

ARUN

A COMMUNITY PROFILE

**Final Report
prepared by**

**The University of Brighton
Care Equation Limited
Sussex Rural Community Council**

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University of Brighton

Sue Balloch, Professor of Health and Social Care, Health and Social Policy Research Centre (HSPRC)

Dr Ronan Foley, Digital Mapping Unit, School of the Environment

Polly Rodriguez, Research Officer, HSPRC

Marylynn Fyvie Gauld, Research Officer, HSPRC

Care Equation Ltd.

Karin Janzon

Dr Stella Law

Sussex Rural Community Council

Trevor Cherrett, Head of Rural Policy Research & Development (SRCC)

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Introduction

The Local Government Act 2000 requires local authorities to develop community consultation and planning through Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs). Across the country LSPs are being formed from a wide range of public, private and voluntary agencies and are just beginning to address their new agenda. One prime requirement is accurate information, or 'evidence', on which to base joint decision making and prioritise initiatives.

The University of Brighton, Care Equation Ltd. and the Sussex Rural Community Council have been working on behalf of West Sussex County Council and the District and Borough Councils to meet this need. Three new information tools have been developed in the first half of 2002, covering the main strategic areas of interest. These areas are standard for all three tools and, as shown in the Table of Contents, include the following: demography, deprivation, the local economy, housing, education, health, social care, crime and community safety, the environment and transport and lifestyle and leisure. These ten subject areas reflect and are organised according to the economic, social and environmental categories used by the Audit Commission in the development of the quality of life indicators now widely used by local authorities.

The first tool is an electronic Datalog that records an extensive list of documents, both of a quantitative and qualitative nature, relevant to the main strategic areas of interest. The Datalog is contained in a conventional Excel spreadsheet. It provides the user with easy access to a range of documents relevant to each subject area, gives details of other areas covered by the document and the geographical base employed (district, ward, parish, etc). It also indicates if the material in a document has been entered into the second information tool, the Database.

The Database, again contained in an Excel file, is a major compilation of recent statistics relevant to each subject area. It is organised according to geographical unit, from national to postcode areas, and by subject. Sub divisions within each subject area guide the user through the maze of figures. An index shows the source and validity of the information, the dates to which the information applies and also the date, if known, of the next update. Neither the Datalog nor the Database should be regarded as completed exercises. There will

always be new data to include and their regular maintenance will be central to their usefulness.

This report is the third and final information tool developed by this project. While based on a selection of the data contained in the Datalog and Database it is very different in character. Firstly, following the period of consultation and subsequent amendment, this final report has become a static tool with a finite life. Secondly, it is probably a much simpler source of information for the majority of citizens to access. Thirdly, it is an analytic document in which statistics and a wide range of qualitative information are not just recorded but also discussed.

Meanwhile, for the reader in a hurry, an overview and an Executive Summary summarise the main findings from each chapter. Thereafter the chapters proceed in the sequence described. The authors hope you find this a readable, highly informative and stimulating document and that the picture it provides of your authority at the start of the 21st century is both accurate and enlightening.

What does the Community Profile tell us about Arun?

A sharp divide between deprivation and wealth

Emerging from the Community Profile is an overall picture of Arun as a district of striking contrasts. Within its boundaries are urban coastal areas with very different social and environmental characteristics from the historic town of Arundel and the semi rural and rural areas behind the coastal strip, with its small settlements, agricultural land and areas of outstanding natural beauty. By national standards, the district of Arun as a whole is not particularly deprived, though it is relatively deprived within the West Sussex context. More importantly, within Arun there are large differences in deprivation and wealth which, on some measures, place a number of wards among the most deprived and yet others among the least deprived areas in England. There is no evidence that this gap has been narrowing in the 1990's.

There is significant localized deprivation in the town centres of Littlehampton and Bognor Regis. In particular, Littlehampton River and Ham wards, and the Bognor Regis wards of Pevensey, Marine and Hotham, show high levels of deprivation on a range of measures relating to overall deprivation, housing, education, child poverty, life expectancy and health needs. At the opposite end of the spectrum, areas such as Aldingbourne, Aldwick West, Felpham West, Ferring and Findon are ranked among the least deprived wards in England. Typical for the 'coastal strip' of the south coast, high levels of deprivation often exist next to areas of comparative affluence.

Targeted initiatives such as the Sure Start scheme in Littlehampton and Single Regeneration Budget investments in Bognor Regis and Littlehampton are addressing aspects of these issues; however the evidence points to a concerted need for Arun District Council and its partners to tackle deprivation and social exclusion within the district.

It is worth considering whether the apparent general affluence of rural wards may mask deprivation experienced by small numbers of people living in rural settlements. Such dispersed deprivation may not be picked up through the usual indicators, but may be evident through local knowledge.

Information on the black and minority ethnic population is limited. In Arun, as for the rest of West Sussex (apart from Crawley) their numbers are small, but they are still an important part of the community. The only ward in Arun which has a higher rate than the county average is Marine in Bognor Regis with 2.13% and the lowest proportion is recorded in Pagham (0.29%). Recent school based information indicate similar levels. The 2001 census will provide up-to-date figures.

An ageing population

Arun's population has been increasing steadily over the last three decades. The overall growth is slowing down, with the exception of expected population increases in Angmering and Bognor Regis. Broad patterns of a decline in the young population and an increase in the elderly population is likely to continue into the future, making the District generally an 'older' place in the coming years. Early results from the 2001 census has shown Arun to be in the 'top ten' authorities in England in terms of the proportion of the population that is over retirement age and aged 85 or more; indeed the census figures for the latter group exceed the previous projection for 2009. In Ferring and Rustington South wards more than half of the population is over retirement age.

These trends puts an onus on social care and health agencies to ensure that sufficient levels and types of services to support older people are available in the community, and an onus on all partners agencies to develop 'low level' support or preventative services. The development of support in people's own homes is particularly important as the numbers of older people in the county receiving intensive home care are low compared to the numbers in residential and nursing care. The comparatively low proportion of people of working age raises issues about availability of staff in the care sector and the need for work force planning by all involved agencies. The movement of health and social care policies towards increased

independence and the provision of home care also raises particular issues for rural services in terms of access and support.

The population of working age

Most employment in West Sussex falls into two main corridors – the south coast corridor and the Brighton to Gatwick corridor with Arun encompassed in the former.

Arun has the lowest percentage of the population in West Sussex of working age (16-59). The local economy is characterised by unemployment rates being well below the national average, though comparatively high in the West Sussex context; the lowest average earnings in West Sussex; and economic activity dominated by small businesses employing less than 25 people. This type of economy may be vulnerable to a high turnover of both firms and personnel and prone to general economic downturn. Whilst the majority of people work locally, Arun is also a net exporter of labour, with many people travelling to Chichester and Worthing for work.

Key areas of employment are linked to tourism, especially hotels and catering. Other significant employment is to be found in public sector and financial services. Relatively few people are employed in agriculture. Arun's tourism strategy recognises that although Arundel is the main focus of visitor activity in the area, the most pressing economic regeneration needs are in Bognor Regis and Littlehampton. These two areas, along with Worthing and Selsey, are benefiting from £7 million in grant aid under the Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) scheme 'Turning the Tide'.

The theme of localized deprivation highlighted above, is reflected in the relatively high levels of take up of Income Support and Jobseekers Allowance in a number of the Littlehampton and Bognor Regis wards. Youth unemployment, however, is lower than in Crawley, Adur and Worthing.

The availability of child care provision for working parents is poor. Although nearly half of the workforce is comprised of women, full time child care (day care places and child minders) and availability of before and after school facilities and holiday play schemes is very limited. The shortage is particularly acute in rural areas where it is likely to reduce the potential availability of parents for seeking employment opportunities. This is an important point to be borne in

mind in workforce planning for the care sector, which is going to need to expand in the future.

Needs of Children and Young People

The highest concentration of young people and families with children are in the coastal towns. There is evidence that many children are in circumstances that may compromise their life chances. Social Services statistics indicate that Arun has the highest rate of 'children in need' in West Sussex, including the highest rate of contacts with Social Services, the highest rate of child protection cases and the highest rate of 'looked after children' per head of child population. The latter is also above the England average.

About a quarter of children live in families receiving some kind of income benefits, the highest numbers being in Pevensy, Littlehampton Ham and Berstead. A comparatively high proportion of children in primary schools in Bognor Regis and Littlehampton are entitled to free school meals.

Two primary schools in Arun have achieved 'Beacon status', but overall educational performance, as measured by standard tests, varies. Performance is below the county average for half of the primary schools and for all but one of the secondary schools. There is significant localized educational deprivation, with two wards (Littlehampton River and Littlehampton Ham) being among the 10% most educationally deprived wards in England.

Child health indicators in West Sussex as a whole imply overall high levels of child health care. However, in Arun the proportion of mothers who smoked heavily during pregnancy and the rate of conception to young women under 18 were higher than the county average. Littlehampton River scores particularly high on these measures.

Many young people come to the attention of substance misuse services; Arun had the highest rate in the county of substance-related hospital admissions of young people, and also one of the highest rates of referrals to the young people's substance misuse team.

Family breakdown is overwhelmingly the reason why young people aged 16 – 17 become homeless. There is little information about street homelessness in Arun, but a number of 16-17 year olds

presenting as homeless to the councils housing services are provided with temporary accommodation each year. Countywide research has highlighted the need, not just for a range of housing provision for this group, but also the need for support services that assist young people to develop the skills necessary for independent living.

The need for affordable housing

The predicted increase in households of 6.9% between 1998 and 2006 is double the relative increase of population. This is both a result of growing numbers of single person households, many of them older women, and changes in family structures. All this has major implications for the provision of suitable and affordable housing in a district where development of new housing is severely constrained by the availability of land, and where many existing properties are unfit or in substantial disrepair. The recent housing needs survey indicated that there is already a considerable hidden housing need with nearly one in ten households including someone who will need alternative accommodation within the next five years, and with the majority of these unable to afford accommodation in the open market, whether by purchase or private renting. The largest group in housing need are young single persons, but there is also demand for affordable homes for couples with children, for older people and for accommodation adapted for people with disabilities. The recent increase in the number of homeless families placed in temporary bed & breakfast accommodation underlines the urgent need to implement the housing strategies adopted by Arun District Council.

Crime and Community Safety

Whilst fear of crime is a concern for many residents, statistics of recorded crime show Arun to be a relatively safe area to live in; recorded crime in West Sussex has reduced in contrast to an increase nationally and offences recorded by the Highdown and Western Police Divisions, which cover the District of Arun, were generally low in comparison with other Divisions. The Arun Community Safety Strategy provides a focus for action on crime prevention and deals with community issues, race and hate crime, substance misuse, youth issues, and the priority crimes of vehicle and violent crime, burglary and domestic violence.

A sustainable environment

The awareness of social and economic issues in Arun and actions to address these must be balanced by a recognition of the huge environmental amenities within the district, and the need to protect

these for the future. A significant proportion of the district falls within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). This is the area in the north of the district made up of the South Downs, currently in the process of becoming designated as a National Park. Arun also has nine Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's), twenty-one Conservation areas, nine Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI's) and four nature reserves within its area. Environmental protection is also pursued through The Local Biodiversity Action Plan, organised around protecting four different areas, the Coast and Sea, the Coastal Plain, the South Downs and the Arun Valley, and designed to help translate national and regional targets for biodiversity and sustainability into local action.

More generally, the management of traffic and waste are both district and county wide concerns which affect the quality of life for all residents. Car ownership is high and rural areas in particular are very dependent on car usage, partly because of inadequate public transport. This dependence is likely to increase on the basis of current trends. Indeed, traffic is expected to increase significantly in Arun in the next ten to fifteen years, possibly by as much as 37%.

Household recycling rates are relatively high when compared to other districts nationally but well below the government target figures for Arun of 36% for 2005/6. The average volume of waste per capita was the third highest in West Sussex, and the volume per household is growing at almost twice the national average.

The trends suggest that in addressing these issues the council is going to have to run hard just to stand still. Concerted and creative action will be needed to achieve a sustainable future.

