps to ensure it is clean and safe.³⁴⁸

The average amount of water used per person per day in a metered household in Brighton & Hove was 132 litres in 2012/13; for an unmetered customer it was 162 litres. The national average amount of water used per person per day is 147 litres (including metered and non-metered households). Water meters encourage us to use less water and are installed in the vast majority of households now, with the aim of achieving universal metering by 2015.³⁴⁹

There has been a considerable improvement in the quality of bathing water along our coast over the last 20 years. In October 2013, according to the most recent weekly classification, all four of our beaches which are monitored were rated ‘higher standard’. This is the highest classification for bathing water quality. The beaches assessed are Saltdean, Brighton Kemptown, Brighton Central and Hove.³⁵⁰

New treatment facilities for wastewater became operational in 2013 and should ensure that water quality along our coastline improves. The £300m scheme comprises of 11km of new sewer tunnel, two pumping stations, a wastewater treatment works at Peacehaven, a 2.5km long sea outfall and a green roof “as big as three football pitches and one of the largest in Europe”.³⁵¹

Household waste collected that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting increased slightly in 2012/13 to 590.9kg per household, a 1.7 per cent increase compared to the previous year.³⁵² However this is still 4.3 per cent lower than the five year high seen in 2009/10 of 617.4 Kg per household.

Our total recycling and composting rate in 2012/13 was 26.8 per cent.³⁵³ This compares against the national average of 41.6 per cent. One explanation for our lower rate is that the national average includes rural authorities which generally have higher recycling and composting rates than urban authorities like ours.

³⁴⁸ BHCC Sustainability: Water Quality and Resources accessed on 4 December here

http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/downloads/sustainability/Chapter_3_Water_Quality_and_Resources.pdf

³⁴⁹ Southern Water data

³⁵⁰ Environment Agency data 2013

³⁵¹ <http://www.southernwater.co.uk/at-home/your-area/improvements-in-your-area/sussex/brighton-and-hove/peacehaven.asp>

³⁵² Brighton & Hove Council, Cityclean data

³⁵³ Brighton & Hove Council, Cityclean data

According to research undertaken by WRAP, avoidable food waste has been cut by 21 per cent between 2007 and 2012 in the UK. Despite this seven million tonnes of food and drink waste was created in the UK during 2012, 77 per cent of which was avoidable (4.2 million tonnes) or possibly avoidable (1.2 million tonnes)³⁵⁴. Food waste accounted for 35 per cent of all household waste in Brighton & Hove when last calculated in 2010.³⁵⁵

The percentage of our waste sent to landfill has been consistently decreasing and energy from waste (incineration) has been increasing for a number of years.³⁵⁶ Landfill waste is mainly sent to Lidsey in West Sussex and waste for incineration is sent to Newhaven.³⁵⁷ The percentage of waste sent for landfill has decreased considerably from 46 per cent in 2010/11 to 5.6 per cent in 2012/13.

Local authority collected waste (approximately 95 per cent of which is household waste) only makes up 21 per cent of the total amount of waste produced in East Sussex including Brighton & Hove.³⁵⁸ Construction and demolition waste accounts for 51 per cent, commercial and industrial waste 27 per cent and hazardous waste one per cent.

The Brighton & Lewes Downs Biosphere was designated as such in June 2014. It's the first completely new Biosphere site in the UK established for almost forty years and the first ever in south east England. It joins a global network of more than 600 "world-class environments" in over 100 countries, and is one of only a handful worldwide to include a city.³⁵⁹

Over 40 per cent of Brighton & Hove is in the South Downs National Park, the newest designated National Park in England. The South Downs National Park Authority is responsible for the Local Access Forum, open access land, and planning. In the city's area of national park, Brighton & Hove City Council continues to be responsible for managing land, rights of way and roads.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites and we have two within the city. These are rated as being in "favourable condition" which means that they are being adequately conserved for their special qualities. They are located at Castle Hill, an area of rich chalk grassland which is a National Nature Reserve; and the Marina to Newhaven cliffs. These comprise one of the most extensive sections of ice age geology visible in Northern Europe.³⁶⁰

³⁵⁴ WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Plan Household Food and Waste in the UK report) - Possibly avoidable food waste is categorised as food that may be eaten depending on cooking methods (eg potato skins) and food that some people chose not to eat (eg bread crusts)

³⁵⁵ Brighton & Hove City Council, [Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2010](#)

³⁵⁶ Brighton & Hove City Council, Cityclean data

³⁵⁷ <http://www.veoliaenvironmentalservices.co.uk/southdowns/Facilities/Energy-Recovery-Facility/>

³⁵⁸ East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Plan (2013)

³⁵⁹ <http://biospherehere.org.uk/our-biosphere-is-here/>

³⁶⁰ [Nature on a Map](#), Natural England, 2013

We have eight Local Nature Reserves spanning 8.2 per cent of the land within the city. These are important areas for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment and provide access to the natural environment close to where people live.³⁶¹ The city is home to the National Elm Collection in recognition of its efforts to successfully prevent the local spread of elm disease, and it contains 17,000 Elm trees. In addition, we have 62 wildlife sites across the city which are important in a local context and have significant nature conservation value. Not all of the sites are directly managed by the council. All sites were reassessed in 2013 and 52 per cent are considered to be in positive conservation management.³⁶²

Beachy Head West, the chalk shelf lying offshore between Eastbourne and Brighton Marina, was designated a Marine Conservation Zone in November 2013, one of just 27 nationwide. It contains some of the best examples of chalk habitat in the south east region. Here the chalk reefs and gullies support specialised communities of animals and seaweeds. Additionally, the sites are known to support the rare short-snouted seahorse.³⁶³

There are 1,279 hectares of open space in the city (5.6 hectares per 1,000 people).³⁶⁴ The provision of open spaces is important to support a sustainable and thriving community and provide opportunities for recreation, habitats for wildlife and provide valuable amenities for residents and visitors alike.

The current provision of natural and semi-natural³⁶⁵ green space is relatively good, however the majority of this space is located on the edges of the city. These areas play a key role in wildlife conservation and biodiversity within the city and also offer important recreational opportunities. By maintaining the current level of provision, a significant amount of additional natural and semi-natural green space would be required by 2026, to keep up with the projected increase in population. There is poor access to natural and semi-natural green space north of the city due to the A27 creating a barrier.³⁶⁶ There is a good level of provision of urban and formal parks and gardens; however the demands of an increasing population would require a significant increase (40 hectares) in order to retain current levels of provision.³⁶⁷

As a partner in the Nature Improvement Area (NIA) with the South Downs National Park, areas of wildflower planting are being extended, including housing estates and ‘bee banks’. Bee banks consist of undulating areas of excavated chalk which are planted with wildflowers and encourage bees,

³⁶¹ The Brighton & Hove Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2012

³⁶² BHCC Cityparks

³⁶³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/marine-conservation-zone-2013-designations>

³⁶⁴ This figure Includes: Natural and semi natural open space, amenity green space, allotments and community gardens, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and, provision for children and churchyards and cemeteries, civic spaces, the beach/coastal areas and school grounds.

³⁶⁵ This type of open space includes woodlands, urban forestry, scrubland, grasslands (eg downlands, commons, meadows), wetlands, nature reserves and wastelands with a primary purpose of wildlife conservation and bio-diversity within the settlement boundaries.

³⁶⁶ Due to the poor accessibility to this area from the city, the area of NSN greenspace was not incorporated in the figures of the PMP Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2008

³⁶⁷ [PMP Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2008](#)

butterflies and other wildlife. Eight have been created with a further seven to be completed in 2014/15.³⁶⁸

The demand for and interest in allotments in the city is high. The National Allotment Society suggests a national standard of 20 allotments per 1,000 households. With 121,540 occupied households (2011 census) and 3,101 plots available,³⁶⁹ allotment provision exceeds that standard providing 25.5 allotments per 1,000 households. The number of plots per 1,000 population is currently 11.34. In terms of access to allotments there are some notable areas of under-provision across the city, the greatest being found in Hove and Woodingdean.³⁷⁰ In addition to allotment provision there are 100 community food projects in the city offering residents the chance to take part in food growing and improving access to fresh local produce. There are also alternatives to allotments called 'meanwhile leases', aimed at residents wishing to set up community growing spaces.³⁷¹

The council owns 4,137 hectares of farmland; nearly all of this is leased out. Approximately 95 per cent of the land³⁷² has effective environmental management in place under the environmental stewardship scheme. The City Downland Estate Policy³⁷³ has been running since 2005. Over half of council owned farmland (2,431 hectares) falls within the boundary of the city. Local allotment provision is in addition to this and is the equivalent to 2.4 per cent of this farmed area.

In order to produce enough food to feed the population of Brighton & Hove it is estimated that we would need approximately 99,500 hectares of productive agricultural land. Each year, producing food on that land would require 750 million tonnes of fresh water and the energy equivalent of burning 338,743,135 litres of fuel oil (2,130,630 gigajoules of energy), generating an estimated 1.5 million tonnes of greenhouse gases.³⁷⁴

Six of the city's 36 parks and recreation grounds of significance in the city were awarded Green Flags in 2013, up from five in 2010.³⁷⁵ This is in recognition of their environmental standards and the service they provide for their communities. Work on restoring The Level, a historic park in the city centre has been completed with the help of a £2.2 million Heritage Lottery Grant. The work includes a new skate park, a new café built to high environmental standards, new play areas, and more sustainable planting including wildflower planting.

