

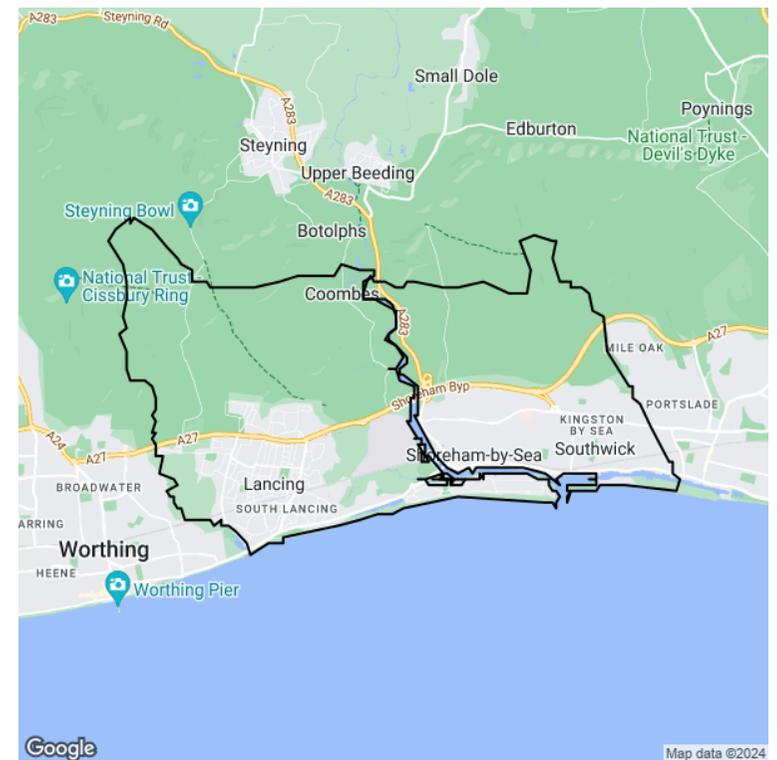


Local Insight Summary Report

Adur District

Local Insight (England)

March 6, 2024



Introduction

Local Insight

Local Insight provides instant access to the information you need for the neighbourhoods you care about.

We bring together small-area social and demographic data in one easy to use and intuitive platform. You can explore data for any area you are interested in through maps, dashboards and reports.

Find out more at: localinsight.org

OCSI

We combine expertise in research and technology to support organisations working for social good to make evidence-based decisions. We have worked with more than 250 public and community sector organisations from local to international level.

Our research and services are based on unrivalled knowledge and use of place-based social, economic and demographic data.

Find out more at: ocsi.uk

About the indicators

OCSI routinely collect all small-area data published by more than 50 government agencies and other reputable bodies. We identify key indicators relevant to local authorities, grantmakers and charities to include within this report and the Local Insight platform.

We manage and maintain all the data and provide comprehensive metadata so that you can be confident you are using the most up-to-date data.

How we have identified the area of Adur District

This report is based on the “Adur District” area created by West Sussex. There is a map image of the area at the start of this report.

We use sophisticated aggregation and apportioning methods to calculate the data values used in the charts and tables in this report.

Alongside data for the “Adur District” area, we also display data for the selected comparator areas: South East and West Sussex.

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Appendix: Data sources

Access and Transport

The following visualisations provide data on car ownership, travel time to essential services, job access scores, food insecurity, access to health assets and on the local retail environment.

As a collection, these indicators offer insight into the disparities, challenges, and opportunities that individuals have as their accessible environment.<

Car or van ownership

The table below shows the proportion of households according to their ownership of a car or van. This is based on responses to the car ownership question in the 2021 Census which asks information on the number of cars or vans owned, or are available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans available for private use and is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

In Adur District, 18.47% of households have no access to a car or van. This is greater than the proportion without access to a car or van in South East (16.86%) and greater than the proportion without access to a car or van in West Sussex (16.00%).<

Car or van ownership						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2 cars or vans in household (Census 2021) (2021)	7,719	27.89%	1,163,276	30.55%	114,023	30.39%
Households with 3+ cars (Census 2021) (2021)	2,573	9.30%	448,675	11.78%	44,057	11.74%

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Car or van ownership

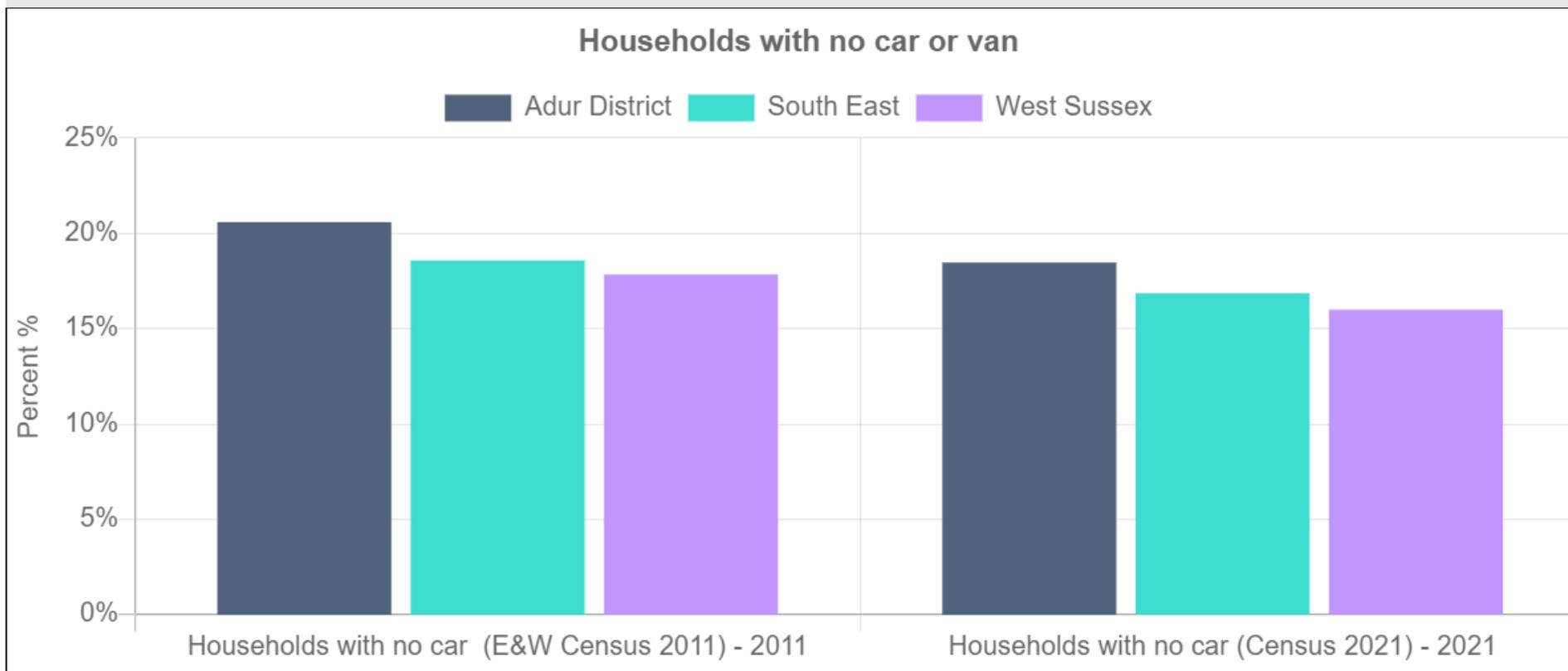
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
1 car or van in household (Census 2021) (2021)	12,276	44.35%	1,553,917	40.81%	157,117	41.87%
Households with no car (Census 2021) (2021)	5,111	18.47%	642,098	16.86%	60,019	16.00%

Source: Census 2021

The bar chart below shows the numbers of households with no car or van in the 2021 Census alongside the proportions from previous Censuses to identify changes over time.

In 2011, 20.59% of households in Adur District had no access to a car or van. This is greater than the proportion without access to a car or van in 2021 (18.47%).<

Households with no car or van



Source: Census 2021

Travel times to key services

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The table below provides data for the travel time to key services (by walking and public transport). These figures are derived from the analysis of spatial data on public transport timetables; road, cycle and footpath networks; population and key local services. The data shows the average minimum travel time - the shortest travel time by walking and public transport, averaged over the LSOA geographical area. Where the shortest journey is by public transport, an average of five minutes is added to allow for a margin for catching the service, but if a quicker walking journey is available, this will be used with nothing added.

In Adur District, the average travel time to the nearest GP is 11.0 minutes. This is shorter than the travel time in South East (14.0 minutes) and shorter than West Sussex (14.0 minutes).<

Travel times to key services (by walking and public transport)			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Travel time to nearest employment centre by public transport/walk (with more than 500 jobs) (2019)	9.0	9.0	9.0
Travel time to nearest employment centre by public transport/walk (with more than 5000 jobs) (2019)	18.0	18.0	19.0
Travel time to nearest Further Education Institution by public transport/walk (2019)	18.0	24.0	25.0
Travel time to nearest GP by public transport/walk (2019)	11.0	14.0	14.0
Travel time to nearest Hospital by public transport/walk (2019)	36.0	45.0	49.0
Travel time to nearest Primary School by public transport/walk (2019)	10.0	10.0	10.0

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Travel times to key services (by walking and public transport)

Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Travel time to nearest Secondary School by public transport/walk (2019)	18.0	20.0	21.0
Travel time to nearest supermarket by public transport/walk (2019)	7.0	7.0	7.0
Travel time to nearest town centre by public transport/walk (2019)	19.0	21.0	21.0

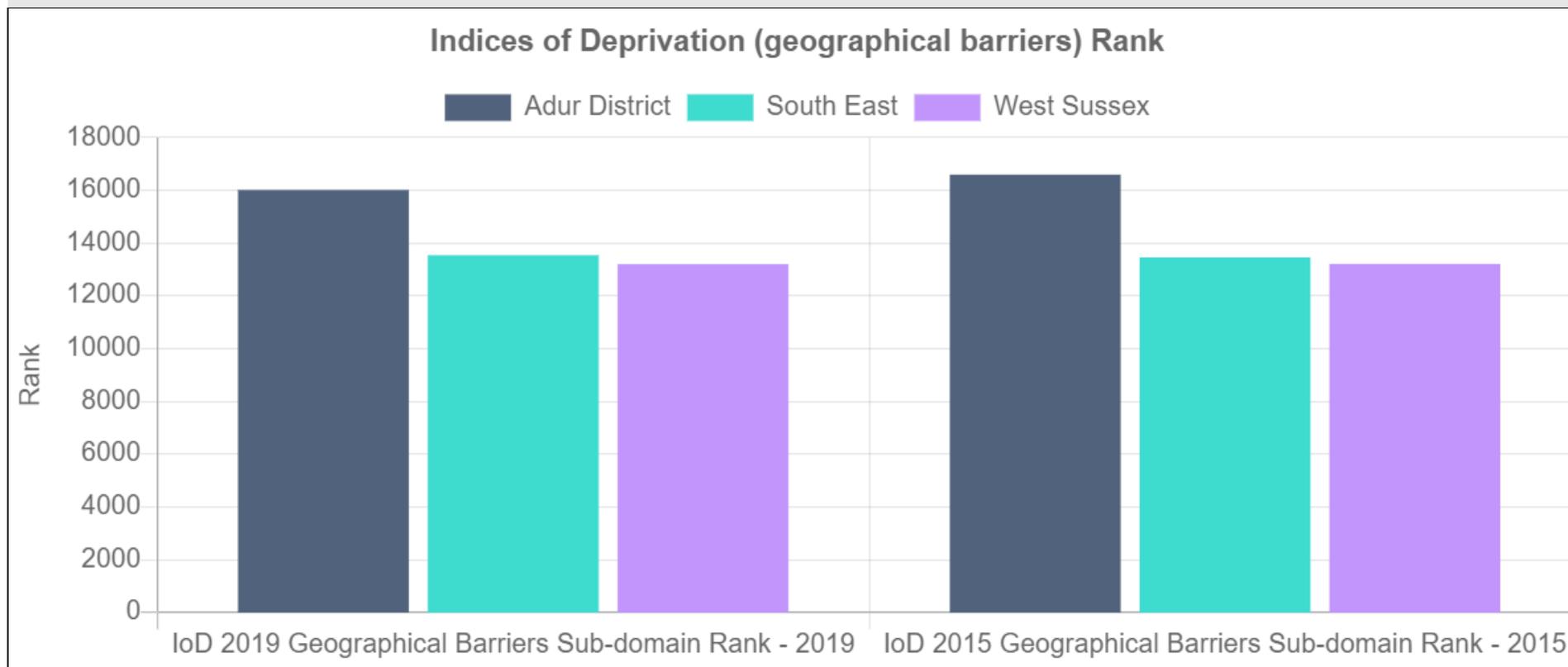
Source: Department for Transport (DfT)

IoD Geographical Barriers

The bar chart below shows the geographical barriers sub-domain rank from the Indices of Deprivation, where larger scores and higher ranks correspond to more deprived areas. This sub-domain relates to the physical proximity of local services where the score is derived from the road distances to a post office, primary school, general store or supermarket, and to a GP surgery.

In 2019, Adur District was ranked 16,013. This is similar to the rank it received in 2015 (16,595). For comparison, South East in 2019 was ranked 13,541 which is similar to the rank it received in 2015 (13,458).<

IoD Geographical Barriers



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

IoD road distance to key services

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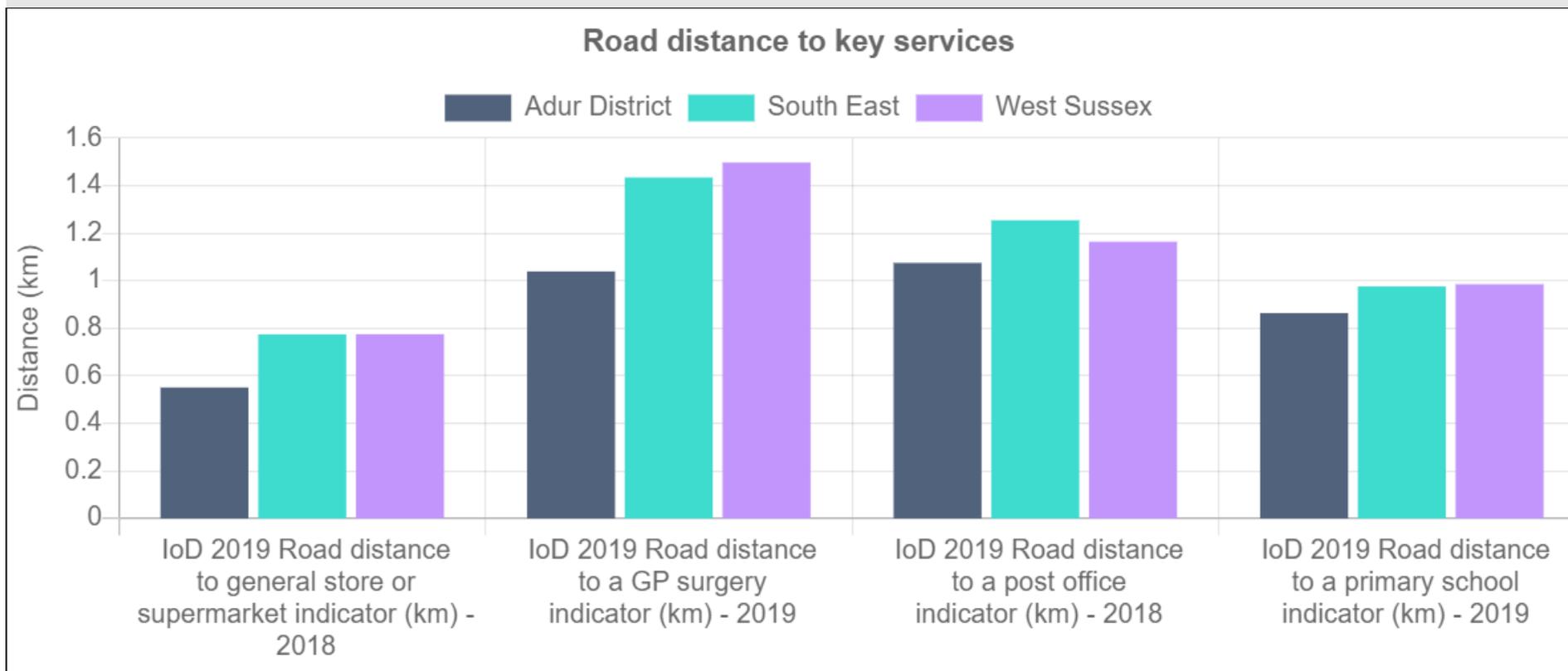
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The bar chart below provides a further breakdown of the Indices of Deprivation geographical sub domain. It displays road distances to key services where each indicator is defined as an average road distance to the relevant key service, measured in kilometres and calculated initially at Output Area level. Greater distances can often indicate that an area is experiencing higher levels of deprivation through greater challenges in accessing key services.

The average road distance to a GP surgery in Adur District is 1.039 km. This is shorter than the average distance in South East (1.434 km) and shorter than the average distance in West Sussex (1.497 km).

The average road distance to a general store or supermarket in Adur District is 0.551 km. This is shorter than the average distance in South East (0.774 km) and shorter than the average distance in West Sussex (0.775 km).<

Road distance to key services



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

Jobs Access score

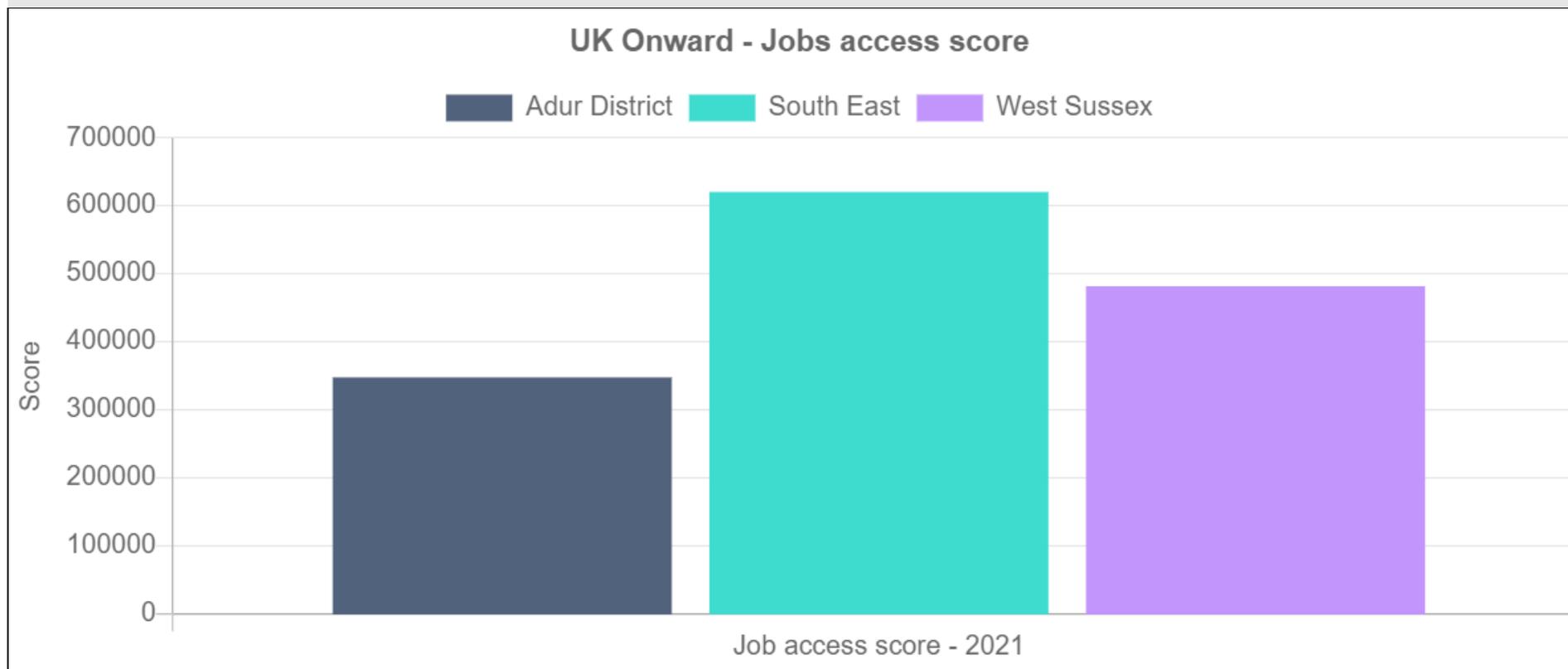
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The bar chart below shows the overall Jobs Access score. This is a measure of connectivity developed by [UK Onward](#) and includes the number of jobs accessible by car and public transport across 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes and 90 minutes timespans. It also incorporates a “door-to-workplace” measure, including every journey stage from time spent walking to the car, driving, to parking and walking to an office - as well as average delays, timetabling and actual journey time on public transport. Together these measures form an overall Jobs Access score, the weighted average job count, combining driving and public transport. A higher score indicates greater levels of job accessibility.

In Adur District, the Jobs Access score is 348,179.54. This is lower than South East (620,634.19) and lower than West Sussex (482,248.57).<

Jobs access score



Source: UK Onward

Priority Places for Food Index

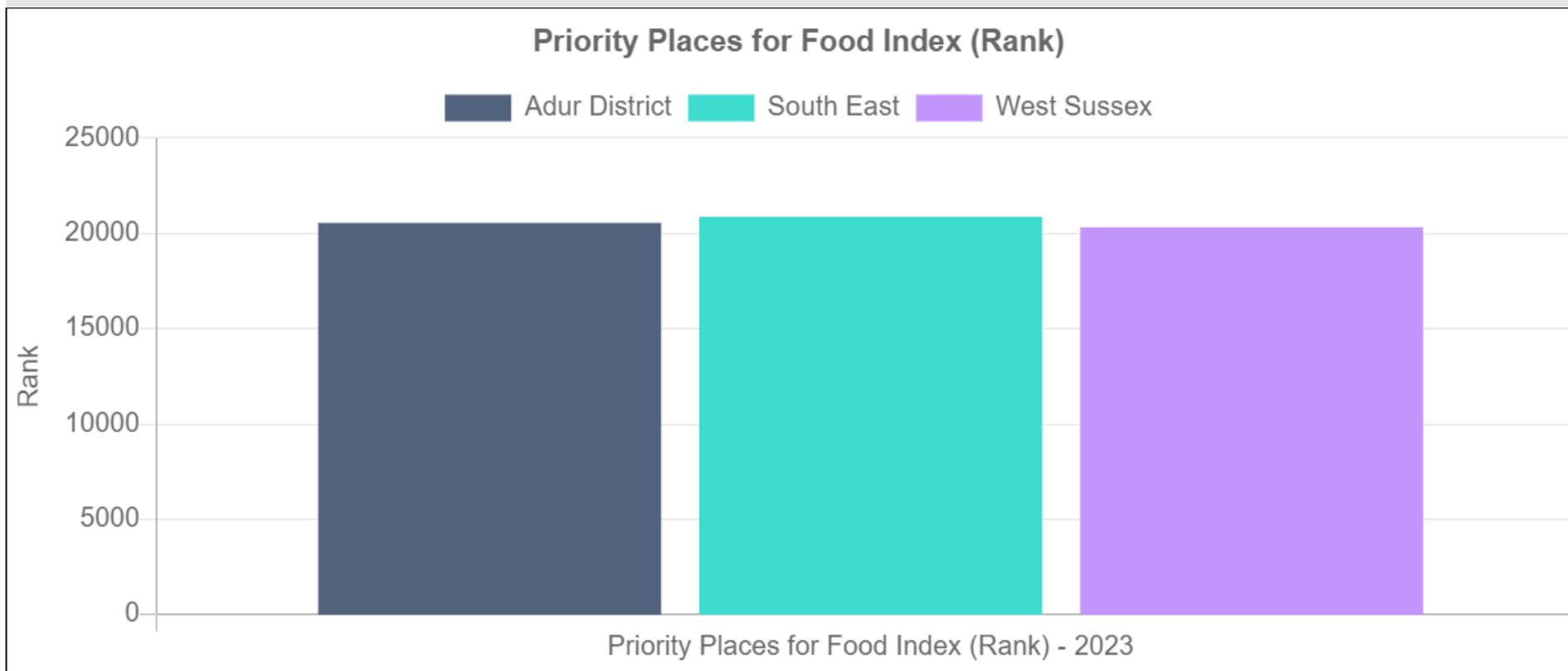
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The bar chart below shows the ranks given in the Priority Places for Food Index, where a lower rank indicates higher food insecurity. This is a composite index formed of data compiled across seven different dimensions relating to food insecurity. It is constructed using open data to capture complex and multidimensional aspects of food insecurity and was developed in response to the 2022 cost of living crisis which has seen many communities under severe financial pressure and at an increased risk of food insecurity.

Adur District has a Priority Places for Food Index rank of 20,548. This means that Adur District has higher levels of food insecurity than South East (20,867) and lower levels of food insecurity than West Sussex (20,315).<

Priority Places for Food Index rank



Source: Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC)

The bar chart below gives further insight into the Priority Places for Food Index, showing how Adur District, South East and West Sussex rank on each of the seven sub-domains. Again, a lower rank indicates higher insecurity:

- Ecommerce Access - includes online groceries availability and propensity to shop online.

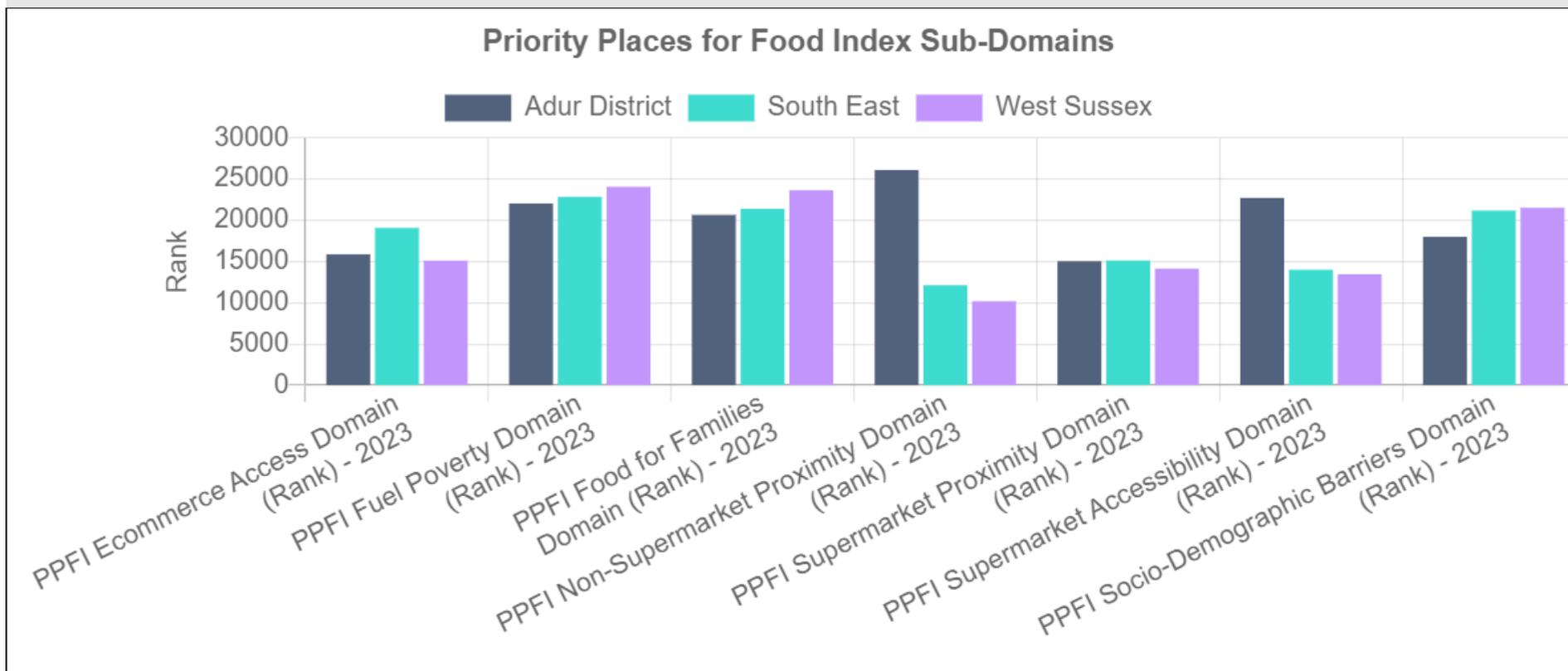
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- Fuel Poverty - includes the proportion of households in fuel poverty and prepayment meter prevalence.
- Food for Families - includes children in relative low-income families, healthy start voucher uptake and distance to the nearest food bank.
- Non-Supermarket Proximity - includes distance to nearest non-supermarket retail food store, count of non-supermarket retail food stores within 1km, average distance to nearest market and average count of markets within 1km.
- Supermarket Proximity - includes the average distance to nearest large grocery store and the average count of stores within 1km.
- Supermarket Accessibility - includes the average travel distance to nearest large grocery store and accessibility via public transport.
- Socio-Demographic Barriers - includes the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation and the proportion of the population with no car access.

Adur District has a Food for Families sub-domain rank of 20,668. This means that Adur District has higher need for family food support than South East (21,417) and higher need than West Sussex (23,659).<

Priority Places for Food Index Sub-Domains



Source: Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC)

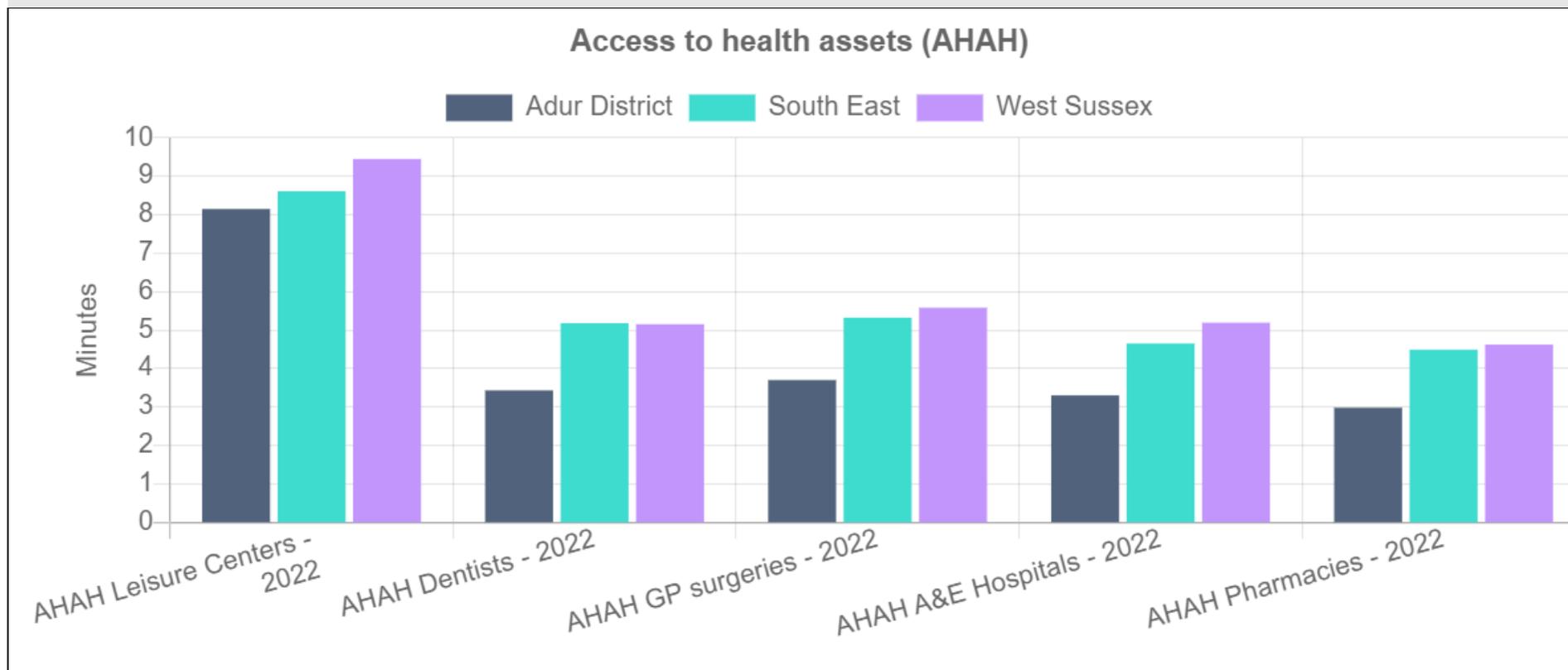
Access to Health Assets and Hazards

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AHAH (the index of 'Access to Health Assets and Hazards') is a multi-dimensional index developed by the CDRC for Great Britain measuring how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are. This open data resource provides a valuable set of measures for researchers and policy makers with an interest in measuring the role of spatial features on health.<

The bar chart below shows the AHAH access to health assets, displaying the mean distance (in minutes) to five key health assets. In Adur District the average distance to an A&E hospital is 3.30 minutes. This is shorter than the average distance in South East (4.65 minutes) and shorter than the average distance in West Sussex (5.19 minutes).<

Access to health assets



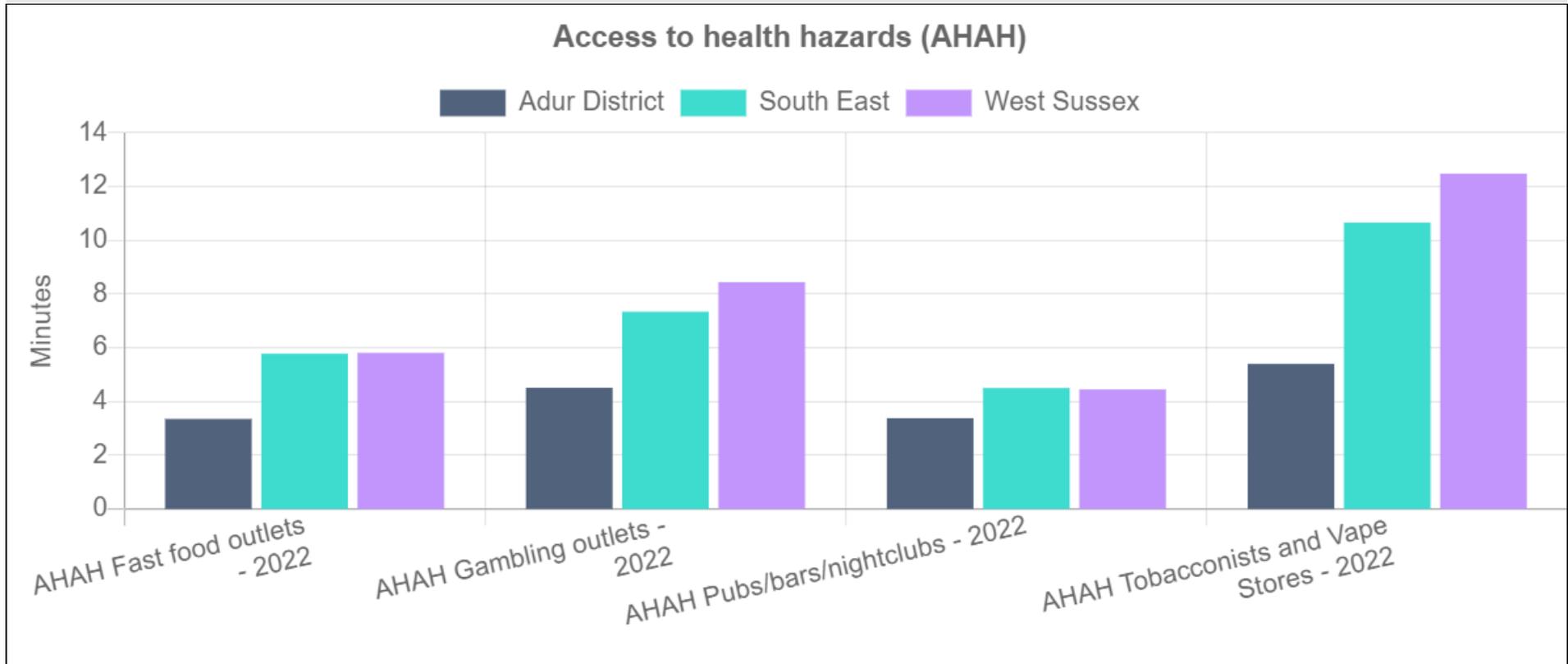
Source: Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC)

The bar chart below shows the AHAH access to health hazards, displaying the distance (in minutes) to four key unhealthy retail offerings. In Adur District the average distance to a tobacconist or vape store is 5.40 minutes. This is shorter than the average distance in South East (10.66 minutes) and shorter than the average distance in West Sussex (12.48 minutes).<

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Access to health hazards



Source: Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC)

Community Needs Index (CNI) rank

Big Lottery funding

Total grants from major grant funders

Voter turnout

Total registered charities

Civic engagement

Neighbourhood strength and cohesion

Community owned assets

Indices of Deprivation (IoD) Living Environment

Green spaces

Green and Blue spaces (AHAH index)

Indices of Deprivation (IoD) Air quality

Neighbourhood Flood Vulnerability Index (NFVI)

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Crime and anti-social behaviour incident summary

Total crime rate (time series)

Anti-social behaviour (time series)

Violence and sexual offences (time series)

Burglary (time series)

Criminal damage and arson (time series)

Population aged 65+

Change in population aged 65+

Pension Credit claimants

Change in Pension Credit claimants

Vulnerable pensioner households

Digital Exclusion Risk Index (DERI)

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Broadband speed and data usage

Internet User Classifications (IUC)

IoD income domain

DWP benefit claimants

Universal Credit claimants

Households on Universal Credit

Housing Benefit claimants

Work status

Employment type

Working hours

Occupational groups

PAYE and benefits income

Net household equivalised income

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Net individual income

Gross Value Added (GVA)

Debt

Jobs density

Full-time and part-time jobs

Public and Private Sector jobs

Jobs by industry

VAT business units

VAT business units (by number of employees)

VAT business units (by sector)

VAT business units (by industry)

VAT based enterprises (by turnover)

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IoD employment domain

Out of work benefits

Unemployment benefits

Not working due to poor health

Self-reported worklessness

Level of qualification (aged 16+)

No qualifications vs degree level or above

Change in the proportion of people with no qualifications/degree level qualifications

Participation in higher education

Indices of Deprivation (IoD): Education, skills and training domain

Indices of Deprivation: education domain (deprivation deciles)

Full-time students

Fuel poverty (households)

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Prevalence of prepay electric meters

Energy consumption

Carbon footprint per person

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

Children living in absolute low-income families

Children living in relative low-income families

Children providing unpaid care

Low birth weight

Infant mortality

Child mortality

Children and young people admitted to hospital

Obesity in Children

Disability benefits

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

People who are disabled under the Equality Act

Number of people in households who are disabled under the Equality Act

Indices of Deprivation (IoD) health deprivation and disability domain

Self-reported general health

Self-reported general health

Disease prevalence

Emergency hospital admissions

Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions

Hospital stays for intentional self harm

Incidence of cancer

Provision of unpaid care

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Provision of intensive unpaid care (50+ hours per week)

Physical activity among adults

Life expectancy

Years of potential life lost

Mortality from key causes

Mortality from key causes (aged under 75)

Mortality for people aged 0-64

Average house prices

Average house prices over time

Property transaction ratio

Rate of residential property transactions

Housing affordability

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Council tax bands

Overcrowded housing

Overcrowded housing over time

Heating provision

Housing without central heating

Households not connected to the gas network

Indices of Deprivation (IoD) housing in poor condition score

Energy efficiency ratings

Population composition

Population composition by age

Population changes over time

Population density

Household compositions

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Ethnic composition summary

Non-white and non-British ethnic groups

Household ethnicity composition

Ethnic minorities

Population by birthplace

Religious affiliation

Sexual orientation

Gender identity

Non-response rates

People who have moved address in the last year

Residency length

Passport holder status

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National Insurance numbers issued

English as a main language

English proficiency

Community

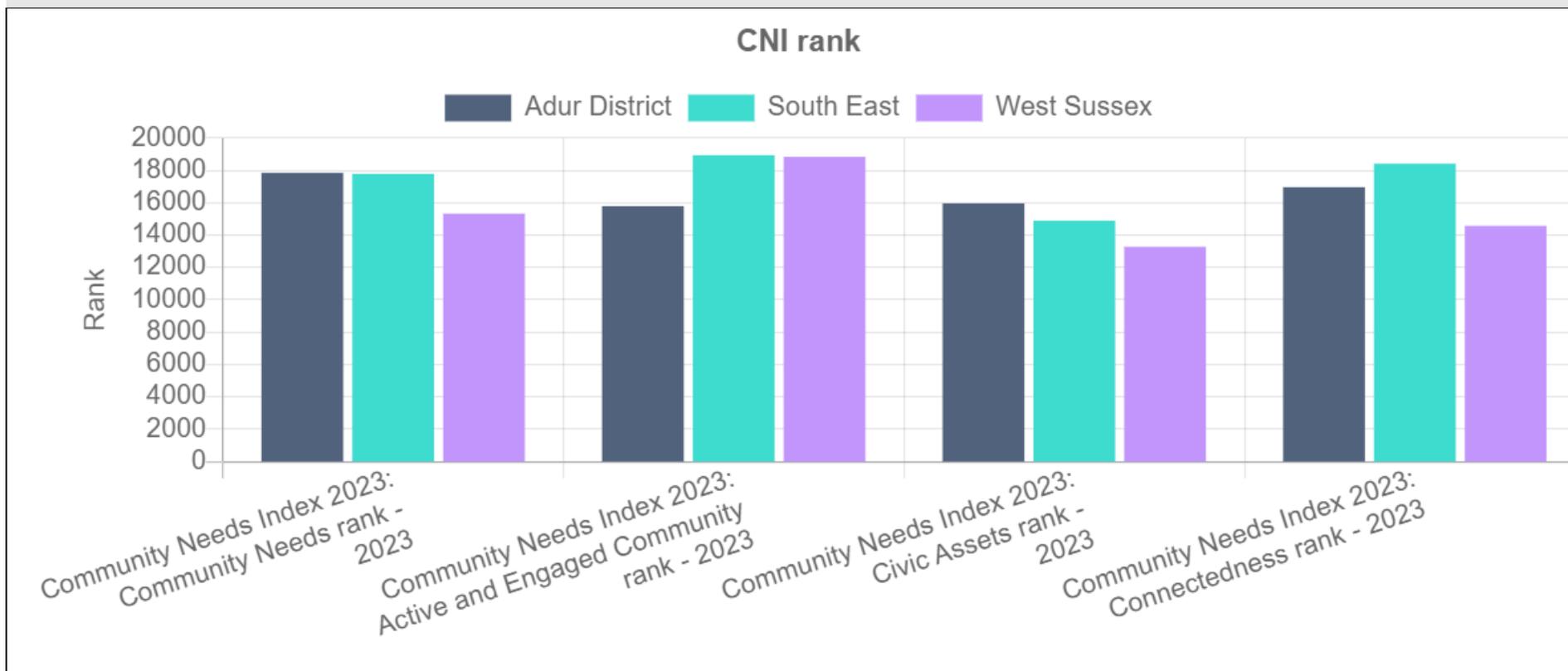
The following visualisations offer insight into various community measures. It includes data from the Community Needs Index, as well as measures of funding, voter turnout, charities, community & civic participation, neighbourhood cohesion and community-owned assets. This selection of data together provides a comprehensive overview of the community landscape, emphasising the factors that are contributing to the community's need. <

The chart below shows the overall rank on the 2023 Community Needs Index (CNI), as well as a rank on each of the three CNI domains for Adur District, South East and West Sussex. The CNI was developed to identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. The index was created by combining a series of 28 indicators, conceptualised under three domains: Civic Assets, Connectedness and Active and Engaged Community. A lower rank indicates that an area has relatively higher levels of need.

- **Civic Assets:** measures the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in a close proximity of the area. These include pubs, libraries, green space, community centres, swimming pools – facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to how positive a community feels about its area.
- **Connectedness:** measures the connectivity to key services, digital infrastructure, isolation and strength of the local jobs market. It looks at whether residents have access to key services, such as health services, within a reasonable travel distance. It considers how good public transport and digital infrastructure are and how strong the local job market is.
- **Active and Engaged Community:** measures the levels of third sector civic and community activity and barriers to participation and engagement. It shows whether charities are active in the area, and whether people appear to be engaged in the broader civic life of their community.

Adur District has an overall CNI rank of 17,847. This means that Adur District has lower levels of community need than South East (17,783) and lower levels of community need than West Sussex (15,322).<

CNI rank



Source: Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust

The table below looks at data on community funding, showing the combined total of grants made to local projects and organisations by the Big Lottery Fund between 2004 and 2021. Figures are presented as funding per 1,000 population.

Adur District has received £50,732.91 of funding per 1,000 population between 2004 and 2021. This is lower than the amount of funding per 1,000 across South East (£56,865.92) and higher than the amount of funding per 1,000 across West Sussex (£49,023.70).<

Big Lottery funding			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
The National Lottery Community Fund grant funding per 1,000 population (£) 2004-2021 (2021)	£50,732.91	£56,865.92	£49,023.70
Source: The National Lottery Community Fund			

The table below shows the total count of grants and the combined amount of grant funding per head from the largest national grant giving organisations whose data has been subject to the 360giving standard. The data is based on the location of grant recipients rather than the location of beneficiaries. The date of the grants awarded fall between 1991 and 2019.

The total amount of grants issued from major grant funders per head in Adur District is £773.87. This is lower than the amount of funding per head across South East (£1,024.35) and lower than the amount of funding per head across West Sussex (£1,151.47).

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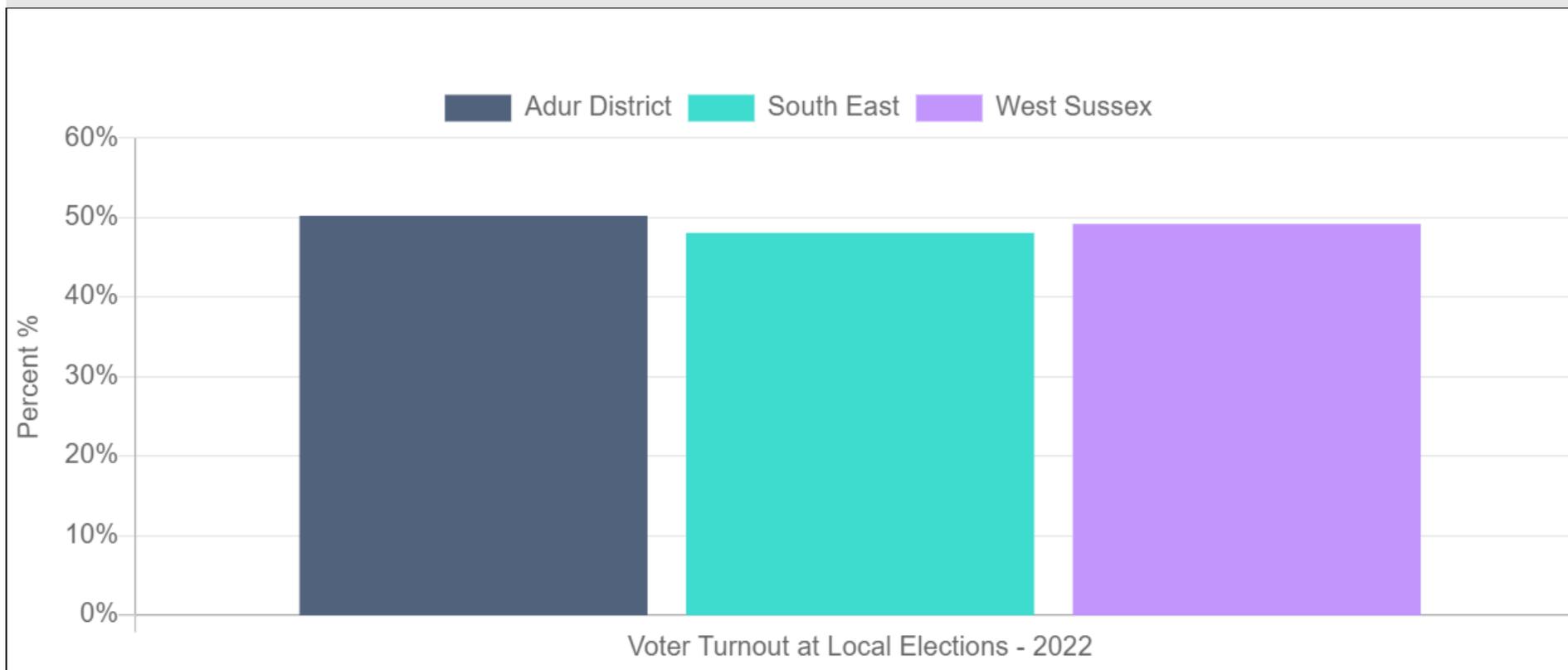
Total grants from major grant funders			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Total count of grants from major grant funders (Dec-2023)	19.79	28.60	17.80
Total amount awarded from major grant funders per head (Dec-2023)	£773.87	£1,024.35	£1,151.47

Source: 360 Giving Grant

The chart below shows the valid voter turnout (%) at the most recent Local Council Election. There is some local variation in the frequency and date of Local Elections, with different parts of the country going to the polls at different times and with different levels of regularity so caution should therefore be advised when drawing direct comparisons between local areas, as the socio-political context varies from year to year with associated impacts on turnout rates.

The average proportion of people who turned up to vote at the most recent Local Council Election was 50.25% across Adur District. This is higher than the average voter turnout across South East (48.09%) and higher than the average voter turnout across West Sussex (49.21%).<

Voter turnout



Source: Electoral Commission

The table below shows the number of registered charities per 1,000 population. This is based on location of charities rather than areas where they operate, some of which will have a global focus.

Adur District has 2.03 charities per 1,000 population. This is lower than the number of charities per 1,000 across South East (3.13) and lower than the number of charities per 1,000 across West Sussex (3.05).<

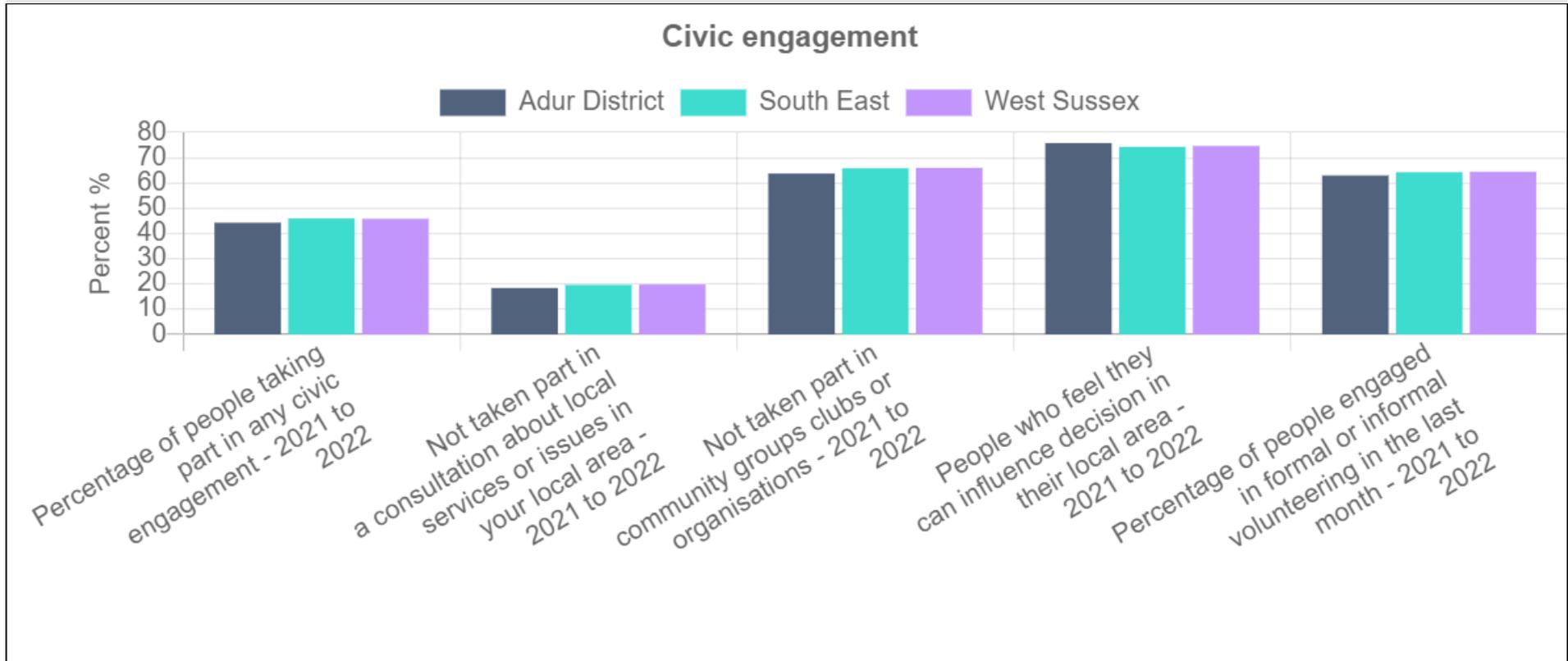
Total registered charities			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Total registered charities (2021)	2.03	3.13	3.05

Source: Charity Commission

The chart below shows average self-reported levels of community and civic engagement. These measures are taken from the Community Life Survey and reflect whether individuals are working together in both political and non-political actions to protect public values or make a change in a community.