Executive Summary

ARUN: A Community Profile

Key Points from Chapter One on Demography

- Arun's population is currently increasing steadily. It is likely that the nature of that change will also see elderly populations increasing and youth populations declining making the District generally an 'older' place in the coming years.
- There was a large population increase across the district between 1971 and 1991, 23%. The increase between 1991 and 2001 was of a similar order at 9.64%. The population increase of almost 35% over the three decades makes Arun the second fastest growing district after Horsham. The process is likely to be caused by in-migration, which counteracts a process of decline in natural change (Table 1.1).
- For wards within Arun, for the period from 1991 to 1998, there is a pattern of large increases across the board with over half the wards exceeding the average district increase of 10.1%.

Only Hotham and Littlehampton Ham lose population in this period.

- Forward projection from 2001 to 2011 at parish level (Fig. 1.2) suggest that this process of rapid increase is likely to slow considerably with only a few parishes such as Angmering and Bognor Regis showing a continued increase. Most of the remaining parishes will record little change or even small decreases. This is explained by a reduction in natural change and more restrictions in the future on development. Population changes are monitored closely through housing allocation information within Local Plans.
- Arun District has generally experienced the greatest *decline* in population through natural change in the County, alongside the greatest *increase* through net migration, the latter exceeding the former in recent years (post 1991). Thus population change in rural parishes will depend on the degree to which in-migrants are attracted to and able to locate there in accordance with planning policies. Figure 1.2 indicates that only Aldingbourne, Arundel and Yapton are projected to increase between 2001 and 2011.
- For broad age categories new data for 2001 showed that Arun had the lowest proportions for young people aged 0-14 (16.06%) and working age population, 15-64 (57.99%) in the whole of West Sussex (Table 1.2). The corollary was that the proportion for people aged 65 to 84 was the highest in the county at 21.75% while the percentage for 85 year olds and over was 4.19%, the second highest after Worthing. At a ward level, there are some real concentrations of the elderly with over 50% aged 60 and above in Ferring and Rustington South (Fig. 1.3). The younger population in the district is concentrated in the coastal strip. 2001 Census data suggests that projections for the over 60s and over 80's underestimate the numbers in these categories with figures for the older age-group already exceeding expected number for 2009.
- The age-gender mix within Arun shows that broadly speaking there are more males up to around the age of 50 (Fig. 1.4). Thereafter, females outnumber males and especially for the over 85s, there are three to four times as many. This reflects the longer life expectancy of females. The same general pattern is also observable at ward level (Fig. 1.5).

- The number of households increased broadly in line with population between 1991 and 1998. The increase in households (+6.9%) is projected to exceed the relative increases in population in Arun (+3.36%) between 1998 and 2006 (Table 1.4). This is in line with an expected increase in single-person households, especially older females. The average number of persons per household varies from 1.97 to 2.67 for wards and is the second lowest for the county when averaged at district level. There is no discernible pattern to these figures at ward level (Fig. 1.7).
- Arun has the second lowest proportion, 5.75% in Social Class 1 and relatively high proportions of Social Class 4 and 5, 14.39% and 4.04% respectively. Only Crawley has lower and higher proportions respectively for the same variables. Littlehampton Ham and Orchard have the highest proportions in Social Class 5, reflecting general deprivation patterns (Fig. 1.8). The high levels of Social Class 5 in some rural parishes alongside high levels of Social Classes 1 and 2 confirm that relative affluence and poverty sit side by side in rural areas, but such poverty and inequality are often `hidden`.
- The counts for ethnic and minority groups are low and relatively spread out around the district. The highest ward count is only 2.13% in Marine. One ED has over 20%, which appears anomalous and may be associated with an individual institution.
- From fertility data, the birth-death balance shows a pattern similar to that found in the age-gender data (Table 1.7 and Fig. 1.4). The wards with positive figures tend to be those in the coastal towns where the younger populations are found in the highest proportions. Population density is in an intermediate position relative to the rest of the county, reflecting the district's mixed urban/rural split.

Key Points from Chapter Two on Deprivation

- Arun as a district is by West Sussex standards a relatively deprived area. (Table 2.1) though not so deprived by national standards. The district's relative position both nationally and within the county has however, generally declined from 1991 to 2000. Its overall national rank was 243rd out of 354 in 1998, the most deprived in West Sussex (Table 2.2). Most district scores in 2000 were between 141 and 204 when ranked nationally (Table 2.3). The district's position within West Sussex declined from a central rank, 4th in 1991 down to 1st (most deprived) in 2000 (Table 2.7).

- Deprivation scores in the early to mid 1990's at ward level were generally poor in the town centres of Littlehampton and Bognor Regis. Littlehampton River and Ham were the most deprived wards based on pre-2000 Deprivation Indices. Four of Arun's wards were ranked in the top ten 'most deprived' wards in the county indicating significant localized deprivation (Table 2.6). The Aldwick and Felpham wards (four in total) were the least deprived wards at this time being located in generally suburban locations.
- For those ward scores and ranks, which were averaged up to District level in 2000 (Table 2.4). Arun generally compared poorly with the rest of the county having 2nd lowest scores on most measures and the lowest on some of the averaged ranks. The one domain where Arun ranked slightly higher within the county was in Housing.
- At ward level the IMD 2000 scores continued to identify Littlehampton River and Ham as the most deprived wards in the district suggesting a pattern of long-term problems in these wards (Table 2.5). The same applied to Pevensy and Marine wards in Bognor Regis. The relative position within the county had worsened somewhat, with four of the top five ranked deprived wards being in Arun (Table 2.6). Aldingbourne was now the least deprived ward followed by Aldwick West and Felpham East suggesting a continuation of the patterns from the early 1990s.
- Geographically the pattern of deprivation in the district for 2000 showed a high deprivation to be associated with the centres of the two main coastal towns (Fig 2.1). Deprivation is lower on the semi-rural fringes of the district and in the more affluent suburban areas away from town centres. On an overall scale there is a relatively sharp divide within the district and this gap does not seem to be narrowing through the 1990s.
- The Deprivation Indices highlight the relative deprivation of many urban and suburban wards in the District, contrasted with the general affluence of rural wards (with the differences increasing). However, the Indices are unlikely to pick up deprivation experienced by small numbers of people living in rural settlements, the latter of which generally record low scores of deprivation with regard to such "urban-based" Indices as employment, car ownership, education, incomes etc. Thus

dispersed `penny packets` of deprivation are likely to be overlooked.

- One of the most interesting patterns is the comparative position of Arun's wards within the county from the early 1990s and in 2000. This indicates a pattern of an increase in deprivation with only 6 of the 27 wards in the district recording an improvement in their relative status. This may be partially to do with the new ways in which deprivation is measured but wards such as Aldwick East, Rustington South, Littlehampton Beach and Felpham West have all seen their relative level of deprivation increase within the county (Fig. 2.2). The rarer wards, which have seen the opposite process occur, include Rustington North and Arundel. The ways in which neighbouring wards have diverged in this period is an interesting phenomenon and may need further study.

Key Points from Chapter Three on the Local Economy

- Arun has the lowest percentage of the population in West Sussex of working age, 15-64, and the highest percentage of people aged over 65.
- Economic activity is dominated by employment in small businesses employing less than 25 people. Although this reduces employment vulnerability, in the event of large businesses closing, it increases the possibility of a high turnover of both firms and personnel and may be more likely to feel the adverse effects of a general economic turndown.
- Tourism is extremely important to the local economy with 12% of employment in Arun directly related to tourism. Other significant employment is to be found in public sector and financial services.
- Although many people work locally, Arun is still a net exporter of labour. Of those working in Arun, about a quarter work part time, with the likelihood that most part time workers are women.
- Relatively high levels of deprivation in certain wards are reflected in the numbers claiming income support and job

seekers allowance. Wards most affected include Bersted, Hotham, Littlehampton Ham and River, Marine and Pevensey.

- The average earnings in Arun are the lowest in West Sussex.
- The proportion of the working-age population which had attained NVQ level 3 or above in Arun compares unfavourably with the average of 45.1% in the South East but is not far below the national average of 41.3 per cent. Women appear to be substantially less well qualified than men.
- Arundel is an important market town and one of the most common destinations in West Sussex for overseas visitors.

Key Points from Chapter Four on Housing

- There are significant pockets of housing deprivation in the 'coastal strip' of Arun alongside areas with no such deprivation. Littlehampton River falls within the 10% most deprived wards in England with regard to housing, and Marine, Pevensey and Hotham within the 15% most deprived wards in England with regard to housing.
- 12% of households in Arun receive Housing Benefit; the highest numbers are in Bognor Regis and Littlehampton.
- The Housing Needs Survey indicates that approximately 9% of households include someone who is in need of alternative accommodation within the next 5 years. The largest group in housing need are single persons in the 16-29 age-group. This is a much higher proportion than those who are currently on the Housing Need Register (1.5% of households) and indicates a substantial level of 'hidden housing need'.
- The majority of households expressing housing need would be unable to afford accommodation in the open market, whether by purchase or private renting.
- The council provided accommodation for 96 homeless households at the end of March 2001; the great majority (82) included dependent children or a pregnant woman. Though large in absolute terms, these figures are relatively low when compared with the neighbouring districts of Adur and Worthing.
- 32 young people aged 16-17 were deemed homeless and in priority need during a six months period in 2001. The main reason for homelessness among 16-17 year olds was 'problems with parents', followed by pregnancy.

- The number of homeless households placed in Bed & Breakfast accommodation has increased from 2 to 37 between 2000 and 2002.
- The House Condition Survey 1999 identified increased levels of unfitness and disrepair in private sector properties. Properties in the poorest conditions are occupied by the least well off in both the owner-occupied and privately rented sectors.
- 90% of dwellings are in the private sector and affordability is a major issue. House prices continue to rise and are particularly significant at the lower end of the market (flats and maisonettes). At the beginning of 2002, a single income household would need to earn just over the average wage to receive a 90% mortgage on an average flat in Arun. This would therefore be out of reach of many wage earners without some form of assistance.
- The priority client groups for supported housing in Arun are people with physical disability, mental health problems, and learning disability.
- Since 1997/ 8 an average of 38 affordable units have been developed per year, with a similar number proposed for 2002/3. The housing policy is to secure a target of 30% affordable housing on suitable housing development sites.
- Up to 2005 the site at Roundstone, Angmering will provide 600 units of housing including 90 affordable homes. Other identified sites set to contribute to the district's affordable housing stock include The Leas Rustington, Westloats Lane Bognor Regis, Sandbanks Bognor Regis and Shripney Road Bognor Regis.
- Providing affordable rural housing is extremely difficult and time-consuming. Planning and housing policies, together with local community support, will be crucial in bringing about new housing schemes to meet local needs.

Key Points from Chapter Five on Education

- Based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, Arun is the third most educationally deprived district in West Sussex after Adur and Crawley.
- Two wards (Littlehampton River and Littlehampton Ham) are among the 10% most educationally deprived wards in England.
- Full time child care provision (day care places and child minders) is only available for 11% of children under five.

- Availability of before and after school facilities and holiday play schemes is very limited.
- There is a shortage of childcare provision in rural areas, which disadvantages many local families and reduces the potential availability of parents for seeking employment opportunities.
- There were 40 primary schools in Arun with 8763 pupils on roll in January 2002. The primary school population in Littlehampton, Angmering, Bognor Regis and Felpham is expected to rise between 2002 to 2007.
- Although primary schools in rural areas have survived relatively well in recent years (indeed many of them are attractive to parents from wider afield), projected falls in numbers of pupils, changes in the organisation of schools, pressures to deliver the National Curriculum according to defined standards, and high costs of living deterring recruitment of teachers, all serve to increase their vulnerability to closure. Rural school closures impact not only on access to education for local children, including the inconvenience, cost and danger involved in longer distances to travel, but also on the wider social vitality and cohesion of the local community (e.g. parents` groups, after-school activities, use of school for community use etc).
- Half of the primary schools in Arun fell below the county average score for Key Stage 2 tests.
- Within Arun a comparatively high proportion of primary pupils in Littlehampton and Bognor Regis schools have free school meal entitlement, indicating high levels of child poverty.
- Six secondary schools are located in Arun, with 7756 pupils on roll in January 2002. The numbers are expected to rise in Littlehampton and Angmering by approximately 400 from 2002 to 2007.
- All but one secondary schools' performance were below the West Sussex average in 2001, though most showed improvements over the last four years.