³⁶⁸ BHCC Cityparks

³⁶⁹ Based on allotment figures at 31.10.2013 (Allotments Service, Brighton & Hove City Council) and 2011 UK Census.

³⁷⁰ [PMP Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2008](#)

³⁷¹ This is under development and a partnership between the city council and Brighton & Hove Food Partnership

³⁷² This is an approximate figure calculated on information available via Natural England, Nature on a Map

³⁷³ The overarching aim of the study is to reconnect the people of Brighton & Hove to a more biodiverse downland with better education, improved access and a better sense of connection to the land.

³⁷⁴ Resource requirements and GHG emissions are based on the 2012 Brighton & Hove population of 275,800, assuming average UK food consumption patterns, and are estimated from results of LandShare's 'How to Feed a City' work, developed in conjunction with Best Foot Forward.

³⁷⁵ There are 36 parks and recreation grounds of significance, and in total there are 98 parks and areas of green open space across the city (not all of which would qualify for a Green Flag). Cityparks, Brighton & Hove City Council.

Our culture & leisure

At a glance

- Our city attracts over eight million visitors each year
- Tourists spent £696,470,000 in our city in 2011
- Around 14 per cent of our jobs are supported through tourism via the travel & transport, hospitality, leisure and retail sectors
- There were 343,198 visitors to the Royal Pavilion in 2012/13
- 49 per cent of residents said that they had visited a museum in the last 12 months in autumn 2013
- 53 per cent of residents said that they had attended a creative, artistic, theatrical or musical event in the last 12 months
- There were over 500,000 attendances at Brighton Dome and Festival events in 2012/13
- The Brighton Festival is the largest annual event of its kind in England
- Brighton Pride attracted an estimated 160,000 visitors in 2013
- There are 12 community libraries and a central library for Hove, with the award-winning Jubilee library at the heart of the network
- In 2012/13 there were 1,702,324 visits to our libraries
- There are over 3,360 listed buildings in the city, 14 per cent of which (476) are grade I & II
- 18 per cent of the city's built up area is within conservation areas
- 54 per cent of residents reported using parks and open spaces in the city at least once a week in 2012
- Satisfaction with our parks and open spaces, including access to the South Downs is very high at 91 per cent in 2013
- The South Downs National Park consists of 1,600 square kilometres of diverse landscapes & outstanding natural beauty
- Of our 98 parks & public open spaces six have green flag awards and six are listed as being of historic interest
- During the two week long Takepart Festival of Sport in 2013 there were 454 events showcasing sports clubs and other providers in the city and 60,000 attendances
- There are over 500 sports clubs in the city catering for a wide range of sports at all levels from grass roots participation to elite competition
- The council's eight leisure centres and two golf courses attracted approximately 1.5 million visits in 2012/13

Visitors

Brighton & Hove attracted some eight and a half million visitors in 2011, generating significant income for the city. The city's cultural draw, varied attractions along 13 kilometres of seafront and its distinctive retail offer attract UK and overseas visitors alike. In 2011 tourists were estimated to have spent £696,470,000 in our city, and a further £26,134,000 was estimated to have been spent by residents hosting friends and relatives staying here. Around 14

per cent of jobs in the city are supported by the turnover generated through tourism, spread across travel & transport, hospitality, leisure and retail sectors.³⁷⁶ In response to a 2013 consultation on the council's Draft Seafront Strategy 96 per cent of respondents agreed that the seafront is one of the city's best assets.³⁷⁷

Royal Pavilion and museums

The Grade 1 listed Royal Pavilion, the Prince Regent's "pleasure palace", completed in 1823, is one of our most distinctive assets, attracting 343,198 visitors in 2012 /13. Over nine in ten visitors, 91 per cent, thought their visit to the Royal Pavilion was excellent or good.³⁷⁸ The Pavilion plays host to a wide range of events & exhibitions throughout the year.

Our museums; Brighton, Hove, Booth & Preston Manor, all receive high levels of praise in customer satisfaction surveys. The percentages of visitors who rated their visits as good or excellent in 2012 /13 were

Booth Museum:	84 per cent
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery:	75 per cent
Hove Museum:	78 per cent
Preston Manor:	93 per cent

Almost half of residents surveyed (49 per cent) in the annual City Tracker survey in autumn 2013 said that they had visited a museum in the last 12 months. Lesbian, gay and bisexual respondents were much more likely to report visiting a museum in the last 12 months at 63 per cent. Residents with children in the household were also more likely to at 56 per cent as were those residents who own their own home either outright (55 per cent) or with a mortgage (57 per cent). Those renting their homes from a housing association or trust were much less likely to report having visited a museum in the last 12 months at just 26 per cent and those renting from the council were also less likely to have been to a museum at 33 per cent. Those aged under 34 were also less likely to (32 per cent for those aged 18-24 and 38 per cent for those aged 25 to 34 year) as were those with a health problem that affects their day to day activities a lot (37 per cent) or a little (39 per cent).

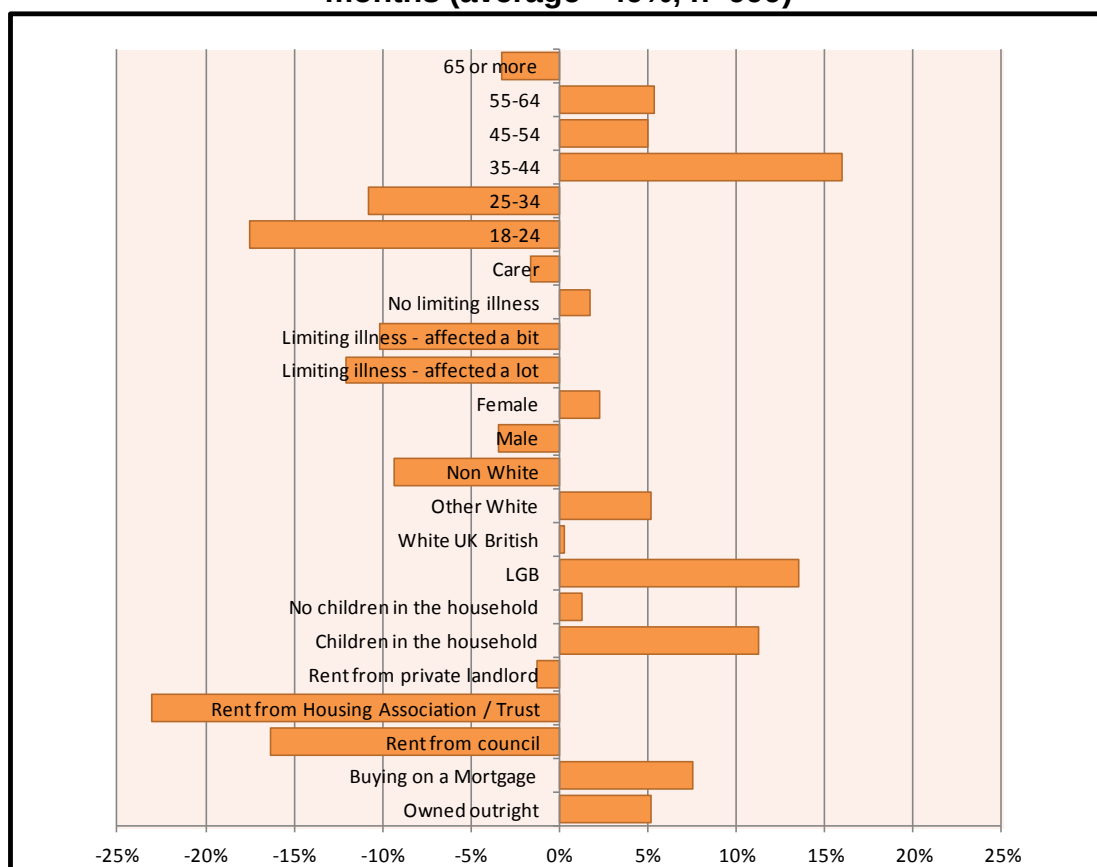
The chart below shows differences from the average, in this case 49 per cent who had visited a museum, for various groupings of people. The average is shown as 0 per cent on the chart and each bar represents how much more or less than the average people said they visited a museum.

