

Compiled by the Analysis Team at  
Brighton & Hove City Council

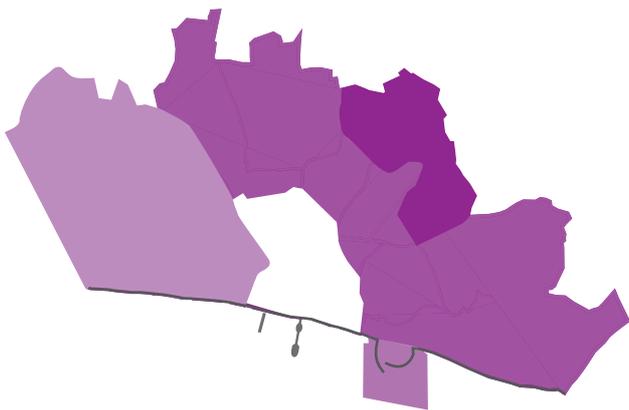
Brighton & Hove  
**State of the City Report**  
**Summary**

June 2011

## About this summary report

**This summary report aims to provide an accessible overview of our city, its characteristics & key issues for our residents with an ultimate aim of creating a shared sense of priorities.** It draws on a wealth of information from different sources. A full report is also available. This provides more detail about the issues and also references all the sources used so that readers can investigate topics in more depth if they wish to. This summary aims to provide a snapshot of the big picture.

## About our city



**Our city, Brighton & Hove, is nestled between the South Downs, with our newly designated national park, & the sea.** Back in the eighteenth century Brighthelmstone, as Brighton was then known, was a small fishing village, with a population of 2,000. Now home to more than a quarter of a million people, our city is renowned for its vibrancy, culture of tolerance, its independent shops, historic lanes, vast array of pubs, restaurants & clubs, its festivals, stunning architecture & 11 kilometres of coastline.

## Our population



With two universities we have a large student population

- **Our population is growing.** The resident population of Brighton & Hove is estimated to be 256,300. It's predicted to increase to 269,000 by 2020, a five per cent increase, compared to a national increase of 7.4 per cent.
- **Our city has an unusual age distribution** with a bulge of residents aged 20-44 years and relatively high numbers of residents aged 85 years or more. 22 per cent (55,000) are estimated to be aged 19 or under, 65 per cent (165,100) are estimated to be aged between 20 & 64, 14 per cent (35,900) are estimated to be aged 65 or over. The population aged 90 years or more is expected to increase from 2,400 to 3,400 people, an increase of 42 per cent, over the next decade.
- **With two universities we have a large student population.** Our student population was 33,340 in 2008/9, and is estimated to be close to 40,000 in 2011. We also have a large number of foreign language students, around 35,000 per year, although some may only be here for a very short period of time. The largest student populations are found in Hollingbury & Stanmer.
- **It's difficult to estimate the number of refugees and other migrants in the city,** but 3,890 economic migrants registered for national insurance numbers in the city in 2009/10 compared to 4,660 in 2008/09.
- **At the time of the census we had the smallest average household size in the South East.** 40 per cent of our households (44,990) had just one person, compared to the national average of 30 per cent.
- **Brighton & Hove's population profile differs considerably to the national profile:**
  - 48 per cent of our residents are described as young, well educated city dwellers.

## Our diversity



**We have a relatively even gender balance.**  
51 per cent of the resident population are female,  
49 per cent are male.



**We have the largest proportion of same sex couples of any area in England**

The proportion of our population  
who from Black and minority ethnic  
backgrounds is  
**increasing**

- Eight per cent of our residents are described as middle income families living in moderate suburban semis
- 13 per cent of our residents are described as older families, living in suburbia
- Five per cent are young people renting flats in high density social housing

- **We have a relatively even gender balance.** 51 per cent of the resident population are female, 49 per cent are male.
- **We have the largest proportion of same sex couples of any area in England.** It's estimated that at least 14 per cent (35,000) of Brighton & Hove's adult residents are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender. Whilst the transgender population is thought to be small, transgender people face particularly acute issues.
- **The proportion of our population who are from Black and minority ethnic backgrounds is increasing.** In 2001, six per cent of our residents were recorded as being from non-white backgrounds; in 2007 nine per cent of our residents (23,300) were estimated to be from Black & minority ethnic groups.
- **It's difficult to gauge how many travellers and gypsies we have living in Brighton & Hove** but the 2011 census included questions which should help in the future. We don't have a permanent site for travellers but there is a temporary site where families can stay for up to three months.
- **Nine per cent of adult residents (15,600) are thought to have a physical disability of some kind.**
- **Two per cent (5,033) are estimated to have a learning disability.**
- **19 per cent of adults (28,000 people) aged 15-64 are estimated to have a common mental disorder such as anxiety or depression.**

- **Over a quarter of our residents said they had no religion in response to the 2001 census, the second highest proportion of any authority in England and Wales.** 59 per cent of our residents (146,466) were Christian, 1.5 per cent were Muslim (3,635), 1.4 per cent were Jewish (3,558), 0.7 per cent were Buddhist (1,747), 0.5 per cent were Hindu (1,300) & 0.1 per cent were Sikh (237).

## Our older people

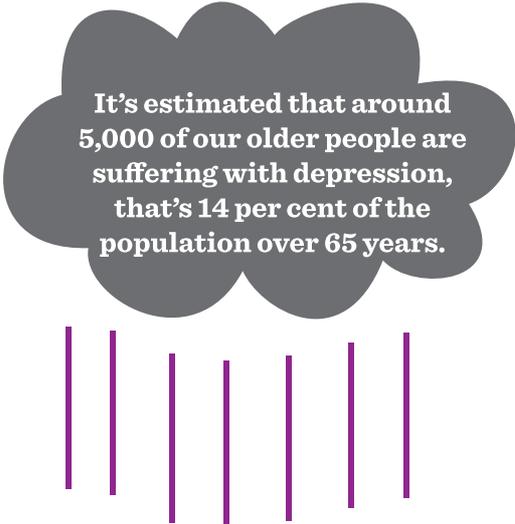


**we have a relatively high proportion of people aged 85 years or more**



**It's estimated that we have around 3,000 older people living with dementia, representing over eight per cent of the population aged 65 or more.**

- **Although there is a comparatively small proportion of older people aged 65 or more in the city, we have a relatively high proportion of people aged 85 years or more.** It's estimated 14 per cent of our population (35,900 residents) are aged 65 years or more, three per cent (6,500 residents) are aged 85 or more, and 2,400 are aged 90 or more. 25 per cent of Rottingdean Coastal ward's population are aged 65 years or more.
- **20 per cent of our local areas (33 out of 164) are in the worst 20 per cent of England for income deprivation affecting older people according to the 2010 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.** This index measures the percentage of adults aged 60 years or over living in pension guarantee households. 22 per cent (9,300) of our residents aged 60 or more experience income deprivation.
- **Our older people report high levels of satisfaction with their homes and local areas.** 86 per cent of older people are satisfied with their home & area, slightly higher than the national average of 84 per cent.
- **Older people are more likely to report feeling unsafe in their neighbourhood after dark;** 45 per cent of those aged 75 or more, compared to 23 per cent of all residents.
- **It's estimated that we have around 3,000 older people living with dementia,** representing over eight per cent of the population aged 65 or more.



