



Sussex
Community
Foundation

INSPIRING LOCAL GIVING • MEETING LOCAL NEEDS



SUSSEX
UNCOVERED **3**

LOCAL NEEDS IN PERSPECTIVE



Sussex Uncovered aims to tell the story of the needs and strengths of our communities across Sussex.

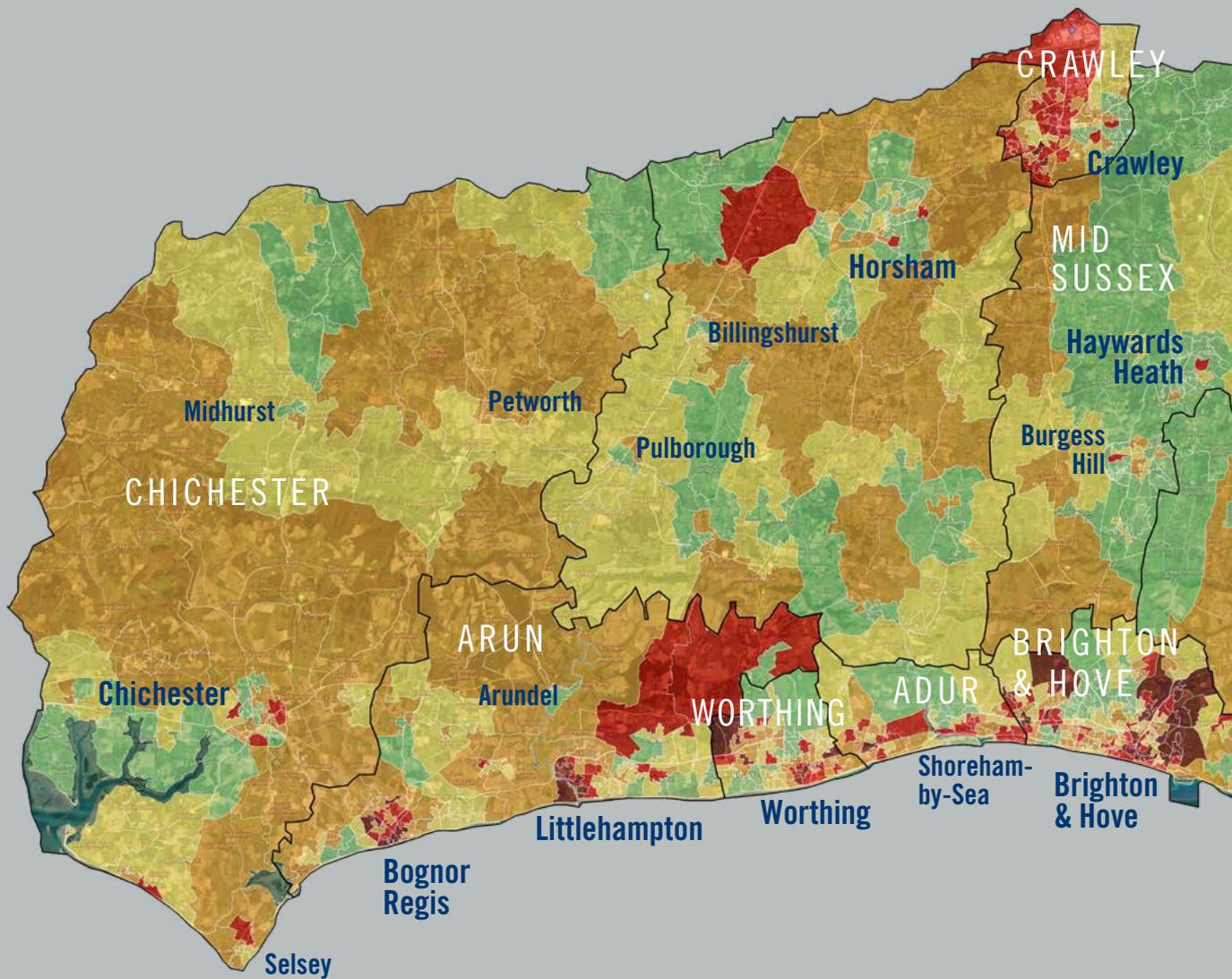
This is the third edition and, for the first time, the data is available at www.sussexuncovered.communityinsight.org so you can search and use the data most relevant to you.



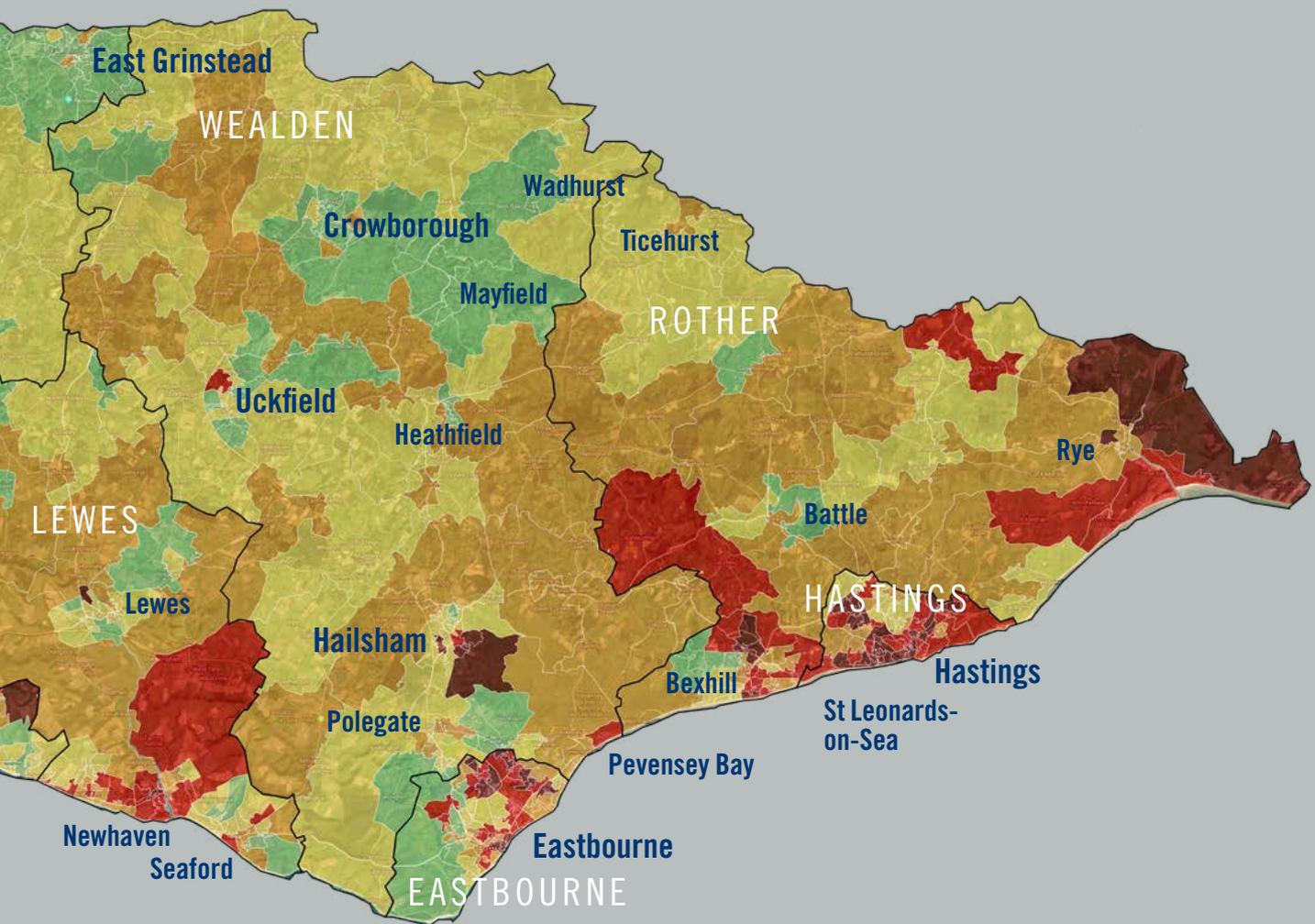
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DEPRIVATION IN SUSSEX



Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation Average (IMDA) score per lower layer super output area (LSOA)



Overall IMD score:

- 0-20% (most deprived)
- 21-40%
- 41-60%
- 61-80%
- 81-100% (least deprived)

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the third edition of Sussex Uncovered.

We hope you will find it informative and useful.

Sussex Uncovered aims to tell the story of the needs and strengths of our communities across Sussex. We started from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, but have researched a wider dataset to give a broad picture of our county today. For the first time, we are making the data available at www.sussexuncovered.communityinsight.org so you can search and use the data that is most relevant to you. In addition, the data on the site will be regularly updated.

We hope that this report will be read and used by anyone who wants to understand Sussex better – philanthropists, individuals and companies that care about their community, charities and community groups and local authorities. We hope that it will provide evidence of local needs against which to plan your work or to put your case for funding. We also hope that it will demonstrate the vital importance of local philanthropy and local communities and inspire a new generation of people to give locally.

The key finding of our research is that Sussex is a great place to live if you can afford it, but there is substantial inequality in all areas of life and many people in our county struggle to get by every day.

At Sussex Community Foundation, we have recently reviewed our strategy. Over the next five years, we aim to broaden the range of our grant-making to reflect the key challenges and priorities of communities across Sussex. We want to be a responsive and supportive funder, working closely alongside the groups we support. We want to inspire our donors by demonstrating the power of local philanthropy and help them to make the greatest possible impact on local issues.

We have organised the chapters of this report around six broad categories, designed to cover most areas of our charitable activity. This is the classification we use to analyse our grant-making.

The categories are:

- **HEALTH, WELL-BEING AND SAFETY**
- **ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE**
- **SKILLS, EDUCATION AND WORK**
- **COMMUNITY COHESION**
- **ISOLATION, DISADVANTAGE & ACCESS TO LOCAL SERVICES**
- **ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SPACES**

In each chapter, we present the findings of our research, highlight the key issues, and show case examples of great local projects that are addressing those issues. We also describe our vision for the future and the kind of activity we would like to support.

Our local communities are facing major challenges and society's response to these challenges is likely to shape the way we live for generations to come. Yet, wherever there are challenges, people come together to address them. At Sussex Community Foundation, we are privileged to work with many inspirational people. Whether they are people working or volunteering for charities and community groups or philanthropists and donors, we are united in wanting to change Sussex for the better.

METHODOLOGY

In this latest *Sussex Uncovered* report (the others were published in 2013 and 2016), we have dug deeper into a range of data and indicators to answer a series of questions about life in Sussex. To prepare this report, we have worked closely with the Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI), which combines specialised research skills and an expert tech team, to provide tools and analysis to the public sector.

Simply put, we asked OCSI a series of questions and they used their Local Insight community mapping and reporting tool to find the most appropriate data to start to answer those questions.

The data and indicators in this report are from a wide range of sources and the references for them are on pages 74-76.

The website

For the first time, all of the data that we have used in *Sussex Uncovered 2019* is available on a purpose-built open source data website: sussexuncovered.communityinsight.org

There, you can search for the data relevant down to Sussex LSOA level in your area of interest, across all the indicators we have used and more.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Importantly, this report once again includes the Government's Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) figures, which were updated in September 2019. We use this data, as do many others, because it is nationally available, consistent and comparable at various geographical levels. It is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and broadly defines deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions.

The IMD 2019 is based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted to give an overall score for the relative level of multiple deprivation experienced in every neighbourhood in England.

The domains used are: **Income; Employment; Education Skills and Training; Health and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment.**

Top level IMD 2019 data for Sussex is on pages 72-73. An explanation of how the IMD 2019 is collated and defined can be found at www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

Geographies

In this document, the data makes reference to various geographies, as follows.

A **settlement** refers to a contiguous (sharing a common border) built-up area – a city, town or a village. For example, Lewes district contains several separate settlements, including Lewes, Newhaven, Peacehaven, Seaford and Kingston.

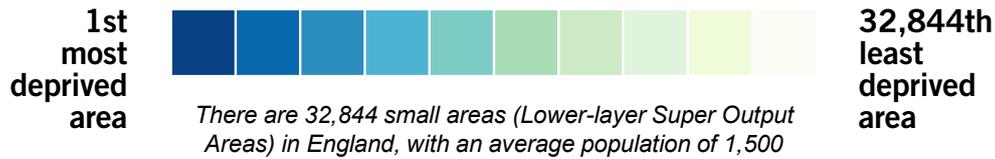
A **neighbourhood** is included in the settlement provided it is 'joined on' to that settlement – i.e. there is no open space/countryside separating that neighbourhood from other neighbourhoods in the settlement.

The settlement geography is useful for understanding the socio-economic conditions in real places where people live, rather than government geographies that are lines on a map which cut through communities.

To make things more complicated, the government has two definitions of a settlement. The first includes all neighbourhoods that are joined together, as part of the whole settlement, if

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019

The Indices relatively rank each small area in England from most deprived to least deprived



There are 7 domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019):



Income (22.5%)

Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income



Education (13.5%)

Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population



Health (13.5%)

Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health



Crime (9.3%)

Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level



Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3%)

Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services



Living Environment (9.3%)

Measures the quality of both the 'indoor' and 'outdoor' local environment

Supplementary Indices



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

measures the proportion of those aged 60+ who experience income deprivation



Employment (22.5%)

Measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market

there are no 'gaps' (bits of countryside) between them. The second definition recognises there are sometimes multiple centres in a built-up urban sprawl and treats each centre separately.