The proportion of people taking part in any civic engagement in Adur District is 44.25%. This is lower than the proportion in South East (45.94%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (45.79%).<

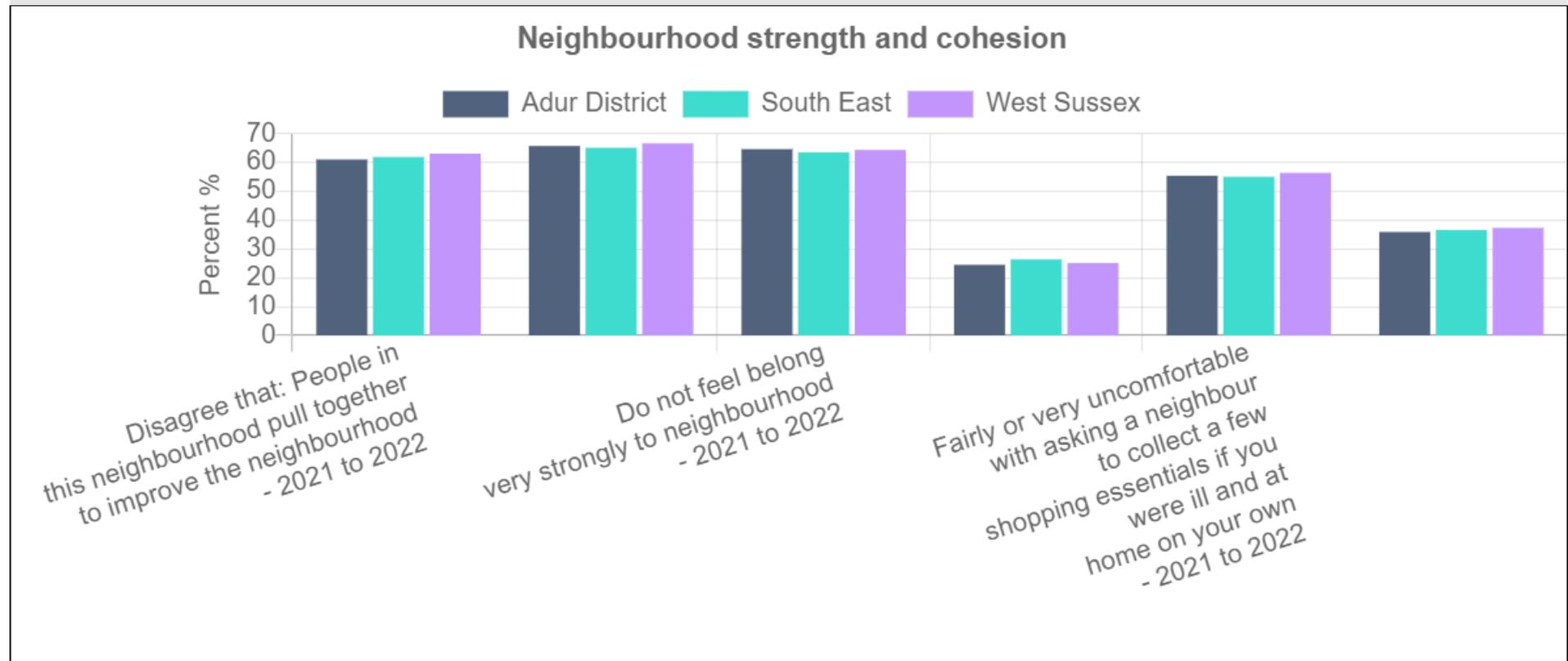
Civic engagement



Source: Community Life Survey

The chart below shows average levels of neighbourhood strength and cohesion across Adur District, South East and West Sussex. This reflects the residents' sense of community, engagement in acts of neighbouring, and attractiveness of living in the neighbourhood. On average, 64.68% of residents in Adur District feel they do not belong very strongly to their neighbourhood. This is higher than the proportion in South East (63.54%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (64.41%).<

Neighbourhood strength and cohesion



Source: Community Life Survey

The chart below shows the number of community-owned assets per 100,000 population. This picks up assets inside or within 1km of the local area boundary. Figures are compiled using data from Power to Change, the Community Land Trust Network, Co-operatives UK, Plunkett Foundation, Locality, and Keep it in the Community.

Adur District has 236.25 community-owned assets per 100,000 population. This is less than the amount per 100,000 in South East (657.55) and less than the amount per 100,000 in West Sussex (508.54).<

Community owned assets



Source: Power to Change, Community Land Trust Network, Co-operatives UK, Plunkett Foundation, Locality, Keep it in the Community.

Living Environment

The following series of text and charts delves into the living environment of Adur District, giving insight into crucial factors such as the presence of green and blue spaces, air pollution levels, and flood risk. Together these indicators provide a deeper understanding of the area's environmental health, resilience, and potential for sustainable development.<

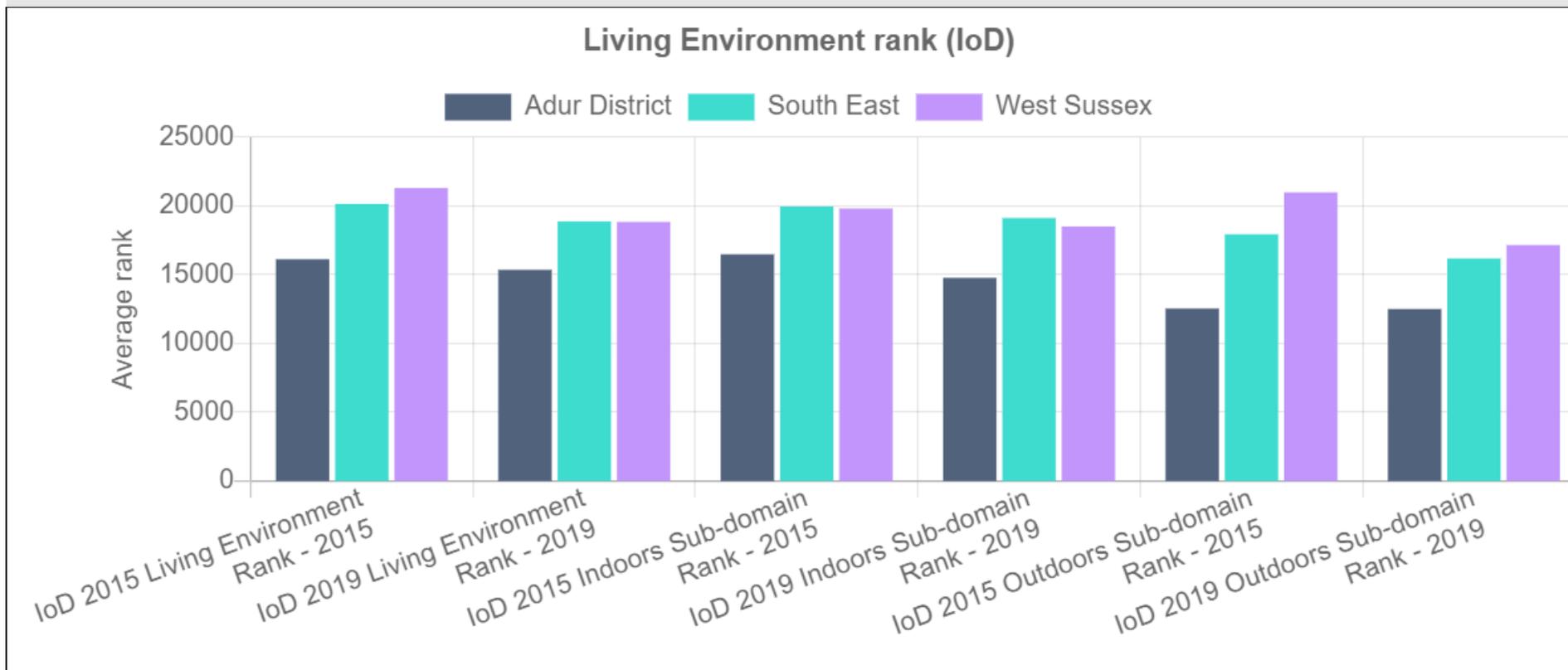
The chart below shows the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2015 and 2019 Living Environment Deprivation domain ranks. These measure the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains:

- The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing and contains the following indicators: Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating; Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard.
- The 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents and contains the following indicators: Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants; Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists: A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population.

Data shows the average LSOA rank where a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing higher levels of deprivation.

Adur District's average rank on the Living Environment domain in 2019 is 15,357. This is lower than South East's rank (18,876) and lower than West Sussex's rank (18,839).<

Living Environment rank (IoD)



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

The table below looks at various measures of green space, including total green space coverage (including allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts), the average distance & number of parks, public gardens & playing fields, addresses with private outdoor space, as well as tree cover (the percentage of tree canopy cover).

On average, Adur District has a total green space coverage of 3.06%. This is similar to the average across South East (3.19%) and similar to the average across West Sussex (2.62%).<

Green spaces			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Greenspace coverage, total (2017)	3.06%	3.19%	2.62%
Greenspace coverage, public parks and gardens (2017)	0.26%	1.15%	0.94%
Addresses with private outdoor space (Apr-2020)	89.51%	89.10%	89.87%
Average distance to nearest Park, Public Garden, or Playing Field (m) (Apr-2020)	282.29m	390.00m	396.10m
Average number of Parks, Public Gardens, or Playing Fields within 1,000 m radius (Apr-2020)	5	4	4
Tree cover (2022)	6.5%	18.9%	18.6%

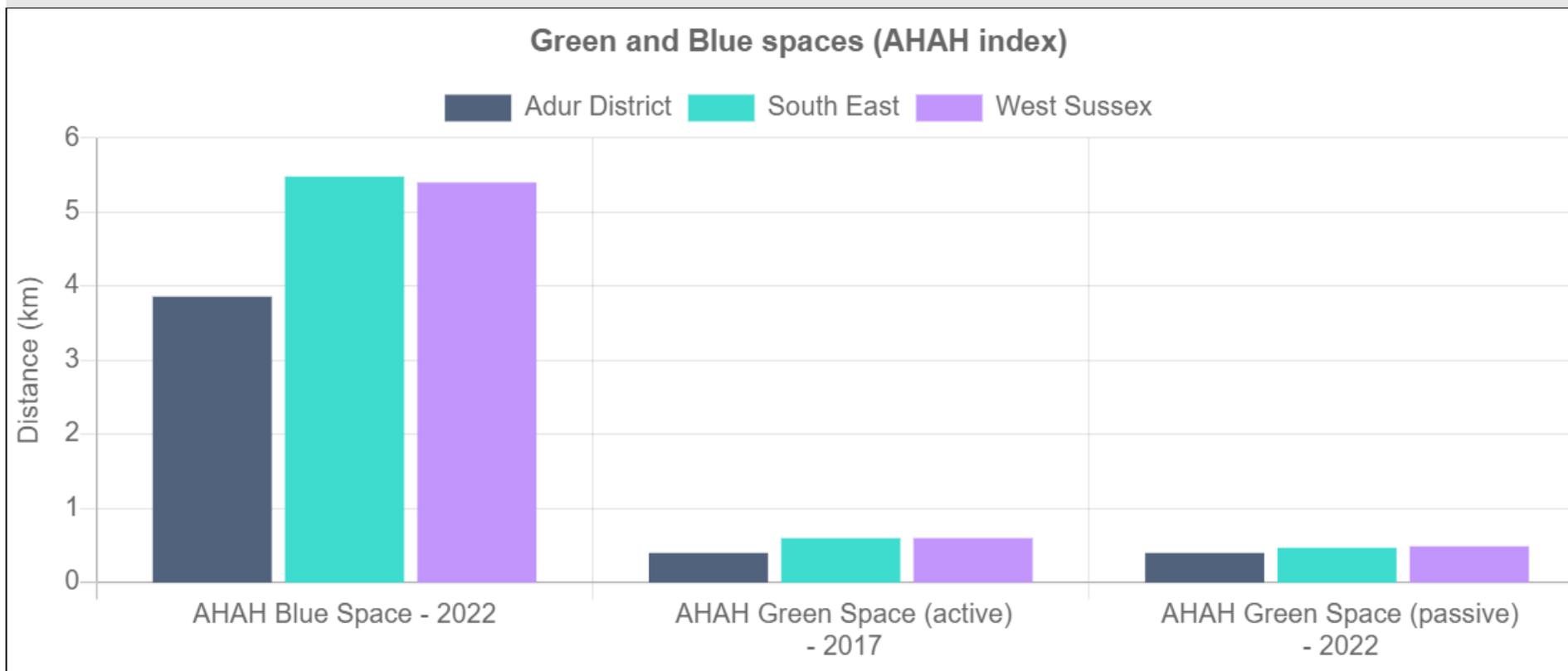
Source: Ordnance Survey/Friends of the Earth

The chart below shows the accessibility to Blue and Green spaces in kilometres. These indicators are an input measure for the Access to Healthy Assets and Hazards (AHAH) index as part of the Physical Environment domain. The AHAH index is a multi-dimensional index developed by the CDRC for Great Britain measuring how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are.

- Blue spaces are water features that can be positive amenities. This indicator is based on the distance people need to travel to access their nearest water body such as a beach, a lake and a river.
- Active green spaces refer to recreational opportunities involving moderate to high intensity use that requires modification of natural landforms and the provision of service facilities, playing fields or equipment.
- Passive green spaces refer to recreational opportunities that occur in a natural setting requiring minimal development or facilities and providing areas for informal, self-directed activities for individuals or small groups.

The average distance to a blue space in Adur District is 3.86 km. This is lower than the average distance in South East (5.48 km) and lower than the average distance in West Sussex (5.40 km).<

Green and Blue spaces (AHAH index)

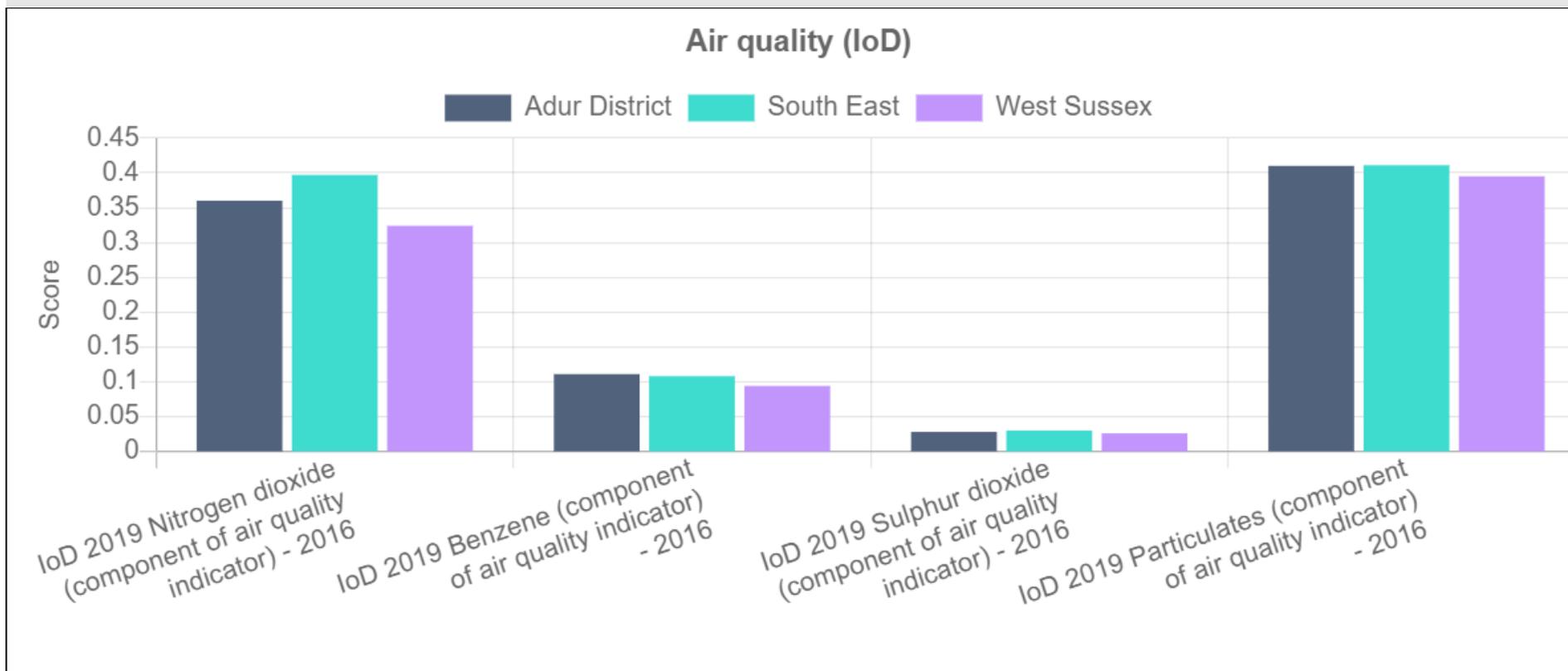


Source: Open Street Map/OS Open Greenspace

The chart below shows the four components of the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Air quality indicator in Adur District, South East and West Sussex, estimating the concentration of the four pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.

Adur District's estimated concentration of nitrogen dioxide is 0.360. This is lower than the concentration in South East (0.397) and higher than the concentration in West Sussex (0.324).<

Indices of Deprivation (IoD) Air quality



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

The table below shows the Neighbourhood Flood Vulnerability Index (NFVI) scores across Adur District, South East and West Sussex. The NFVI measures social vulnerability and flood risk by combining five characteristics of vulnerability: susceptibility, ability to prepare, ability to respond, ability to recover and community support. A higher NFVI score indicates higher social vulnerability.

Adur District has a NFVI score of -0.29. This indicates higher flood vulnerability to South East (-0.38) and higher flood vulnerability to West Sussex (-0.45).<

Neighbourhood Flood Vulnerability Index (NFVI)			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Neighbourhood Flood Vulnerability Index (NFVI) (2017)	-0.29	-0.38	-0.45
Source: Climate UK			

Crime

The following data provides insight into the recorded crime rates in an area. The data is created using the rolling 12 month total of neighbourhood-level incidents for various types of offence as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate lower super output area (LSOA). This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the [Police UK open data portal](#) which has been linked by Local Insight to selected neighbourhoods.

Please note there can be missing data in Police.uk crime counts for certain areas. This is often due to issues with IT system changes at various police forces such as Devon and Cornwall, and Greater Manchester currently, which affects their reporting of figures to Police UK. Please see [Police UK's change log](#) for details of current known issues.<

The table below shows counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents between Dec-2022 to Nov-2023. There were 7,826 total crime offences in Adur District between Dec-2022 to Nov-2023, with the overall crime rate being 121.9 per 1,000 population. This is lower than the average across South East (133.2) and higher than the average across West Sussex (117.5).<

Crime and anti-social behaviour incident summary			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Anti-social behaviour (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	12.4	15.1	14.0
Bicycle theft offences (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	1.0	1.6	1.4
Burglary (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	7.8	11.4	10.5
Criminal damage (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	11.0	11.7	10.6

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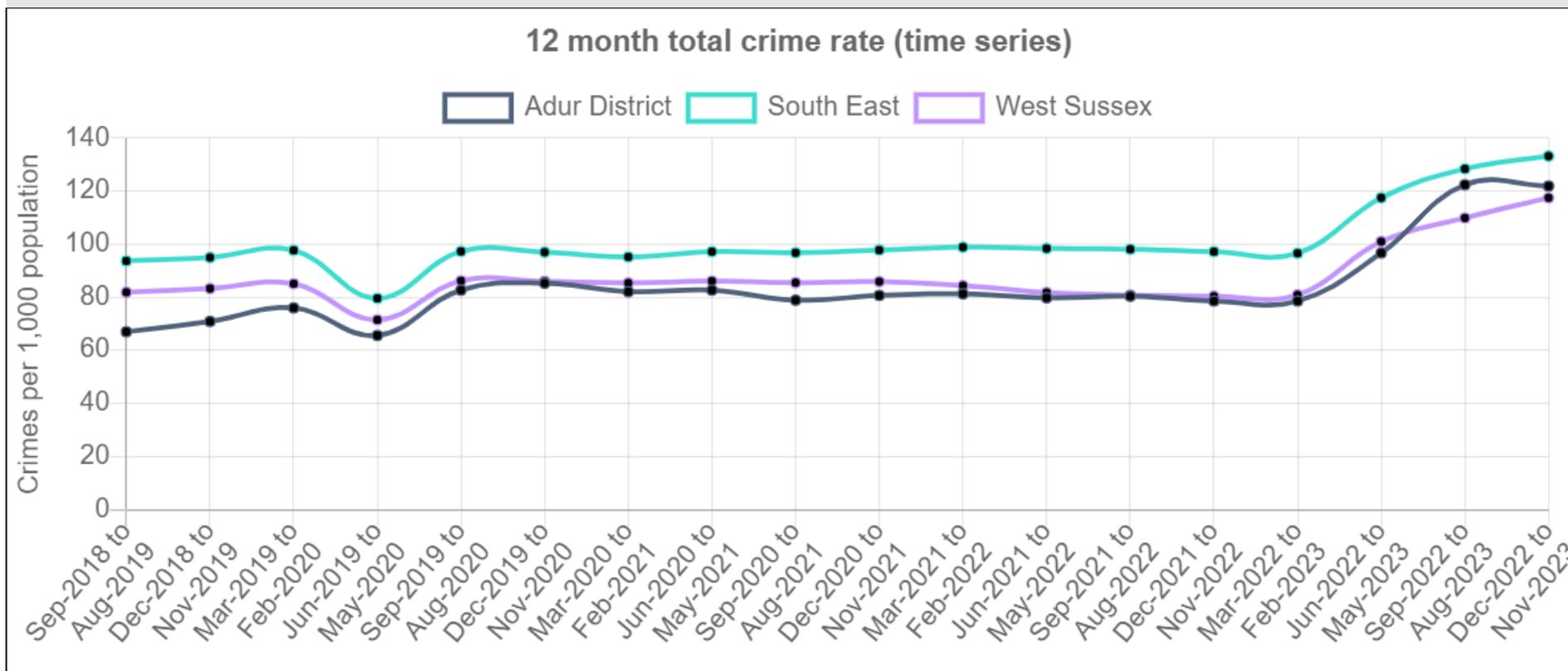
Crime and anti-social behaviour incident summary

Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Drug crime offences (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	2.2	3.5	2.8
Other crime offences (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	1.8	2.6	1.8
Other theft offences (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	7.2	10.1	8.3
Possession of weapons offences (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	0.9	1.4	2.5
Public order offences (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	9.6	11.1	10.1
Robbery recorded offences (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	0.7	0.9	0.7
Shoplifting offences (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	27.0	9.8	13.0
Theft from the person offences (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	0.4	1.2	0.8
Vehicle crime (12 month total) (Dec- 2022 to Nov-2023)	3.5	8.4	6.2
Violent crime and sexual offences (12 month total) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	40.8	50.8	40.7

Source: Police UK

The line chart below shows a time series made up of 12 month totals of neighbourhood-level incidents of criminal offences. The figure is a rate per 1,000 residents. The first data point covers Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 and the final data point covers Dec-2022 to Nov-2023. The overall crime rate in Adur District has increased from 67.0 per 1,000 people between Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 to 121.9 per 1,000 people between Dec-2022 to Nov-2023.<

Total crime rate (time series)

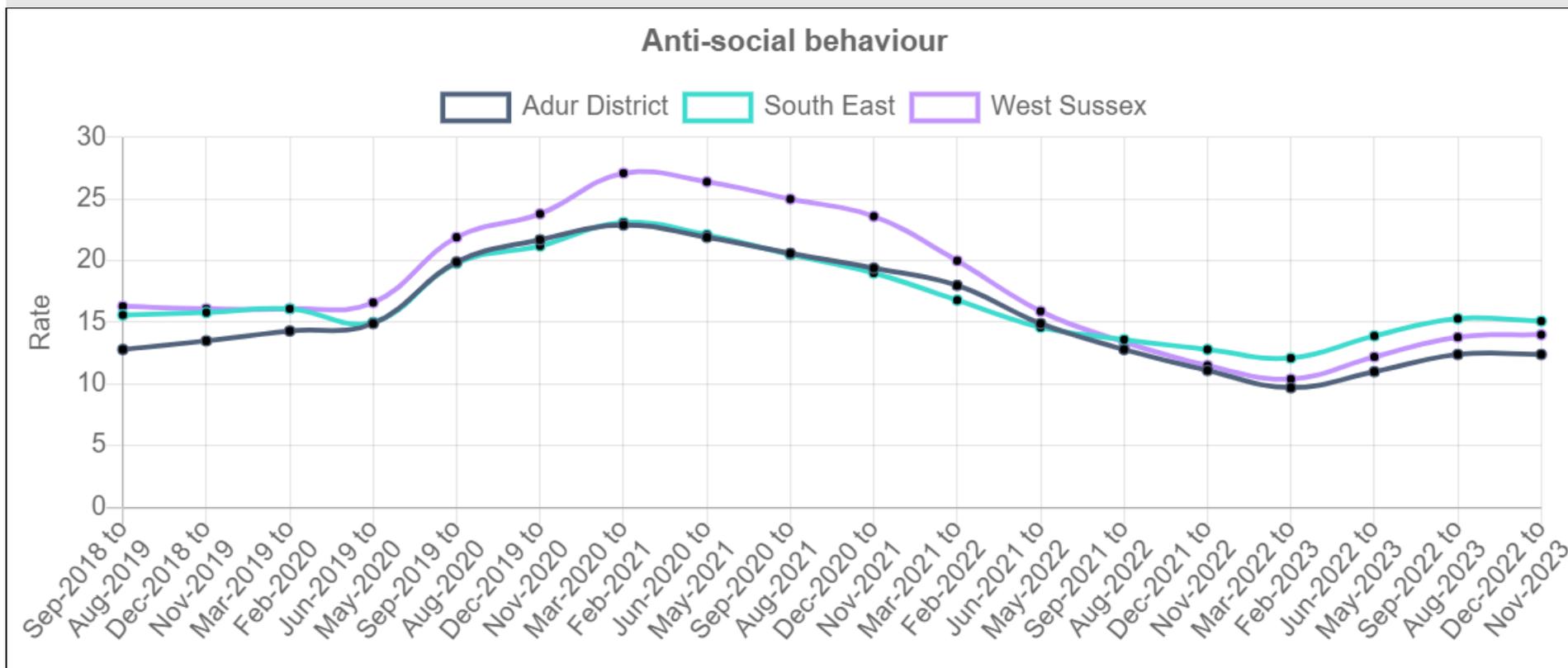


Source: Police UK

The line chart below shows a time series made up of 12 month totals of neighbourhood-level incidents of anti-social behaviour offences. The figure is a rate per 1,000 residents. The first data point covers Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 and the final data point covers Dec-2022 to Nov-2023.

The rate in Adur District has decreased from 12.8 per 1,000 people between Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 to 12.4 per 1,000 people between Dec-2022 to Nov-2023.<

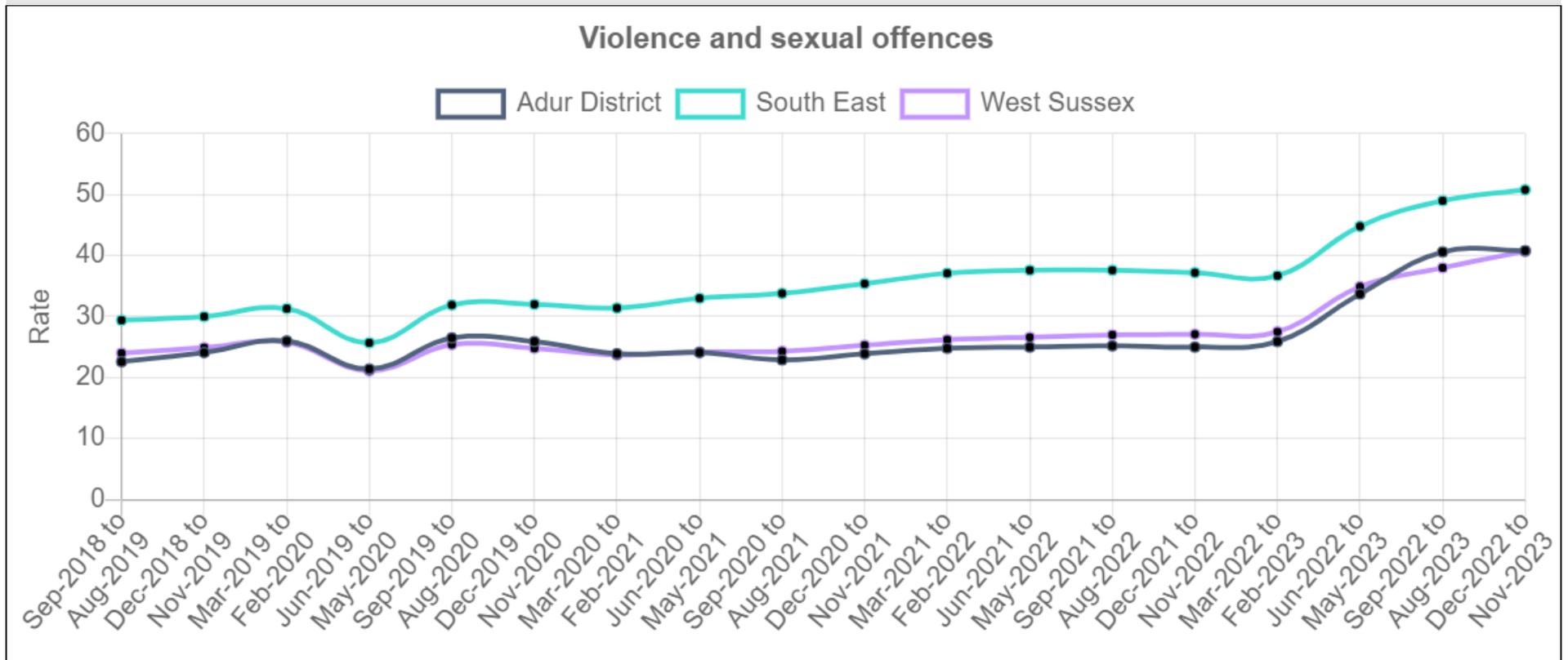
Anti-social behaviour (time series)



Source: Police UK

The line chart below shows a time series made up of 12 month totals of neighbourhood-level incidents of violence and sexual offences. The figure is a rate per 1,000 residents. The first data point covers Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 and the final data point covers Dec-2022 to Nov-2023. The rate in Adur District has increased from 22.6 per 1,000 people between Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 to 40.8 per 1,000 people between Dec-2022 to Nov-2023.<

Violence and sexual offences



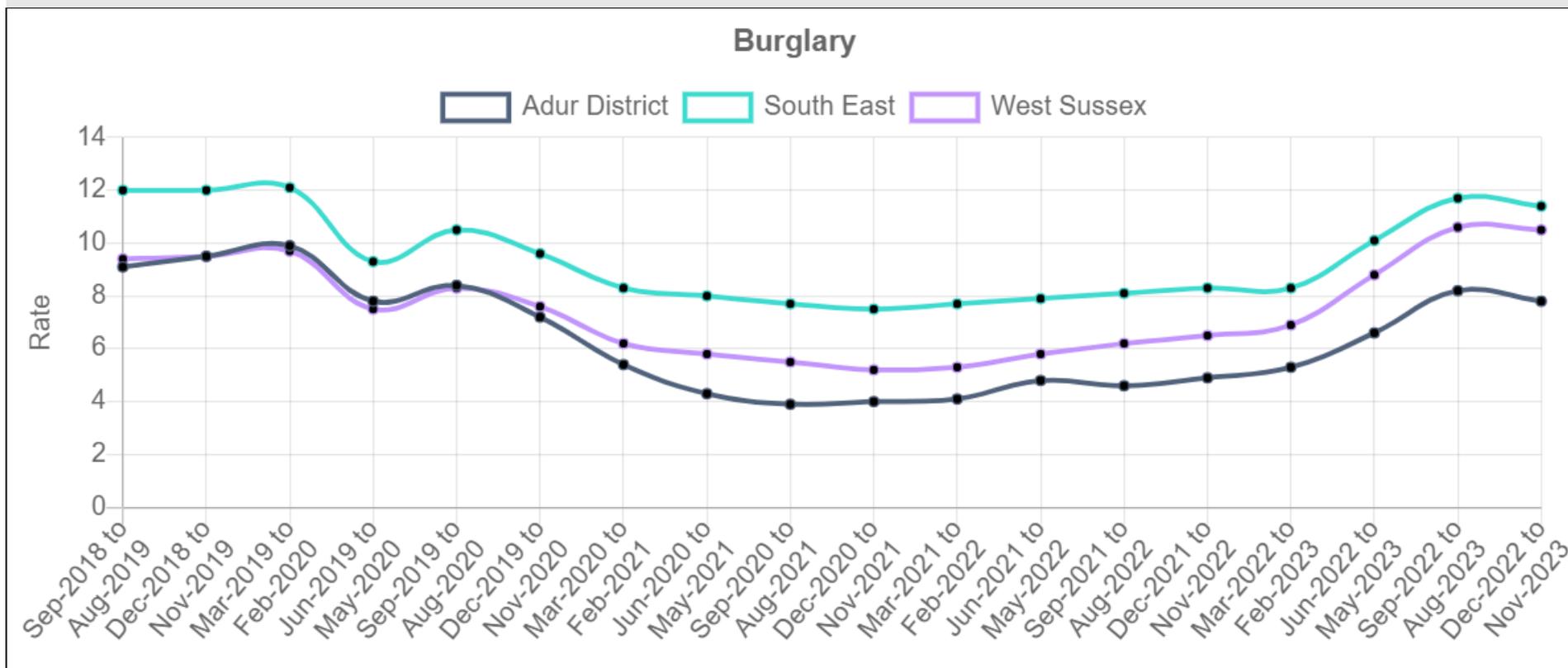
Source: Police UK

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The line chart below shows a time series made up of 12 month totals of neighbourhood-level incidents of burglary offences. The figure is a rate per 1,000 residents. The first data point covers Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 and the final data point covers Dec-2022 to Nov-2023. The rate in Adur District has decreased from 9.1 per 1,000 people between Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 to 7.8 per 1,000 people between Dec-2022 to Nov-2023.<

Burglary

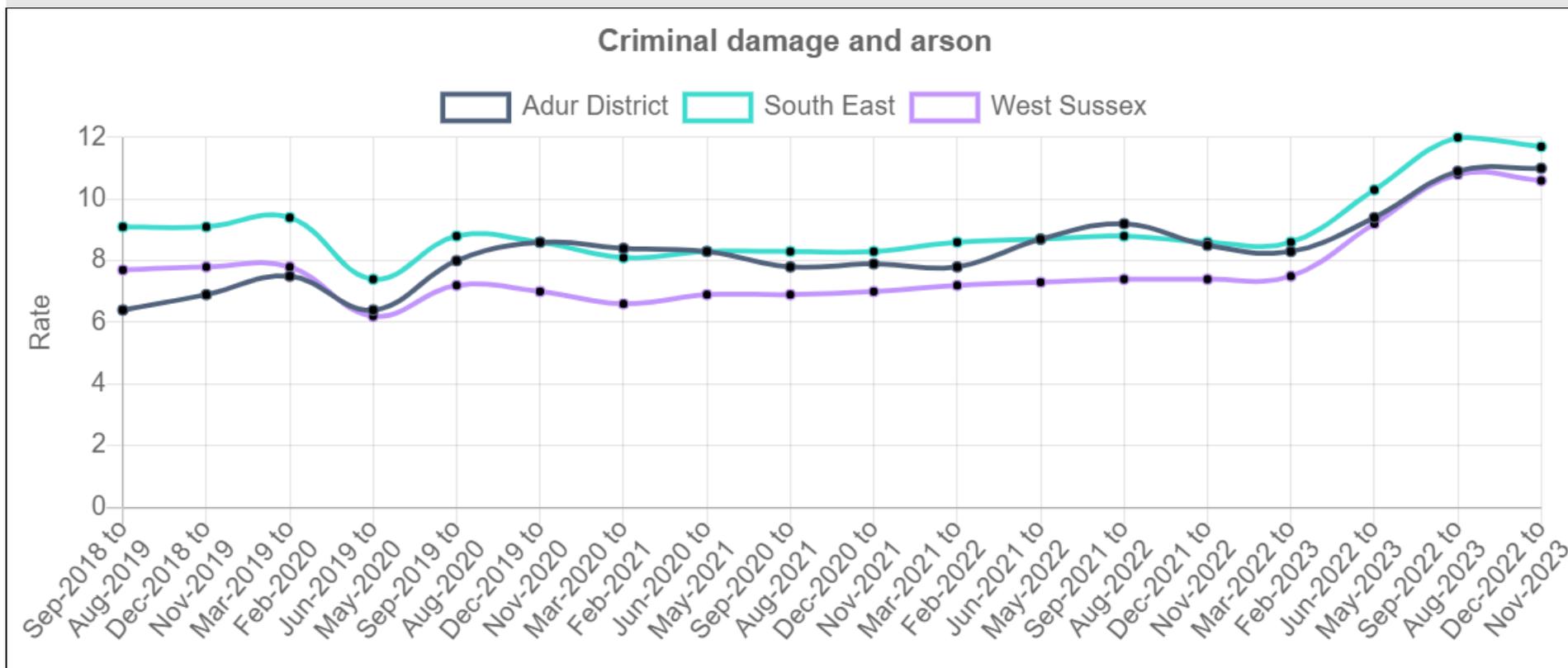


Source: Police UK

The line chart below shows a time series made up of 12 month totals of neighbourhood-level incidents of criminal damage and arson offences. The figure is a rate per 1,000 residents. The first data point covers Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 and the final data point covers Dec-2022 to Nov-2023.

The rate in Adur District has increased from 6.4 per 1,000 people between Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 to 11.0 per 1,000 people between Dec-2022 to Nov-2023.<

Criminal damage and arson



Source: Police UK

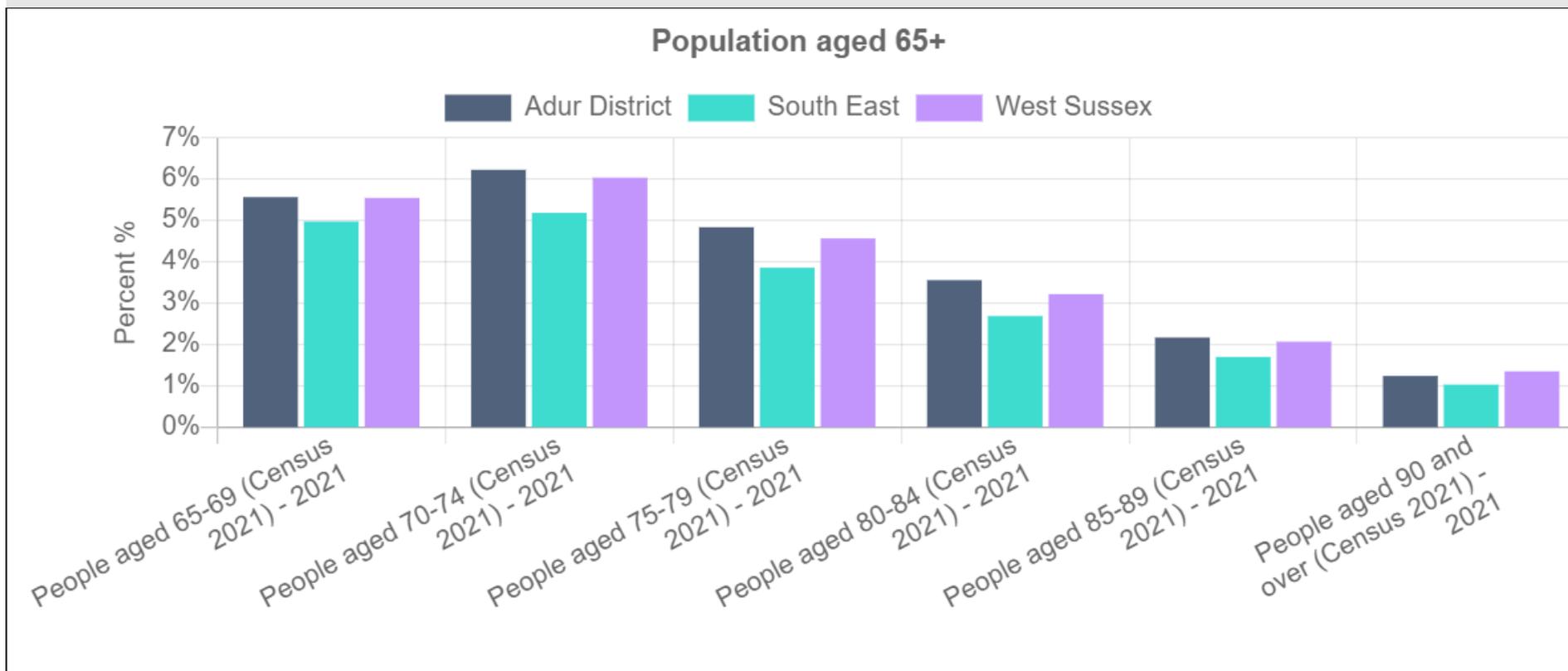
Older People

The following data visualisations focus on providing insight into the characteristics of the older population within Adur District. By analysing demographic data relating to individuals aged 65 and above, as well as insights into pension credit claimants and vulnerable pensioner households, this selection of indicators shed light on the challenges and opportunities associated with the older population.<

The chart below shows the proportion of the total population in Adur District, South East and West Sussex who are aged 65+, broken down by 5 year age bands and self-reported from the 2021 Census.

The overall proportion of people aged 65+ in Adur District is 23.61%. This is higher than the proportion of people aged 65+ in South East (19.45%) and higher than the proportion of those aged 65+ in West Sussex (22.82%).<

Population aged 65+

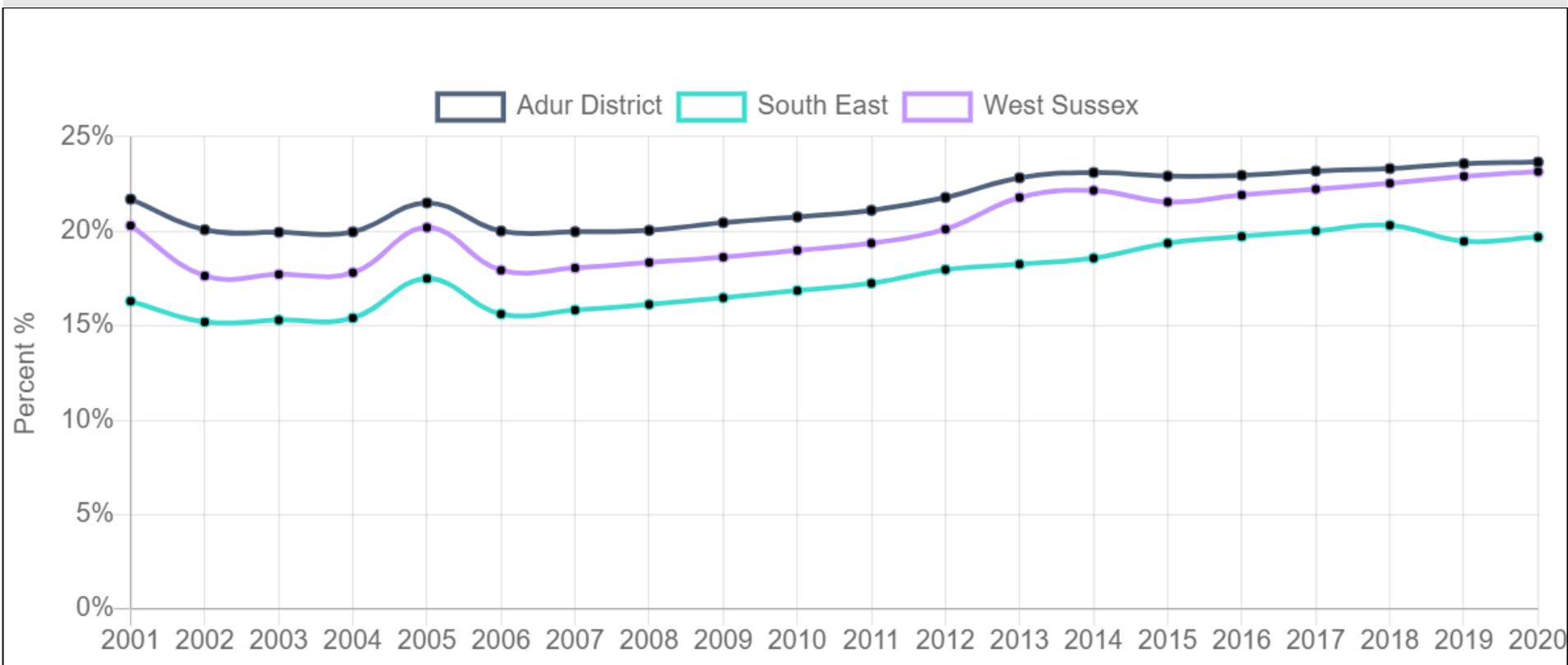


Source: Census 2021

The chart below shows the change in the percentage of people aged 65+ between 2001 and 2020 in Adur District, South East and West Sussex. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Estimates and are presented as a proportion of the total population.

In Adur District the proportion of the population who are aged 65+ has increased since 2001, changing from 21.7% to 23.66%. This is higher than the proportion in South East (19.70%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (23.16%) in 2020.<

Change in population aged 65+



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The table below looks at the number and proportion of pensioners in poverty in Adur District, South East, and West Sussex. Pensioners in poverty are those in receipt of Pension Credit. Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law. The table breaks down Pension Credit claimants by sex, credit element and relationship status. There are two parts to Pension Credit: Guarantee element (which tops up a weekly income to a minimum amount) and Savings element (a small top-up for people who have a modest amount of income or savings).

1,407 people in Adur District are in receipt of Pension Credit. Of these, 977 are female and 427 are male. The proportion of those aged 65+ receiving Pension Credit in Adur District (9.27%) is similar to the proportion of claimants in South East (8.74%) and higher than the proportion of claimants in West Sussex (7.58%).

In Adur District, a higher proportion of Pension Credit claimants are single (8.11%) compared to those who have a partner (1.15%).<

Pension Credit claimants						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Pensioners in poverty (Pension Credit) (Aug-2023)	1,407	9.27%	149,290	8.74%	15,227	7.58%
Pension Credit claimants, female (Aug-2023)	977	11.55%	100,054	10.76%	10,511	9.51%
Pension Credit claimants, male (Aug-2023)	427	6.35%	49,233	6.33%	4,716	5.22%
Pension Credit claimants, Guarantee Element (Aug-2023)	694	4.57%	82,974	4.86%	7,767	3.86%
Pension Credit claimants, Guarantee and Saving Element (Aug-2023)	477	3.14%	45,016	2.64%	5,067	2.52%
Pension Credit claimants, Saving Element (Aug-2023)	231	1.52%	21,300	1.25%	2,400	1.19%

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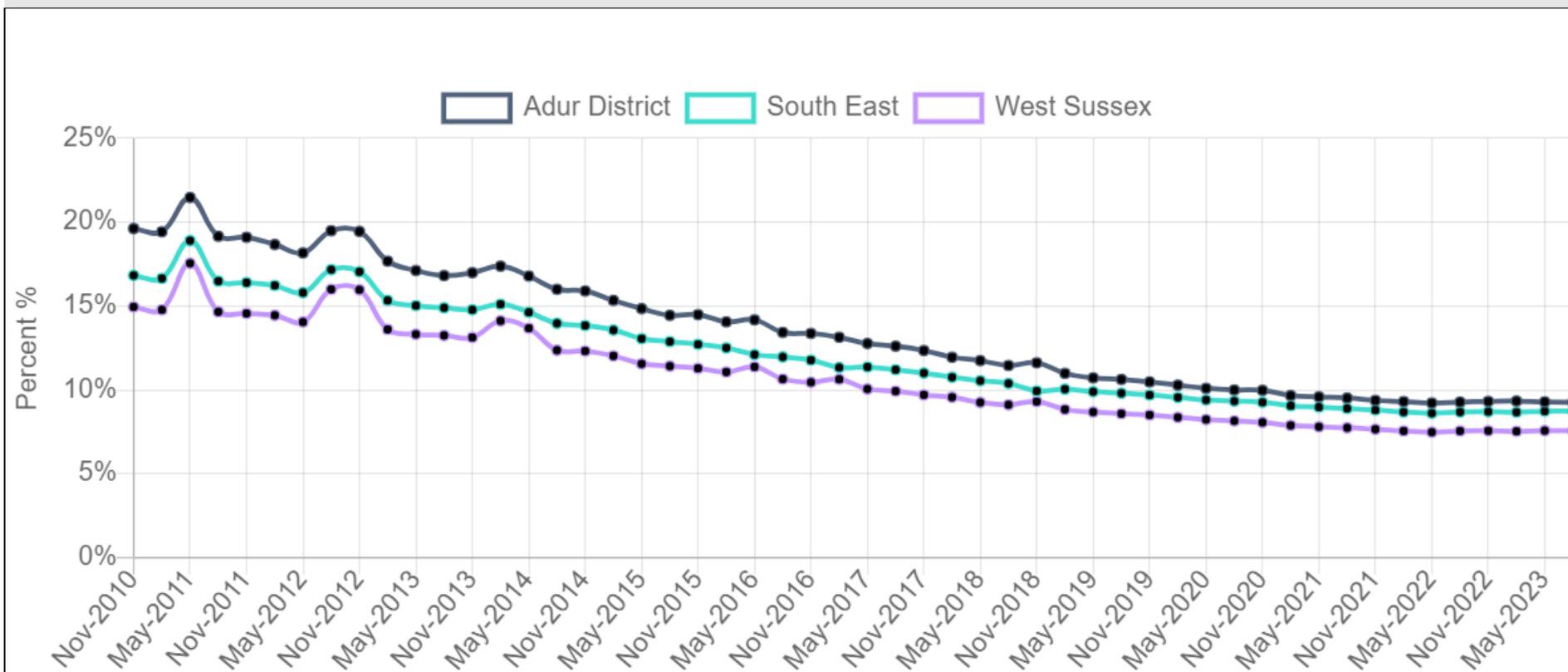
Pension Credit claimants						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Pension Credit claimants who are single (Aug-2023)	1,231	8.11%	130,096	7.62%	13,514	6.72%
Pension Credit claimants who are with partner (Aug-2023)	175	1.15%	19,199	1.12%	1,711	0.85%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The chart below shows a time series of the total percentage of Pension Credit claimants (as a proportion of all those aged 65+), giving insight into how this has changed in Adur District, South East and West Sussex between Nov-2010 and Aug-2023.

In Adur District the proportion of the population aged 65+ who are claiming Pension Credit has decreased, changing from 19.62% in Nov-2010 to 9.27% in Aug-2023. This is similar to the proportion in South East (8.74%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (7.58%) in Aug-2023.<

Change in Pension Credit claimants



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The table below looks at vulnerable pensioner households, including those that may face greater risks or who may have different types of need. Here pensioner loneliness is measured by the proportion of pensioners living alone (defined as households of one pensioner and no other household members). Pensioner vulnerability is also reflected in those with bad/very bad health, a long-term illness and no access to a car/van.

There are 4,714 pensioners living alone in Adur District, 17.03% of the population aged 65+ here. This is higher than the proportion in South East (13.23%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (15.30%).

Additionally, 6,307 pensioners in Adur District have bad or very bad health (41.39%). This proportion is higher than the proportion in South East (37.62%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (37.13%).

Vulnerable pensioner households						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
One person household: Aged 66 years and over (Census 2021) (2021)	4,714	17.03%	503,974	13.23%	57,408	15.30%
People over the age of 65 with bad or very bad health (Census 2021) (2021)	6,307	41.39%	678,719	37.62%	74,767	37.13%
People with a limiting long-term illness (aged 65+) (Census 2021) (2021)	4,997	32.79%	532,961	29.54%	58,623	29.11%
Lone pensioner households with no car or van (Census 2021) (2021)	2,262	47.98%	218,441	43.34%	24,187	42.13%

Source: Census 2021

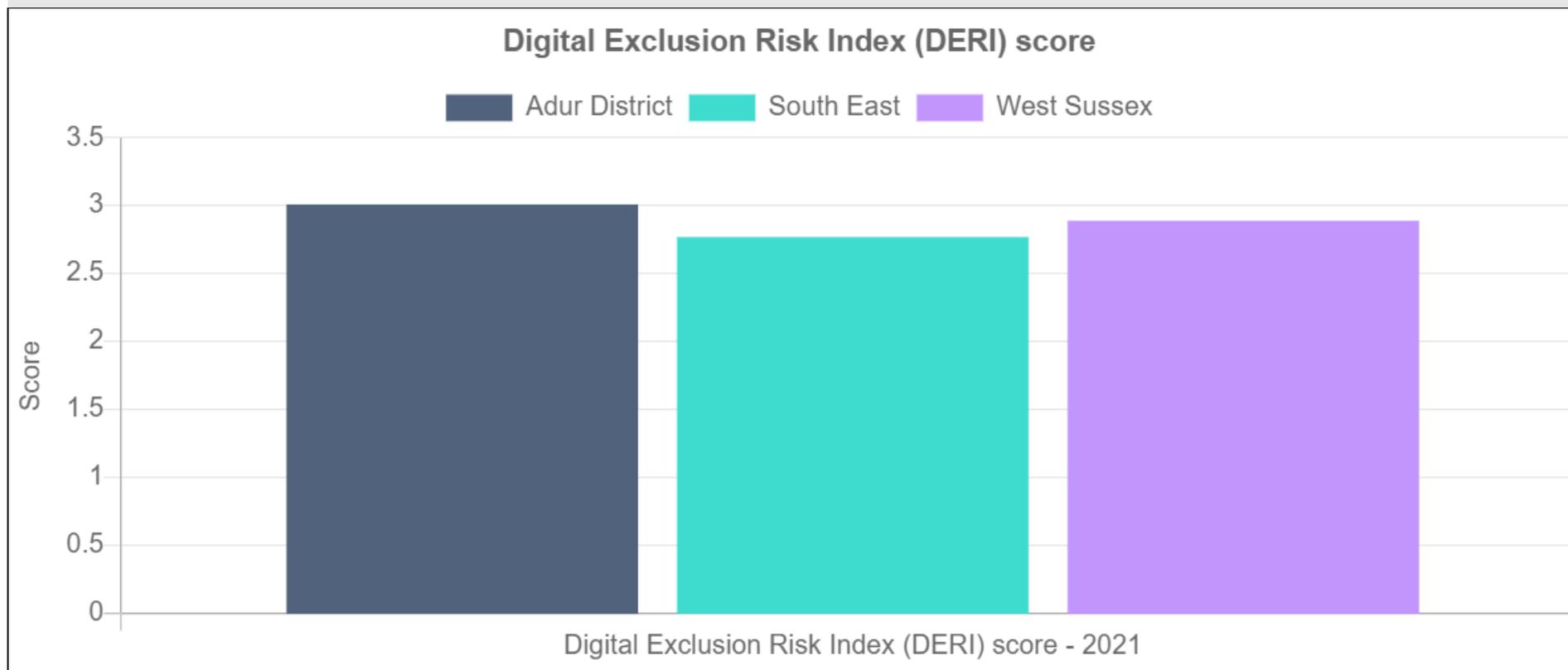
Digital

This selection of data visualisations present key indicators related to digital inclusion and internet usage. This includes the Digital Exclusion Risk Index (DERI) score, average broadband speeds, median data usage, rate of premises falling below the universal service obligation (USO), and the proportions within the different internet user classifications. Together these metrics offer valuable insights into the level of digital infrastructure, inclusion and skills.<

The bar chart below shows the Digital Exclusion Risk Index (DERI) score where a higher score indicates a higher level of digital exclusion risk. This indicator explores the risk of digital exclusion at LSOA level derived from three components; age, broadband access, and deprivation.