It's estimated that around 5,000 of our older people are suffering with depression, that's 14 per cent of the population over 65 years.

- **It's estimated that around 5,000 of our older people are suffering with depression**, that's 14 per cent of the population over 65 years.
- **In terms of supporting independence, a high proportion of our older people who are discharged from hospital go back to their own home or into rehabilitation or intermediate care.** In fact 87 per cent of our older people who are discharged from hospital are rehabilitated to live independently three months after discharge.

## Our children & young people

- **Our city has relatively fewer children and young people compared to national and regional averages.** 22 per cent of our population (55,000) are children & young people, aged less than 19 years, compared to 24 per cent nationally. The number of our children aged up to 14 is predicted to increase over the next decade whilst the number of 15 to 19 year olds is predicted to decrease.
- **Our child poverty rate is in line with the national level but significantly higher than the regional level.** 22 per cent of our dependent children (10,555) aged up to 19 lived in poverty in 2008, compared to 21 per cent at the national level and 15 per cent in the South East. East Brighton had the highest proportion of dependent children & young people in poverty at 47 per cent in 2008; Moulsecoomb & Bevendean had 45 per cent.
- **Higher proportions of our children are eligible for free school meals compared with the region but levels are in line with national rates.** 16.8 per cent of our primary and nursery pupils (2,936) are eligible, compared to 11.5 per cent in the region and 17.3 per cent in England. 15.7 per cent (1,924) of our secondary pupils are eligible for free school meals, almost double the regional level of 8.7 per cent but not far out of line with the national rate of 14.2 per cent.



Overall educational attainment at nursery & primary school tends to be the same as, or above, national averages, but there is a significant decline by GCSE age when we drop below the national average



Proportionally, we have a lot more children in care than the national average.

- The gaps in achievement between children eligible to claim free school meals and those not eligible have remained the same or decreased for all age groups and are more in line with national levels.

	Our gap	England gap
<b>At Key stage 2</b>	23%	22%
Level 4 in English and Maths		
<b>At GCSE</b>	26%	27%
5 GCSEs at A*-C with English and Maths		
<b>At age 19</b>	22%	21%
Level 2 qualification		

- Overall educational attainment at nursery & primary school tends to be the same as, or above, national averages, but there is a significant decline by GCSE age when we drop below the national average. 49 per cent of our children achieved five GCSEs graded A\* to C, including English & Maths, compared to 55 per cent at the national level in 2010.
- At the start of 2011, 7.5 per cent of our young people aged 16 to 18 (between 400 & 500 young people) were not in education, employment or training (NEET), down from nine per cent in 2010. The highest numbers of NEET young people are found in Moulsecomb & Bevendean, Whitehawk & Queen's Park & Cravendale.
- Eight per cent of local areas (13 of 164 areas) are in the ten per cent most education deprived of England according to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation. This measure looks at attainment, measures of absence, post 16 education & entry to higher education.
- Proportionally, we have a lot more children in need and in care than the national average. 621 per 10,000 children were identified as being "in need" in 2010, compared to 341 at the national level. A child in need is one who has been referred to children's social care services, and who as been assessed, usually through an initial

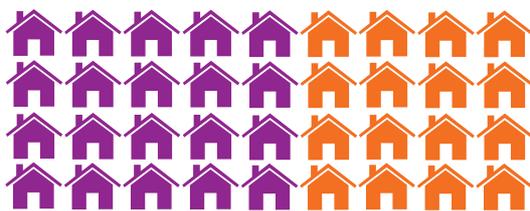
assessment, to be in need of social care services. 99 per 10,000 children were in care in 2010, compared to 58 per 10,000 at the national level in 2010.

- **Six per cent of children & young people in the city (3,400) are estimated to be disabled or have complex health needs.** 3.4 per cent of children under the age of 16 (1,440) received Disability Living Allowance, compared to 2.8 per cent nationally in 2009.
- **25 per cent of our children (7,665) have Special Educational Needs, compared to 21 per cent nationally.**
- **16 per cent of our Year six pupils are obese, below the national average of 19 per cent.** Local data confirms that there is a clear relationship between the prevalence of obesity & social deprivation.
- **There were 37 teenage conceptions per 1,000 teenage girls in 2010, lower than the national level of 38 per 1,000.** We know that nationally, there are higher rates of teenage conception in more deprived areas, a pattern which is borne out in Brighton.
- **There are at least 500 young carers in the city.** Young carers provide care, assistance or support to another family member. One in eight of those young carers provided care for at least 20 hours per week, & one in 20 provided care for at least 50 hours per week.
- **2,700 children & young people in the city are thought to have a significant mental health issue.** Children are more at risk of significant mental health issues if they live in poverty, have a history of abuse, or have had an adverse experience, such as the death of a loved one.
- **Our city was ranked 26 out of 150 local authorities, where one is worst, for substance abuse amongst young people in 2009.** Nine per cent of our 10-14 year olds reported having been drunk three or more times in the last four weeks, compared with five per cent nationally. 12 per cent

**1** **26<sup>th</sup>** **150**  
 Worst ← (Brighton & Hove) → Best

of Year 10 and 11 students report that they smoke on a regular basis. 24 per cent of Year 8 & 10 pupils report ever having taken drugs, compared to nine per cent nationally.