- Access to post-16 education and training is likely to be more difficult in rural communities because of the longer distances and poor public transport to relevant facilities and services
- Arun had the lowest proportion in the county (15%) of population of working age with qualifications at NVQ level 4 or above .
- Approximately 90% of year 11 school-leavers continue into education (including employment with training). A comparatively high proportion of school-leavers in Littlehampton (5.5%) become unemployed.
- About a quarter (25.6%) of the population aged 16-60 have poor literacy skills (defined as a range of ability from borderline functional literacy to those who would require intensive instruction to bring them up to the basic skills threshold), including 4.1% classed at the 'very low' end of the ability range. These proportions are higher than the average for the county.

Key Points from Chapter Six on Health

- In West Sussex as a whole, the number of live births in 2000 was 15% lower than the number of deaths; in Arun the difference was the highest in the county, with the number of live births 41% lower than the number of deaths.
- In general the high death rates in West Sussex are due to the age of the population. Death rates of people under 75, including all the major causes of death, are consistently below the national norms. However, the mortality rate of under-75's in Arun is above the county average. Rates for cancer in particular, based on 1995-1999 mortality data, are high against the county norm.
- The Arun wards having the highest death rates for men under 75 (1997-2001) were Littlehampton River in the east and Marine in the west. The main causes were coronary heart disease and circulatory disease. The wards having the highest death rate for women under 75 (1997-2001) were again Littlehampton River in the east, and Marine and Felpham West wards in the west. The main cause was cancer, especially breast cancer.

- Based on 1998-2000 data, Arun as a whole had a life expectancy for both men and women in line with that for the county and above the national average. However, at ward level, life expectancy calculations point up the extreme differences in health deprivation levels across Arun (Annual Report of Director of Public Health 2000). Three Arun wards - Littlehampton River, Littlehampton Ham, and Marine - feature in the ten shortest life expectancy wards in West Sussex, while two - Aldwick West and Ferring - feature among the ten longest. Littlehampton River has the shortest life expectancy of any ward in the county .
- Rates of limiting longterm illness in Adur, Arun and Worthing Primary Care Trust are the highest in the county (1991 census data). Ferring in the east and Pagham in the west have the highest overall rates of limiting longterm illness in the district for both men and women. In Ferring this is connected to a high proportion of population aged over 85; in Pagham the rate is also the highest for the 16 to 64 age group.
- The main cause of emergency ambulance call-outs in West Sussex as a whole, as also in Arun, is for falls and accidents (data 2001/02). Two-thirds of emergency ambulance call-outs for falls and accidents and half of those for breathing difficulties and chest pains are for people over 65. The rate of callouts to older people for falls and accidents was particularly high in Littlehampton River, Hotham and Marine.
- Child health indicators in West Sussex as a whole imply overall high levels of child health care. However, in Arun, the proportion of mothers who smoked heavily during pregnancy and the rate of conceptions to young people under 18 were both above the county average.
- In the West Sussex Public Health Observatory "Mothers and Babies" study (1980-1999), Littlehampton Ham ranked the highest at ward level for maternal smoking in the county. It also ranks highest (i.e. most deprived) on the West Sussex Health Needs Index. However, it had a relatively low rate of teenage pregnancies. Littlehampton River ranked second highest in the county on the Health Needs Index, seventh on maternal smoking, and had a teenage conception rate in 1999 of around 35% (based on 15-19 population).

- Hospital episode rates pertaining to severe mental illness are low in West Sussex compared to national levels (1998/99 data). Suicide rates for the county as a whole are on a level with national norms.
- The highest rates of emergency ambulance callouts in Arun for mental health related causes were in Littlehampton River, Marine, and Hotham (2001/02 data). These also had the highest (MINI) predictor scores for prevalence of severe mental health problems (based on 1991 census data).
- Adur, Arun and Worthing PCT had the highest rates of drugs-related hospital admissions, and people in specialist treatment for both drugs and alcohol addiction in the county. Open access treatment services in the area are currently limited, though a further service has been commissioned in Bognor Regis.
- Arun had the highest rate in the county of substance-related hospital admissions among young people (1999-2000) and also one of the highest rates of referral to the young people's substance misuse team.

Key Points from Chapter Seven on Social Care

- The proportions of people in Arun aged over 65 and over 85 in the early results of the 2001 census were 26.0% and 4.2% respectively; these are higher than the overall West Sussex values and significantly above the national values of 15.9% and 1.9%. Arun has the fourth highest proportion of people aged over 85 in the UK.
- The child population of Arun is projected to fall by about 5% in the 10 years 2001 to 2011; the population of people aged over 65 is projected to rise by about 2.4% between 2000 and 2010; the population over 85 is projected to rise by about 9%.
- In Pevensy, Littlehampton Ham, Littlehampton River and Marine wards over 15% of children live in single parent households. In Pevensy, for children under 4, the figure is almost 20% (1991 Census).

- In the period September to December 2001, Arun had the highest rate of child care contacts per head of child population in the county.
- Arun has the highest rate of children looked after in the county - higher than the average rate for the whole of England (6.1 per 1000 children aged 0-17 compared to 3.9 for the county).
- Arun has one of the highest rates of children on the Child Protection register in the county (2.7 per 1000 children aged 0-17 compared to 1.7 for the county).
- Arun appears to have a relatively high proportion of people with substance abuse problems (4.7% of initial assessments of adults under 65 in Sep-Nov 2001, compared to 2.3% over the county as a whole).
- There were 806 initial assessments of older people in the 3 months September to November 2001. This represents the lowest number in the county per 1000 population over 65, despite the high proportion of people aged over 85. Two-thirds of initial assessments of older people are in connection with physical illness or frailty.
- It is estimated that by 2004 social services will be supporting a total of about 1100 older people with high level needs, and 1700 each with medium and low level needs in the Arun locality.
- The numbers of adults and older people in the county receiving intensive home care (2001 data) are low compared to the numbers in residential and nursing care.
- At the 1991 census, 48% of women aged over 75 were living in single person households, compared to 21% of men over 75.
- Marine ward has one of the two highest rates in the locality for receipt of Attendance Allowance, Disabled Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit (overall and longterm), Income Support, and Severe Disablement Allowance (1998/99 data).
- One in six adult residents in Marine is on income support, with similar rates in Littlehampton Ham and Littlehampton River and high rates also in Hotham and Orchard (1998/99 data).

- Arun has one of the highest levels in the county of children living in families receiving income benefits - Family Credit, Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance (1998/99 data).
- The largest numbers of children in families receiving income supplements, and the highest proportions of families receiving Family Credit, are in Pevensey, Littlehampton Ham and Bersted (1998/99 data)
- In Marine ward there are over 400 pensioners claiming Income Support (1998/99 data).
- Problems of meeting the health needs of elderly people in isolated rural locations are likely to become exacerbated as increasing numbers of elderly people live alone. The movement of health and social care policies towards increased independence and the provision of home care raises particular issues for rural services in terms of access and support.

Key Points from Chapter Eight on Crime

- Sussex Police are among the few forces in England and Wales that recorded a fall in crime during 2001 - 2002.
- In the period April 2000 - March 2001 incidents of recorded violence against the person increased in Arun in common with West Sussex and theft of motor vehicles also increased but sexual offences, robbery and burglary dwelling decreased.
- Offences recorded by the Highdown and Western Police Divisions which cover the District of Arun were generally low in comparison with other Divisions.
- There were 36 cases of repeat victims of domestic violence in Highdown, the second highest in all the Divisions. The percentage of incidents resulting in a conviction was the lowest of all police divisions. However, the Western Division recorded 26 cases of repeat victims of domestic violence, the second lowest recorded across the Sussex Divisions. Again, the percentage of incidents resulting in a conviction was one of the lowest of all police divisions.
- Arun has a relatively low number of young people under the supervision of the West Sussex Youth Offending team compared to Crawley and Chichester.
- Arun has the highest numbers of malicious fires and hoax calls in the whole county.

- Arun had the third highest number of recorded offences across railway stations in the period 2000 – 2001, although comparisons between districts need to consider differences in numbers of stations and other variables.
- Arun's Community Safety strategy proposes plans for partnership working to combat crime.

Key Points from Chapter Nine on Environment and Transport

- A significant proportion of the district falls within an AONB while there are nine SSSI's, twenty-one Conservation areas and four SNCI's within the district. Flood control and coastal protection are both significant factors in Arun.
- All pollutants examined over three stages of air quality review and assessment were predicted as being likely to meet national air quality targets, and therefore Arun has not declared any Air Quality Management Areas. Monitoring for nitrogen dioxide continues throughout the district and a further review and assessment of air quality will take place before the end of 2003. Overall, Felpham and Aldwick achieved excellent water quality for the first time since 1996 and the quality of bathing water throughout the district continues to improve.
- The average cost per planning application in Arun was £11.03, which was less than the county average of £11.76 (Table 9.1). The percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks was 65%, compared with the county average of 71%. The average time of processing application was, at six weeks, the joint quickest in the county.
- 30.4% of agricultural land in Arun is classified as Grade 1 & 2, the highest quality. This is almost twice the national average and three times the West Sussex average.
- Waste & Recycling data for Arun shows that the district has the second lowest cost of collection at £21.74 per capita (Table 9.2). Household recycling rates are 12.67%, which is still well below target figures of 36% by 2005/6. The average volume of waste per household was 343.50 kilogrammes, the third highest in West Sussex. The volume per household is growing at almost twice the national average.

- Traffic is expected to increase significantly in Arun in the next ten to fifteen years, possibly by as much as 37%. Data using 1991 as a base of 100, shows that by 2000 the index had moved to 117, an effective 17% increase across the whole county. Arun has a traffic growth rating of 1.171, the second highest in the county.
- Car Ownership (Table 9.4) runs at the third highest rate for West Sussex districts on most measures. The pattern of low ownership rates is highest in urban centres e.g. Littlehampton Ham has over 47% of non-car owning households. Because of the mixed rural-urban nature of Arun, the more semi-rural wards like Aldingbourne show the opposite pattern with almost half the households having two or more cars. The range of values for cars per household ranges from 0.66 in Littlehampton River to 1.33 in Aldingbourne.
- Rural areas are very dependent on car ownership and usage, partly because of inadequate public transport (reflected by 47% car trips in West Sussex starting or finishing in rural areas). This dependence is likely to increase on the basis of current trends.
- Travel to Work patterns revealed Arun to have relatively high car usage rates at just over 67%. (Fig 9.1). Figures for cycling to work were the highest in the county at 6.72%. Some local variation emerges at ward level (Tables 9.5 and 9.6). Car usage rates are very low at around 40% in central Bognor Regis and very high, 80% plus in suburban wards like Felpham East. The use of 'leg power' – travelling to work on foot or by bicycle – is high in the centres of Littlehampton and Bognor Regis. Some high levels of home working such as the 20% recorded in Walberton have important implications for planning policies and village services.

Key Points from Chapter Ten on Lifestyle and Leisure

- The figures available for the Districts between 1991 and 1999 show that the percentage of the electorate voting in District Council elections has steadily declined. For Arun the percentage voting fell from 38% in 1995 to 34% in 1999.

- Whilst Arun generally experiences relatively good access to services such as doctors, post offices, shops etc., rural settlements normally experience inferior, and in many cases declining, access to such services. Detailed data is available from biennial surveys of individual parishes.
- There is reasonable access to primary and secondary schools, but out of the total school population 4,441 have to travel between 3 and 6 kilometres to school.
- Arun is not particularly well served by bus services, dial-a-ride schemes, community run minibuses and other community transport. It has a modest number of general stores and small village shops and fewer public houses than other districts.
- While there is a reasonable number of meeting places in Arun (36 in all) this is a lot fewer than in other districts.
- Council expenditure per capita on culture and leisure in Arun is £23.43 compared with £9.93 in Chichester and £50.00 in Crawley.
- Both Best Value information and the residents' survey confirmed that people in Arun are either very or fairly satisfied with the provision of cultural and recreational facilities.

Chapter One

Demography

1.2 Introduction

Demography is defined as, 'the scientific study of human populations, including their sizes, compositions, distributions, densities, growth, and their characteristics as well as the causes and consequences of changes in these factors'. The breadth of data variables which can be associated with demography is quite large and includes population and household counts, age-sex breakdowns, change and migration patterns, social class, ethnicity, fertility and population density. This chapter will look at these characteristics of Arun District. Sources of demographic data are also varied. Traditionally the decennial Census counts have been a core source and will continue to be the primary source of directly collected demographic data. The sheer length of time i.e. ten-year intervals, between censuses remains problematic however, especially when viewed against national internal movement rates of around 8.5% per annum.

