



Appendix 2

PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES, PRODUCTIVE PLACES

How a deeper relationship with anchor businesses can drive place prosperity and business productivity

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Appendix 2: Health and Social Mobility in West Sussex

Summary of main points in West Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2018¹

- The JSNA is a collection of various pieces of work which entail detailed assessments regarding specific subject matters pertaining to the interests of the county community.
- The summary focuses on four different outcome frameworks that include:
 1. Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)
 2. Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF)
 3. NHS England Outcomes Framework (NHSOF)
 4. CCG Outcome Indicator Set (CCGOIS)
- The first section of the summary addresses environment, population, assets and wealth/poverty
- Looking at People and Place a number of statistics are laid out including: 852,400 residents in West Sussex (reflecting a 10% increase over the last ten years owing to inward migration from other parts of the UK). Adding to this is the 8,630 births and 9,375 deaths occurring. Moreover, regarding Age Structure and Life Expectancy the summary states that West Sussex has an older age structure compared to the rest of the United Kingdom and additionally has a high life expectancy of 84.1 for females and 80.6 for males.
- It also argues that West Sussex is in the top 25% of Local Authorities on a number of measures such as wellbeing and healthcare. Adding to this is 79.5% of working age people are in full time employment and teenage pregnancy has halved over the last ten years to 12.2 out of 1000 in 2016. Finally, deaths of under 75-year olds from cardiovascular issues and strokes have fallen dramatically over the last ten years as well.
- Overall, it highlights the great assets and further potential of West Sussex and its towns cities and communities have to offer.

Challenges:

- One of the key challenges that has been addressed is the ageing population and the stress this puts on the working age population in terms of sustainability. According to their own statistics 192,900 people are aged 65+ and this number is only set to rise.
- While life expectancy may have risen, it has been met with the persistence of

¹ <http://jsna.westsussex.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/JSNA-Summary-2018.pdf>

considerable inequalities. Illustrating this is that while life expectancy at birth for females is 84.1 years, the gap between the richest and poorest indicates a 6.4 year imbalance. Life expectancy is considerably lower for people with mental health issues and those with learning difficulties.

- The assessment has also highlighted the need to reduce harms and threats to health including such issues as immunisation (whose rates have fallen), road safety, cancer screening rates, and flooding (in coastal areas and towns).
- Very interestingly, the assessment has also recommended a focus on maximising prevention opportunities with issues such as obesity (60% of adults are overweight), smoking, drinking (7,000 with an alcohol dependency), and physical activity (19.3% of adults are inactive).

Wealth, Poverty & Social Mobility:

- West Sussex is one of the least deprived areas of the United Kingdom. It ranked 131 out of 152 Upper Tier authorities on the Index of Deprivation. Despite this, Arun is ranked amongst the ten percent of poorest neighbourhoods in the country. A huge disparity exists in the county and the issue of coastal deprivation is as much an issue in the county as it is across the whole country. Given this, it is vital that this is put into the context of what deprivation means with regard to poorer health, lower life expectancy, education, and overall upward social mobility.

Employment and Income:

- While employment might be high in the county, earnings in some areas are low compared with regional and national levels. The example of Adur is given, where low full-time wage rate is recorded as £478.2 in 2017. Moreover, eleven percent of children live in low income families – but this statistic has considerable variations across the county where areas around the coast and west Crawley have higher rates and then some neighbourhoods such as Littlehampton have one third of children living in poverty. This emphasises the need to think about Local Living Wage as a step towards sustainable livelihood and how economic anchors can play a pivotal role in changing communities in this way

Social Mobility:

- Following the 2016 Social Mobility Commission data that ranked all local authorities on social mobility on the basis of hot and cold spots it was found that 'In West Sussex there were no hot spot authorities, but Arun (ranked 271 of 324) and Crawley (ranked 309 of 324) were noted as cold spots. They were two of only five areas in the whole of the South East identified as cold spots, and within the worst performing 20% of all England local authority areas.'

The rest of the report is split in three distinct phases.

Starting Well – Context:

- There are approximately 190,390 people aged 19 or under in West Sussex. This accounted for 22.3% of West Sussex's population – 17.8% of whom were of a BAME background.
- 2017 saw a continued trend of birth rates falling in every local authority of

West Sussex from 2013, while the 0-19 age group has risen by 5.5% with the biggest increase in the below ten ages. This will entail a small increase in the population of this age group in the future if trends continue.

- Crawley has the highest level of child poverty in West Sussex standing at 14.8%. Additionally, West Sussex has seen an increase of the rates of referrals to children social services year on year from 2014.
- In terms of education, West Sussex also lags behind similar areas, especially in early years, even though this is later made up in the later GSCE + stages.