## Our neighbourhoods



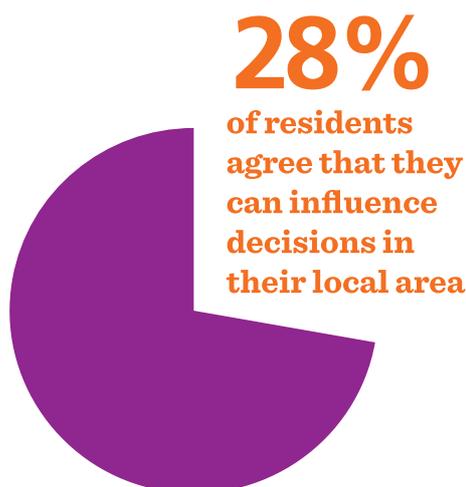
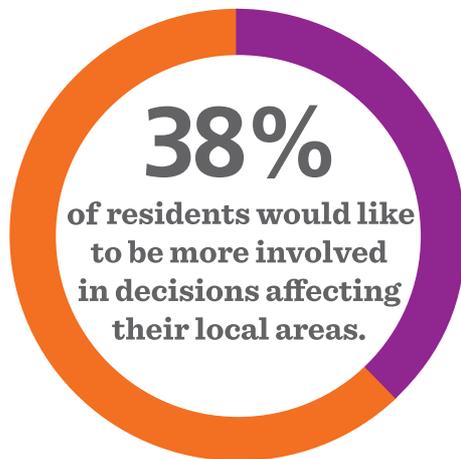
**55%**  
(139,600 people)

**Over half of our residents live in some of the 40 per cent most deprived areas of England in 2010.**



- **Over half of our residents, 55 per cent (139,600 people), live in some of the 40 per cent most deprived areas of England in 2010.** Our city is ranked the 66th most deprived authority out of 326 in England using the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation
- **12 per cent of the city's areas (19 out of 164) are in the ten per cent most deprived in England.** These 19 local areas typically have a high proportion of social housing & a higher than average number of working age people on Incapacity Benefit. They are also likely to have a high proportion of one or more of the following; lone parents, carers or children aged less than 16 years.
- Two of our 164 areas are in the most deprived one per cent of areas in England; one in East Brighton & one in Queen's Park.
- Two of the city's areas, both in Hollingbury & Stanmer, are in the 20 per cent most deprived in England for all seven domains the Index of Deprivation consists of.

## Our involvement



**14 per cent of our local residents say they have been involved in local decision making recently, in line with regional & national levels.**

- 38 per cent of residents say they would like to be more involved in decisions affecting their local areas, higher than regional & national levels.** Residents in more affluent areas, such as Preston Park, are more likely to report a desire to get involved (44 per cent) than residents of more deprived areas, such as Moulsecoomb & Bevendean (28 per cent). Lesbian, gay, bisexual & transgender residents as well as Black & minority ethnic respondents are also more likely to report wanting involvement in local decisions (50 per cent and 48 per cent respectively, compared to the 38 per cent average).
- We have a Community Engagement Framework & Community Consultation Portal both intended to improve engagement & involvement across the city.** The Framework sets out the aims & guiding principles for community engagement within our city & the priority actions that need to be taken to improve engagement activity. The Portal is open to anyone across the city to undertake & engage in consultation activities on a range of topics & in a wide range of formats.
- 28 per cent of residents agree that they can influence decisions in their local area, in line with regional & national levels.** Slightly fewer lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender respondents report that they feel able to influence decisions (24 per cent compared to 28 per cent), whilst more Black & Minority Ethnic respondents report that they can (41 per cent). The level of influence that residents report they have over decisions in their local area does not appear to be linked to deprivation.
- 14 per cent of our local residents say they have been involved in local decision making recently, in line with regional & national levels.** Respondents who rent their home from a housing association or trust, identify as being lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, or report having a limiting long-term illness are more likely to have been involved in local decision making (24, 21, & 20 per cent compared to 14 per cent).

- **The voice of young people across Brighton & Hove is represented through the Brighton & Hove Youth Council and various other specialist groups.** The youth council comprises elected and nominated residents aged eight to 19 who represent the diversity of young people in the city, being drawn from youth groups, schools and colleges across the city. The 2010-12 campaign of the youth council is to address the following issues for the benefit of local communities:
  - access to services including transport and cost
  - community engagement and making a positive contribution by working together to address issues.

## Our environment



**If everyone lived & consumed resources like the average person in Brighton & Hove we would need 3.5 planets to support us.**

- **Our city is bounded by the sea & the newly designated South Downs National Park,** constraining our ability to expand but providing a wealth of leisure opportunities.
- **If everyone lived & consumed resources like the average person in Brighton & Hove we would need 3.5 planets to support us.** The land required per resident to sustain their current lifestyles was 5.14 (2006) global hectares per person in 2006, a reduction from the 2004 footprint of 5.72.
- **City Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from homes, industry & commerce & transport fell by 6.1 per cent over the last three years measured.** In the UK Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is responsible for 85 per cent of our contribution to global warming.
- **Poor air quality as measured by Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) levels exceeded target levels at nearly two thirds of sites monitored in the city.** Air quality is a key environmental factor that affects the health of the population. Road vehicles are the greatest contributing factor to poor air quality in Brighton & Hove.



- **According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, 44 per cent of the city (72 of our 164 local areas) falls within the 20 per cent most deprived for the living environment.** This measure combines indicators focused on the indoors living environment, such as condition of housing & presence of central heating, combined with outdoors indicators, such as air quality. The three most deprived areas for living environment are all in the Regency ward.
- **There are at least 1,099 properties in the city at risk of flooding in the city.** It is projected that sea levels will continue to rise, increasing the risk of tidal flooding.
- **All of our drinking water comes from groundwater sources, the quality of which is classified as “poor”.** This is largely as a result of nitrate & pesticide contamination through farm practices, but also highway, municipal & domestic pesticide use & leaking sewers.
- **There has been a considerable improvement in the quality of bathing waters along our coast over the last 20 years.** In 2010 Saltdean beach was rated “excellent” & M & central Brighton & Hove were rated “good”. Central Brighton has lost its “excellent” rating for the first time in three years. We also have three “Quality Coast Awards” in recognition of highest quality & standards.
- **Household waste increased by three per cent between 2008/09 & 2009/10.** Household waste collected that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting per head of the population increased in 2009/10 to 629.3kg. This is contrary to the trends we have seen in the city over the last few years & is above the national average at 561.47kg. The recycling & composting rate fell from 29.5 per cent to 27.4 per cent between 2008/9 & 2009/10 compared to a national rate of 39.7 per cent.
- **We have two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the city which are in “favourable condition”.** Sites of Special Scientific Interest are the country’s very best wildlife & geological sites. Ours are located at Castle Hill & the Marina to Newhaven cliffs.



- **We have eight Local Nature Reserves spanning 7.4 per cent of the land within the city.** These are important areas for wildlife, geology, education & public enjoyment & provide access to the natural environment close to where people live. There are 62 key wildlife sites across the city. In total there are 1,279 hectares of open space in the city.
- **We have about half the number of recommended allotment plots.** The total number of allotment plots at the beginning of 2011 was 2,795, 10.9 per 1,000 population. The number of residents on the waiting list is 1,612.