More recently additional methods and sources have been used to estimate population to work around this dependence on the Census. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) produces district level estimates of mid-year populations and migration patterns and this information is also available at ward, albeit with a time lag of 2-3 years, on the Office of National Statistics web site. Other sources of population estimates come via the National Health Service (NHS) through validated estimates of age-sex patterns at fine geographical detail based on General Practitioner (GP) practice population estimates. While some important caveats need to be added to this data (to be discussed later), it does provide, where available, a valuable source of detailed demographic information. Additionally many local authorities employ demographic expertise in-house to make estimates of small-area population for planning purposes.

An important factor in all demographic data is the geographical level at which the data is collected. The 1991 Census gathered demographic data at a variety of scales including county, local authority district, electoral ward and enumeration district (ED). The

2001 Census will incorporate counts for the new county/unitary authority structure introduced post-1997 as well as a new detailed output area level (OA). This smallest unit will be based on groupings of around five unit postcodes (e.g. BN43 4XX) and will effectively replace ED's, although it should be possible to match more effectively to those ED's to monitor change. Comparing demographic change over time is a more complicated process than it might appear; especially at sub-district level and ward changes over time are also likely to have complicated issues between 1971 and 1981 and again between 1981 and 1991. Additionally, parish-based population estimates are produced by the County Council. The area covered by parishes is not the same as that of wards so again complete comparisons cannot be made.

Population (and household) figures as entered on the database and as used in the subsequent chapters in this report have been drawn from the full range of sources, depending on the origin of the data and the use to which it is being put. Census 1991 data is the most complete, but the most out of date. Census 2001 data is just beginning to become available as this report goes to print; when it is fully available it will replace the 1991 data, but will already by then have begun to be out of date. Population figures based on the Exeter system of GP practice registrations are continuously up-to-date at any time, but do not represent a precise count of who lives where, for the reasons explained in the Health chapter. It is important to recognise that these discrepancies exist, and that there is no single "correct" source at any time.

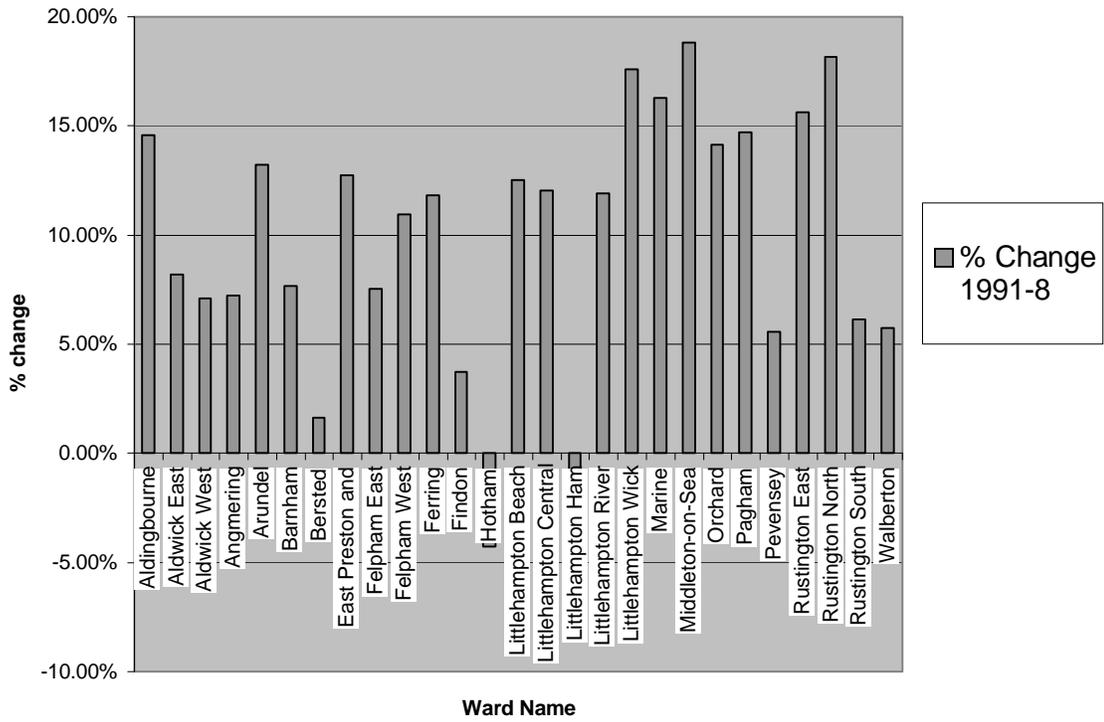
1.2 Previous Census Data

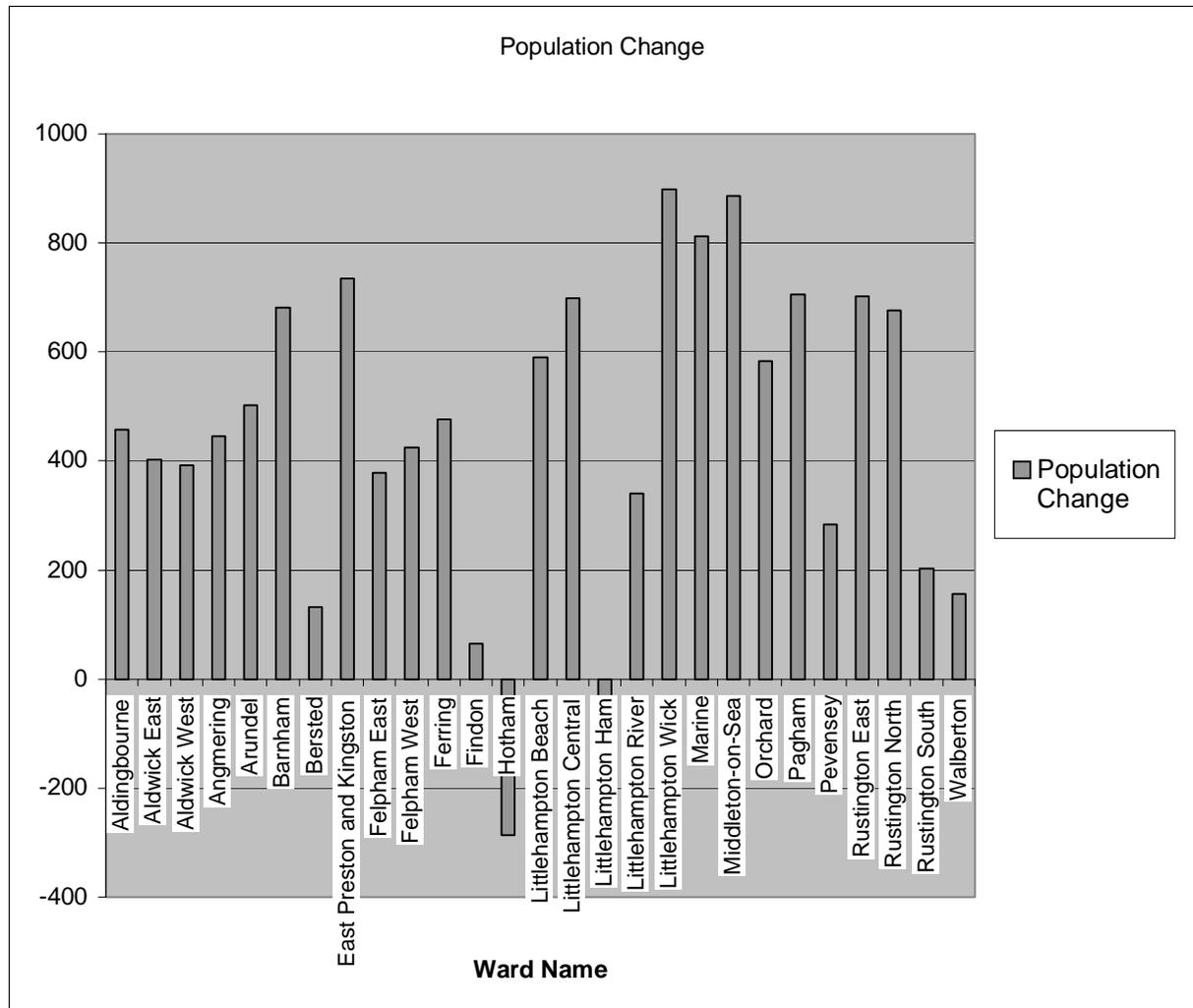
The population of Arun district was 104,382 in 1971, increased to 119,200 in 1981 and then increased again to 128,408 in 1991. Arun's most recent population is estimated at 140,787, which was taken from the first results from the 2001 census. These figures show that there was a significant increase of 23% in the district's population between 1971 and 1991 which was the third highest in the county. The population increased by a further 9.64% between 1991 and 2001. This indicates an average increase of over 10% per decade in the last 30 years. Indeed the increase of population of almost 35% between 1971 and 2001 ranks Arun as second only to Horsham in terms of population growth in the county. The populations are comparable as the size of the district has not changed in this thirty-year period.

It was difficult to meaningfully compare ward level data in the period 1971 to 1991 in the light of changing boundaries and consequent lack of comparable geographical areas. For the period 1991 to 1998 there is a pattern of considerable increase with over half the wards exceeding the district average of 10.1% in this period. Some of the estimated increases are over 15%. The only ward to experience decline in population through the 1990's were Hotham and Littlehampton Ham. Both were town centre wards with the latter being one of the most deprived wards in West Sussex and less attractive for in-migration as a result. Numerically a number of wards increased their population by over 800 including Littlehampton Wick, Marine and Middleton-on-Sea while six other wards recorded population increases of over 600. Hotham's relative population loss translated into 286 people in numerical terms.

Figure 1.1 Population Change 1991-1998, Arun Wards (% and Number).

% Change 1991-8





Source: 1991 Census and Office of National Statistics Population Estimates

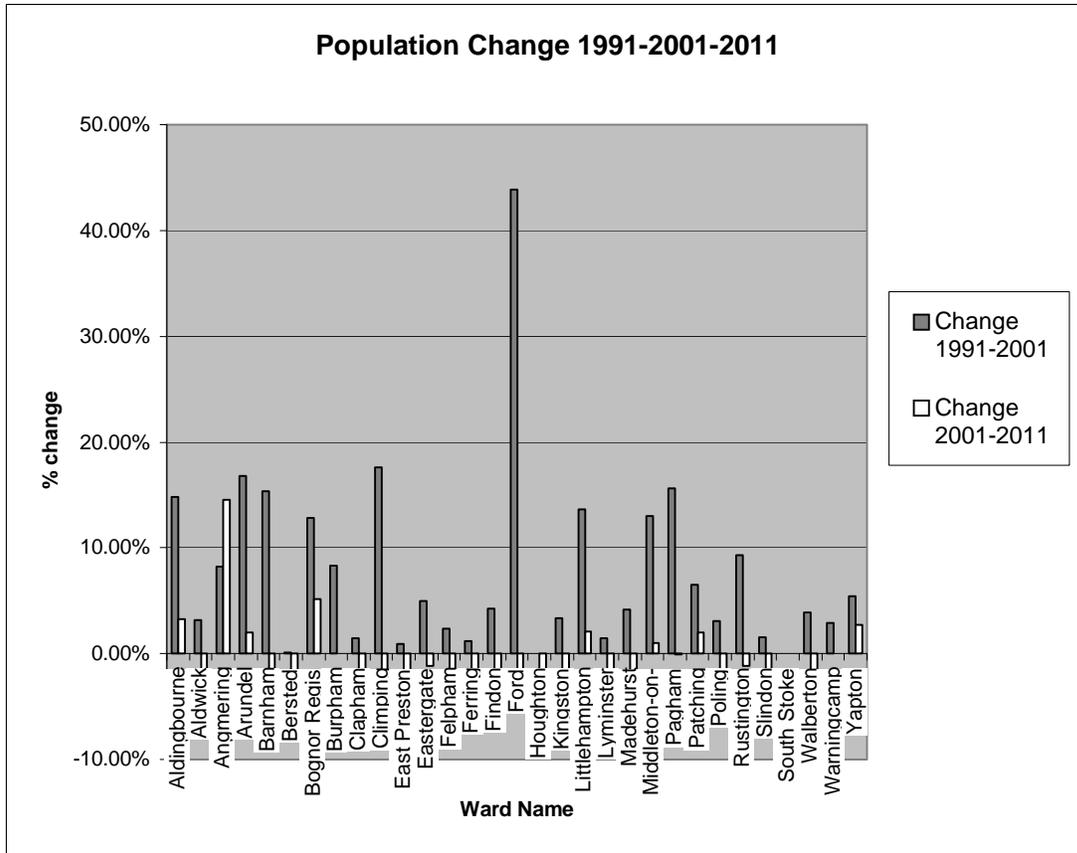
1.3 Population Projections & Estimates

As stated above the population for Arun was 128,408 in 1991 and estimated to expand to 140,795 in 1998 and then increase again to 143,780 in 2001. The pre-2001 estimated population of 143,780 in 2001 was estimated to further expand to 145,700 in 2006 and then decline again to 145,000 in 2011. Obviously these projected figures may need to be revised in the light of the initial 2001 census results, especially where the actual count for 2001, 140,787, is almost identical to the projected total for three years previously. Having said that the figure for 2001 is well in line with existing forecasts. Population projections often provide different figures for different periods and are affected by both the timing and the source of that projection. Different statistical methods are used to make estimates and future projections of populations. These are based on a range from simple extrapolations of previous patterns to more detailed estimates based on in and out migration and development plans.