Starting Well – Challenges:

- The significant inequalities in health and wellbeing of children and young people has been addressed by the council. The assessment recommended tackling these issues in the early years for the most effective changes to be made and benefits later on to be reaped.
- In terms of health this is manifest in how year six students in areas that are amongst the 20% most deprived in UK are twice as likely to be obese that those on the opposite side of the equation.
- Overall, there are significant areas that need attention. These include social mobility (where Crawley ranks one of the worst local authorities in England [in the lowest 10%], and the worst for young people in West Sussex). Along with Arun and Chichester, it was identified in the Social Mobility Data as a cold spot, meaning there are hardly any prospects of upward social mobility.
- Emotional wellbeing and mental health are issues in West Sussex. Self-harm admissions (rate of admissions significantly higher in West Sussex), mental health (8.4 % of young people admit to having a mental health issue), bullying (59% admit to being bullied), and the need for proper transition (adolescence to adulthood) care were all highlighted as points to work on.
- While no direct correlation between the latter points and social mobility were highlighted, it is not hard to see how a stagnation of opportunities can have an adverse effect on all emotional wellbeing points.

Living Well, Work Well – Context:

- Three in five residents are aged between 16-64, approximately 505,000 people. Taking this as the working age population, it is set to increase by 10,000 over the next five years.
- Other related statistics include the fact that West Sussex has a five percent higher average of employment that the rest of the country. There is a 145:100 ratio of working age people to dependants. 18,700 people in the workforce are over 65 (4.7%). A quarter of women and a sixth of men aged between 50-64 have caring responsibilities in some capacity.
- There are a sixth of residents in West Sussex who have a mental health issue such as anxiety, depression etc. Relatedly, 7,500 adults face severe mental health issues and are on primary care registers for it.
- Housing is another huge issue. Rent across the county is increasing with an average one bedroom flat costing £700 a month. Those living in private rented accommodations are expected to live worse living standards. Furthermore, 45,000 homes are claiming benefits in some capacity which amounts to an average of £106 a week.
- A large amount of people are on waiting lists for council provided accommodation; the figure currently sits at 7,900. While, only 750

affordable houses are being delivered. Addressing this issue could be a huge opportunity for a local economic anchor.

Living Well, Work Well – Challenge:

- Inequality has proven to be a consistent issue in West Sussex. Despite the county being relatively wealthy, Worthing Arun and Adur have neighbourhoods in the 30% most deprived in England. Wages on a weekly basis vary over a £150 scale from Mid Sussex (£652) to Adur (£478). As previously touched upon, there is major concern over the health and lifestyles of residents as for those living in the poorest areas, the expectancy is 7.6 years lower for men and 6.4 years lower for women.
- In addition to the prevention opportunities, the assessment discusses the need for an environment that promotes health. Especially given the high rates of people who suffer road traffic related death or injury, high levels of alcohol consumption and unhealthy eating habits.
- Regarding mental health, it was noted that one in three of those with mental health issues do not live in stable accommodation. They are also more prone to engage with unhealthy lifestyle choices regarding smoking, drinking, drug use and unbalanced eating.

Ageing Well – Context:

- Based on the 192,900 people over 65 living in the county in 2017, this amounts to 388 for every 1000 resident in 2018, which will increase to 562 by 2038.
- It is claimed that there are 72,500 65+ estimated to be living alone in 2017. While 7,500 are living in nursing homes. 27,500 of these 65+ people are unpaid carers for at least one family member.
- Surprisingly, one in twenty women aged 85 + are carers for someone while the figure is one in seven for men.
- Two thirds of those aged 65-84 are living with two or more long term health conditions. This rate rises to four fifths of those aged 85+.

Ageing Well – Challenges:

- According to ONS and Age UK, districts in the county don't suffer from high levels of loneliness amongst their old people.
- One in fourteen people receiving care of all ages felt isolation on some regard.
- A West Sussex report in 2013 found that one in four old people reported to feel intense or severe loneliness. Contact with neighbours or groups were highlighted as factors to combat this.
- On another note, 68% of respondents at the Mid Sussex and Horsham GP services felt that their long-term condition were being looked after and supported in managing it. While this drops ten percent in Crawley and coastal West Sussex.
- Regarding emergency hospital admissions, 47,600 emergency admissions were recorded for those age 65+ in the county. This is almost 24,000 per 100,000 of people 65+. A rate which was the lowest in Horsham.
- Overall, West Sussex has a higher rate of emergency falls and hip fracture admissions amongst those aged 80+ in England.

- Hospital deaths are lower in West Sussex compared to that in England, but certain local challenges remain. For example, the number of residents dying in hospital rises to more than one in two in Crawley for those aged 65+.



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