## Our transport & infrastructure



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

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- **11 per cent of our principle roads are described as in need of “consideration of maintenance work”** an increase on eight per cent the year before. The proportion of non-principle roads also classed as requiring maintenance is eight per cent.
- **Traffic congestion is the local issue residents think “most needs improving”.** Vehicle ownership was low at 0.9 per household, compared to 1.1 across England in 2001.
- **Transport makes up 25 per cent of our carbon emissions compared to 32 per cent regionally & 26 per cent nationally.** Road vehicles are the greatest contributing factor to poor air quality in Brighton & Hove with the main pollutants being Nitrogen Dioxide & particulates (PM10).



- **4,100 residents are estimated to be affected by noise from traffic.** The Department of the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs published their “noise maps” in 2010. Over 2,000 of our dwellings are considered to be in “important areas” for monitoring & actions to minimise the effects of traffic noise pollution; 1,400 of these are “first priority”.
- **Our road safety record is improving.** Two people were killed on our roads in 2009 compared to 16 in 2005. 143 people were seriously injured in road accidents in 2009 compared to 145 in 2005.
- **We have three rail lines which terminate at Brighton station, & eight rail stations in the city.** 19,250,000 trips were made to & from our eight rail stations in 2009/10.
- **Bus patronage has increased from 30.2 million journeys in 2001 to 41.1 million in 2009/10.** 12 per cent of residents reported regularly using the bus for travel to work in 2009/10. In suburbs, where bus service provision & frequencies are lower, residents are more likely to use their cars to travel to work.
- **Three per cent of residents cycle to work,** in line with the national level.
- **Most of our city has very good accessibility to services such as doctors, food shops, schools & the city centre.** Fifty per cent of the city’s areas (83 of 164 areas) are in the 20 per cent least deprived in England according to this measure of the 2010 Indices of Deprivation. Ovingdean is the most deprived area of the city with regard to access to key services such as Post Offices, supermarkets, General Practitioners & schools.



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## Our homes



**Our city was the fifth most densely populated area in the South East**

- **Our city was the fifth most densely populated area in the South East in 2001**, with 30 people per hectare, almost ten times the national average in 2001. We had the smallest average household size in the South East at just 2.09 people per residency.

- **Most of our housing consisted of purpose built blocks of flats & houses which have been converted into smaller units** according to 2001 census data. In total, 47 per cent of our housing was classed as a flat, maisonette or apartment 2001.

- **Despite the current economic conditions the city delivered 380 additional dwellings in 2009/10.** 100 affordable units were also delivered. 97 per cent of new residential planning applications have been designed to be accessible or adaptable for wheelchair users & people with restricted mobility.

- **Our housing is unaffordable to the majority of residents.** Housing prices are 25 per cent above the national average. More than half of our working households are in the intermediate housing market. This means they can afford more than social housing rental costs but not to buy the cheapest ten per cent of family homes. In 2010 the average price of a home in Brighton increased by 4.8 per cent to £222,242. The average cost to rent a one bedroom flat was £737 per month.

- **Five per cent of our areas (8 of 164) are in the ten per cent most deprived areas of England in terms of barriers to housing and related services.** This measure uses a range of indicators such as overcrowding, housing affordability & distances to key services such as food shops, general practitioners & primary schools. One of our areas, in Moulsecoomb, was in the one per cent most deprived areas of the country for housing & related services.

National average



Brighton & Hove



**Our housing is unaffordable to the majority of residents**

- **We had a notably small proportion of owner occupiers at the time of the 2001 census.** 62 per cent of households (70,633) owned their home compared to 74 per cent across England & Wales. 20 per cent of households (23,354 households) rented from a private landlord in 2001, compared to nine per cent across England & Wales. 10 per cent of households (11,791 households) rented from the local authority compared to 13 per cent across England & Wales.
- **The number of households living in fuel poverty has increased over the last three years.** This is largely a result of the price of domestic energy almost doubling. Fuel poverty occurs when a household has to spend more than ten per cent of income on heating. The measure of fuel poverty compares fuel costs with what they should be, not what they are. It is estimated that around 12 per cent of our households were living in fuel poverty in 2006, which was in line with the national level of 11.5 per cent.
- **The energy efficiency of our council housing has been improving steadily over the last decade & we are now in the top performing 25 per cent of local authorities in England.** Standard Assessment Procedures, also known as SAPs, are the way in which government assesses home energy ratings. Dwellings are rated from 0 to 100, with 0 being very inefficient & 100 highly efficient. In April 2002 the average SAP rating of our council stock was 66.5. In April 2011 it was 76.6.
- **We had a high proportion of homes that did not meet the Decent Homes Standard in 2008.** Overall, 36 per cent of our homes did not meet the Decent Homes standard when the House Condition Survey was undertaken in 2008. A dwelling is considered to be non-decent if it fails to meet a minimum standard, provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort, is in a reasonable state of repair, & has reasonably modern facilities. Over four-fifths of our non-decent housing is in the private sector.

**We had a high proportion of homes that did not meet the Decent Homes Standard in 2008**



- **Housing contributes 42 per cent of our total carbon emissions per capita, making it the single most significant source of carbon dioxide in the city.** The proportion in our city is higher than both the region, at 32 per cent, & the nation, at 29 per cent.
- **We have a comparatively high proportion of people who have housing needs.** Compared to the region, residents in Brighton & Hove were nearly twice as likely to be in a position where they needed to make a homeless application & more than twice as likely to be homeless & in priority need according to a report of 2008. 368 homes were accepted as homeless in 2009/10; around three in every 1,000 households, compared to two in every 1,000 nationally. 316 households were in temporary accommodation in 2009/10, compared to 587 in 2006/07.

## Our health & wellbeing



- **Whilst female life expectancy is slightly higher than the national average, male life expectancy is slightly lower.** Female life expectancy in the city was 82 & a half years in 2007-09 compared to a national expectancy of 82 years & five weeks. Male life expectancy was 77 years & five weeks in 2007-09 compared to a national expectancy of 78 years.
- **There is a proportional relationship between life expectancy & deprivation; the higher the deprivation, the lower the life expectancy.** In Brighton & Hove this means that a male living in the most deprived ten per cent of areas can expect to live ten years & five weeks less than a male living in the least deprived ten per cent of areas. A female living in the most deprived ten per cent of areas can expect to live nearly six years less than a female living in the least deprived ten per cent of areas.