From the District's Development Plan there are a number of significant allocations which suggest that population and household numbers will continue to expand considerably into the future. The West Sussex Structure plan requires a total of 7,400 new dwellings to be built in the District between 1989 and 2006. This is a very broad figure which will be affected by a number of other factors such as conversions, redevelopment and demolition but gives some flavour of the likely impact on population increase in the District in this period. This figure is monitored closely and is discussed further in the Housing and Environment & Transport chapters.

At a ward level data was less available and comparisons between Office of National Statistics estimates for 1998 and practice-based estimates are relatively unreliable as the former is a likely under-estimate and the latter is a known over-estimate. West Sussex County Council Planning Services Unit also used parishes in many of their projections and the data for future population growth at parish level is shown in Fig. 1.2 below. This shows a pattern of steady increase for 1991 to 2001 and then a more mixed pattern for the period 2001-2011. There are only a few parishes where population is seen as likely to carry on increasing up to 2011, particularly Angmering (14.57%), Bognor Regis (5.16%) and to a lesser extent, Aldingbourne, Arundel and Yapton. In the case of 20 of the remaining 31 parishes, population is projected to fall from between 0 to 5.5% in the case of Houghton. Again it is likely that these changes are based on planning development changes and changing fertility patterns.

Figure 1.2 Population Projections 1991-2001-2011, Arun Parishes



Source: West Sussex County Council Planning Services Unit

1.4 Population Change & Migration

The patterns of population increase and decrease within Arun at district level are already stated. The data on change and migration collected at a district level provides some insight on the previous two sections. The data at district level was developed by the Office of National Statistics, who tried to inform the process of change by distinguishing between the relative amount of population change which can be ascribed to natural change and the amount of change directly linked to in and out migration.

The data in Table 1.1 below refers to district level changes in two forms. The first looks at the nature of change between 1991 and 1998. Arun's population increased by 7.21% in this period and the component showed a balance where the loss of population through natural change of 51.03 per 1000, was counteracted by a higher figure of 123.38 per 1000 residents for net migration into the district. It can also be seen by comparison that the net migration rate for

Arun exceeded all the other districts, though by the same token, population loss via natural change was also the highest in the county.

Table. 1.1 Patterns of Change, West Sussex Districts 1991-2000

	Natural change 1991-8 (per 1000 residents in 1991)	Net migration rate 1991-8 (per 1000 residents in 1991)	Population migration, 1999-2000 Inflow	Population migration, 1999-2000 Outflow	Population migration, 1999-2000 Balance
Adur	-16.98	10.19	3,900	3,100	800
Arun	-51.03	123.38	8,600	6,100	2,500
Chichester	-29.30	78.13	7,300	6,200	1,100
Crawley	47.35	41.71	4,500	4,800	-300
Horsham	13.60	89.76	7,400	6,500	900
Mid Sussex	8.16	28.55	6,700	7,200	-500
Worthing	-48.93	65.24	6,000	4,500	1,500

Source: Office of National Statistics Neighbourhood Statistics

For the period 1999-2000, West Sussex County Council also looked at specific patterns for migration only across the county. This showed that in pure population movement terms, Arun had an estimated 8,600 coming to live in the district and an estimated 6,100 leaving. This gave Arun the highest overall balance within the county, with an increase of 2,500 inhabitants in a single year. This compared to estimated losses of population in some of the inland districts. The pattern of population flow with a total of 14,700 (10.3%) people moving in a single year reflected the mobility of society and showed the national estimate of 8.5% of residents moving in any one year to remain fairly accurate.

1.5 Age Breakdowns

The shifts and changes in age-patterns over time give one a better insight into change and likely future demographic patterns. The database contains absolute values for a number of different periods and age groups. The data in the database is divided into broad categories of age, generally 0-15, 16-64 and 65 plus. There is often some variation in the ways in which these age groups are put together within the database and the categories will vary. For example data for the numbers and percentages in the youngest category are variously reported as 0-14 (in Table 1.4), 0-15 and 0-

16. This is partly to do with how the data is reported and this can be confusing in terms of comparing change over time or across different geographical units. However different organisations and groups often prefer to have the flexibility to choose as broad or narrow and age grouping as they wish.

The data listed in Table 1.2 below is drawn from the first release from the 2001 Census and lists data on age groups which show a number of significant factors both in relation to current data and when projected into the future. Arun's residents fall into the age categories listed in Table 1.2 below. This shows that in 2001, 16.06% were between ages 0-14 and 57.99% fell into the 15-64 year old category. In both cases these fell below the county average and were the lowest proportions for any West Sussex district. In the category of 65 to 84 year olds, the proportion, 21.75%, was well above average for the county while for residents aged 85 plus, the score of 4.19% was significantly higher than the average and the second largest within the county after Worthing. These high numbers for the older age-categories have significant implications for planning especially in the areas of health and social care.

Table 1.2 Age-Categories, West Sussex Districts 2001

	Aged 0-14	%	Aged 15-64	%	Aged 65-84	%	Aged 85 plus	%
Adur	10,606	17.79%	36,122	60.58%	11,029	18.50%	1,868	3.13%
Arun	22,611	16.06%	81,646	57.99%	30,624	21.75%	5,906	4.19%
Chichester	17,726	16.65%	64,215	60.33%	20,983	19.71%	3,521	3.31%
Crawley	20,018	20.07%	65,077	65.24%	13,317	13.35%	1,342	1.35%
Horsham	23,611	19.34%	78,002	63.90%	17,618	14.43%	2,847	2.33%
Mid Sussex	23,973	18.82%	82,266	64.58%	18,026	14.15%	3,118	2.45%
Worthing	16,777	17.20%	58,160	59.63%	18,069	18.52%	4,534	4.65%
West Sussex	135,322	17.96%	465,488	61.77%	129,666	17.21%	23,136	3.07%

Source: Office of National Statistics

Arun's population is an ageing one. Additional projections listed in the database predict that the broad patterns of a decline in the young population and an increase in the elderly population is likely to continue into the future. This is reiterated in the data in Table 1.3 below which shows projections originally carried out in 1999 and projected

forward to 2009 with an estimate change of 6% in the 60+ and 80+ categories. While the latter category is on a par with some of the other coastal districts for the category, the pattern for the very elderly groups is lower for this part of the West Sussex Coastal strip. Preliminary data from the 2001 Census gives a total of 44,830 over 60 and 11,840 over 80. When compared with the projections in Table 1.3 it seems that the figure for people over 60 is already ahead of projections. This is even more pronounced in the older category, where the suggested figure for 2009 has already been exceeded by the recently released figure for 2001 and suggest they need to revise estimates for the older age-category with all of the implications for planning that will entail.

Table 1.3 Increase in the elderly population in West Sussex to 2009

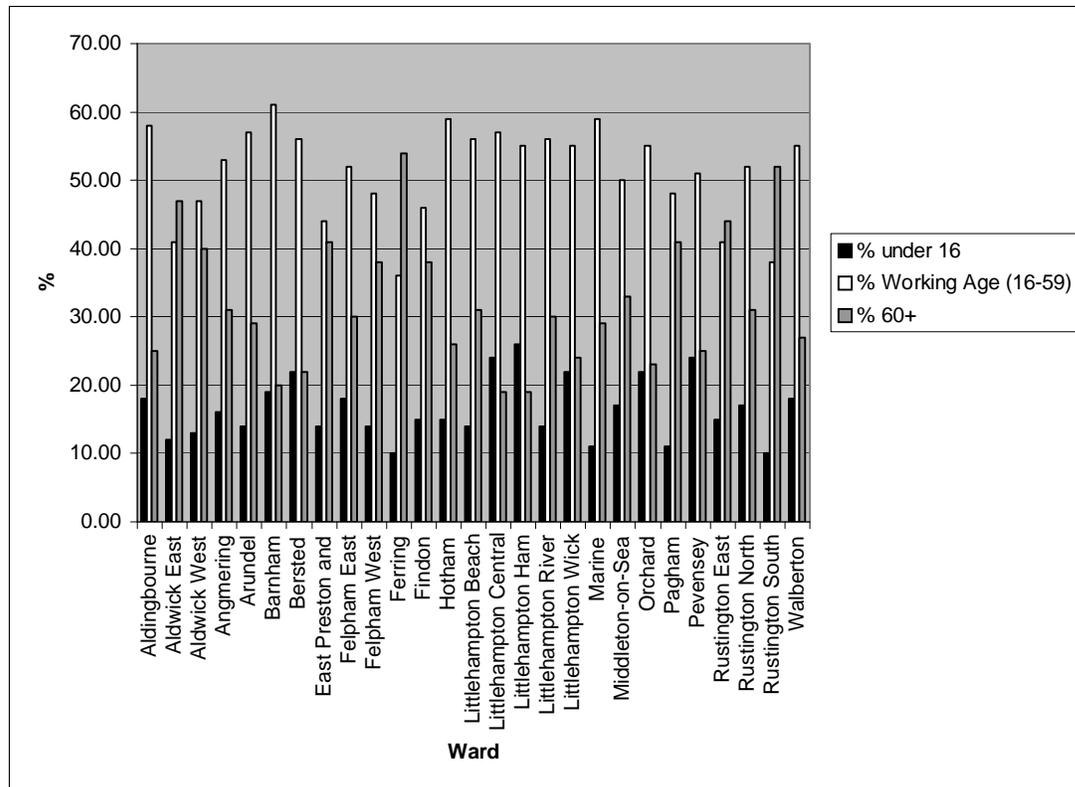
Popu- lation	Adur	Arun	Chich- ester	Crawley	Horsham	Mid Sussex	Worthing	West Sussex
60+ 1999	16,000	43,000	31,000	17,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	188,000
60+ 2009	17,000	45,500	33,000	18,000	30,000	32,000	28,500	204,000
% change	6%	6%	6%	6%	15%	20%	2%	9%
80+ 1999	3,600	11,200	7,000	2,600	5,200	5,800	8,100	43,500
80+ 2009	4,000	11,800	8,000	4,000	5,700	7,100	7,900	48,500
% change	13%	6%	13%	51%	10%	23%	-3%	12%

Source: West Sussex County Council Planning Services Unit

At a ward level, the age distributions are more varied and the relative numbers in each category are listed in Fig 1.3 below. These show that there are a number of wards where the percentage of population aged 60 plus is over 50%, namely Ferring and Rustington South. High proportions are also recorded in Rustington East and Aldwick East.

From a dependency point of view these are also the wards where the % of the population aged over 60 exceeds that of the working age population. The proportion of the population which is under 16 varies from just over 10% to around 25% and is highest in some of the central Littlehampton wards. Other wards with over 20% in the youngest age category include Pevensy, Orchard and Bersted, which are all in the northern part of Bognor Regis. This seems to suggest that the older population may continue to decline in some of the rural areas with the younger population continuing to be concentrated in the coastal towns.