³⁷⁶ The Economic Impact of Tourism Brighton & Hove 2011: Tourism South East Research Unit

³⁷⁷ Draft Seafront Strategy Consultation 2013

³⁷⁸ Brighton and Hove Museums visitor statistics

City Tracker 2013 differences to average: Visited a museum in the last 12 months (average =49%, n=999)

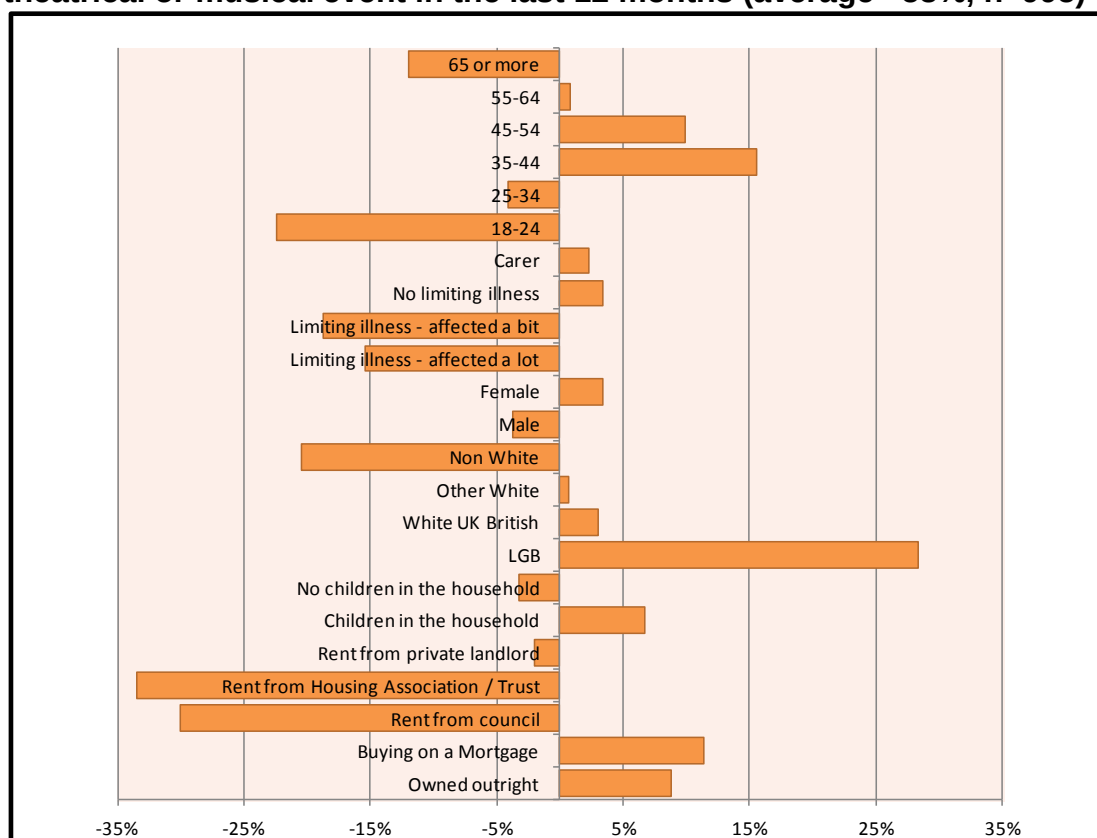


Cultural events and festivals

Over half, 53 per cent of residents surveyed via the annual City Tracker in 2013 said that they had attended a creative, artistic, theatrical or musical event in the last 12 months. A high proportion of these respondents (71 per cent) attended three or more events. Respondents who owned their homes, with or without a mortgage (62 and 65 per cent respectively), were more likely to have attended than those who rent their home from the council (23 per cent) or a Housing Association or Trust (20 per cent). Respondents in the 35-44 years and 45-54 years age brackets were the most likely to have attended (69 and 64 per cent respectively) whereas younger respondents, aged under 25, were the least likely at 31 per cent. Non-white respondents were also less likely to attend, at 33 per cent. Lesbian, gay and bisexual respondents were very likely to report having attended an event at 82 per cent.

The chart below shows differences from the average, in this case 53 per cent who had attended a creative, artistic, theatrical or musical event in the last 12 months, for various groupings of people. The average is shown as 0 per cent on the chart and each bar represents how much more or less than the average people said they had attended an event.

City Tracker 2013 differences to average: Attended a creative, artistic, theatrical or musical event in the last 12 months (average =53%, n=995)



The Brighton Dome and Festival reached 522,057 people in 2012/13. Over 250,000 people attended ticketed events whilst thousands more attended free events, digital streamed events, conferences and private events or engaged with the Dome and Festival via social media. There were £4,335,515 worth of ticket sales.³⁷⁹

The Brighton Festival, celebrating music, theatre, dance, circus, art, film and literature, is the largest annual event of its kind in England. It started in 1967 and, along with the Brighton Festival Fringe, attracts audiences from around the world. In 2013 there were over 270,000 attendances at the Fringe alone with an estimated £1.5 million worth of tickets sold. Over 60 per cent of audiences lived in the Brighton area or were visiting their friends and family who invited them to attend Fringe events.³⁸⁰

First held as a low key event in 1973 Brighton Pride attracted an estimated 160,000 visitors in 2013.³⁸¹ Brighton Pride is an opportunity for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people of different ages and backgrounds to come together and for the city to celebrate the diversity of our residents.

³⁷⁹ Brighton Dome and Festival Annual Review 2012/13

³⁸⁰ Brighton Fringe Annual Review 2012/13

³⁸¹ Meridian News website accessed 30 October 2013 here <http://www.itv.com/news/meridian/story/2013-08-02/160-000-attend-brighton-pride/>

Our Burning the Clocks community event, held on the shortest day of the year (21 December), brings the city together in a candlelight parade of homemade willow and paper lanterns. Over 2,000 people take part in the parade and ten times this number come to watch.³⁸²

Throughout the year we host a variety of outdoor events, ranging from motor rallies on Madeira Drive to harvest food festivals in New Road, to the more quirky Colour Run and Paddle Round the Pier. It's difficult to gauge accurately the contribution of these events to our economy but as an example, the Brighton & Hove Food and Drink Festival's Big Sussex Market, run over the 2012 Easter weekend, attracted around 57,000 visitors.³⁸³

Libraries

We have 12 community libraries & a central library for Hove, with the award-winning Jubilee library at the heart of the network. Our Jubilee library is considered the sixth most successful in the country when judged by visits made to the library in person. In 2012/13 there were 1,702,324 visits to our libraries with nearly a million of these visits being to Jubilee. In total, 1,261,897 loans of books & other materials were made through library services.³⁸⁴

In 2012/13 there were 1,696,360 visits to the library website. For those who are unable to visit a library or who want to access information online we have a 24/7 virtual library provision through our library website offering free access to online reference books & databases.³⁸⁵

A new, state of the art historical resource centre called The Keep opened in November 2013. East Sussex County Council, Brighton & Hove City Council and the University of Sussex have brought together their outstanding collections and archives for the first time in this sustainable building. Located in Moulsecoomb The Keep gives easy access to millions of records dating back to 1100 right up to the present day.

Listed buildings and conservation areas

We have a rich architectural heritage with a high proportion of listed buildings. There are over 3,360 listed buildings in the city, 14 per cent of which (476) are grade I & II*. This is more than double the national average of six per cent. Many of these are buildings are now multi-occupation homes.³⁸⁶

³⁸² Visit Brighton website accessed 30 October 2013 here <http://www.visitbrighton.com/whats-on/burning-the-clocks-p372371>

³⁸³ Brighton & Hove Food and Drink Festival website accessed 30 October 2013 here <http://brightonfoodfestival.com/about-us/>

³⁸⁴ Brighton and Hove Library Management System : SPYDUS

³⁸⁵ Brighton and Hove Library Management System : SPYDUS

³⁸⁶ A Strategy for the Conservation of Brighton and Hove's Historic Built Environment, 2004 <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/downloads/bhcc/conservation/ConservationStrategy-Nov04.pdf>

Our city has 34 conservation areas with 18 per cent of our city's built up areas lying within one. They include:

- residential estates from different periods of history, each with its own distinctive uniform character;
- downland villages that have evolved gradually & piecemeal through the centuries, whilst maintaining their own particular distinctiveness;
- mixed use areas exhibiting rich architectural variety & a strong sense of place & community.³⁸⁷

Parks and open spaces

The 2012 Health Counts survey showed that just over half the survey population (54 per cent) reported using parks and open spaces in the city at least once a week. Groups with a significantly higher proportion of respondents using parks and open spaces in the city in the last week are those who are married, in a civil partnership or living as a couple (60 per cent), those who have no religion (61 per cent) and those who are employed (60 per cent) or have a degree level qualification or higher (64 per cent).

Groups with significantly lower proportions using parks and open spaces are single (47 per cent) and widowed respondents (37 per cent), those with a limiting long - term illness or impairment (44 per cent), those who rent from a housing association or local authority (38 per cent), Christian respondents (48 per cent) and those who are retired (42 per cent) and have no qualifications (33 per cent).³⁸⁸

Satisfaction with our parks and open spaces, including access to the South Downs is very high; 91 per cent of respondents to the 2013 City Tracker were either very or fairly satisfied. Analysing responses of different groups of people reveals only minor difference, with none being more than five per cent from the average.

We benefit from the South Downs National Park, one of Britain's 15 "Breathing Spaces", and its 1,600 square kilometres of diverse landscapes & outstanding natural beauty. The Park was formally designated in March 2010 & provides a vast range of outdoor recreational opportunities as well as being home to more than 110,400 people. Forty per cent of the city & 100 households within Brighton & Hove fall within its boundary.³⁸⁹

Of our 98 parks & public open spaces six have green flag awards in recognition of their environmental standards and the service they

³⁸⁷ A Strategy for the Conservation of Brighton and Hove's Historic Built Environment, 2004
<http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/downloads/bhcc/conservation/ConservationStrategy-Nov04.pdf>

³⁸⁸ NHS Brighton and Hove and Brighton & Hove City Council. Health Counts Report 1992-2012. October 2013.
Available at www.bhlis.org/surveys [Accessed 26/11/2013]

³⁸⁹ South Downs National Park Authority website accessed 30 October 2013 here
<http://www.southdowns.gov.uk/about-us>

provide for their communities³⁹⁰ and six are listed as being of historic interest.³⁹¹

Parks with green flag awards are:

- Easthill Park
- Hove Park
- Preston Park
- Kipling Gardens
- Stoneham Park
- St Ann's Well Gardens

Parks of historic interest are:

- Stanmer Park (including the farmland estate & Coldean Wood) Grade II
- Kemp Town Enclosures (including Dukes Mound) Grade II
- Queens Park Grade II
- The Royal Pavilion Estate Grade II
- Preston Manor grounds, including Preston Park & The Rockery Grade II
- Woodvale Cemetery Grade II