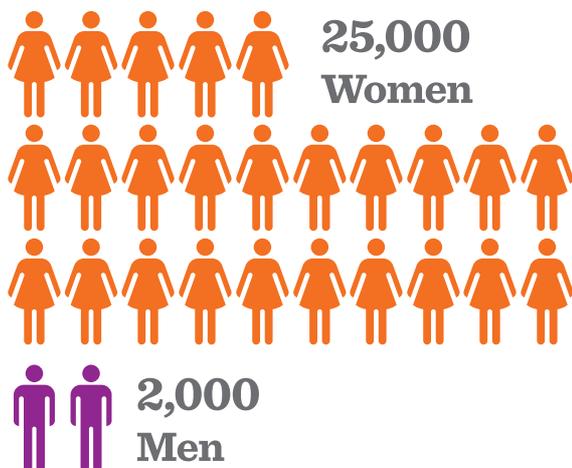


**Seven per cent of our residents aged 18-64 years (12,200 people are thought to have a moderate physical disability.**



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

- **According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, almost half, 44 per cent, of local areas (72 of 164 areas) are in the 20 per cent most health deprived areas of England.** This measure combines years of life lost, morbidity & disability & mood & anxiety disorders. Four of our 164 areas are in the one per cent most deprived in England. Three of these are in the Queen's Park ward & one is in the East Brighton ward.
- **19 per cent of residents aged 50 or more reported that they were not in good health in the 2001 census.** A similar proportion, 18 per cent, of the total population reported having a limiting long term illness. The proportions reporting limiting long term illnesses are lower in the lower age groups, & higher in higher age groups.
- **The number of our residents with a physical disability is expected to increase although it is difficult to gauge numbers accurately.** Around seven per cent of our residents aged 18-64 years(12,200 people) are thought to have a moderate physical disability, with a further two per cent (3,400 people) having a severe physical disability.
- **It's estimated that two per cent (5,000) of adult residents have a learning disability.** By 2030, the number is predicted to rise to over 5,500.
- **We have a large number of people with mental health needs together with a large number of people at increased risk of mental health problems.** Using national survey data it's estimated that over 16 per cent, 28,000 people in the city aged 18-64, have a common mental disorder, such as anxiety or depression. Women are more likely than men to report being anxious or depressed, & far more likely to receive treatment for these conditions.
- **We had the second highest suicide rate in England** between 2006 & 2008 at 14.55 per 100,000 members of the population, compared to 7.76 in England.



### Experience repeat domestic violence

- Domestic violence is widespread & has wide-ranging consequences.** Using national data to produce local estimates, in 2010 it's estimated that around 11,000 female residents experienced physical or emotional violence, around 3,000 were victims of sexual violence & over 6,000 were victims of stalking. Men also experience domestic violence but to a much lesser extent. Using national estimates, 25,000 women & 2,000 men will experience repeat domestic violence in our city at some point in their lives.
- Almost a quarter, 23 per cent, of adults in the city were estimated to be obese between 2006 & 2008, with a Body Mass Index of 35 or more, & 35 per cent had a raised waist circumference.** Being overweight increases the risks of diabetes, hypertension, heart disease & cancer, amongst other diseases.
- Our physical activity rates were just above average, but below recommended levels in 2008/09.** Almost a quarter, 23 per cent, of our residents aged 16 & over reported participating in moderate intensity sport & active recreation equivalent to 30 minutes on three or more days a week. This is slightly higher than the national average of 22 per cent. Only 15 per cent of adult residents took the recommended amount of exercise of 30 minutes per day, five days a week.
- We have lower incidences of all cancers than England** (368 per 100,000 population compared to 372 for England) **but a higher mortality rate from cancers for under 75 year olds** (125 deaths per 100,000 compared to 112 in England).
- 7,117 residents were registered as having coronary heart disease in 2009/10; 3,823 residents were known to have had a stroke in 2009/10.** Recent estimates, taking account of differences in General Practice populations put these figures much higher, at 11,499 for coronary heart disease & 5,207 who have had a stroke.



**Some 22,000 residents reported providing some informal care in response to the 2001 census, with over 4,000 spending 50 hours a week or more caring.**

- **More & more residents are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance.** One in 12 of our residents aged 18-64 (13,420) was in receipt of Disability Living Allowance in 2010. This represents an increase from 2008 when one in 20 residents was in receipt of it.
- **We have a very high rate of breast-feeding initiation.** Of our new mothers 87 per cent (754) initiated breast-feeding compared to the England average of 75 per cent in 2010/11.
- **Our immunisation rate of children under two years old against measles, mumps and rubella is low.** In fact we have the second lowest rate in the South East, at 85 per cent. The national average is 88 per cent.
- **Some 22,000 residents reported providing some informal care in response to the 2001 census, with over 4,000 spending 50 hours a week or more caring.** The highest proportion in the 2009 Carers Survey, 42 per cent, was looking after their husband, wife or civil partner, followed by adult son or daughter (26 per cent) & parent or parent-in-law (20 per cent).

## Our behaviours

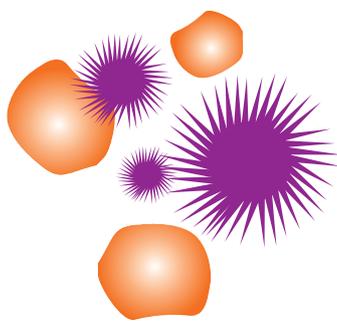


**The city has a strong drinking culture & high numbers of our residents drink more than recommended guidelines.**

- **The city has a strong drinking culture & high numbers of our residents drink more than recommended guidelines.** 27 per cent of adult residents (50,099) are estimated to be binge drinkers – our Primary Care Trust area was ranked 137 out of 152 for binge drinking (where 1 is good). 24 per cent (52,957) are estimated to engage in increasing risk drinking - we ranked 147 out of 152 Primary Care Trust areas. Six per cent (12,646) are estimated to engage in high risk drinking – we ranked 120 out of 152 Primary Care Trust areas. It's estimated that there are around 9,200 dependent drinkers in the city.



**There were 50 drug related deaths in 2009, the highest rate in the country, although the rate in the city is declining.**



**We had the highest rates of common sexually transmitted infections (Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes & warts) outside of London in 2009.**

- **Of 24 alcohol related harm health indicators, we perform significantly worse than England on 16 of them.** We only performed better than the national average on one measure, mortality from land transport accidents.
- **We have a higher rate of drug users engaged in effective treatment than in the region & slightly higher than in the nation too.** Of our users 84 per cent were engaged in or had successfully completed treatment at 12 weeks, compared to 79 per cent regionally & 83 per cent nationally.
- **There were 50 drug related deaths in 2009, the highest rate in the country, although the rate in the city is declining.**
- **A fifth of our adult residents smoked on a daily basis in 2003.** This is a concern as smoking is the main cause of premature illness & preventable death & over a quarter of all cancers are attributable to tobacco use. Our specialist smoking cessation service has the eighth highest quit rate in England.
- **56 per cent of adults were estimated to eat less than the recommended five portions of fruit & vegetables a day 2006 - 2008.** People on lower incomes & those experiencing deprivation are less likely to purchase fresh & unfamiliar foods & are more likely to skip meals. Nationally, five per cent of people on low incomes reported skipping meals for a whole day in 2010.
- **We had the highest rates of common sexually transmitted infections (Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes & warts) outside of London in 2009.** Our rate is 1460.4 per 100,000 population compared to 774.6 per 100,000 across England.
- **We had the eighth highest HIV prevalence in England in 2009** at 7.57 per 1,000 members of the population compared with 1.7 in England. In 2009 the number of our residents with HIV was 1,273, reflecting a pattern of steady increases over recent years, from 633 in 2001.