In Adur District, the Digital Exclusion Risk Index (DERI) score is 3.01. This means that Adur District has a similar level of digital exclusion risk to South East (2.77) and has a similar level of digital exclusion risk to West Sussex (2.89).<

Digital Exclusion Risk Index (DERI) score



Source: Greater Manchester Office of Data Analytics

The table below shows indicators covering broadband speed and data usage. This includes; median data usage (GBs), download speeds (Mbit/s), upload speeds (Mbit/s), and the percentage of premises that fall below the Universal Service Obligation (USO).

The USO is set to improve broadband availability by giving homes and businesses the legal right to request a decent and affordable broadband connection defined as a download speed of at least 10Mbit/s and an upload speed of at least 1Mbit/s. People who do not have access to a decent service are able to request one under the USO as set out by the Government in legislation.

In Adur District, the average broadband download speed of 193.58Mb/sMbit/s is faster than South East (155.85Mb/sMbit/s) and faster than West Sussex (129.30Mb/sMbit/s).

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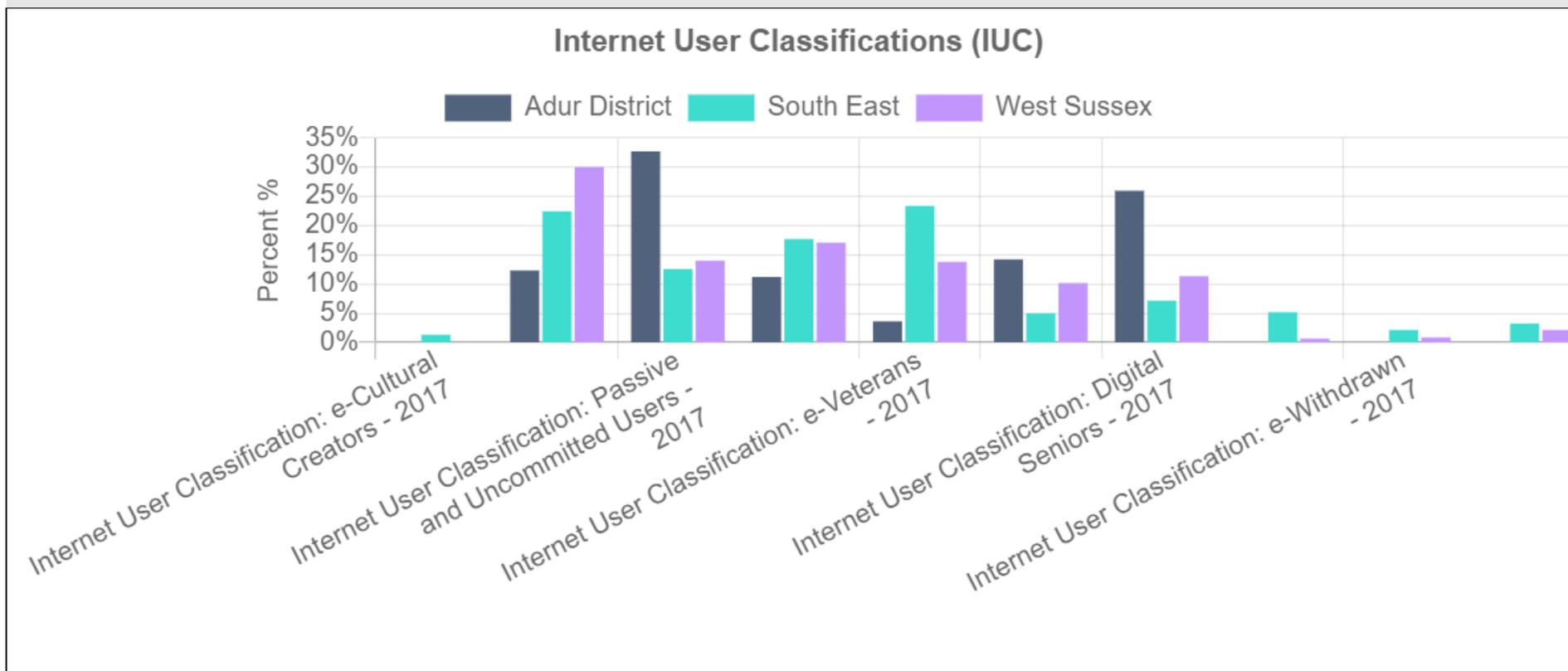
Broadband speed and data usage			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Broadband data useage (Jun-2020)	0.40GB	0.44GB	0.40GB
Broadband Download Speed (Mb/s) (May-2023)	193.58Mb/s	155.85Mb/s	129.30Mb/s
Broadband Upload Speed (Mb/s) (May-2023)	20.27Mb/s	38.54Mb/s	23.14Mb/s
Premises with broadband speeds below the Universal Service Obligation (USO) (May-2023)	0.02%	0.11%	0.16%

Source: Ofcom

The bar chart below shows the classification of neighbourhoods in terms of how they interact with the internet. The Internet User Classification (IUC) is a bespoke classification that identifies population profiles of internet use and engagement at LSOA level, providing insights into how people interact with the internet in a variety of ways.

In Adur District, the proportion of people living in areas falling within the category “e-Withdrawn” is 0.00%, which is lower than South East (2.13%) and similar to West Sussex (0.83%).<

Internet User Classifications (IUC)



Source: Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC)

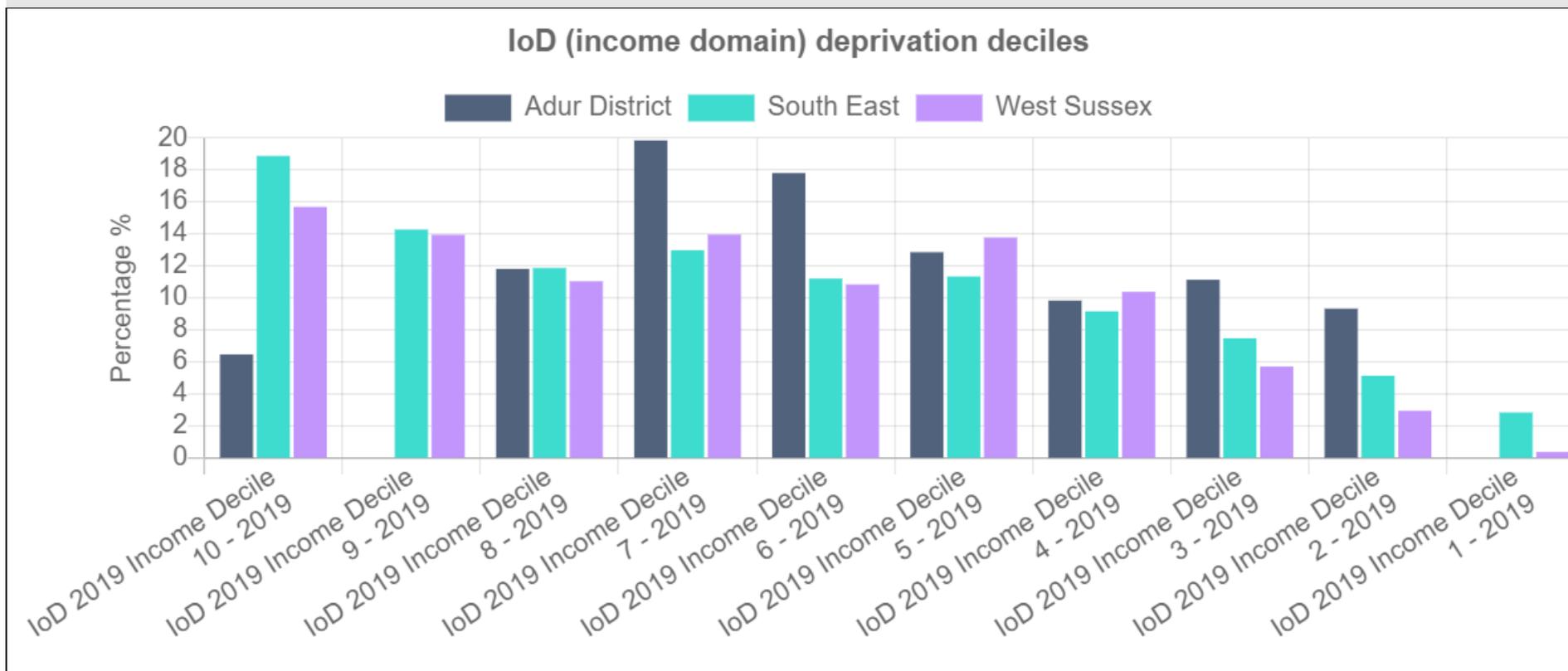
Deprivation and low income

The following data focuses on deprivation and low incomes within Adur District, South East and West Sussex, exploring a range of different indicators from the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) income deprivation domain and from DWP benefit claimant data. These visualisations provide insight into the nature and extent of poverty in these areas and to identify where targeted intervention and support may be required.<

The bar chart below shows the proportion of people living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles according to level of deprivation derived from the IoD (income domain). A higher score on the IoD (income domain) indicates that an area is experiencing greater levels of deprivation relating to low income. To clarify, all neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; neighbourhoods in decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally, whilst neighbourhoods in decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally.

The definition of low income used by the IoD includes both those people that are out-of-work and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). The following indicators are included: Adults and children in Income Support families; Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families; Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families; Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families; Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support income-based Jobseeker's Allowance income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs; Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime; Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support accommodation support or both.<

IoD (income domain) deprivation deciles



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

The table below shows the count and proportion within the area of people receiving DWP benefits. The data is provided for three age groups: 16-64, 16-24 and 65+.

DWP Benefits are payable to eligible people who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. The following benefits are included: Universal Credit, Bereavement Benefit, Carers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Pension Credit and Widows Benefit. The aim of these is to provide statistics on the number of individuals claiming a DWP benefit in total (i.e. only counting each individual claimant once).

In Adur District 20.09% of people aged 16-64 are claiming DWP benefits. This is similar to the proportion in South East (19.38%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (18.49%).

96.52% of people aged 65+ are also claiming DWP benefits in Adur District. This is lower than the proportion in South East (102.01%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (96.78%). To clarify, this does not include those that claim state pension only.

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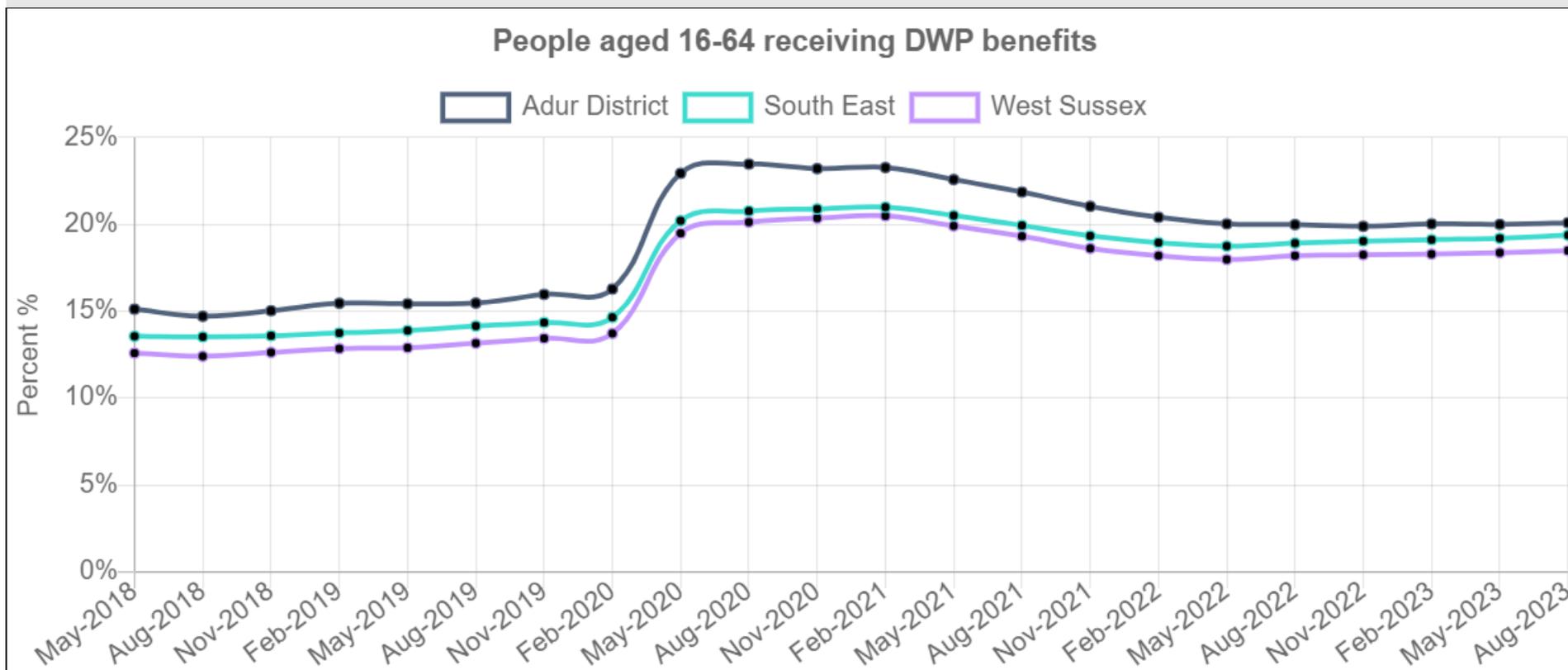
People receiving DWP benefits						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Working age Benefit claimants (Benefit combinations) (Aug-2023)	7,455	20.09%	1,027,130	19.38%	93,876	18.49%
Working age Benefit claimants (aged 16-24) (Aug-2023)	705	18.70%	110,926	15.98%	9,084	16.91%
People aged 65+ claiming DWP Benefits (Benefit Combinations) (May-2023)	14,657	96.52%	1,742,257	102.01%	194,499	96.78%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The line graph below shows a time series for the proportion of working age people receiving DWP benefits in Adur District, South East and West Sussex. Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people aged 16-64 who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability.

In Adur District the proportion of people aged 16-64 claiming DWP benefits has increased since May-2018, changing from 15.12% to 20.09%. This latest figure is similar to the proportion in South East (19.38%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (18.49%).<

People aged 16-64 receiving DWP benefits



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The table below provides insight into Universal Credit (UC) claimants. It shows the count and proportion of claimants within the area for each UC conditionality regime.

For context, UC provides a single payment based upon the circumstances of the household to provide support for housing costs, children and childcare costs with additions for disabled people and carers. The following benefits will be abolished as UC rolls out: Income-based Jobseekers Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit. The main differences between UC and the previous welfare system are: UC is available to people who are in work and on a low income, as well as to those who are out-of-work, Most people will now apply online and manage their claim through an online account, UC will be responsive as people on low incomes move in and out of work, they will get ongoing support. Most claimants on low incomes will still be paid UC when they first start a new job or increase their part-time hours. Claimants will receive a single monthly household payment, paid into a bank account in the same way as a monthly salary, support with housing costs will usually go direct to the claimant as part of their monthly payment.

In Adur District 12.67% of people are claiming UC. This is similar to the proportion in South East (13.46%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (12.65%).<

Universal Credit claimants						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Universal Credit (Jan-2024)	4,703	12.67%	713,575	13.46%	64,248	12.65%
Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: No work requirements (Jan-2024)	1,672	4.50%	239,708	4.52%	20,742	4.08%
Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: Planning for work (Jan-2024)	72	0.19%	13,553	0.26%	1,156	0.23%
Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: Preparing for work (Jan-2024)	285	0.77%	41,438	0.78%	3,642	0.72%

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Universal Credit claimants						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: Searching for work (Jan-2024)	899	2.42%	157,549	2.97%	13,331	2.63%
Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: Working No requirements (Jan-2024)	1,119	3.01%	164,004	3.09%	16,559	3.26%
Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: Working with requirements (Jan-2024)	653	1.76%	97,321	1.84%	8,786	1.73%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The table below offers further insight into Universal Credit claims by showing the total number and proportion of households on UC. This is then further broken down into relevant subsections.

It shows us that, in Adur District, 0.97% of households are on UC and receiving the disabled child entitlement. This is similar to the proportion in South East (1.03%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (0.81%).<

Households on Universal Credit

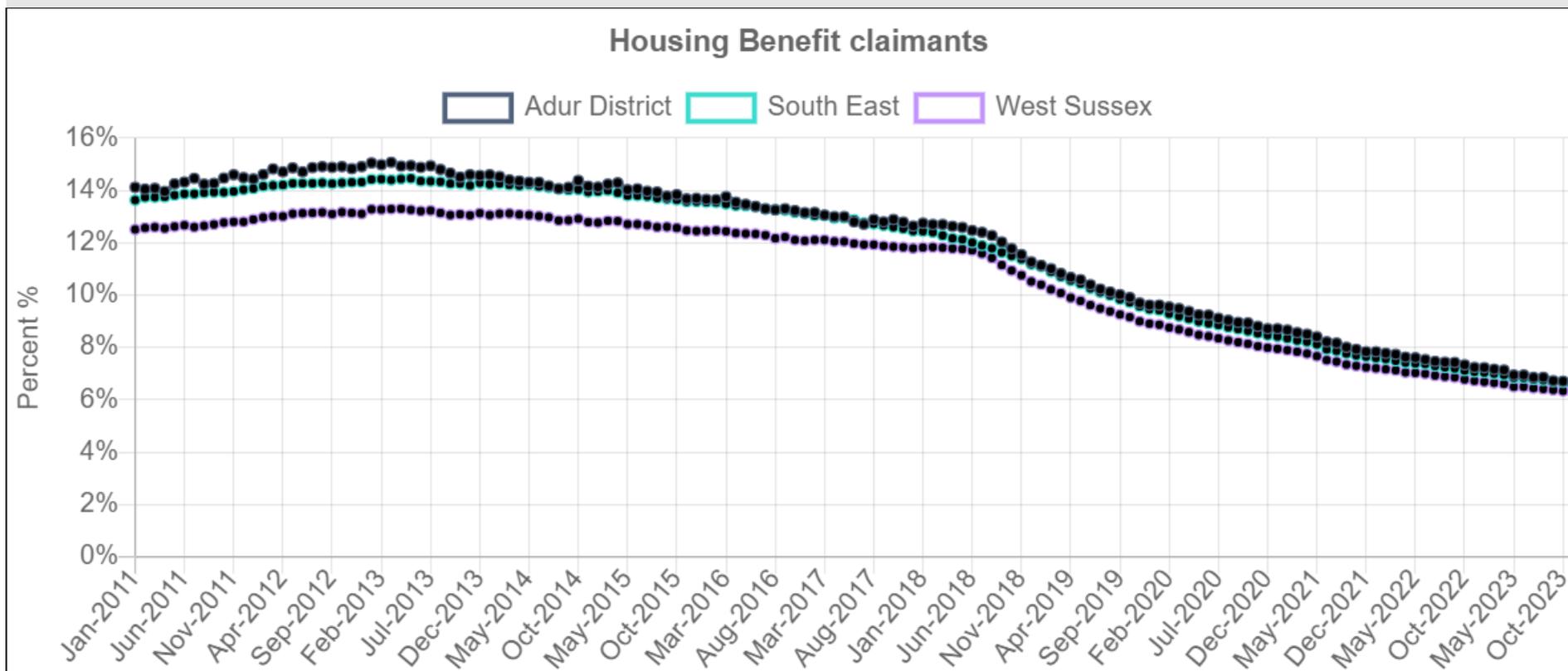
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Total households on Universal Credit (Nov-2023)	3,942	14.24%	589,483	15.48%	52,715	14.05%
Households on Universal Credit, Family type, single with dependent children (Nov-2023)	1,350	4.88%	211,208	5.55%	18,264	4.87%
Households on Universal Credit, Carer Entitlement (Nov-2023)	523	1.89%	72,350	1.90%	5,816	1.55%
Households on Universal Credit, Child Entitlement (Nov-2023)	1,890	6.83%	283,736	7.45%	25,733	6.86%
Households on Universal Credit, Disabled Child Entitlement (Nov-2023)	268	0.97%	39,377	1.03%	3,049	0.81%
Households on Universal Credit, Housing Entitlement, Private rented (Nov-2023)	1,321	4.77%	183,958	4.83%	16,568	4.42%
Households on Universal Credit, Housing Entitlement, Social rented (Nov-2023)	1,042	3.76%	191,260	5.02%	17,810	4.75%
Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement (Nov-2023)	910	3.29%	130,678	3.43%	11,607	3.09%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The line chart below shows a time series of housing benefit (HB) claimants. This is the proportion of households receiving HB which can be claimed by a person if they are living on a low income and are liable to pay rent.

In Adur District the proportion of households claiming Housing Benefit has decreased since Jan-2011, from 14.12% to 6.67%. This latest figure is similar to the proportion in South East (6.64%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (6.31%).<

Housing Benefit claimants



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Economic activity

The following selection of data visualisations present key indicators related to economic activity from the most recent UK Census. These indicators encompass various aspects of employment status, including part-time, full-time, and self-employed, as well as different classifications of economically active or inactive individuals. Additionally, there is data on working hours distribution among adults and the proportions of adults in different occupational groups. The combination of these indicators provide a valuable insight into notable trends and patterns for informing policy decisions related to workforce development and planning.<

The table below provides data from the responses to the 2021 Census economic activity questions. Figures show the proportion of adults aged 16+ within the different classifications.

In Adur District, the proportion of those retired and economically inactive is 27.16%, which is higher than in South East (22.48%) and higher than West Sussex (26.12%).<

Economic activity: work status						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Part-time employees (Census 2021) (2021)	7,254	13.70%	891,387	11.80%	93,470	12.85%
Full-time employees (Census 2021) (2021)	15,955	30.13%	2,660,090	35.21%	238,629	32.82%
Self-employed people (Census 2021) (2021)	6,031	11.39%	802,657	10.62%	78,837	10.84%
Economically active: Unemployed (Census 2021) (2021)	1,251	2.36%	188,892	2.50%	17,935	2.47%

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Economic activity: work status

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Economically active: Full-time student (Census 2021) (2021)	780	1.47%	158,519	2.10%	12,751	1.75%
Economically inactive: Retired (Census 2021) (2021)	14,383	27.16%	1,697,916	22.48%	189,895	26.12%
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students) (Census 2021) (2021)	1,865	3.52%	384,992	5.10%	26,502	3.64%
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family (Census 2021) (2021)	2,069	3.91%	333,553	4.42%	29,009	3.99%
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled (Census 2021) (2021)	2,018	3.81%	234,601	3.11%	22,051	3.03%
Economically inactive: Other (Census 2021) (2021)	1,348	2.55%	201,978	2.67%	18,040	2.48%

Source: Census 2021

The stacked bar chart below provides a comparison for the rates of different types of employment from the 2021 Census economic activity questions. Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less a week, full-time as working 31 hours or more a week, and being self-employed relates to the person's main job in the week before Census or, if not working in the week before Census, their last main job.

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In Adur District, the proportion of those in full-time roles is 30.13%, which is lower than South East (35.21%) and lower than West Sussex (32.82%).<



The table below shows data on the number of hours adults aged 16+ work per week. Figures are based on self-reported responses from the 2021 Census.

In Adur District, the proportion of those working 15 hours or less is 11.52%, which is similar to South East (10.98%) and similar to West Sussex (12.11%).

In contrast, the proportion of those working 49 hours or more in Adur District is 9.22%, which is lower than South East (11.91%) and lower than West Sussex (10.96%).<

Working hours						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked (Census 2021) (2021)	3,437	11.52%	490,872	10.98%	50,951	12.11%
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked (Census 2021) (2021)	6,764	22.68%	829,962	18.56%	84,806	20.16%
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked (Census 2021) (2021)	16,875	56.58%	2,618,494	58.56%	238,706	56.76%
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked (Census 2021) (2021)	2,749	9.22%	532,451	11.91%	46,116	10.96%

Source: Census 2021

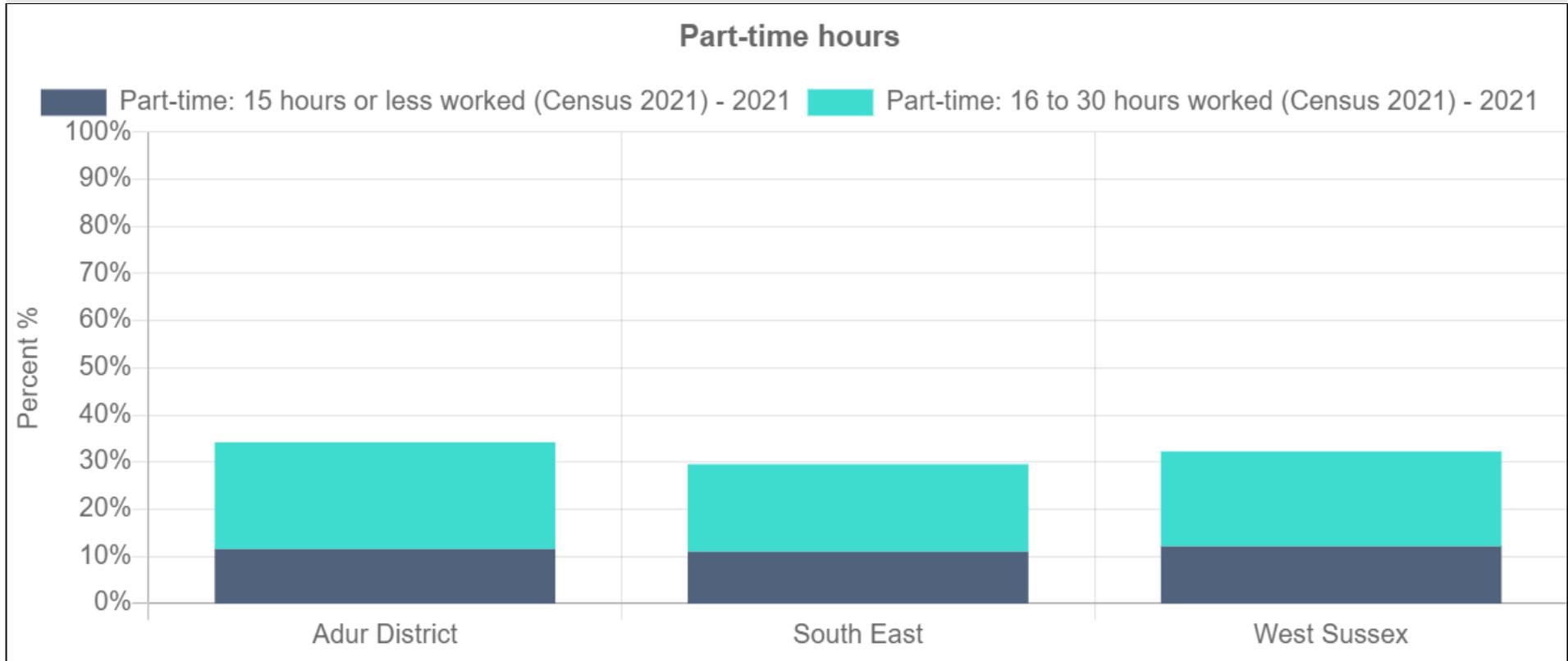
The stacked bar chart below shows a more granular breakdown of those working part-time hours.

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In Adur District, the proportion of those working 16 to 30 hours per week is 22.68%, which is higher than those working 15 hours or less per week (11.52%).<

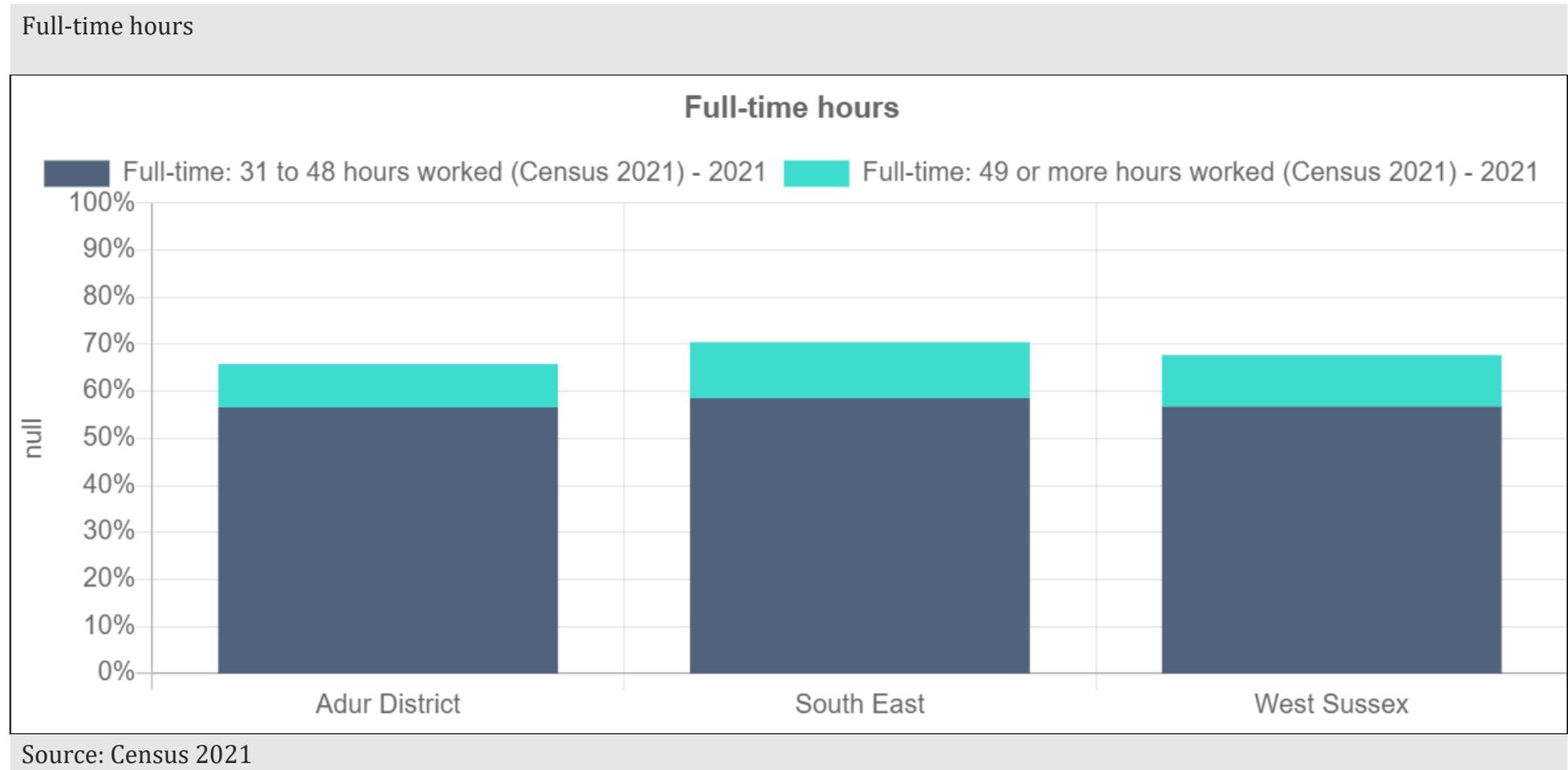
Part-time hours



Source: Census 2021

The stacked bar chart below shows a more granular breakdown of those working full-time hours.

In Adur District, the proportion of those working 31 to 48 hours per week is 56.58%, which is higher than those working 49 hours or more per week (9.22%).<



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The table below provides figures for the number of people in employment (aged 16+) within various types of occupational groups. An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 Census.

In Adur District, the proportion of those in sales and customer service occupations is 8.08%, which is higher than South East (6.82%) and similar to West Sussex (7.28%).

12.81% of people aged 16+ are also employed in skilled trades in Adur District, which is higher than in South East (10.00%) and higher than West Sussex (10.59%).<

Occupational groups						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Occupation group: Managers, directors and senior officials (Census 2021) (2021)	3,733	12.52%	665,423	14.88%	61,493	14.62%
Occupation group: Professional occupations (Census 2021) (2021)	5,345	17.92%	948,916	21.22%	79,404	18.88%
Occupation group: Associate professional and technical occupations (Census 2021) (2021)	4,216	14.14%	637,552	14.26%	59,243	14.09%
Occupation group: Administrative and secretarial occupations (Census 2021) (2021)	2,823	9.47%	418,153	9.35%	39,316	9.35%

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Occupational groups						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Occupation group: Skilled trades occupations (Census 2021) (2021)	3,820	12.81%	447,317	10.00%	44,550	10.59%
Occupation group: Caring, leisure and other service occupations (Census 2021) (2021)	3,115	10.44%	406,891	9.10%	43,200	10.27%
Occupation group: Sales and customer service occupations (Census 2021) (2021)	2,411	8.08%	304,995	6.82%	30,631	7.28%
Occupation group: Process, plant and machine operatives (Census 2021) (2021)	1,807	6.06%	248,363	5.55%	24,219	5.76%
Occupation group: Elementary occupations (Census 2021) (2021)	2,555	8.57%	394,167	8.81%	38,524	9.16%

Source: Census 2021

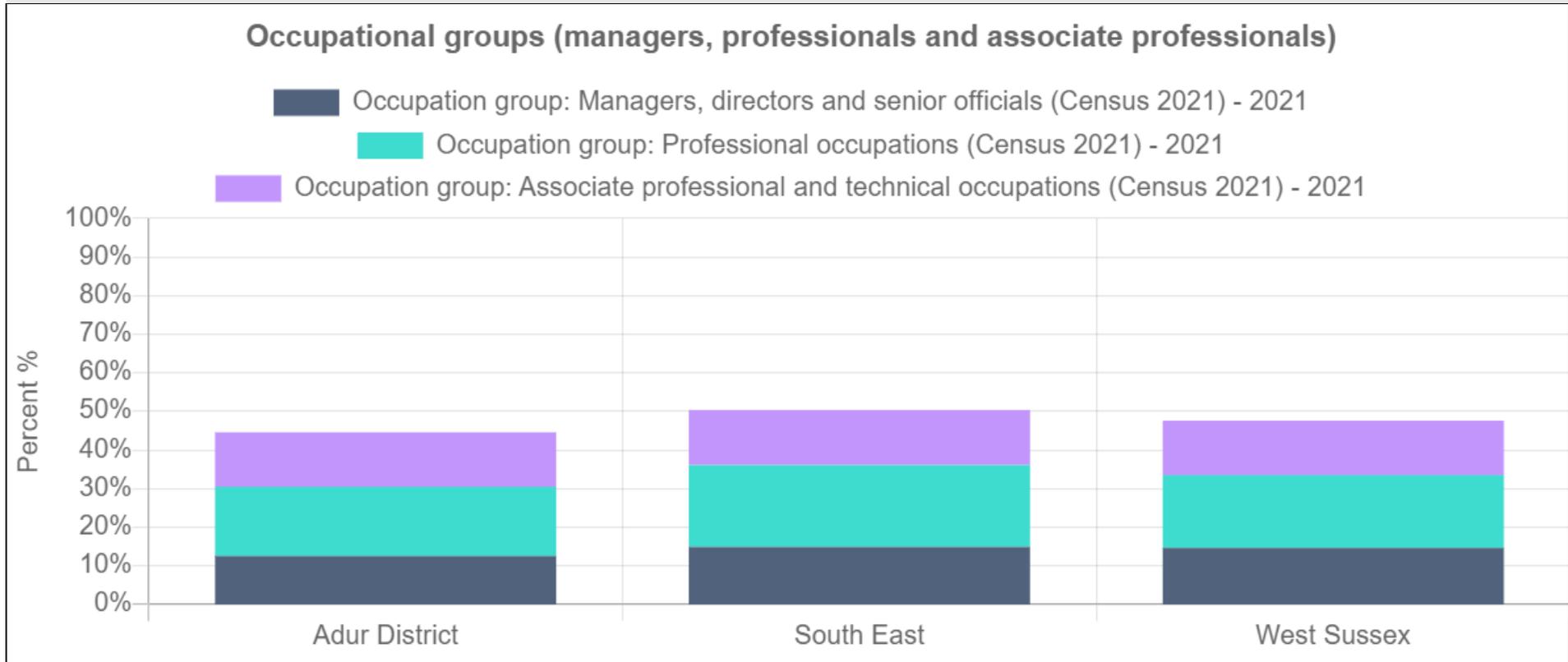
The stacked bar chart below focuses on those people within the managers, professionals and associate professional occupation groups which when combined reflect a hierarchy of roles in terms of responsibility, skill level, and decision-making authority. Managers and directors oversee the operations, professionals contribute expertise, and associate professionals provide support and technical assistance within their respective fields.

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In Adur District, the proportion of those in the managers, directors and senior officials occupational group is 12.52%, which is lower than South East (14.88%) and lower than West Sussex (14.62%).<

Occupational groups (managers, professionals and associate professionals)

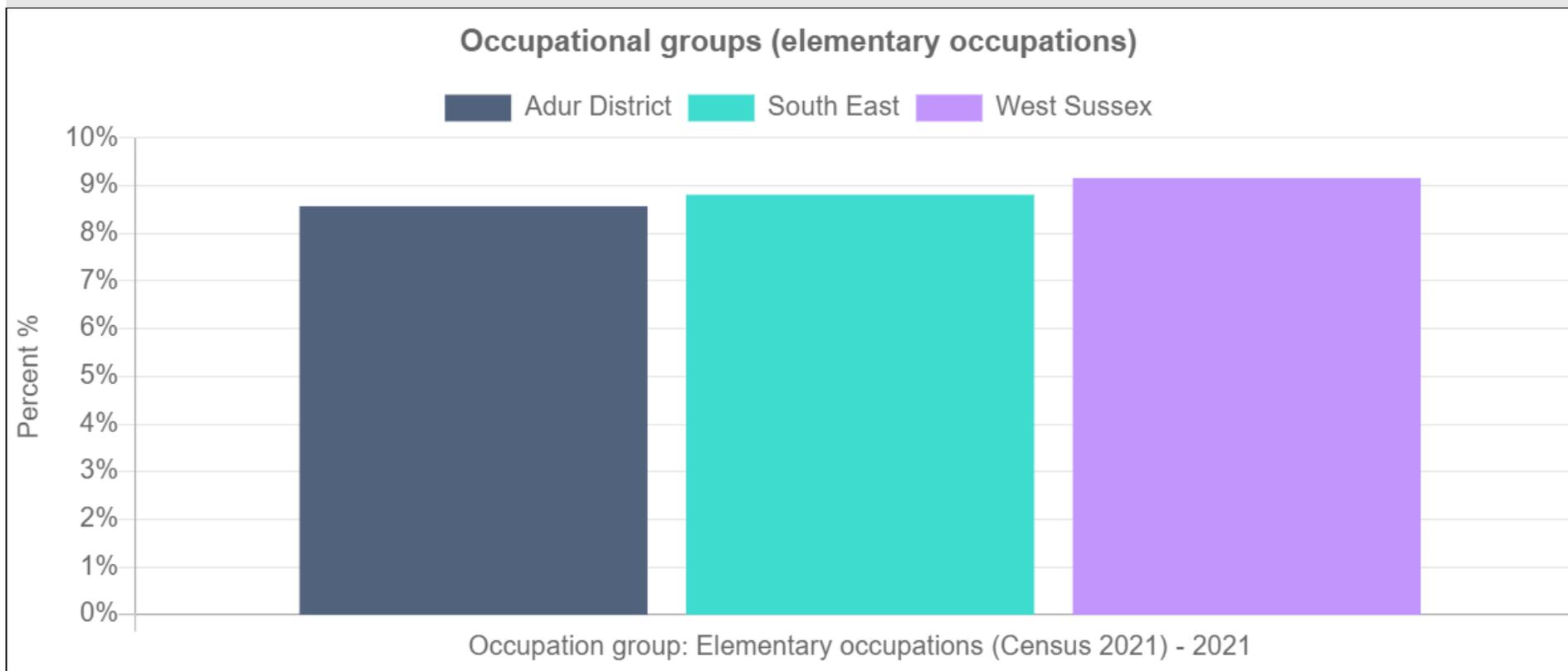


Source: Census 2021

The bar chart below focuses on those people within the elementary occupation groups. Elementary occupations refer to jobs that involve simple and routine tasks that usually require limited specific skills and qualifications. This may include include jobs such as cleaners, labourers, agricultural workers, kitchen assistants, refuse collectors, or construction workers.

In Adur District, the proportion of those in elementary occupations is 8.57%, which is similar to South East (8.81%) and similar to West Sussex (9.16%).<

Occupational groups (elementary occupations)



Source: Census 2021

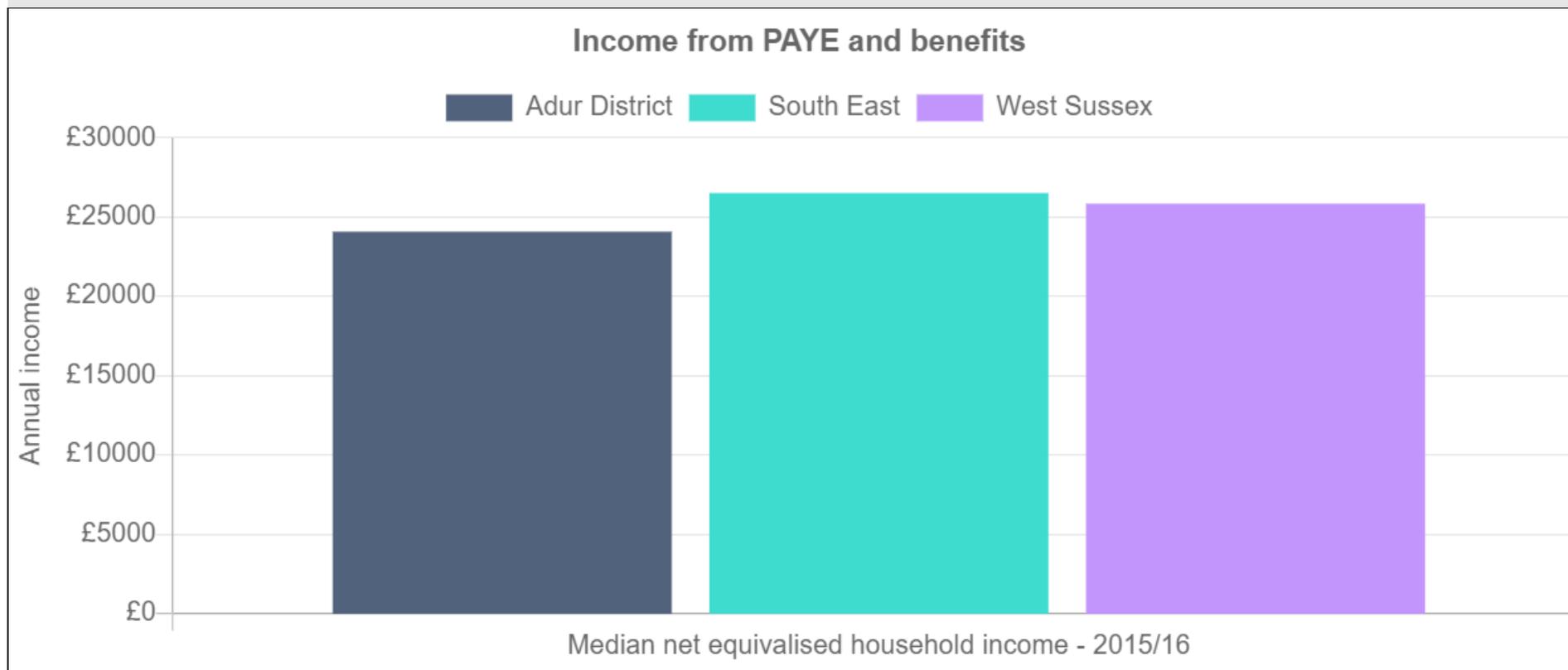
Income and Debt

The following collection of data visualisations focus on indicators related to income and debt . It contains data from key metrics including; income from PAYE and benefits, net household equivalised income, net individual income, Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita, mortgage debt, SME borrowing debt, and unsecured personal debt. Together these indicators offer valuable insight into the financial landscape and the relationship between income distribution and debt burdens. This data can support policymakers and stakeholders to make informed decisions for fostering sustainable economic growth and enhancing financial stability of communities.<

The bar chart below shows the median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income for the 2015/16 tax year. The data is sourced from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) employment and pension data and Tax Credits data from HM Revenue and Customs, and benefits data from the Department for Work and Pensions at LSOA level.

In Adur District, the median net equivalised PAYE and benefits income is £24,084, which is lower than South East (£26,519) and lower than West Sussex (£25,852).<

Income from PAYE and benefits

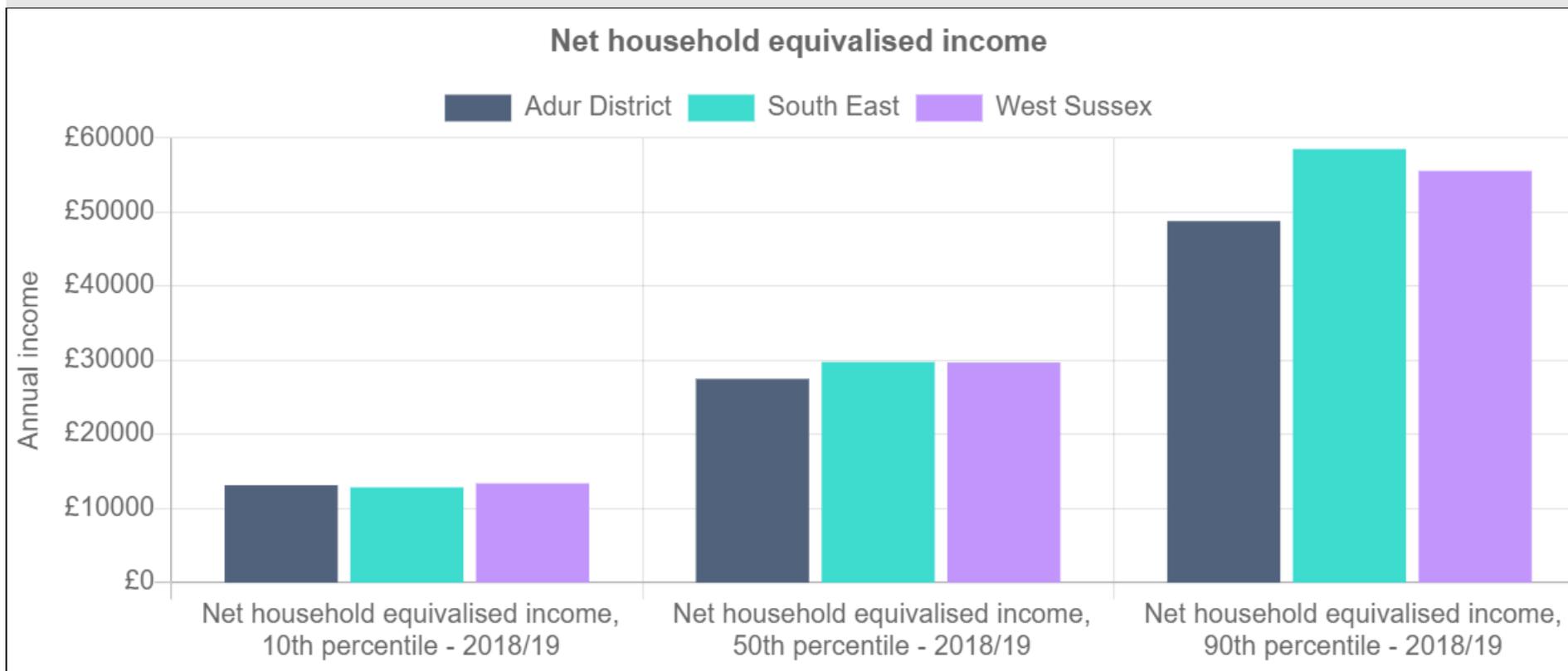


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The chart below shows the net annual household equivalised income in three different percentile bands for the 2018/19 tax year. These admin-based income statistics (ABIS) are experimental estimates of gross and net income using data from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE), Self-Assessment and the Department for Work and Pensions' (DWP) benefit systems. In Adur District, the average annual household income in the 90th percentile is £48,788.00, which is lower than South East (£58,506.00) and lower than West Sussex (£55,561.14).

<

Net household equivalised income



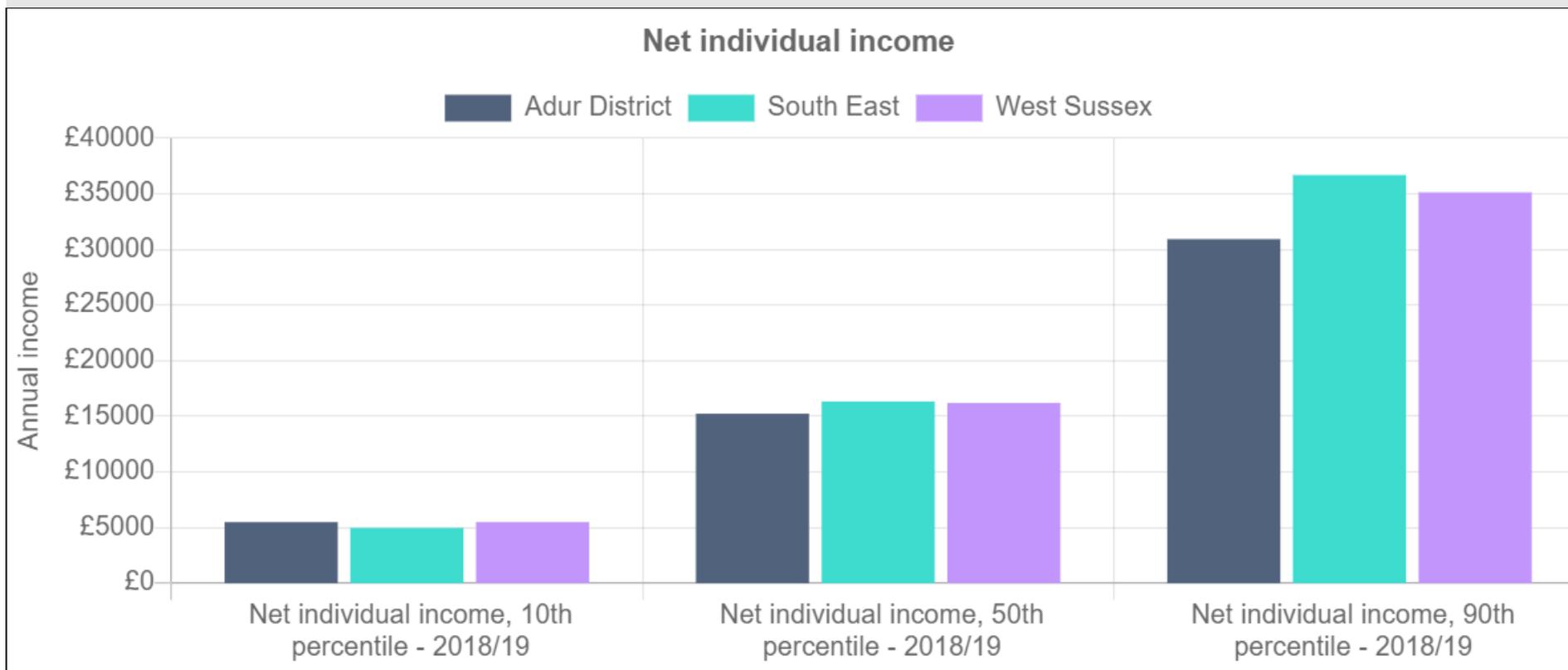
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The chart below shows the net annual individual income in three different percentile bands for the 2018/19 tax year. These admin-based income statistics (ABIS) are experimental estimates of gross and net income using data from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE), Self-Assessment and the Department for Work and Pensions' (DWP) benefit systems.

In Adur District, the average annual individual income in the 90th percentile is £30,930, which is lower than South East (£36,685) and lower than West Sussex (£35,127).

<

Net individual income



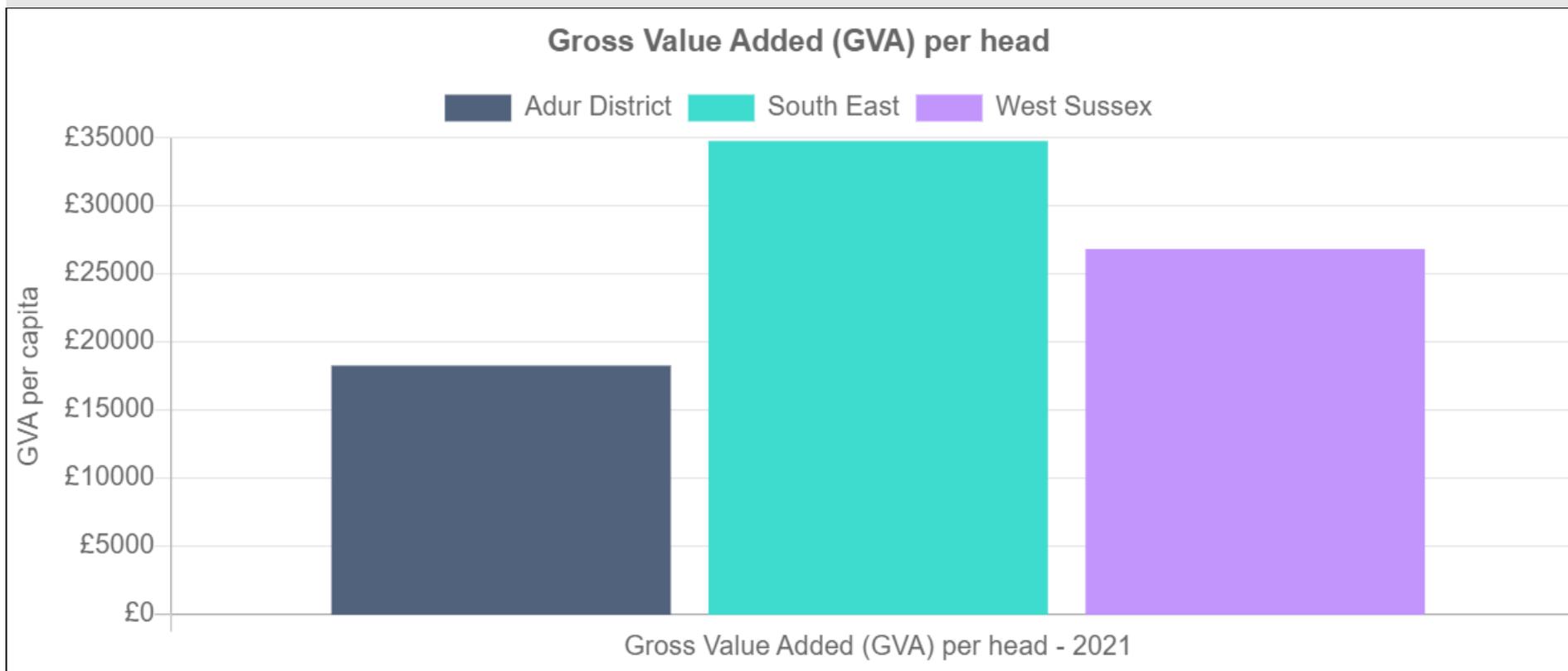
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The bar chart below shows Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita. This can be understood as GVA per head, or GVA divided by the population. It is commonly used to assess the economic performance and standard of living of a region or country. It makes it possible to compare the economic output across different regions or time periods, taking into account the size of the population.