For example, Hastings/Bexhill or Brighton/Shoreham are each treated as single settlements, in the first definition, and there is no countryside in between them so cannot definitively identify where one town ends and another begins. Using the second definition, they would be treated as separate places.

In this report, we have generally used the second definition, i.e. we have treated Brighton and Shoreham as separate settlements.

The **ward** geography is an electoral geography, used for local government elections. Each local authority is divided into a number of wards and people vote for their local councillor in a ward. Wards typically are arranged around

neighbourhoods that people recognise locally e.g. named after a local estate or part of a town or a village and vary in size but are normally between 2,000 and 10,000 people.

LSOAs (lower layer super output areas) are small areas that have an average of 1,500 people. The Indices of Deprivation 2019 are a relative measure of deprivation for LSOAs across England and they give a good indication of smaller pockets of deprivation.

- There are **317 local authority districts** in England
- There are **13 local authority districts** in Sussex
- There are **7,428 wards** in England
- There are **32,844 LSOAs** in England
- There are **990 LSOAs** in Sussex



Darren Cool

HEALTH, WELL-BEING AND SAFETY

Our vision is of a thriving community of voluntary organisations, promoting positive well-being, public good health and community safety.

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SUMMARY

“Doing nothing [about health inequalities] is not an economic option. The human cost is also enormous – 2.5 million years of life potentially lost to health inequalities by those dying prematurely each year in England.

Professor Sir Michael Marmot



The health inequalities that exist in our society have been well-documented for many years and the data we present here highlights them once more. There are strong links between poor health and well-being and poverty and disadvantage across a number of indicators.

Whilst the average life expectancy for women in Sussex is 83.8 years and for men 79.7 years, slightly higher than UK averages, people in the disadvantaged areas of Sussex are more likely to have shorter lives and poorer health.

The high suicide rate in Sussex should be a concern for us all, as should the extremely high rates of drug use in Brighton & Hove – almost twice as high as in Sussex as a whole.

Lifestyle makes a big difference to health outcomes – in some part of Sussex, almost 40% of children are doing less than 30 minutes of physical activity a day. Overall, 65.3% of adults in Sussex are physically active.

However, rates of crime are lower in Sussex than the national average, as are rates of hate crime. In addition, crimes involving a knife have fallen by over 50% since 2013.

There are over 3,000 children providing unpaid care in Sussex.

Despite having spent several years coping with significant reductions in central and local government spending, the voluntary sector in Sussex has solutions to offer and is getting on with the job of helping people be healthier and safer. They range from projects helping those in recovery from drugs and alcohol addiction to stay sober by composing and playing music together to groups running community gardens and those running cookery lessons for those on low incomes.

As restrictions on funding for more traditional ways to combat health inequalities take their toll, local people themselves are coming up with alternative ways to help their communities become healthier, happier and safer.

KEY FINDINGS

People in the disadvantaged areas of Sussex are more likely to have shorter lives and poorer health.

There is a **14.5 year age gap** in **male life expectancy** and **18.9 year age gap** in **female life expectancy** between the most deprived and least deprived areas in Sussex.



There are **132,000 people** in Sussex aged under 65 who have a limiting **long-term illness** and there are relatively high levels of **mental ill-health**, with **nine** of the 13 local authorities in Sussex having a higher suicide rate than the national average.

Lifestyle can have a big effect. **Arun** and **Crawley** have the **lowest levels** of **physical activity** across Sussex (**60%**). However, in **Hastings** and **Horsham**, **over 37% of young people**

regularly take part in sport/physical activity.

Brighton & Hove has higher rates of **drug use** than the South East and England. In 2016/17, the city had an estimated rate of **7.2 opiate and/or crack users** per 1,000 population, compared to the South East (3.9).

Accessing services is a problem in some communities – for example, **Plaistow**, north of Petworth, has the **longest travel time** by public transport/walking to the nearest hospital of all areas in Sussex at **120 minutes**.

Sussex has a **lower** overall **crime rate** (**67 crimes** per 1,000 population) than the regional (78) and national (87) averages. Plus, Sussex had a **lower** level of **hate crime** (**129** per 100,000) than the regional (135) and national (163) average but **higher** than average rates of **LGBTQ hate crime**.

Knife crime has been **falling** across Sussex in recent years, with the proportion of crimes involving a knife falling from 3.7% in 2012/13 to **1.6%** in 2018.

THE DATA

We asked a number of questions to establish what physical and mental health challenges face the people of Sussex and what community support is available.

We also asked about crime, fear of crime and community safety. Here are some of the answers.

Q1

Do people on low incomes experience poorer health?

- There is a clear relationship between deprivation and overall life expectancy, with a **14.5 year age gap** in **male life expectancy** and **18.9 year age gap** in **female life expectancy** between the most and least deprived areas in Sussex.
- Female life expectancy is **highest** in the **least deprived areas** of **Crawley (96.2 years)**, and **lowest** in the most deprived areas of **Worthing** and **Arun (77.3 years)**.¹

Q2

How good is people's access to care & medical services?

- In Sussex, average **travel time to the nearest GP by public transport or walking** is **12 minutes**, whilst in England is 11 minutes. Whilst the average travel time **to hospital** by public transport is **36 minutes** in Sussex, this is **less** than in England (39 minutes). However, some **rural areas** show **notably longer** travel times to these services.
- **Plaistow** has the **longest travel time** by public transport/walking to the nearest hospital of all areas in Sussex at **120 minutes**, and the following LSOAs all have more than **100 minute** travel time to the nearest hospital: **Heathfield East, Darwell, Pulborough and Coldwatham, Rogate and Bury**.

The **shortest travel times** to hospitals and GPs are all in areas of **Brighton & Hove**.²

Q3

How many people have long-term health problems and/or physical disabilities?

- There are **132,000 people** in Sussex aged under 65 who have a **limiting long-term illness**.
- The neighbourhood with the **highest proportion of adults** with a limiting long-term illness is **Queen's Park** (Brighton & Hove) where more than **one in three** working age adults has a limiting long-term illness.³

Q4

How many people live with serious mental health issues?

- Based on the IMD 2019 mood and anxiety disorders indicator, Sussex has **higher levels of mental ill health** in the local population than England as a whole.
- The **highest levels** are in areas of **Bexhill, Hastings** and **Brighton & Hove**, particularly in **Queen's Park, Central St Leonards** and **Central and Sackville** areas of Bexhill
- Drilling down to settlement level, there are relatively **high proportions** of people receiving **treatment for depression** in **Pevensy/Westham (16.5%), Polegate (15.8%), Hailsham (15%), Newhaven (14.5%)** and **Shoreham (14.4%)**.⁴ The **Sussex average** is **10.9%**.

Q5

What are the rates of suicide and self-harm?

- Nine** of the 13 local authorities in Sussex have a **higher suicide rate** than the national average.
- The three-year rolling average for **East Sussex** has **increased**, whereas it has **decreased** for **West Sussex**.⁵

Q6

Do people with long-term health problems and/or physical disabilities/mental health issues who live rurally have a different experience to urban dwellers?

- People living in **rural areas** of East and West Sussex are **more likely to be receiving**

medication for cancer, atrial fibrillation, high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, cardiovascular disease, rheumatoid arthritis and stroke & transient ischemic attack than the average across Sussex. This is likely to be linked to the older age profile of the area.⁶

Q7

How many carers are there in Sussex?

- There are an estimated **8.8 million adult carers** in the UK.⁷
- There are **3,100 children** providing **unpaid care** across Sussex. The proportion of children providing unpaid care is at similar levels in Sussex and England (**1.1%**), slightly above the South East average of 1.05%.⁸
- Hastings District** has the **highest** number of people claiming **Carers Allowance (1.7%)**.⁹

Q8

How many people take part in regular physical activity?

- Arun** and **Crawley** have the **lowest levels** of physical activity across Sussex (**60%**).¹⁰

Q9

How many young people take part regularly in sport/physical activity?

- Hastings (37.4%)** and **Horsham (37%)** have the **highest values of child physical activity** across the week, whilst **Wealden (17.2%)** and **Arun (21.8%)** have the **lowest values**.¹¹

Q10

What are the rates of drug and alcohol use?

- Brighton & Hove has **higher rates** of drug use than the South East and England averages. In 2016/17, Brighton & Hove had an estimated rate of opiate and/or crack users per 1,000 population of **7.2%**, compared to the South East 3.9 and England 5.6.¹²

Q11

What are the incidences of drug-crime offences?

- The **lowest levels** were in Wealden and Mid Sussex, with **less than 1 drug crime offence** per 1,000 population.¹³

Q12

How many people are victims of slavery and/or trafficking?

- There were **11** counts of modern slavery recorded across Sussex (number of offences 2016/17 financial quarter 4), **four** of these occurred in **Crawley**, **three** in **Brighton & Hove** and **two** each in **Lewes** and **Eastbourne**.¹⁴

Q13

What are the crime rates in Sussex – good and bad?

- Sussex has a **lower** overall crime rate (**67 crimes per 1,000 population**) than the regional (78) and national (87) average.

- **Three** local authorities have **higher rates** of overall crime than the national average, **Crawley (109)**, **Hastings (100)** and **Brighton & Hove (91)**.

- At neighbourhood level, the **highest level of violent crime** is found in **Regency** (Brighton & Hove) – the city centre area, covering West Street and Churchill Square. This LSOA has the **highest levels of crime for most major crime types** with a total of **4,131 crimes** recorded between March 2018 to February 2019. It is noticeable that even **domestic crime**, such as burglary of dwelling, is **highest** in this neighbourhood).

- There are a further **14 LSOAs** with **more than 100 violent crimes per 1,000 population** – **4** in **Brighton**, **3** in **Crawley**, **2** in **Hastings** and **1** each in **Chichester**, **Eastbourne**, **Worthing**, **Bognor** and **Littlehampton** – showing crime hotspots are present across most of the major towns in Sussex.¹⁵

Q14

What are the rates of domestic abuse/violence?

- In total, there were **just under 100** household made homeless in 2018 in Sussex, due to the violent breakup of a relationship (with approximately **half of these** households located in **Brighton & Hove**).¹⁶
- There were **26,012** domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes recorded in the year ending March 2018.¹⁷

Q15

Is there any data about knife crime, gang violence and involvement of vulnerable people in crime?

- **Knife crime** has been **falling** across Sussex in recent years, with the proportion of crimes involving a knife falling from 3.7% in 2012/13 to 1.6% in 2018.¹⁸

Q16

What are the levels of hate crime including LGBTQ hate crime?

- Sussex had a **lower level** of **hate crime** (**129 per 100,000**) than the regional (135) and national (163) average.¹⁹
- **One in five** hate crimes in Sussex are categorised as **LGBTQ** hate crime, a **higher proportion** than across the region (15%), and England as a whole (13%).²⁰
- Sussex has seen a steady **increase** in **hate crime** between 2012/13 and 2016/17, increasing from 46.8 to **118.5 per 100,000 population**.
- There were **4.1** hate crimes related to **trans identity** per 100,000 population in 2016/17 in Sussex and **23** per 100,000 population due to **sexual orientation**, above the regional (2.9 and 18 respectively) and national (2.9 and 20) average.

SUSSEX WARDS RANKED IN THE TOP 20% MOST DEPRIVED BY HEALTH DOMAIN IN ENGLAND (RANK 1 = MOST DEPRIVED)

WARD	LOCAL AUTHORITY	HEALTH DOMAIN RANK
Central St Leonards	Hastings	189
Hollington	Hastings	277
Marine	Arun	298
Gensing	Hastings	360
East Brighton	Brighton & Hove	381
Sidley	Rother	584
Queen's Park	Brighton & Hove	815
Castle	Hastings	847
Baird	Hastings	909
Wishing Tree	Hastings	976
Tressell	Hastings	1021
Ore	Hastings	1042
River	Arun	1078
Central	Rother	1123
Hotham	Arun	1229
Moulsecoomb and Bevendean	Brighton & Hove	1244
Hampden Park	Eastbourne	1272
West Green	Crawley	1350
Maze Hill	Hastings	1417
Newhaven Valley	Lewes	1431
Pevensey	Arun	1440
Peacehaven West	Lewes	1459

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

BRIGHTON & HOVE RACIAL HARASSMENT FORUM



Gill Doron

The main aim of the Brighton & Hove Racial Harassment Forum is to identify and address the community safety needs of the Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) people and faith communities in Brighton & Hove. The priority is to support people, groups and communities to report hate crime. The group has received grant funding of £5,000 to pay for a part-time project officer and volunteer costs.

“The rise in hate crime incidents, particularly related to Islamophobia and

antisemitism, and inter-sectional gender-based hate incidents e.g. against Muslim women, impacts considerably on people and communities safety,” says Mahir Chowdhury, Chair of the Brighton & Hove Racial Harassment Forum. “There is a lack of confidence in reporting and low expectations that it will bring positive results. This is partly due to negative experiences and institutional discrimination based on race and faith, when dealing with statutory organisations, language barriers and feeling less safe and isolated, due to an increasingly intolerant and hostile climate. The Forum is crucial in providing advice to statutory and voluntary organisations to improve their policies and particularly procedures to improve their services to BAME people and diverse communities.”

Brighton & Hove has some of the poorest wards in the country, especially East Brighton where BAME people are facing poverty and isolation from services. It requires advocacy work to build confidence to engage with services, improving quality of life.