## Our culture & leisure



- **It's estimated that we host some eight million visitors in the city over the course of a year, generating significant income for the city.** The seafront, with the Brighton Pier & skeletal West Pier, shingle beaches, restored bandstand, children's play areas & marina all attract residents & tourists alike. In 2009, visitors to our city were thought to have spent £732,328,000.
- **We had the second highest number of museum visitors outside of London in 2009.** According to Take Part survey results 66 per cent of our adult population said they had attended a museum or art gallery in the local area in the last year, compared with 55 per cent in the region.
- **60 per cent, of residents reported having attended a local theatre or concert within the last six months in 2008, almost double the England level of 32 per cent.** As with all other cultural activities enquired after in the Place Survey, residents living in more deprived areas were less likely to have been to the theatre or a concert.
- **Our city hosts around 60 festivals each year & has the largest Pride & open arts festivals, the Fringe, in the country.** We also host a range of outdoor events & have regular farmer's markets & food celebrations which attract visitors to the city & make a significant contribution to the local economy.
- **We have 12 community libraries, a mobile library & a central library for Hove, with the award-winning Jubilee library at the heart of the network.** Our Jubilee library is considered the sixth most successful in the country when judged by visits made to the library in person. 59 per cent of our residents reported using a library in the last six months, compared to 50 per cent at the national level in 2008.



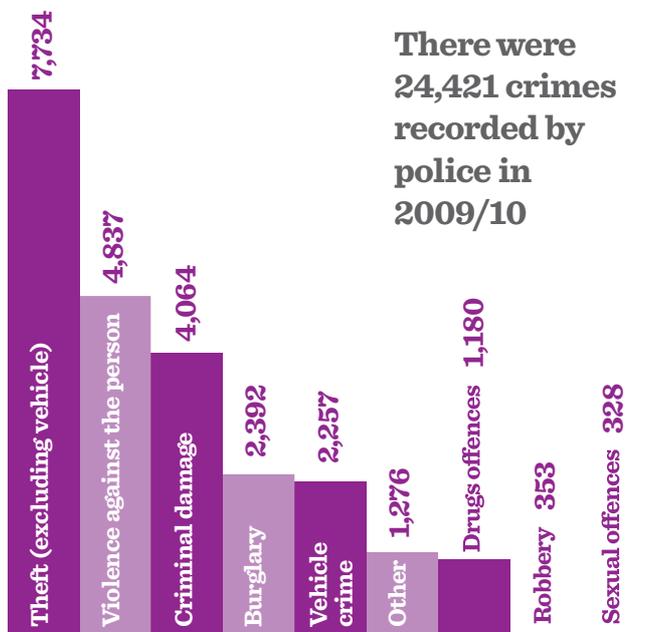
**We have a rich architectural heritage with a high proportion of listed buildings**

- **More than half, 56 per cent, of residents report having used sports & leisure facilities within the last six months, again, higher than regional & national levels.** Use of leisure services & facilities is higher in less deprived areas such as Preston Park & lower in more deprived areas of the city, notably Moulsecomb & Bevendean & East Brighton.
- **We have the highest number of restaurants per person in the country.** According to national statistics for 2008, the latest information available, we had 3.87 restaurants per 1,000 members of the population. This is higher than London, which had 3.05 per 1,000 members of the population & significantly higher than the national average of 2.56 per 1,000.
- **We have a rich architectural heritage with a high proportion of listed buildings.** There are 3,360 listed buildings in the city, 14 per cent of which (476) are grade I & II. This is more than double the national average of six per cent. Many of these are buildings are now multi-occupation homes.
- **Over nine in ten, 91 per cent, residents reported having used one of our parks or open spaces in the last six months when surveyed in 2008.** This is higher than both regional & national levels, 83 & 81 per cent respectively. People living in more deprived areas, especially around East Brighton, & residents renting from the council were less likely to have used a park, at 79 & 75 per cent respectively.
- **Of our 98 parks & open spaces, six are listed as being of historic interest:**
  - Stanmer Park (including the farmland estate & Coldean Wood) Grade II
  - Kemp Town Enclosures (including Dukes Mound) Grade II
  - Queens Park Grade II
  - The Royal Pavilion Estate Grade II
  - Preston Manor grounds, including Preston Park & The Rookery Grade II
  - Woodvale Cemetery Grade II

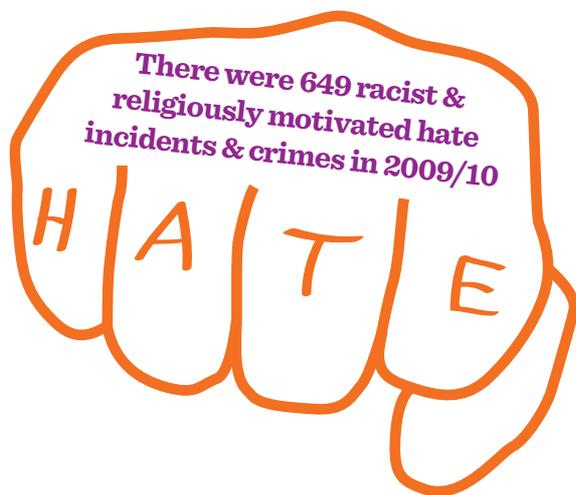


- **We benefit from the South Downs National Park's 1,600 square kilometres of diverse landscapes & natural beauty.** The Park was formally designated in March 2010 & provides a vast range of outdoor recreational opportunities. Forty per cent of the city & 100 households within Brighton & Hove fall within its boundary.