Sport and physical activity

According to a nationwide survey undertaken in 2012/13 we have a higher proportion of residents that undertake thirty minutes of sport or physical activity at least once a week than nationally, at 37.3 per cent compared to 35.2 per cent in England.³⁹²

During the two week long Takepart Festival of Sport in 2013 there were 454 events showcasing sports clubs and other providers in the city and 60,000 attendances.³⁹³

There are over 500 sports clubs in the city catering for a wide range of sports at all levels from grass roots participation to elite competition. A plan to improve sports facilities between 2012 and 2022 is currently being implemented. In response to the consultation on the Sports Facilities Plan, 60 per cent of clubs said that facilities in the city were not meeting their current training and competition needs and 60 per cent said that their current facilities would not provide adequate scope for the club to fulfil its development potential over the next ten years.³⁹⁴

The council's eight leisure centres and two golf courses attracted approximately 1.5 million visits in 2012/13. This included 35,000 free swims as part of the Free Swimming Scheme which has been extended to include

³⁹⁰ Brighton and Hove City Council website accessed 30 October 2013 here <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/leisure-and-libraries/parks-and-green-spaces/green-flag-award-winning-parks>

³⁹¹ Visit Brighton website accessed 30 October 2013 here <http://www.visitbrighton.com/things-to-do/parks-and-gardens>

³⁹² See Active People Survey 7 info here:

http://archive.sportengland.org/research/active_people_survey/active_people_survey_7.aspx

³⁹³ BHCC Sports Development monitoring statistics

³⁹⁴ Sports Facilities Plan consultation

children aged 12-16 years, as well as those aged 11 years and under.³⁹⁵ Following publication of the council's Sports Facilities Plan, significant improvements have been made at Withdean Sports Complex thanks to a £3 million investment into the facility and the council are beginning to explore options on a project to replace the King Alfred Leisure Centre.

During 2012 the council's Sports Development Team offered 648 led walks in the Healthwalks programme and 1,908 activity sessions in deprived areas. These are intended to promote physical activity amongst our least active residents to provide health benefits. The activity sessions generated the completion of over 11,000 activity sessions by individuals.³⁹⁶

³⁹⁵ BHCC Sports Facilities monitoring statistics

³⁹⁶ BHCC Sports Development monitoring statistics

Our business & enterprise

At a glance

- Gross Value Add per head (the value of goods and services) in 2012 was £20,712 compared to £21,674 in the UK
- In 2012 there were 13,563 businesses in the city
- Businesses in the city tend to be smaller in terms of employee numbers than the national average
- Our city had the second highest density of businesses per head in 2011 at 401.7 per 10,000 people
- New business formation is the highest on record; in 2012 1,620 new enterprises were registered
- We had the fifth highest rate of business start-ups per head at 52.5 per 10,000 people in 2011
- Between 2009 and 2012 the sectors which have expanded most and contributed to the economic recovery in the city are:
 - Accommodation and food services +1,850 jobs
 - Finance and Insurance +1,661 jobs
 - Retail and wholesale +1,254 jobs
 - Health +840 jobs
 - Arts entertainment recreation and leisure +792 jobs
 - And ICT + 526 jobs

Gross Value Add (GVA)

Our Gross Value Add (GVA) per head was lower than the South East and UK averages in 2012, as it was in 2011. Gross Value Add is a measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area on a per person basis. In 2012 the GVA of the Brighton & Hove economy was £20,712 per head. This compares to £23,221 across the South East and £21,674 in the UK overall. Between 2011 and 2012 local GVA grew by 2.1 per cent, compared to 0.8 per cent across the UK.³⁹⁷

Local businesses

In 2012 there were 13,563 businesses in the city. Between 2009 and 2012 the business base of the city grew by 295 companies to reach a total of 13,563 VAT and PAYE registered companies, and the employment base grew by 6,120 jobs.³⁹⁸

In 2011 our city had the second highest number of businesses per head in the UK according to a 2013 report on UK cities, second only to London. In 2011 we had 401.7 businesses per 10,000 members of the

³⁹⁷ ONS Regional GVA estimates Dec 2013

³⁹⁸ Business Register and Employment Survey Data 2013

population, a reduction of 3.5 per cent compared to 2010 when we had 416.5 per 10,000 member of the population.³⁹⁹

New business formation is the highest on record since 2004 with 1,620 new enterprises registered in 2012. Per 10,000 people we had 58.7 new businesses in 2012. Business deaths have risen on the 2011 figure but are lower than the 2009 level, when deaths exceeded births, and lower than 2010.⁴⁰⁰

Businesses in the city are on average smaller in terms of employee numbers than the national average. In 2010 86 per cent of our businesses were small or micro level, employing less than ten people. The ABI survey this data is drawn from has been discontinued but there are no reasons to think that this pattern has changed significantly in recent years. In 2012, the average number of employees per business was 9.1 compared to 11.7 at the GB level.⁴⁰¹ As we have a concentration of large public sector organisations and institutions and two universities this inflates the average number of employees quoted.

Our city has a strong entrepreneurial culture, reflected by high levels of business start-ups compared with other cities. We had the fifth highest rate of start-ups per head out of 64 UK cities in 2011, at 52.5 per 10,000 people. In the same year there were 44.1 business closures per 10,000 people so there were more start-ups than closures.⁴⁰²

Between 2009 and 2012 the sectors which expanded most and contributed to the economic recovery in the city are:

- Accommodation and food services +1,850 jobs
- Finance and Insurance +1,661 jobs
- Retail and wholesale +1,254 jobs
- Health +840 jobs
- Arts entertainment recreation and leisure +792 jobs
- And ICT + 526 jobs

Business sectors

A much higher proportion of our GVA comes from art and cultural services than in the UK. Around 1.4 per cent of GVA in the city (£76,160,000) comes from these services⁴⁰³, compared to 0.4 per cent nationally⁴⁰⁴. The city has a much higher than average concentration of employment in cultural services sectors. This contributes significantly to the

³⁹⁹ Centre for Cities: Cities Outlook Report 2013

http://www.centreforcities.org/assets/files/2013/CITIES_OUTLOOK_2013_FINAL.pdf

⁴⁰⁰ ONS business demography data

⁴⁰¹ Business Register and Employment Survey 2012

⁴⁰² http://www.centreforcities.org/assets/files/2013/CITIES_OUTLOOK_2013_FINAL.pdf

⁴⁰³ Based on the concentrations of core arts and cultural services activities observed locally with reference to the method applied in the national report : <http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/news/arts-council-news/economic-contribution-arts-and-culture-report-publ/>

⁴⁰⁴ <http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/news/arts-council-news/economic-contribution-arts-and-culture-report-publ/>

clustering of skilled workers over time, driving productivity benefits in other areas of the economy.

The Creative, Digital and IT sectors are also significant in the city, and the recent Brighton Fuse research has shown that the sector is now worth an estimated £713m to the economy.⁴⁰⁵

International Education and Languages are increasingly important, and have been estimated to be worth just under 3.5 per cent of local GVA, equivalent to around £180m⁴⁰⁶. Nationally, International Education and Language Tourism contribute £17.5bn, around 1.3 per cent of total UK GVA.⁴⁰⁷

⁴⁰⁵ The Brighton Fuse Report - <http://www.brightonfuse.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/The-Brighton-Fuse-Final-Report.pdf>

⁴⁰⁶ Based on the relative concentration and provision of HE and international language education locally, and assuming a proportionate share of foreign students, all other things being equal.

⁴⁰⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/international-education-strategy-global-growth-and-prosperity>

Our employment & skills

At a glance

- Brighton & Hove's unemployment rate is broadly in line with the Great Britain average, although higher than in the South East
- According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, we are the 48th most employment deprived local authority of 326 in the country
- Two of our 164 local areas are in the 100 most employment deprived areas in England out of 32,482 areas
- Overall worklessness, defined as the number of people unemployed (aged 16 or over) plus the number of people 'economically inactive' (aged 16 to 64) increased by 800 to 51,600 people between 2012 and 2013
- For the period January 2013 to December 2013, the employment rate among 16-64 year olds was 71.9 per cent (135,200 people)
- The employment rates for BME residents and White British residents aged over 16 are similar, 61 per cent and 62 per cent respectively
- The employment rate for disabled residents has increased since 2010
- We had a slightly lower rate of people claiming key out of work benefits than the national rate but a higher rate than the region
- In March 2014 2.4 per cent of residents aged 16 to 64 (4,635 people) were claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- Younger claimants tend not to remain on Jobseeker's Allowance as long as older claimants
- We have a higher proportion of residents aged 16 to 64 claiming either Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance than in the South East or Great Britain
- There are 460 young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- Between 2009 and 2012 the city generated a net increase of 6,120 jobs
- More than four out of five workers (82 per cent) in Brighton & Hove were employed in the private sector in 2012
- We have a large self-employed working population
- We have a large part time working population
- The median wage of Brighton & Hove residents is higher than the median wage of employees working in the city
- Brighton & Hove residents are well educated compared to the South East and England