CRAWLEY PARKOUR CIC



Crawley Parkour CIC

Crawley Parkour CIC runs parkour and fitness sessions from a warehouse facility in Crawley. They received grants of £2,000 each from our Price Family and Alta Funds to help deliver a targeted 12-month parkour coaching and mentoring project for children and young people, some of whom experience low confidence, behavioural and/or mental health issues, and are at risk of offending (or have offended).

“We used to use the Council’s outdoor training area in the summer and the indoor gymnastics hall at K2 Crawley in winter months,” says David Downey of Crawley Parkour. “However, because demand outgrew

availability, as well as bad weather limiting outdoor access (even in the summer), we negotiated a tenancy agreement with the council, to operate a full-time indoor coaching venue at a local warehouse.”

31.3% of children in year six in Crawley are classed as overweight or obese.²¹

“We want to address local obesity and levels of mental ill-health among our young people, by providing more physical activity opportunities that will improve health and also self-confidence and esteem, leading to more motivated and positive local young people,” says David.

STATEMENT OF FUTURE INTENT

WE AIM TO SUPPORT LOCAL, COMMUNITY-LED ORGANISATIONS THAT:

- promote well-being and prevent ill-health
- help people who are unwell to recover or manage their health issues
- help people address all forms of disability and health problems, including mental health, substance misuse and long-term health problems
- support people at the beginning and at the end of their lives
- offer self-help, mutual support and self-advocacy groups
- advocate on behalf of people to secure a good service from statutory services
- support people who care for relatives or friends, including young carers
- offer activities that promote positive lifestyle choices among specific communities
- work to reduce the rate of crime or supports those affected
- promote community safety
- advocate for the victims of crime, including domestic violence, sexual abuse, hate crime or burglary
- help reduce offending behaviour or violence
- address the causes of crime or prevent people being drawn into crime.

WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE:

statutory organisations support and recognise the benefits of preventative services and the vital role that local voluntary organisations play in supporting the health and social care system.



David Fowl / Shutterstock.com

THE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Our vision is of a Sussex with a broad range of vibrant and active community arts activities, a community where lives are enriched, potential fulfilled and humanity shared through the arts.

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SUMMARY



“ A nation’s culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people.

Mahatma Gandhi

”

The expression of people’s culture and heritage through the arts – from bhangra and ballet to rap, from Pride and poetry to street art – illuminates our shared experiences and brings us together.

Engagement in the arts and culture has a hugely positive effect on people’s health and well-being and social mobility. A 2017 inquiry by the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Arts, Health and Wellbeing recommends ‘that the education of clinicians, public health specialists and other health and care professionals includes accredited modules on the evidence base and practical use of the arts for health and well-being outcomes.’

Sussex is fortunate to be home to a number of leading arts organisations of national and international importance that are key contributors to the local economy. Despite this, some areas have among the lowest arts engagement in the UK. There can be fewer opportunities for neighbourhood-based arts activities, and they can struggle to attract funding, seen as untested, not a sound investment or lacking the impact of other

activity. In some areas, a lack of suitable performance space and equipment, including outdoor spaces, can hamper efforts to get things started.

Faith and religious belief play a key role in connecting many to the arts and their heritage, as well as providing a framework for community engagement.

We recognise the participative power of local grassroots arts activity and how engagement in the arts, culture and expressions of our heritage can help address a huge variety of social issues. We intend to support more of this work in the future and are working hard to develop the funding and the partnerships to do so.

Note: There is little local data around arts participation and so this section contains some national and regional data.

KEY FINDINGS

Music therapy reduces agitation and the need for **medication** in **67%** of people with **dementia**.



Every **£1** spent on **maintaining parks** generates **£34** in community benefits



An 'arts-on-prescription' project shows a **37% drop** in **GP consultation rates** and a **27% reduction** in **hospital admissions**, representing a saving of **£216** per patient.



There are **990,000** people who stated they had some form of **religious belief** across Sussex.

Sussex has a **higher proportion** of people with **no religious belief** (**30.4%** of people in Sussex) than the South East (27.7%) and national average (24.7%).

Islam represents the **largest minority religion** in each of the local authorities in Sussex (with the exception of **Chichester**, where the **Buddhist** population outnumbers the Muslim population).

THE DATA

We wanted to find out how engaged with the arts, culture and heritage local people are. Here is some of what we found out.

Q1

How many people participate in arts and cultural activities and how often?

- The **museum** (heritage site, museum, gallery or archive) **participation rate** (one to three times per year) in Sussex was **50.2%**, compared to 51.8% across England and 52.1% in the South East.
- Within Sussex, **participation rates** were highest in **Adur** (**71%**) and lowest in **Crawley** (**39%**).¹

Q2

How many people have visited a local heritage site?

- Sussex had a similar proportion of people **visiting heritage sites** (**63.7%**) to the regional (64.4%) and national (64.6%) average.
- Sussex also had a similar **participation rate** to the national average for **historic parks and gardens**, with **44.5%** of people participating across Sussex, compared with 44.4% in the South East and 44.5% in England.²

Q3

Does participation in the arts make people feel better and what are the health and well-being outcomes?

- An arts-on-prescription project shows a **37% drop** in **GP consultation rates** and a **27% reduction** in **hospital admissions**, representing a saving of £216 per patient. This amounts to a **social return on investment** of between **£4** and **£11** for every £1 invested in arts on prescription
- Music therapy **reduces agitation** and the **need for medication** in **67%** of people with **dementia**.
- Every £1 spent on **maintaining parks** generates **£34** in community benefits.³

Q4

Does participation in the arts make people feel better?

- From a survey of 26,000 South East children, **68%** of 11-14 year olds thought **museum visits** made school work **more inspiring**.
- **Three quarters** of **older people** say that arts and culture is important to making them **feel happy** (**76%**) and **seven in ten** (**69%**) say that arts and culture is important in **improving** their overall **quality of life**.

Q5

How involved are young people in the arts?

- An Arts Council England report found that young people generally see arts as an important part of their lives. **67%** in the survey reported it as ‘important’ or ‘very important’. But it also found that **many** were **unable** to identify **arts opportunities** in their area. It found that involvement could be improved with more arts activity based in youth club environments.
- The **type of arts** young people are involved in might be **changing**. A New Direction, a London-based non-profit, reports a **drop** in **dancing** but a **rise** in **film and video-making** activities among young people.

Q6

How many people of faith are there in Sussex?

- There are **990,000** people who stated they had some form of **religious belief** across Sussex. Sussex has a **higher proportion** of people with **no religious belief** (**30.4%** of people in Sussex) than the South East (27.7%) and national average (24.7%).
- **Brighton & Hove** has the **highest proportion** of people with **no religious belief** (**42%**), with **Hastings** (**37%**) and **Lewes** (**32.5%**) also having a notably higher proportion of people with no religion than the national average.
- **Christianity** is the **most common** faith group, with **58%** of people in Sussex being of Christian faith (similar to the average across England as a whole (59%).

- **Chichester** has the **highest proportion** of people of **Christian** religion, with approximately **two-thirds** of residents belonging to the Christian faith (**66%**) compared with just **43%** across **Brighton & Hove**.
- Sussex has a **smaller proportion** of people from **minority faith groups** than the national average, however there are notable variations across the county.
- **Brighton & Hove** (**1%**) and **Worthing** (**0.6%**) **Hastings** (**0.5%**), **Lewes** (**0.5%**) have a higher proportion of people of **Buddhist faith** than the national average (0.45%).
- **Brighton & Hove** also has a **higher proportion** of people of **Jewish faith** (**1%**) than the national average (0.5%).
- **Crawley** has more than **three times** the national average proportion of people of **Hindu faith** (**4.6%**) compared with 1.5% across England, reflecting the high proportion of people of South Asian ethnicity across the town.
- **Crawley** also has a **higher proportion** of people of the **Muslim faith** (**7.2%**) than the national average (5%). No other local authority in Sussex has a higher proportion of people of Islamic faith than the national average. However, Islam represents the largest minority religion in each of the local authorities in Sussex (with the exception of Chichester, where the Buddhist population outnumbers the Muslim population).⁴

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

DRAWING LIFE



Drawing Life offers life drawing classes to people living with dementia and their caregivers. Some classes take place in care homes and others in social spaces around Hastings and St Leonards-on-Sea. Each class involves a life model striking short poses and an art teacher supporting the participants while they draw. The group received a grant of £4,930 from our Marit and Hans Rausing and Sierra Gorda funds to deliver 15 life drawing classes over four months.

“We carried out life drawing classes at various locations, some we have worked in

before and some new, and reached out to the community at Isabel Blackman Centre,” says Judy Parkinson, Project Director. “We worked with a model who developed his styling with props and costumes to make the classes more visually stimulating and fun for the participants. At their request, we displayed selected works at Hastings Court for the benefit of participants, carers and families. They have since made a portfolio of works to show visitors. As part of our continuing relationship with University of Brighton School of Art, we were invited to exhibit selected drawings in a major exhibition at the college called Marks Make Meaning. The show also included works by students, distinguished alumni, and academics. This gave us a wider audience for our work than we expected when we started this programme of classes. The college did not require a fee for this gallery opportunity and we used the savings to offer 18 classes, rather than the 15 originally planned.”

“The sessions are more than just an activity for those with dementia. They also provide unique and significant support for the carers, which makes us better carers,” adds Dan China, husband and carer of Elizabeth, a participant in the workshops.

CULTURE SHIFT AND DELTA 7



Culture Shift works with community, health, education and arts sector partners to produce creative and cultural solutions to tackle disadvantage and entrenched social problems. The group received a grant of £4,840 through the #iwill Fund to support the Eastbourne-based rock band Delta 7, whose members met through a community arts project for adults with learning disabilities.

The grant has supported members of Delta 7 and the Ambassador group to develop their skills and confidence through a series of opportunities to rehearse, perform, lead training and make presentations in the wider community. It has given them the support they need to be seen and heard and to make a positive impact and influence the way that disabled people are perceived.

It has enabled the wider community to benefit from positive inclusion of disabled people, promoting awareness and understanding, challenging perceptions and ensuring that disabled people in the community are valued and supported.

All the members of Delta 7 – Mikey, Fraser, Elliot, Harry, David, Craig and Lucy – have different personalities, talents and disabilities, but their shared love of performing, positive energy and mutual support allows them to create music that is infectious and inspiring, making the band an uplifting and powerful voice for everyone who feels a little outside ‘the mainstream’ of society. With support from the #iwill Fund over the past year, they have performed across East Sussex and beyond, opening the Oxford Human Rights Festival and FestivALL at Chichester Festival Theatre.

STATEMENT OF FUTURE INTENT

WE AIM TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY-BASED ARTS ORGANISATIONS THAT:

- provide opportunities for the whole community to actively participate in arts, cultural, sporting or recreational activities
- offer targeted arts, cultural and recreational activities that help to address disadvantage and inspire people to achieve their potential
- deliver community events and activities that bring people together and celebrate their communities.

WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE:

everyone given the opportunity to be creative and grow and the chance to celebrate their culture and heritage.



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SKILLS, EDUCATION AND WORK

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Our vision is that everyone in Sussex has the opportunity of good employment on at least a living wage and the opportunity to develop their skills and job prospects. We also want a thriving community which provides many opportunities for people of all ages and backgrounds to volunteer their time and skills.

SUMMARY

“ The goal is to work toward a world where expectations are not set by the stereotypes that hold us back but by our personal passion, talents, and interests.

Sheryl Sandberg, Facebook CEO

”

Education and employment are perhaps the most important factors in enabling people to maintain and improve their standard of living and quality of life.

They affect our ability to meet our basic needs for housing, warmth, food and mental and physical well-being, but should also contribute to meeting our hopes and aspirations. Access to good quality education, employment and training are therefore crucial factors in creating social mobility and giving people the opportunity to improve their lives.

The data about education and employment in Sussex highlights substantial inequalities and challenges faced by communities across our county.

In general, the average wage in Sussex is lower than the England average. Our seaside towns have a particularly low average wage and many of the charities we support report increasingly that even people who are working are facing significant poverty.

There are large disparities in the levels of education and training across Sussex. Some districts have higher than average levels of university education while, in others, 40% of the population have no qualifications at all.

Some of our communities continue to experience discrimination in the workplace and in finding employment. Marginalised groups can find it harder to find work and require additional support to participate in education or employment. Young people in rural areas can find it particularly difficult to find work unless they have independent means of transport.

The working age population is expected to increase by 5.1% by 2040 and by 8% in Brighton & Hove and Adur. We will need a thriving economy to provide the jobs people need in future. The over 65 population is projected to increase by 57.9% over the next 20 years.

Volunteering helps to make our communities stronger and volunteers gain skills, improve their employment prospects, feel valued, or just give something back to others.

KEY FINDINGS

The **mean average wage** for people living in Sussex (**£543 per week**) is lower than the national average (£564).

28.8% of people in Sussex have level 4/5 **degree qualifications** or above, slightly below the South East average (29.9%), but above the England average (27.4%).

However, there are **seven** neighbourhoods in Sussex where **more than 40%** of the population held **no qualifications** at all.

There are **1,026,760** people of **working age** across Sussex, **60.7%** of the population.



Almost 25% of working people in Sussex work in the **health** or **retail** sectors.