Figure 1.3 Broad Age Categories, Arun Wards 1998



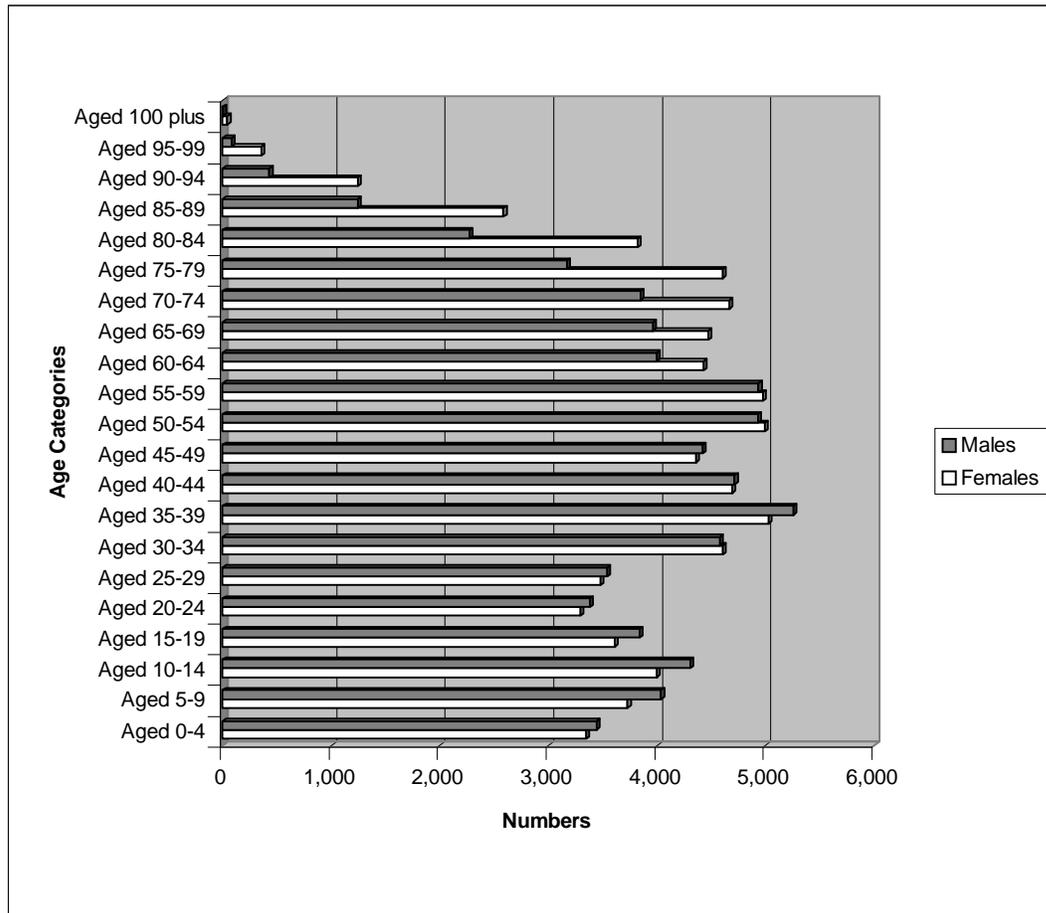
Source: Office of National Statistics Neighbourhood Statistics

From a gender breakdown point of view the latest figures from health show the pattern for narrow age bands compared for males and females. Again although the figures are slightly exaggerated, the pattern is still both current and unlikely to differ from the actual data. What can be seen is that up to the age of around 50 men slightly outnumber women in the Arun district. However after this age, the reverse process occurs very rapidly. This is in a large part due to demographic pattern within the whole country, which shows that women have an average life expectancy five years greater than that of men. The pattern in Fig. 1.4 is one of a rapid shift in the relatively equal gender pattern under 50 to one where for some age categories, especially over the age of 85 the number of women is well over double that of men. Additionally, the patterns of likely future change will potentially see the bars representing the 'Under 16' population reduce in size and those representing the '60 plus' population to expand to reflect a generally ageing population. When the two elements are put together it is obvious that a relatively high proportion of this ageing process will be female and this is an important factor in planning elderly services and looking at wider issues of health inequalities and service provision.

The raw data based on General Practitioner projections also exists for individual wards. A more detailed explanation of these figures can be found in the Health chapter. These have not been included in the report as it would consist of a lengthy set of charts showing individual ward breakdowns. However the raw data can be easily

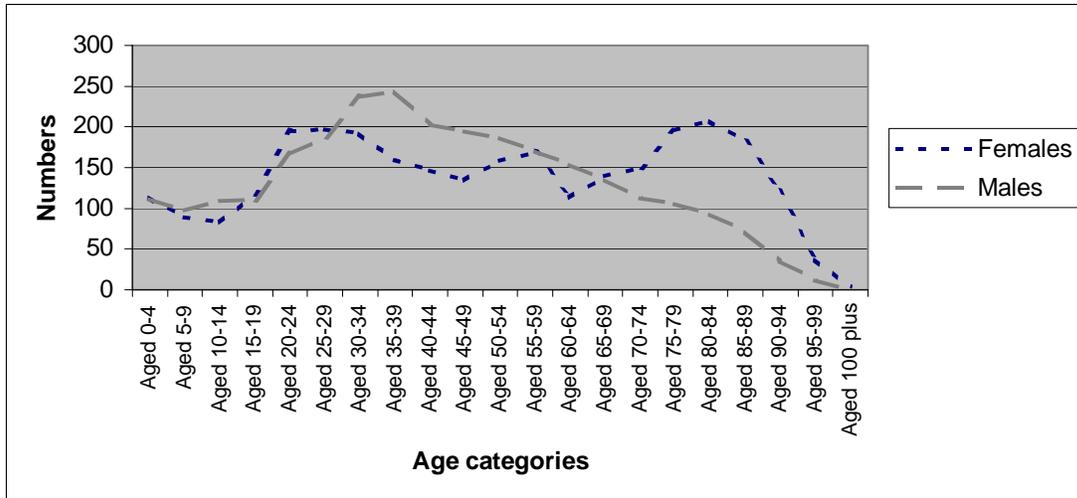
extracted and converted into a ward level example similar to that of the district as a whole. An example of the data for a single ward is included below in Fig. 1.5. The Marine ward was chosen as it had a high proportion of elderly and is one which might be an exemplar for future age-sex structures across the district as a whole. The data is also presented in a slightly different way to show patterns as two lines which show the relative gender split at different ages but which very clearly show a large female 'lead' in the older age categories.

Figure 1.4 Age-Gender Distribution in Arun District, 2002 General Practitioner Estimates



Source: West Sussex Health Authority

Figure 1.5 Age-Gender Patterns for Marine Ward, 2002 General Practitioner estimates

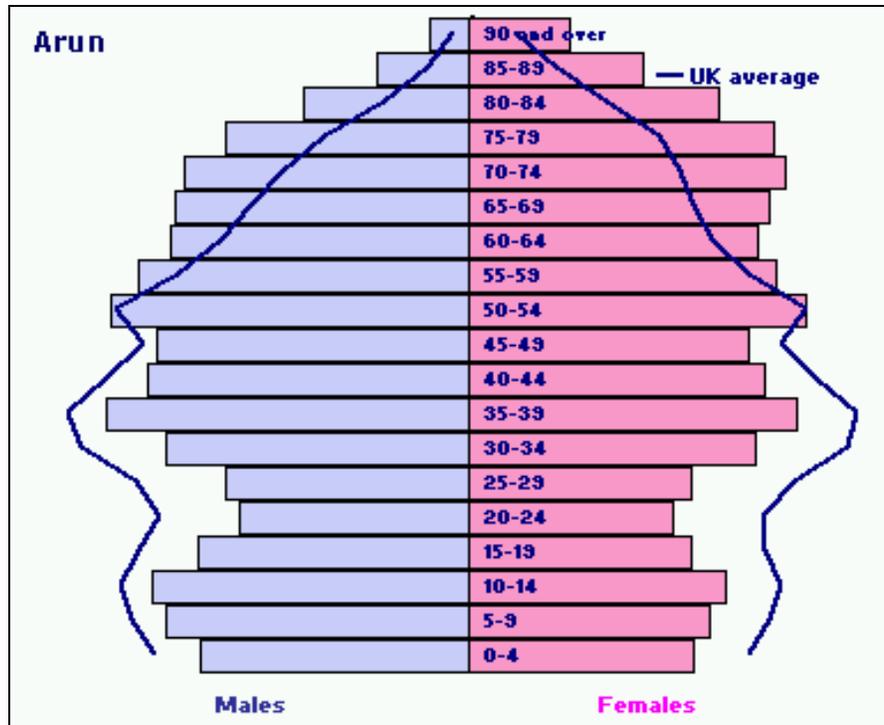


Source: West Sussex Health Authority

1.6 Preliminary Results from the 2001 Census

Preliminary data collected at a district level became available at the end of September 2002 via the Office of National Statistics website. The data provided counts of population broken down by broad (5-year) age categories and gender. The age-sex pyramid is shown below in Fig. 1.6 which also contains a graphical comparison between Arun and the national average. From this figure we can see that the preliminary data for 2001 confirms the general patterns observed previously of a greater than average number of older populations. There are also less than average numbers, both male and female, in all age-groups between 0 and 50 which had additional implications for an ‘older’ population in the future. The data for the youngest age categories (0-15) is low relative to both national and neighbouring district averages.

Figure 1.6 Age-Gender Pyramid for Arun D.C. for 2001



Source: Office of National Statistics Website

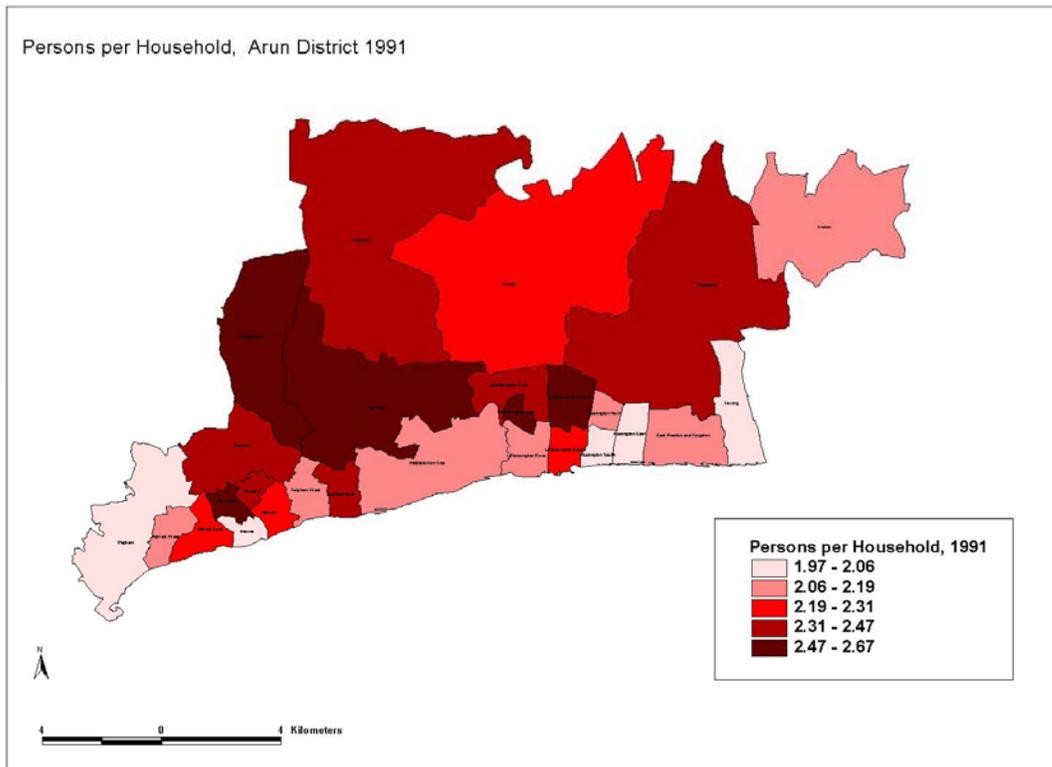
1.7 Household Composition

Household composition data within the database is restricted to the number of households and persons per household. More detailed data on housing and household structure will be found in later chapters, especially housing and social care. The number of households in Arun District (Table 1.4 below) increased by around 3,500 between 1991 and 1998. This 6.1% increase was a little less than that of population generally at 9.65% for the same period. The change in the number of households between 1998 and 2006 is projected as an increase of 4,200 or 6.9%. This is somewhat higher than the expected population change in the same period of 3.36% but may well reflect a more realistic assessment of the ways in which housing tenure is changing over time. Future projections predict more single-person households and multiple-occupancy based on elderly women living longer and the changes in family structures linked to high divorce rates and the increasing number of single people of both genders.