In Adur District, the GVA per head estimate is £18,290, which is lower than South East (£34,777) and lower than West Sussex (£26,851).

<

Gross Value Added (GVA)



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The table below focuses on different types of debt to provide a comprehensive understanding of borrowing patterns, financial risks, and economic conditions. Data for each indicator has been modelled from postcode sector to Output Areas (OAs) using a weighted lookup built from the numbers of shared postcodes between a postcode sector and OA in combination with the relevant numerator per OA.

In Adur District, the average SME lending debt per person aged 18+ is £1,598, which is lower than South East (£1,930) and lower than West Sussex (£1,973).<

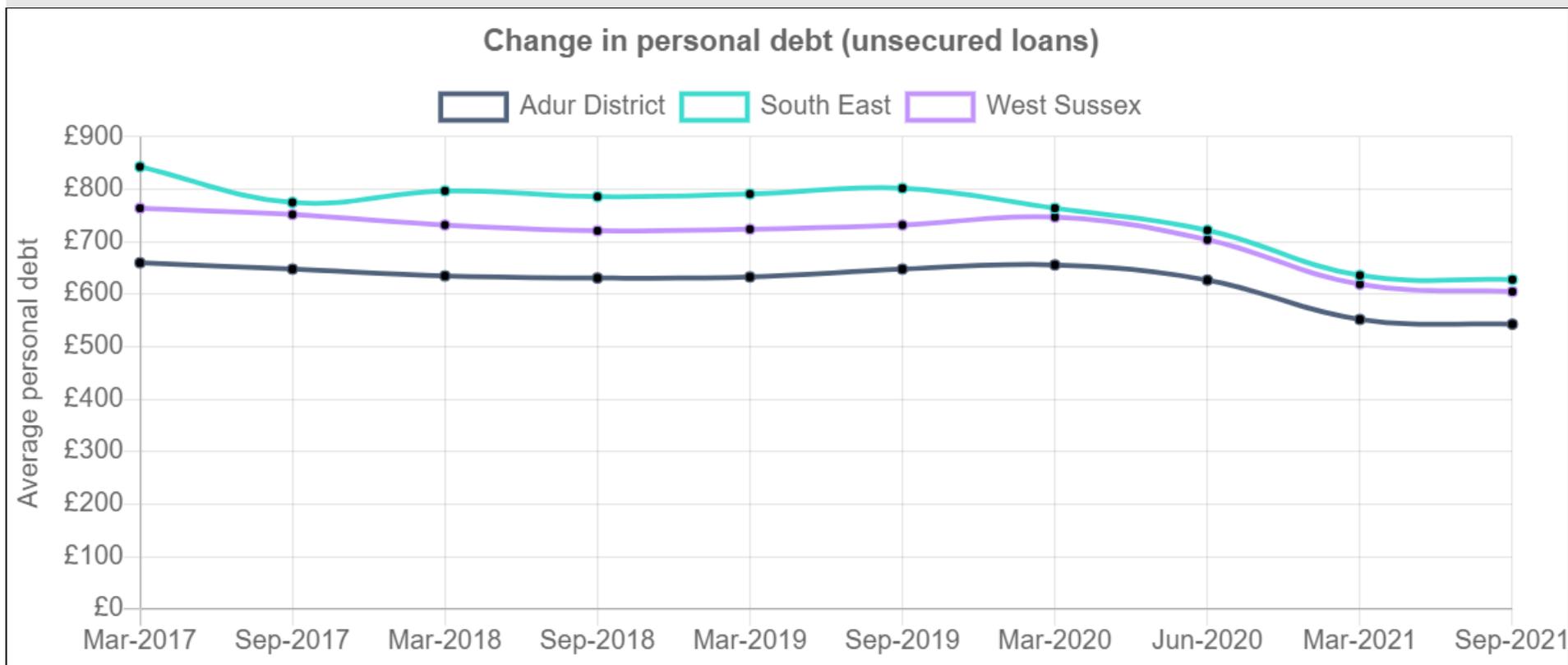
Debt (mortgage, unsecured and SME)			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Mortgage debt per household (Sep-2021)	£46,961	£54,675	£52,837
SME lending debt per person aged 18+ (Sep-2021)	£1,598	£1,930	£1,973
Personal debt (unsecured loans) per person aged 18+ (Sep-2021)	£543	£628	£605

Source: UK Finance

The line chart below provides a time series for comparison of personal debt (unsecured loans) over time.

In Sep-2021, the most recent figures for Adur District, people had on average £543 of unsecured debt. This is lower than the amount in Mar-2017 (£660 of unsecured debt per person). The latest figure for Adur District is lower than South East (£628) and lower than West Sussex (£605).<

Change in personal debt (unsecured loans)



Source: UK Finance

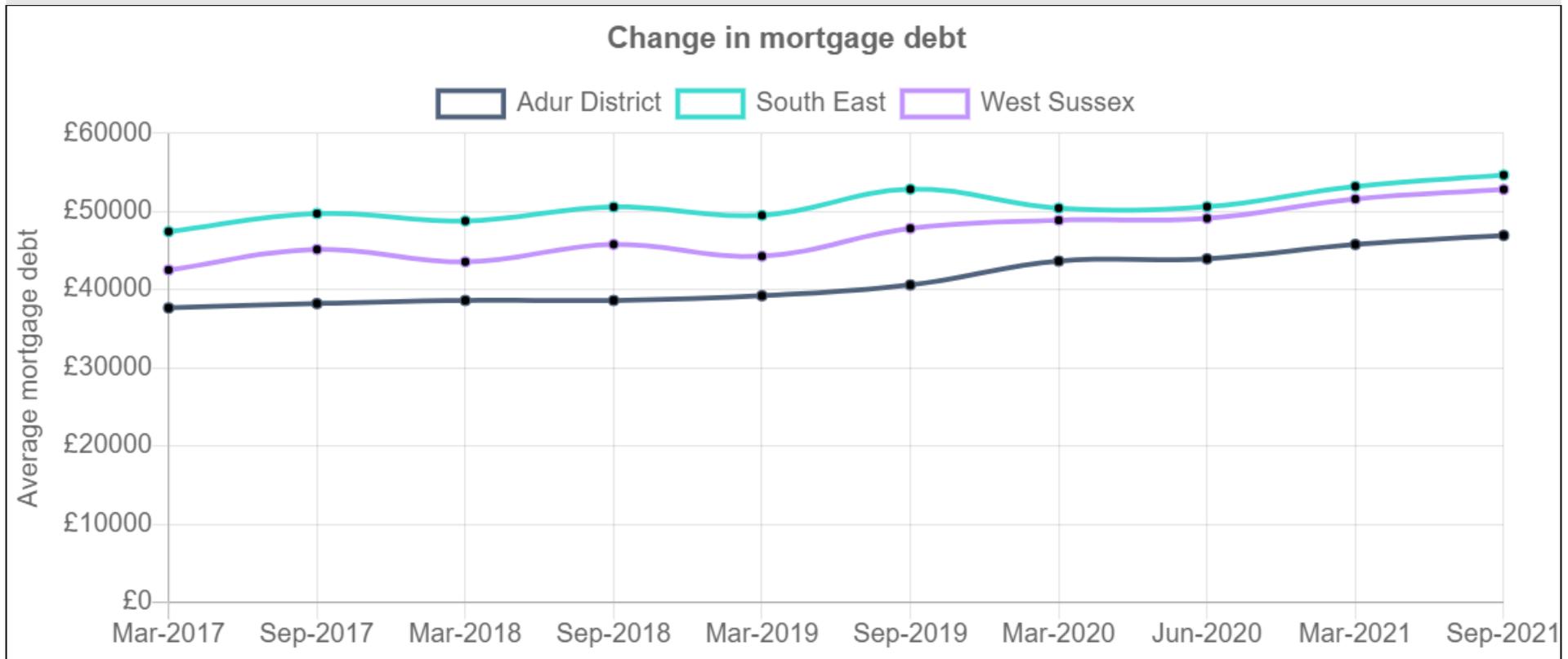
The line chart below provides a time series for comparison of mortgage debt over time.

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In Sep-2021, the most recent figures for Adur District, people had on average £46,961 of mortgage debt. This is higher than the amount in Mar-2017 (£37,685 of mortgage debt per person). The latest figure for Adur District is lower than South East (£54,675) and lower than West Sussex (£52,837).<

Change in mortgage debt



Source: UK Finance

Jobs and Businesses

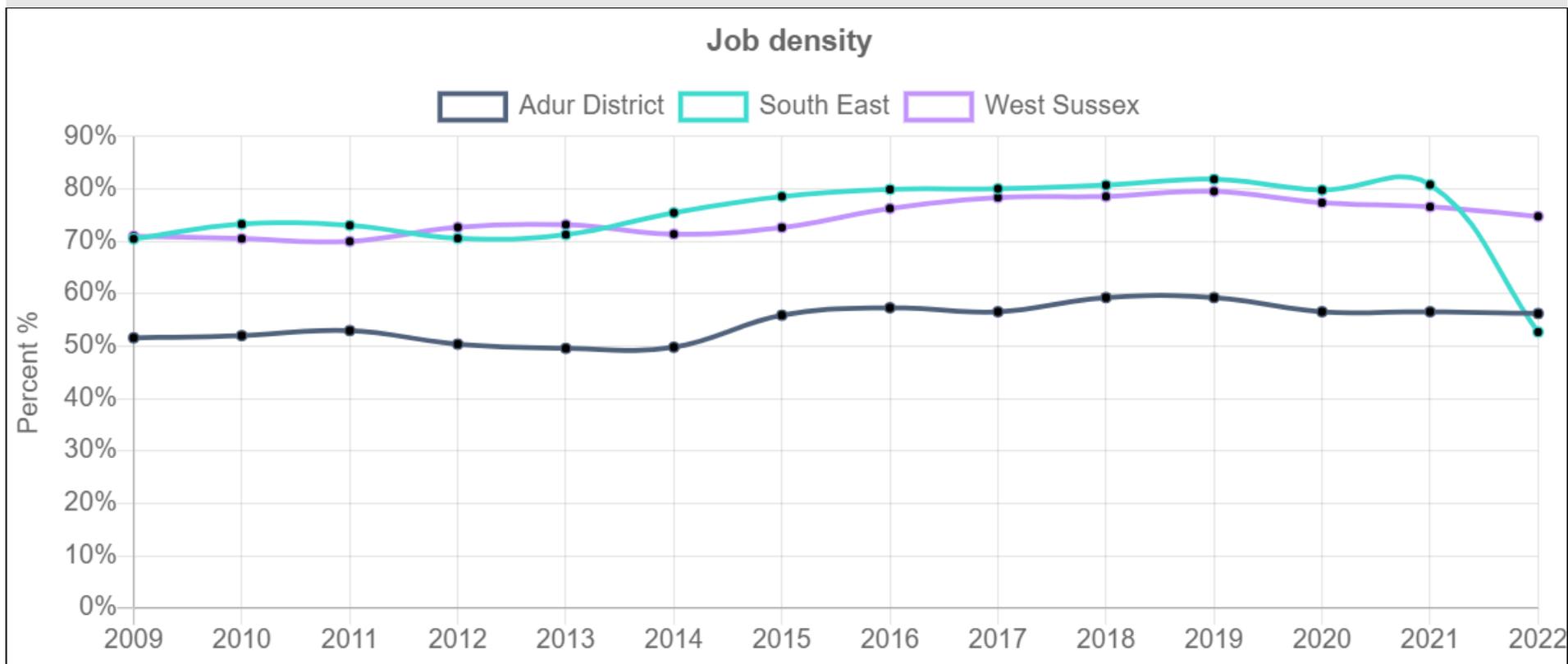
The following visualisations offer insight into various data relating to jobs and businesses. They include measures of job density, as well as the proportion of businesses broken down by employment size band, sector, industry and turnover. This selection of data together provides a comprehensive overview of an area's economic landscape.<

The chart below shows a time series of job density between 2009 and 2022 across Adur District, South East and West Sussex. Jobs density reflects the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

In Adur District jobs density has increased, changing from 51.6% in 2009 to 56.24% in 2022. This latest figure is higher than the proportion in South East (52.71%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (74.78%).

<

Job density



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

The table below shows the number (rounded to the nearest 1,000) and proportion of all employee jobs that are full-time and part-time. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

There are approximately 14,127 full-time jobs and 6,748 part-time jobs in Adur District. The proportion of full-time jobs in Adur District (67.67%) is similar to the proportion in South East (67.56%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (66.51%).<

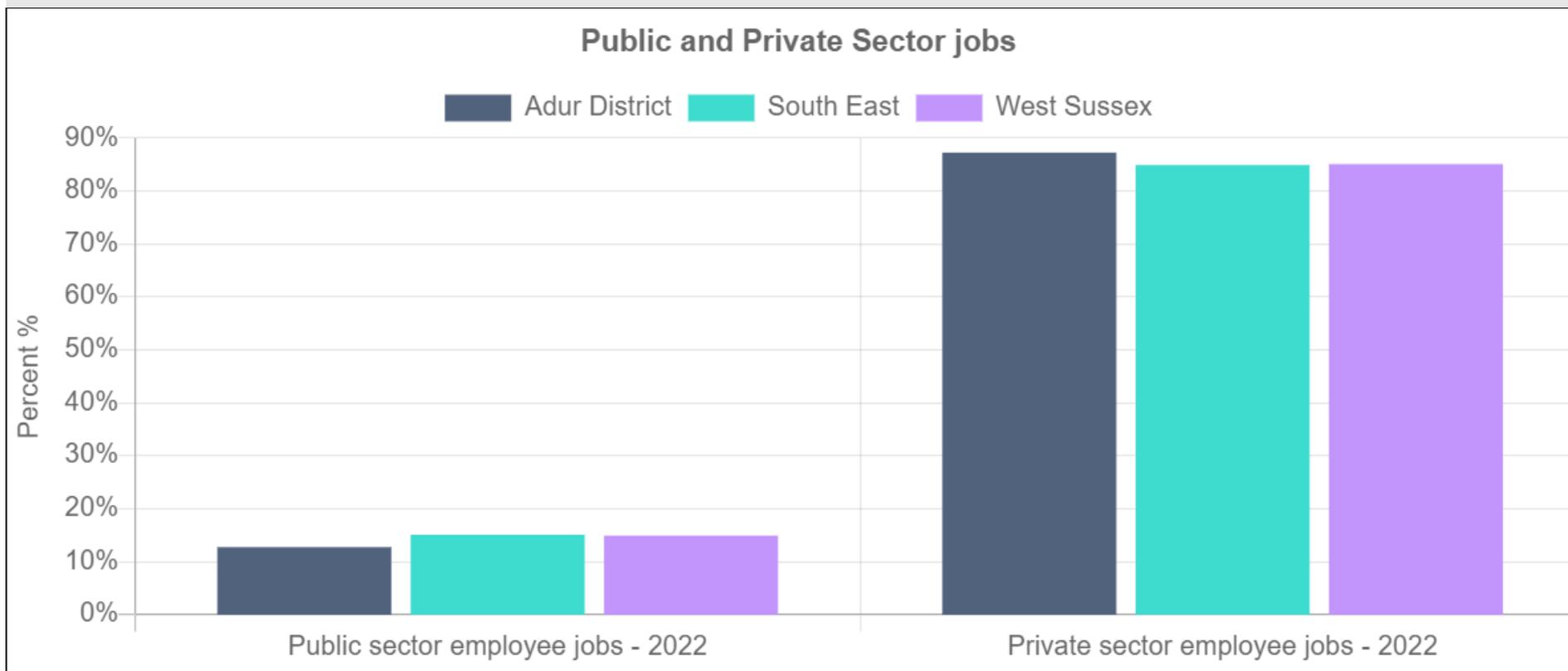
Full-time and part-time jobs						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Full-time employee jobs (2022)	14,127	67.67%	1,887,579	67.56%	252,584	66.51%
Part-time employee jobs (2022)	6,748	32.33%	906,575	32.45%	127,174	33.49%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

The chart below shows the proportion of employee jobs that are in the public and private sector in Adur District, South East and West Sussex. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

87.25% of the jobs in Adur District are private sector employee jobs. This is higher than the proportion in South East (84.90%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (85.08%).<

Public and Private Sector jobs



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

The table below shows the counts and proportions of employee jobs, broken down by broad industry group, across Adur District, South East and West Sussex. Industry groups are classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

The proportion of retail jobs in Adur District is 10.78%. This is lower than the proportion in South East (13.16%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (9.77%).

In contrast, the proportion professional, scientific and technical jobs in Adur District is 6.78%. This is lower than the proportion in South East (14.63%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (7.17%).<

Jobs by industry						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Jobs in wholesale (2022)	1,045	5.01%	179,525	6.43%	14,290	3.76%
Jobs in transport and storage (inc postal) (2022)	810	3.88%	203,855	7.30%	26,580	7.00%
Jobs in retail (2022)	2,250	10.78%	367,690	13.16%	37,110	9.77%
Jobs in public administration and defence (2022)	450	2.16%	150,090	5.37%	11,530	3.04%
Jobs in property (2022)	180	0.86%	69,335	2.48%	6,220	1.64%
Jobs in professional, scientific and technical (2022)	1,415	6.78%	408,795	14.63%	27,245	7.17%
Jobs in motor trades (2022)	760	3.64%	88,690	3.17%	8,380	2.21%
Jobs in mining, quarrying and utilities (2022)	395	1.89%	56,710	2.03%	5,155	1.36%
Jobs in manufacturing (2022)	2,180	10.44%	248,430	8.89%	27,175	7.16%

Jobs by industry

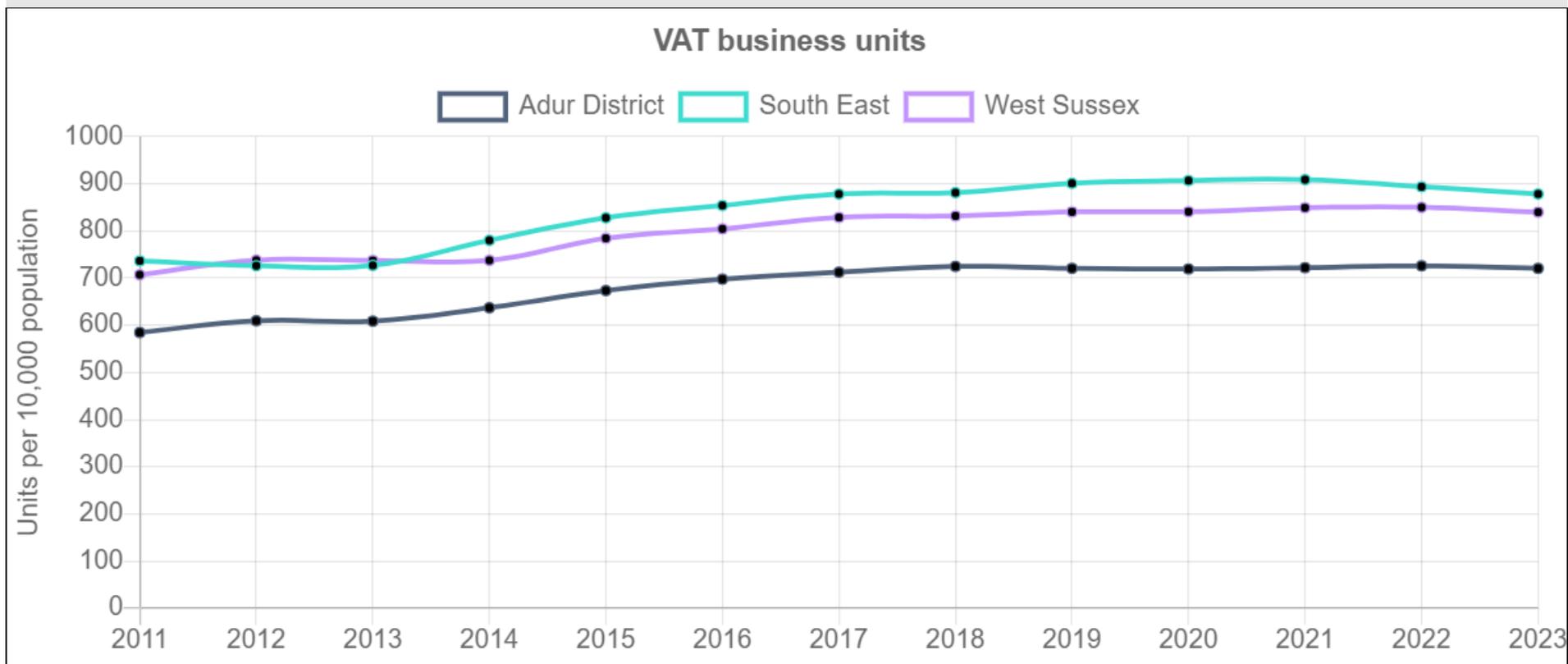
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Jobs in information and communication (2022)	960	4.60%	259,450	9.29%	12,530	3.30%
Jobs in health (2022)	2,270	10.87%	540,620	19.35%	48,115	12.67%
Jobs in financial and insurance (2022)	310	1.49%	104,535	3.74%	10,035	2.64%
Jobs in education (2022)	2,705	12.96%	422,525	15.12%	32,365	8.52%
Jobs in construction (2022)	1,300	6.23%	212,510	7.61%	17,190	4.53%
Jobs in business administration and support services (2022)	1,450	6.95%	389,565	13.94%	38,095	10.03%
Jobs in arts, entertainment, recreation and other services (2022)	1,185	5.68%	214,130	7.66%	18,825	4.96%
Jobs in agriculture, forestry and fishing (2022)	30	0.14%	5,445	0.19%	655	0.17%
Jobs in accommodation and food services (hospitality) (2022)	1,350	6.47%	317,475	11.36%	32,415	8.54%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

The time series below shows the number of VAT based local business units per 10,000 working age population between 2011 and 2023. Local business units refer to a business enterprise or part of a business enterprise (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place (e.g. where the business is located rather than the legal head office). The count of VAT registered local business units is taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR).

In 2023 there were 720.7 VAT based local business units per 10,000 people in Adur District. This is lower than the number in South East (878.3) and lower than the number in West Sussex (839.8). Additionally, the number of business units has increased in Adur District, changing from 584.7 in 2011.<

VAT business units



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The table below shows the number and proportion of VAT business units in Adur District, South East and West Sussex broken down by number of employees: 0-4 people (small businesses), 10-19 people and 20+ people (medium and large businesses).

The proportion of small businesses (employing 0-4 people) in Adur District is 73.64%. This is similar to the proportion in South East (72.94%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (72.29%).

In contrast, the proportion of businesses employing 20 or more people in Adur District is 6.92%. This is lower than the proportion in South East (7.60%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (7.68%).<

VAT business units (by number of employees)

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
VAT based local units employing 0 to 4 people (2023)	1,970	73.64%	339,615	72.94%	30,830	72.29%
VAT based local units employing 10 to 19 people (2023)	190	7.10%	33,895	7.28%	3,170	7.43%
VAT based local units employing 20 or more people (2023)	185	6.92%	35,365	7.60%	3,275	7.68%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The chart below shows the number of VAT based local business units per 10,000 population in Adur District, South East and West Sussex, broken down by sector.

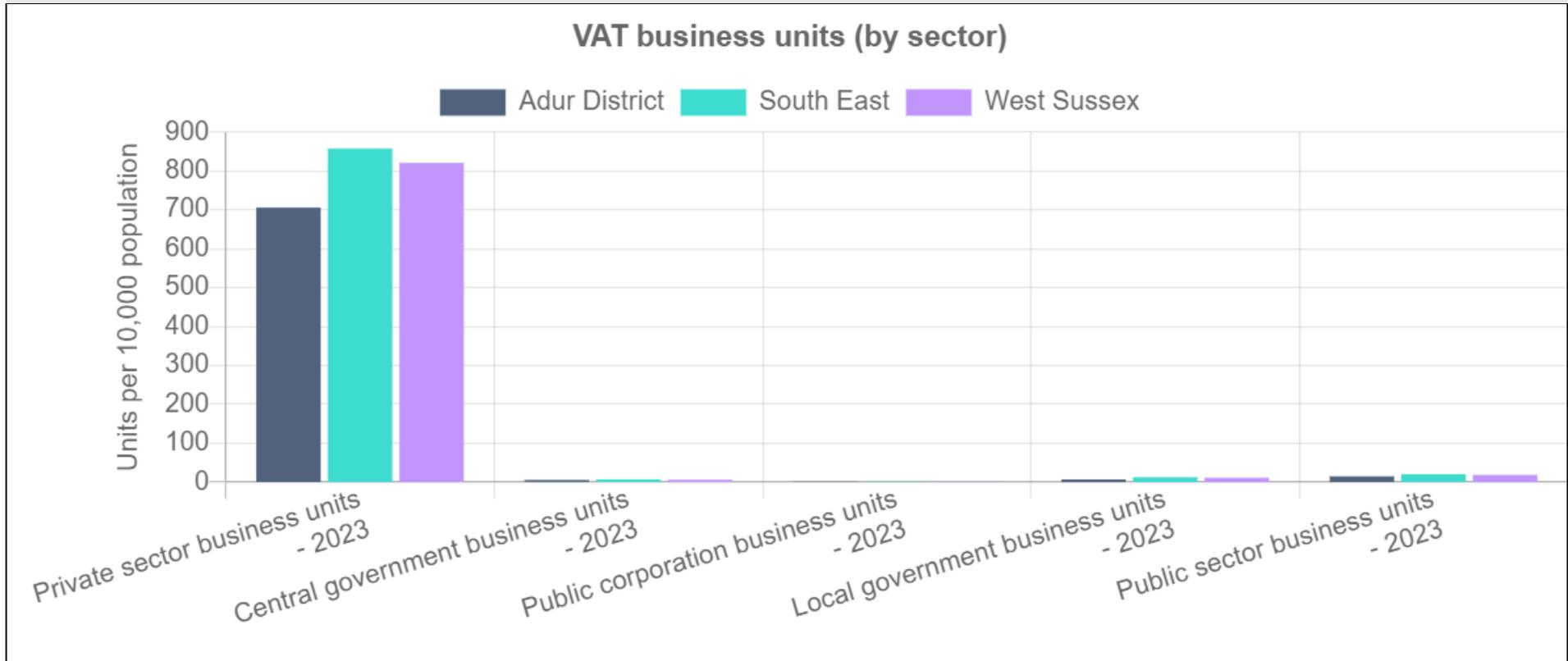
The number of private business units per 10,000 people in Adur District is 705.9. This is lower than the number in South East (857.9) and lower than the number in West Sussex (821.1).

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In contrast, the number of local government business units per 10,000 people in Adur District is 6.7. This is lower than the number in South East (12.5) and lower than the number in West Sussex (11.3).<

VAT business units (by sector)



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The table below shows the number and proportion of VAT based local business units in Adur District, South East and West Sussex, broken down by industry.

340 VAT business units in Adur District are in the professional, scientific and technical services industry (12.71%). In contrast, 125 business units are in health (4.67%) and 70 units are in education (2.62%).

The proportion of small enterprises (employing 0-49 people) is similar in Adur District compared to South East (97.57% vs. 97.23%, respectively) and similar in Adur District compared to West Sussex (97.57% vs. 97.28%, respectively)<

VAT business units (by industry)						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
VAT based local units in arts, entertainment, recreation and other services (2023)	190	7.10%	30,945	6.65%	2,885	6.77%
VAT based local units in business administration and support services (2023)	215	8.04%	42,225	9.07%	4,015	9.41%
VAT based local units in construction (2023)	520	19.44%	63,160	13.57%	5,920	13.88%
VAT based local units in education (2023)	70	2.62%	11,385	2.45%	1,015	2.38%
VAT based local units in health (2023)	125	4.67%	23,465	5.04%	2,210	5.18%

VAT business units (by industry)

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
VAT based local units in accommodation and food services (2023)	150	5.61%	28,655	6.15%	2,680	6.28%
VAT based local units in motor trades (2022)	85	3.15%	13,250	2.80%	1,260	2.92%
VAT based local units in information and communication (2023)	180	6.73%	37,585	8.07%	2,810	6.59%
VAT based local units in manufacturing and production (2023)	160	5.98%	19,535	4.20%	2,005	4.70%
VAT based local units in professional, scientific & technical services (2023)	340	12.71%	74,465	15.99%	6,475	15.18%
VAT based local units in property and business services (2023)	80	2.99%	17,730	3.81%	1,615	3.79%
VAT based local units in public administration and other services (2023)	10	0.37%	3,300	0.71%	265	0.62%
VAT based local units in the retail industry (2023)	260	9.72%	41,415	8.90%	3,815	8.95%
VAT based local units in transport (2023)	90	3.36%	17,370	3.73%	1,560	3.66%

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VAT business units (by industry)

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
VAT based local units in wholesale (2023)	110	4.11%	16,915	3.63%	1,635	3.83%
VAT based local units that are small enterprises (employing 0 to 49 people) (2023)	2,610	97.57%	452,680	97.23%	41,485	97.28%
VAT based local units that are medium enterprises (employing 50 to 249 people) (2023)	60	2.24%	11,265	2.42%	1,000	2.34%
VAT based local units that are large enterprises (employing 250 or more people) (2023)	10	0.37%	1,650	0.35%	155	0.36%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The table below shows the number and proportion of VAT based enterprises in Adur District, South East and West Sussex, broken down by turnover.

The proportion of businesses with a turnover of £0 to £49,000 in Adur District is 13.40%. This is lower than the proportion in South East (15.64%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (15.19%).

In contrast, the proportion of businesses with a turnover of £1,000,000 to £4,999,000 in Adur District is 7.45%. This is similar to the proportion in South East (7.63%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (7.62%).<

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VAT based enterprises (by turnover)

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £0 to £49,000 (2023)	315	13.40%	63,330	15.64%	5,605	15.19%
VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £50,000 to £99,000 (2023)	470	20.00%	83,895	20.72%	7,580	20.54%
VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £100,000 to £199,000 (2023)	820	34.89%	130,315	32.19%	11,955	32.40%
VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £200,000 to £499,000 (2023)	340	14.47%	54,085	13.36%	5,080	13.77%
VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £500,000 to £999,000 (2023)	165	7.02%	32,050	7.92%	3,020	8.19%
VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £1,000,000 to £4,999,000 (2023)	175	7.45%	30,890	7.63%	2,810	7.62%
VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £5,000,000 plus (2023)	60	2.55%	10,280	2.54%	845	2.29%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

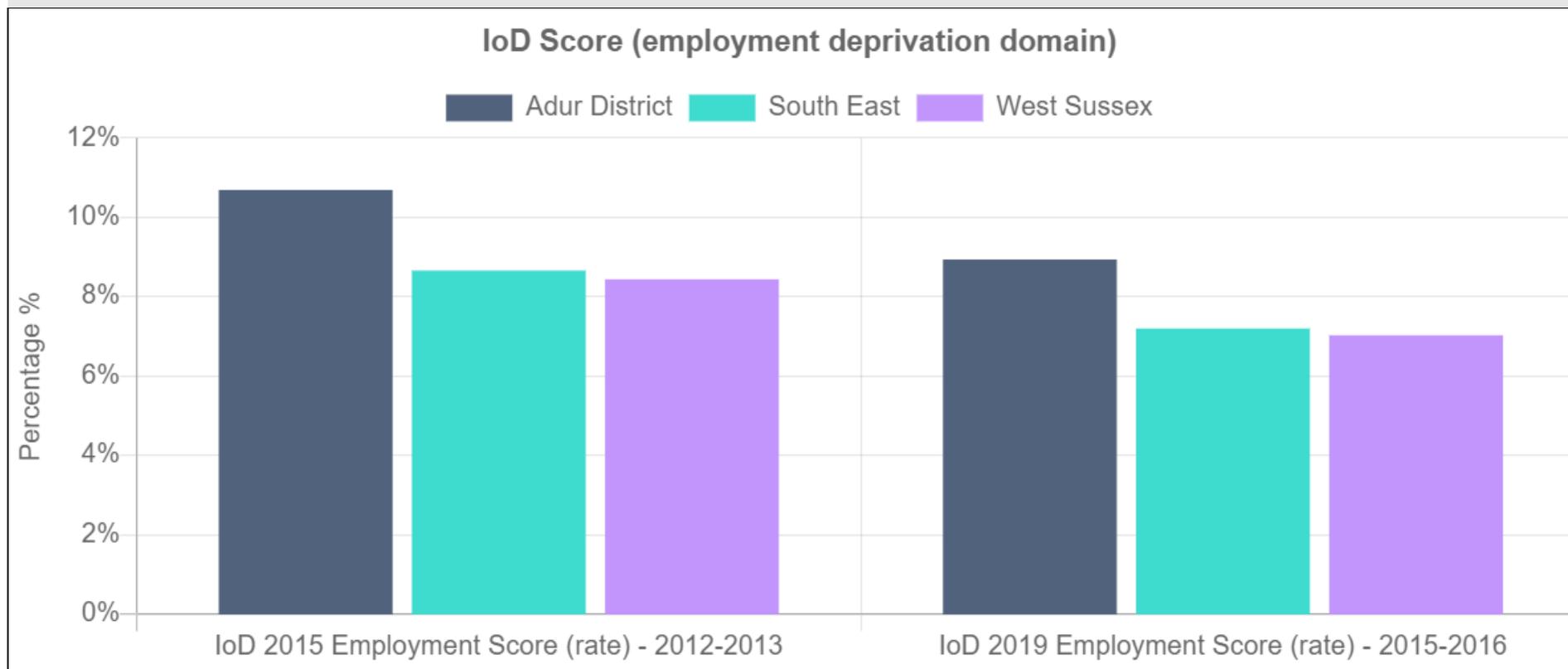
Unemployment and wider worklessness

The issue of unemployment and worklessness is a complex and multifaceted one that can have significant impacts on individuals, families, and communities. Understanding the extent and nature of these challenges is essential for policymakers, community leaders, and residents who are committed to promoting economic growth and social inclusion. The following data focuses on this issue of unemployment and wider worklessness within Adur District, South East and West Sussex, exploring a range of different data points to provide insight into the local areas, and to support the identification of potential interventions or support mechanisms that can help to address these challenges.<

The bar chart below shows the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) score (employment deprivation domain). It measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market as a proportion of the working age population. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness, disability, or caring responsibilities. In Adur District the IoD score for 2015-2016 identified 8.94% of working age people being involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This is higher than the proportion in South East (7.20%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (7.03%).

<

IoD Score (employment deprivation domain)



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

For further insight, the bar chart below shows the proportion of people living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles according to level of deprivation derived from the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) employment deprivation domain. To clarify, all neighbourhoods in England are

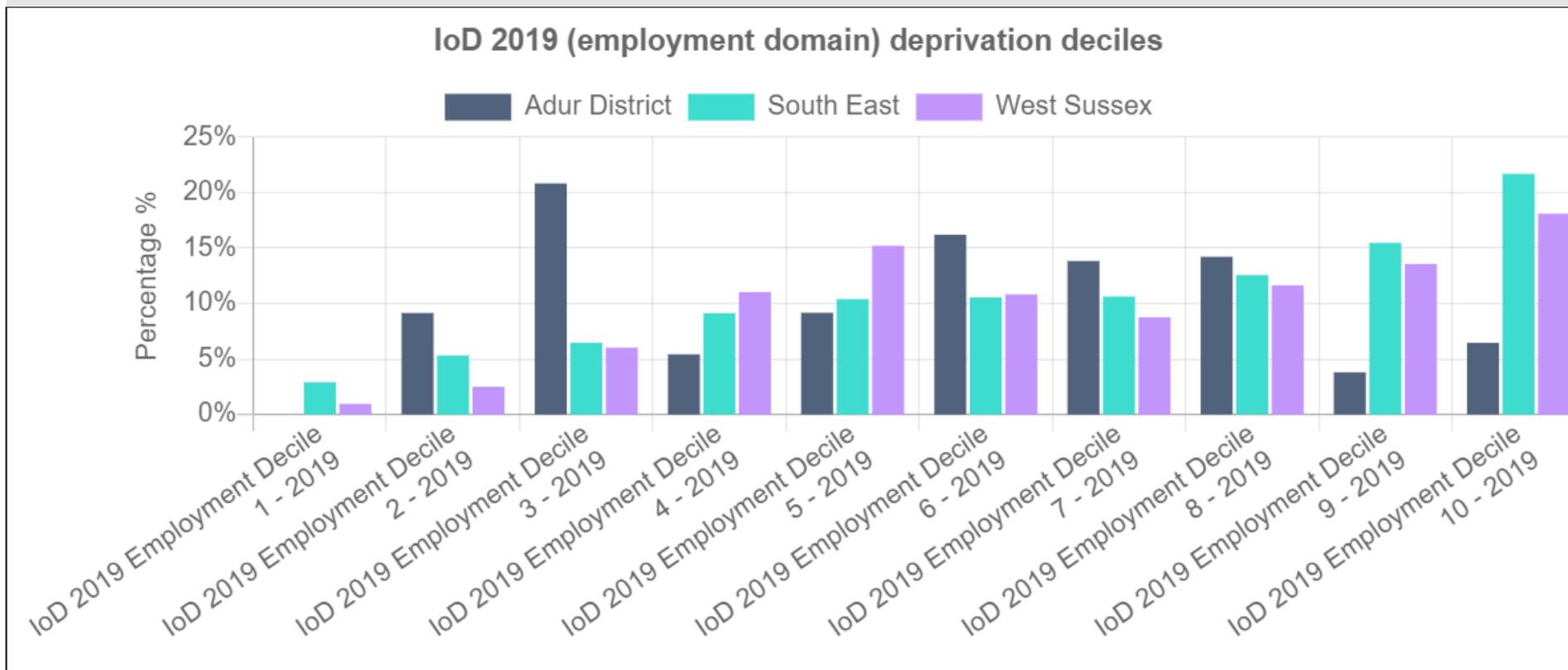
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grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; neighbourhoods in decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally, whilst neighbourhoods in decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally.

0.00% of people in Adur District are in the first decile, 9.15% in the second decile, 20.83% in the third decile, 5.42% in the fourth decile, 9.17% in the fifth decile, 16.21% in the sixth decile, 13.84% in the seventh decile, 14.22% in the eighth decile, 3.80% in the ninth decile and 6.46% in the tenth decile.<

IoD 2019 (employment domain) deprivation deciles

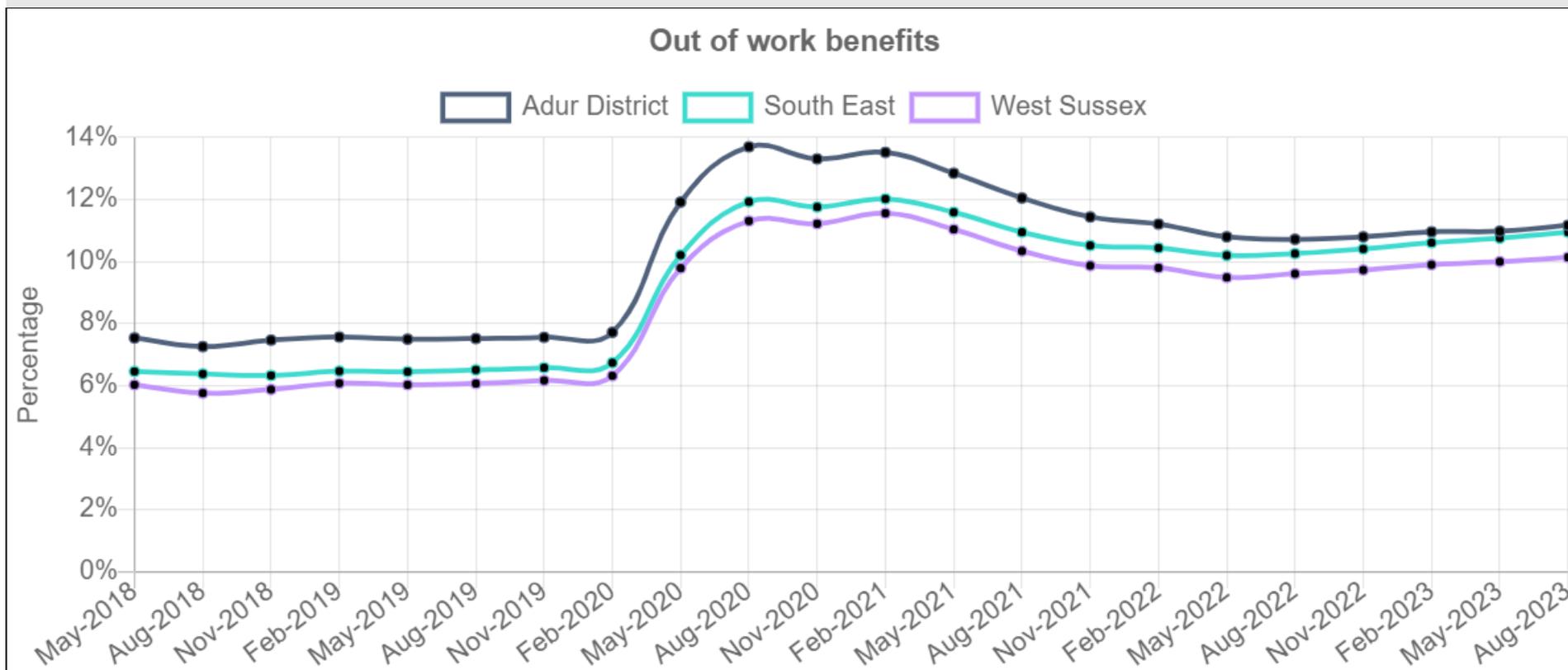


Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

The line chart below is a time series showing the total benefit combinations for individuals that claim out of work benefits as a proportion of the working age population and the changes over time. Please note this indicator is part of a temporary measure and is experimental in format. Out of work benefits are defined as being on at least one of the following benefits: Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Income Support (IS) where Carers Allowance (CA) not also in payment, Pension Credit (PC) where Carers Allowance (CA) and Universal Credit (UC) conditionality regime is one of Searching for Work, Preparing for Work or Planning for Work. The categories of this field are mutually exclusive and therefore can be summed without double counting. Claimants may or may not be additionally in receipt of other benefits not listed here.

11.17% of the working age population were claiming out of work benefits in Adur District in Aug-2023. This is similar to the proportion in South East (10.95%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (10.14%).<

Out of work benefits



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The following table shows the proportion of people receiving benefits payable to people who are unemployed receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit (UC) for those who are out of work. It then further divides this into age/sex related subcategories. This has replaced the number of people claiming JSA as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.

In Adur District, 2.67% of the working age population are claiming unemployment benefits (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work UC claimants). This is lower than the proportion in South East (3.19%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (2.84%).

<

Unemployment benefits						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants) (Jan-2024)	990	2.67%	168,895	3.19%	14,430	2.84%
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female (Jan-2024)	420	2.22%	75,770	2.85%	6,420	2.49%
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male (Jan-2024)	570	3.13%	93,125	3.52%	8,010	3.21%
Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit) (Jan-2024)	185	4.91%	28,265	4.07%	2,240	4.17%

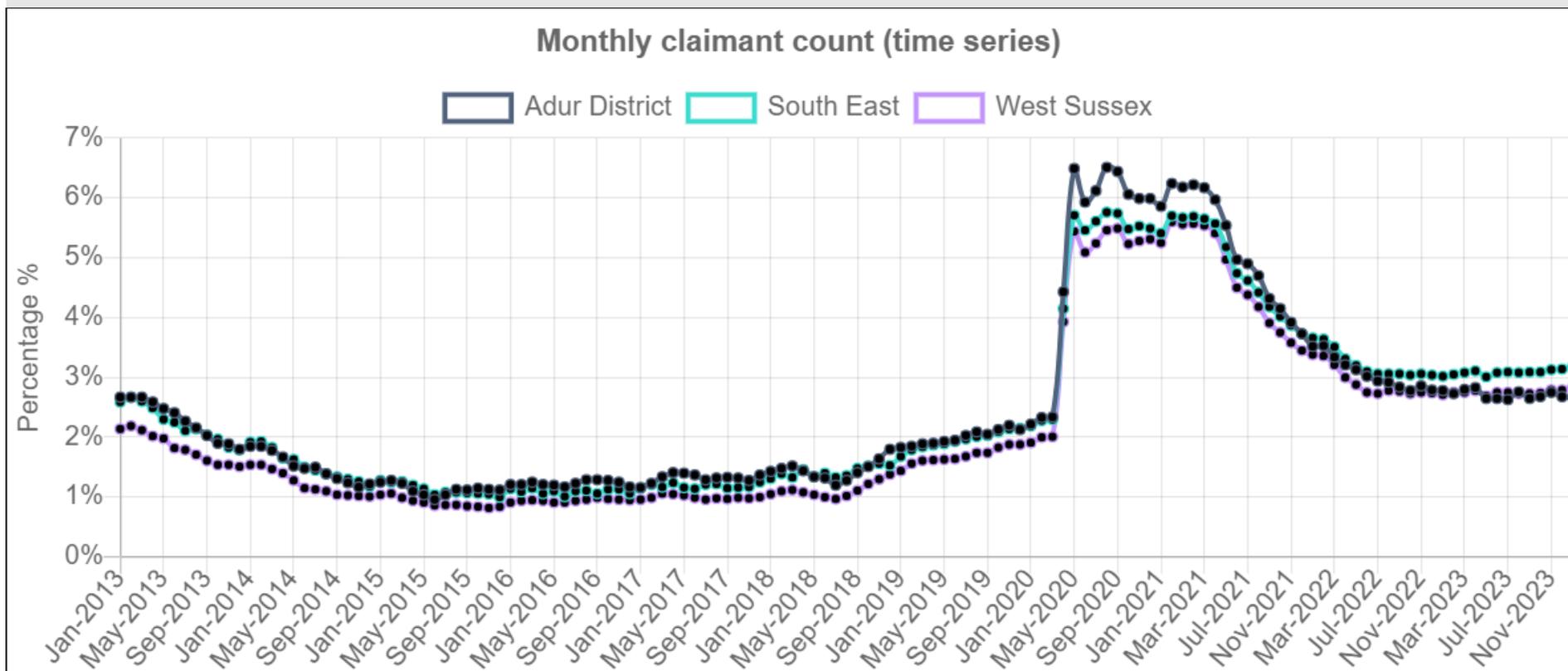
Unemployment benefits

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit) (Jan-2024)	250	0.89%	39,690	1.16%	3,640	0.96%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The line chart below offers further insight from this indicator by showing the proportion of people receiving unemployment benefits as a time series visualisation. 2.67% of the working age population in Adur District were claiming unemployment benefits (JSA and out of work UC claimants) as of Jan-2024. This is stable from the 2.67% within Adur District in Jan-2013.<

Monthly claimant count (time series)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

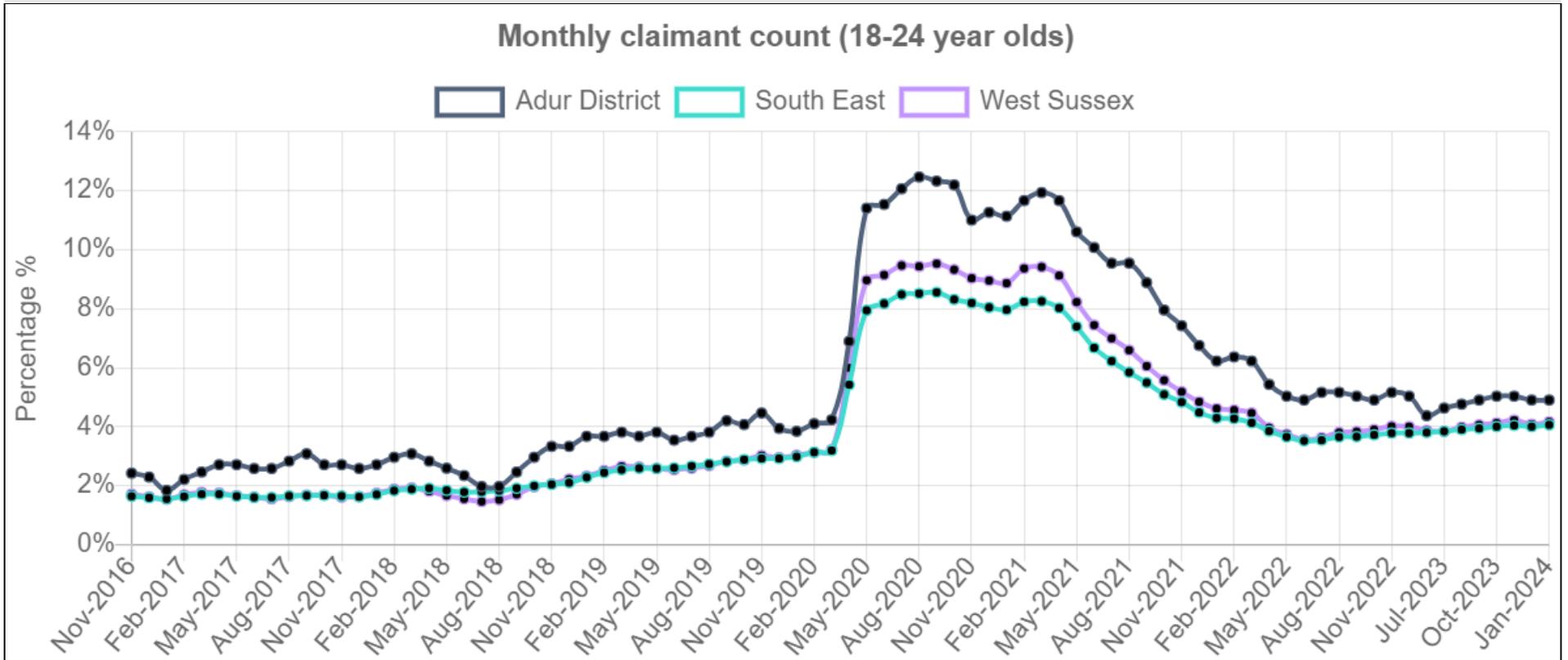
The line chart below is a time series showing the proportion of young people receiving JSA Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit (UC) for those who are out of work (in the 'searching for work' conditionality group) aged 18-24 (as a % of all 18-24 year olds). 4.91% of

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18-24 year olds in Adur District were claiming unemployment benefits as of Jan-2024. This is an increase from the 2.43% within Adur District in Nov-2016.<

Monthly claimant count (18-24 year olds)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The table below shows two indicators for calculating the number of people out of work with poor health. The first indicator represents the proportion of people who are out of work and receiving Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) as a percentage of the working age population. ESA is a workless benefit payable to people who are out of work and have been assessed as being incapable of work due to illness or disability and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions. ESA replaced Incapacity Benefit for all new claimants from 2008.

Since March 2016, ESA is being replaced by Universal Credit for new claimants. Therefore, the second indicator shows the proportion of people receiving Universal Credit who are not expected to work at present. This conditionality regime is defined as where health or caring responsibility prevents a claimant from working or preparing for work. In this instance, conditionality means work-related things an eligible adult will have to do in order to get full entitlement to Universal Credit. Each eligible adult will fall into one of six conditionality regimes based on their capability and circumstances. Different members of a household can be subject to the same or different requirements. As circumstances change claimants will also transition between different levels of conditionality.

In Adur District, 4.50% of the working age population are claiming UC and are in the no work requirements conditionality regime. This is similar to the proportion in South East (4.52%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (4.08%).<

Not working due to poor health						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Employment and Support Allowance claimants (Aug-2023)	1,366	3.68%	157,781	2.98%	15,239	3.00%
Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: No work requirements (Jan-2024)	1,672	4.50%	239,708	4.52%	20,742	4.08%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The table below shows three indicators of self reported worklessness derived from responses to the economic activity questions in the 2021 Census. It includes the counts and rates for; the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically active but unemployed, the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically inactive and have a long term sickness or disability, and, the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically inactive for other reasons. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before the Census.

In Adur District, 2.36% of the working age population self reported as unemployed. This is similar to the proportion in South East (2.50%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (2.47%).<

Self reported worklessness						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Economically active: Unemployed (Census 2021) (2021)	1,251	2.36%	188,892	2.50%	17,935	2.47%
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled (Census 2021) (2021)	2,018	3.81%	234,601	3.11%	22,051	3.03%
Economically inactive: Other (Census 2021) (2021)	1,348	2.55%	201,978	2.67%	18,040	2.48%

Source: Census 2021

Education

The following data visualisations are focused on the subject of education. It brings together indicators on qualification levels, participation in higher education, numbers of full-time students, and data from the Indices of Deprivation education domain. Together this collection provides insight into educational disparities and supports the identification of communities that may be falling behind and in need of support.<

The table below shows the composition of people aged 16+ by level of qualification.