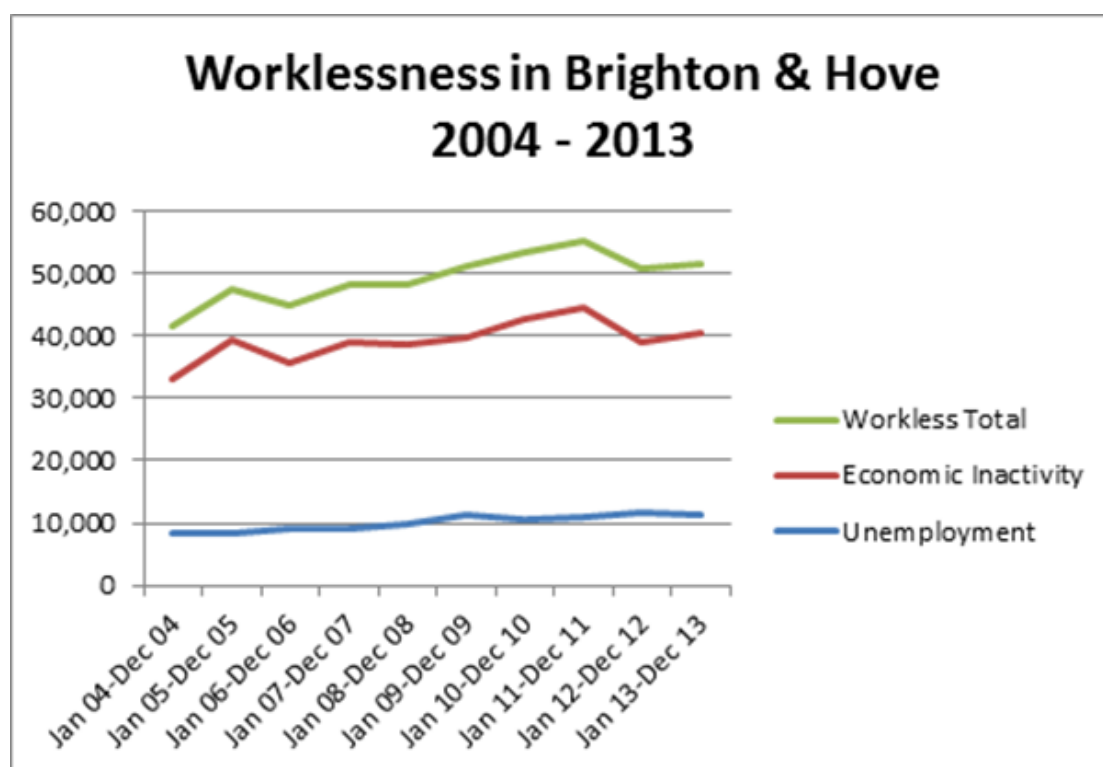
Employment and unemployment

Brighton & Hove's unemployment rate is broadly in line with the Great Britain average although higher than the South East rate. For the period January 2013 to December 2013 our unemployment rate, that is, the percentage of the working age population who were not able to get a job but

who would like to be in full time employment was 7.6 per cent (11,200 people), compared to the Great Britain rate of 7.5 per cent and a South East rate of 5.7 per cent.⁴⁰⁸

According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, we are the 48th most employment deprived local authority of 326 in the country.⁴⁰⁹ This means we are among the 15 per cent most deprived authorities in England when looking across a range of indicators including claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Disablement Allowance, Employment & Support Allowance and participants in New Deal schemes. We estimate that 11 per cent (18,500) of working age residents live in employment deprivation.

Two of our 164 local areas are in the 100 most employment deprived areas in England out of 32,482 areas.⁴¹⁰ Both areas are in **Queen's Park** ward. One comprises the estates east of Lavender Street and the other is the estates west of John Street down to Grand Parade in Tarner. In these two areas nearly 40 per cent of the working age population are employment deprived.



Overall worklessness, defined as the number of people unemployed (aged 16 or over) plus the number of people 'economically inactive'⁴¹¹ (aged 16 to 64) increased by 800 to 51,600 between 2012 and 2013. This represents 30 per cent of the working age population in Brighton & Hove,

⁴⁰⁸ ONS, Labour Market Profile, via Nomis accessed 25 April 2014

⁴⁰⁹ English Indices of Deprivation 2010, Employment Domain

⁴¹⁰ English Indices of Deprivation 2010, Employment Domain

⁴¹¹ Economically inactive people are not in work and do not meet the internationally agreed definition of unemployment. They are people without a job who have not actively sought work in the last four weeks and/or are not available to start work in the next two weeks. This group includes those who are retired, students, looking after the home etc.

which is in line with the Great Britain rate of worklessness, although higher than the rate in the South East (26 per cent).⁴¹²

Economic inactivity is the larger component of worklessness relative to unemployment. Between 2012 and 2013 there was an increase in economic inactivity (1,400) larger than the fall in unemployment (600) hence the overall increase in worklessness. Comparing 2012 to 2013 it's notable that there was a decrease of economically inactive people who 'want a job' of 2,600 and a decrease in the number of economically inactive students of 1,000, plus an increase of 4,000 economically inactive people who 'do not want a job' and an increase of 2,300 economically inactive people are 'looking after family or home'.⁴¹³

For the period January 2013 to December 2013, the employment rate among 16-64 year olds was 71.9 per cent (135,200 people). This is lower than the South East (75.4 per cent) but similar to Great Britain (71.5 per cent). Males are more like to be employed (75.5 per cent) than females (68.3 per cent).⁴¹⁴

According to 2011 census data the employment rates for BME residents and White British residents aged over 16 are similar, 61 per cent and 62 per cent respectively; however there is great variation between ethnic minority groups. Other White residents have the highest employment rate (71 per cent) and Chinese residents have the lowest (35 per cent).⁴¹⁵ Note that the White British group includes proportionately more older inactive and retired people compared to the BME group so although the employment rates of both groups appear very similar, it's likely that the figures are biased by this; if we were to look at just the working age population the employment rate would be comparatively lower for BME residents.

The employment rate for disabled residents has increased since 2010. The employment rate among disabled residents aged 16 to 64 in 2011/12 was 50 per cent⁴¹⁶ (16,800 people) compared to just 45 per cent (14,400 people) in 2009/10. However, this is still 26 per cent lower than the rate for non-disabled residents (76 per cent). The employment rate for disabled residents is similar to that found in England (49 per cent) but five per cent lower than in the South East (55 per cent).⁴¹⁷

Similarly the unemployment rate among disabled residents aged 16 to 64 has fallen from 14 per cent (2,300 people) in 2009/10 to 12 per cent (12,200 people) in 2011/12. The rate is five per cent higher than the rate for non-disabled residents (seven per cent), but the same as the rate in England (12 per cent) and higher than in the South East (10 per cent).⁴¹⁸

⁴¹² ONS, economic activity time series data, via Nomis

⁴¹³ ONS, economic activity time series data, via Nomis

⁴¹⁴ ONS, Labour Market Profile, via Nomis accessed 25 April 2014

⁴¹⁵ 2011 Census data taken from ONS DC6201EW

⁴¹⁶ Annual Population Survey, ONS via Nomis

⁴¹⁷ Annual Population Survey, ONS via Nomis

⁴¹⁸ Annual Population Survey, ONS via Nomis

Economic activity and disability April 2011 to March 2012				
All aged 16 to 64	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	number	per cent	per cent	per cent
Economic activity - disabled	19,000	57%	61%	55%
Economic activity - not disabled	119,300	82%	84%	82%
Employment rate - disabled	16,800	50%	55%	49%
Employment rate - not disabled	110,600	76%	79%	76%
Unemployment rate - disabled	2,200	12%	10%	12%
Unemployment rate - not disabled	8,600	7%	6%	8%
Annual Population Survey, ONS via Nomis				

Benefit claimants

We had a slightly lower rate of people claiming key out of work benefits than the national rate but a higher rate than the region. In August 2013, 10.3 per cent of residents aged 16 to 64 (19,990 people) were claiming key out of work benefits compared to 10.9 per cent in Great Britain and 7.6 per cent in the South East.⁴¹⁹

In March 2014 2.4 per cent of residents aged 16 to 64 (4,635 people) were claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. This is less than the Great Britain rate of 2.9 per cent but higher than the South East rate of 1.8 per cent.⁴²⁰

Younger claimants tend not to remain on Jobseeker's Allowance as long as older claimants. There appears to be a small but notable proportion of claimants aged 25 and over staying on Jobseeker's Allowance for over a year (885 people in March 2014). In fact 0.7 per cent of our residents aged 50 to 64 have been on Jobseeker's Allowance for 12 months or more, compared to 0.4 per cent in the South East and 0.7 per cent in Great Britain. Only 0.3 per cent of residents aged 18 to 24 (105 people in March 2014) have stayed on Jobseeker's Allowance for more than 12 months compared to 0.4 per cent in the South East and 0.8 per cent in Great Britain.⁴²¹

Similar to the South East and Great Britain, in March 2014, males (66 per cent, 3,050 people) were more likely to be claiming Jobseeker's Allowance than females (34 per cent, 1,594 people).⁴²²

We have a higher proportion of residents aged 16 to 64 claiming either Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance than in the South East or Great Britain; 6.5 per cent (12,660 people) were in receipt of one of

⁴¹⁹ ONS, Labour Market Profile, via Nomis accessed 25 April 2014

⁴²⁰ ONS, Labour Market Profile, via Nomis, accessed 25 April 2014

⁴²¹ ONS, Labour Market Profile, via Nomis

⁴²² ONS, Labour Market Profile, via Nomis, accessed 25 April 2014

these benefits in August 2013, compared to 4.4 per cent in the South East and 6.1 per cent in Great Britain.⁴²³