From the point of view of the numbers of persons per household, the data shows that in 1991 the average household in Arun contained 2.31 persons (Table 1.4 below). With the exception of Worthing this was the lowest in the county and was lower than the county average of 2.43. At a ward level, there was a variation from 1.97 (Ferring & Rustington South) to 2.67 in Barnham. There is no clear geographical

pattern and the higher rates seem just as likely to occur in rural as in urban areas (Fig. 1.7 below). In line with the other districts in the county, there has been a slight reduction in household size between 1991 and 2001, from 2.31 to 2.25 in the case of Arun. This may be partially explained by increases in numbers of households linked to social changes in family and household structures referred to in the previous paragraph.

Figure 1.7 Persons Per Household, Arun Wards, 1991



Source: 1991 Census data/University of Brighton

Table 1.4 Household Numbers and Persons per Household, West Sussex Districts, 1991-2006

	Households 1991	Households 1998	Households 2001	Households 2006	Persons per household 1991	Persons per household 2001
Adur	24,500	25,100	25,600	26,100	2.37	2.33

Arun	57,000	60,500	62,500	64,700	2.31	2.25
Chichester	42,300	45,300	46,900	48,900	2.43	2.27
Crawley	34,300	38,500	39,700	41,300	2.60	2.51
Horsham	44,100	48,900	50,500	52,900	2.50	2.42
Mid Sussex	48,400	51,600	52,900	54,800	2.58	2.41
Worthing	43,400	44,400	45,000	46,300	2.27	2.17

Source: Office of National Statistics and West Sussex County Council Planning Services Unit

1.8 Social Class

Social Class data is mainly gleaned from the 1991 Census and is available as a 10% sample Table from that source. The range of social classes identified in the census range from Social Class 1 (Professional) to Social Class 5 (unskilled). There are six classes in all (see Table 1.5 below) as well as separate categories for people in the Armed Forces and Unknown. In general these latter two form only a small proportion of the sample.

Social class data suggests that Arun is on the lower end of the scale when compared to the other districts of West Sussex. Arun has the second lowest proportion, 5.75% in Social Class 1 and relatively high proportions of Social Class 4 and 5, 14.39% and 4.04% respectively. Indeed only Crawley scored 'lower' on both measures.

Table 1.5 Social Class (10% sample), West Sussex Districts 1991.

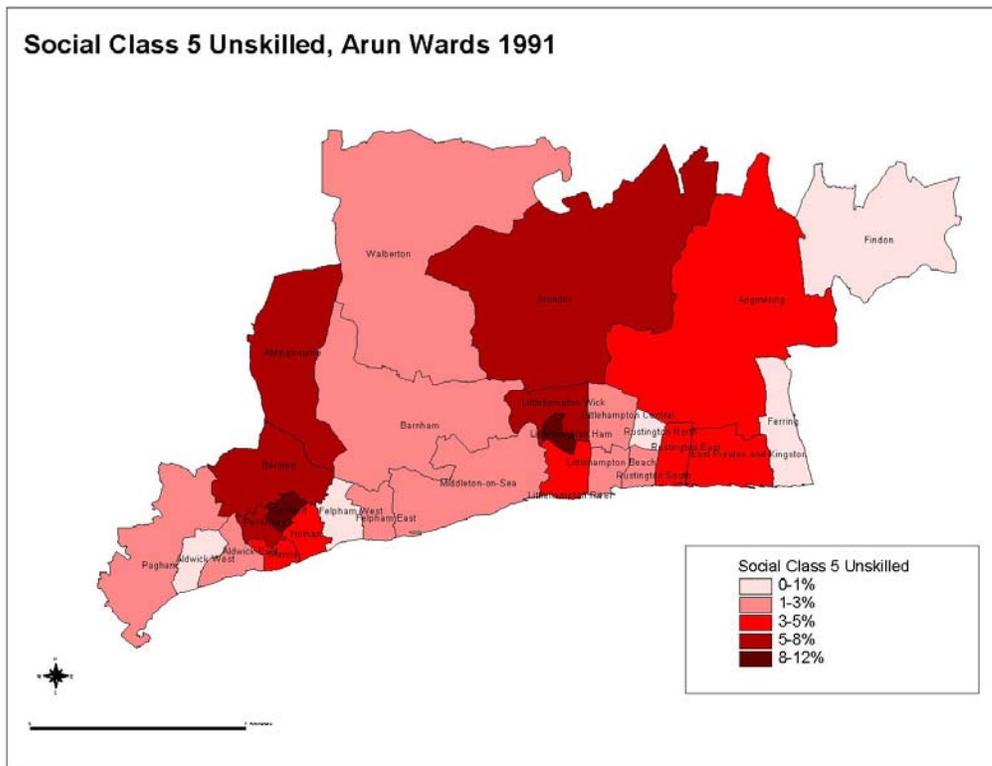
	% in Social Class 1 Professional, 1991	% in Social Class 2 Managerial, 1991	% in Social Class 3 Non-manual, 1991	% in Social Class 3 Manual, 1991	% in Social Class 4 Semi-skilled, 1991	% in Social Class 5 unskilled, 1991
Adur	6.85%	29.88%	15.82%	28.21%	12.03%	4.81%
Arun	5.75%	33.30%	14.32%	25.75%	14.39%	4.04%
Chichester	7.88%	37.06%	12.45%	22.18%	12.96%	3.77%
Crawley	5.00%	28.69%	15.90%	27.70%	14.52%	6.12%
Horsham	9.41%	41.70%	13.35%	20.71%	9.94%	3.17%
Mid Sussex	9.56%	43.40%	14.25%	19.72%	8.96%	3.11%
Worthing	7.16%	34.36%	18.36%	21.99%	12.28%	3.72%

Source: 1991 Census

At a ward level within the district, Figure 1.8 shows as an example, the percentage of household heads classified as Social Class 5 (unskilled) within Arun district. Social class has often worked well as an indicator of disadvantage and it is no co-incidence that the highest scores are for Orchard in Bognor Regis (11.65%) and Littlehampton Ham (10.31%), the latter in particular being the second most deprived ward in the county.

At the opposite end of the scale the wards with the highest proportion of households in Social Classes 1 and 2 were Ferring and Findon, with totals of 61.76% and 60.52% respectively. Findon is a relatively rural ward while Ferring is on the edge of the built up area between Littlehampton and Worthing and is a relatively prosperous area.

Figure 1.8 % of Households in Social Class 5 Unskilled, Arun Wards, 1991



Source: 1991 Census/University of Brighton

It should be noted that from 2001 onwards the classification system for social class has been altered and will be reported in this new format in the 2001 Census. The new classification, known as the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC), has 8

broad classes and is more closely linked to employment activities in an attempt to draw a more realistic parallel between income and social status and to move away from a conception of 'class'. It is also more in line with European Union (EU) classifications of social class and occupation. The new classification has been developed to replace Social Class and Socio-Economic Groups. The precise classifications are listed in Table 1.6 below and will be used in conjunction with the reporting of the 2001 Census.

Table 1.6 The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification		
1	Higher managerial and professional occupations	
	1.1	Large employers and higher managerial occupations
	1.2	Higher professional occupations
2	Lower managerial and professional occupations	
3	Intermediate occupations	
4	Small employers and own account workers	
5	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	
6	Semi-routine occupations	
7	Routine occupations	
8	Never worked and long-term unemployed	

Source: Office of National Statistics

1.9 Ethnicity

Ethnic and minority groups make up 0.9% of the population of Arun, which is below the county average of 2.0%. However the county average is affected by the relatively high figure for ethnic and minority population in Crawley of 8%. The comparison with the rest of the West Sussex districts is more standard with the remaining five districts having rates of between 0.9 and 1.5%. West Sussex outside of Crawley is not a particularly diverse area in ethnic and minority terms and it will be interesting to see whether this pattern has changed significantly between 1991 and 2001. Information on other minority groups such as travellers was difficult to trace and is not included due to the lack of meaningful figures.

Data for lower level geographies such as ward or Enumeration District are helpful in picking out where pockets of minority and ethnic population occur in a predominantly 'white' area. The only ward in Arun which has a higher rate than the county average is Marine in Bognor Regis with 2.13% and the lowest proportion is recorded in Pagham

(0.29%). At an ED level, the proportions can sometimes be higher and in the Aldwick and Bersted wards in Bognor Regis some ED's contain percentages ranging from 4.02 to 5.41%. One ED within the Barnham ward (FF13), has an ethnic and minority group population of 21.51%. However its non-appearance on a mapped version of the data (not included here) leads one to suggest it is an institutional ED, quite possibly Ford Open Prison, though this needs to be confirmed.

One other area of interest in Arun was the presence of a relatively large Portuguese community in the district, especially in Littlehampton. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that a large proportion of this community are workers who come from the island of Madeira to work in the market gardening sector. It may be possible to identify this more clearly when the detailed 2001 Census data comes out in Summer 2003 as one of the variables should allow country of birth to be identified.

1.10 Fertility

The database figures for births and deaths suggest that the patterns observed earlier of natural increase and gender balance are repeated. Of the 1,343 recorded live births in Arun in 1998, there was a higher number of male births than female, 700 to 643. The opposite pattern occurred with deaths with the number of males dying being less than that of females with 962 males dying as opposed to 1,250 females. The total number of deaths, 2212 exceeded the total number of births, 1,343 which, further emphasised the role of in-migration as the principal component of population change at a district level.

At ward level the pattern of births to deaths generally shows that the number of deaths exceeds births in all but six of the twenty-seven wards in Arun district. This is reflected in Table 1.7 below. The six wards where natural population growth is occurring are in Littlehampton (Ham, Central & Wick) and also in Bersted (Bognor Regis) with small increases in Barnham and Arundel as well. These would be expected to be those areas with the largest numbers of young families which often co-incide with relatively under-privileged areas as well.

An additional and more detailed examination on births and deaths based on derived (and in some cases more current) health authority derived data is to be found in the chapter on Health (Chapter 6).

Table 1.7 Births & Deaths, Arun Wards, 1998

	Total live births, 1998 (numbers)	Total deaths, 1998 (numbers)	Birth/Death Balance
Aldingbourne	40	51	-11
Aldwick East	25	92	-67

Aldwick West	34	97	-63
Angmering	54	96	-42
Arundel	47	44	3
Barnham	94	89	5
Bersted	92	72	20
East Preston and Kingston	50	140	-90
Felpham East	48	68	-20
Felpham West	30	77	-47
Ferring	18	78	-60
Findon	13	34	-21
Hotham	68	105	-37
Littlehampton Beach	39	108	-69
Littlehampton Central	81	42	39
Littlehampton Ham	78	44	34
Littlehampton River	45	110	-65
Littlehampton Wick	79	64	15
Marine	60	143	-83
Middleton-on-Sea	54	88	-34
Orchard	50	71	-21
Pagham	43	96	-53
Pevensy	69	108	-39
Rustington East	39	99	-60
Rustington North	42	75	-33
Rustington South	17	80	-63
Walberton	34	41	-7

Source: Office of National Statistics Neighbourhood Statistics

1.11 Population Density

Population density in Arun as a whole is 6.20 persons per hectare. This compares to a county average of 3.71 and places Arun in an intermediate position between the smaller urban districts of Adur, Crawley and Worthing all of which have population densities of 13.48 and above and the larger rural districts of Chichester, Horsham and Mid-Sussex (all less than 3.82 persons per hectare). This reflects the district's combined geography of a densely populated coastal zone

with a sparsely populated down land-fringe interior. At a ward level the same pattern applies with the central wards of the main towns, Bognor Regis (Marine, Hotham, Orchard) and Littlehampton (Ham and Beach) having the highest density and the rural wards such as Arundel, Findon and Walberton having the lowest.