There are 3,325 people in Adur District with an apprenticeship as their highest qualification, 6.28% of all people aged over 16. This is higher than the average for South East (5.12%) and similar to the average for West Sussex (5.40%).<

Level of qualification (aged 16+)						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
People with no qualifications (Census 2021) (2021)	10,333	19.51%	1,162,221	15.38%	114,595	15.76%
Highest level of qualification: Level 1 qualifications (Census 2021) (2021)	6,065	11.45%	739,122	9.78%	76,671	10.54%
Highest level of qualification: Level 2 qualifications (Census 2021) (2021)	7,949	15.01%	1,046,800	13.86%	110,257	15.16%

Level of qualification (aged 16+)						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Highest level of qualification: Apprenticeship (Census 2021) (2021)	3,325	6.28%	386,759	5.12%	39,274	5.40%
Highest level of qualification: Level 3 qualifications (Census 2021) (2021)	9,055	17.10%	1,313,552	17.39%	127,535	17.54%
Highest level of qualification: Level 4/5 (degree or higher) qualifications (Census 2021) (2021)	14,784	27.92%	2,702,048	35.77%	238,010	32.73%
Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications (Census 2021) (2021)	1,440	2.72%	204,078	2.70%	20,778	2.86%

Source: Census 2021

The bar chart below shows the proportion of people aged 16+ with no qualifications, alongside the proportion of people with qualifications to degree level and above.

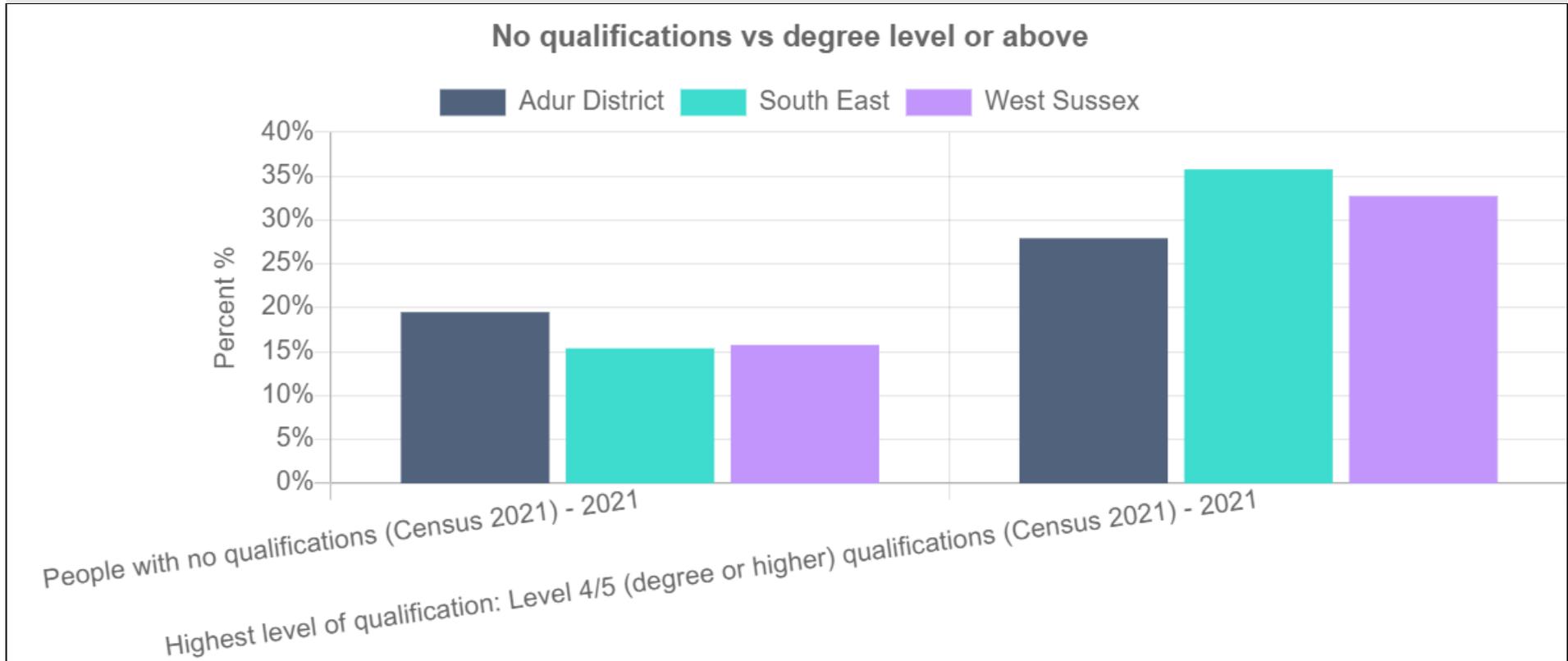
Within Adur District 19.51% of people aged 16+ have no qualifications. This is higher than the proportion in South East (15.38%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (15.76%).

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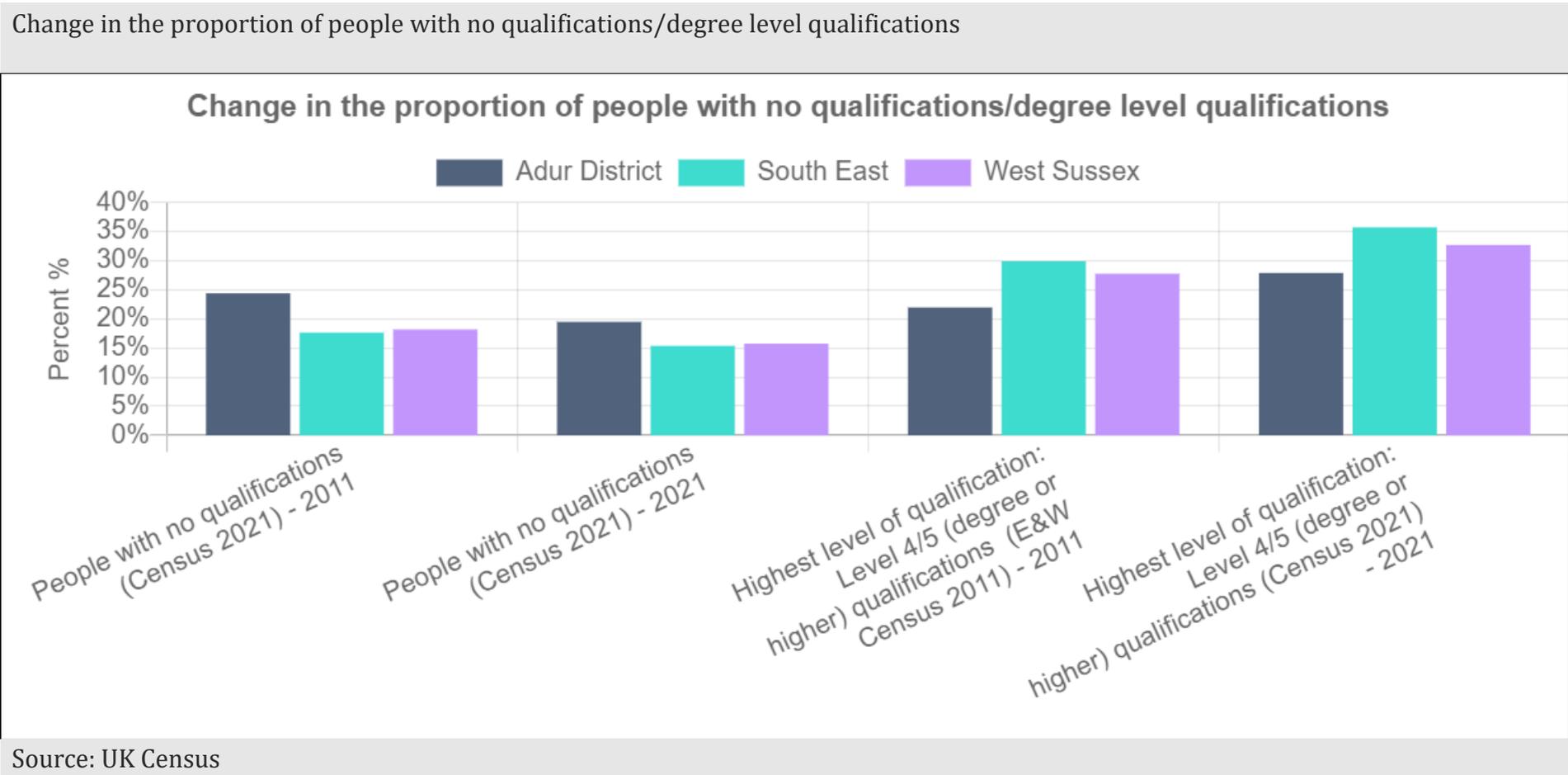
In contrast, within Adur District 27.92% of people aged 16+ are educated to degree level or higher. This is lower than the proportion in South East (35.77%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (32.73%).<

No qualifications vs degree level or above



Source: Census 2021

The bar chart below is a visualisation of the change in the proportion of people with no qualifications vs degree level qualifications over a 10 year period by comparing data from Census 2011 to Census 2021.<

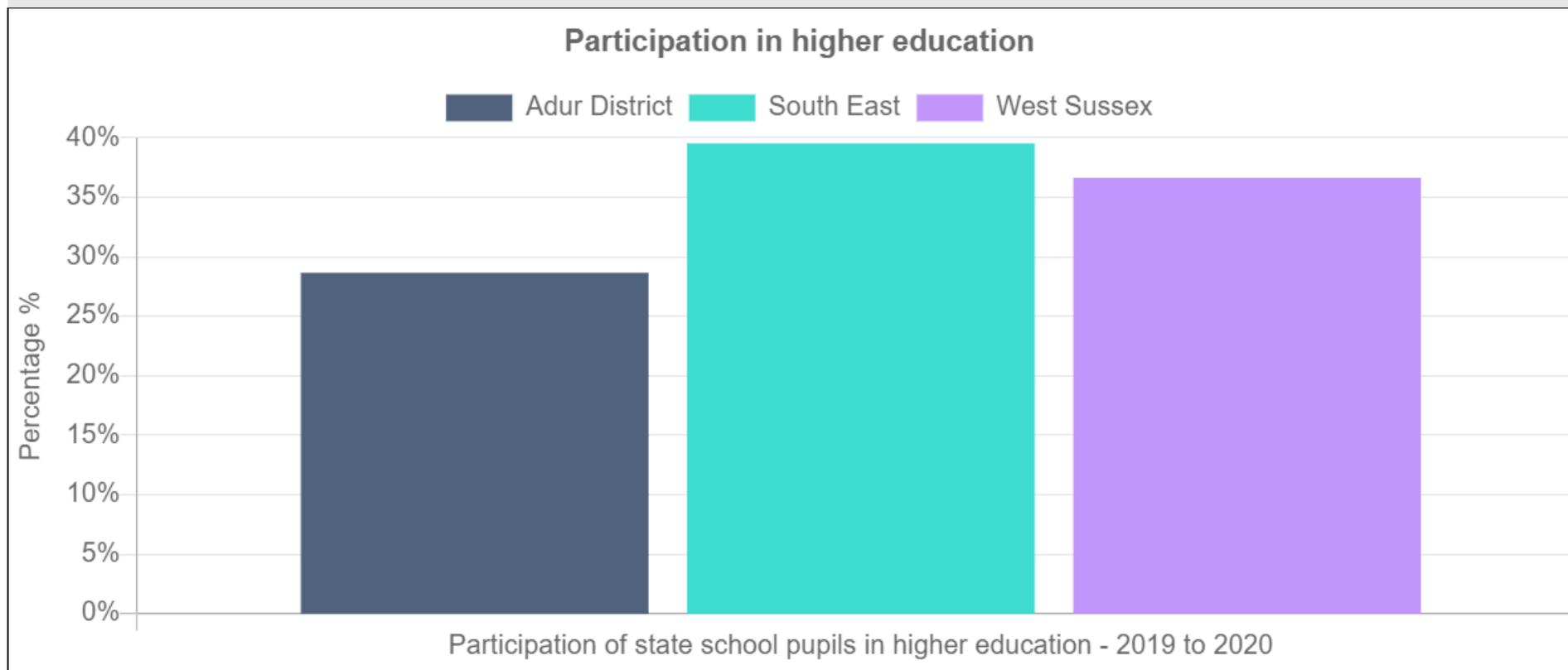


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The chart below shows the percentage of state school pupils going into higher education. The data is recorded as the proportion of the 16 year old state-funded mainstream school pupils in the area who sat their GCSEs in the summers between 2019 to 2020 and that were then in higher education at the age of 18 or 19.

The rate of state school pupils in Adur District participating in higher education is 28.66%. This is lower than South East (39.53%) and lower than West Sussex (36.64%).<

Participation in higher education



Source: Office for Students (OFS)

The table below shows data from the Indices of Deprivation, education skills and training domain. It measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population and is derived from two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. Within the table you are shown the average LSOA ranks for Adur District, South East and West Sussex, where a lower rank indicates higher levels of deprivation.

The average LSOA rank in Adur District is 12,415. This is lower than South East (18,524) and lower than West Sussex (17,649). Therefore, Adur District has higher levels of deprivation on this domain compared to South East and higher levels of deprivation on this domain compared to West Sussex.<

Indices of Deprivation (IoD): Education, skills and training domain			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
IoD 2019 Education, Skills and Training Rank (2019)	12,415	18,524	17,649
IoD 2019 Children and Young People Sub-domain Rank (2019)	11,701	17,206	15,927
IoD 2019 Adult Skills Sub-domain Rank (2019)	13,276	19,620	19,147

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

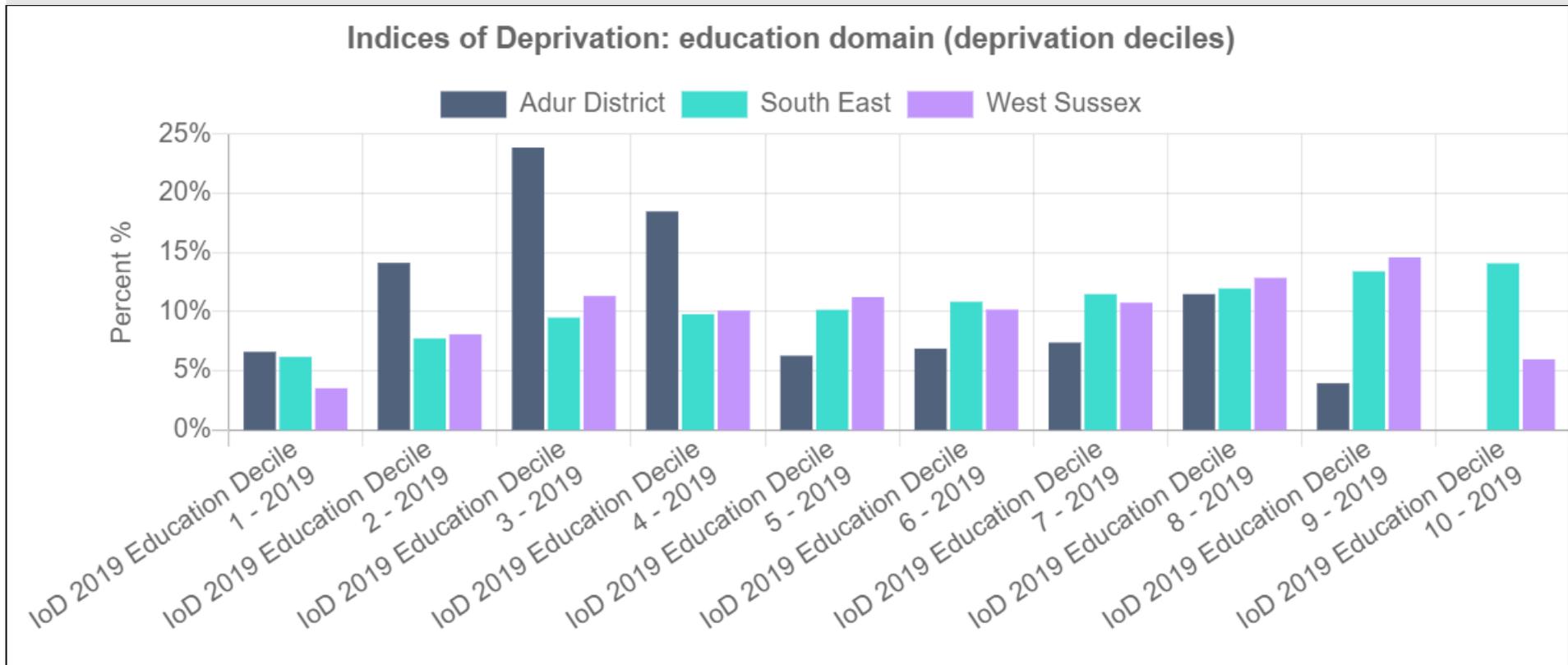
For further insight, the bar chart below shows the proportion of people living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles according to level of deprivation derived from the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) education domain. To clarify, all neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; neighbourhoods in decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally and LSOAs in decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally.

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In Adur District 6.61% of people are in the first decile, 14.13% in the second decile, 23.88% in the third decile, 18.48% in the fourth decile, 6.28% in the fifth decile, 6.88% in the sixth decile, 7.39% in the seventh decile, 11.49% in the eighth decile, 3.95% in the ninth decile and 0.00% in the tenth decile.<

Indices of Deprivation: education domain (deprivation deciles)



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

The table below shows the total number and proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically active/inactive and a full-time student. Economically active students refers to those aged 16+ who are in full-time education and who are either in employment or unemployed yet seeking out work. Economically inactive students refer to those aged 16+ who are in full-time education, are unemployed and have not sought work in the last four weeks and/or are not available to start work in the next two weeks.

The proportion of economically active students in Adur District is 1.47%, which is similar to South East (2.10%) and similar to West Sussex (1.75%).

The proportion of economically inactive students in Adur District is 3.52%, which is lower than South East (5.10%) and similar to West Sussex (3.64%).<

Full-time students						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Economically active: Full-time student (Census 2021) (2021)	780	1.47%	158,519	2.10%	12,751	1.75%
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students) (Census 2021) (2021)	1,865	3.52%	384,992	5.10%	26,502	3.64%

Source: Census 2021

Energy (fuel poverty and consumption)

The following selection of data visualisations provides insight into fuel poverty, prevalence of prepay electric meters, energy consumption, and the carbon footprint of an area. These indicators allows us to highlight communities struggling with fuel poverty, evaluate the role of prepay electric meters, identify patterns of energy consumption, and monitor changes in carbon footprints. This collection of data on interconnected issues aims to empower informed decision-making towards a more equitable and sustainable future.<

The table below shows estimates for the number of households in fuel poverty over time. A household is considered fuel poor if a) it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G; and b) its disposable income (income after housing costs and energy needs) would be below the poverty line.

In 2021, 8.21% of households in Adur District were living in fuel poverty. This is similar to the proportion in 2018, with 7.73% of households in fuel poverty. This latest figure for Adur District is similar to in South East (8.42%) and similar to in West Sussex (8.04%).<

Fuel poverty (households)						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Households in Fuel Poverty (2018)	2,234	7.73%	301,327	7.91%	28,213	7.63%
Households in Fuel Poverty (2019)	2,264	8.01%	273,901	7.05%	26,183	6.84%
Households in Fuel Poverty (2020)	2,704	9.57%	331,687	8.54%	30,735	8.03%
Households in Fuel Poverty (2021)	2,320	8.21%	327,063	8.42%	30,778	8.04%

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Fuel poverty (households)

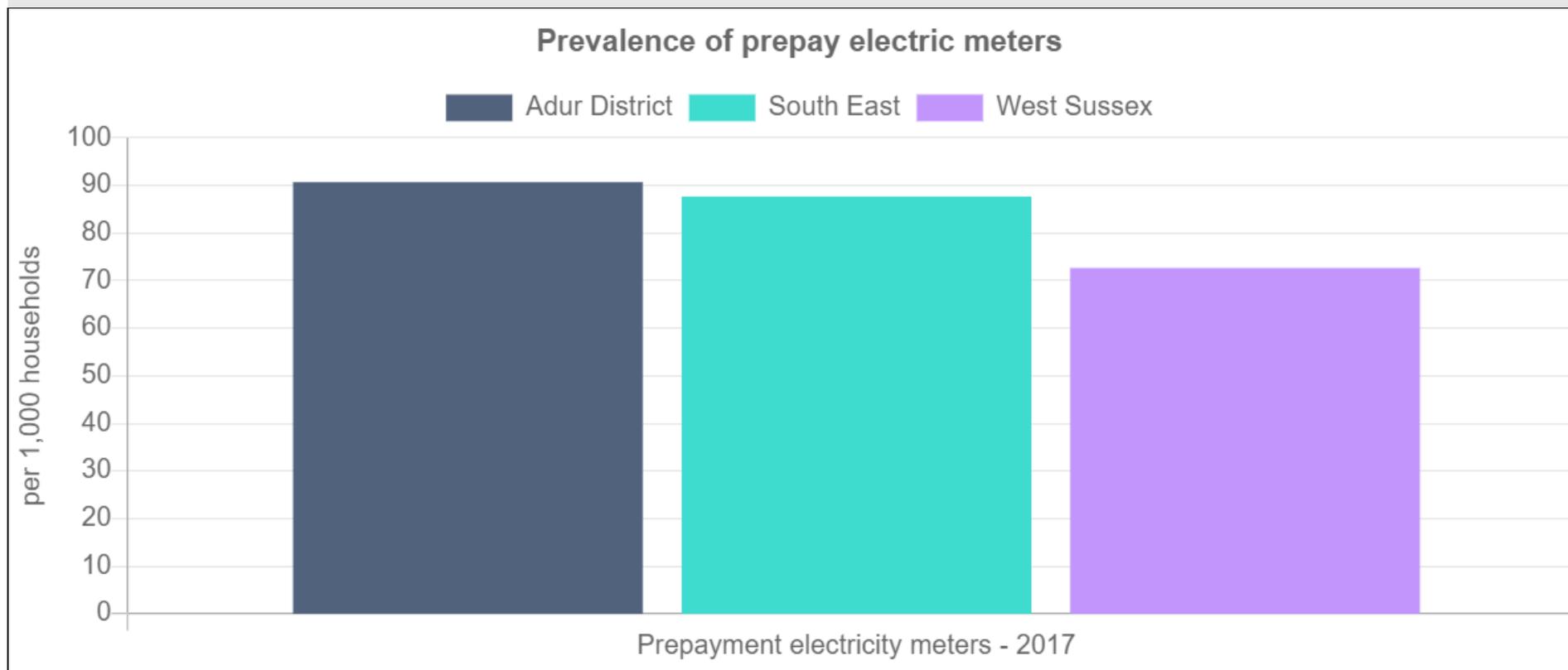
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

The bar chart below shows the number of prepay electric meters per 1,000 households.

In Adur District, there are 90.70 prepay meters for every 1,000 households. This rate is higher than in South East (87.66) and higher than in West Sussex (72.65).<

Prevalence of prepay electric meters



Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

The table below shows the average annual gas and electricity energy consumption per household. For the purpose of these metrics a household is defined by having its own gas or electricity meter.

In Adur District, the estimated annual domestic electricity consumption is 3,241.3MWh per household, which is lower than the average annual consumption in South East (3,549.2MWh) and lower than the average annual consumption in West Sussex (3,536.5MWh).<

Energy consumption			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Estimated annual domestic electricity consumption per household in megawatt hours (MWh) (2022)	3,241.3MWh	3,549.2MWh	3,536.5MWh
Estimated annual domestic gas consumption per household in megawatt hours (MWh) (2022)	9,666.9MWh	11,553.0MWh	10,870.4MWh

Source: Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

The bar chart below shows the total carbon footprint per person in units of kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This is based on seven underlying sources of emissions data: Electricity, Gas, Other Heating, Car Driving, Van Driving, Flights, and Consumption of goods and services. This data is sourced from the [Place-based carbon calculator](#) produced with funding from UK Research and Innovation through the Centre for Research into Energy Demand Solutions.

In Adur District, the total carbon footprint per person is 8,007kg of carbon dioxide equivalent, which is lower than the carbon footprint in South East (9,543kg) and lower than the carbon footprint in West Sussex (8,932kg).

<i>Notes:

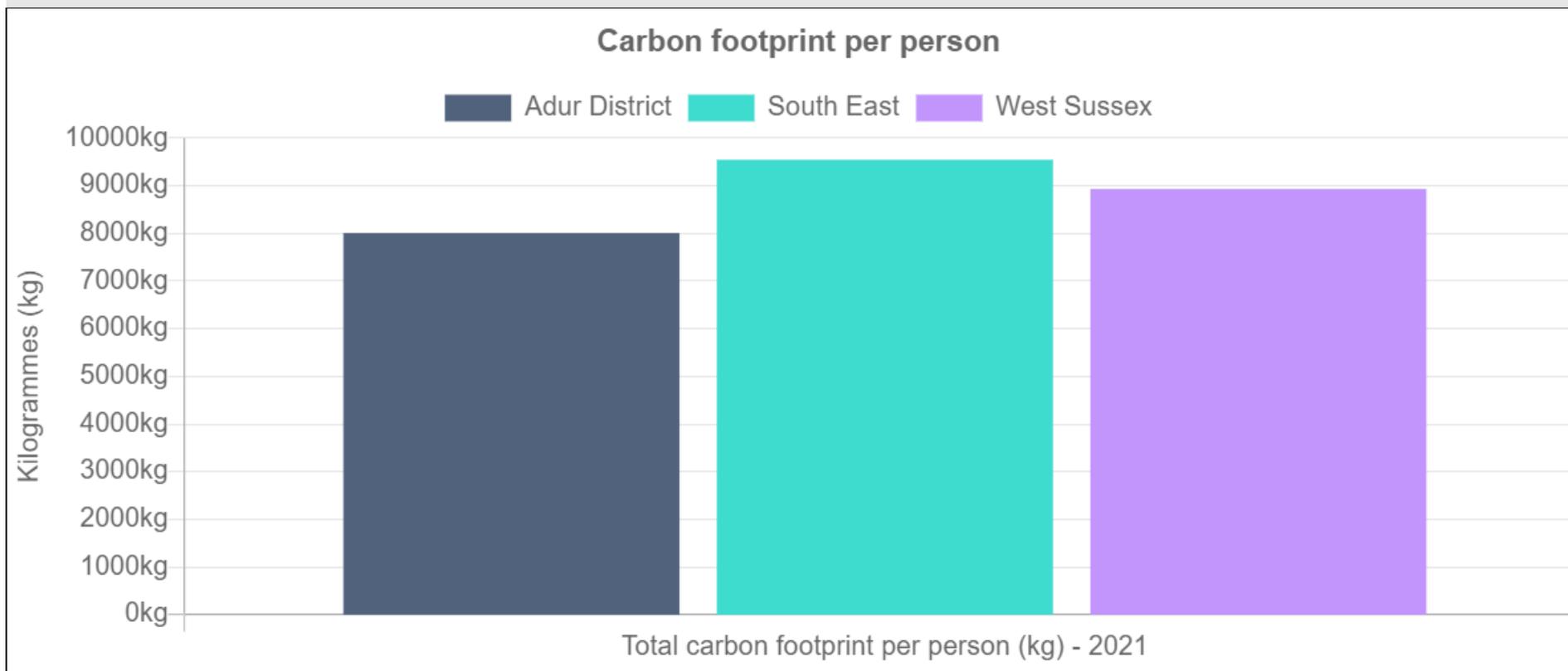
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- LSOAs with high carbon footprints may be subject to data issues, you can view which LSOAs may have potential data issues in the original <https://www.carbon.place/datawarnings/> >Place-based carbon calculator source.
- Raw data is published at small area level, therefore the data at local authority or higher levels has been aggregated from smaller geographies.</i>

</p>

Carbon footprint per person



Source: Place-based carbon calculator (PBCC)

Children's health

The following data is a selection of indicators relating to children's health. Understanding and monitoring children's health is crucial for policymakers and healthcare professionals. These children's health indicators provide valuable insights into well-being, areas of concern, and helps formulate evidence-based interventions and policies. By examining indicators such as birth outcomes, poverty rates, mortality rates, and healthcare utilisation, we gain a holistic understanding of the factors influencing children's health. This data aids in identifying vulnerable populations, tracking progress, addressing disparities, and ultimately improving the overall health outcomes and quality of life for children.<

The bar chart below shows the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), where a higher score indicates greater levels of deprivation. This specific measure comprises children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families, defined as families that either receive Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance, Pension Credit (Guarantee), Universal Credit (in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs.

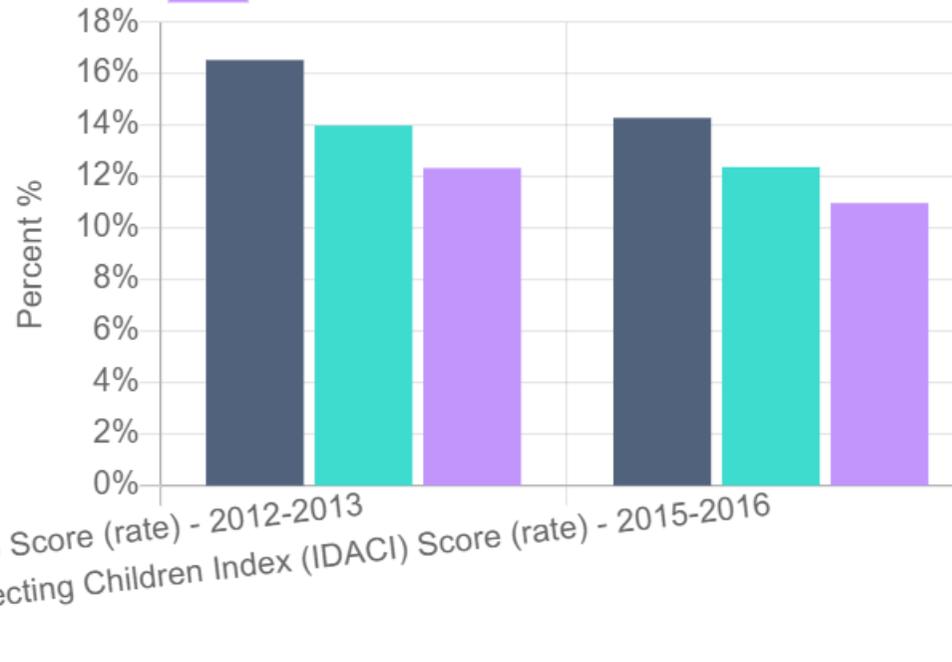
According to the 2019 version of the Index, 14.29% of children in Adur District are income deprived. This is higher than the proportion in South East (12.38%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (10.98%).

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Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

Adur District South East West Sussex



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

The table below shows indicators related to children aged 0-19 in absolute low-income families (defined as a family with an income below 60% of median income). Here income is measured before housing costs are deducted and a family must have claimed one or more of; universal credit, tax credits or housing benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

1,717 children aged 0-19 in Adur District are in absolute low-income families (12.01%). Of these, 1,424 are from families who are in-work (82.94%), whereas 296 are from out-of-work families (17.24%). Additionally, 676 of these children are from lone-parent families (39.37%), whereas 1,028 are from couple families (59.87%).

The overall proportion of children aged 0-19 in absolute low-income families is higher in Adur District compared to South East (10.65%) and higher in Adur District compared to West Sussex (10.97%).

<i> Note: Statistical disclosure control has been applied to these count figures to avoid the release of confidential data. Breakdowns may therefore not sum to the total amount of children in absolute low-income families due to the disclosure control applied.</i>

Children living in absolute low-income families						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Children aged 0-19 in absolute low-income families (2021)	1,717	12.01%	232,489	10.65%	21,200	10.97%
Children 0-19 in absolute low-income out of work families (as % of all in absolute low-income families) (2021)	296	17.24%	41,621	17.90%	3,255	15.35%
Children 0-19 in absolute low-income in-work families (as % of all in absolute low-income families) (2021)	1,424	82.94%	190,868	82.10%	17,949	84.67%
Children 0-19 in absolute low-income lone parent families (as	676	39.37%	95,923	41.26%	8,534	40.25%

Children living in absolute low-income families

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
% of all in absolute low-income families) (2021)						
Children 0-19 in absolute low-income couple families (as % of all in absolute low-income families) (2021)	1,028	59.87%	136,568	58.74%	12,667	59.75%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The table below shows indicators related to children living in relative low-income families. This differs from absolute low-income families in that it is defined as families with an income below 60% of the median in 2021, rather than in 2010/11. Here income is measured before housing costs are deducted. A family must have claimed one or more of; universal credit, tax credits or housing benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Children are dependent individuals aged under 16; or aged 16 to 19 in full-time non-advanced education. Note: a family is defined as in-work if they have an accumulated a period of at least 26 weeks paid employment or self-employment within the 52-week tax year. Family type accounts for changes in family composition throughout the year (for example, re-partnering, multiple partners). A lone parent family type means the parent/guardian has had no partnerships at any point in the year.

2,380 children aged 0-19 in Adur District are in relative low-income families (16.65%). Of these, 2,067 are from families who are in-work (86.85%), whereas 314 are from out-of-work families (13.19%). Additionally, 979 of these children are from lone-parent families (41.13%), whereas 1,403 are from couple families (58.95%).

The overall proportion of children aged 0-19 in relative low-income families is higher in Adur District compared to South East (14.76%) and higher in Adur District compared to West Sussex (15.32%).

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<i> Note: Statistical disclosure control has been applied to these count figures to avoid the release of confidential data. Breakdowns may therefore not sum to the total amount of children in relative low-income families due to the disclosure control applied.</i>

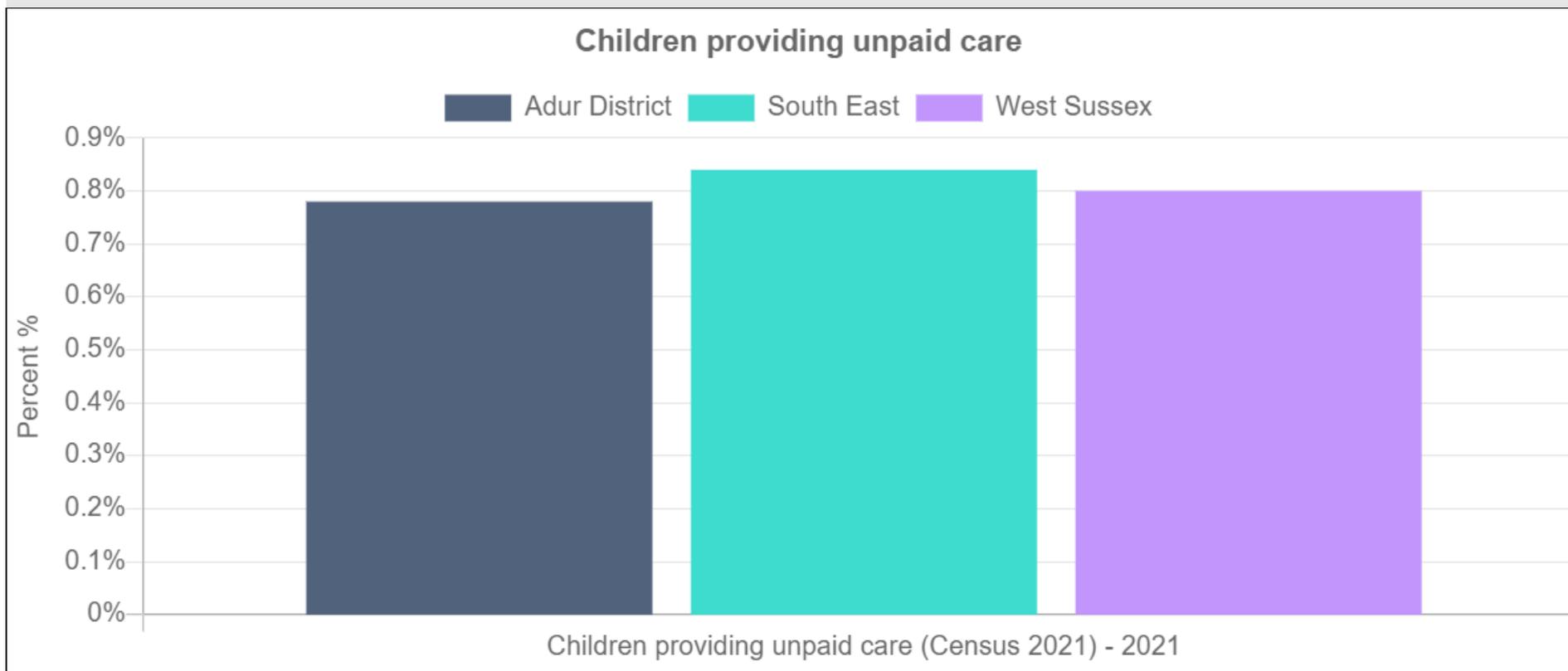
Children living in relative low-income families						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Children aged 0-19 in relative low-income families (2021)	2,380	16.65%	322,225	14.76%	29,602	15.32%
Children 0-19 in relative low-income out of work families (as % of all in relative low-income families) (2021)	314	13.19%	45,068	13.99%	3,501	11.83%
Children 0-19 in relative low-income in-work families (as % of all in relative low-income families) (2021)	2,067	86.85%	277,151	86.01%	26,100	88.17%
Children 0-19 in relative low-income lone parent families (as % of all in relative low-income families) (2021)	979	41.13%	138,867	43.10%	12,448	42.05%
Children 0-19 in relative low-income couple families (as % of all in relative low-income families) (2021)	1,403	58.95%	183,358	56.90%	17,152	57.94%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The bar chart below shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) that are providing informal unpaid care. The figures are based on self reported responses to the 2021 Census. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health disability, or problems related to old age.

The proportion of children providing unpaid care in Adur District is 0.78%. This is similar to the proportion in South East (0.84%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (0.80%).<

Children providing unpaid care



Source: Census 2021

The table below shows data on the proportion of babies born with a low birth weight. This is the number of live and still births occurring in the year with a stated birth weight greater than 0 and less than 2,500 grams for all maternal ages. The denominator is all live and still births occurring in a year with a valid stated birth weight for all maternal ages.

The proportion of babies born with a low birth weight in Adur District between 2010 to 2013 was 7.35%. This is higher than the proportion in South East (6.68%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (6.99%).<

Low birth weight						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Low birth weight (2010 to 2013)	251	7.35%	34,837	6.68%	3,121	6.99%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The table below shows the crude rate of mortality for all causes of death for babies aged either under 28 days (neonatal) or under 1 (infant). The rate is per 100,000 of the population aged 0 for the years 2015 to 2019.

The neonatal mortality rate in Adur District between 2017 to 2021 was 0.00% per 100,000. This is similar to the rate in South East (1.29%) and similar to the rate in West Sussex (1.40%).

The infant mortality rate in Adur District between 2018 to 2022 was 0.00% per 100,000. This is similar to the rate in South East (1.05%) and similar to the rate in West Sussex (1.68%).

<

Infant mortality						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Deaths under 28 days (neonatal mortality), all causes (2017 to 2021)	0	0.00%	1,250	1.29%	119	1.40%
Deaths under 1 (infant mortality), all causes (2018 to 2022)	0	0.00%	1,014	1.05%	143	1.68%

Source: Nomis

The table below shows the crude rate of mortality for all causes of death in persons aged either 0-4 or 0-14. The rate is per 100,000 population whose average age falls within the respective range for the years 2015 to 2019.

The child mortality rate in Adur District between 2018 to 2022 was 0.00% per 100,000. This is similar to the rate in South East (0.22%) and similar to the rate in West Sussex (0.35%).

The mortality rate of those aged under 15 in Adur District between 2018 to 2022 was 0.00% per 100,000. This is similar to the rate in South East (0.26%) and similar to the rate in West Sussex (0.39%).

<

Child mortality

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Deaths under 5 (child mortality), all causes (2018 to 2022)	0	0.00%	1,174	0.22%	164	0.35%
Deaths under 15, all causes (2018 to 2022)	0	0.00%	1,413	0.26%	192	0.39%

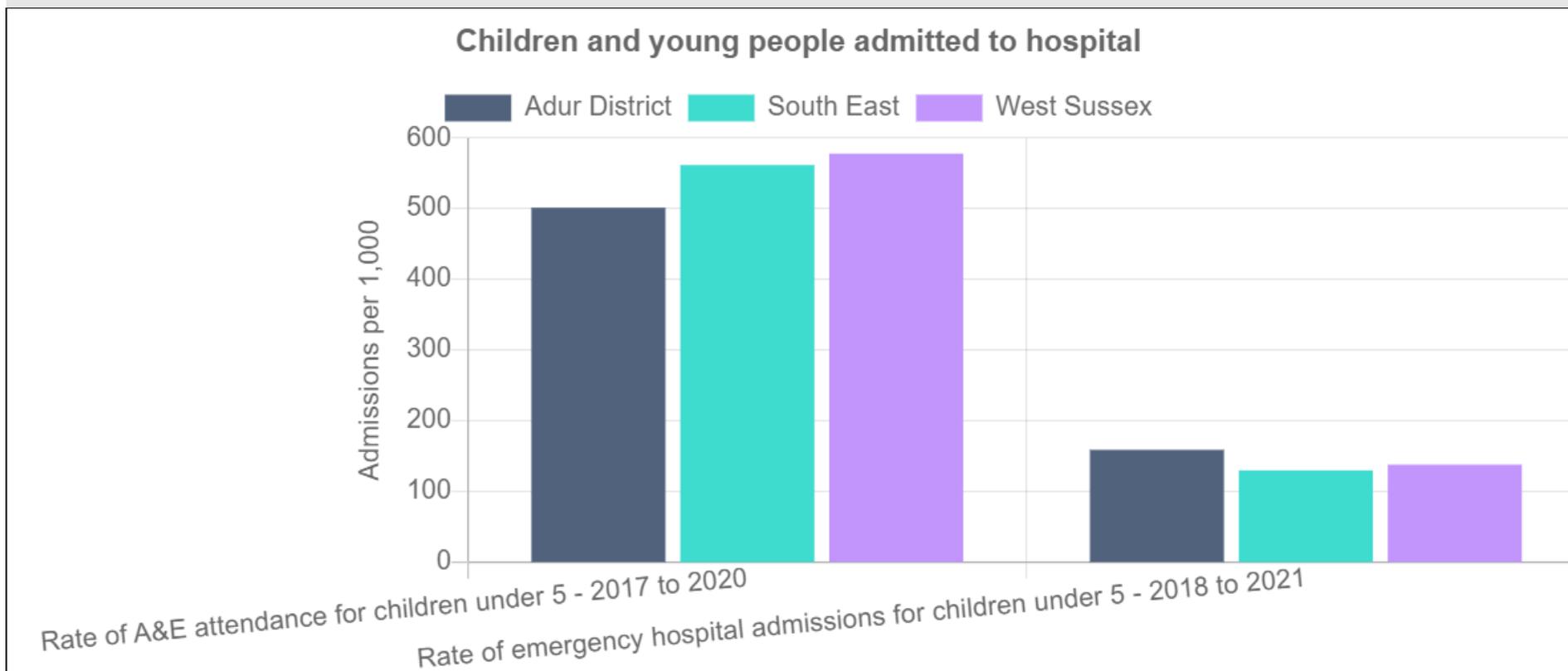
Source: Nomis

The bar chart below shows indicators for children and young people being admitted to hospital. It gives the crude rate of A&E attendances for children (aged under 5 years), per 1,000 resident population. This indicator is important because A&E attendances in children aged under five years are often preventable, and commonly caused by accidental injury or by minor illnesses which could have been treated in primary care. It also includes the crude rate of emergency hospital admissions for children (aged under 5 years), per 1,000 resident population. From a public health point of view, this emergency admissions data gives an indication of wider determinants of children's poor health, linked to areas such as housing and transport. Over one quarter of emergency hospital admissions in children aged under 5 years in 2014/15 was for respiratory infections. Factors such as smoking in the home and damp housing are known to increase the risk and severity of respiratory infections in young children.

There were 501.34 A&E attendances for every 1,000 children in Adur District between 2017 to 2020. This is lower than the rate in South East (561.74) and lower than the rate in West Sussex (577.87).

There were 158.84 emergency hospital admissions for every 1,000 children in Adur District between 2018 to 2021. This is higher than the rate in South East (129.78) and higher than the rate in West Sussex (137.88).<

Children and young people admitted to hospital



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

The table below shows the percent of children in either reception year (aged 4-5) or year 6 (aged 10-11) classified as obese. Children are classified as obese where their BMI is greater than or equal to the 95th centile of the British 1990 growth reference. Data is collected by the National Child Measurement Programme, Health and Social Care Information Centre.

In 2019 to 2022 there were 135 obese children aged 4-5 in Adur District, accounting for 7.96% of all children in reception year. This is similar to the rate in South East (8.35%) and similar to the rate in West Sussex (7.64%).

In 2019 to 2022 there were 345 obese children aged 10-11 in Adur District, accounting for 16.95% of all children in year 6. This is similar to the rate in South East (17.30%) and similar to the rate in West Sussex (16.39%).

<

Obesity in Children						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Obese children in reception year (2019 to 2022)	135	7.96%	13,890	8.35%	1,675	7.64%
Obese children in year 6 (2019 to 2022)	345	16.95%	31,190	17.30%	4,250	16.39%

Source: National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital

Disability and long-term illness

The following data visualisations provide insights into the prevalence and distribution of disability and long-term illness. This data can help us understand and measure the impact of government policies and programs on those affected and provide an indication of the level of need and support required for people with disabilities in a local area.<

The table below shows a series of indicators related to disability benefits providing the total numbers of claims and proportions within each area that are accessing the support systems available. It includes the following benefits;

- Personal Independence Payment (PIP) can help with extra living costs if you have both: a long-term physical or mental health condition or disability and difficulty doing certain everyday tasks or getting around because of your condition.
- Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is payable to children and adults who become disabled before the age of 65. It is being replaced by other benefits (mainly PIP).
- Attendance Allowance helps with extra costs if you are over 65 and have a disability severe enough that you need someone to help look after you.
- Universal Credit (UC) disabled child entitlement is an increased award for the child element of UC where a child is entitled to a rate of DLA or PIP.
- Universal Credit (UC) limited capability to work entitlement is for when a household member has limited capacity to work due to poor mental or physical health conditions.

7.80% of the working-age population in Adur District are receiving Personal Independence Payments (PIP). This is higher than the proportion in South East (6.74%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (6.38%).<

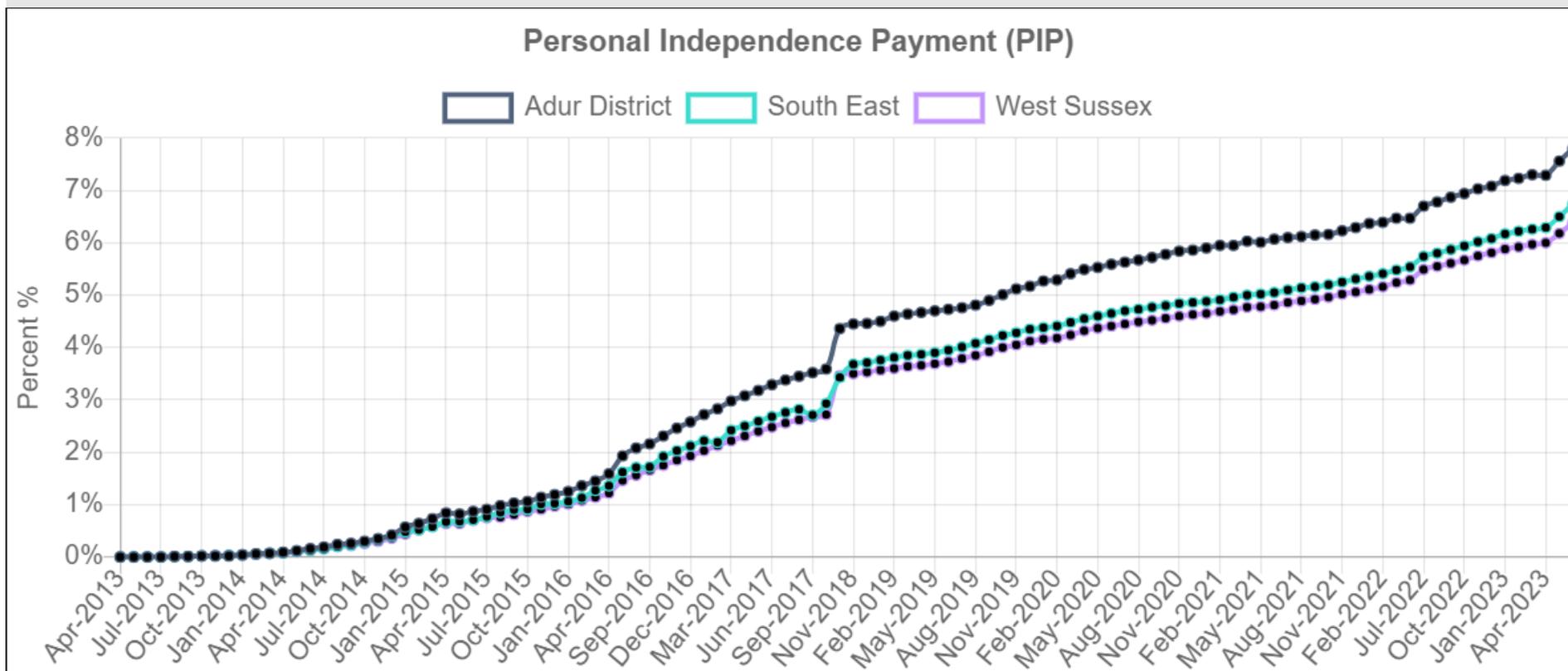
Disability benefits			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Personal Independence Payment (PIP) (Oct-2023)	7.80%	6.74%	6.38%
Disability benefit (DLA) (Aug-2023)	2.54%	2.11%	1.88%
Older people social care benefit (Attendance Allowance) (Aug-2023)	12.54%	11.71%	11.28%
Households on Universal Credit, Disabled Child Entitlement (Nov-2023)	0.97%	1.03%	0.81%
Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement (Nov-2023)	3.29%	3.43%	3.09%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The line chart below shows a time series of the proportion of the people (aged 16-64) currently receiving Personal Independence Payment (PIP). PIP helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health. From 8th April 2013 DWP started to replace Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for working age people with PIP so there has been a consistent increase in PIP since then as the process of replacing DLA continues.

In Oct-2023, 7.80% of those aged 16-64 in Adur District were receiving PIP. This rate has increased since Apr-2022 (6.47%). The latest rate is higher than that in South East (6.74%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (6.38%).

Personal Independence Payments (PIP)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The table below shows further insight into Personal Independence Payment (PIP) claimants. The breakdowns include numbers and proportions of male and female recipients as well as for those claiming for respiratory illness or mental health.

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2.80% of residents in Adur District are receiving PIP due to mental health conditions. This is similar to the proportion in South East (2.66%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (2.49%).<

Personal Independence Payment claimants						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Personal Independence Payment (PIP), female (Oct-2023)	1,703	9.01%	196,902	7.41%	18,274	7.07%
Personal Independence Payment (PIP), male (Oct-2023)	1,189	6.53%	160,166	6.06%	14,135	5.67%
Personal Independence Payment (PIP), mental health claimants (Oct-2023)	1,039	2.80%	141,172	2.66%	12,644	2.49%
Personal Independence Payment (PIP), respiratory disease claimants (Oct-2023)	103	0.28%	13,366	0.25%	1,146	0.23%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The table below shows figures for people disabled under the Equality Act with different limitations on day-to-day activity and also for those who have a long term physical or mental health condition but are not limited day to day. Figures are taken from responses to the 2021 Census and are based on a self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

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In Adur District, the proportion of people disabled under the Equality Act with their day-to-day activities limited a lot is 7.79%. This is higher than the proportion in South East (6.26%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (6.54%).<

Disabled under the Equality Act						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot (Census 2021) (2021)	5,025	7.79%	581,048	6.26%	57,756	6.54%
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little (Census 2021) (2021)	7,552	11.70%	915,292	9.87%	91,144	10.33%
Not disabled under the Equality Act: Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited (Census 2021) (2021)	5,189	8.04%	698,690	7.53%	70,430	7.98%

Source: Census 2021

The table below shows data on the number of households with at least one person who is disabled under the Equality Act.

In Adur District, the proportion of households with two or more disabled people is 7.55%. This is higher than the proportion in South East (6.10%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (5.95%).<

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People with a limiting long-term illness

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
1 person disabled under the Equality Act in household (Census 2021) (2021)	7,618	27.52%	911,892	23.95%	92,723	24.71%
2 or more people disabled under the Equality Act in household (Census 2021) (2021)	2,091	7.55%	232,191	6.10%	22,321	5.95%

Source: Census 2021

General health and unpaid care

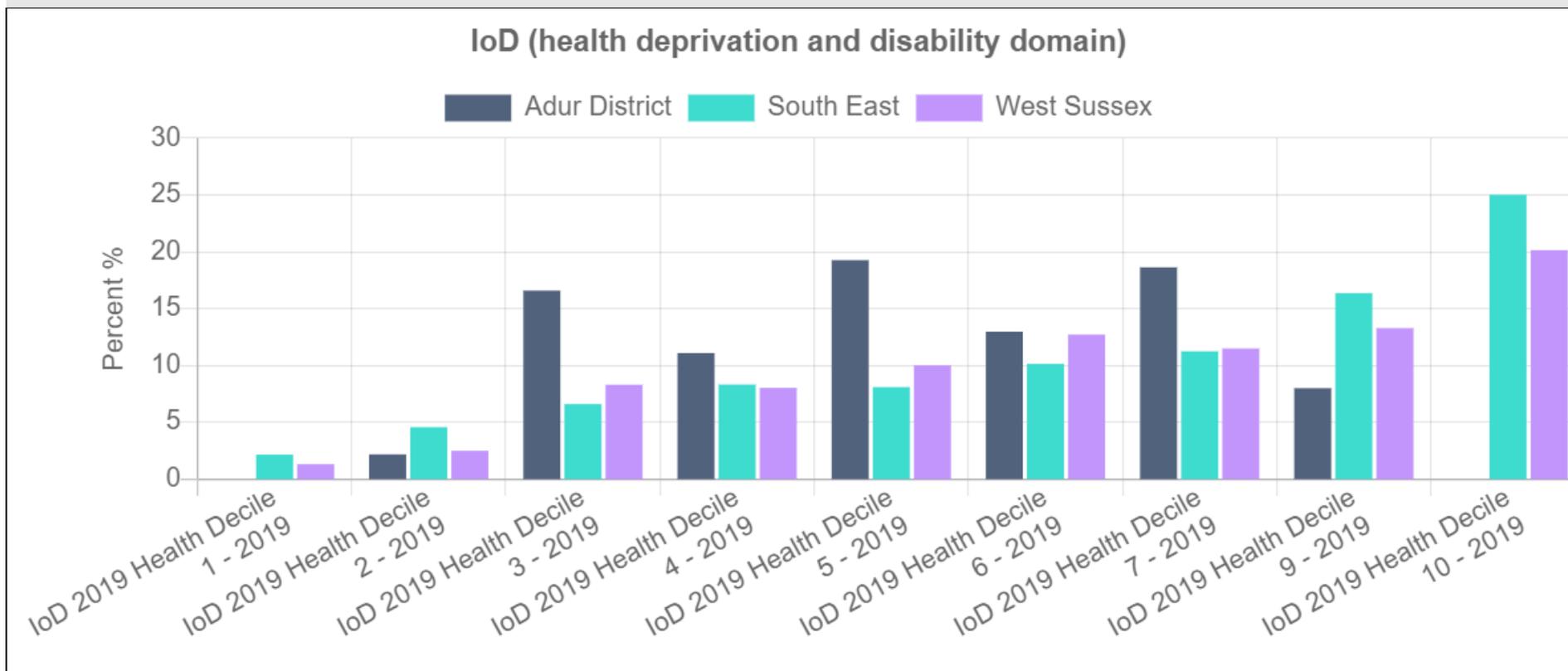
The following visualisations offer insight into various health related data for Adur District, South East and West Sussex. It includes prevalence of specific chronic conditions, emergency hospital admissions, various cancer incidences, self-harm or alcohol related hospital admissions, self-reported health quality, and estimated population activity levels. This selection of data together provides a comprehensive overview of an area's health landscape, shedding light on critical indicators with significant impact on individual and public well-being.<

The bar chart below shows the proportion of people living in neighbourhoods, grouped into deciles, according to the level of deprivation derived from The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 health deprivation and disability domain.