More people **commute to work by walking** in Sussex than across England, with **8.6%** travelling by foot compared to 6.9% in England.

Young people face lots of specific challenges, such as **job insecurity** (**over half** of the gig economy is made up of under 35s) and **competition**. In 2015, there were **75 applicants** for every graduate position.

THE DATA

We wanted to find out more about the challenges faced by Sussex people in relation to education, training, skills, employability and enterprise. Here is what we found out.

Q1

What is the average wage in Sussex?

- The **mean average wage** for people living in Sussex (**£543 per week**) is **lower** than the national average (£564).
- Wages are generally lower in East Sussex, with the **lowest weekly mean earnings** in **Hastings (£442)**, **Eastbourne (£489)** and **Lewes (£500)**. The average wage is highest in inland areas of West Sussex with the **highest wages** in **Horsham (£646)** and **Mid Sussex (£618)**.
- **Workplace earnings** are notably **lower** than **resident earnings** across Sussex, with workplace earnings at **£478** compared with **£543** (resident earnings), identifying a lack of well-paid work locally.
- **Crawley** is the only local authority in Sussex where workplace earnings are **above the national average (£644)**, compared with **£564** across England, identifying the strong

economic opportunities around Gatwick airport. Crawley is the only local authority in Sussex where **resident earnings are higher** than workplace earnings. This suggests that (with the exception of Crawley) people living in Sussex need to commute outside of their local authority of residence to receive higher earnings.

- **Arun (£379 per week)** and **Rother (£389)** have the **lowest average workplace earnings** of any local authority in Sussex.
- The **gender pay gap** is **smaller** in Sussex than across England as a whole, with **women** living in Sussex **earning slightly higher** than the national average (**£461** in Sussex compared to **£445** in England) while **men** earn **slightly below** the national average (**£668** in Sussex, compared with **£679** for men).¹

Q2

How big is the working population?

- There are **1,026,760** people of working age across Sussex, **60.7%** of the population. This is **slightly below** the average across the South East (61.8%) and England (62.7%). Of the working age population in Sussex an estimated **70.7%** are **economically active**, compared to 63.4% in the South East and 69.9% in England.
- **Brighton & Hove** has the **highest working age population** in Sussex at **70.9%** (driven by the relatively high number of students in the area), followed by **Crawley** with **64.8%**. **Arun (55.4%)** and **Rother (53.4%)** have the **lowest working age population** of all local authorities in Sussex (these areas have relatively high numbers of retirees).

■ The working age population aged **15-64 years** is estimated to **increase** by **5.1%** from 2016 to 2040 in Sussex. This is a greater increase than England estimate of 3.6%. The **greatest increase** in working age population are estimated in **Adur (8.7%)** and **Brighton & Hove (8%)**.

■ By contrast, there is projected to be a significant **increase** in the population **aged 65+** over the same period, with Sussex seeing a larger increase than the national average. It is estimated that there will be a **57.9%** increase in population aged 65+ in Sussex from 2016 to 2040, compared to a 50.8% increase for England.²

Q3

What kinds of jobs do people in Sussex do?

■ The **highest proportion** of people in Sussex work in the following job sectors: **health (14.5%)**, **retail (10.3%)**, **education (8.9%)**, **hospitality (8.3%)** and **business administration and support services (8.1%)**.³

Q4

How many people are on zero-hour contracts and/or minimum wage?

■ According to the Labour Force Survey, across the South East, **135,520 (3%)** of the labour force were on **zero hours contracts** between April and June 2017, compared to 2.8% across England.⁴

Q5

How well-educated or qualified are Sussex people?

■ **28.8%** of people in Sussex have **level 4/5 degree qualifications or above**, slightly **below** the South East average (29.9%), but **above** the England average (27.4%). **Brighton & Hove** has the **largest proportion** of people with degree level qualifications and above (**36.9%**), followed by **Mid Sussex (33.6%)**.

■ **20.2%** of people in Sussex have **no qualifications, above** the South East average of 19.1%, but **below** the England average of 22.5%. **Adur (25.6%)** and **Hastings (25.4%)** have the **largest proportion** of people with no qualifications of all local authorities in Sussex.

■ There are **seven** neighbourhoods in Sussex where **more than 40%** of the population held **no qualifications at all** – **Queen's Park** (Brighton & Hove), **Rye** (Rother), **Baird** (Hastings), **St Anthony's** (Eastbourne), **Sidley** (Rother), **Wishing Tree** (Hastings) and **Ore** (Hastings).

■ **Adur** has the **highest proportion** of people with **apprenticeship qualifications (4.4%)**, **above** the Sussex average (3.3%) and England average (3.6%).⁵

Q6

How well-equipped are young people on entering the job market?

■ **35.7%** of **young people** in Sussex had participated in **higher education** by age 19 (between 2009/10 to 2013/14 and 2010/11 to 2014/15). This is **below** the average for the South East of 40.1%, and England 37.5%.

■ However, **five** local authorities in Sussex had a **higher proportion** of young people who had participated in higher education than the

Sussex average: **Rother (36.2%)**, **Wealden (42.8%)**, **Chichester (46.2%)**, **Mid Sussex (46.3%)** and **Horsham (46.5%)**.

- **Adur** and **Hastings** had the **lowest proportion** of young people participating in higher education across Sussex, with **26%** and **23.8%** respectively.
- **12.1%** of people in **Hastings** between the ages of **25 to 34** have **no qualifications**, compared to **7.1%** across Sussex, and **8.3%** in the South East and England.
- **Less than 6%** of people aged **25 to 34** have **no qualifications** in **Horsham, Brighton & Hove** and **Mid Sussex**.
- East Sussex has a **slightly higher proportion** of staff with **skills shortages** reported by employers, according to the Employer Skills Survey (2015). **6%** are reported to have **skills gaps** by employers, compared to **4%** in West Sussex, **5%** in England and **4%** in Brighton & Hove.⁶

Q7

What problems do children and young people living rurally face accessing education and training?

- People living in **rural** Sussex face **longer than average travel times** to key educational institutions.
- The **average travel time** (by walking or public transport) to the nearest **secondary school** is **33 minutes** in **rural West Sussex** and **29 minutes** in **rural East Sussex**, compared with **18 minutes** average travel time across England as a whole.
- Rural areas in **Chichester** experience the **greatest average travel times** to a secondary school (**39 minutes**), while travel times are **smallest** in rural **Lewes (22 minutes)**.

- The villages of **Durfold Wood** and **Plaistow** have the **greatest average travel times** to the nearest secondary school, with pupils living in these areas having to travel **more than two hours** to reach a secondary school by public transport.
- The villages of **Ifold, Northchapel, Loxwood, Watersfield, Coldwaltham, Bury, Sutton** and **Abingworth** also have **travel times of more than an hour** to the nearest secondary school.
- **Primary schools** are **more accessible** (reflecting the greater number of primary schools) with **average travel times of 15 minutes** in **rural East Sussex** and **14 minutes** in **rural West Sussex** (compared with **10 minutes** across England, as a whole).
- **Four rural settlements: Deanland Wood Park, Ripe, Northchapel** and **Marsh Green** have **average travel times of more than 30 minutes** to the nearest primary school, by walking or public transport.
- Travel times are **slightly further** to the nearest **further education college** – with **average travel times of 35 minutes** for residents of **rural West Sussex** and **33 minutes** for **rural East Sussex** residents, compared with **21 minutes** across England as a whole.
- At local authority level, rural residents of **Mid Sussex** have the **longest average travel time** to a further education college by walking or public transport (**40 minutes**).⁷

Q8

How many jobs are available in Sussex and what kind of jobs are they?

- Sussex has a **lower number of jobs** as a percentage of the working age population than the South East and England average, suggesting a lack of local job opportunities in the area. Based on the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2017),

there were **71.2 jobs** per 100 working age population in Sussex, compared to 75.6 in the South East and 76.4 in England.

- **Worthing (74.5), Chichester (92.1) and Crawley (132.6)** had **more jobs** on average per working age population than across Sussex.
- **Rother, Wealden, Hastings, Adur and Arun** all had **less than 60 jobs** per working age population, whilst **Horsham, Mid Sussex, Brighton & Hove, Eastbourne and Lewes** all had **less than 69 jobs** per working age population.
- Looking at the larger towns in Sussex (areas with a working age population of more than 10,000 people), there are a number of **coastal areas** with **relatively low levels of local job opportunities**. **Peacehaven** has the **lowest** level of local job opportunities (with **24 jobs** per 100 working age people), **Seaford (39), Bognor Regis (46), Bexhill and Hastings (both 57)** also have comparatively few jobs per working age populations. A subset of these populations will need to commute out of the area for work.
- By contrast, **Chichester (138 jobs per 100 population), Crawley (132) and Lewes (111)** have **more local jobs** than people. In the case of Lewes and Chichester, this reflects their roles as county capitals. With Crawley, it is driven by the presence of Gatwick Airport and associated industries), suggesting there are large numbers of people commuting in to these areas.⁸
- **Young people** face lots of specific challenges, from **job insecurity** (over half of the gig economy is made up of under 35s) and **competition** is high (in 2015, there were **75 applicants** for every graduate position).⁹

Q9

Are people digitally included?

- According to Ofcom (June 2017) data on broadband speed, **2.1% of broadband connections** in Sussex receive **low download speeds (less than 2 Mbit/s)**, this is **slightly less** than the South East and England (2.2%). However, **Chichester, Rother and Horsham** all have **above 3%** of connections that are of low speeds.
- According to the 2018 Internet User Classification (IUC), the **highest proportion** of people in Sussex are living in areas classified as **e-Rational Utilitarians (24.2%), e-Mainstream (14.3%) and Passive and Uncommitted User (13.6%)**.

The IUC is a bespoke classification that describes how people living in different parts of Great Britain interact with the internet.

- The **e-Rational Utilitarians** group comprises mainly rural and semi-rural areas at the city fringe. High demand for internet services by this group is constrained by poor infrastructure.
- The **e-Mainstream Group** is drawn from a wide range of social echelons and, most likely, represent heterogeneous neighbourhoods. Geographically, the group is usually located at the periphery of urban areas or in transitional neighbourhoods. Their level of engagement is average across most attributes, characterising the typical user.
- The **Passive and Uncommitted Users** group comprises individuals with limited or no interaction with the internet. They tend to reside outside city centres and close to the suburbs or semi-rural areas.¹⁰

Q10

How open is the employment market to people with disabilities?

- **3.5%** of people are **economically inactive** due to **sickness and disability** in Sussex, **below** the England average of 4%, but **higher** than the South East 2.9%. **Hastings** has the **highest proportion** of people who are economically inactive, due to sickness and disability (**6.6%**).
- Based on data from NHS Digital, the proportion of adults with a **learning disability in paid employment** (2017/18) is **higher** in **East Sussex (7%)** than the South East (6.5%) and England average (6%). However, the proportion of people with learning disabilities in paid employment is **much lower** in **West Sussex (3.2%)**. **Brighton & Hove** has the **highest proportion** of people with learning disabilities in paid employment across Sussex, with **9.8%** in employment.¹¹

Q11

Is it harder for people from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) backgrounds to get work?

- The **employment rate** in Sussex is **higher** amongst **black ethnicity groups** than other ethnicity groups in the area. **63.7%** of people of black ethnicity are in employment in Sussex, compared to an average of 56.8% in England. **62.7%** of people of **Asian ethnicity** are in employment in Sussex, **60.7%** of people of **mixed ethnicity** and **58.6%** of people of **white ethnicity**. The **lowest employment rate** by ethnicity is for people of **'other ethnicity'** according to the 2011 Census.¹²

Q12

How and how far do people travel to work?

- The **majority** of people in Sussex travel to work by driving, **37.8%** of people **drive to work**, compared to 36.9% in England.
- A **slightly higher proportion** of people travel to work by **train** in Sussex (**5.2%**) than the England average (3.5%), with **much higher proportions** of people commuting by train in areas of **Mid Sussex (9.5%)** and **Brighton & Hove (6.9%)** – where a large proportion of people commute to work in London.
- **More** people commute to work by **walking** in Sussex than across England also, with **8.6%** travelling by foot compared to 6.9% in England. This is mainly the case in the urban areas and particularly in **Brighton & Hove**, where **13.6%** of people walk to work.
- People in Sussex are also likely to **travel slightly further** to work than in England on average. **26.8%** of people travel **more than 10km** to work in Sussex, compared to 24.2% in England. **Five** local authorities have a **higher proportion** of people travelling to work more than 10km away than the Sussex average: **Chichester (28%)**, **Lewes (28%)**, **Wealden (34%)**, **Mid Sussex (34.2%)** and **Horsham (35.9%)**.
- Within Sussex, the proportion of people **commuting out** from their local authority of residence ranges from **71%** in **Adur** (reflecting the small size of the local authority and its close proximity to the Brighton and Worthing labour markets) to **33.7%** in **Brighton & Hove** (the lowest levels of out-commuting of any Sussex local authority).