## Our crime & disorder profile



- **The number of crimes per resident, our crime rate, was better than the average rate experienced by our city's peers in 2009/10, although worse than the England & Wales average.** The number of crimes per 1,000 residents in our city is 54, compared to 45 at the national level.
- **There were 24,421 crimes recorded by police in 2009/10.** Total crime breaks down into crime types as follows:
  - Theft (excluding vehicle): 7,734
  - Violence against the person: 4,837
  - Criminal damage: 4,064
  - Burglary: 2,392
  - Vehicle crime: 2,257
  - Other: 1,276
  - Drugs offences: 1,180
  - Robbery: 353
  - Sexual offences: 328
- **According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation five per cent of our areas (8 of 164) fall within the ten per cent worst performing areas of England in relation to crime.** This indicator uses a composite of measures including the rates of violence, burglary, theft & criminal damage per 1,000 members of the population. One of our areas in the central Regency ward was ranked extremely poorly, at 31 out of 31,482 areas studied (where 1 is poor).



- **The number of violence against the person crimes has been reducing since 2006/07.** In 2009/10 there were 4,837 reported crimes, accounting for a fifth of all crimes in our city. Our city ranks in the 25 per cent of local authorities with the highest rates of these crimes, despite being average compared to our crime risk peers. Most violence against the person crimes are committed in central Brighton, which has the highest density of licensed premises & is the focal point of the night-time economy.
- **Almost a third of assault patients attending our Accident & Emergency department were not resident within our city in 2009/10,** although their experience of crime is counted in our city's statistics, as the place of the crime is what's recorded. Seven out of ten victims of violence against the person crimes are male, with the most common age group being 20-29 year olds.
- **There were 649 racist & religiously motivated hate incidents & crimes in 2009/10.** Most, 41 per cent (266), involved verbal abuse, 17 per cent (110) harassment & ten per cent (65) physical violence. 39 per cent of victims (253) were council tenants & 'at risk' groups included Black & minority ethnic businesses or people whose work involved public contact.
- **There were 88 hate incidents & crimes against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people recorded by the police in 2009/10.** In response to a local survey conducted in 2006 almost three-quarters of lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people reported experience of crimes or negative behaviours towards them in the last five years because of their sexual or gender identities.
- **We had a slightly higher number of vehicle crimes per head than England & Wales as a whole in 2009/10.** There were 8.9 vehicle crimes per 1,000 members of the population compared to the England & Wales average of 8.3. There are more vehicle crimes in the city centre where parking is denser.

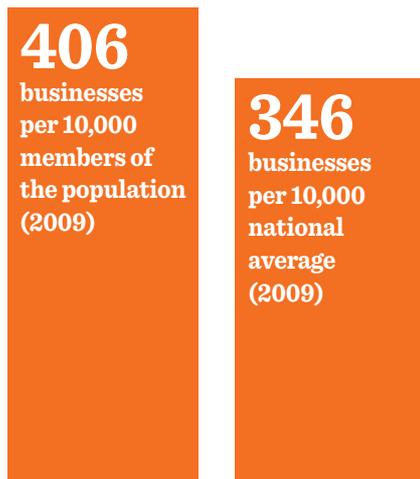


**In 2010, 89 per cent of residents reported feeling safe in the city centre during the day, compared to 50 per cent after dark**

- **In terms of domestic burglaries per household we were in line with the national levels in 2009/10.** There were five burglaries per 1,000 residents, as there were for England & Wales. Looking at it by 1,000 households we had 10.4 compared to 11.6 in England & Wales. Areas with a higher density of domestic burglaries are Seven Dials, Brunswick & Montpelier, as well as Kemp Town, Hanover & the Triangle areas.
- **Criminal damage is one of the most prolific types of crimes but offences recorded by the police have declined steeply since 2006/07 following a long term increase.** Forty-three per cent of criminal damage offences (excluding arson offences) related to vehicles, 24 per cent to a dwelling & just under a fifth (18 per cent) to other buildings. The highest density of criminal damage offences was in the city centre. Criminal damage is costly on account of the high numbers of offences.
- **In 2010, 89 per cent of residents reported feeling safe in the city centre during the day, compared to 50 per cent after dark.** People tend to feel less safe in the city centre than they do in their local area. Older people & females are more likely to report feeling less safe in the city. The main reasons given for not feeling safe after dark are groups of young people, drunken behaviour, poor street lighting & the presence of drinkers/drug users.

## Our business & enterprise

- **Our Gross Value Add per head in 2008 was lower than both the regional & national levels.** Gross Value Add is a measure of the value of goods & services produced in an area on a per person basis. Ours was £20,659, lower than the regional & national levels of £21,681 & £21,103 respectively. Our growth on this measure between 2000 & 2008 has also been below growth in the region & nation at 38.7 per cent compared to 40.7 per cent in the region & 43.8 in the nation.



**We have the third highest number of businesses per 10,000 population in England & Wales.**



**The economic contribution of the third sector to the city in 2008**

- **There are 13,422 businesses in the city.** We have the third highest number of businesses per 10,000 population in England & Wales. In 2009 we had 406.2 businesses per 10,000 members of the population compared to a national average of 346 per 10,000.
- **We have a strong entrepreneurial culture, reflected by high levels of business start-ups compared with other cities.** Our start-up rate of 49.6 businesses per 10,000 people in 2008 was above the Great Britain average of 44.4, but due to higher than average business deaths our business base is still growing slower than the national rate, at 1.6 per cent compared with 2.2 per cent. In 2008 our city had the sixth highest levels of start-up business activity in the country.
- **We are in the top ten cities for creating private sector jobs.** Between 1998 & 2008 the private sector employment base grew by 25 per cent; our city had the eighth highest private sector job creation in the country.
- **The vast majority of our businesses** are small or micro-level:
  - 86.4 per cent of our businesses (11,597) employ less than ten people in 2010
  - 11 per cent of businesses (1,476) employ 11-49 people
  - 2.1 per cent of businesses (282) employ 50-199 people
  - 0.5 per cent of businesses (67) employ more than 200 people
- **The economic contribution of the third sector to the city was estimated to be £96.25 million in 2008.** Whilst the actual income of the third sector was around £55 million in 2008 there is a strongly local ownership structure which means that the third sector will spend most of its income locally compared to other sectors, creating a higher multiplier, or re-spending, effect on the local economy.

- **We have a strong local & organic food sector which makes a significant contribution to the local economy,** both in keeping money within the local economy & in attracting tourists. For example, the recent Big Sussex Market attracted 32,000 visitors.
- **We are a Fairtrade city:** Fairtrade is about better prices, decent working conditions, local sustainability, & fair terms of trade for farmers & workers in the developing world
- **Industry & commerce contribute 33 per cent of our total carbon emissions.** This is below regional & national levels of 36 & 45 per cent respectively as we do not have a large manufacturing sector.