The IoD health deprivation and disability domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. The following indicators are included: Years of potential life lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death; Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio; Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital; Mood and anxiety disorders: A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders hospital episodes data, and suicide mortality data.

A higher score in this IoD domain indicates that an area is experiencing greater levels of deprivation relating to health and disability measures. To clarify, all neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; neighbourhoods in decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally and neighbourhoods in decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally.<

IoD (health deprivation and disability domain)



Source: Communities and Local Government (CLG)

The table below shows data from Census 2021 on the total number and proportion of residents within each response category from a self-assessment of general health.

45.35% of people in Adur District have very good health. This is lower than the proportion in South East (49.98%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (48.28%).<

Self-reported general health						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Very good health (Census 2021) (2021)	29,272	45.35%	4,636,748	49.98%	426,176	48.28%
Good health (Census 2021) (2021)	22,573	34.97%	3,155,834	34.01%	306,816	34.76%
Fair health (Census 2021) (2021)	9,108	14.11%	1,092,213	11.77%	110,312	12.50%
Bad health (Census 2021) (2021)	2,800	4.34%	307,131	3.31%	30,836	3.49%
Very bad health (Census 2021) (2021)	791	1.23%	86,139	0.93%	8,536	0.97%

Source: Census 2021

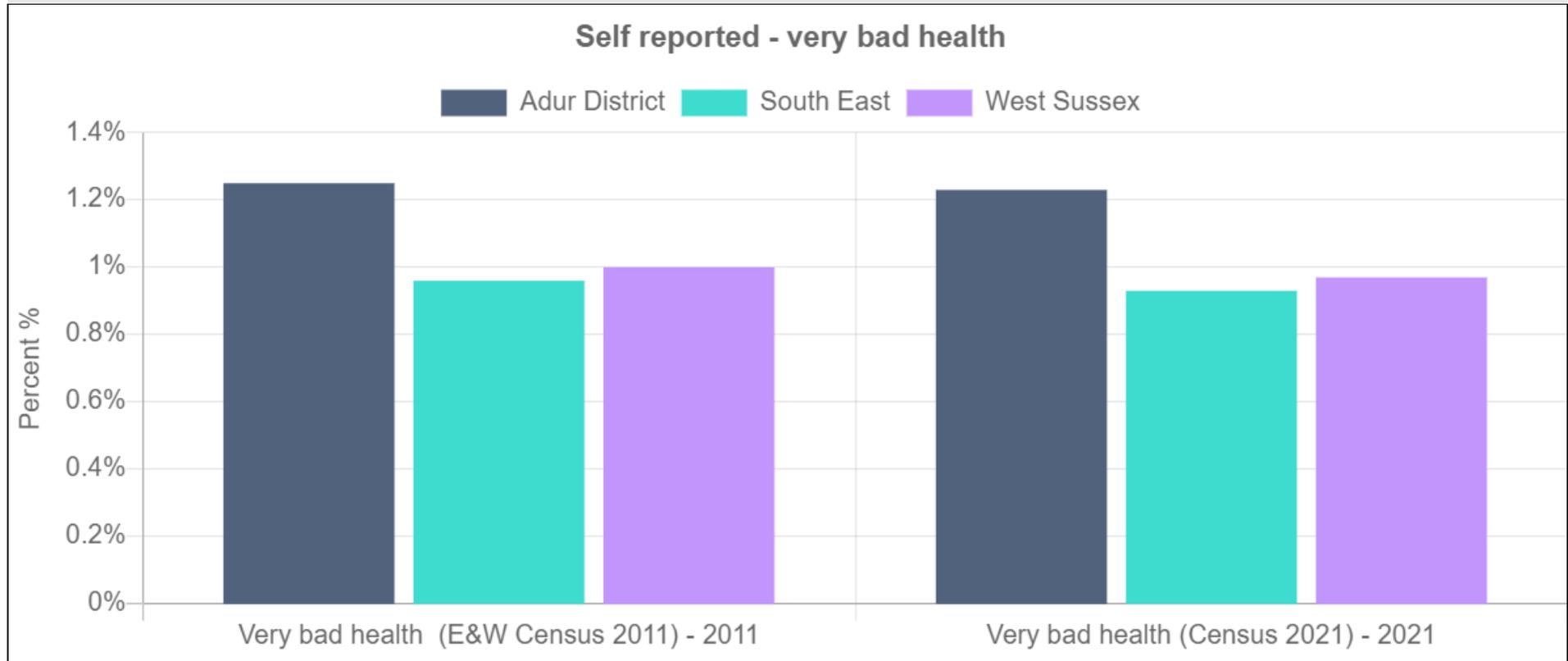
The bar chart below further shows the people in the 'very bad health' category and the changes between the most recent and previous comparable censuses. Figures are taken from responses to the UK Census based on a self assessment of general health.

In Adur District the proportion of people suffering with very bad health has remained stable since 2011, changing from 1.25% to 1.23%. This latest figure is similar to the proportion in South East (0.93%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (0.97%).<

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Self reported - very bad health



Source: UK Census

The bar chart below shows the estimated percentage of various disease prevalence. These estimates are calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2022/23, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.

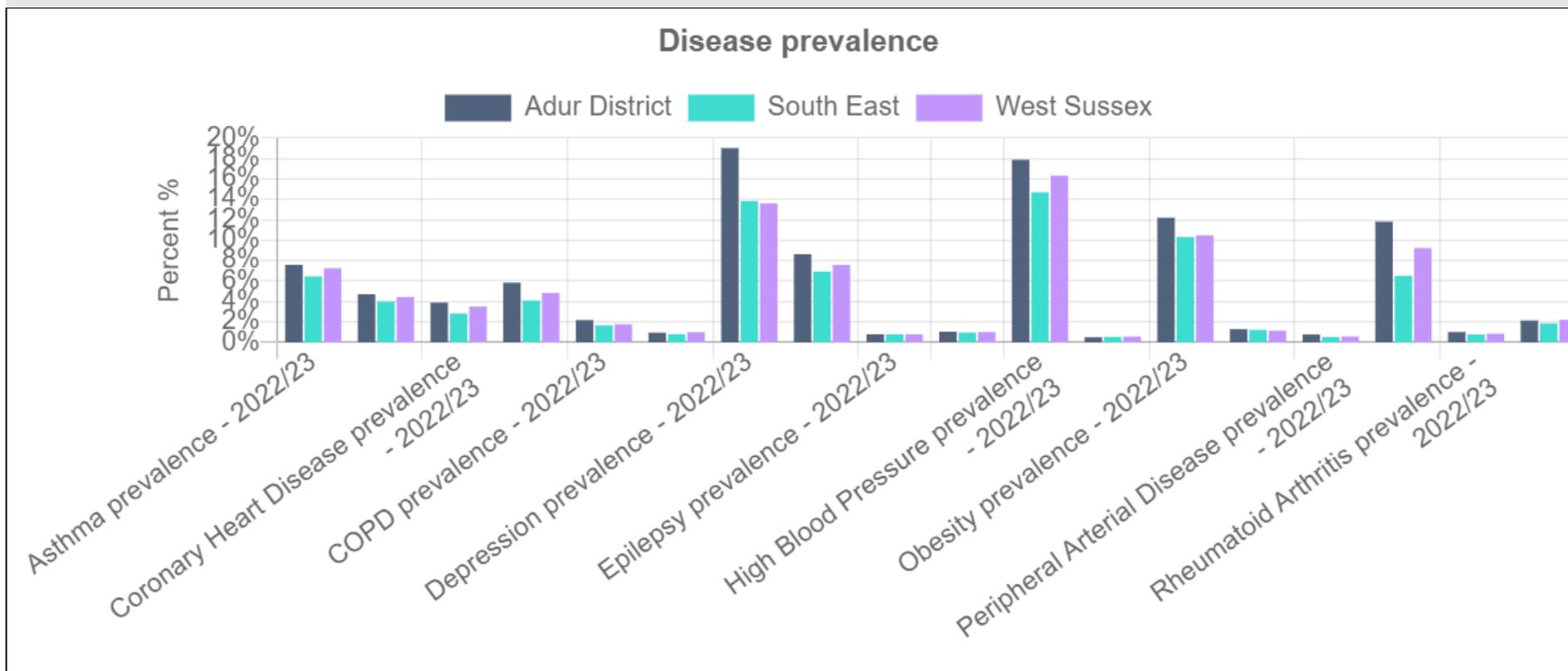
High blood pressure, obesity and depression are often the most prevalent three conditions in population samples from the categories. 19.02% of people in Adur District are recorded as having depression. This is higher than the proportion in South East (13.83%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (13.61%).

17.87% of people in Adur District are recorded as having high blood pressure. This is higher than the proportion in South East (14.69%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (16.32%).

12.20% of people are recorded as obese in Adur District. This is higher than the proportion in South East (10.31%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (10.48%).

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Disease prevalence

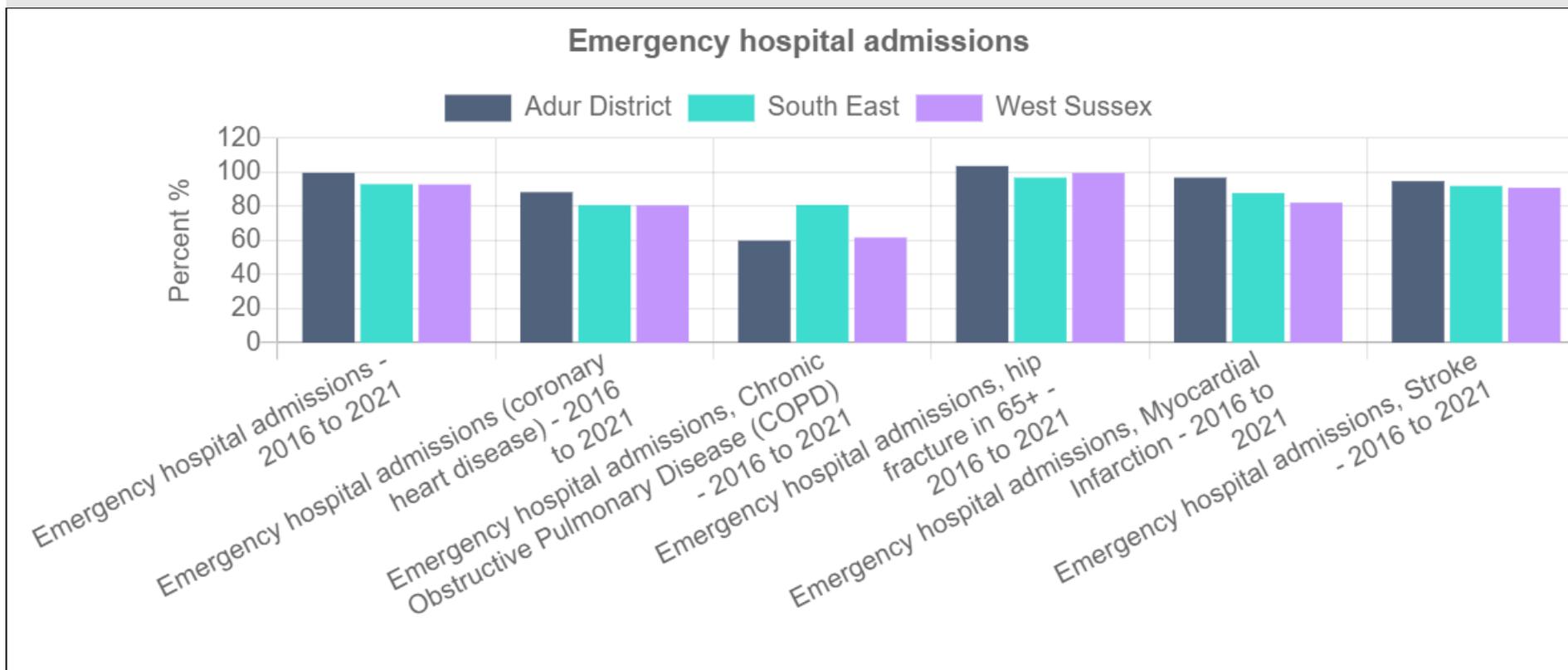


Source: House of Commons Library

The bar chart below shows emergency admissions to hospital for various conditions. The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines emergency admissions as those which are 'unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. High levels of emergency admissions may be due to a variety of causes such as high levels of injury within a population or poor management of chronic conditions within primary care. It should be viewed as an indication of the levels of unplanned secondary care use within a population and care should be taken when interpreting these results. To clarify, figures of over 100% indicate actual admissions were above the expected.

In Adur District, the proportion of emergency admissions for strokes was 94.75% of the predicted. This is higher than the proportion in South East (91.97%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (90.87%).<

Emergency hospital admissions

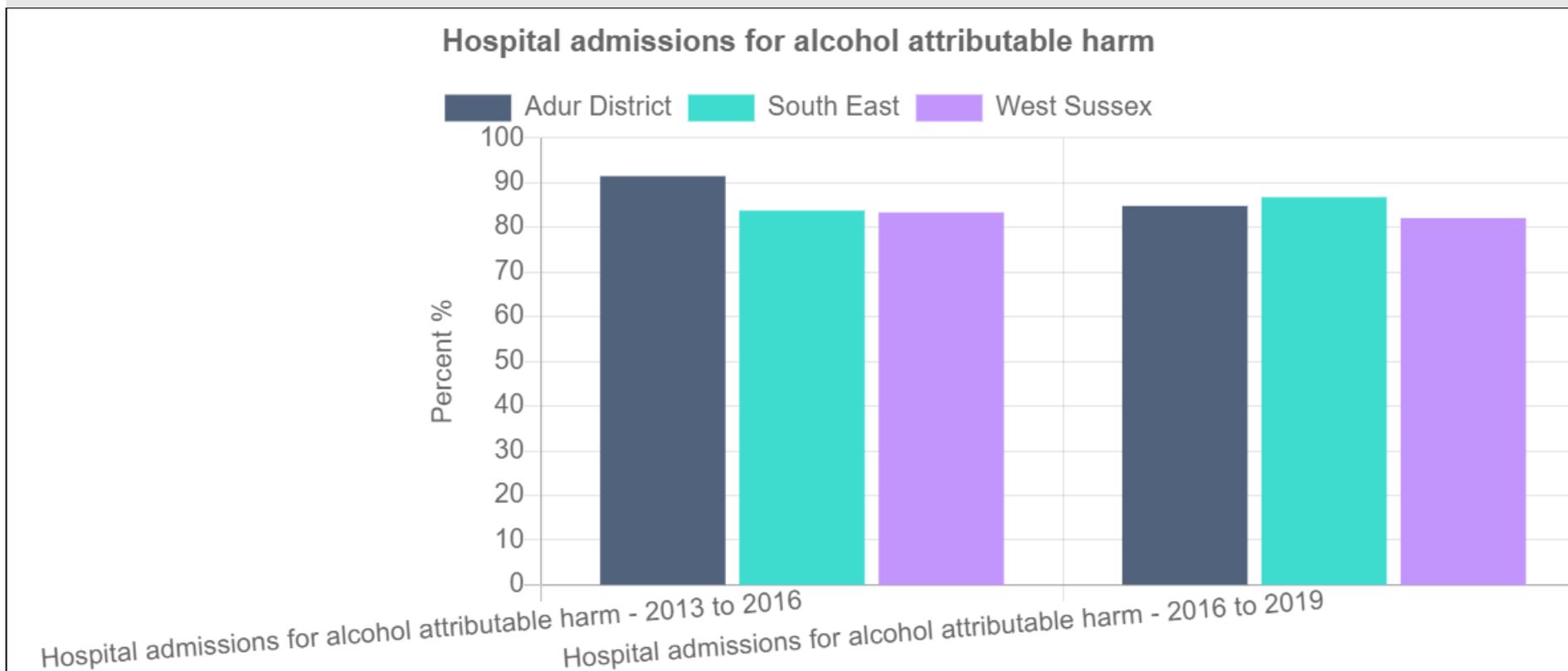


Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

The bar chart below shows the standardised emergency admission ratio (SAR) for hospital stays where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses contain an alcohol-attributable condition. Children under 16 were only included if they had an alcohol-specific diagnosis i.e. where the alcohol-attributable fraction (AAF) equalled one, meaning that alcohol consumption was a contributory factor in all cases. For other conditions, the AAF estimates were not available for children. A SAR is a measure of how more or less likely a person living in that area is to have an emergency admission to hospital compared to the standard population, in this case England, where more than 100 would show more likely and vice versa.

In Adur District the SAR was 84.81% of the predicted being admitted for alcohol attributable hospital stays. This is lower than the proportion in South East (86.75%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (82.09%).<

Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions

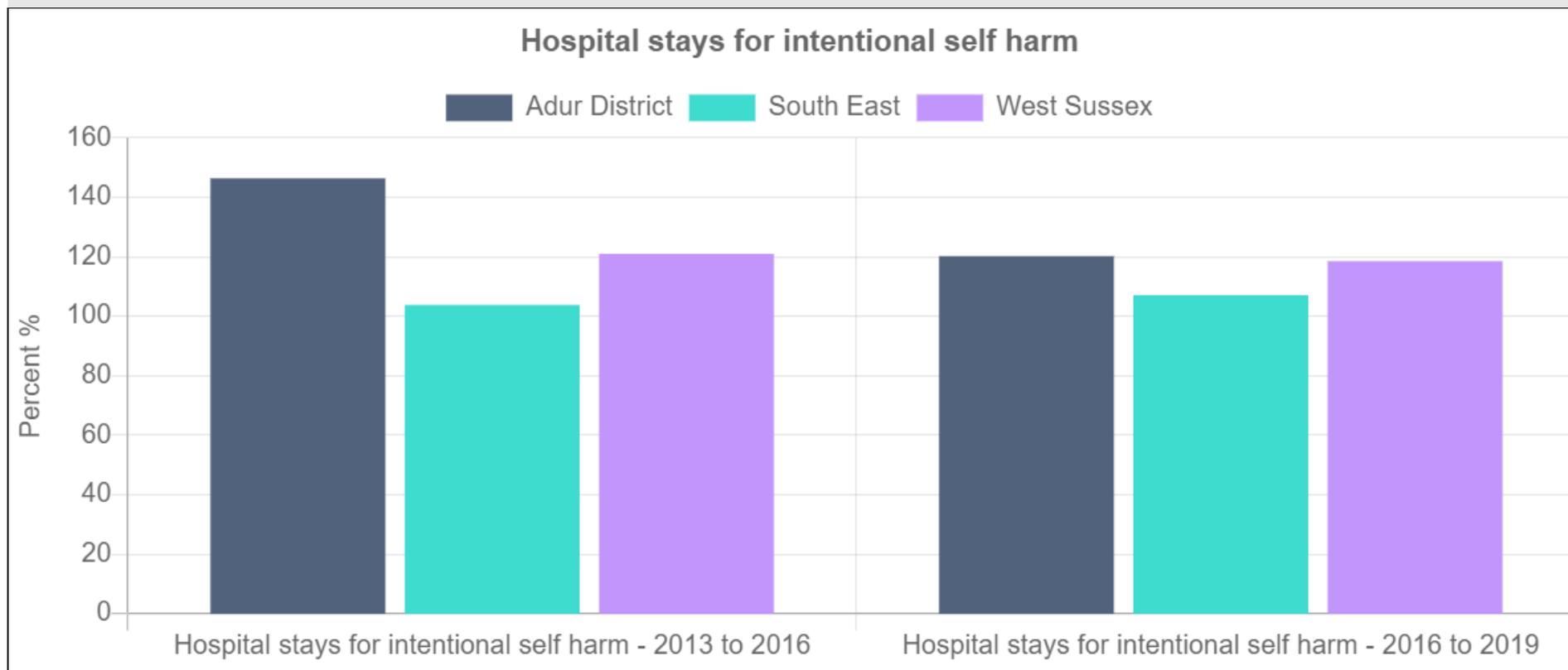


Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

The bar chart below shows the standardised emergency admission ratio (SAR) for hospital stays for intentional self harm (ICD10 code X60 to X84). A SAR is a measure of how more or less likely a person living in that area is to have an emergency admission to hospital compared to the standard population, in this case England, where more than 100 would show more likely and vice versa.

In Adur District the SAR was 120.22% of the predicted being admitted for intentional self-harm hospital stays. This is higher than the proportion in South East (107.07%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (118.54%).<

Hospital stays for intentional self harm

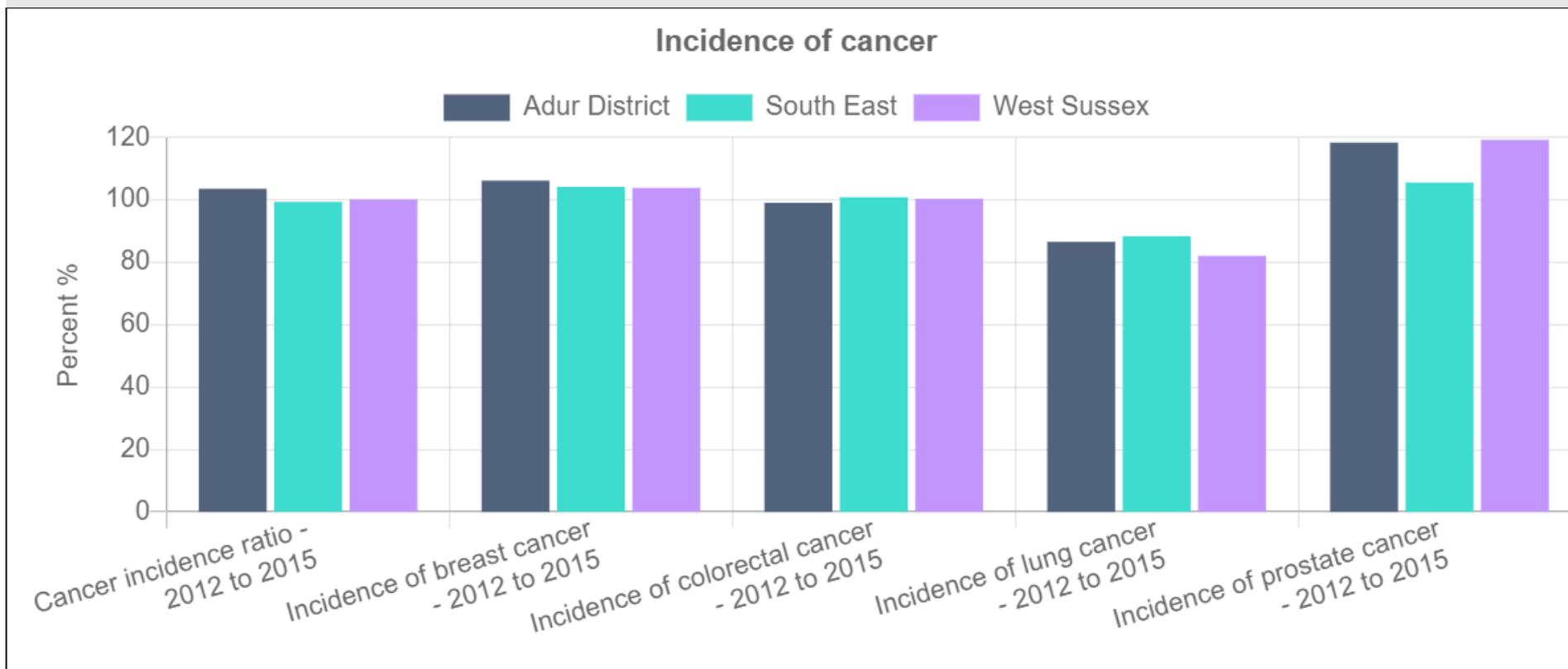


Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

The bar chart below shows the ratio of observed cancer incidence vs expected cancer incidence. The first data point is for cancer incidences more broadly and alongside that is four specific types cancer. Figures are presented as indirectly age-sex standardised registration ratios (number of new cases as a percentage of expected new cases), calculated relative to England. To clarify, this simply means the data has been adjusted to account for differences in age and sex distribution between populations for better comparisons.

In Adur District the ratio for colorectal cancer was 99.1% of the predicted. This is lower than the ratio in South East (100.9%) and lower than the ratio in West Sussex (100.4%).<

Incidence of cancer



Source: National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service and Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The table below shows the proportion of people providing unpaid care for different amounts of time each week. Figures are based on the self reported responses to the UK Census. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age. The figures include all people of all ages providing unpaid care.

90.42% of people in Adur District provide no unpaid care. This is lower than the proportion in South East (91.65%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (91.31%).<

Provision of unpaid care						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Provides no unpaid care (Census 2021) (2021)	55,476	90.42%	8,049,399	91.65%	765,336	91.31%
Provides 9 hours or less unpaid care a week (Census 2021) (2021)	2,267	3.70%	292,188	3.33%	30,002	3.58%
Provides 10 to 19 hours unpaid care a week (Census 2021) (2021)	809	1.32%	96,434	1.10%	9,638	1.15%
Provides 20 to 34 hours unpaid care a week (Census 2021) (2021)	551	0.90%	64,555	0.74%	6,339	0.76%
Provides 35 to 49 hours unpaid care a week (Census 2021) (2021)	503	0.82%	70,324	0.80%	6,510	0.78%
Provides 50+ hours unpaid care a week (Census 2021) (2021)	1,746	2.85%	209,863	2.39%	20,327	2.43%

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Provision of unpaid care

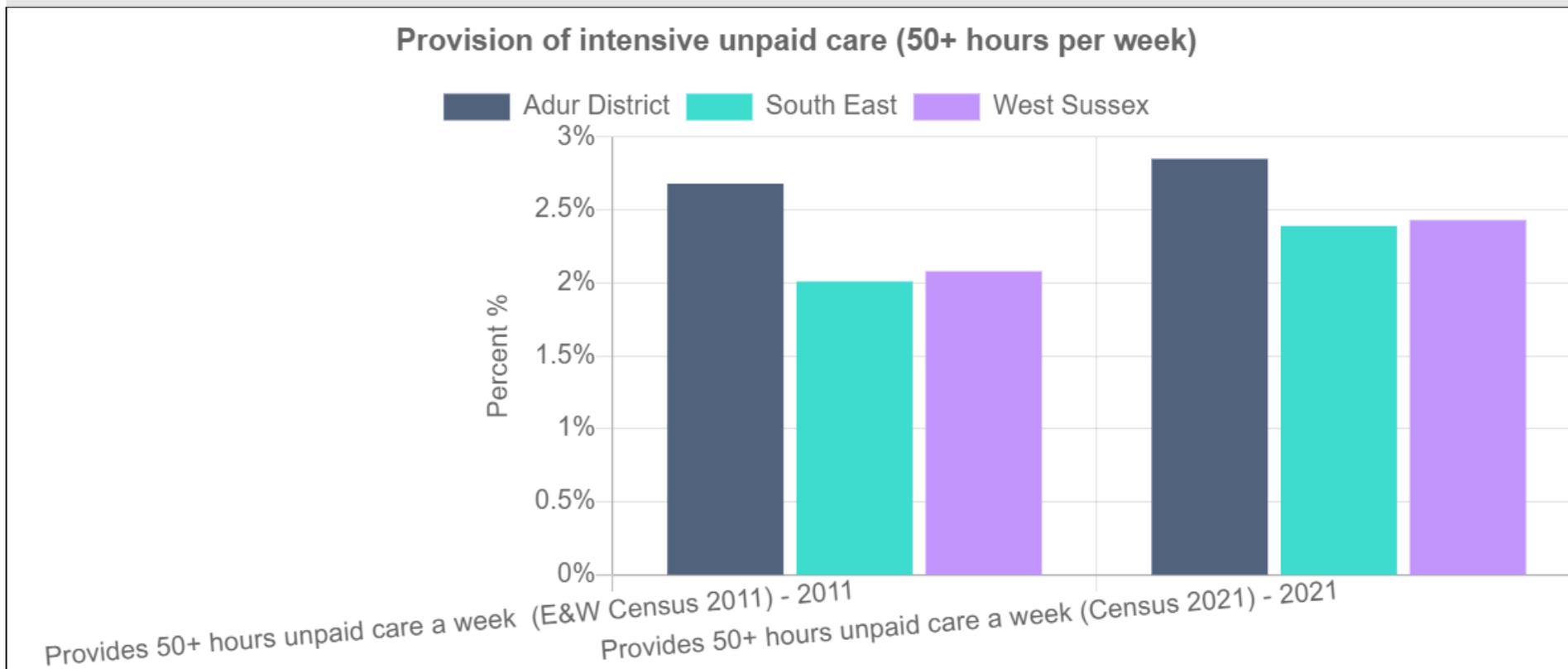
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate

Source: Census 2021

The bar chart below shows the proportion of people providing unpaid care for 50 or more hours per week. Figures are based on self reported responses to the most recent and earlier comparable UK Censuses. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age. The figures include all people of all ages providing unpaid care.

2.85% of people in Adur District provide 50+ hours of unpaid care a week. This is similar to the proportion in South East (2.39%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (2.43%).<

Provision of intensive unpaid care (50+ hours per week)



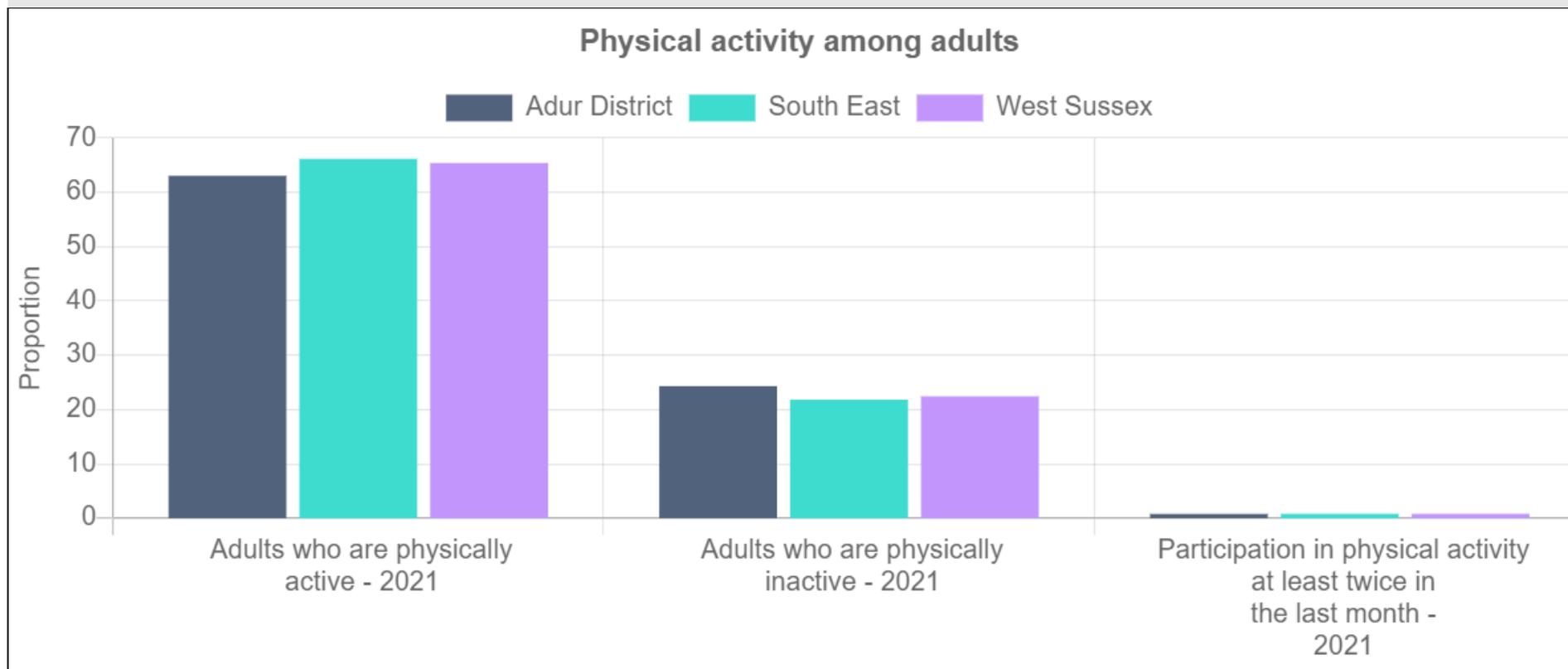
Source: UK Census

This chart below shows the modelled estimated percentage of adults (aged 16+) who are classed as either; active, inactive, or to have participated in sport and physical activity (excluding gardening) at least twice in the last 28 days' to provide insight into the level of physical activity in an area.

In Adur District the proportion as a decimal is 63.04% of all adults are classed as active. This is lower than the proportion in South East (66.15%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (65.39%)

<i> People are described as being inactive if they have done fewer than 30 minutes of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) physical activity (excluding gardening) in the past week. Activity is counted in MIE minutes whereby each 'moderate' minute counts as one minute and each 'vigorous' minute counts as two moderate minutes. Moderate activity is defined as activity where you raise your breathing rate, whereas vigorous activity is defined as doing activity where you are out of breath or are sweating (you may not be able to say more than a few words without pausing for breath). For the category of people who have participated in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days it is defined as each session being at least 10 minutes and of at least moderate intensity. An individual can reach the minimum threshold by a combination of two 30 minute sessions across the last 28 days or by six 10 minute sessions, for example.<

Physical activity among adults



Source: Sport England

Mortality

The following data visualisations provide a variety of mortality indicators including; life expectancy, causes of death, and years of potential life lost as a result of deprivation. Mortality data is a valuable resource for decision making in public policy, resource allocation and addressing health inequalities to improve population health and well-being.<

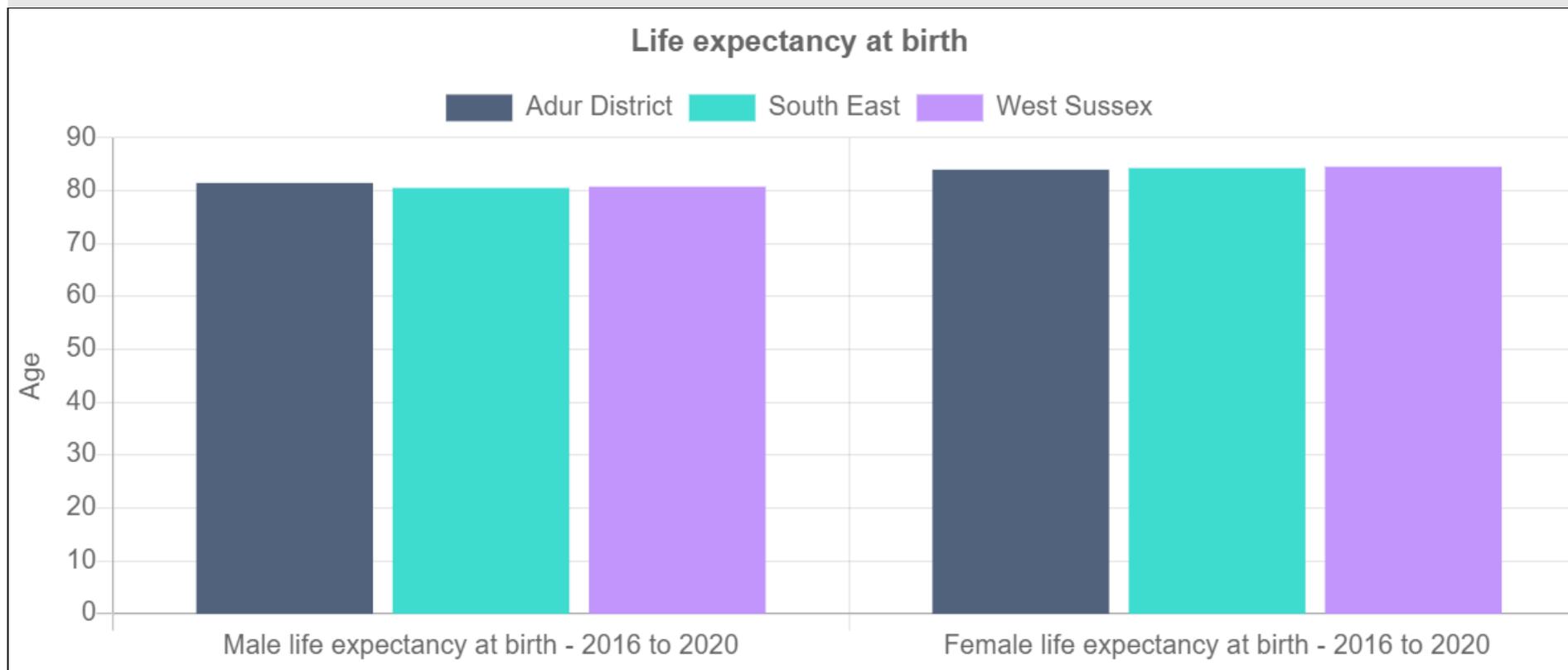
The bar chart below shows male and female life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth is a useful summary measure of all cause mortality as it quantifies the differences between areas in units (years of life) that are more readily understood and meaningful to the audience than those of other measures. All cause mortality is a fundamental and probably the oldest measure of the health status of a population. It represents the cumulative effect of the prevalence of risk factors, the prevalence and severity of disease, and the effectiveness of interventions and treatment. Differences in levels of all cause mortality reflect health inequalities between different population groups, e.g. between genders, social classes, and ethnic groups.

In Adur District the male life expectancy from birth is 81.46 years old. This is similar to the life expectancy in South East (80.52 years old) and similar to the life expectancy in West Sussex (80.75 years old).

The female life expectancy from birth in Adur District is 83.98 years old. This is similar to the life expectancy in South East (84.28 years old) and similar to the life expectancy in West Sussex (84.53 years old).

<i>Note: Some areas may be missing data due to data suppression for data quality purposes.<

Life expectancy

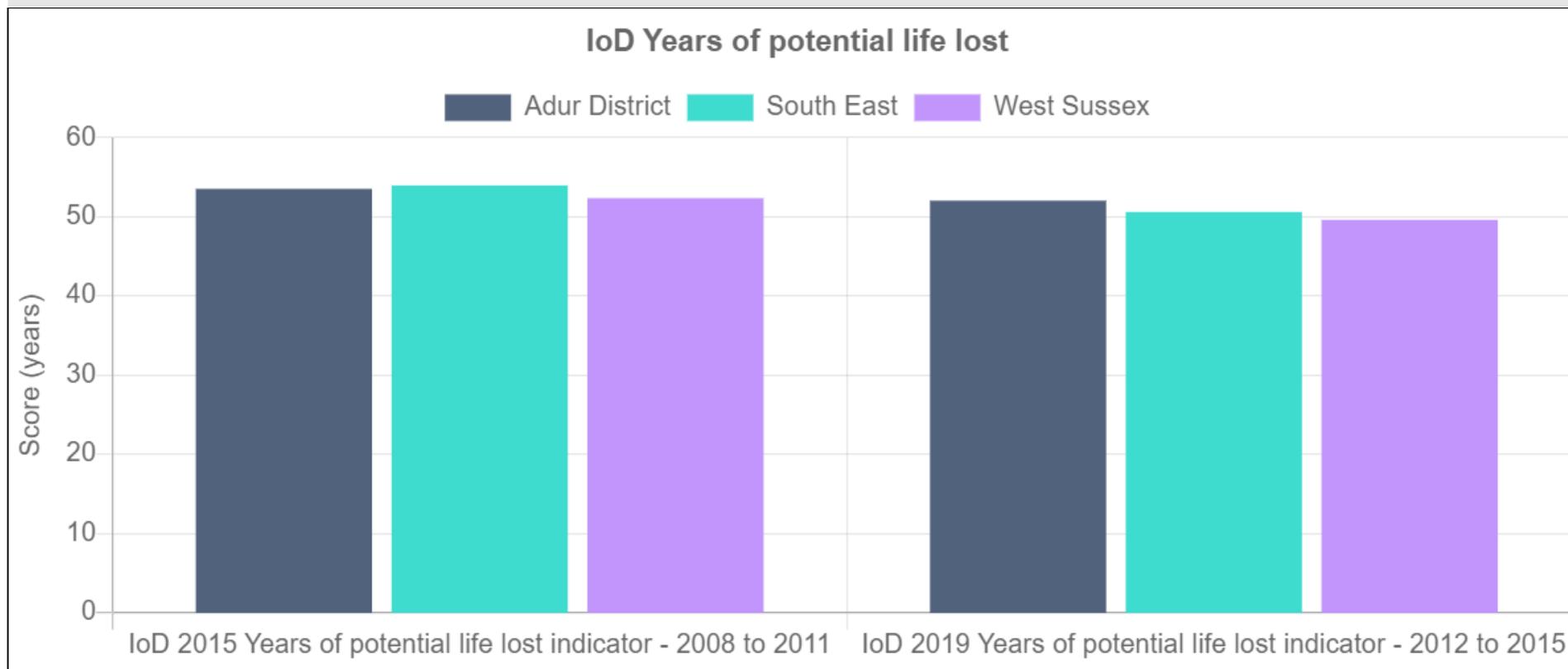


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The bar chart below shows the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) Years of potential life lost (YPLL) score covering the years 2012 to 2015. The score is a measure that helps us understand the impact of deprivation on people's health and well-being. It focuses specifically on the number of years of life that are lost prematurely due to various factors related to deprivation. It calculates the number of years that individuals die before they would be expected to, based on average life expectancy. For example, if someone dies at the age of 60, but the average life expectancy in their area is 75, they would contribute 15 years to the YPLL score. By examining this score, we can identify areas where deprivation has a significant impact on people's health and longevity.

In Adur District the YPLL score is 52.04 years. This is higher than the score for South East (50.61) and higher than the score for West Sussex (49.61).<

IoD Years of potential life lost



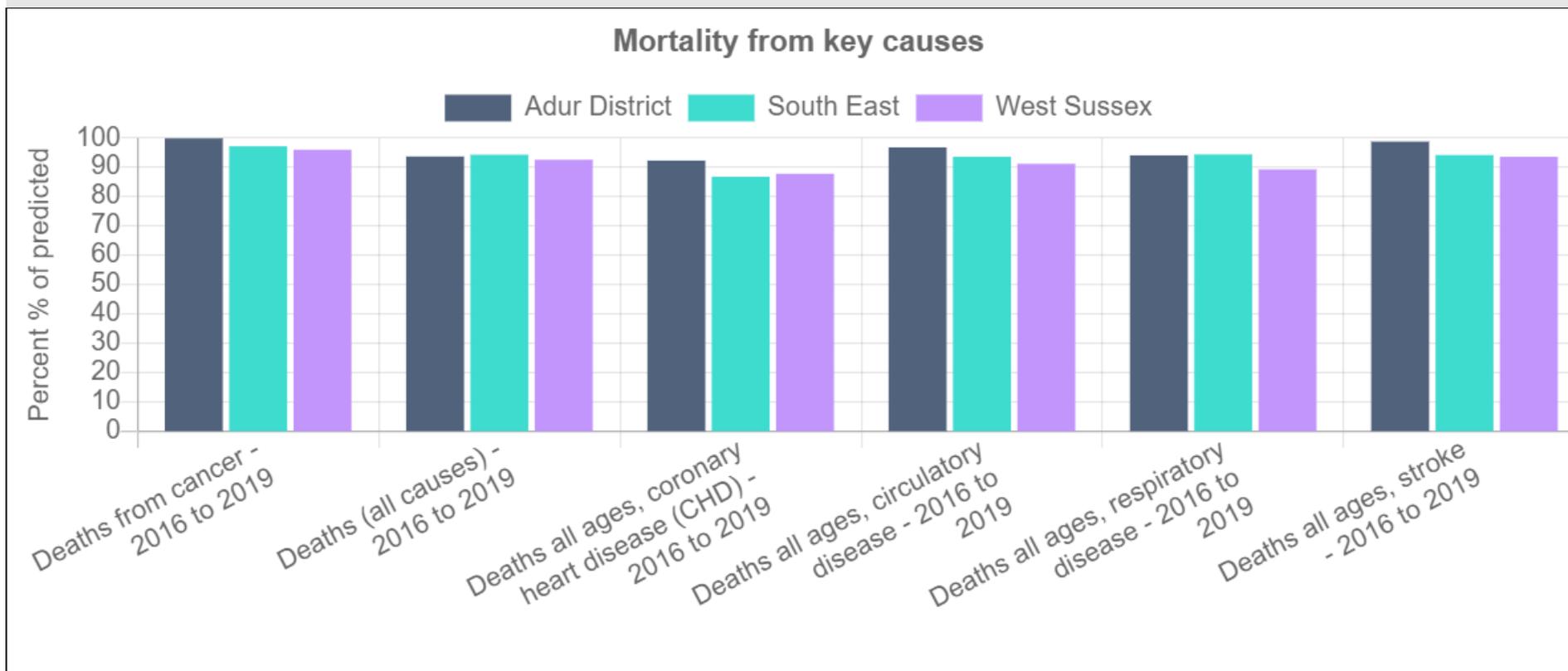
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

The bar chart below shows age standardised estimates of deaths from various key causes. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100.

In Adur District the actual number of deaths from cancer was 99.9% of the predicted number. This is higher than the percentage in South East (97.2%) and higher than the percentage in West Sussex (96.0%).

Note: The raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.

Mortality from key causes



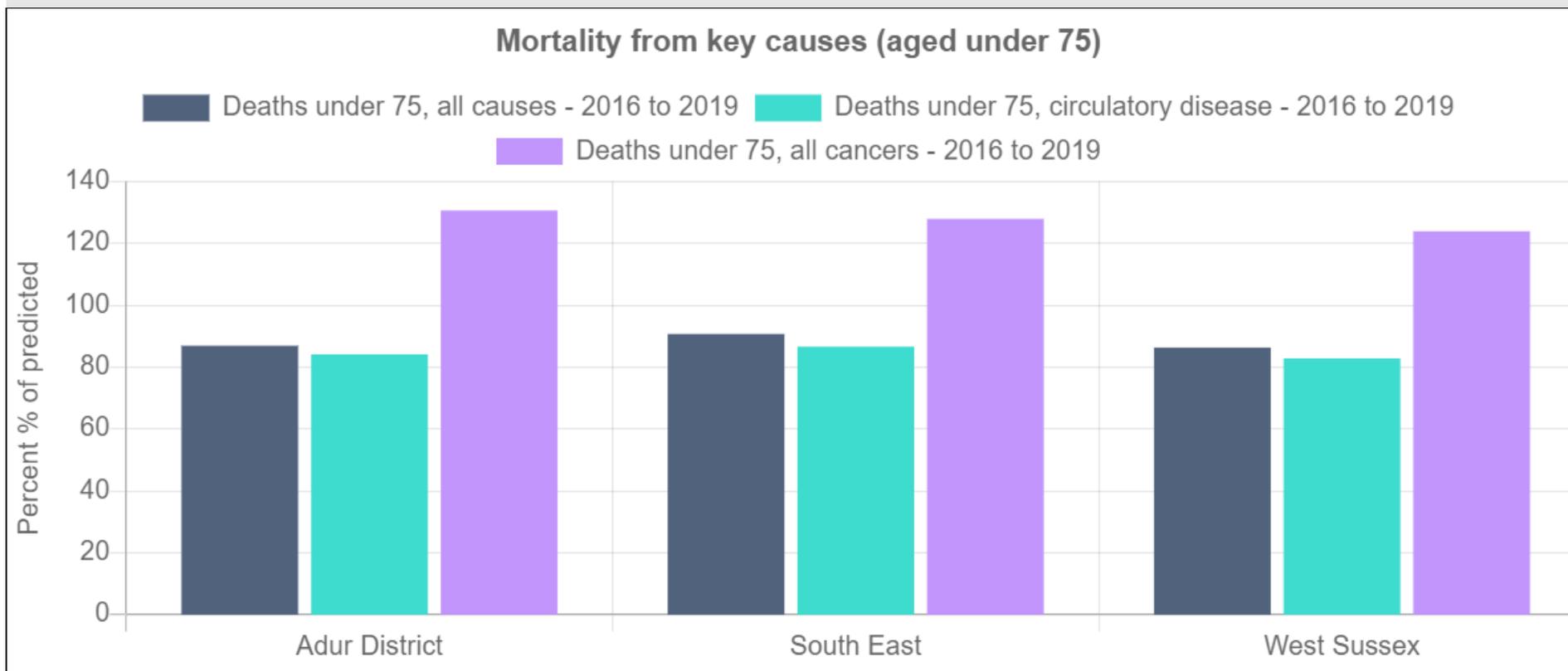
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The bar chart below further details mortality from key causes. It shows age standardised estimates of deaths for people aged under 75. The data is again presented as a standardised mortality ratio calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area by the expected deaths and multiplying by 100.

In Adur District the actual number of deaths in under 75's was 84.1% of the predicted number. This is lower than the percentage in South East (86.6% of predicted) and higher than the percentage in West Sussex (82.8% of predicted).

Note: The raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.<

Mortality from key causes (aged under 75)



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The table below shows the crude rate of mortality for a variety of key causes of death in persons aged 0 to 64 per 100,000 population for the years 2017 to 2021.

In Adur District the rate of deaths from suicide and injury/poisoning was 0.00% of the expected. This is similar to the rate in South East (0.03%) and similar to the rate in West Sussex (0.01% of the expected).

Note: Rates are suppressed in the raw data when the number of deaths is less than 5 which is often the case when looking at MSOA data or looking at the very detailed cause of death.

Mortality for people aged 0-64						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Deaths under 65, all causes (2017 to 2021)	377	0.50%	57,740	0.53%	5,463	0.54%
Deaths under 65, circulatory system diseases (2017 to 2021)	67	0.09%	10,582	0.10%	972	0.10%
Deaths under 65, digestive system diseases (2017 to 2021)	20	0.03%	4,834	0.04%	411	0.04%
Deaths under 65, respiratory system diseases (2017 to 2021)	20	0.03%	3,301	0.03%	224	0.02%
Deaths under 65, external causes (2017 to 2021)	15	0.02%	7,687	0.07%	526	0.05%
Deaths under 65, homicide (2017 to 2021)	0	0.00%	320	0.00%	0	0.00%
Deaths under 65, suicide and injury/poisoning (2017 to 2021)	0	0.00%	3,275	0.03%	130	0.01%

Source: Nomis

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Housing (affordability)

The following data visualisations show key metrics related to housing costs and affordability. It includes average house prices, the evolution of property prices over time, a ratio of property churn, the Indices of Deprivation owner affordability and renter affordability scores, and finally, proportions of dwellings within each of the different council tax bands. These indicators offer an insight into housing costs and affordability to enable policymakers, stakeholders, and individuals to better understand the challenges and opportunities within the housing market of an area.<

The table below shows the mean house prices by accommodation type across Adur District and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (flats, semi-detached houses, terraced houses and detached houses). Data on house prices is from the [Land Registry open data, price-paid dataset](#). The Land Registry collect data on all housing transactions, published by individual property and date with the average house-price for all property types calculated on a rolling 12 months total.

The average property price for all dwelling types in Adur District is £401,341 between Dec-2022 to Nov-2023. This is lower than within South East (£455,443) and lower than the average within West Sussex (£443,188).

<i>Note: Some small areas may not have had a transaction recorded within the twelve month period leading to gaps in the table below.<

Average house prices			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Average house price (12 months) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	£401,341	£455,443	£443,188
Average house price for detached houses (12 months) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	£628,166	£763,026	£711,935

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Average house prices			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Average house price for flats (12 months) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	£244,157	£241,285	£228,278
Average house price for semi-detached houses (12 months) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	£431,382	£439,043	£432,386
Average house price for terraced houses (12 months) (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)	£371,493	£357,880	£364,198

Source: Land Registry

The line chart below shows a time series of property price changes over time for the four key dwelling types.

In the 12 months from Dec-2022 to Nov-2023, the most recent figures for Adur District, the average property price was £401,341. This is an increase from the average amount in the 12 months from Jun-2018 to May-2019 (£339,101).

For comparison, over the same 12 months from Dec-2022 to Nov-2023 for South East, the average property price was £455,443. This is an increase from the average amount in South East in the 12 months from Jun-2018 to May-2019 (£556,754).

Note: Some small areas may not have had a transaction recorded within the twelve month period leading to gaps in the chart below.