- A **relatively high proportion** of people commute to **London**, from Sussex, with the proportion of people commuting to London, ranging from **14%** in **Mid Sussex** to **3%** in **Arun**.
- The **most popular commuting destination** for each of the local authorities in Sussex, was their **neighbouring local authority** (with the exception of Worthing, where Brighton & Hove was the most popular commuting destination).¹³

TOP 20 MOST DEPRIVED SUSSEX WARDS BY EMPLOYMENT DOMAIN RANK IN ENGLAND (RANK 1 = MOST DEPRIVED)		
WARD	LOCAL AUTHORITY	EMPLOYMENT DOMAIN RANK
Baird	Hastings	133
Central St Leonards	Hastings	140
Hollington	Hastings	196
Sidley	Rother	202
Wishing Tree	Hastings	229
East Brighton	Brighton & Hove	257
Castle	Hastings	277
Gensing	Hastings	307
Tressell	Hastings	416
Hailsham East	Wealden	537
Hampden Park	Eastbourne	601
Central	Rother	693
Queen's Park	Brighton & Hove	782
Devonshire	Eastbourne	791
Ore	Hastings	819
Langney	Eastbourne	849
Newhaven Valley	Lewes	1010
River	Arun	1031
Southlands	Adur	1093
Marine	Arun	1137

TOP 20 MOST DEPRIVED SUSSEX LSOAs BY EMPLOYMENT DOMAIN RANK IN ENGLAND (RANK 1 = MOST DEPRIVED)

WARD AND LSOA NUMBER	LOCAL AUTHORITY	EMPLOYMENT DOMAIN RANK
Baird E01020972	Hastings	60
Queen's Park E01016942	Brighton & Hove	134
Wishing Tree E01021019	Hastings	162
Queen's Park E01016947	Brighton & Hove	164
East Brighton E01016866	Brighton & Hove	198
East Brighton E01016868	Brighton & Hove	244
Tressell E01021015	Hastings	363
Sidley E01021136	Rother	379
Central St Leonards E01020982	Hastings	396
East Brighton E01016865	Brighton & Hove	510
Castle E01020979	Hastings	516
Hollington E01020993	Hastings	895
Ore E01021005	Hastings	971
East Brighton E01016867	Brighton & Hove	1083
Hampden Park E01020920	Eastbourne	1142
Hollington E01020995	Hastings	1193
Central St Leonards E01020983	Hastings	1373
Hollingbury and Stanmer E01016904	Brighton & Hove	1395
Hollingbury and Stanmer E01016900	Brighton & Hove	1429
Gensing E01020989	Hastings	1446

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

MARKET BEANS CIC



Market Beans CIC is a social enterprise based in Shoreham-on-Sea that provides barista training and work experience for young adults with autism and/or a learning disability by selling high-quality ethically sourced barista coffee from an eco-coffee bike at community events, food markets and festivals. They received a grant of

£1,100 from our Worthing and Adur Fund, which will go towards the pitch fees at Shoreham Farmers Market for one year and also towards the cost of five young adults with autism and/or a learning disability, who will be undertaking a Speciality Coffee Association Barista Foundation course.

“Market Beans has received a very warm welcome in our community!” says Roger Lightbown of Market Beans (pictured here with Katherine Wynne). “As well as the Shoreham Farmers Market, which has a great vibe and a real buzz of activity and positivity, we have provided coffee at a variety of local festivals. We’ve had help from trainees at the amazing SOLD (Shoreham Opportunities for Learning Disabilities), and are working with Grace Eyre in Hove who are keen for us to support people wishing to learn barista skills and provide the opportunity for future employment. We’re also working with the charity One Church in Brighton to develop a barista training course which is geared to the needs of those we support. It’s a lot of fun and we’re looking forward to making a real positive impact for the community.”

WEALDEN WORKS



Wealden Works is a rural employment initiative for 16-25 year-olds, bridging the gap between education and employment. Through an intensive ten-week course, the young people learn life skills, build confidence and self-esteem and develop their plans for the future.

The group has strong links to local employers and is able to help find their candidates training, apprenticeships or full-time work and provide on-going support, as the young person adjusts to their new role.

Trained youth workers are on hand throughout the process to provide tailored support and guidance. The organisation has received three £5,000 grants from

Sussex Community Foundation – two from our Gatwick Foundation Fund and one from the Field Family Fund, over three years.

The rural nature of the area means that public transport is sparse. Currently, there is no job centre in the Wealden district, the nearest is in Eastbourne, a round trip of 28 kilometres.

“Without the advice and help from the team, I don’t know what I would have done,” says Kelly, who joined the programme aged 22, having left school at 16 and becoming a single mum. “I have a better lifestyle for myself and family, a secure job that I love and their continued support, both personally and practically... thank you for giving me my confidence back.”

STATEMENT OF FUTURE INTENT

WE AIM TO SUPPORT PROJECTS, CHARITIES AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISES THAT:

- help young people to learn life and work skills and access employment
- help marginalised people gain access to employment or decrease their distance from the labour market
- enable young people or disadvantaged adults to take part in education or training
- help people coming to the UK to integrate and find employment
- promote equality of opportunity in employment and /or address inequality
- are run by and for disadvantaged communities.

WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE:

- an increased recognition of the value of volunteering and its contribution to the transferable skills that help people into work
- a wide range of opportunities for people of all ages and backgrounds to volunteer in their own communities
- the development of social enterprises which address local needs and create employment
- everyone have access to education training and employment and for the most marginalised to get the support they need to fully participate.



Darren Cool

COMMUNITY COHESION AND SOCIAL CAPACITY

Our vision is a Sussex that is a great place to live for everyone, where communities support each other to find their own solutions to the challenges they face.

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SUMMARY

The greatness of a community is most accurately measured by the compassionate actions of its members.

Coretta Scott King

Sussex has a host of thriving communities supported by a network of inclusive and vibrant community groups, offering opportunities for people to come together to improve their communities.

Shared values of respect, fairness and community empowerment help people to celebrate diversity and address disadvantage, providing mutual support, reducing isolation and helping people to live fulfilling lives.

Modern society is thought to be more fragmented than ever before, with more people living apart from extended family and communities facing greater social, economic and political divides. The Commission on Integration and Cohesion reported that solutions to these problems are often local and most effective where there is a strong sense of trust in the organisations that are working to support local groups.¹

Sussex is fortunate in continuing to have resilient infrastructure support for the voluntary sector. This includes providing training, advice, support and funding for community organisations.

In Brighton & Hove, support for the voluntary sector is provided through a range of infrastructure organisations who work together to help around 2,330 groups.² Organisations like Community Works, the Resource Centre and Trust for Developing Communities play a vital role in supporting community action and empowering organisations to tackle the many social challenges faced across the city.

In West Sussex, the Infrastructure Alliance, established in April 2019, set out its vision to support the 1,500 strong voluntary organisations across this area. This alliance is a firm commitment to continue to grow the support and shared resources offered to the sector. It recognises the fundamental role strong infrastructure can bring to local communities and their capacity to respond to changing needs.

In East Sussex, there are an estimated 3,000³ voluntary and community sector organisations and over 60,000 volunteers contributing more than £80million to the local community. Hastings Voluntary Action, Rother Voluntary Action and 3VA work closely together to support local community action.

Strong partnerships with these organisations are crucial to the success of Sussex Community Foundation.

KEY FINDINGS

Sussex has a **slightly higher** than average **level of satisfaction** with the local area as a place to live, with only **three** local authorities falling **below** the national average on satisfaction with the areas:

Lewes, Adur and Crawley.



Each of the local authorities in Sussex has experienced **in-migration** from elsewhere in the UK over the last 12 months. **Chichester** and **Brighton** have seen the **highest** levels of in-migration (**7.4%** and **7.3%** of the population respectively) partly driven by their roles as university towns. By contrast, **Crawley** has seen the **lowest** levels of in-migration over the period (**3.8%**).



Sussex has a fairly strong **voluntary sector** with **3.12 registered charities** per 1,000 population, according to the Charities Commission (2018) data on the number of Charities in the local area. This is **just below** the South East (3.21), but above the number in England (2.84).

People living in Sussex are **more likely** to be **born in England** than the national average, with **86.9%** of Sussex residents born in England, compared with 84.8% across the South East and 83.5% in England, as a whole.

At **LSOA level**, the proportion of people **born in England** ranges from **53%** in **Langley Green** (Crawley) to **95%** in **Ninfield and Hooe with Wartling** (Wealden).

THE DATA

We wanted to find out how cohesive our communities are and how connected people feel to them. Here is some of what we found out.

Q1

Do people feel connected to the physical communities they live in?

- Sussex has a **slightly lower** than average **level of belonging** to the local area, when compared against the England average, according to the Community Life Survey which shows predicted average levels of belonging for local areas. Figures are presented indexed against the country as a whole, where positive scores mean higher levels of belonging than the national average. **Wealden** has the **highest** levels of belonging to the local area, where the score is **5.8** above the national average.
- Sussex has a **slightly higher** than average **level of satisfaction** with the local area as a place to live, with only **three** local authorities falling **below** the national average on satisfaction with the areas: **Lewes**, **Adur** and **Crawley**.
- Sussex is **lower** on the **predicted strength of local social relationships score** than the

national average, with the following local authorities all recording **negative scores**: **Worthing**, **Hastings**, **Eastbourne**, **Crawley** and **Brighton & Hove**.⁴

Q2

How many people volunteer?

- According to the Active Lives Adult Survey, **Chichester** is the local authority with the **highest** proportion of adults aged 16+ **volunteering to support sport and physical activity** at least twice in the last year (Nov 17-18). **19.1%** of adults volunteered in Chichester, compared to 13.9% in England, 13.1% in East Sussex and 15.6% in West Sussex. **Hastings** and **Adur** had the **lowest** level of participation in volunteering in sport with **9.2%** and **9%** of adults taking part.⁵

Q3

How strong is the voluntary sector in Sussex?

- Sussex has a **fairly strong voluntary sector** with **3.12 registered charities** per 1,000 population, according to the Charities Commission (2018) data on the number of charities in the local area. This is **just below** the South East (3.21), but above the number in England (2.84).
- **Chichester** has the **highest** proportion of registered charities per 1,000 population with **5.16**, followed by **Rother (4.17)**. **Wealden**, **Horsham**, **Lewes** and **Mid Sussex** all also have **more** registered charities per 1,000 population than the Sussex and England average.

- Brighton & Hove, Arun, Hastings, Eastbourne, Worthing, Adur and Crawley all have a lower proportion of charities than the England average, with Crawley having the fewest at 1.67 per 1,000 population.
- The third sector in Brighton & Hove is estimated to contribute £170 million annually to the city's economy.⁶

Q4

What infrastructure support is available across the county?

- There are 12 community action organisations that advise and support the voluntary sector across Sussex. They are:
 - Rother Voluntary Action – covering Rother and Bexhill
 - Hastings Voluntary Action
 - 3VA – covering Eastbourne, Lewes and Wealden
 - Mid Sussex Voluntary Action
 - Voluntary Action Arun and Chichester
 - Community Works – covering Brighton & Hove, Worthing and Adur
 - Adur Voluntary Action
 - Crawley Voluntary Action
 - Action in Rural Sussex
 - The Resource Centre
 - Sussex Community Development Association
 - Trust for Developing Communities

Horsham District Council provides support for the voluntary sector in Horsham.

Q5

How many people not born in Sussex live in Sussex?

- People living in Sussex are more likely to be born in England than the national average, with 86.9% of Sussex residents born in England, compared with 84.8% across the South East and 83.5% in England as a whole.
- There is a high degree of variation within Sussex, with Crawley (77.4%) and Brighton & Hove (81.1%), having a lower proportion of people born in England than the national average. By contrast, Adur has the highest proportion of people born in England (91.6%).
- At LSOA level, the proportion of people born in England ranges from 53% in Langley Green (Crawley) to 95% in Ninfield and Hooe with Wartling (Wealden).
- Despite lower proportions of people born outside of England, Sussex has a higher proportion of people born in 'older' EU countries (i.e. EU countries before the expansion of the EU Accession countries in 2003) – 2% of all residents were born in the older EU countries, compared with 1.7% across England as a whole.
- Brighton & Hove has the highest proportion of people from these countries (3.3%) likely to be driven by the relatively high proportion of international students in the city.
- There were just under 14,500 people moving into Sussex from overseas in 2017/18 (based on figures for National Insurance number registrations in Sussex from overseas). This represents 1.4% of the working age population, slightly below the regional (1.5%) and national (1.7%) average.

- The **highest** levels of **international in-migration** are found in **Crawley** (3.1% of the working age population migrating from overseas) and **Brighton & Hove** (2.4% migrating from overseas).
- Drilling down to settlement level, the West Sussex towns of **Tangmere** (5.2% of the working age population), **East Wittering** (3.4%), **Bognor Regis** (3.1%), **Selsey** (2.3%) and **Chichester** (2.3%) all had relatively high proportions of people registering to work in the area from overseas.
- Each of the local authorities in Sussex have experienced **in-migration** from **elsewhere in the UK** over the last 12 months. **Chichester** and **Brighton** have seen the **highest** levels of in-migration (7.4% and 7.3% of the population respectively) partly driven by their roles as university towns. By contrast, **Crawley** has seen the **lowest** levels of in-migration over the period (3.8%).
- The **majority** of in-migration has come from **neighbouring** local authorities. However, there has also been **significant in-migration** from **London**. **Brighton** has seen the **highest** levels of in-migration from London (2.1%) followed by **Hastings** (1.2%) and **Mid Sussex** (1.1%).⁷

Q6

How many asylum seekers/refugees have settled here?