Employment by industry

Wholesale and retail trade (19,167 people, 13.7 per cent) human health and social work (18,799 people, 13.4 per cent) and education (17,332 people, 12.4 per cent) are the industries employing the greatest number of city residents. Two out of five (39.5 per cent) of all residents who work are employed in one or other of these sectors.⁴²⁴

Brighton & Hove has a higher proportion of residents working in the finance and insurance (6.7 per cent), education (12.4 per cent) and human health and social work (13.4 per cent) sectors compared to the South East and England but a lower proportion working in manufacturing (3.7 per cent) construction (6.1 per cent), public administration and defence (4.4 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (13.7 per cent).⁴²⁵

⁴²³ ONS, Labour Market Profile, via Nomis, accessed 25 April 2014

⁴²⁴ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table KS605EW

⁴²⁵ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table KS605EW

Brighton & Hove City Snapshot: Report of Statistics 2014

Email: Consultation@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Employment by industry				
	2011 Census			
	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
All workers aged 16 to 74	139,823			
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and cycles	19,167	13.7%	15.6%	15.9%
Human health and social work activities	18,779	13.4%	11.6%	12.4%
Education	17,332	12.4%	10.1%	9.9%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10,788	7.7%	7.5%	6.7%
Financial and insurance activities	9,367	6.7%	4.5%	4.4%
Accommodation and food service activities	9,143	6.5%	5.0%	5.6%
Construction	8,594	6.1%	8.0%	7.7%
Information and communication	8,583	6.1%	5.5%	4.1%
Administrative and support service activities	7,018	5.0%	5.2%	4.9%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6,213	4.4%	6.0%	5.9%
Transport and storage	5,860	4.2%	5.2%	5.0%
Manufacturing	5,237	3.7%	7.2%	8.8%
Real estate activities	2,490	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,152	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	651	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	151	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%
Mining and quarrying	64	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Other	9,234	6.6%	5.1%	5.0%
Note: Due to the different way in which this question was asked/reported in the 2011 census there is no directly comparable data with the 2001 census.				

Not in employment, education or training

There are 460 young people not in education, employment or training (NEET). During November and December 2012 and January 2013, on average, 6.7 per cent of the city's young people with the academic age 16 to 18 were NEET.⁴²⁶

⁴²⁶ Department for Education, Children and Young People

Jobs

Between 2009 and 2012 the city generated a net increase of 6,120 jobs.

This represents an increase of five per cent compared to only one per cent across both the South East and England. There was a net loss of 2,237 public sector jobs (9.5 per cent) and a net gain of 8,457 private sector jobs (9.1 per cent).⁴²⁷

More than four out of five workers (82 per cent) in Brighton & Hove were employed in the private sector in 2012. This is similar to the South East (84 per cent) and England (81 per cent) and an increase of three per cent compared to 2009.⁴²⁸

We have a large self-employed working population. In 2011 our self-employment rate among 16 to 74 year olds in employment was 19 per cent compared to 16 per cent in the South East and 15 per cent in England.⁴²⁹ Self-employment is highest among those working in construction (55 per cent) and those in professional, scientific and technical activities (36 per cent).⁴³⁰

We have a large part time working population. In 2011 nearly a third of our working population aged over 16 was working part time (32 per cent) compared to 29 per cent in both the South East and England. This rises to more than two in five working women (44 per cent) compared to only one in five working men (20 per cent).⁴³¹

Part time working is highest in the accommodation and food service sector (46 per cent), whole sale and retail trade (44 per cent) and the education sector (41 per cent).⁴³²

Wages

Residents' wage levels are not as high as in the South East, but are higher than in Great Britain. In 2013, the median weekly pre-tax pay for a full time working resident was £529.10 per week, over £30 a week less than the South East median of £559.70 but £11 more than the Great Britain median of £518.10.⁴³³

⁴²⁷ Business Register and Employment Survey public/private sector data 2009/12, ONS via Nomis

⁴²⁸ Business Register and Employment Survey public/private sector data 2009/12, ONS via Nomis

⁴²⁹ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table KS601EW

⁴³⁰ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table DC6602EW

⁴³¹ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table DC6107EW

⁴³² 2011 Census data taken from ONS table DC6602EW

⁴³³ ONS, Labour Market Profile, via Nomis

Median earnings in pounds for full time employees living in Brighton & Hove (2013)			
	Brighton & Hove	South East	Great Britain
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	529.1	559.7	518.1
Male full-time workers	548.8	619.5	558.8
Female full-time workers	485.6	481.1	495.8
Hourly pay			
Full-time workers	14.18	14.37	13.18
Male full-time workers	14.57	15.33	13.80
Female full-time workers	13.44	12.90	12.27

The median wage of Brighton & Hove residents is higher than the median wage of employees working in the city. In 2013, while the median weekly gross pay of a city resident was £529.10 the median weekly gross pay of an employee working in Brighton & Hove was £64 lower at £465.40.⁴³⁴

Education and qualifications

Brighton & Hove residents are well educated compared to the South East and England. For over a third of residents aged 16 and over (84,423, 37 per cent) their highest level of qualification is Level 4 (NVQ level 4, Higher National Diploma, degree or higher degree) or better. This compares to 30 per cent in the South East and 27 per cent in England. There are also proportionally fewer people in the city with no formal qualifications, 16 per cent (36,775 people) compared to the South East (19 per cent) and England (23 per cent). And there are proportionally fewer residents with Level 1 and Level 2 qualifications and proportionally more with a Level 3 qualifications.⁴³⁵

⁴³⁴ ONS, Labour Market Profile, via Nomis

⁴³⁵ 2011 Census data taken from ONS table KS501EW

Our investment and development

At a glance

- In 2012/13 the Council registered 3,272 planning applications, slightly more applications than in 2011/12
- In 2012/13 there were 41 major applications registered compared to 43 in 2011/12
- They are currently ten major developments under construction in the city
- There was a net decrease of business floorspace of 8,364 square metres in the city in 2012/13
- There was a net decrease of retail floorspace of 1,766 square metres but an increase of 2,812 square metres of restaurant floorspace in 2012/13
- Residents consistently rate the top priorities for local authority investment as being education, refuse & cleaning, recycling & children's social care

Development and planning

There has been a small increase in the number of planning applications registered compared to 2011/12, bucking the trend that might be expected in the current financial climate. The number of applications registered in 2012/13 was 3,272, a slight increase on the 3,168 registered in the previous year but not back to the high level received in 2010/11 of 3,412.⁴³⁶

In 2012/13 there were 41 major applications, defined as applications for residential units of ten or more homes or for non-residential floorspace of more than 1,000 square metres. This is slightly under the 43 major applications registered in 2011/12.⁴³⁷

There are ten major developments currently under construction in the city. These include the redevelopment of the Gala Bingo Hall in Hove, Park House on Old Shoreham Road, The Open Market, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Site J at Brighton Station, The British Engineerium, William Moon Lodge nursing home and a care home on Carden Avenue.

In 2012/13 planning permissions for a number of major developments in the city were granted. These include a warehouse at the Woodingdean Business Park as well as phase 3 of the Northfield site at the University of Sussex (student accommodation). Developments at the Withdean Sports Complex and the Portslade Aldridge Community Academy were permitted too and are already under construction.

⁴³⁶ <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/planning/planning-applications/development-control-statistics>

⁴³⁷ <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/planning/planning-applications/development-control-statistics>

Business and retail space

In 2012/13 business floor space in the city decreased by 8,364 square metres. Despite net gains in mixed use, the overall floorspace has been reduced, mainly from changes of use of office space into residential and non-residential institutions.⁴³⁸

In 2012/13 there was also a net loss of 1,766 square metres of retail floorspace but a net gain of 2,812 square metres of restaurant floorspace. However a net gain of 683 square metres in retail floorspace was permitted for development in 2012/13 as well as a gain of 1,600 square metres of restaurant floorspace.⁴³⁹

Residents' priorities

Residents consistently rate the top priorities for local authority investment as being education, refuse collection & recycling and children's social care. Every year when the budget & council tax is set the council asks residents what they think the priorities for the local authority to spend on should be.⁴⁴⁰ Since 2008 the priorities have been the same. In 2013/14, there was clear support for raising council revenue through fines for antisocial behaviour such as litter, dog fouling and noise with 88 per cent of the sample saying they would support raising money via such fines. Over half of respondents (55 per cent) opposed raising revenue through increasing parking charges.⁴⁴¹

⁴³⁸ See BHCC Authority Monitoring Report 2012-13

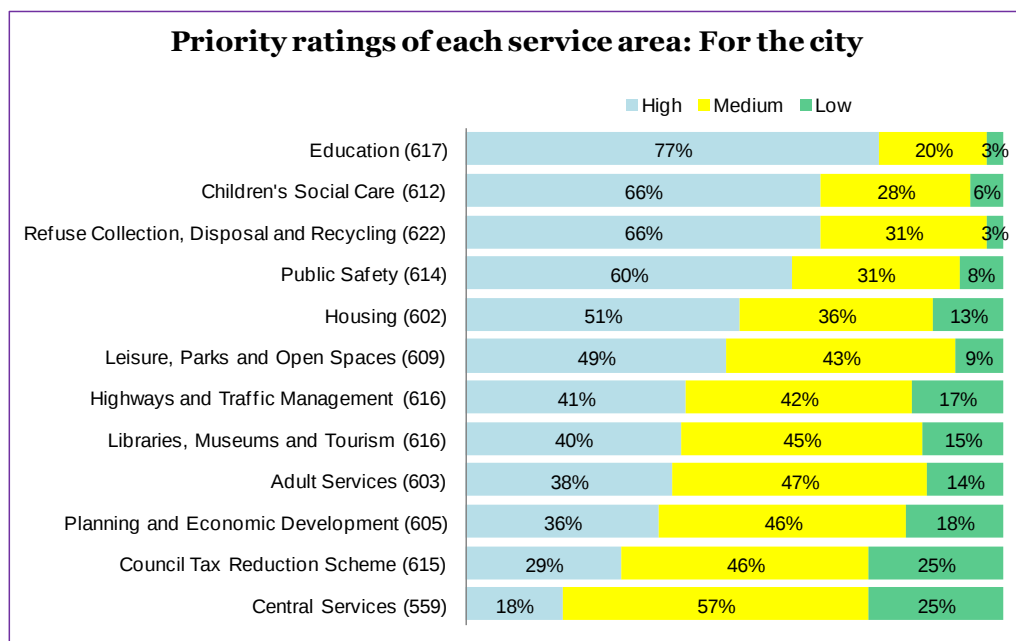
⁴³⁹ See: Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2011/12, http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/downloads/ldf/Brighton___Hove_City_Council_AMR_201112_Draft_V3.pdf