## Our employment & skills



**We have higher than average unemployment**

**6.8%** Brighton & Hove **5.7%** national average



**hold qualifications at degree level or above in 2009**

- **We have higher than average unemployment.** In September 2010 our unemployment rate, that is, the percentage of the working age population who were not able to get a job but who would like to be in full time employment was 6.8 per cent (12,200 people), compared to the South East & national averages of 5.5 per cent & 5.7 per cent respectively.
- **According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, we are the 48th most employment deprived local authority of 326 in the country.** This means we are among the 15 per cent most deprived authorities in England when looking across a range of indicators including claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Disablement Allowance, Employment & Support Allowance & participants in New Deal schemes. We estimate that 11 per cent (18,500) of working age residents live in employment deprivation. Two of our 164 local areas, both in Queen's Park, are in the 100 most employment deprived areas in England (out of 32,482 areas).
- **We have a slightly higher rate than the national rate of people claiming out of work benefits.** 12.8 per cent of residents (22,910) are in receipt of out of work benefits compared to 12.2 per cent nationally. 96 per cent of claims for lone

parent benefits in 2010 were made by females. Younger and older age groups experience higher levels of worklessness compared to middle aged groups, aged 25 to 49 years.

- **Our population is well qualified with 43 per cent (76,800 people) holding qualifications at degree level or above in 2009** (NVQ level 4, which is equivalent to a Higher National Diploma, degree or higher degree). This put the city sixth in the latest ranking of cities in terms of high level qualifications. Whilst eight per cent (14,200 people) had no qualifications, this is a lower rate than both regional & national averages (nine & 12 per cent respectively).
- **Employment levels are low and decreasing over time for residents whose qualifications are below degree level.** Many degree qualified residents take jobs that do not require this level of qualification as part of a lifestyle choice, pushing school leavers & residents with lower qualifications out of certain employment sectors.
- **We have a thriving third sector.** There were over 1,500 third sector organisations in the city employing around 8,000 people which is seven per cent of the total employees in the city, in 2008. Volunteer activity co-ordinated by these organisations was equivalent to 57,600 hours, which, if paid for at the same rate as third sector employers, would be worth £24 million.
- **Our employment structure in full-time jobs is dominated by higher value sectors** such as health, business & public administration, professional, scientific & technical sectors & education.
- **We have a larger proportion of part-time workers than the national level at 35 per cent compared to England at 31 per cent.** 50 per cent of working females are part-time compared to 20 per cent of working males.
- **Our wage levels are not as high as in the region, but they are higher than the national level.** The pre-tax weekly pay for fulltime workers in the city in 2010 was £522.60, above the national average of £501.80.



## Our investment & development

**We have two significant developments in the city currently under construction in 2011: American Express's European Headquarters & the Brighton & Hove Community Stadium.**



- **Brighton & Hove is driving recovery in the sub region.** Adjoining authorities are not reporting the same levels of applications that we have received in the city in 2010 & 2011. In 2010/11 the planning application rate was at the highest level for the last five years, with 3,421 applications registered.
- **In 2010/11 there were 43 major applications, up slightly on the previous year when 42 were received.** We have two significant developments in the city currently under construction in 2011: American Express's European Headquarters & the Brighton & Hove Community Stadium.
- **Investment & development in the city is healthy with a net increase of business floorspace in the city in 2009/10 and a net increase in retail floorspace of 1,225 square meters in 2009/10.** Shop vacancy rates increased in both the Brighton & Hove shopping centres in 2009/10 although the overall rate for the whole city was 8.8 per cent at the end of 2009/10 which is well below the national average.
- **Residents consistently rate the top priorities for local authority investment as being education, refuse & cleaning, recycling & children's social care.** Every year when the budget & council tax is set the council asks residents what they think the priorities for the local authority to spend on are. In 2008, 2009 & 2010 the priorities have been the same.

### Residents Top Priorities

Education



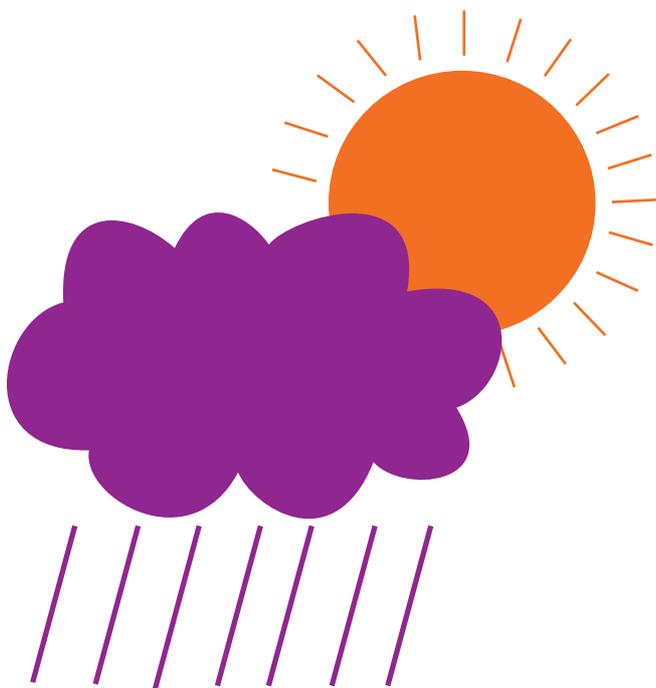
Refuse & recycling



Children's Social Care



## Our resilience



- **Our city is a designated high risk flood area.** A major area of concern for the city is the possibility of coastal/cliff erosion & flooding as a result of heavy rain of storms. This can affect water supplies as well as the fresh water & coastal eco-systems.
- **Due to our coastal location we are at a naturally higher risk of experiencing coastal pollution.** The English Channel is a major international transport route for many products, including oil. One of the risks to Sussex is the potential for a shipping accident which could cause oil or other hazardous cargo to be released into the sea & then washed up on the shoreline.
- **Climate projections are telling us that weather extremes will increase.** The South East faces particular vulnerabilities in relation to climate change. For example the heat-wave of 2003 is likely to become the norm by the summers of the 2050's, & to be considered relatively cool by the 2080's.
- **As a major transport hub there are higher risks of transport accidents having an impact on our city than elsewhere.** The English Channel is the busiest shipping lane in the world presenting risks of fire, collision, sinking, pollution & stranding. The rail network passes through Brighton from the north, west & east, presenting risks of rail accidents. London Gatwick Airport is the UK's second largest airport & the busiest single runway airport in the world. The flight paths cover our city presenting the possibility of an aircraft accident. Our roads are busy but we do not face higher risks associated with road traffic than elsewhere.

Compiled by the Analysis Team at  
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