- **143 asylum seekers** were recorded to be in receipt of Section 95 support across local authorities in Sussex according to Home Office statistics for Q4 2016.
- The number of **asylum seekers in receipt of support** was **highest** in **Hastings**, out of all local authorities in Sussex, where more than 100 asylum seekers were receiving support (107.6 per 100,000 population). This is above the rate across England on average of 58.3 per 100,000 population.
- **Crawley** has the **second highest** rate of asylum seekers receiving support in Sussex (14.3 per 100,000), followed by **Brighton & Hove** (6.6).⁸

TOP SUSSEX WARDS AND LSOAs BY OVERALL IMD RANK IN ENGLAND (RANK 1 = MOST DEPRIVED)			
WARD	IMD RANK (ACROSS 7,428 WARDS)	LOCAL AUTHORITY	IMD AVERAGE LSOA RANK
Central St Leonards	96	Hastings	2050
Hollington	260	Hastings	3967
Castle	263	Hastings	4003
Gensing	274	Hastings	4060
Sidley	365	Rother	4833
Hailsham East	372	Wealden	4880
Baird	446	Hastings	5373
East Brighton	461	Brighton & Hove	5488
Tressell	463	Hastings	5506
Wishing Tree	567	Hastings	6183
Marine	728	Arun	7128
Hampden Park	761	Eastbourne	7287
Central	780	Rother	7391
Newhaven Valley	817	Lewes	7560
Queen's Park	917	Brighton & Hove	8022
Ore	921	Hastings	8047
Devonshire	931	Eastbourne	8102
Langney	943	Eastbourne	8207
River	952	Arun	8237
Eastern Rother	958	Rother	8267
Moulsecoomb and Bevendean	1065	Brighton & Hove	8749
Braybrooke	1157	Hastings	9114
Central	1180	Worthing	9221
West St Leonards	1229	Hastings	9412
Broadfield South	1308	Crawley	9833
Southlands	1310	Adur	9841
West Green	1326	Crawley	9911
Hotham	1380	Arun	10105
Pevensey	1458	Arun	10354
Broadfield North	1468	Crawley	10385

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

SANCTUARY IN CHICHESTER



Sanctuary in Chichester is a group of over 150 local volunteers of all ages, working to make a difference to the refugee crisis. The group's activities include facilitating up to 50 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and young adults who live in the Chichester area to train once a week and play in competitive football matches with other local teams. Young people from 14 different countries have participated and named their team 'Nations United'. They have received a total of £5,500 in grants from the Tulip Family Fund and the Alex and William De Winton Trust Fund.

Their weekly training sessions and games are about more than just football. The group provides a safe environment where the teenagers can forget about past traumas and share experiences with people in similar positions. Feedback from sessions has shown improvements in mental health, greater feelings of belonging and experiences of integration and inclusion among the players.

"Football has been a vehicle for getting them out and for relating to people," says Duncan Barratt, Sanctuary in Chichester volunteer. Jelani, an Eritrean who arrived in the UK unaccompanied in 2016, asked the group for help in setting up the football club after seeing a need for an inclusive, all-levels game. "The main thing is that we all like football, and we wanted different nations to play together as friends," he says. For many, sessions are the highlight of their week.

Research has found that attending sports clubs and art projects are a great way of improving the mental health of young asylum-seekers. These young people are often disadvantaged in income, education, housing, health and other factors.

MID SUSSEX VOLUNTARY ACTION



Mid Sussex Voluntary Action (MSVA) supports 361 community groups providing front-line services to marginalised groups across the area, including the towns of East Grinstead, Haywards Heath and Burgess Hill. It provides an advice service, a volunteer service with an online database, subsidised training courses and a community room for hire.

A £5,000 grant from our Gatwick Foundation Fund helped the group to continue to provide a range of services, including a searchable database of volunteering opportunities in the area. Employment and qualification rates are high in the area but travel to work distance is one of the highest for any district in Sussex – 34.2% go more than 10km to their place of work compared to the Sussex county average of 24.2%.

MSVA has helped to match people with volunteering opportunities to boost CVs, gain work experience or give back to the community. One woman in her 60s, who had just retired, wanted to do something productive during her week. Through MSVA, she found a role at her local library, helping with the Twin & Multiple Birth Group for mothers and babies. She now works on the front desk, a few mornings per month, and helps out with the running of the group. “I am doing more than I originally applied for! However, I am pleased to help out and enjoy meeting both the adults and children that come along. It is so nice to meet up with the mums and play with the children. I have also made friends with the other volunteers. Having retired, it gives some structure to my week.”

STATEMENT OF FUTURE INTENT

WE BELIEVE THAT THE BEST WAY TO BRING ABOUT LONG-TERM CHANGE IS BY SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES TO PROVIDE GRASSROOTS SOLUTIONS TO THE CHALLENGES THEY FACE.

- We want to support a very wide range of community activities that encourage people to make a positive contribution to their community
- We particularly want to support organisations or activities which bring local communities together to address local issues and improve the community
- We will target activities which integrate people who feel marginalised into the wider community and celebrate diversity
- We want to support projects that celebrate the diversity of our community and promote inclusion of those communities that are often marginalised, including Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities, migrants and LGBTQ people.

WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE:

- a strong infrastructure for community action, including community facilities, community development, advice and support for community organisers.



ISOLATION, DISADVANTAGE & ACCESS TO LOCAL SERVICES

5

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Our vision is that Sussex should be a great place to live for everyone, where everyone has a good standard of living and where the energy of local communities is harnessed to challenge isolation and disadvantage.

SUMMARY

“ I believe that, if you show people the problems and you show them the solutions, they will act.

Bill Gates



Sussex is a great place to live – but not for everyone. Addressing the barriers of isolation and disadvantage is one of the key drivers for Sussex Community Foundation.

There are neighbourhoods in Sussex which are among the most deprived in the country – in Hastings, East Brighton, Bognor and Littlehampton; and also pockets of rural deprivation in Hailsham, Petworth and Rye, for example.

In most towns, there are people living on low incomes, experiencing significant disadvantage. The average wage in Sussex is lower than the England average and is particularly low in the coastal towns. There is a marked difference in nearly all indicators of deprivation between coastal and inland areas.

At the same time, housing in Sussex is among the least affordable in the country. Our data highlights that housing and homelessness are major challenges for our communities. This is especially the case in Brighton & Hove and Hastings, but homelessness is increasing in all our towns – by 38% across Sussex in the last four years. Access to housing for young people is a major issue, as house prices and rents are increasing significantly.

Many people in Sussex are living in poverty, including those who are working. For many people, wages have remained stagnant for ten years, while cost of living rises. Our data shows that more than one in five households in Sussex live in poverty and there are 3,339 households with multiple needs – unemployment, low educational levels, low income, poor health and overcrowded housing.

Loneliness and isolation are problems in both urban and rural areas. Our data finds that there are 104,000 older people living alone.

The Trussell Trust reports that food bank use has increased nationally by 73% in the five years to 2019. At Sussex Community Foundation, we have made grants worth over £100,000 to groups providing emergency food parcels since 2012.

It is clear from our research that isolation and disadvantage are critical issues for our county and these urgently need to be addressed.

KEY FINDINGS



The number of **homeless households** has **increased** by **38%** across Sussex between 2013/14 and 2017/18, compared with an increase of 8% across England as a whole

There is **significant variation** across Sussex. The number of people identified as **homeless** fell by **3.5%** in **Brighton** and **2.2%** in **Crawley** over the period. By contrast, in other coastal communities there were some **large increases** – with homeless levels increasing by **280%** in **Adur**, **255%** in **Eastbourne**, **205%** in **Rother** and **150%** in **Hastings** in the four years between 2013/14 and 2017/18.

At neighbourhood level, the **most expensive entry-level properties** are found in the suburbs of **Brighton & Hove** (Hove Park and Withdean) and **Chanctonbury, West Wittering** and **Cuckfield** in rural West Sussex. The two **most affordable neighbourhoods** are found in **Bognor Regis**.

As well as having relatively unaffordable housing, there are also **comparatively low levels** of **social housing** in Sussex with **12.6%** of housing classified as **social rented housing**, compared with 13.7% in the South East and 17.7% across England.

There are **37,000 children living in poverty** (using the official definition of households in receipt of out-of-work benefits or with incomes of 60% of median income) – **13.7%** of children in Sussex – compared with 17% across England as a whole.

5.9% of areas in Sussex are in the category **Rural Tenants** – similar to the national average (5.9%). This group is most prevalent in **Chichester** where **17%** of neighbourhoods are included in this group.

THE DATA

We wanted to find out more about levels of poverty and other disadvantages affecting people in Sussex. Here is some of what we found out.

Q1

How many homeless and/or vulnerably housed people are there?

- A higher proportion of people in Sussex are reporting as **homeless** than the national and regional average, with just over **1,800 households** identified as homeless and in priority need across Sussex (a rate of **2.44** per 1,000 households), compared with 2.03 in the South East and 2.41 across England as a whole. However, there are **significant variations** across the local authorities in Sussex, **Hastings** has the highest proportion (**6.10** per 1,000 – **more than three times** the regional average). **Five** other local authorities have **higher** levels of homelessness than the national average – **Crawley (3.9)** **Brighton (3.8)**, **Arun (2.9)** **Rother (2.8)** and **Eastbourne (2.5)**.
- The number of **homeless households** has **increased** by **38%** across Sussex between 2013/14 and 2017/18, compared with an increase of 8% across England as a whole.
- There is **significant variation** across Sussex. The number of people identified as priority homeless by the local authority **fell** by **3.5%** in **Brighton** and **2.2%** in **Crawley** over the period. By contrast, in other coastal communities there were some **large increases** – with homeless levels **increasing** by **280%** in **Adur**, **255%** in **Eastbourne**, **205%** in **Rother** and **150%** in **Hastings** in the four years between 2013/14 and 2017/18.
- The **majority** of homeless households in Sussex contained **dependent children (63%** – lower than the national average of 71%). This figure was notably **lower** for **Brighton & Hove** where **only half** of all homeless households contained dependent children (likely to mirror the relatively low proportion of households with dependent children across the city). By contrast, just under **four in five** homeless households in **Crawley (79%)** contained dependent children.
- Sussex households were more likely to be homeless as a result of **mental health challenges** than the national average (**17%** of homeless households compared with 10% across England). Mental health challenges were **particularly prevalent** in **Brighton & Hove** where **just under one in four** homeless households (**23%**) contained a member with mental health issues
- Sussex has **twice** as many people recorded as **rough sleepers** than the national average with a rough sleeping rate of **5.2 per 10,000** households, compared with 2 per 10,000 across England.
- Rough sleeping levels are **highest** in urban areas with **Hastings (10.2)**, **Brighton (9.5)**, **Eastbourne (5)** **Crawley (5)** and **Worthing (4.6)** exhibiting rough sleeping rates of **more than double** the national average.¹

Q2

What are the housing challenges in Sussex?

- Sussex faces a **number of challenges** related to **accessing affordable housing**.
- **11** of the 13 local authorities in Sussex are ranked as **more deprived** than the national average on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 housing affordability indicator (which compares average property prices and rental prices to local income). The **exceptions** are **Horsham** and **Wealden**. **Adur** and **Brighton & Hove** are the least affordable local authorities on this measure.
- **41 LSOAs** in Sussex are ranked among the **10% most unaffordable** in England on this measure, with **more than half** of these (**23**) located in **Brighton & Hove**.
- **On average**, an East Sussex resident would require a **saving of £38,500** to be able to **purchase an entry level property**, notably **higher** than across England as a whole (£23,000) and slightly above the South East average of £36,600. There is a **wide variation** across the county, however each local authority has **higher savings requirements** than the national average, with the rural West Sussex local authorities of **Horsham**, **Mid Sussex** and **Chichester** providing the **most expensive** entry-level properties.
- At neighbourhood level, the **most expensive** entry level properties are found in the suburbs of **Brighton & Hove** (Hove Park and Withdean) and **Chantonbury**, **West Wittering** and **Cuckfield** in rural West Sussex. The two **most affordable** neighbourhoods are found in **Bognor Regis**.²
- As well as having relatively unaffordable housing, there is also **comparatively low levels** of **social housing** in Sussex with **12.6%** of housing classified as **social rented housing**, compared with 13.7% in the South East and 17.7% across England. **Crawley** is the only local authority with a **higher** proportion of people in social rented accommodation than the national average (24%). **Chichester (21%)**, **Midhurst (21%)** and **Rye (20%)** were the only other large towns with a **higher** proportion of people living in social rented accommodation than the national average.
- However, there were a **relatively large proportion** of people living in **private rented accommodation** in Sussex (**18.2%**) compared with 16.3% across the South East and 16.8% across England as a whole. The proportion of people in private rental accommodation is **particularly high** in the coastal local authorities of **Brighton & Hove (29.6%)**, **Hastings (28.8%)** and **Eastbourne (23.3%)**.
- The housing affordability challenges and relative scarcity of social housing have led to **high numbers** of people **waiting to be housed** by councils across Sussex. There were **more than 27,000 households** in Sussex on the housing register for social housing (excluding households waiting for transfers) – **4% of all households** – slightly below the national average (5.2%). The proportion of households on the waiting list is notably **higher** in **Brighton & Hove (12.6%)** than across other areas of Sussex.
- Another measure of housing pressures across the county is the **relatively high** proportion of people living in **overcrowded conditions** in some parts of Sussex. Overall, **8.5%** of people live in overcrowded housing (similar to the average across England – 8.7%). However, figures are **notably higher** in urban areas – **17%** of people live in overcrowded conditions in **Brighton and Hove** and there are also **higher than average** levels of overcrowding in **Eastbourne**, **Crawley** (both **10%**), **Hastings** and **Worthing** (both **9%**). In some areas of **Regency ward** in central Brighton, **more than 40%** of people live in overcrowded conditions.³

Q3

How many people face extreme poverty in Sussex?