⁴⁴⁰ Budget and Council Tax Setting Surveys

<http://brighton-hove-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/bhcc/budget/budget-survey>

<http://consult.brighton-hove.gov.uk/portal/bhcc/budget/yourmoneyyourservice/consultation>

⁴⁴¹ Budget Consultation and Engagement with Residents Summary Report Winter 2013/14



Our participation

At a glance

- 50 per cent of residents feel that they can influence decisions in their local area
- 15 per cent had taken part in at least one activity related to local decision making in 2013
- There have been two pilots of neighbourhood decision making in the city in 2012/13
- 35 per cent reported that they had provided some kind of unpaid help in the last 12 months
- Young people's voices are represented via the Youth Council and other specialist groups
- Older people are represented through the Older People's Council

Local decision making

Half of respondents to the 2013 annual City Tracker survey agreed that they could influence decisions affecting their local area. Compared to this 50 per cent average, lesbian, gay and bi-sexual respondents were more likely to agree they can influence decisions at 69 per cent. Younger respondents under 25 years old and older respondents aged over 65 were slightly less likely to agree at 43 and 44 per cent respectively.

Also in response to the annual City Tracker survey in 2013, 15 per cent of our residents said that they had taken part in at least one activity related to local decision making in the last 12 months. The activity could have been anything from the following list:

- Been a local councillor (for the local authority, town or parish)

- Been a member of a group making decisions on local health or education services
- Been a member of a decision-making group set up to regenerate the local area
- Been a member of a decision-making group set up to tackle local crime problems
- Been a member of a tenants' group decision-making committee
- Been a member of a group making decisions on local services for young people
- Been a member of another group making decisions on services in the local community.

Those respondents who reported that they had been involved in some local decision making activities were more likely to be lesbian, gay or bisexual with 25 per cent of these respondents taking part in at least one activity. They were more likely to own their home outright at 21 per cent and more likely to be aged over 55 years with 20 per cent of these respondents taking part in at least one activity. They were slightly less likely to be from a Black or Minority Ethnic background with 11 per cent of these respondents taking part in at least one activity, and less likely to rent from a private landlord or the council at ten per cent for each of these groups.

There have been two pilots of neighbourhood decision making in the city.

The pilots ran for a year, until September 2013, in Whitehawk & the Bristol Estate & Hollingdean & Stanmer. Whitehawk & the Bristol Estate used local community groups that already existed to form a Neighbourhood Council which had a number of themed sub groups that focused on specific issues across the area. The aim was to bring local people and service providers together to at look what could be done differently, including exploring how money is spent and how services are delivered. In Hollingdean & Stanmer there was a different approach with a strong online focus for discussion and decision making. Both pilot areas used participatory budgeting methods to fund local projects with over 600 residents voting on the development of around 30 community projects across the two pilot areas. Now that the pilots have finished, work is ongoing to make sure the lessons learned are built into the council's overall approach to engagement and service delivery.

Volunteering

Over a third, 35 per cent, of respondents to the City Tracker 2013 reported that they had provided some kind of unpaid help in the last 12 months. Of those providing help at least once a month, 25 per cent of the sample, they were slightly more likely to be lesbian, gay or bisexual, with 30 per cent of this sub-sample providing help at least once a month, be owner-occupiers or rent from a Housing Association or Trust (both 29 per cent) or be aged over 34 (28 per cent).

Engagement and participation

We have developed a Community Engagement Framework for the city.

The framework sets out the aims and guiding principles for community engagement within our city & the priority actions that need to be taken to improve engagement activity.⁴⁴²

We have also developed a practical solution to widening community participation and engagement: the online Community Consultation Portal. This is open to anyone across the city to undertake and engage in consultation activities on a range of topics and in a wide range of formats.⁴⁴³

Young people

The voice of young people across Brighton & Hove is represented through the Brighton & Hove Youth Council and various other specialist groups. The youth council comprises elected and nominated residents aged eleven to 19 years (up to 25 with special needs) who represent the diversity of young people in the city, being drawn from youth groups, schools and colleges across the city. The 2012-13 campaign of the youth council is to address the following issues for the benefit of local communities:

- Activities for young people
- community engagement and making a positive contribution by working together to address issues

Their top three priority issues are:

- 1) The local environment
- 2) Improving access, publicity and collaboration of activities for young people
- 3) Transport

Members of the youth council and specialist groups have undertaken a variety of activities in the last two years including:

- participating in the recruitment and selection of the new Director for Children's Services (DCS) Pinaki Goshal
- interviewing Youth Service managers and presenting their findings and recommendations for the campaign Activities for Young People
- presenting a film to the South East 7 steering group for the SEN Pathfinder as representatives on the national Young People's Engagement Group (YPEG)
- having representation on the and taking part in the Scrutiny Panel on bullying in schools
- young disabled people presenting their views on Independence; Health and Wellbeing; Education and Employment Aspirations; Transitions and Finance; and Transport to the Disabled Children's Strategic Partnership Board
- taking part in the Youth Service and Youth Employability Service Equality Impact Assessment workshops

⁴⁴² http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/downloads/BH_CEF_Community_Engagement_Framework.pdf

⁴⁴³ <http://consult.brighton-hove.gov.uk/portal>

- telling the Office of the Children's Commissioner what they think about the Children and Families Bill
- informed the funding application by the community voluntary organisation Amaze to secure additional activities for young disabled people– they were successful
- designed the acoustic play structures with City Parks
- providing their views on the public health priorities for the city and having representation on the Health and Wellbeing Board
- volunteering in People's Day
- Youth Mayor participating in the live webcast with the three political leaders on democracy
- Taking part in the Children's Commissioner Take Over Day shadowing the Sussex Police Commissioner and the a question and answer live webcast with the Chief Constable
- being involved in the BHCC budget consultations
- actively taking part in the City's Young People's Strategy and the selection of the Collective as a provider of youth provision across the city
- undertaking young people's consultation for the Youth Offending Service and taking part in the training of YOS staff
- evaluating the Intensive Placement Team's Tender Framework and applications from private providers
- taking part in the development of a Doc Ready app to help young people prepare their visit to their GP
- assisted in the City Cycle Ambition (CCA) funding bid as part of the Greater Brighton City Region Active Travel Strategy
- provided their views on Raising Aspirations and Building Resilience for the Virtual Schools as part of the Value for Money programme
- Pocket money is identified by the Children in Care Council pan-Sussex, as an important issue for looked after children. Their views have influenced the clarity, accessibility and guidance available to carers through the Fostering and Adoption Service
- got involved in the Training of Social Care professionals to identify the need and find young volunteers in care to help improve the training of Social workers
- young people provided their thoughts, experiences and feelings on Moving Foster Care Placements for the Fostering & Adoption team
- presented their views to Councillor Sue Shanks and the Corporate Parenting Board on the Housing Allocations consultations
- children in care met the Judges and the Children's Minister and informed the national Ministerial Stocktake
- informing the Department of Education on the Entitlements children in care receive from the local authority
- in addition to numerous events the Youth and Deputy Mayor took part in across the city, this year saw the Youth Mayor lay a wreath on behalf of young people on Remembrance Day

Our city has a range of specialist young people's groups which help to get young people's voices heard by decision makers. For example, the Children in Care Council (CiCC) is a group for young people aged eight to 21, who are in the care of Brighton & Hove; and The Aiming High Advisory (AHA!) Group is a group for young disabled people.

Older people

Older people are represented through the Older People's Council, an independent body elected every four years by residents who are over 60 years. There are nine elected and two co-opted members who look after the interests of older people in the city, making sure they are treated with respect and have access to services.

The work they do covers three main areas:

- Scrutiny of council plans where they impact the health and wellbeing of older people. This is done through attendance and input to relevant committee meetings, as well as being consulted where the opinions of older people are sought.
- Engagement with older people community groups is the means by which members stay informed of the needs and opinions of the older age group.
- The Older People's Council also campaign about issues that matter through letters to the Argus and lobbying Councillors. One notable success started by the OPC is the recent acceptance of the city into the WHO network of Age Friendly Cities, which will lead to improvements in coming years on the wellbeing of our older residents.