Change in property prices over time

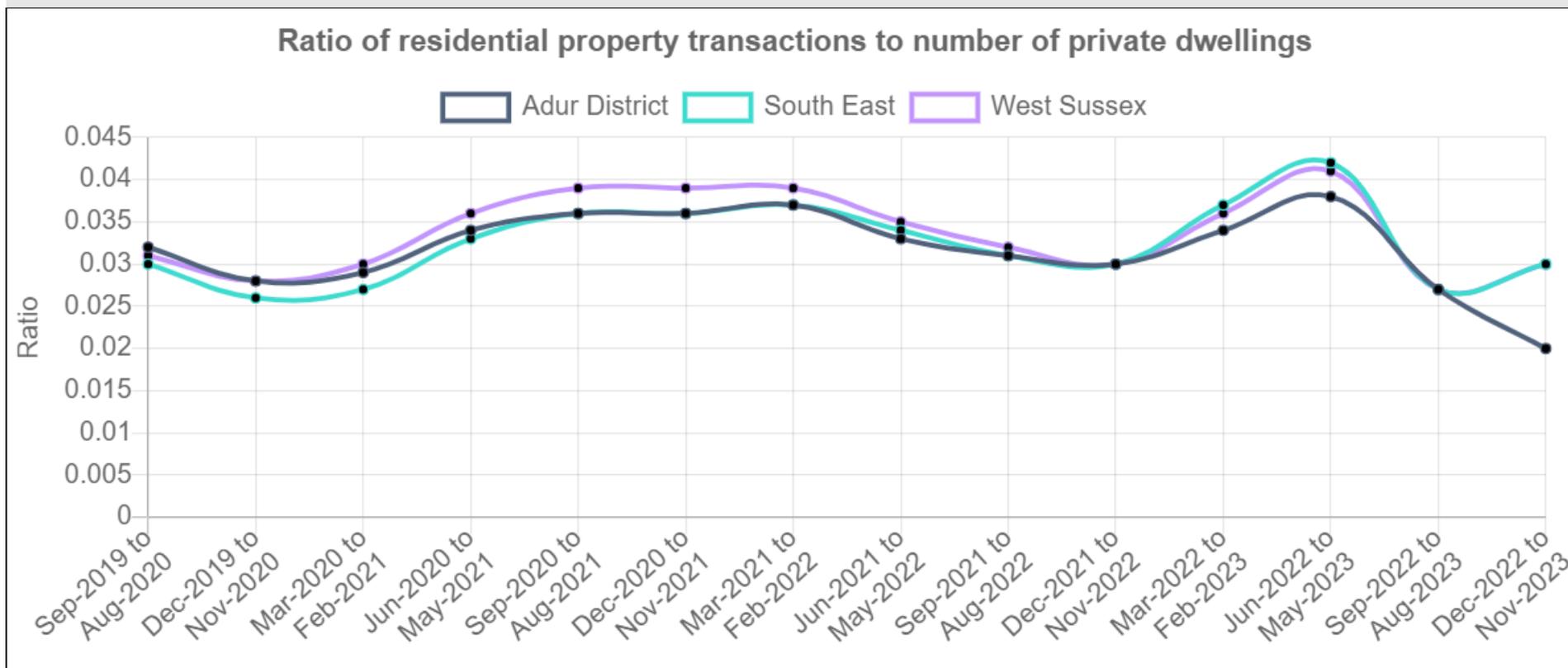


Source: Land Registry

The line chart below shows a time series of the property transaction ratio over time, for the four key dwelling types, as a proportion to the number of private dwellings. Private housing dwelling stock are properties that are privately rented or owner occupied and is used as an estimate of the pool of housing potentially available for sale. A high value indicates areas that have seen high numbers of property transactions compared to the number of available properties.

In the 12 months from Dec-2022 to Nov-2023, the most recent figures for Adur District, the number of property transactions was 601, a ratio of 0.02. This has decreased in comparison to the 12 months from Sep-2019 to Aug-2020 (772 transactions, a ratio of 0.032).<

Ratio of residential property transactions to number of private dwellings

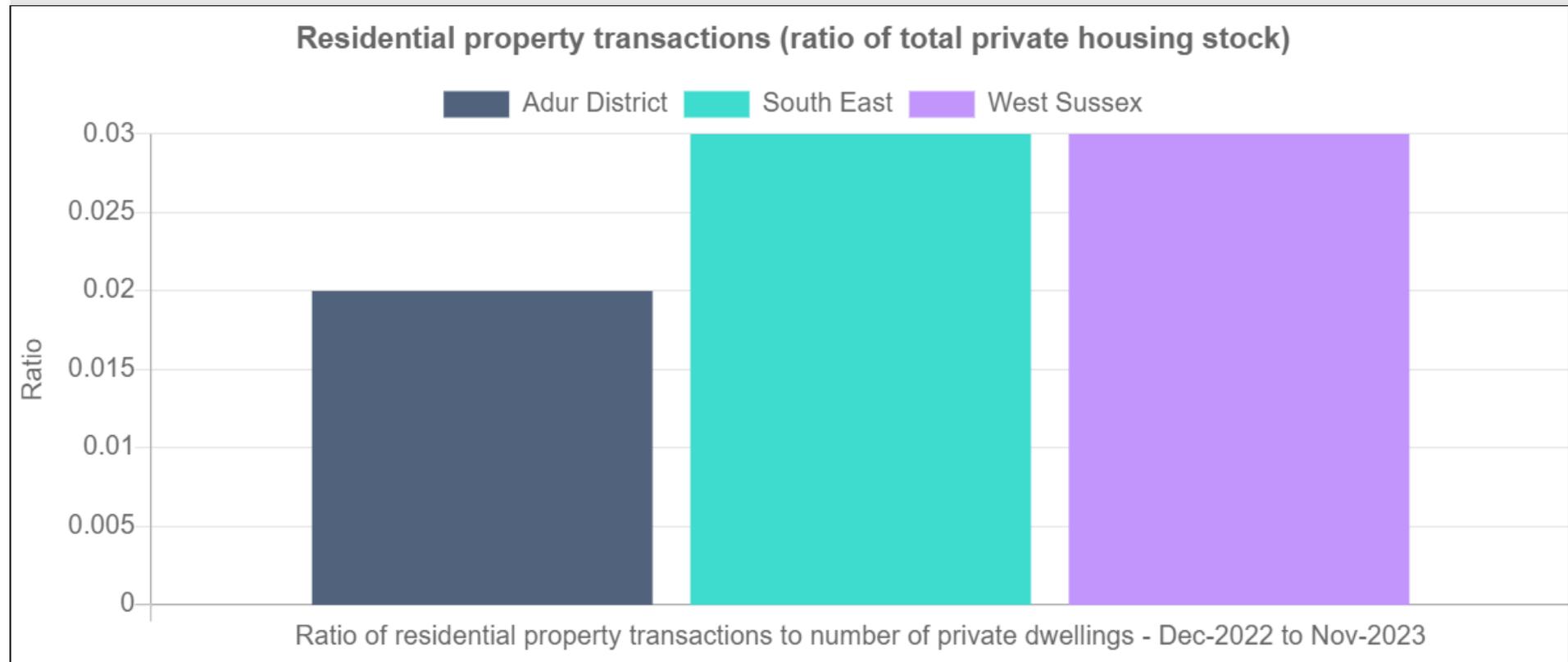


Source: Land Registry

The bar chart below shows a side by side comparison for the current ratio of the total number of residential property transactions as a proportion of the total number of private housing dwelling stock.

The most recent data covers the years Dec-2022 to Nov-2023 for which Adur District had a ratio of 0.02. This is similar to the proportion in South East (0.03) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (0.03).<

The ratio of the total number of residential property transactions to the number of private housing dwelling stock.



Source: Land Registry

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The table below shows two indicators from the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) where a higher score indicates greater deprivation. This includes the owner-occupation affordability indicators from 2012 and 2016. This measures the inability of the local population to afford to enter owner-occupation. It also includes the private rental affordability indicators from 2012 and 2016. This measures the inability to afford to enter the private rental market. The private rental component considers whether people can afford to rent in the market without assistance from housing benefit.

In Adur District the score for private rental affordability from 2016 was 0.610. This is higher than the score in South East (0.469) and higher than the score in West Sussex (0.489).

If we also look at owner-occupation affordability in Adur District, the score from 2016 was 0.786. This is similar to the score in South East (0.708) and similar to the score in West Sussex (0.737).<

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2015/19 Owner-occupation affordability

Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
IoD 2015 Owner-occupation affordability (component of housing affordability indicator) (2012)	0.645	0.527	0.553
IoD 2019 Owner-occupation affordability (component of housing affordability indicator) (2016)	0.786	0.708	0.737
IoD 2015 Private rental affordability (component of housing affordability indicator) (2012)	0.442	0.361	0.380

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2015/19 Owner-occupation affordability

Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
IoD 2019 Private rental affordability (component of housing affordability indicator) (2016)	0.610	0.469	0.489

Source: Communities and Local Government (CLG)

The table below shows the overall proportion of domestic properties (the 'dwelling stock') allocated to the standard Council Tax bands. Council tax valuations in England are based on the price a property would have fetched if it had been sold on the open market on 1 April 1991. There are nine Council tax bands in total ranging from band A to H, with band A representing the lowest property value and Band H representing the highest property value.

In Adur District the proportion of dwelling stock within council tax band A as of 2023 was 9.61%. This is similar to the proportion in South East (8.87%) and higher the proportion in West Sussex (7.15%).

At the other end of the scale, in Adur District the proportion of dwelling stock within council tax band H as of 2023 was 0.03%. This is less than the proportion in South East (0.96%) and less than the proportion in West Sussex (0.74%).<

Dwellings by Council Tax Band

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band A (2023)	2,770	9.61%	363,570	8.87%	28,590	7.15%

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Dwellings by Council Tax Band

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band B (2023)	5,120	17.77%	677,030	16.51%	57,740	14.44%
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band C (2023)	11,470	39.80%	1,057,520	25.79%	111,430	27.86%
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band D (2023)	6,320	21.93%	828,000	20.19%	85,760	21.44%
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band E (2023)	2,030	7.04%	542,540	13.23%	54,830	13.71%
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band F (2023)	760	2.64%	330,790	8.07%	35,340	8.84%
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band G (2023)	340	1.18%	261,530	6.38%	23,340	5.84%
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band H (2023)	10	0.03%	39,470	0.96%	2,940	0.74%

Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA)

Housing (condition)

The following data visualisations offer a selection of indicators that are focused on housing conditions. These indicators specifically highlight aspects such as overcrowding, heating provision, gas network connection, and energy efficiency. Together this data offers valuable insights into the state of housing quality, supporting the identification of areas with challenges related to their housing quality. This information can inform targeted interventions, resource allocation, and policy decisions aimed at improving housing conditions, addressing energy inefficiency, reducing overcrowding, and ensuring adequate heating provision.<

The table below shows the proportion of houses within the two categories of overcrowded. Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. A further definition has households classified as overcrowded if there is at least one bedroom fewer than needed for household requirements.

There are two legal definitions of overcrowding – the room and the space standards. The room standard is based on the number and sex of people who must sleep in one room. The room standard is contravened in a situation where two people aged 10+ of the opposite sex must sleep in the same room (excluding cohabiting or married couples). The space standard is based on the maximum number of people who may sleep in a dwelling of a particular size. The permitted number of people depends on the size of the room, the number of living rooms and bedrooms in the dwelling, and the age of the occupants.

In Adur District 3.01% of housing is defined as having too few bedrooms. This is similar to the proportion in South East (3.45%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (2.95%).<

Overcrowded housing						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Overcrowded housing (Census 2021) (2021)	1,610	5.82%	212,700	5.59%	19,963	5.32%

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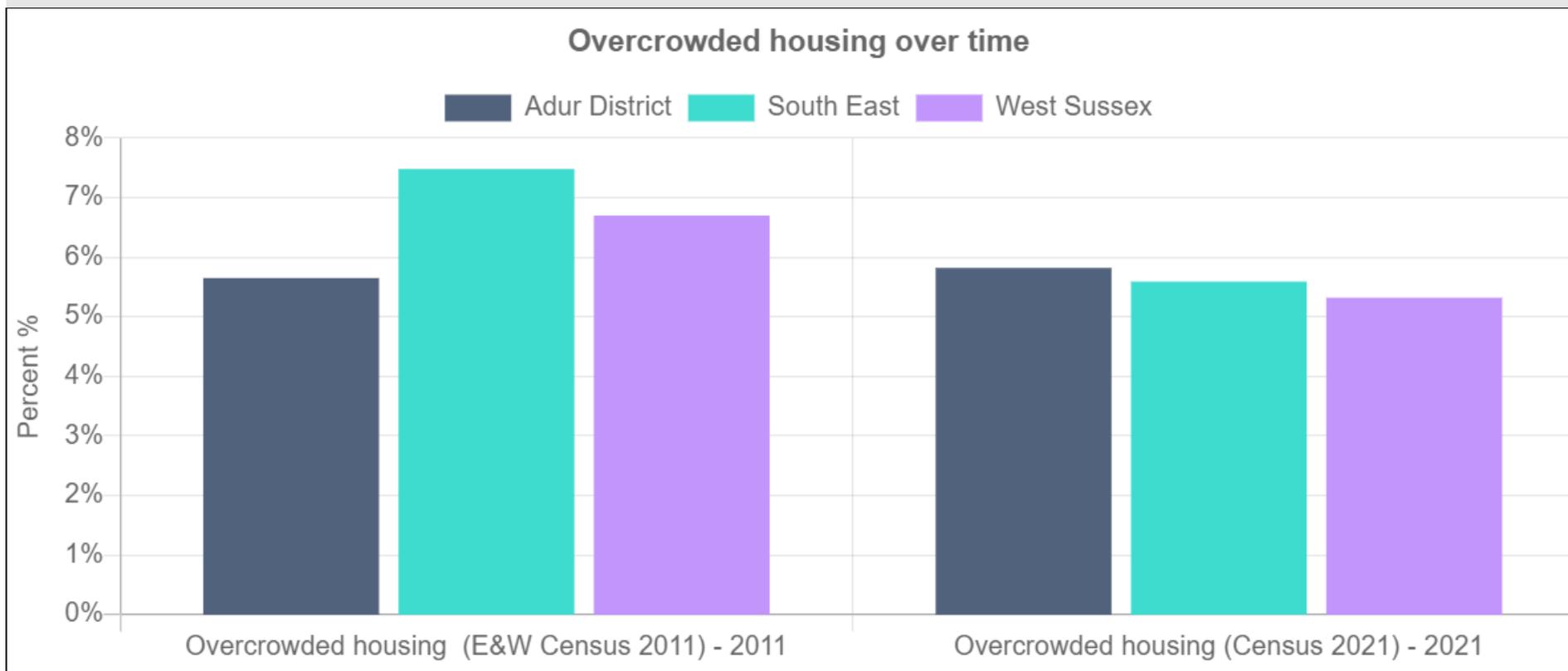
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Overcrowded housing						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Overcrowded housing (bedrooms) (Census 2021) (2021)	833	3.01%	131,349	3.45%	11,082	2.95%

Source: Overcrowded housing

The chart below provides a visualisation of overcrowded housing in 2011 and 2021. This uses the proportion of houses which are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using the standard definitions. 5.82% of housing in Adur District was considered overcrowded in 2021. This is similar to the proportion in South East (5.59%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (5.32%).<

Overcrowded housing over time



Source: UK Census

The table below shows the proportion of households living in accommodation in the area according to different heating provision types using UK census data and definitions.

In Adur District 80.52% of households have heating from mains gas only. This is higher than the proportion in South East (74.56%) and higher than the proportion in West Sussex (73.90%).<

Heating provision						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Houses lacking central heating (Census 2021) (2021)	423	1.53%	49,876	1.31%	4,718	1.26%
Heating: Mains gas only (Census 2021) (2021)	22,284	80.52%	2,839,073	74.56%	277,301	73.90%
Heating: Tank or bottled gas only (Census 2021) (2021)	56	0.20%	42,050	1.10%	4,477	1.19%
Heating: Wood only (Census 2021) (2021)	16	0.06%	4,029	0.11%	491	0.13%
Heating: Solid fuel only (Census 2021) (2021)	5	0.02%	2,795	0.07%	217	0.06%
Heating: Renewable energy only (Census 2021) (2021)	40	0.14%	15,750	0.41%	1,589	0.42%
Heating: District or communal heat networks only (Census 2021) (2021)	147	0.53%	19,240	0.51%	1,951	0.52%
Heating: Other central heating only (Census 2021) (2021)	151	0.55%	24,473	0.64%	2,027	0.54%

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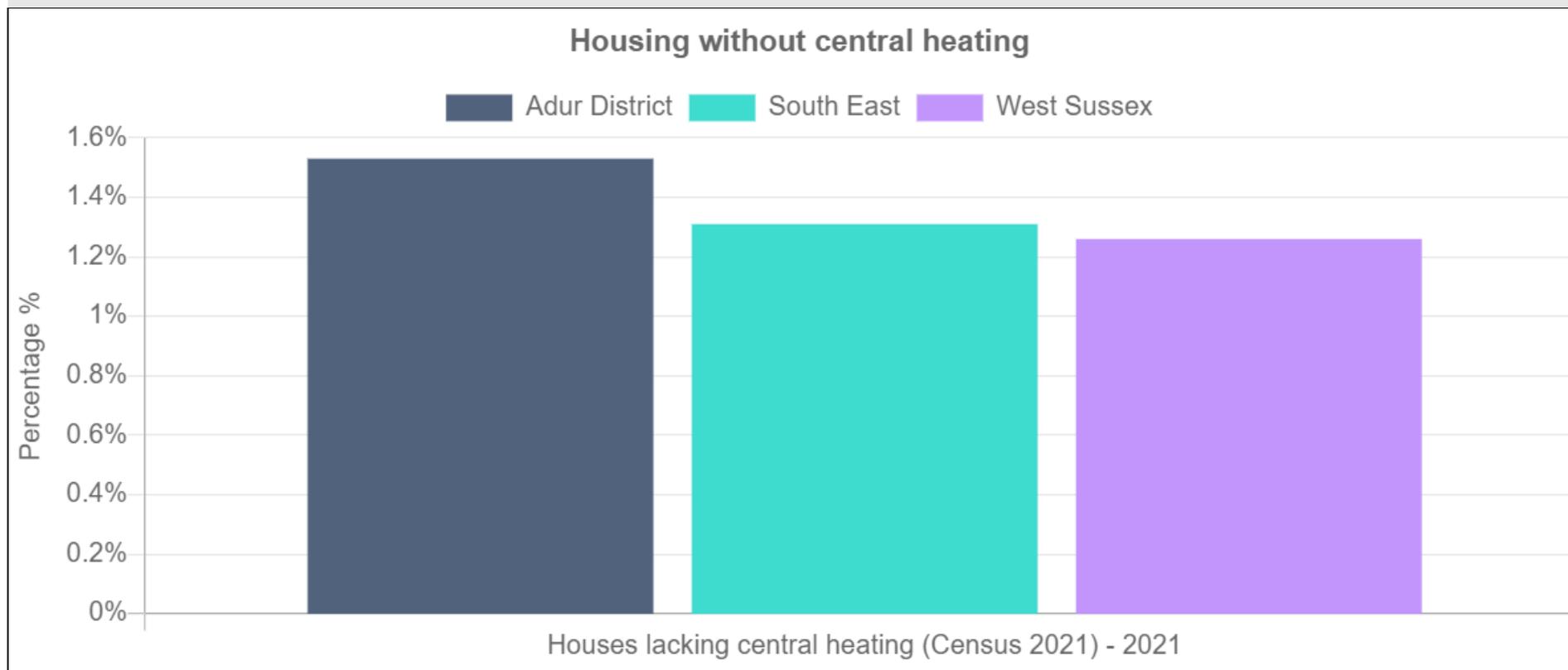
Heating provision						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Heating: Two or more types of central heating (not including renewable energy) (Census 2021) (2021)	2,076	7.50%	310,317	8.15%	30,467	8.12%
Heating: Two or more types of central heating (including renewable energy) (Census 2021) (2021)	132	0.48%	25,244	0.66%	2,436	0.65%

Source: UK Census

The bar chart below shows the proportion of households in the area which lack central heating. A household is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and underfloor heating.

In Adur District 1.53% of households lack central heating. This is similar to the proportion in South East (1.31%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (1.26%).<

Housing without central heating

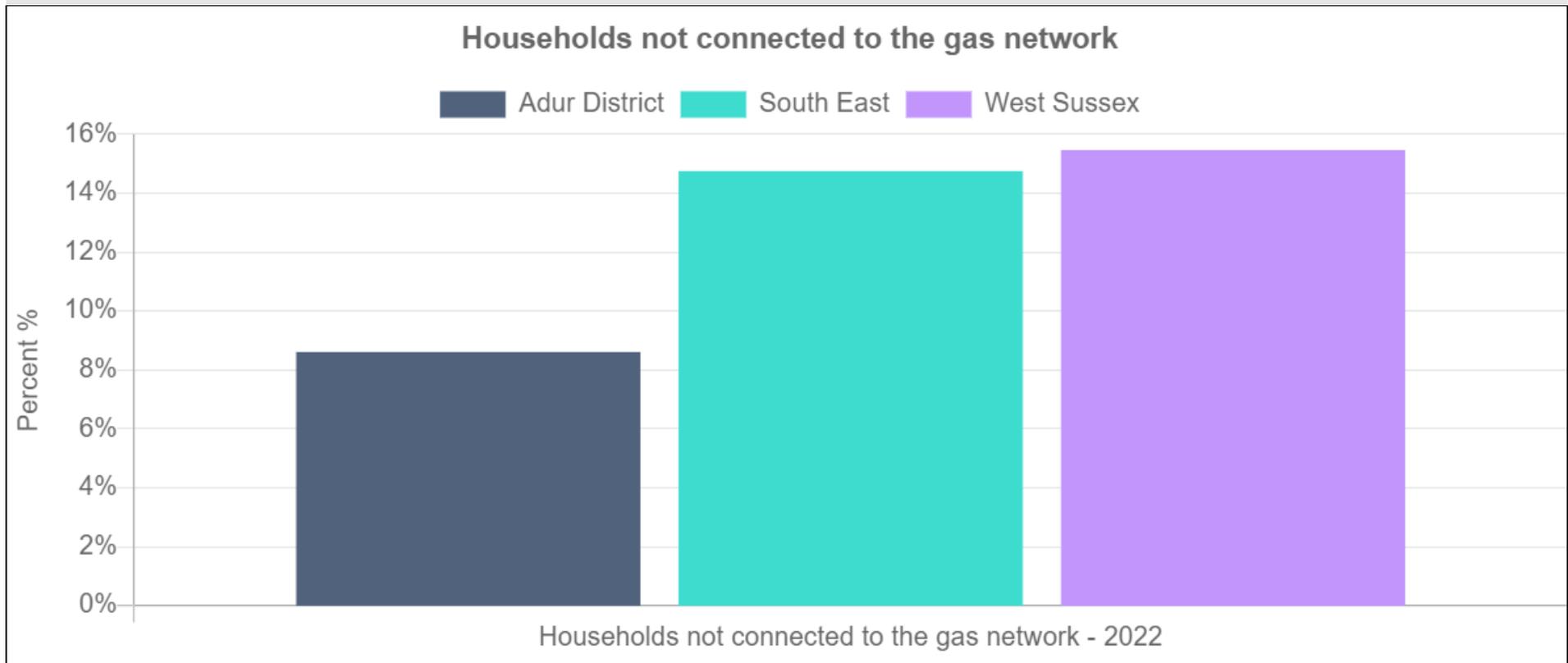


Source: UK Census

The bar chart below shows the proportion of households without mains gas. These estimates are based on the difference between the number of households and the number of domestic gas meters as published in the sub-national gas consumption data.

In Adur District 8.61% of households are not connected to the gas network. This is lower than the proportion in South East (14.75%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (15.46%).<

Households not connected to the gas network



Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)

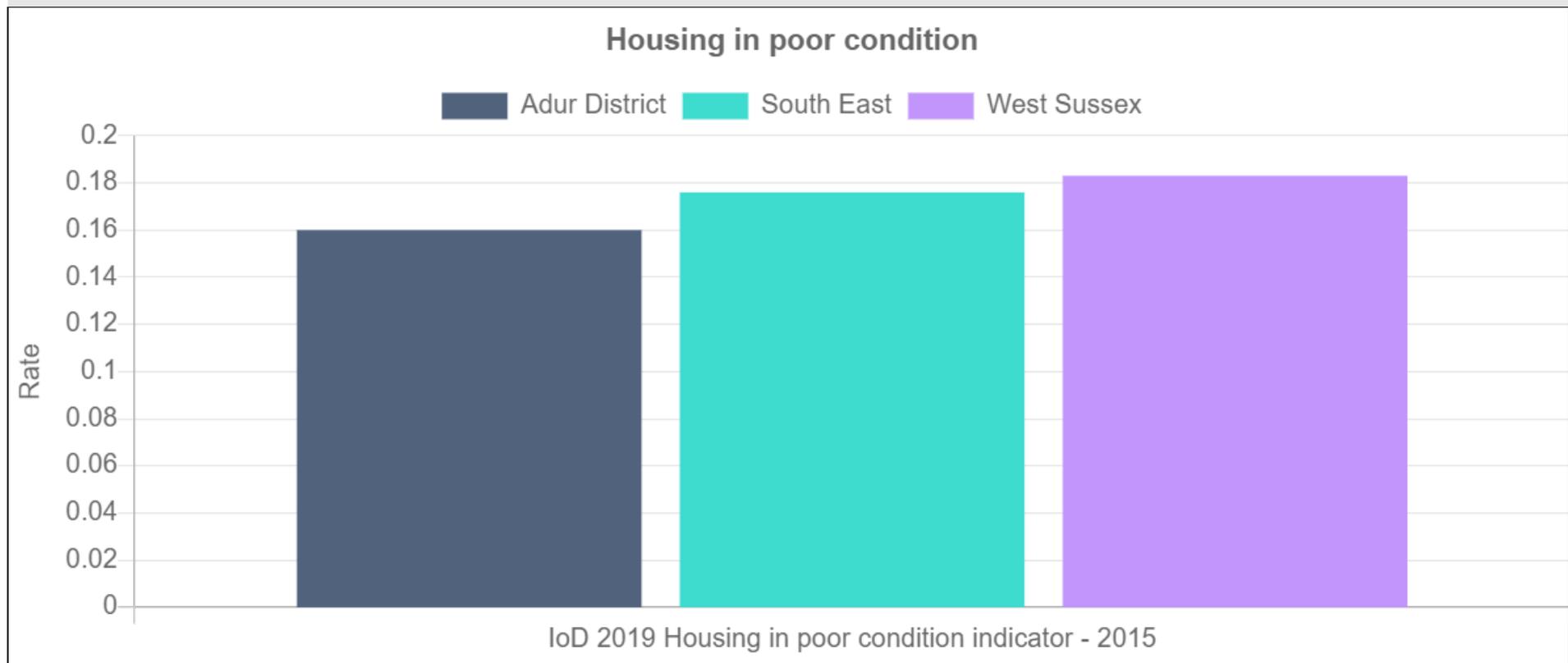
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The bar chart below shows the Indices of Deprivation 2019 housing in poor condition score. This indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard. A property fails the Decent Homes Standard if it fails to meet any one of four separate components: 1) Housing Health and Safety Rating System 2) Disrepair 3) Modernisation 4) Thermal comfort. Each of these components was modelled separately, using data from the 2015 English Housing Survey at national level, in combination with a commercial dataset that provides information on the age, type, tenure and occupant characteristics of the housing stock at individual dwelling level. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.

Adur District has an IoD housing in poor condition score of 0.160. This is lower than the score in South East (0.176) and lower than the score in West Sussex (0.183).<

Housing in poor condition



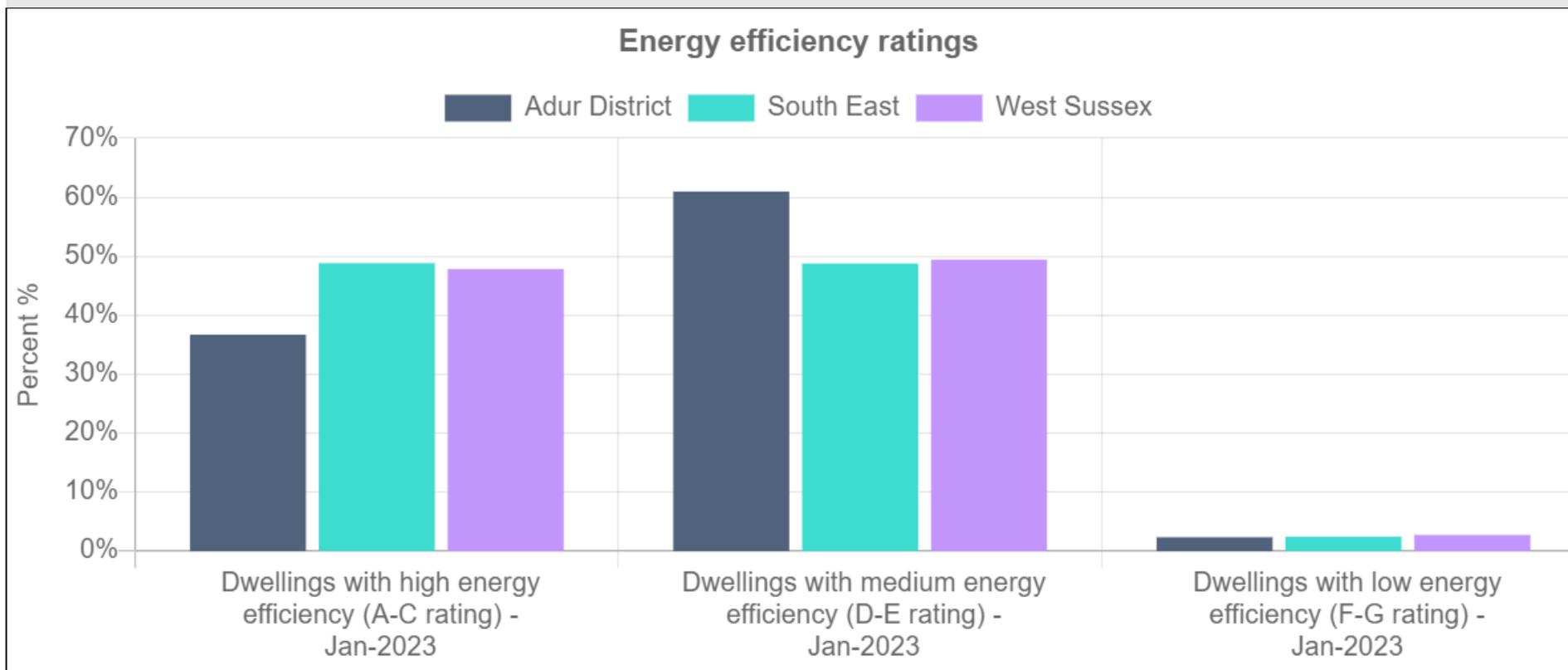
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government

The chart below shows the percentage of domestic buildings within different bands of energy efficiency rating as derived from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for dwellings between March 2013 and January 2023. An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) provides information on the energy efficiency of a building. Since 2007, an EPC is required when a building is constructed, sold or let and it is valid for 10 years. EPCs are based on data about a building's energy features (like the building materials used, heating systems and insulation, for example), which are collected by an accredited energy assessor and are entered into government-approved software to generate the EPC.

In Adur District, 36.69% of all EPC lodgements over this period were rated A-C (the highest energy efficiency). This is lower than the proportion in South East (48.82%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (47.83%).

For comparison, 2.35% of EPC lodgements were rated F-G in Adur District (the lowest energy efficiency). This is similar to the proportion in South East (2.43%) and lower than the proportion in West Sussex (2.76%).<

Energy efficiency ratings



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

Population (demographic summary)

The following data visualisations offer insight into the summary demographics of the population. This includes; composition by broad age bands and sex, composition by age, population changes over time, and population density.<

The table below provides insight into population composition. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex. This data represents self-reported figures from the 2021 Census. There are 64,544 people in Adur District. This is smaller than the population of South East 9,278,065 and smaller than the population of West Sussex 882,676.<

Population composition age/sex						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
All people (Census 2021) (2021)	64,544	-	9,278,065	-	882,676	-
All Females (Census 2021) (2021)	33,329	51.64%	4,738,825	51.08%	453,958	51.43%
All Males (Census 2021) (2021)	31,215	48.36%	4,539,240	48.92%	428,718	48.57%
Population aged under 16 (Census 2021) (2021)	11,590	17.96%	1,723,481	18.58%	155,557	17.62%
Population aged 16 to 64 (Census 2021) (2021)	37,715	58.43%	5,750,327	61.98%	525,729	59.56%
Population aged 65+ (Census 2021) (2021)	15,239	23.61%	1,804,258	19.45%	201,390	22.82%

Source: Census 2021

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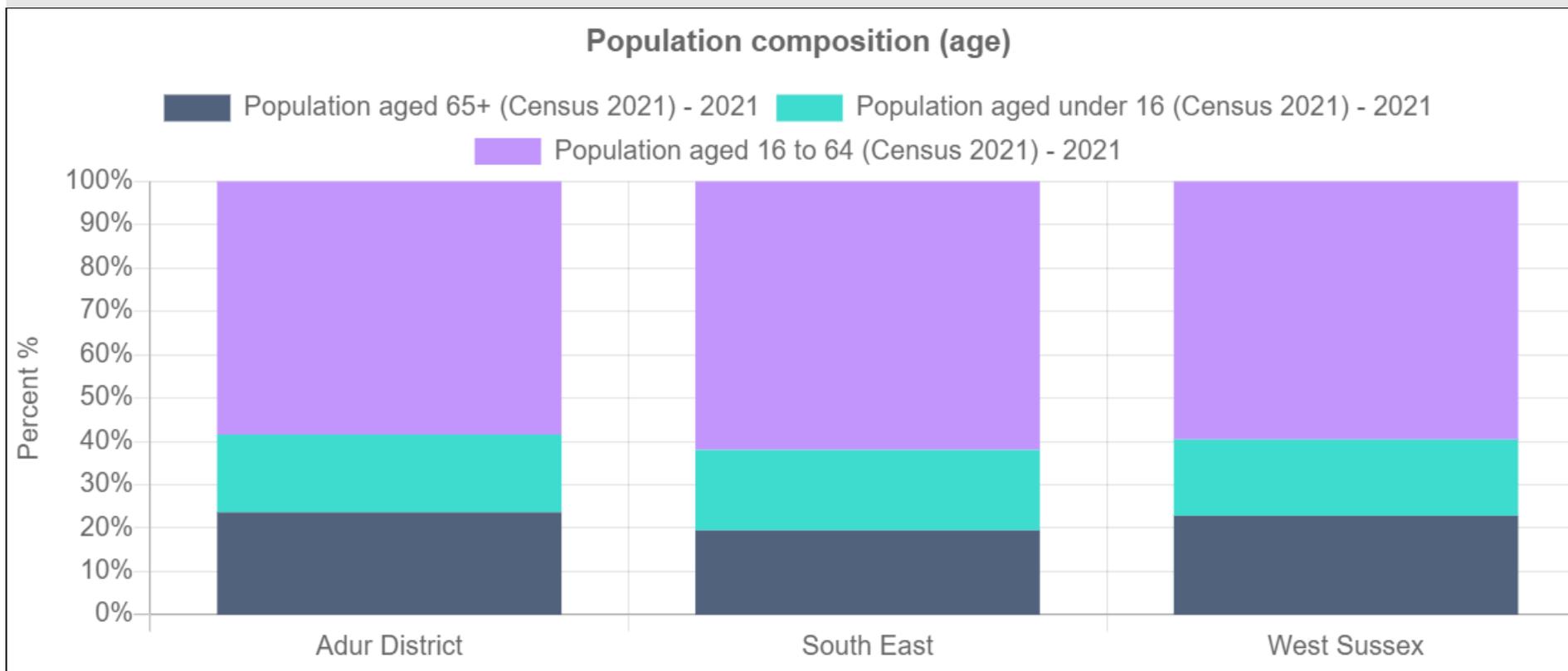
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The stacked bar chart below further shows population composition by broad age bands.

In Adur District, 17.96% of the population are under 16. This is similar to South East (18.58%) and similar to West Sussex (17.62%).

Adur District also has 23.61% of the population aged over 65. This is more than South East (19.45%) and similar to West Sussex (22.82%).<

Population composition (age)



Source: Census 2021

The line chart below shows a time-series of population changes since 2001. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Estimates.

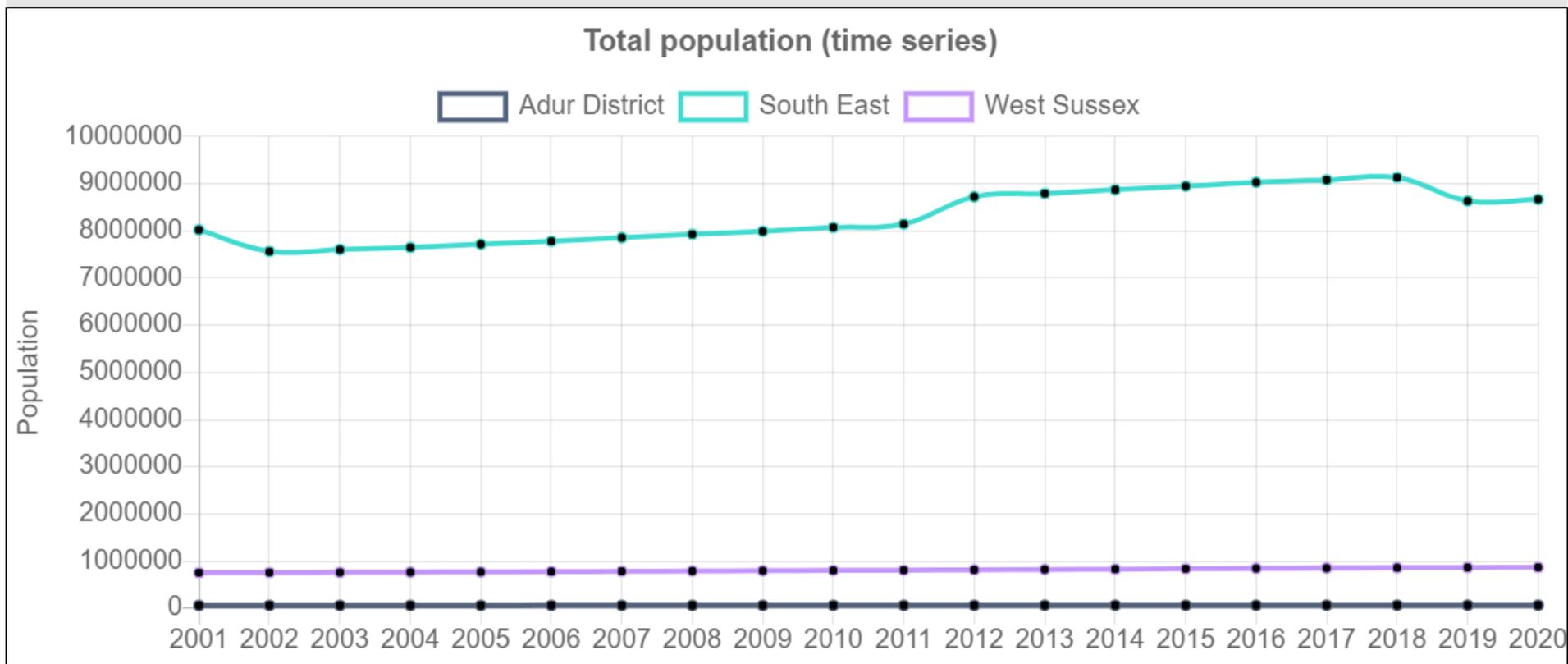
In Adur District, the overall population total has increased since 2001 from 59,714 to 64,187.

In South East, the overall population total has increased since 2001 from 8,023,746 to 8,670,188.

In West Sussex, the overall population total has increased since 2001 from 754,974 to 867,635.

<

Total population (time series)



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Estimates

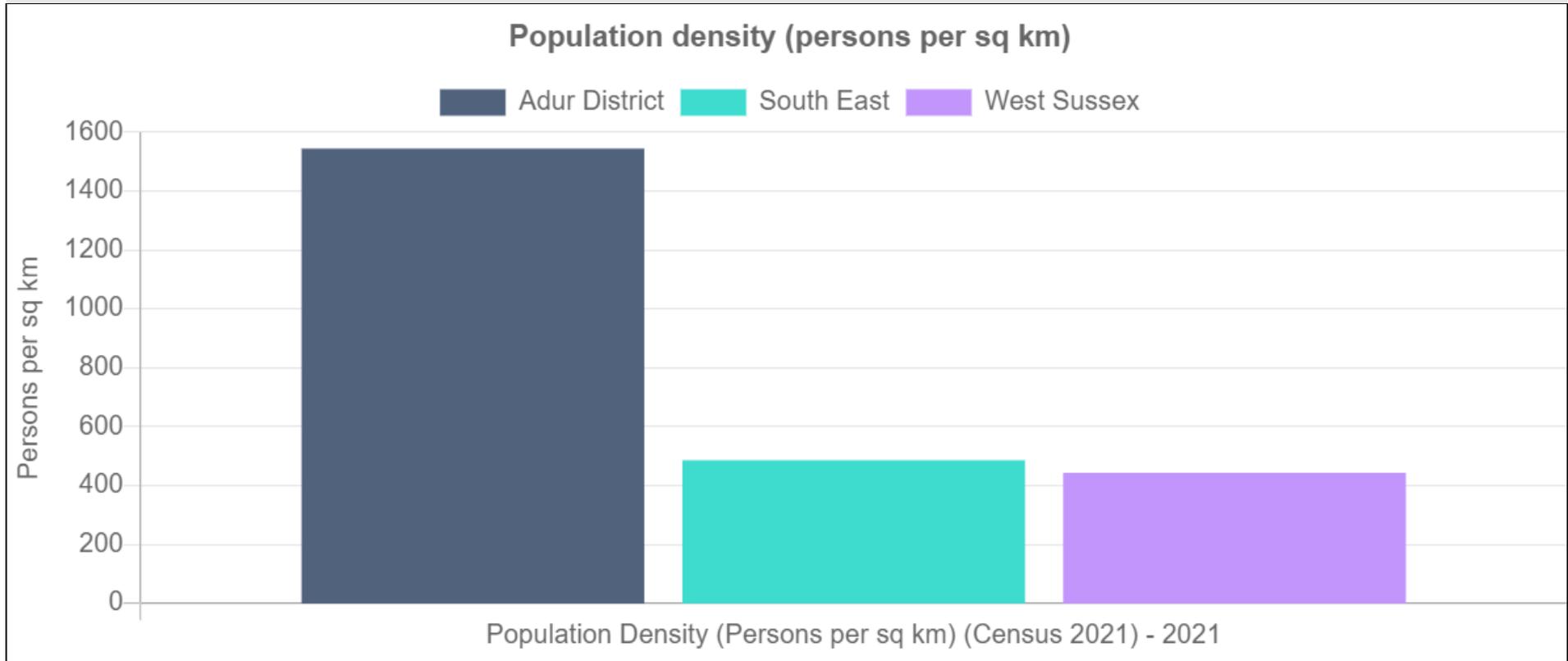
The bar chart below shows population density as person per square kilometre.

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In Adur District the population density is 1,544.39 persons per square kilometre. This is higher than the population density of South East (486.14) and higher than the population density of West Sussex (443.39).<

Population density (persons per sq km)



Source: Census 2021

The table below shows both the area percentage and total count of different household compositions. Figures are self-reported and taken from the household composition questions in the 2021 Census.<

Household compositions						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
One person household: Aged 66 years and over (Census 2021) (2021)	4,714	17.03%	503,974	13.23%	57,408	15.30%
Living alone (aged under 66) (Census 2021) (2021)	3,700	13.37%	577,765	15.17%	53,851	14.35%
One family only: All aged 66 and over (Census 2021) (2021)	3,196	11.55%	386,986	10.16%	44,505	11.86%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children (Census 2021) (2021)	2,738	9.89%	420,975	11.06%	41,925	11.17%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children (Census 2021) (2021)	3,811	13.77%	619,300	16.26%	56,157	14.97%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership	1,577	5.70%	220,104	5.78%	21,033	5.61%

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Household compositions						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
couple: All children non-dependent (Census 2021) (2021)						
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children (Census 2021) (2021)	1,635	5.91%	240,827	6.32%	23,200	6.18%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children (Census 2021) (2021)	1,478	5.34%	166,572	4.37%	16,454	4.39%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent (Census 2021) (2021)	244	0.88%	26,054	0.68%	2,470	0.66%
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children (Census 2021) (2021)	1,587	5.73%	227,161	5.97%	20,505	5.46%
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent (Census 2021) (2021)	1,185	4.28%	142,680	3.75%	13,855	3.69%
Other household types: With dependent children (Census 2021) (2021)	617	2.23%	93,493	2.46%	7,871	2.10%
Multiple-family household: With dependent children (Census 2021) (2021)	617	2.23%	93,493	2.46%	7,871	2.10%

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Household compositions

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Other household types: Other, including all full-time students and all aged 66 years and over (Census 2021) (2021)	1,067	3.85%	159,037	4.18%	13,952	3.72%

Source: Census 2021

Population (ethnicity)

The following data is a collection of indicators which provide insight into the ethnicity, religion and birthplace of the population.<

The table below shows the total number and proportion of people by ethnicity, this is based on each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. It includes the number of people who have identified themselves as White British and the number from non-White ethnic minority groups, as well as the six broad ethnic minority groups (White non-British, Mixed, Asian, Black, Arabic, and other, ethnic groups).<

Ethnic composition summary						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
White British ethnic group (Census 2021) (2021)	57,390	88.92%	7,315,058	78.84%	743,568	84.24%
People in White (Non British) Ethnic Group (Census 2021) (2021)	2,904	4.50%	694,290	7.48%	59,934	6.79%
People in Non-White ethnic group (Census 2021) (2021)	4,249	6.58%	1,268,683	13.67%	79,154	8.97%
People in Asian ethnic group (Census 2021) (2021)	1,395	2.16%	650,545	7.01%	38,288	4.34%
People in Black ethnic group (Census 2021) (2021)	530	0.82%	221,584	2.39%	11,429	1.29%

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Ethnic composition summary

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
People in Mixed ethnic group (Census 2021) (2021)	1,627	2.52%	260,871	2.81%	20,811	2.36%
People in Arab ethnic group (Census 2021) (2021)	208	0.32%	29,574	0.32%	1,815	0.21%
Other ethnic group (Census 2021) (2021)	489	0.76%	106,109	1.14%	6,811	0.77%

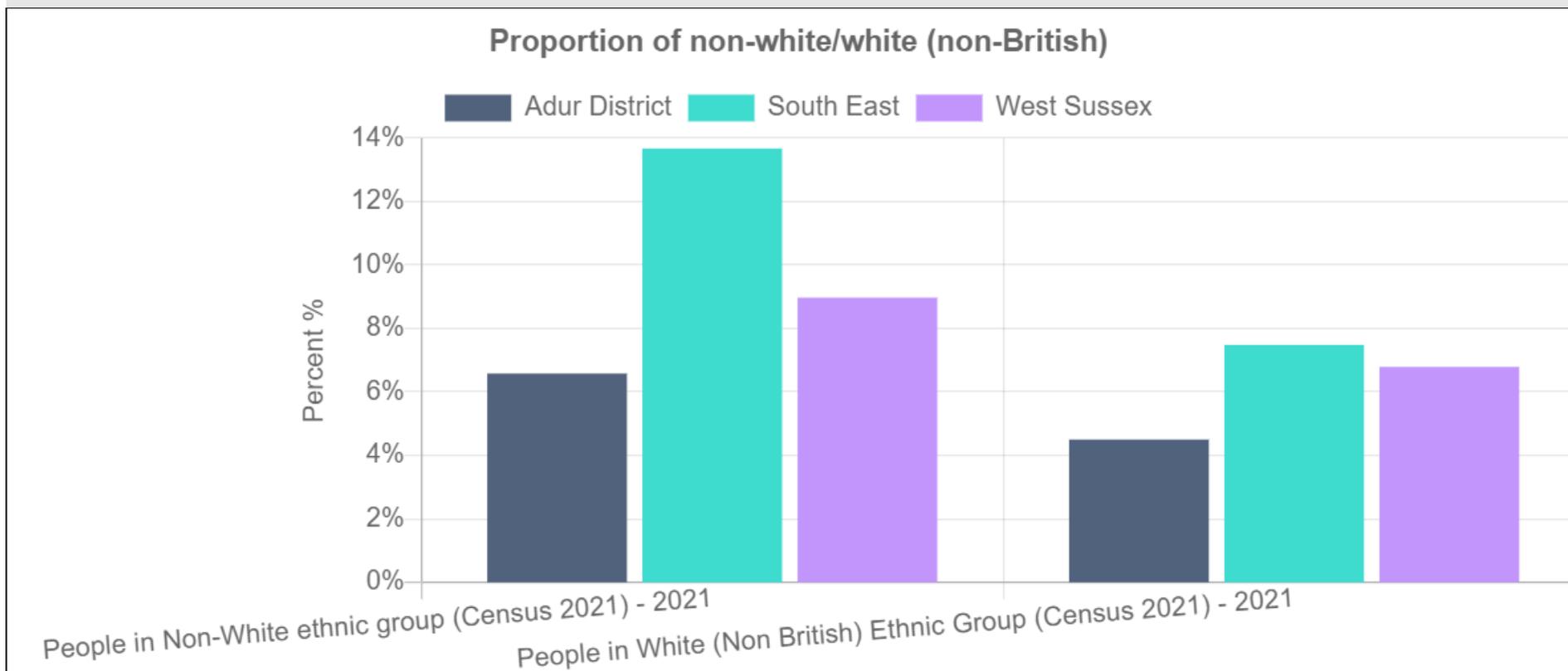
Source: Census 2021

The bar chart below shows the percentage of people in both non-white ethnic groups and non-British white ethnic groups.

Adur District has 6.58% ethnically non-white population. This is lower than the proportion in South East with 13.67% and lower than the proportion in West Sussex with 8.97%.

Adur District also has 4.50% ethnically white but non-British population. This is lower than the proportion in South East with 7.48% and lower than the proportion in West Sussex with 6.79%.<

Proportion of non-white/white (non-British)



Source: Census 2021

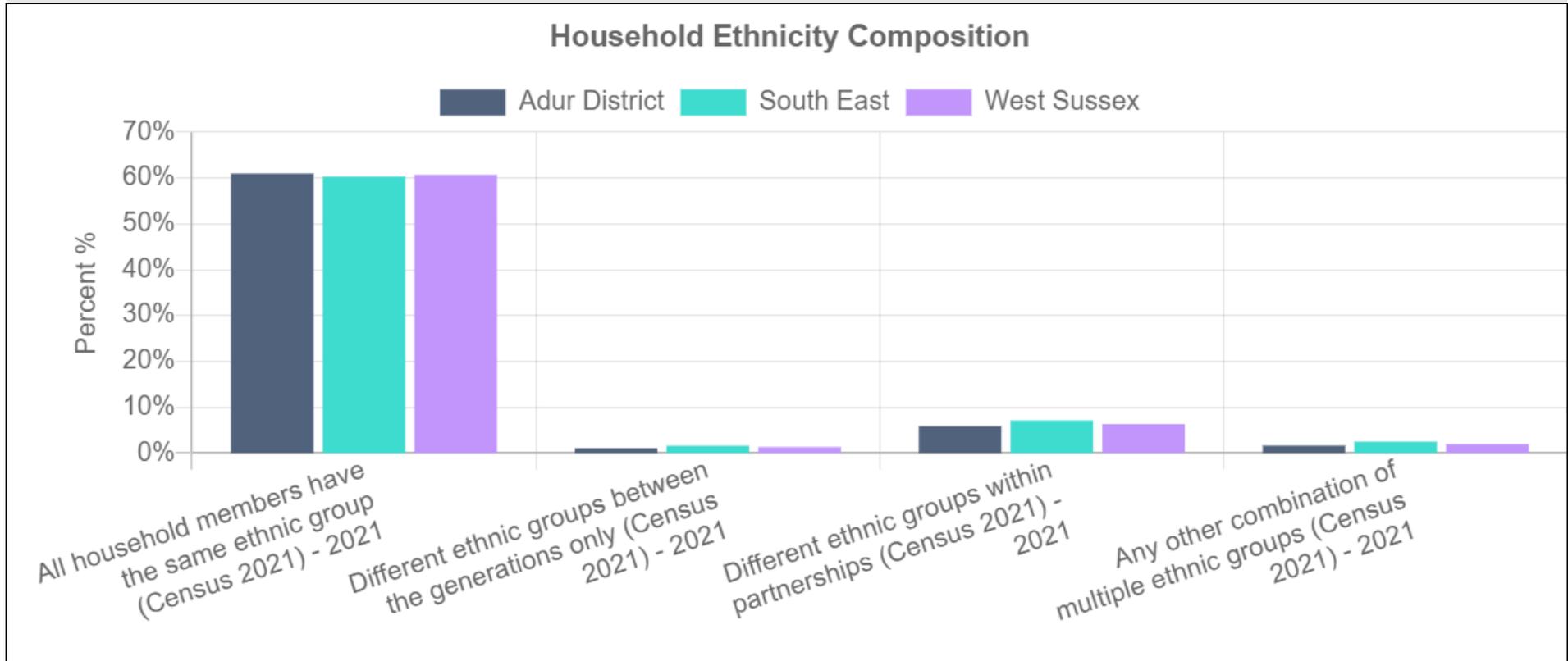
The bar chart below shows the composition of household ethnicity based on responses to the ethnicity questions in the 2021 Census.