- In total, there are **3,339 households** in Sussex identified as having **multiple needs** (a household where any member is unemployed or long-term sick, *and* no person in the household has at least level 2 education, *and* at least one person has 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem, *and* the household is overcrowded or lacks central heating). This represents **0.48%** of all households, **slightly below** the national average (0.53).
- Within Sussex, **Hastings (0.94%)**, **Brighton (0.86%)** and **Eastbourne (0.72%)** have the **highest** proportion of households with multiple needs.
- **Neighbourhood** level deprivation **varies greatly** across Sussex, with deprivation levels **highest** in coastal areas. There are **eight** LSOAs in Sussex ranked among the **most deprived 500 neighbourhoods** in England, **five** in **Brighton & Hove** (in the East Brighton and Queen Park wards) and **three** in **Hastings**. The **most deprived** neighbourhood is in **Baird ward** in **Hastings** and ranked **88th most deprived** neighbourhood in England.⁴

Q4

How many children are living in poverty?

- There are **37,000** children **living in poverty** (using the official definition of households in receipt of out of work benefits or with incomes of 60% of median income) – **13.7%** of children in Sussex – compared with 17% across England as a whole.⁵

- **Hastings (26%)** and **Eastbourne (18.5%)** have a **higher** proportion of children living in poverty than the national average.
- There are **four** LSOAs in Sussex where **more than half** of all children are living in poverty – **Tressell (Hastings) 58%**, **Baird (Hastings) 57%**, **St. Peter's and North Laine (Brighton & Hove) 53%** and **Queen's Park (Brighton & Hove) 52%**.⁶

Q5

How many people are using food banks?

- The Trussell Trust reports a **73% increase** in the **use of their services** in the five years up to 2019 (nationally). 2019 has been a record year for the use of **food banks** owing partly to the introduction of universal credit but ultimately due to low income. Food bank use has **risen dramatically** across the south east.⁷

Q6

Do older people in Sussex suffer from social isolation and loneliness?

- **104,000 pensioners** in Sussex are **living alone** (**60%** of pensioner households) similar to the proportion across England as a whole.⁸
- Pensioners living in **Brighton & Hove** are **more likely** to be living alone than across other areas of Sussex, with **70%** of pensioners in Brighton living alone.
- Age UK produced a Loneliness Index calculating average levels of loneliness among older people. Generally, there were lower levels of loneliness among older people in Sussex. However, **Brighton & Hove** and **Hastings** both had **higher** levels of loneliness than the national average.

- At **neighbourhood** level, LSOA **Queen's Park** in **Brighton** had the **highest** prevalence of loneliness, with levels of loneliness higher in urban areas in Sussex.⁹

Q7

How many Sussex people live in rural areas?

- Just over **one in five** people in Sussex live in **rural areas (339,700 people)**. **Rother** and **Chichester** are the most rural local authorities with **more than half** of all residents (**52.6** and **52.5%** respectively) living in rural areas. By contrast, **Adur, Crawley, Worthing, Brighton & Hove, Eastbourne** and **Hastings** contain **no rural residents**.

The ONS Output Area Classification groups every output area in the country based on their socio-economic characteristics. There are three classification categories which denote typically rural characteristics:

- 2.9%** of areas in Sussex are in the category **Farming Communities** – similar to the national average (2.9%). This group is **most prevalent** in **Wealden** where **10%** of neighbourhoods are included in this group.
- 5.9%** of areas in Sussex are in the category **Rural Tenants** – similar to the national average (5.9%). This group is **most prevalent** in **Chichester** where **17%** of neighbourhoods are included in this group.
- 3%** of areas in Sussex are in the category **Ageing Rural Dwellers** – nearly double the national average (1.6%). This group is **most prevalent** in **Chichester** where **10%** of neighbourhoods are included in this group.¹⁰

Q8

What are the costs of living in a rural area – both financially and socially?

- Action in Rural Sussex report that rural life can be **isolating** and **stifling** – living in a small community can become **lonely**, despite the perception that they are friendlier places to live.
- There is a **shortage** of **affordable housing** in rural Sussex.¹¹

Q9

How has Universal Credit affected people in Sussex?

- There are **42,000 people** claiming **Universal Credit** across Sussex (**4.1%** of all working age people). This is a **higher** rate than across the South East as a whole (3.2%) but **slightly below** the national average (4.5%).
- Hastings** has the **highest** Universal Credit claimant rate across the county (**11.4%**). This reflects both the higher overall benefit receipt across the local authority and the rollout timetable, with Universal Credit rolled out to Hastings earlier than across other Job Centre areas in Sussex (full digital rollout began in 2016 in Hastings). Other areas with **relatively high** proportions of people receiving Universal Credit include **Bexhill** (also reflected in the earlier rollout) with **7.7%** and **Eastbourne (7.2%)**.
- In common with England as a whole, the **largest group of people** receiving Universal Credit across Sussex are those that are **searching for work** (**42%** of all claimants). **Just under 30%** of Universal Credit claimants are **in work**.

- One of the impacts of Universal Credit is a change in the sanctions regime. At present, there are **434 people** across Sussex who are **sanctioned** (not currently receiving Universal Credit) – **1.3 per 1,000** working age population, compared with 1.7 across England. **Hastings (2.2 per 1,000)** and **Eastbourne (1.8 per 1,000)** have a **higher** proportion of people subject to sanctions than the national average.
- Another key difference with Universal Credit, compared to the legacy benefits it replaces, is that there are additional conditions attached to the benefit regime for those in work on low incomes i.e. those on low incomes are expected to actively seek better paid employment as a condition of receiving the benefit. This group are referred to as the **'Working with requirements group'**. There are **just over 5,700 people** in this group across Sussex – **0.6%** of the working age population, with the **highest** rates in **Hastings (1.5%)**.¹²

Q10

What are the levels of in-work poverty?

- It is difficult to accurately capture levels of in **work poverty** as the Working Tax Credit system which used to pick up those in work on low incomes is being replaced as part of the phased introduction of Universal Credit. The ONS have produced an **estimate** of the **households in poverty**. Households are defined as in poverty if their equivalised income (income after size of household is taken into account) is below **60%** of the median income (after housing costs). **One in five people** in Sussex are **in poverty** under this measure (**20%**), above the South East average (19%) but below the average across England as a whole (21.4%).

- The **highest** poverty rates at local authority level (once housing costs are taken into account) are in **Brighton & Hove (27.4%)**, **Hastings (26.6%)** and **Eastbourne (22.9%)**.
- The **neighbourhoods** with the **highest** proportion of people in poverty are in **Central St Leonards** in Hastings (**44%**), **Queens Park** in Brighton & Hove (**42%**), **Castle** in Hastings (**41%**) and **Devonshire** in Eastbourne (**41%**).¹³

Q11

Is debt a problem?

- There is some evidence of **high levels of debt** across Sussex, with **personal debt** levels from borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for unsecured personal loans per head of population 18+ of **£0.67** across the combined area, **slightly below** the national average (£0.69). This is where the total amount of borrowing is divided by the population.
- The **highest** levels of **personal debt** in Sussex are found in **Crawley** with an average personal debt of **£0.89** per head. Nearby **Horsham (£0.78)** and **Mid Sussex (£0.78)** also have **higher** debt levels than the national average.¹⁴

Q12

How much access is there to youth services (such as after school clubs and youth clubs) for young people?

- Sussex Clubs for Young People runs over **210 weekly clubs** across the county and engage **10,000** young people. There are clubs in some of the more **disadvantaged** areas of the county, such as **Selsey**, **East Brighton** and **Hastings**.

However, there have been substantial **cuts in government funding** for services such as youth clubs which has reduced access and limited the reach of youth workers.¹⁵

Q13

What is life like for single parent families?

- **23%** of all households in Sussex with dependent children are headed by **lone parent households**, **slightly above** the regional average (21%) but **below** the average across England as a whole (25%).
- Within Sussex, **Hastings** has the **highest** proportion of households headed by a lone parent (**32%**), with **Brighton & Hove** (**29%**) and **Eastbourne** (**28%**) also having a **higher** proportion of lone parent households than the national average.
- There are **seven** LSOAs where **more than half** of all dependent children households are headed by a lone parent – **all** of these are located in **Brighton & Hove**.
- **Just under two-thirds** (**64%**) of lone parents in Sussex are **in employment**, **higher** than the national average (60%). However, only **25.6%** are in **full-time employment**, **slightly below** the England average (26.1%).
- Lone parent households are more likely to be affected by **poor health** across Sussex than across England as a whole, with **21%** of lone parent households containing one or more people with a **limiting-long-term illness**, compared with 20% across England.
- **Lewes District** has the **highest** proportion of households in lone parent households containing people in poor health (**25%**).¹⁶

TOP 20% SUSSEX WARDS FOR BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES BY DOMAIN RANK IN ENGLAND
 (RANK 1 = MOST DEPRIVED)

WARD	HOUSING AND SERVICES DOMAIN RANK	LOCAL AUTHORITY
Kingston	53	Lewes
Hartfield	112	Wealden
Nuthurst	128	Horsham
Crowhurst	193	Rother
East Dean	195	Wealden
Bury	231	Chichester
Rusper and Colgate	249	Horsham
Funtington	277	Chichester
Framfield	316	Wealden
Harting	404	Chichester
Eastern Rother	436	Rother
North Mundham	443	Chichester
Danehill/Fletching/Nutley	520	Wealden
Itchingfield, Slinfold and Warnham	544	Horsham
Lavant	564	Chichester
Rogate	611	Chichester
Frant/Withyham	688	Wealden
Stedham	695	Chichester

**TOP 20% SUSSEX WARDS BY INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN INDEX RANK IN ENGLAND
(RANK 1 = MOST DEPRIVED)**

WARD	INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN INDEX RANK	LOCAL AUTHORITY
Central St Leonards	41	Hastings
Tressell	71	Hastings
Baird	81	Hastings
East Brighton	190	Brighton & Hove
Sidley	303	Rother
Moulsecoomb and Bevendean	323	Brighton & Hove
Hollington	324	Hastings
Ore	452	Hastings
Gensing	480	Hastings
Hailsham East	516	Wealden
Castle	538	Hastings
Hampden Park	566	Eastbourne
Langney	665	Eastbourne
Wishing Tree	672	Hastings

**TOP 20% SUSSEX WARDS BY INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PERSONS INDEX RANK IN ENGLAND
(RANK 1 = MOST DEPRIVED)**

WARD	INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PERSONS INDEX RANK	LOCAL AUTHORITY
Queen's Park	270	Brighton & Hove
East Brighton	396	Brighton & Hove
Central St Leonards	462	Hastings
Castle	485	Hastings
Gensing	503	Hastings
Wishing Tree	515	Hastings
Moulsecoomb and Bevendean	607	Brighton & Hove
St. Peter's and North Laine	734	Brighton & Hove
Hanover and Elm Grove	736	Brighton & Hove

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

TILLINGTON LOCAL CARE



Tillington Local Care (TLC) helps residents who are less mobile to access core services in the area. One of the key services it offers is taking mainly older residents and others to and from medical appointments.

Tillington, a village close to Petworth, has limited public transport and access to health services. TLC identified a clear and urgent need for better access to services, especially for people in poor health who have been discharged from hospital who can

find themselves falling into a gap between hospital services and those provided by the GP. These people often fall into a category of vulnerable individuals who do not have sufficient knowledge or resources to seek out the care that is available. Good links between TLC and groups such as the Red Cross, Macmillan services, social services and health professionals have been fostered to arrange transport for appointments, collections of prescriptions and other day-to-day support.

“Over the last ten years, we have a proud record of having fulfilled every request,” says TLC’s secretary Gerald Gresham Cooke, pictured (far right) with fellow volunteers.

Patients have been grateful for the introduction of the service. One said: “I am over 80 and have no car. The lift to hospital was a great relief,” and another: “Thank you. I didn’t know how to set about getting a carer’s allowance.”

TLC has received four grants from Sussex Community Foundation since 2010 from the Cragwood Fund, Sussex Giving Fund, William Reed Fund and the West Sussex Grassroots Fund, totalling £6,150.

EAST GRINSTEAD FOODBANK



East Grinstead foodbank, part of the Trussell Trust nationwide network of some 420 foodbanks, offers three days' emergency food and other essential items to people in need.

They received a grant of £6,000 from our Gatwick Foundation Fund to meet the core costs of running and staffing their warehouse. The food bank supplies several other services in the area with food when there is a surplus of donations – these include Crawley Open House (a homeless shelter), the probation centre in Crawley and neighbouring Hastings Food Bank. The team offers their clients a sympathetic ear and signposting to further services, where needed.

In the year to August 2019, they have helped 1,755 people (1,051 adults and 704 children), a ten per cent increase

over the previous year. Between 2015 and 2018, they have seen an 80% increase in foodbank visitors.

“I hadn't eaten for days before. You not only fed us... but gave us hope,” said one mother to a staff member at the food bank. “I don't know how I would have fed my little girl had there not been a local foodbank,” said another.