Our resilience

At a glance

- We face a higher than average risk of flooding in the city
- Coastal pollution is a risk
- The South East is vulnerable to climate change
- As a transport hub, associated risks are higher
- Risks of a flu pandemic, industrial accidents, loss of infrastructure and severe weather are similar across the country
- Global energy and food price volatility will have a greater impact on our residents who are already experiencing poverty and deprivation

Flooding

Our city is a designated high risk flood area. A major area of concern for the city as a coastal community is the possibility of coastal/cliff erosion and flooding as a result of heavy rain storms. This can affect water supplies as well as the fresh water and coastal eco-systems.⁴⁴⁴

Coastal pollution

Due to our coastal location we are at a naturally higher risk of experiencing coastal pollution. The English Channel is a major international transport route for many products, including oil. One of the risks to Sussex is the potential for a shipping accident which could cause oil or other hazardous cargo to be released into the sea and then washed up on the shoreline. This could result in widespread pollution and damage to the local environment, wildlife and economy.⁴⁴⁵

Climate change

The South East faces particular vulnerabilities in relation to climate change. Recent very cold winters and the drought of 2011/12 have again demonstrated the problems severe weather causes. Work to analyse local climate change impacts revealed over 60 press reports of severe weather events during the decade 2000-2010 within the city. The most significant were the heat-wave of 2003, ground and surface water flooding in 2000, the drought of 2006 and snow and extreme cold experienced over 2009 and 2010 which all posed significant levels of disruption for the city.⁴⁴⁶ Climate projections are telling us that disruptions to our “normal” weather will increase; for example the heat-wave of 2003 is likely to become the norm by the summers of the 2050’s, and to be considered relatively cool by the 2080’s.⁴⁴⁷ This will have

⁴⁴⁴ Brighton and Hove Local Transport Plan 3 2011

⁴⁴⁵ Community Information on Risks in Sussex (Sussex Resilience Forum)
<http://sussexpolicelivesrf.useconnect.co.uk/media/229256/flip%20book.pdf>

⁴⁴⁶ Local Climate Impacts Work 2011

⁴⁴⁷ Climate South East website 2011 - based on UK Climate Projections 2009 (central estimates)
<http://www.climatesoutheast.org.uk/index.php/climate/climateChange>

implications for many aspects of society and our environment for example, public health, local air quality, infrastructure, biodiversity, water quality and supply, and agriculture.

Transport accidents

As a major transport hub there are higher risks of transport accidents having an impact on our city than elsewhere. The English Channel is the busiest shipping lane in the world, carrying cargo and passenger vessels, presenting risks of fire, collision, sinking, pollution and stranding. The rail network passes through Brighton from the north, west and east, presenting risks of rail accidents. London Gatwick Airport is the UK's second largest airport and the busiest single runway airport in the world. The flight paths cover our city presenting the possibility of an aircraft accident. Our roads are busy but we do not face higher risks associated with road traffic than elsewhere.⁴⁴⁸

Pandemics

We are not at greater risk of a flu pandemic than anywhere else in the country. However, because of our population density it's possible that we would experience rapid spread.⁴⁴⁹

Severe weather

Similarly, severe weather is no more or less likely to affect our city than elsewhere in the South East. We can be prepared for severe weather events by paying attention to weather forecasts and planning.⁴⁵⁰

Price volatility

Global energy and food price volatility will have a greater impact on our residents who are already experiencing poverty and deprivation. Between 2007 and 2012 the price of food rose by 10.2 per cent more than the cost of all goods according to Financial Times economists.⁴⁵¹ The United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation has calculated that a food item that cost ten pence over 2002-2004 now costs 23 pence. This is forecast to double by 2030. Sharp, above-inflation rises in energy prices are now common and many residents are finding it harder to pay their bills. The Institute of Fiscal Studies reports that poorer pensioner households cut their food spending during cold weather to cover the cost of heating.⁴⁵² Energy security and supply concerns continue to shape the United Kingdom's energy policy, while the urgency of transition to a low carbon economy less reliant on coal, oil, petrol and gas is

⁴⁴⁸ Community Information on Risks in Sussex (Sussex Resilience Forum)

<http://sussexpolice.livesrf.useconnect.co.uk/media/229256/flip%20book.pdf>

⁴⁴⁹ Community Information on Risks in Sussex (Sussex Resilience Forum)

<http://sussexpolice.livesrf.useconnect.co.uk/media/229256/flip%20book.pdf>

⁴⁵⁰ Community Information on Risks in Sussex (Sussex Resilience Forum)

<http://sussexpolice.livesrf.useconnect.co.uk/media/229256/flip%20book.pdf>

⁴⁵¹ Britons turn to cheaper, unhealthy food as price inflation bites November 4 2013 accessed here

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/0f9aa9d0-4336-11e3-8350-00144feabdc0.html>

⁴⁵² Labelling matters: households spend 40% of Winter Fuel Payment on fuel. But poor pensioners still cut back on food in cold weather IFS accessed 14 November here <http://www.ifs.org.uk/publications/5601>

driven by climate change commitments. These rising prices mean addressing fuel and food is a key theme in the city's Financial Inclusion Strategy.

Weaknesses and/or gaps in the evidence base

We have gaps and weaknesses in the evidence base about our city and our people, although we are not unique in experiencing these gaps and weaknesses.

In some cases our data and information is old. Whilst the 2001 population census has been superseded by the 2011 census, providing a wealth of robust data on a national, regional, local and sub-local basis, it has to be remembered that the census datasets are a decade apart. Consequently, there are many subject areas where our knowledge of how things have been in the interim is limited, and governed by what other empirical evidence is available, whether that be survey-borne or otherwise. A good example of old data is the Indices of Deprivation, which while published in 2010, actually reported 2008 data.

In some cases our data and information is limited or partial. This can be for a variety of reasons, for example:

- data isn't collected in the first place
- people may refuse to disclose particular information
- or be given options not to disclose information if they would prefer not to
- data recording is poor
- there are people and issues that are hidden from official statistics.

Information on disabled residents is a case in point. Many services use monitoring forms which include questions to elicit whether a service user has an impairment, however, most forms also provide respondents with a choice of preferring not to say and some may opt not to even if this choice is not presented. The questions used to elicit this information are not standard (some refer to having a limiting long term illness and others to a disability, for example) and so joining data-sets can be problematic as we can't always be sure we're comparing like with like. Some services may be reluctant to share their service-user information. Moreover, some disabled people may not be service users of any kind and so they would effectively be hidden from any analyses. For all these reasons we have to acknowledge that some of our data is partial and this constrains the conclusions we're able to draw.

In some cases, often due to practicality of collection, data and information is not available at the local level. This is the case for a variety of issues. In such cases, we can estimate how the national pattern might translate to the local level but we can't be sure about the accuracy of doing this as we can't be sure of the full mix of variables which might impact the local outcome, nor the extent to which they may do so. For example, in the year 2000, it was thought that ten per cent of children (aged 5-15) nationally had a significant mental health issue. We could simply apply this ten per cent locally to work out how many of our children would have a

mental health issue. But since poverty is a known risk factor for a child's mental health, then we would need to consider whether we should factor the local level of child poverty into the equation. And if so, then by how much? For these sorts of reasons all the information in this report is dated, and if it's based on a national estimate, or is modelled, this is made explicit in the text.

In some cases data and information is not easily accessible. Different organisations collect, manage and analyse data and information in different ways and for different purposes, and it can be difficult to access the data, literally get hold of the data, to make sense of the data and to join it with other data sets to draw meaningful conclusions about the city. Sometimes, for example, databases are kept as live datasets, meaning that any updates overwrite information that was previously in the database so you can't compare changes over time. To do this it would be necessary to take snapshots of the database at different intervals. Sometimes the boundaries of areas we'd like to analyse information at are not co-terminus, that is, they don't quite match. Children's centre areas are not aligned with ward areas so it's not easy to take information organised at children's centre level and analyse it at ward level, and vice versa. In this case we'd ideally need to analyse postcode level information and re-allocate cases to the new analysis level of ward, but postcode level data can be seen as sensitive, as it can identify households, and therefore individuals within those households so it's not always easy to obtain postcode level information.

In some cases, data is collected but not analysed or reported. Some services may not have the necessary resources or skills to analyse data effectively. This can result in either no data being presented or the data being misunderstood. For example a representation shift in a group from one to two per cent looks small and might be ignored but actually represents a doubling which could be significant

In some cases, robust quantitative data simply does not, and may not ever, exist. This is often the case for sensitive issues, such as sexual or honour-based violence, where there is a tendency towards under-reporting for a variety of reasons such as shame and fear of repercussions. In such cases we may have detailed qualitative information about a limited number of cases but we may never know the true extent of an issue, despite our best efforts.

Examples of key areas where there are data weaknesses are outlined below.

- Numbers of lesbian, gay and bisexual residents; whilst there have been two large scale research projects in the city fairly recently (Count me in and Count me in Too) their primary purpose was to examine the issues and impacts of those issues affecting these identity groups, not to quantify how many residents are lesbian, gay or bisexual.

- The number of transgender residents; again, the Count me in projects identified the nature of the issues transgender residents face but not the number of transgender residents living in the city. As transgender people are known to face particularly acute issues it is a concern that we do not know how many transgender residents there are.
- Numbers of foreign language students in the city; we have estimates of how many students come to Brighton and Hove over the year, but only from one provider (English UK) and we don't know how long they stay for or what their likely economic contribution is.
- A voluntary database (Compass, run by AMAZE) gathers information on the number of children who are disabled, including learning disabled. However, there is no firm estimate or authoritative figure available. It is believed that the data gathered is likely to under-represent the actuality.
- We do not have accurate data about the numbers of people from ethnic minority groups, including children, with long term conditions or mental ill health, including depression and dementia