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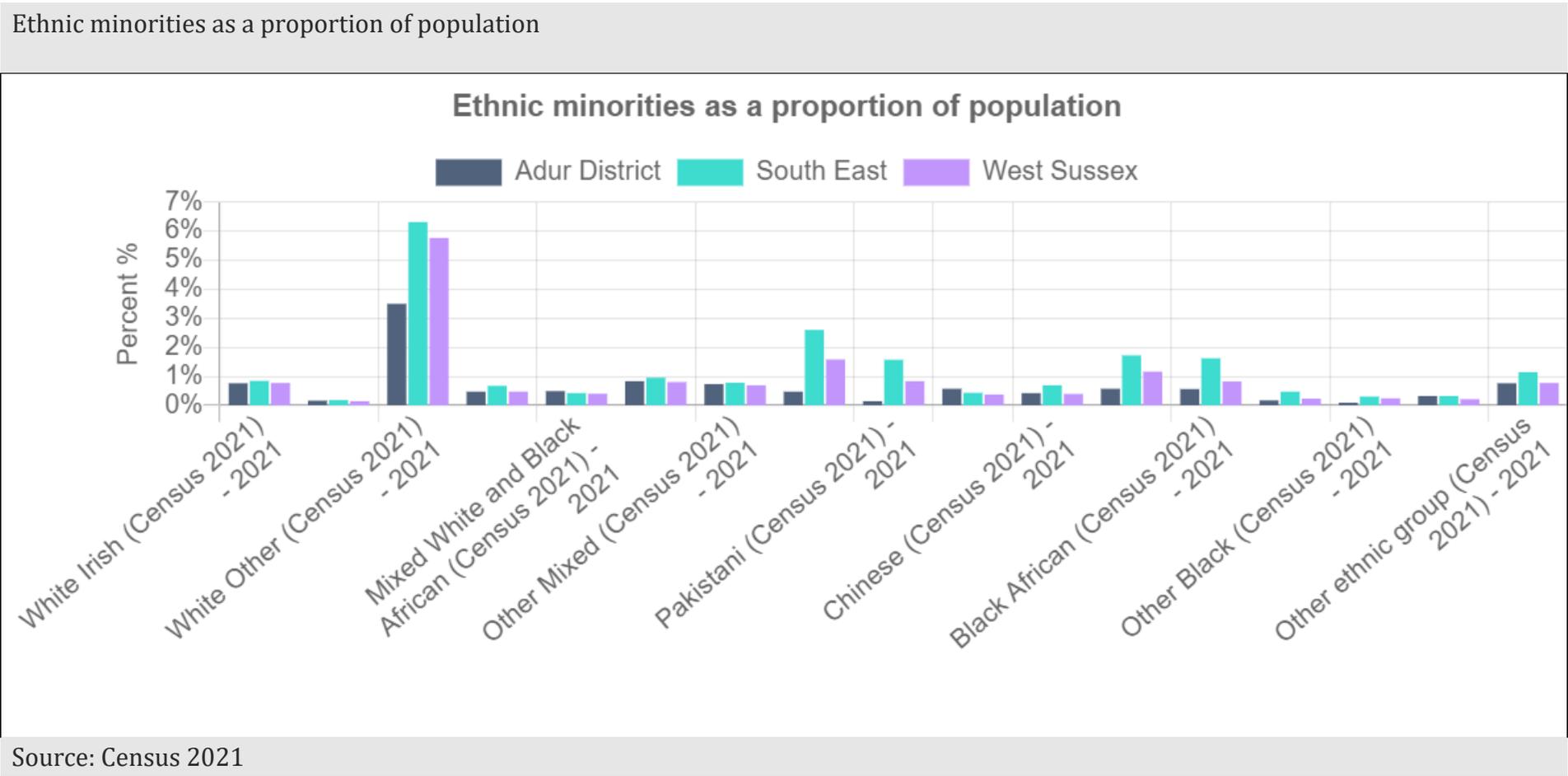
In Adur District, 60.99% of households share the same ethnic group. This is similar to the proportion in South East with 60.34% and similar to the proportion in West Sussex with 60.70%.<

Household ethnicity composition



Source: Census 2021

The bar chart below provides further breakdown of ethnicity in the area and shows the proportion of people who identify as specific ethnic minority groups.<



The table below shows the composition of people in the area by birthplace. This is based on self-reported responses to the country of birth question in the 2021 Census.

In Adur District, 91.88% were born in the UK. This is greater than the proportion of UK born in South East with 84.24% and greater than the proportion of UK born in West Sussex with 87.09%.<

Population by birthplace						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Born in the UK (Census 2021) (2021)	59,300	91.88%	7,815,950	84.24%	768,754	87.09%
Born in EU 14 countries (Census 2021) (2021)	1,223	1.89%	260,715	2.81%	22,263	2.52%
Born in EU8 countries (Census 2021) (2021)	624	0.97%	183,759	1.98%	17,927	2.03%
Born in EU2 countries (Census 2021) (2021)	181	0.28%	97,642	1.05%	8,655	0.98%
Born in other EU countries (Census 2021) (2021)	70	0.11%	16,577	0.18%	1,152	0.13%
Born in Europe: Non-EU countries (2021 Census) (Census 2021) (2021)	337	0.52%	68,196	0.74%	5,470	0.62%

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Population by birthplace

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Born in Africa (Census 2021) (2021)	948	1.47%	234,451	2.53%	18,569	2.10%
Born in Middle East and Asia (Census 2021) (2021)	1,229	1.90%	450,867	4.86%	28,123	3.19%
Born in the Americas and the Caribbean (Census 2021) (2021)	467	0.72%	111,488	1.20%	8,480	0.96%
Born in Antarctica and Oceania (including Australasia) (Census 2021) (2021)	155	0.24%	34,945	0.38%	2,942	0.33%
British Overseas (Census 2021) (2021)	9	0.01%	3,475	0.04%	341	0.04%

Source: Census 2021

The table below shows population composition by religious affiliation. This information was created from responses to the religion question in the 2021 Census.

In Adur District, there are 47.86% of the population with no religious belief. This is greater than the proportion in South East with 42.85% with no religious belief and greater than the proportion in West Sussex with 41.13% with no religious belief.

Note: The rate has been calculated as a proportion of all people who replied to this question (those who have not answered are excluded).<

Religious affiliation						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Buddhist (% of all respondents) (Census 2021) (2021)	274	0.42%	54,433	0.62%	3,778	0.43%
Christian (% of all respondents) (Census 2021) (2021)	27,836	43.13%	4,313,319	49.51%	424,495	48.09%
Muslim (% of all respondents) (Census 2021) (2021)	840	1.30%	309,067	3.55%	19,225	2.18%
Sikh (% of all respondents) (Census 2021) (2021)	31	0.05%	74,348	0.85%	1,385	0.16%
People with no religious belief (% of all respondents) (Census 2021) (2021)	30,890	47.86%	3,733,094	42.85%	363,051	41.13%
Other religion (% of all respondents) (Census 2021) (2021)	392	0.61%	54,098	0.62%	5,108	0.58%
Hindu (% of all respondents) (Census 2021) (2021)	209	0.32%	154,748	1.78%	10,128	1.15%
Jewish (% of all respondents) (Census 2021) (2021)	249	0.39%	18,682	0.21%	1,707	0.19%

Source: Census 2021

Population (gender and sexual orientation)

The following data visualisations offer an insight into how people self-report their sexual orientation and gender identity.<

The table below classifies residents aged 16 years and over in Adur District, South East and West Sussex by how they self-reported their sexual orientation in the 2021 Census.

In Adur District, the proportion of respondents that identified as Gay or Lesbian was 2.05%. This is similar to the proportion in South East (1.60%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (1.63%).<

Sexual orientation			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Straight or Heterosexual (as a % of all responding to the sexual orientation question) (Census 2021) (2021)	96.38%	96.65%	96.87%
Not Straight or Heterosexual (as a % of all responding to the sexual orientation question) (Census 2021) (2021)	3.62%	3.35%	3.13%
Gay or Lesbian (as a % of all responding to the sexual orientation question) (Census 2021) (2021)	2.05%	1.60%	1.63%
Bisexual (as a % of all responding to the sexual orientation question) (Census 2021) (2021)	1.26%	1.39%	1.20%

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Sexual orientation			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
All other sexual orientations (as a % of all responding to the sexual orientation question) (Census 2021) (2021)	0.31%	0.36%	0.29%

Source: Census 2021

The table below classifies residents aged 16 years and over in Adur District, South East and West Sussex by how they self-reported their gender identity in the 2021 Census.

In Adur District, 0.12% of all people who responded to the gender identity question reported an identity different from the sex they were registered with at birth (but with no specific identity given). This is lower than the proportion in South East (0.19%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (0.16%).<

Gender identity			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth (as a % of all responding to the gender identity question) (Census 2021) (2021)	99.67%	99.51%	99.60%

Gender identity			
Indicator	Adur District	South East	West Sussex
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given (as a % of all responding to the gender identity question) (Census 2021) (2021)	0.12%	0.19%	0.16%
Trans woman (as a % of all responding to the gender identity question) (Census 2021) (2021)	0.07%	0.09%	0.08%
Trans man (as a % of all responding to the gender identity question) (Census 2021) (2021)	0.05%	0.09%	0.08%
All other gender identities (as a % of all responding to the gender identity question) (Census 2021) (2021)	0.08%	0.11%	0.08%

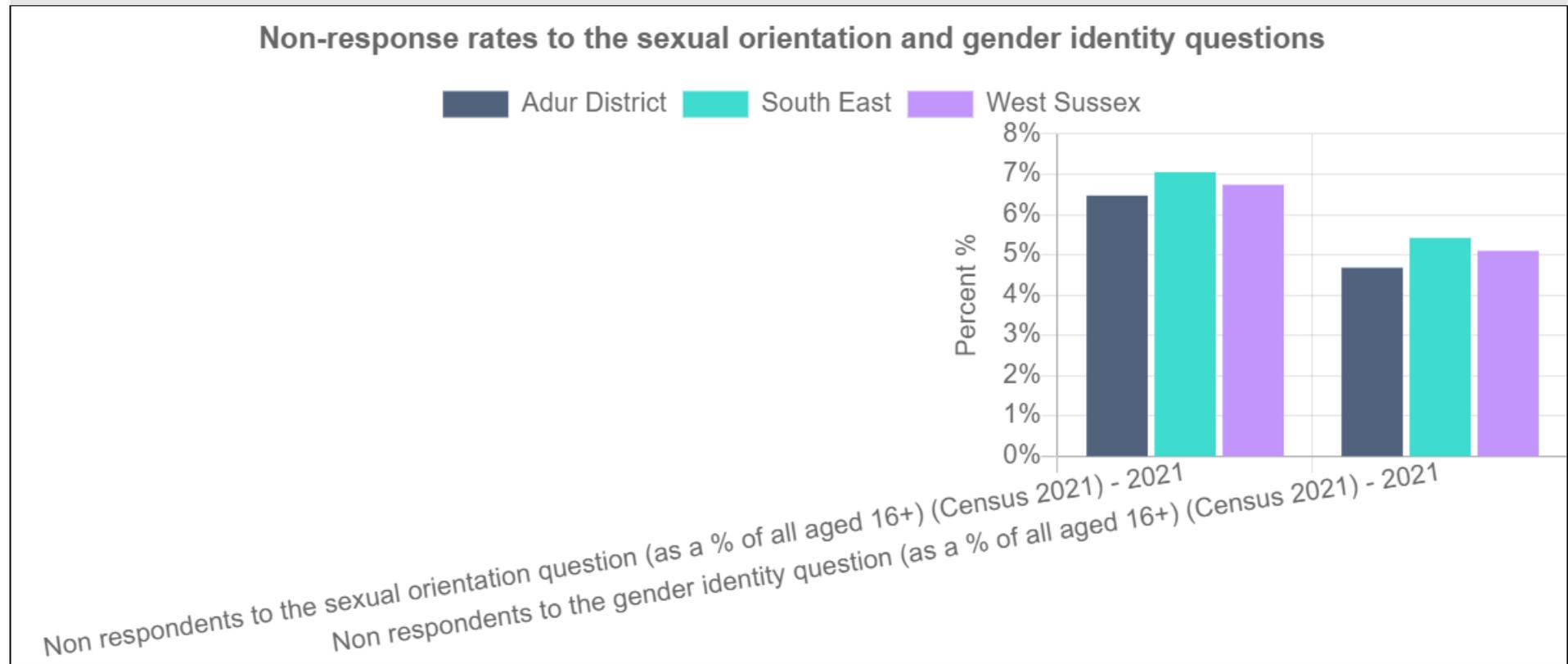
Source: Census 2021

As explained above, the questions relating to sexual orientation and gender identity in the 2021 Census were voluntary. The chart below gives more insight into these figures by showing the proportion of all people aged 16+ who did not respond to these questions. This can provide useful context as there are a multitude of possible driving factors behind non-response rates, which are not necessarily related to sexual orientation and gender identity.

6.47% of all people aged 16+ in Adur District did not respond to the sexual orientation question. This is lower than the proportion in South East (7.05%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (6.74%).

4.68% of all people aged 16+ in Adur District did not respond to the gender identity question. This is lower than the proportion in South East (5.42%) and similar to the proportion in West Sussex (5.10%).<

Non-response rates to the sexual orientation and gender identity questions



Source: Census 2021

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Population (migration)

The following data visualisations offer insight into measures related to migration. This includes; number of migrants, residency length, passport holder status, national insurance numbers issued, and English language capabilities.<

The table below shows the number of migrants in a local area. The information is taken from the 2001 Census and all subsequent Censuses. Here a migrant is defined as a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on Census Day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their next of kin.

In Adur District, the proportion of migrants was 8.00%. This is less than the proportion in South East with 11.00% and less than the proportion in West Sussex with 10.17%.<

People who have moved address						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
People who have moved address in the last year (Census 2021) (2021)	5,121	8.00%	1,010,678	11.00%	88,916	10.17%
People who have moved address in the last year (Census 2021) (2011)	5,792	9.05%	1,081,393	11.77%	90,558	10.36%
People who have moved address in the last year (Census 2021) (2001)	5,842	9.13%	1,015,877	11.06%	86,230	9.86%

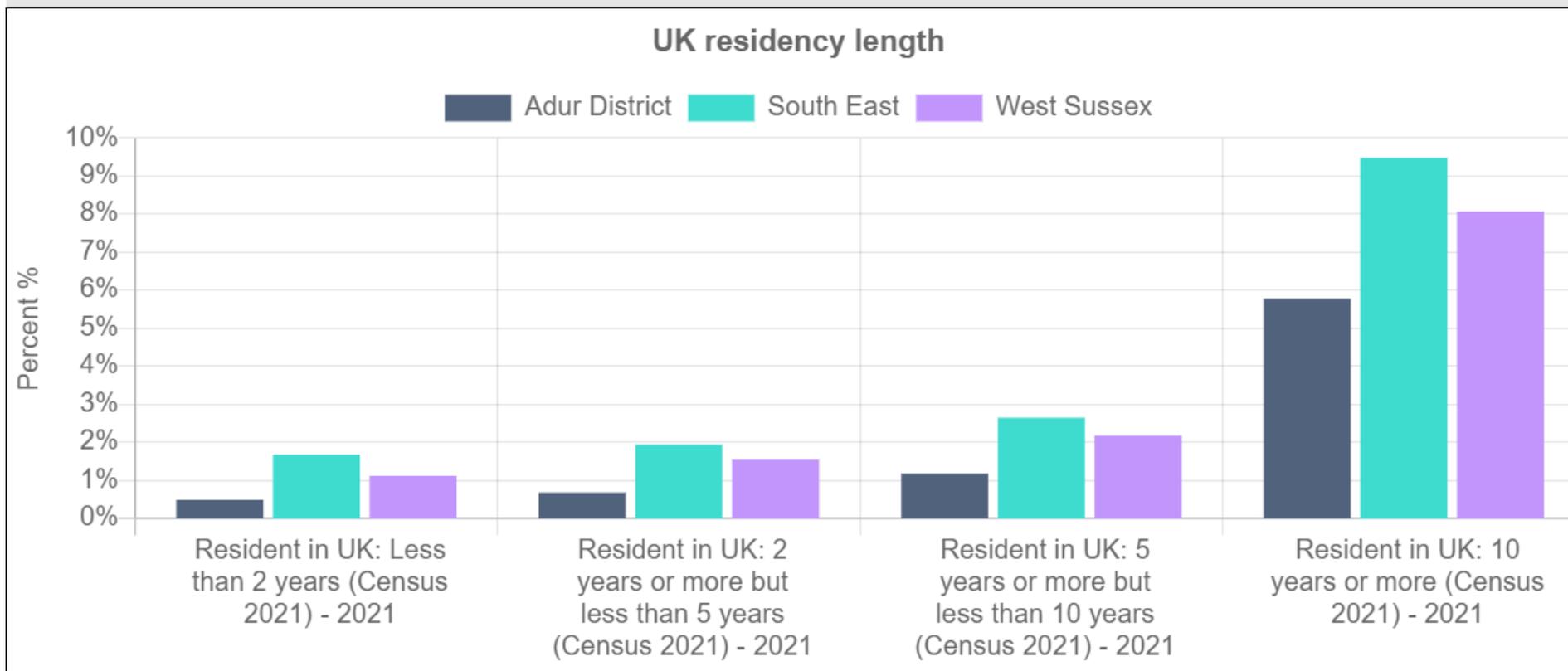
Source: UK Census

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The bar chart below shows the population composition by residency length. It is the proportion of people who have migrated to the UK from other countries (international migrants) who have been resident in the UK for less than 2 years.<

UK residency length



Source: Census 2021

The chart below shows the population composition by passport holder status.

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In Adur District, 12.80% of the population do not have a passport. This is greater than the proportion without passports in South East with 11.26% and greater than the proportion without passports in West Sussex with 11.14%.<

Passport holder status						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
No passport (Census 2021) (2021)	8,259	12.80%	1,044,827	11.26%	98,331	11.14%
United Kingdom passport (Census 2021) (2021)	53,625	83.08%	7,384,664	79.59%	717,208	81.25%
Republic of Ireland passport (Census 2021) (2021)	309	0.48%	58,075	0.63%	4,768	0.54%
EU passport (Census 2021) (2021)	1,625	2.52%	496,270	5.35%	44,120	5.00%
Non-EU passport (Census 2021) (2021)	122	0.19%	23,986	0.26%	1,778	0.20%
African passport (Census 2021) (2021)	128	0.20%	58,390	0.63%	3,757	0.43%
Middle East and Asian passport (Census 2021) (2021)	278	0.43%	154,983	1.67%	8,764	0.99%
North American or Caribbean passport (Census 2021) (2021)	88	0.14%	29,300	0.32%	1,903	0.22%
Antarctica and Oceania passport (Census 2021) (2021)	46	0.07%	13,663	0.15%	1,033	0.12%

Passport holder status

Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
British Overseas Territories passport (Census 2021) (2021)	0	0.00%	81	0.00%	0	0.00%

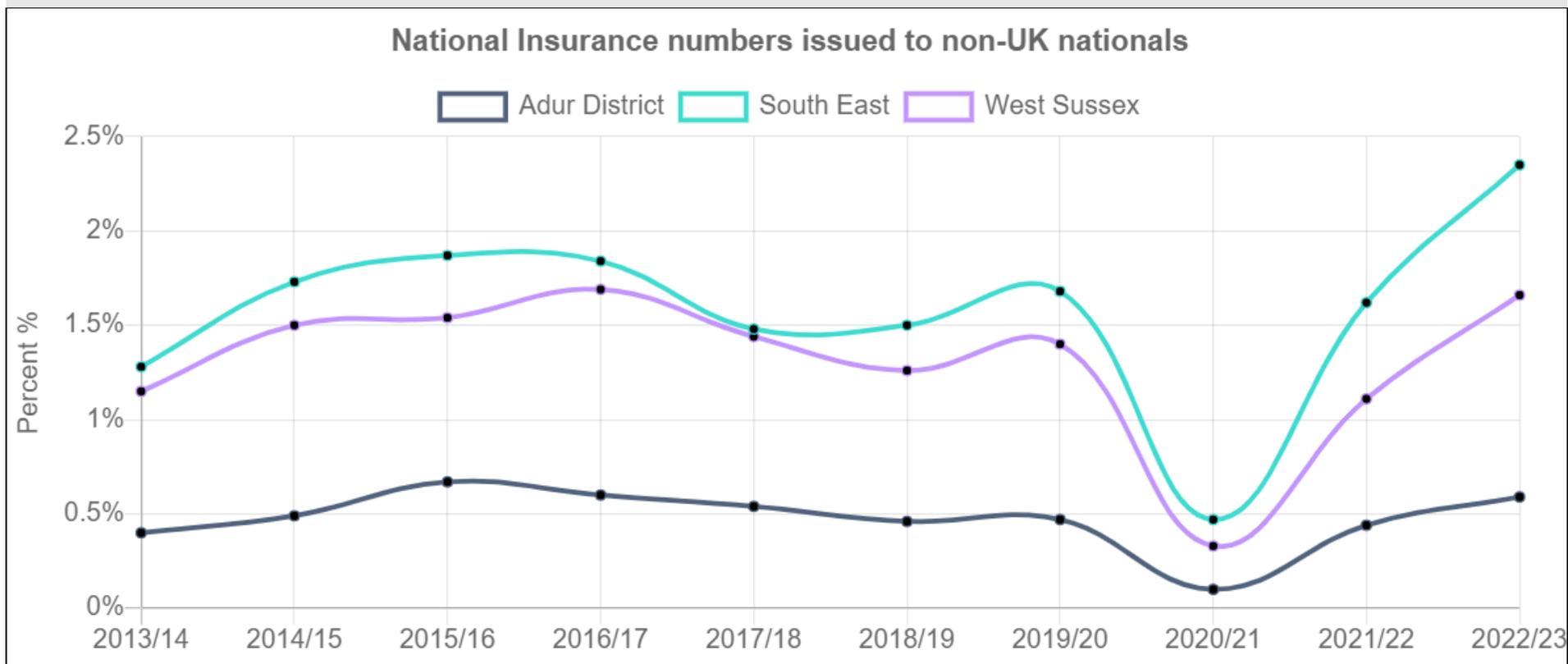
Source: Census 2021

The line chart below shows the proportion of people registering with a National Insurance number who have come from overseas since 2013/14.

In Adur District, the proportion of National Insurance numbers issued to people from overseas in 2022/23 was 0.59%. This is less than the proportion in South East with 2.35% and less than the proportion in West Sussex with 1.66%.

Note: For the year 20/21 The process was disrupted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic causing a significant reduction in the number allocated.<

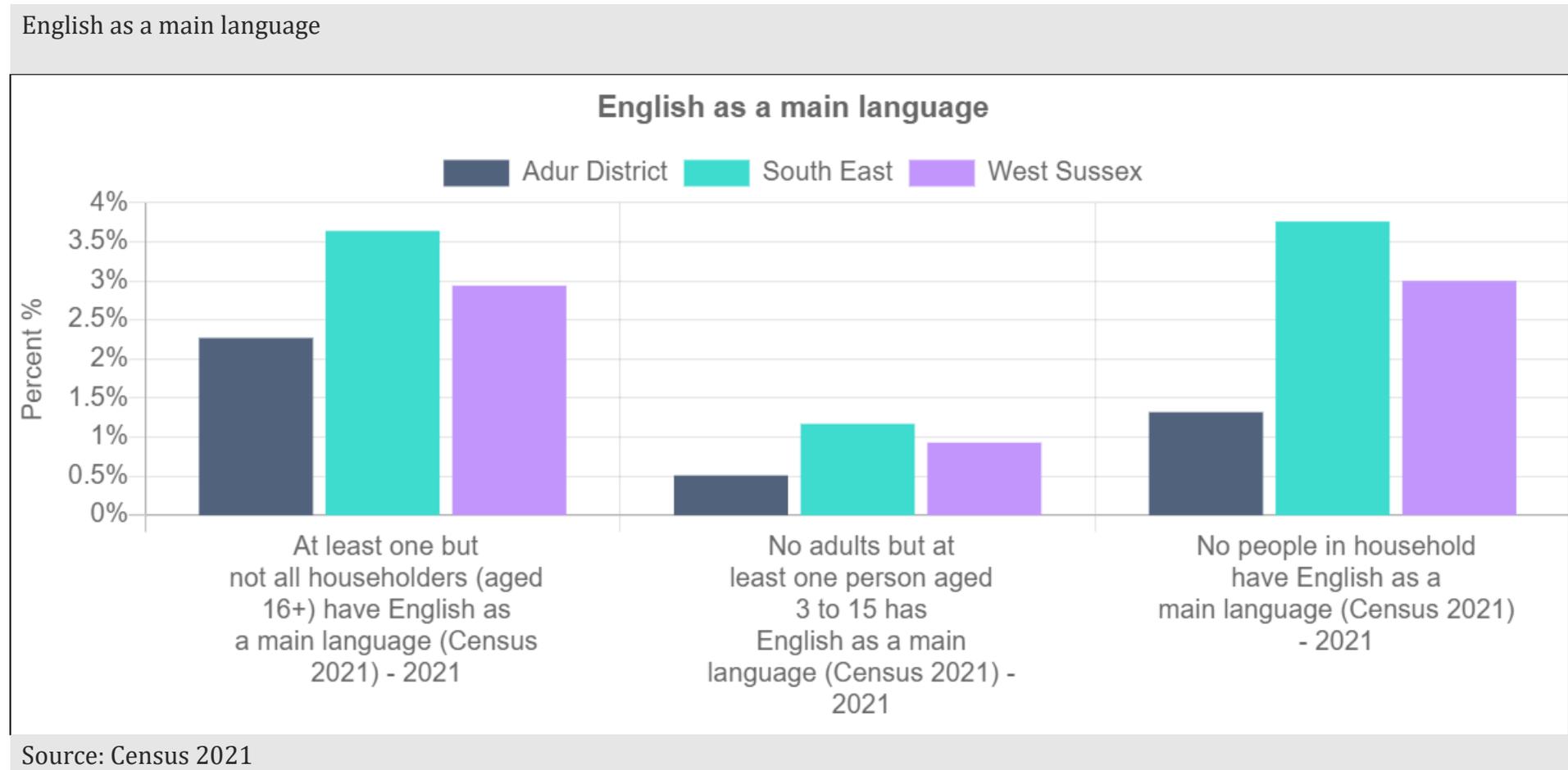
National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The bar chart below shows the percentage of households where not everyone speaks English as a main language. It aims to classify households by the combination of adults and children within a household that have English as a main language.

In Adur District, 1.32% of households have no people that have English as a main language within them. This is less than the proportion in South East with 3.76% and less than the proportion in West Sussex with 3.00%.<



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The table below provides insight into the different levels of English proficiency of people aged three and over whose main language is not English. Figures are self-reported and taken from the English language proficiency questions in the 2021 Census.

In Adur District, 0.46% of people without English as their main language cannot speak English at all. This is less than the proportion in South East with 0.92% that cannot speak English and less than the proportion in West Sussex with 0.82% that cannot speak English.<

English proficiency						
Indicator	Adur District		South East		West Sussex	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Main language is not English: Can speak English very well (Census 2021) (2021)	1,009	1.61%	329,801	3.67%	24,054	2.81%
Main language is not English: Can speak English well (Census 2021) (2021)	628	1.00%	221,477	2.46%	17,577	2.05%
Main language is not English: Cannot speak English well (Census 2021) (2021)	45	0.07%	15,252	0.17%	1,194	0.14%
Main language is not English: Cannot speak English (Census 2021) (2021)	291	0.46%	82,360	0.92%	7,023	0.82%

Source: Census 2021

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Appendix: Data sources

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Access and Transport	2 cars or vans in household (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Households with 3+ cars (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	1 car or van in household (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (E&W Census 2011)	Census 2011 (2011)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Travel time to nearest employment centre by public transport/walk (with more than 500 jobs)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2019)
Access and Transport	Travel time to nearest employment centre by public transport/walk (with more than 5000 jobs)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2019)
Access and Transport	Travel time to nearest Further Education Institution by public transport/walk	Department for Transport (DfT) (2019)
Access and Transport	Travel time to nearest GP by public transport/walk	Department for Transport (DfT) (2019)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Access and Transport	Travel time to nearest Hospital by public transport/walk	Department for Transport (DfT) (2019)
Access and Transport	Travel time to nearest Primary School by public transport/walk	Department for Transport (DfT) (2019)
Access and Transport	Travel time to nearest Secondary School by public transport/walk	Department for Transport (DfT) (2019)
Access and Transport	Travel time to nearest supermarket by public transport/walk	Department for Transport (DfT) (2019)
Access and Transport	Travel time to nearest town centre by public transport/walk	Department for Transport (DfT) (2019)
Access and Transport	IoD 2019 Geographical Barriers Sub-domain Rank	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)
Access and Transport	IoD 2015 Geographical Barriers Sub-domain Rank	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2015)
Access and Transport	IoD 2019 Road distance to general store or supermarket indicator (km)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2018)
Access and Transport	IoD 2019 Road distance to a GP surgery indicator (km)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)
Access and Transport	IoD 2019 Road distance to a post office indicator (km)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2018)
Access and Transport	IoD 2019 Road distance to a primary school indicator (km)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Access and Transport	Job access score	UK Onward (2021)
Access and Transport	Priority Places for Food Index (Rank)	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2023)
Access and Transport	PPFI Ecommerce Access Domain (Rank)	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2023)
Access and Transport	PPFI Fuel Poverty Domain (Rank)	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2023)
Access and Transport	PPFI Food for Families Domain (Rank)	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2023)
Access and Transport	PPFI Non-Supermarket Proximity Domain (Rank)	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2023)
Access and Transport	PPFI Supermarket Proximity Domain (Rank)	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2023)
Access and Transport	PPFI Supermarket Accessibility Domain (Rank)	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2023)
Access and Transport	PPFI Socio-Demographic Barriers Domain (Rank)	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2023)
Access and Transport	AHAH Leisure Centers	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)

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Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Access and Transport	AHAH Dentists	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)
Access and Transport	AHAH GP surgeries	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)
Access and Transport	AHAH A&E Hospitals	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)
Access and Transport	AHAH Pharmacies	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)
Access and Transport	AHAH Fast food outlets	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)
Access and Transport	AHAH Gambling outlets	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)
Access and Transport	AHAH Pubs/bars/nightclubs	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)
Access and Transport	AHAH Tobacconists and Vape Stores	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)
Community	Community Needs Index 2023: Community Needs rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Community	Community Needs Index 2023: Active and Engaged Community rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust (2023)
Community	Community Needs Index 2023: Civic Assets rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Community	Community Needs Index 2023: Connectedness rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Community	The National Lottery Community Fund grant funding per 1,000 population (£) 2004-2021	The National Lottery Community Fund (2021)
Community	Total count of grants from major grant funders	360 Giving (Dec-2023)
Community	Total amount awarded from major grant funders per head	360 Giving (Dec-2023)
Community	Voter Turnout at Local Elections	Electoral Commission (2022)
Community	Total registered charities	Charity Commission (2021)
Community	Percentage of people taking part in any civic engagement	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)
Community	Not taken part in a consultation about local services or issues in your local area	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)
Community	Not taken part in community groups clubs or organisations	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)

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Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Community	People who feel they can influence decision in their local area	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)
Community	Percentage of people engaged in formal or informal volunteering in the last month	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)
Community	Disagree that: People in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)
Community	Fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to keep a set of keys to your home for emergencies	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)
Community	Do not feel belong very strongly to neighbourhood	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)
Community	Never chat to neighbours	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)
Community	Fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to collect a few shopping essentials if you were ill and at home on your own	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)
Community	Disagree that borrow things or exchange favours with neighbours	Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (2021 to 2022)
Community	Density of Community owned assets	Power to Change, the Community Land Trust Network, Co-operatives UK, Plunkett Foundation, Locality and Keep it in the Community (2023)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Community (living environment)	IoD 2015 Living Environment Rank	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2015)
Community (living environment)	IoD 2019 Living Environment Rank	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)
Community (living environment)	IoD 2015 Indoors Sub-domain Rank	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2015)
Community (living environment)	IoD 2019 Indoors Sub-domain Rank	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)
Community (living environment)	IoD 2015 Outdoors Sub-domain Rank	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2015)
Community (living environment)	IoD 2019 Outdoors Sub-domain Rank	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)
Community (living environment)	Greenspace coverage, total	Ordnance Survey. OS data Crown copyright and database right 2017 (link) (2017)
Community (living environment)	Greenspace coverage, public parks and gardens	Ordnance Survey. OS data Crown copyright and database right 2017 (link) (2017)
Community (living environment)	Addresses with private outdoor space	Ordnance Survey (Apr-2020)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Community (living environment)	Average distance to nearest Park, Public Garden, or Playing Field (m)	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (Apr-2020)
Community (living environment)	Average number of Parks, Public Gardens, or Playing Fields within 1,000 m radius	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (Apr-2020)
Community (living environment)	Tree cover	Friends of the Earth (2022)
Community (living environment)	AHAH Blue Space	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)
Community (living environment)	AHAH Green Space (active)	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2017)
Community (living environment)	AHAH Green Space (passive)	Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) (2022)
Community (living environment)	IoD 2019 Nitrogen dioxide (component of air quality indicator)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2016)
Community (living environment)	IoD 2019 Benzene (component of air quality indicator)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2016)
Community (living environment)	IoD 2019 Sulphur dioxide (component of air quality indicator)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2016)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Community (living environment)	IoD 2019 Particulates (component of air quality indicator)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2016)
Community (living environment)	Neighbourhood Flood Vulnerability Index (NFVI)	Sayers, P.B., Horritt, M., Penning Rowsell, E., and Fieth, J. (2017). Present and future flood vulnerability, risk and disadvantage: A UK scale assessment. (2017)
Crime	Anti-social behaviour (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Bicycle theft offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Burglary (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Criminal damage (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Drug crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Other crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Other theft offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Possession of weapons offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Public order offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Robbery recorded offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)

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Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Crime	Shoplifting offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Theft from the person offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Vehicle crime (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Violent crime and sexual offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Crime	Total crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Sep-2018 to Aug-2019)
Crime	Anti-social behaviour (12 month total)	Police UK (Sep-2018 to Aug-2019)
Crime	Violent crime and sexual offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Sep-2018 to Aug-2019)
Crime	Burglary (12 month total)	Police UK (Sep-2018 to Aug-2019)
Crime	Criminal damage (12 month total)	Police UK (Sep-2018 to Aug-2019)
Demographics (older people)	People aged 65-69 (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Demographics (older people)	People aged 70-74 (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Demographics (older people)	People aged 75-79 (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Demographics (older people)	People aged 80-84 (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Demographics (older people)	People aged 85-89 (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Demographics (older people)	People aged 90 and over (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Demographics (older people)	Population aged 65+	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2001)
Demographics (older people)	Pensioners in poverty (Pension Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Demographics (older people)	Pension Credit claimants, female	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Demographics (older people)	Pension Credit claimants, male	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Demographics (older people)	Pension Credit claimants, Guarantee Element	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Demographics (older people)	Pension Credit claimants, Guarantee and Saving Element	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Demographics (older people)	Pension Credit claimants, Saving Element	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Demographics (older people)	Pension Credit claimants who are single	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Demographics (older people)	Pension Credit claimants who are with partner	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Demographics (older people)	Pensioners in poverty (Pension Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2010)
Demographics (older people)	One person household: Aged 66 years and over (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Demographics (older people)	People over the age of 65 with bad or very bad health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Demographics (older people)	People with a limiting long-term illness (aged 65+) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Demographics (older people)	Lone pensioner households with no car or van (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Digital	Digital Exclusion Risk Index (DERI) score	Greater Manchester Office of Data Analytics (2021)
Digital	Broadband data useage	Ofcom (Jun-2020)

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Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Digital	Broadband Download Speed (Mb/s)	Ofcom (May-2023)
Digital	Broadband Upload Speed (Mb/s)	Ofcom (May-2023)
Digital	Premises with broadband speeds below the Universal Service Obligation (USO)	Ofcom (May-2023)
Digital	Internet User Classification: e-Cultural Creators	ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (2017)
Digital	Internet User Classification: e-Rational Utilitarians	ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (2017)
Digital	Internet User Classification: Passive and Uncommitted Users	ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (2017)
Digital	Internet User Classification: e-Mainstream	ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (2017)
Digital	Internet User Classification: e-Veterans	ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (2017)
Digital	Internet User Classification: Settled Offline Communities	ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (2017)
Digital	Internet User Classification: Digital Seniors	ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (2017)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Digital	Internet User Classification: e-Professionals	ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (2017)
Digital	Internet User Classification: e-Withdrawn	ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (2017)
Digital	Internet User Classification: Youthful Urban Fringe	ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (2017)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	IoD 2019 Income Decile 10	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	IoD 2019 Income Decile 9	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	IoD 2019 Income Decile 8	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	IoD 2019 Income Decile 7	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	IoD 2019 Income Decile 6	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	IoD 2019 Income Decile 5	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (deprivation and low income)	IoD 2019 Income Decile 4	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	IoD 2019 Income Decile 3	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	IoD 2019 Income Decile 2	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	IoD 2019 Income Decile 1	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Working age Benefit claimants (Benefit combinations)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Working age Benefit claimants (aged 16-24)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	People aged 65+ claiming DWP Benefits (Benefit Combinations)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (May-2023)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Working age Benefit claimants (Benefit combinations)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (May-2018)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Universal Credit	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: No work requirements	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: Planning for work	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: Preparing for work	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: Searching for work	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: Working No requirements	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: Working with requirements	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Total households on Universal Credit	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2023)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Households on Universal Credit, Family type, single with dependent children	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2023)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Households on Universal Credit, Carer Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2023)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Households on Universal Credit, Child Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2023)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Households on Universal Credit, Disabled Child Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2023)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Households on Universal Credit, Housing Entitlement, Private rented	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2023)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Households on Universal Credit, Housing Entitlement, Social rented	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2023)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2023)
Economy (deprivation and low income)	Housing Benefit	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2011)
Economy (economic activity)	Part-time employees (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Full-time employees (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Self-employed people (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (economic activity)	Economically active: Unemployed (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Economically active: Full-time student (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Economically inactive: Retired (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Economically inactive: Looking after home or family (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Economically inactive: Other (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Part-time employees (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Full-time employees (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (economic activity)	Self-employed people (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Part-time: 15 hours or less worked (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Full-time: 49 or more hours worked (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Part-time: 15 hours or less worked (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Full-time: 49 or more hours worked (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Managers, directors and senior officials (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Professional occupations (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Associate professional and technical occupations (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Administrative and secretarial occupations (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Skilled trades occupations (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Caring, leisure and other service occupations (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Sales and customer service occupations (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Process, plant and machine operatives (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Elementary occupations (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Managers, directors and senior officials (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Professional occupations (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Associate professional and technical occupations (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (economic activity)	Occupation group: Elementary occupations (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (income and debt)	Median net equivalised household income	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2015/16)
Economy (income and debt)	Net household equivalised income, 10th percentile	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2018/19)
Economy (income and debt)	Net household equivalised income, 50th percentile	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2018/19)
Economy (income and debt)	Net household equivalised income, 90th percentile	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2018/19)
Economy (income and debt)	Net individual income, 10th percentile	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2018/19)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (income and debt)	Net individual income, 50th percentile	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2018/19)
Economy (income and debt)	Net individual income, 90th percentile	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2018/19)
Economy (income and debt)	Gross Value Added (GVA) per head	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2021)
Economy (income and debt)	Mortgage debt per household	UK Finance (Sep-2021)
Economy (income and debt)	SME lending debt per person aged 18+	UK Finance (Sep-2021)
Economy (income and debt)	Personal debt (unsecured loans) per person aged 18+	UK Finance (Sep-2021)
Economy (income and debt)	Personal debt (unsecured loans) per person aged 18+	UK Finance (Mar-2017)
Economy (income and debt)	Mortgage debt per household	UK Finance (Mar-2017)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs density (jobs as a percentage of the working age population)	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2009)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Full-time employee jobs	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Part-time employee jobs	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Public sector employee jobs	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Private sector employee jobs	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in wholesale	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in transport and storage (inc postal)	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in retail	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in public administration and defence	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in property	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in professional, scientific and technical	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in motor trades	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in mining, quarrying and utilities	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in manufacturing	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in information and communication	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in health	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in financial and insurance	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in education	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in construction	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in business administration and support services	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in agriculture, forestry and fishing	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Jobs in accommodation and food services (hospitality)	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	All VAT based local units	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2011)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units employing 0 to 4 people	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units employing 10 to 19 people	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units employing 20 or more people	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Private sector business units	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Central government business units	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Public corporation business units	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Local government business units	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	Public sector business units	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in business administration and support services	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in construction	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in education	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in health	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in accommodation and food services	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in motor trades	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2022)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in information and communication	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in manufacturing and production	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in professional, scientific & technical services	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in property and business services	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in public administration and other services	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in the retail industry	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in transport	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units in wholesale	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units that are small enterprises (employing 0 to 49 people)	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units that are medium enterprises (employing 50 to 249 people)	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based local units that are large enterprises (employing 250 or more people)	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £0 to £49,000	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £50,000 to £99,000	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £100,000 to £199,000	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £200,000 to £499,000	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £500,000 to £999,000	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £1,000,000 to £4,999,000	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (jobs and businesses)	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £5,000,000 plus	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2015 Employment Score (rate)	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (link) (2012-2013)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Score (rate)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2015-2016)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Decile 1	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Decile 2	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Decile 3	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Decile 4	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Decile 5	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Decile 6	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Decile 7	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Decile 8	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Decile 9	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	IoD 2019 Employment Decile 10	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Claiming out of work benefits (Benefit Combinations)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (May-2018)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2013)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2016)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Employment and Support Allowance claimants	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Universal Credit claimants - Conditionality Regime: No work requirements	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2024)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Economically active: Unemployed (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Economy (unemployment and wider worklessness)	Economically inactive: Other (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	People with no qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

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Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 1 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 2 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Apprenticeship (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 3 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 4/5 (degree or higher) qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	People with no qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 4/5 (degree or higher) qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	People with no qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2011)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 4/5 (degree or higher) qualifications (E&W Census 2011)	Census 2011 (2011)
Education	Participation of state school pupils in higher education	Office for Students, ONS (2019 to 2020)
Education	IoD 2019 Education, Skills and Training Rank	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Education	IoD 2019 Children and Young People Sub-domain Rank	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)
Education	IoD 2019 Adult Skills Sub-domain Rank	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)
Education	IoD 2019 Education Decile 1	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Education	IoD 2019 Education Decile 2	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Education	IoD 2019 Education Decile 3	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Education	IoD 2019 Education Decile 4	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Education	IoD 2019 Education Decile 5	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Education	IoD 2019 Education Decile 6	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Education	IoD 2019 Education Decile 7	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Education	IoD 2019 Education Decile 8	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Education	IoD 2019 Education Decile 9	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Education	IoD 2019 Education Decile 10	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Education	Economically active: Full-time student (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Energy (fuel poverty and consumption)	Households in Fuel Poverty	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (link) (2018)
Energy (fuel poverty and consumption)	Prepayment electricity meters	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2017)
Energy (fuel poverty and consumption)	Estimated annual domestic electricity consumption per household in megawatt hours (MWh)	Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2022)
Energy (fuel poverty and consumption)	Estimated annual domestic gas consumption per household in megawatt hours (MWh)	Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2022)
Energy (fuel poverty and consumption)	Total carbon footprint per person (kg)	PBCC, Morgan, Malcolm, Anable, Jillian, & Lucas, Karen. (2021) (2021)

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Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (children)	IoD 2015 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Score (rate)	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (link) (2012-2013)
Health (children)	IoD 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Score (rate)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2015-2016)
Health (children)	Children aged 0-19 in absolute low-income families	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2021)
Health (children)	Children 0-19 in absolute low-income out of work families (as % of all in absolute low-income families)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2021)
Health (children)	Children 0-19 in absolute low-income in-work families (as % of all in absolute low-income families)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2021)
Health (children)	Children 0-19 in absolute low-income lone parent families (as % of all in absolute low-income families)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2021)
Health (children)	Children 0-19 in absolute low-income couple families (as % of all in absolute low-income families)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2021)
Health (children)	Children aged 0-19 in relative low-income families	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2021)
Health (children)	Children 0-19 in relative low-income out of work families (as % of all in relative low-income families)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (children)	Children 0-19 in relative low-income in-work families (as % of all in relative low-income families)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2021)
Health (children)	Children 0-19 in relative low-income lone parent families (as % of all in relative low-income families)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2021)
Health (children)	Children 0-19 in relative low-income couple families (as % of all in relative low-income families)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2021)
Health (children)	Children providing unpaid care (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (children)	Low birth weight	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2010 to 2013)
Health (children)	Deaths under 28 days (neonatal mortality), all causes	Nomis (2017 to 2021)
Health (children)	Deaths under 1 (infant mortality), all causes	Nomis (2018 to 2022)
Health (children)	Deaths under 5 (child mortality), all causes	Nomis (2018 to 2022)
Health (children)	Deaths under 15, all causes	Nomis (2018 to 2022)
Health (children)	Rate of A&E attendance for children under 5	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2017 to 2020)
Health (children)	Rate of emergency hospital admissions for children under 5	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018 to 2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (children)	Obese children in reception year	National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital (2019 to 2022)
Health (children)	Obese children in year 6	National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital (2019 to 2022)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Personal Independence Payment (PIP)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Oct-2023)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Disability benefit (DLA)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Older people social care benefit (Attendance Allowance)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2023)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Households on Universal Credit, Disabled Child Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2023)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2023)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Personal Independence Payment (PIP)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Apr-2013)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Personal Independence Payment (PIP), female	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Oct-2023)

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Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Personal Independence Payment (PIP), male	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Oct-2023)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Personal Independence Payment (PIP), mental health claimants	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Oct-2023)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Personal Independence Payment (PIP), respiratory disease claimants	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Oct-2023)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	Not disabled under the Equality Act: Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	1 person disabled under the Equality Act in household (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (disability and longterm illness)	2 or more people disabled under the Equality Act in household (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	IoD 2019 Health Decile 1	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (general health and unpaid care)	IoD 2019 Health Decile 2	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	IoD 2019 Health Decile 3	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	IoD 2019 Health Decile 4	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	IoD 2019 Health Decile 5	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	IoD 2019 Health Decile 6	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	IoD 2019 Health Decile 7	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	IoD 2019 Health Decile 9	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	IoD 2019 Health Decile 10	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Very good health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Good health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Fair health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Bad health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Very bad health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Very bad health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2001)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Asthma prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Cancer prevalence (diagnosis since 2003)	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Coronary Heart Disease prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Chronic Kidney Disease prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (general health and unpaid care)	COPD prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Dementia prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Depression prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Diabetes prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Epilepsy prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Heart Failure prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	High Blood Pressure prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Learning Disabilities prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Obesity prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Osteoporosis prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Peripheral Arterial Disease prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Pre-Diabetes prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Rheumatoid Arthritis prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack prevalence	NHS Digital via House of Commons Library (2022/23)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Emergency hospital admissions	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2016 to 2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Emergency hospital admissions (coronary heart disease)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2016 to 2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Emergency hospital admissions, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2016 to 2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Emergency hospital admissions, hip fracture in 65+	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2016 to 2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Emergency hospital admissions, Myocardial Infarction	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2016 to 2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Emergency hospital admissions, Stroke	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2016 to 2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable harm	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2013 to 2016)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Hospital stays for intentional self harm	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2013 to 2016)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Cancer incidence ratio	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service and Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2012 to 2015)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Incidence of breast cancer	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service and Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2012 to 2015)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Incidence of colorectal cancer	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service and Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2012 to 2015)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Incidence of lung cancer	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service and Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2012 to 2015)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Incidence of prostate cancer	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service and Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2012 to 2015)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Provides no unpaid care (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Provides 9 hours or less unpaid care a week (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Provides 10 to 19 hours unpaid care a week (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Provides 20 to 34 hours unpaid care a week (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Provides 35 to 49 hours unpaid care a week (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Provides 50+ hours unpaid care a week (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Provides 50+ hours unpaid care a week (E&W Census 2011)	Census 2011 (2011)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Adults who are physically active	Sport England: Active Lives Survey (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Adults who are physically inactive	Sport England: Active Lives Survey (2021)
Health (general health and unpaid care)	Participation in physical activity at least twice in the last month	Sport England: Active Lives Survey (2021)
Health (mortality)	Male life expectancy at birth	Office for Health Improvements and Disparities (OHID) (2016 to 2020)
Health (mortality)	Female life expectancy at birth	Office for Health Improvements and Disparities (OHID) (2016 to 2020)
Health (mortality)	IoD 2015 Years of potential life lost indicator	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (link) (2008 to 2011)
Health (mortality)	IoD 2019 Years of potential life lost indicator	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2012 to 2015)
Health (mortality)	Deaths from cancer	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016 to 2019)
Health (mortality)	Deaths (all causes)	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016 to 2019)
Health (mortality)	Deaths all ages, coronary heart disease (CHD)	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016 to 2019)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (mortality)	Deaths all ages, circulatory disease	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016 to 2019)
Health (mortality)	Deaths all ages, respiratory disease	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016 to 2019)
Health (mortality)	Deaths all ages, stroke	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016 to 2019)
Health (mortality)	Deaths under 75, all causes	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016 to 2019)
Health (mortality)	Deaths under 75, circulatory disease	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016 to 2019)
Health (mortality)	Deaths under 75, all cancers	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016 to 2019)
Health (mortality)	Deaths under 65, all causes	Nomis (2017 to 2021)
Health (mortality)	Deaths under 65, circulatory system diseases	Nomis (2017 to 2021)
Health (mortality)	Deaths under 65, digestive system diseases	Nomis (2017 to 2021)
Health (mortality)	Deaths under 65, respiratory system diseases	Nomis (2017 to 2021)
Health (mortality)	Deaths under 65, external causes	Nomis (2017 to 2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health (mortality)	Deaths under 65, homicide	Nomis (2017 to 2021)
Health (mortality)	Deaths under 65, suicide and injury/poisoning	Nomis (2017 to 2021)
Housing (affordability)	Average house price (12 months)	Land Registry (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Housing (affordability)	Average house price for detached houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Housing (affordability)	Average house price for flats (12 months)	Land Registry (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Housing (affordability)	Average house price for semi-detached houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Housing (affordability)	Average house price for terraced houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Housing (affordability)	Average house price (12 months)	Land Registry (Jun-2018 to May-2019)
Housing (affordability)	Ratio of residential property transactions to number of private dwellings	Land Registry (Sep-2019 to Aug-2020)
Housing (affordability)	Ratio of residential property transactions to number of private dwellings	Land Registry (Dec-2022 to Nov-2023)
Housing (affordability)	IoD 2015 Owner-occupation affordability (component of housing affordability indicator)	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (link) (2012)
Housing (affordability)	IoD 2019 Owner-occupation affordability (component of housing affordability indicator)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2016)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Housing (affordability)	IoD 2015 Private rental affordability (component of housing affordability indicator)	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (link) (2012)
Housing (affordability)	IoD 2019 Private rental affordability (component of housing affordability indicator)	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2016)
Housing (affordability)	Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band A	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (2023)
Housing (affordability)	Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band B	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (2023)
Housing (affordability)	Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band C	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (2023)
Housing (affordability)	Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band D	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (2023)
Housing (affordability)	Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band E	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (2023)
Housing (affordability)	Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band F	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (2023)
Housing (affordability)	Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band G	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (2023)
Housing (affordability)	Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band H	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (2023)
Housing (condition)	Overcrowded housing (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Overcrowded housing (bedrooms) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Overcrowded housing (E&W Census 2011)	Census 2011 (2011)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Housing (condition)	Houses lacking central heating (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Heating: Mains gas only (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Heating: Tank or bottled gas only (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Heating: Wood only (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Heating: Solid fuel only (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Heating: Renewable energy only (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Heating: District or communal heat networks only (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Heating: Other central heating only (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Heating: Two or more types of central heating (not including renewable energy) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Heating: Two or more types of central heating (including renewable energy) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Houses lacking central heating (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing (condition)	Households not connected to the gas network	Department of Energy Security & Net Zero (2022)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Housing (condition)	IoD 2019 Housing in poor condition indicator	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2015)
Housing (condition)	Dwellings with high energy efficiency (A-C rating)	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) (Jan-2023)
Housing (condition)	Dwellings with medium energy efficiency (D-E rating)	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) (Jan-2023)
Housing (condition)	Dwellings with low energy efficiency (F-G rating)	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) (Jan-2023)
Population (demographic summary)	All people (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	All Females (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	All Males (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	Population aged under 16 (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	Population aged 16 to 64 (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population (demographic summary)	Population aged 65+ (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	Population aged 65+ (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	Population aged under 16 (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	Population aged 16 to 64 (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	Total population	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (link) (2001)
Population (demographic summary)	Population Density (Persons per sq km) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	One person household: Aged 66 years and over (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	Living alone (aged under 66) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	One family only: All aged 66 and over (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population (demographic summary)	One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	Other household types: With dependent children (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population (demographic summary)	Multiple-family household: With dependent children (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (demographic summary)	Other household types: Other, including all full-time students and all aged 66 years and over (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	White British ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	People in White (Non British) Ethnic Group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	People in Non-White ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	People in Asian ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	People in Black ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	People in Mixed ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	People in Arab ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Other ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	People in Non-White ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	People in White (Non British) Ethnic Group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	All household members have the same ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population (ethnicity)	Different ethnic groups between the generations only (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Different ethnic groups within partnerships (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Any other combination of multiple ethnic groups (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	White Irish (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	White Other (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Mixed White and Black Caribbean (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Mixed White and Black African (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Mixed White and Asian (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Other Mixed (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Indian (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Pakistani (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Bangladeshi (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Chinese (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population (ethnicity)	Other Asian (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Black African (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Black Caribbean (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Other Black (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	People in Arab ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Other ethnic group (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Born in the UK (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Born in EU 14 countries (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Born in EU8 countries (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Born in EU2 countries (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Born in other EU countries (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Born in Europe: Non-EU countries (2021 Census) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Born in Africa (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Born in Middle East and Asia (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population (ethnicity)	Born in the Americas and the Caribbean (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Born in Antarctica and Oceania (including Australasia) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	British Overseas (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Buddhist (% of all respondents) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Christian (% of all respondents) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Muslim (% of all respondents) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Sikh (% of all respondents) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	People with no religious belief (% of all respondents) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Other religion (% of all respondents) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Hindu (% of all respondents) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (ethnicity)	Jewish (% of all respondents) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	Straight or Heterosexual (as a % of all responding to the sexual orientation question) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	Not Straight or Heterosexual (as a % of all responding to the sexual orientation question) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

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Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	Gay or Lesbian (as a % of all responding to the sexual orientation question) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	Bisexual (as a % of all responding to the sexual orientation question) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	All other sexual orientations (as a % of all responding to the sexual orientation question) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth (as a % of all responding to the gender identity question) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given (as a % of all responding to the gender identity question) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	Trans woman (as a % of all responding to the gender identity question) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	Trans man (as a % of all responding to the gender identity question) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	All other gender identities (as a % of all responding to the gender identity question) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	Non respondents to the sexual orientation question (as a % of all aged 16+) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population (gender and sexual orientation)	Non respondents to the gender identity question (as a % of all aged 16+) (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	People who have moved address in the last year (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Resident in UK: Less than 2 years (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Resident in UK: 2 years or more but less than 5 years (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Resident in UK: 5 years or more but less than 10 years (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Resident in UK: 10 years or more (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	No passport (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	United Kingdom passport (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Republic of Ireland passport (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	EU passport (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Non-EU passport (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	African passport (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Middle East and Asian passport (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population (migration)	North American or Caribbean passport (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Antarctica and Oceania passport (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	British Overseas Territories passport (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2013/14)
Population (migration)	At least one but not all householders (aged 16+) have English as a main language (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	No adults but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	No people in household have English as a main language (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Main language is not English: Can speak English very well (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Main language is not English: Can speak English well (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Main language is not English: Cannot speak English well (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Population (migration)	Main language is not English: Cannot speak English (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)