Local food poverty has been exacerbated by illness, redundancy, unemployment, benefit delays or benefit sanctions, debt or homelessness. Some people on minimum wage jobs or zero hours contracts are unable to make ends meet. The area lacks a job centre – the nearest one being in Crawley, 14.5km away. Foodbank manager Tony Cox cites this as one reason why people in this area may end up relying on the food bank.

STATEMENT OF FUTURE INTENT

WE WANT TO SUPPORT PROJECTS WHICH:

- address isolation and disadvantage and help people move out of poverty
- provide support services for people who are disadvantaged and vulnerable
- improve the representation of disadvantaged people and communities and ensure their voices are heard in local decision-making and services
- offer advocacy and advice to prevent problems arising and support people when they do
- support communities to find new solutions to local issues, such as community land trusts and social enterprises.

WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE:

- communities that are resilient, self-determining and where people come together to address the challenges they face.



ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SPACES

Our vision is of a sustainable, low carbon economy and where the environment in Sussex is maintained and developed for the benefit of all, both today and for the future.

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SUMMARY

“When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world.

John Muir, naturalist

Sussex has an unrivalled environment including the South Downs National Park, High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, its coastline and historic towns and villages. It is a living landscape that has developed alongside people for thousands of years.

The Sussex environment provides an economy and employment, as well as recreational opportunities and an important natural habitat for many species of plant and animals. The Living Coast area of the South Downs designation as a UNESCO world biosphere region gives it a status as an internationally recognised area for conservation, development and environmental awareness.

Climate change poses a dramatic threat to our environment and our economy. It is a reality that the most disadvantaged in our communities will suffer most from issues such as extreme weather, flooding, food insecurity, rising energy costs and other risks posed by climate change. This is both in terms of the capacity to mitigate and prepare for these challenges and in responding effectively. Those particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change are older people, lower income groups and those living in rental properties.¹ The impact on those living in built up urban areas is also likely to be greater, where there is less capacity in the system to cope with increased rainfall and fewer green spaces to counter the

effects of overheating. Much of our population lives in coastal communities where the most extreme effects of climate change are likely to be felt in the future.

Responses to these risks can be broad and far reaching in our communities.

We have supported some inspiring examples of organisations across Sussex working together to tackle these issues.

Food waste minimisation, increasing biodiversity, habitat restoration, preservation and enhancement of green and open spaces, energy reduction are all examples of projects that we have been able to support over the years, particularly since the establishment of the Rampion Fund at Sussex Community Foundation. We aim to continue to increase our grant-making in these areas and especially call for projects where activity includes addressing the impact of climate change, alongside tackling local need and disadvantage.

Note: There is little data around people's interaction with their local environment and so this section contains some national and regional data.

KEY FINDINGS



Darren Cool

People who live in the **most deprived communities** are **ten times less likely** to **live in the greenest areas** than people who live in the **least deprived** communities.



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Less than 5% of people **travelled to work** by **public transport** in **Chichester (4.5%)** and **Arun (4.6%)**.

Wealden has the **highest** proportion of **waste** that is **recycled (51.3%)**, with recycling rates **higher** than the national average (43.2%) in **Rother (50.1%)**, **Horsham (49.8%)** and **Chichester (44.6%)**. **Lewes** has the **lowest** recycling rate (**26.7%**).



Darren Cool

Environments and **local ecosystems** are already **changing dramatically**. In Sussex, there are **shifting** species ranges, **changes** in the timing of flowering and the migration of birds and butterflies, food availability and other important ecological factors.

THE DATA

We wanted to know how people connect to the geography of Sussex, is climate change affecting our county and how sustainable are we? Here is some of what we found out.

Q1

How often do people get out into our natural environments and public spaces?

- **Access to green space** is **unequally** distributed across England, contributing to **health inequalities**. The **most affluent 20%** of wards in England have **five times** the amount of green space than the most deprived 10% of wards. Furthermore, people who live in the **most deprived** communities are **ten times less likely** to live in the greenest areas than people who live in the least deprived communities.²

Q2

How do people spend their leisure time?

- **Young people**, and **teenagers** especially, are spending increasing amounts of their free time **online**.³ Natural England's report⁴ in 2019 highlights the importance of spending **time outdoors** and **in nature** but highlights that **Black, Asian, and other minority groups**, as well as those from lower income areas, are **less likely** to spend time in this way. We know through charities, such as Mind, say that spending time in nature **benefits** both **physical** and **mental well-being** and **reduces anxiety** and **depression**.⁵ Nationally, the majority of people spend leisure time 'consuming mass media' i.e. reading, watching TV, listening to music, closely followed by seeing family/ friends.⁶

Q3

How is climate change affecting Sussex coastal communities?

- **Environments** and **local ecosystems** are already **changing dramatically**. In Sussex, there are shifting species ranges and breeding success, changing migration patterns, changes in the annual timing of flowering and the migration of birds and butterflies, food availability and other important ecological factors, including the spread of diseases and different patterns of water availability (flood and drought).⁷

Q4

What access do people have to sustainable public transport?

- Just under 106,000 people in Sussex travel to work by public transport (9.1% of those in work), above the regional (8.2%) but below the national (11%) average.
- Brighton & Hove had the highest proportion of people travelling to work by public transport (16.1%), with people living in Crawley also more likely to travel to work by public transport than the national average (13.7%).
- By contrast, less than 5% of people travelled to work by public transport in Chichester (4.5%) and Arun (4.6%).
- Drilling down to town level, Frant, Haywards Heath, Balcombe, Lewes, Plumpton Green, Saltdean, Wadhurst, Peacehaven, Woodingdean and Cuckfield all had a higher proportion of people travelling to work by public transport than the national average. Each of these towns were in close proximity to a regular train or bus service.⁸

Q5

What are levels of food and/or plastic waste?

- There are wide variations in recycling rates across Sussex. Wealden has the highest proportion of waste that is recycled (51.3%), with recycling rates higher than the national average (43.2%) in Rother (50.1%), Horsham (49.8%) and Chichester (44.6%). Lewes has the lowest recycling rate (26.7%)
- All of the local authorities in Sussex have a lower level of household waste per head than the regional (428kg per head) and national (410kg per head) average. Wealden has the highest volume of household waste per head across Sussex (383kg per head), while Crawley has the lowest (286kg per head).⁹

SUSSEX LOCAL AUTHORITIES BY LIVING ENVIRONMENT DOMAIN RANK ACROSS 317 LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND (RANK 1 = MOST DEPRIVED)

LOCAL AUTHORITY	LIVING ENVIRONMENT DOMAIN RANK
Worthing	57
Brighton & Hove	87
Chichester	107
Adur	116
Hastings	118
Rother	120
Wealden	142
Crawley	207
Horsham	217
Eastbourne	232
Arun	239
Lewes	248
Mid Sussex	279

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

OUSE AND ADUR RIVERS TRUST



The Ouse and Adur Rivers Trust is dedicated to the environmental protection and enhancement of the rivers Ouse and Adur, their tributaries and surrounding habitats. They raise funds for capital projects and work with the local communities to increase awareness and understanding of the water environments and the wildlife which depends on them.

In 2018, the group were awarded a grant of £10,000 from our Rampion Fund to launch

their project 'Helping Hands for Harvest Mice', working with the communities of Sompting, Lancing and Worthing in West Sussex to tackle the decline in harvest mice, owing to habitat loss.

The Rampion Fund focuses its grant-making on projects and groups that have links to environment and ecology, climate change, energy and improved community facilities.

Local community surveys have identified limited opportunities for people to engage with the local wildlife. This fun, social and hands-on project created a unique chance to learn about the environment and, ultimately, instil in residents a greater sense of responsibility to protect the area.

The project inspired local people to seek out further opportunities to learn about the world of conservation. One volunteer, Amy, a single mother from Sompting, had struggled previously to attend activities that interested her, due to childcare demands. The team at the Trust were able to find sessions that suited her and were quickly able to see her passion for nature and wildlife. She has since signed up to a part-time conservation course at the local college.

FARESHARE



FareShare's mission is to provide healthy food to the community, food which would otherwise go to waste.

The group collects and redistributes perfectly good food that has been rejected from the food chain supply or has reached its sell-by date (but not its use-by date) to community projects, groups and organisations in the area, such as homeless shelters, migrant projects and women's refuges.

FareShare's work makes a significant difference to many people's lives across the region, many of whom may not have a nutritious meal during the week otherwise. In the year to 2019, FareShare redistributed 580 tonnes of food to 122 projects, providing around one million meals to those in need. Diverting food from landfill has a

positive environmental benefit and FareShare saved approximately 2,436 tonnes of CO² in the year.

The group also assist people to develop work experience and find employment. One volunteer, Steve Moore (pictured), benefitted from food safety training and a refresher course in forklift operating. He was then able to secure a paid role at the organisation. 20 individuals who have been a part of the project have progressed onto employment.

Sussex Community Foundation has given a number of grants to the FareShare Sussex project. Funders include the Aisbitt Family Fund, Anjoli Stewart Fund, East Brighton Trust Fund and the Cullum Family Trust Fund. Total grants awarded amount to over £90,000.

STATEMENT OF FUTURE INTENT

WE WANT TO SUPPORT PROJECTS AND ORGANISATIONS WHICH 'THINK GLOBAL AND ACT LOCAL' TO:

- improve access to the environment, especially for disadvantaged and marginalised communities
- address climate change through local action
- use access to the environment to promote physical or mental well-being and reduce isolation
- strengthen rural communities and maintain the rural economy and access to services
- promote awareness of climate change and of the Sussex environment and maintain its special character.

WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE:

- climate change being addressed at local level and increased local action to strengthen rural communities.

CONCLUSIONS

We hope that this, our third edition of Sussex Uncovered, gives a broader and more in-depth picture of the issues facing our communities across Sussex than ever before.

The findings reiterate that there is significant inequality in Sussex. While some areas are among the wealthiest in the country, others are among the poorest. Our coastal towns show marked disadvantage and high levels of poverty, mental health problems and homelessness. The high cost of living combined with low wages, makes parts of Sussex the least affordable places to live in the country. Rural isolation and disadvantage remain serious problems, especially for the high proportion of older people living alone. If nothing else, the fact that there are 37,000 children living in poverty across Sussex should be a strong call for action.

We encourage you to make good use of this document and the accompanying website, where you can explore data regarding your own areas of interest. We live in a time of almost unprecedented change where information is more available than ever before and so we are pleased to have worked with Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion to provide an authoritative source of data about Sussex which will be updated online, as new data becomes available.

We hope that Sussex Uncovered provides compelling evidence of the need for change in our communities and also demonstrates that there are many local organisations working hard to deliver that change. We hope that it will also help to inspire a new generation of philanthropists to support this work.



Perhaps most of all, we want Sussex Uncovered to form the basis of a live conversation about the needs of our communities and how they can be addressed.

While we intend to broaden the themes of our grant making, our core values remain the same. Sussex Community Foundation believes that long term change is best achieved by investing in communities themselves to address their own challenges and have ownership of the solutions. It is by helping people to help themselves and building a culture of cooperation and community action, supported by informed philanthropy, that we can help address the underlying issues we face and transform society for good.

Kevin Richmond

Chief Executive

Sussex Community Foundation

INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2019

This table ranks Sussex local authorities against 317 local authorities in England for each of the key seven indices of multiple deprivation domain indicators.

2019 SUSSEX LOCAL AUTHORITY RANKINGS (ACROSS 317 LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN ENGLAND. RANK 1 = MOST DEPRIVED)					
LOCAL AUTHORITY	INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION RANK	INCOME DOMAIN RANK	EMPLOYMENT DOMAIN RANK	HEALTH DOMAIN RANK	EDUCATION DOMAIN RANK
Adur	164	143	139	141	71
Arun	149	156	134	110	89
Brighton & Hove	140	120	153	121	211
Chichester	213	233	232	208	226
Crawley	136	133	174	142	50
Eastbourne	106	71	58	125	97
Hastings	13	14	12	46	23
Horsham	290	301	289	278	283
Lewes	194	176	164	199	150
Mid Sussex	311	311	307	308	280
Rother	135	134	105	151	151
Wealden	254	257	255	286	230
Worthing	174	170	138	150	153

2019 SUSSEX LOCAL AUTHORITY RANKINGS (ACROSS 317 LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN ENGLAND. RANK 1 = MOST DEPRIVED)					
LOCAL AUTHORITY	BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES DOMAIN RANK	CRIME DOMAIN RANK	LIVING ENVIRONMENT DOMAIN RANK	INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN INDEX RANK	INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PERSONS INDEX RANK
Adur	236	211	116	151	137
Arun	66	192	239	159	188
Brighton & Hove	93	150	87	160	45
Chichester	69	263	107	225	257
Crawley	38	116	207	119	113
Eastbourne	129	134	232	67	122
Hastings	33	40	118	15	37
Horsham	77	276	217	303	308
Lewes	89	234	248	179	205
Mid Sussex	188	268	279	307	303
Rother	52	226	120	120	196
Wealden	62	281	142	259	261
Worthing	259	224	57	186	165

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SOURCES AND REFERENCES

The data in this report has been collated from a wealth of sources with the assistance of OCSI. Specific sources quoted are listed below. Please see page 7 for details of our methodology.

The full data behind the report is available on the searchable, regularly updated database www.sussexuncovered.communityinsight.org

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THANK YOU

RESEARCH

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ocsi.co.uk

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND TEXT

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