1.12 Future Development

The above figures are at best a snapshot of the various pieces of demographic data to be found in the database and from other sources. The intention of the database as a fluid template for on-going data entry means that none of the figures quoted, many of which are estimates or projections, need to be set in stone. This applies to demographic data generally, where the decennial census is a primary source and less reliable means must be used to make estimate demographic data for the intervening periods. The timing of estimates and the statistical reliability of estimates, especially for smaller areas, must be acknowledged as well.

There is also a need to look at how data is collected and used within the context of community planning and development. Geographic area units have shifted and changed over time and different data is gathered for different levels. The choice of a geographical unit to represent a community is also a tricky one, for example, is a ward or a parish figure genuinely representative of a real community? Quite often a community may run across ward or parish boundaries. This is a case where the availability of lower level data can be helpful. The imminent availability of Census data for 2001 at a new output area (OA) level may be particularly helpful if it can be organised and made available. The absence of these units from the structure of the database is simply explained by the fact that they have not been made publicly available yet nor are likely to be until Spring 2003.

The value of Local Development Plans as a key element for future demographic change should also be emphasised. These plans contain detailed information about specific future development proposals across the district and should also be consulted to get a better picture of where future change is likely to occur as well as indications of when these developments may take place and how large they may be.

A further 'geography' which might be considered for the collection and dissemination of demographic data is that of the postcode. Postcodes have been increasingly widely used in social and economic data gathering since the mid 1980's and despite a greater

volatility than that experienced by administrative areas, postcodes are structured along similar lines. The general layout of a postcode is of postcode area (BN), postcode district (BN43), postcode sector (BN43 4) and full unit postcode (BN43 4XX). Although there is little data contained within the database at postcode levels, it is an area of data collection which is likely to become much more widely used in the future. As an example the detailed age estimates for 2002 are derived from unit postcode information gathered within the NHS structure though with some caveats as to their accuracy. These have been aggregated to ward level but the foundation of the data is postcode based. The new output areas (OA) used by the Census will also be based on amalgamations of unit postcodes.

A final potentially valuable source, not currently included in either the database or report are population estimates based on sample data collected by Geo-Demographic companies¹. This data would have to be purchased commercially but has a strong statistical sampling base. Geo-demographic provides current data on population estimates at geographical levels down to that of the individual unit postcode.

Key Points

- Arun's population is currently increasing steadily. It is likely that the nature of that change will also see elderly populations increasing and youth populations declining making the District generally an 'older' place in the coming years.
- There was a large population increase across the district between 1971 and 1991, 23%. The increase between 1991 and 2001 was of a similar order at 9.64%. The population increase of almost 35% over the three decades makes Arun the second fastest growing district after Horsham. The process is likely to be caused by in-migration, which counteracts a process of decline in natural change (Table 1.1).
- For wards within Arun, for the period from 1991 to 1998, there is a pattern of large increases across the board with over half the wards exceeding the average district increase of 10.1%. Only Hotham and Littlehampton Ham lose population in this period.
- Forward projection from 2001 to 2011 at parish level (Fig. 1.2) suggest that this process of rapid increase is likely to slow considerably with only a few parishes such as Angmering and Bognor Regis showing a continued increase. Most of the

¹ Some of the bigger companies include CACI and Experian.

remaining parishes will record little change or even small decreases. This is explained by a reduction in natural change and more restrictions in the future on development. Population changes are monitored closely through housing allocation information within Local Plans.

- Arun District has generally experienced the greatest *decline* in population through natural change in the County, alongside the greatest *increase* through net migration, the latter exceeding the former in recent years (post 1991). Thus population change in rural parishes will depend on the degree to which in-migrants are attracted to and able to locate there in accordance with planning policies. Figure 1.2 indicates that only Aldingbourne, Arundel and Yapton are projected to increase between 2001 and 2011.
- For broad age categories new data for 2001 showed that Arun had the lowest proportions for young people aged 0-14 (16.06%) and working age population, 15-64 (57.99%) in the whole of West Sussex (Table 1.2). The corollary was that the proportion for people aged 65 to 84 was the highest in the county at 21.75% while the percentage for 85 year olds and over was 4.19%, the second highest after Worthing. At a ward level, there are some real concentrations of the elderly with over 50% aged 60 and above in Ferring and Rustington South (Fig. 1.3). The younger population in the district is concentrated in the coastal strip. 2001 Census data suggests that projections for the over 60s and over 80's underestimate the numbers in these categories with figures for the older age-group already exceeding expected number for 2009.
- The age-gender mix within Arun shows that broadly speaking there are more males up to around the age of 50 (Fig. 1.4). Thereafter, females outnumber males and especially for the over 85s, there are three to four times as many. This reflects the longer life expectancy of females. The same general pattern is also observable at ward level (Fig. 1.5).
- The number of households increased broadly in line with population between 1991 and 1998. The increase in households (+6.9%) is projected to exceed the relative increases in population in Arun (+3.36%) between 1998 and 2006 (Table 1.4). This is in line with an expected increase in single-person households, especially older females. The average number of persons per household varies from 1.97 to 2.67 for wards and is

the second lowest for the county when averaged at district level. There is no discernible pattern to these figures at ward level (Fig. 1.7).

- Arun has the second lowest proportion, 5.75% in Social Class 1 and relatively high proportions of Social Class 4 and 5, 14.39% and 4.04% respectively. Only Crawley has lower and higher proportions respectively for the same variables. Littlehampton Ham and Orchard have the highest proportions in Social Class 5, reflecting general deprivation patterns (Fig. 1.8). The high levels of Social Class 5 in some rural parishes alongside high levels of Social Classes 1 and 2 confirm that relative affluence and poverty sit side by side in rural areas, but such poverty and inequality are often `hidden`.
- The counts for ethnic and minority groups are low and relatively spread out around the district. The highest ward count is only 2.13% in Marine. One ED has over 20%, which appears anomalous and may be associated with an individual institution.
- From fertility data, the birth-death balance shows a pattern similar to that found in the age-gender data (Table 1.7 and Fig. 1.4). The wards with positive figures tend to be those in the coastal towns where the younger populations are found in the highest proportions. Population density is in an intermediate position relative to the rest of the county, reflecting the district's mixed urban/rural split.

Selected references

PREVIOUS CENSUS DATA: Population 1971,1981, 1991, Published Census, National Data; Office for National Statistics

POPULATION PROJECTIONS & ESTIMATES: Population projections and estimates 1998-2000, 2005-2011 Office National Statistics

Practice Based population estimates - West Sussex Health Authority Public Health Department 2001/ 2002

DETAILED AGE BREAKDOWNS, 2002; West Sussex Health Authority Public Health

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION; 1991, 1998; Office National Statistics

Estimated households 2001, 2006 - West Sussex County Planning 2000

SOCIAL CLASS DATA, 1991 - Office National Statistics

ETHNICITY –Ethnic group data 1991 - Office for National Statistics

FERTILITY – Live births and deaths, 1998-2002; Office for National Statistics

POPULATION DENSITY; Population density (persons per hectare), 1998 Office for National Statistics

An Atlas of Deprivation Indices in West Sussex – Public Health Observatory 2002

Chapter Three

The Local Economy

3.1 Introduction

West Sussex is part of the South East Region of England and comes within the economic development remit of the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA). SEEDA was established through the Regional Development Act 1998 and came into operation in April 1999 to take the statutory lead in promoting the sustainable economic development of the region. It covers the second most prosperous area of the UK which includes 8 million people, 19 county and unitary authorities and 55 districts. The West Sussex economy is typical of this prosperous region although it does contain some pockets of quite serious deprivation as shown in Chapter Two.

Economic development and planning in Arun takes place within the context of Arun District Council's Local Plan and West Sussex County Council's economic strategy, as laid out in its Economic Strategy 2001-3 and the Structure Plan. Key aspects of the strategy focus on the regeneration of coastal towns, maintaining a thriving rural economy and support for market towns and local access to services. At the local level the West Sussex Economic Forum is a key lobbying organisation, providing the strategic business/public sector partnership for local liaison. The Sussex Learning and Skills Council has responsibility for planning and funding all post 16 education and commissioning government-funded work based training for young people from 2001. The provision of business advice via the Small Business Service with local delivery by Sussex Enterprise provides potential links to Enterprise Hubs - maturing groups of networks and centres for business incubation.

The public documents relating to economic development in West Sussex, both at county and district level, are substantial and cannot be summarised here but are essential reading for a fuller understanding of the local economy. This chapter presents much briefer details of the local economy in order to provide an accessible summary of the main issues.

Most employment in West Sussex falls into two main corridors – the south coast corridor and the Brighton to Gatwick corridor with Arun encompassed in the former. Arun has both rural and urban areas with sixteen of its thirty one parishes having populations of less than 2000 in contrast with the urbanised coastal strip containing the large towns and villages of Bognor Regis, Littlehampton, Rustington and Felpham. Though over two-thirds of the Arun District is in agricultural use, relatively few people are employed in agriculture.

Key areas of employment are linked to tourism, especially hotels and catering. Arun's website records that in 1995 visitor expenditure contributed an estimated £109 million worth of spending in the area, with over two million nights spent in the district by tourists. Around £67 million was spent by overnight visitors while an estimated £42 million was spent by domestic tourists on day trips to or within the area. While the trend in short stays and countryside and heritage tourism has benefited Arundel, the decline of the English seaside holiday has adversely affected Littlehampton and Bognor Regis. Arun's tourism strategy recognises that although Arundel is the main focus of visitor activity in the area, the most pressing economic regeneration needs are in Bognor Regis and Littlehampton. These two areas, along with Worthing and Selsey, are benefiting from £7 million in grant aid under the Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) scheme 'Turning the Tide'. Plans are currently underway for a major face-lift for the river and harbour front areas in Littlehampton. A major programme for the regeneration of Bognor Regis is led by a Steering Group including, West Sussex County Council, Arun District Council, Bognor Regis Town Council and the parish councils of Bersted and Felpham. The wide ranging programme covers action in the town centre; transport and road improvements; and investigation of options for a marina development. The whole programme is being developed in line with the Arun District Local Plan.

Other important areas of employment in the district are linked to the rural economy, natural resource sector, public sector services, engineering, retail distribution and business services. There are only 120 businesses in West Sussex employing more than 300 people. Although Arun has relatively few large companies, its geographical location, with easy east-west access, has made it a desirable business location. The largest single manufacturing firm in Arun is LEC Refrigeration and other significant employers are The Body Shop and South Coast World (Rank). Overall, however, small firms employing fewer than 25 people dominate the local economy. Whereas employment is not reliant on a few key firms and therefore

less likely to be affected by the closure of a large firm, it is vulnerable to a high turnover of both firms and personnel and therefore more prone to general economic downturn.

Although the rural economy does not provide substantial employment, small businesses, rural tourism, and home working (albeit vulnerable to economic and seasonal cycles) lend themselves to rural locations, provided that suitable planning policies and support services are available.

As noted in Chapter One, the percentage of the population of working age (15-64, Table 1.4) is lower in Arun than in any other West Sussex District. This is explained by the very high percentage of people over 65 – nearly a third of the local population. The workforce is largely local. The majority of those travelling into the district and living within the district travel less than 2 kilometres to work (43% and 32% respectively). The two designated travel-to-work areas are Worthing and Chichester with more people being employed in Chichester than Worthing.

Of those travelling out to work, the University of Portsmouth in The Economic Profile of Arun District 1996 reported that the district of Arun is a net exporter of labour, with approximately 3,400 more people requiring jobs than there are in the district (see Appendix 3 of that publication for a more detailed breakdown of those travelling out of the area to work).

3.2 The working age population

From March 2000 to February 2001, 77.7% of working age, or 60,609 people, were in employment as shown in Table 3.1. Of these 51,640 were employees, including 27,578 men and 24,062 women and 8,969 self-employed. About 77% were working full time and 23% part time. Following national patterns, most of the part time workers are likely to be women.

Table 3.1 Population in employment in Arun 2001

	Employee s, 2001	Male Emplo yees, 2001	Femal e Emplo yees, 2001	Self Emplo yed, 2001	All Emplo yees and Self Emplo yed, 2001	All in Emplo yment workin g Full Time, 2001	All in Employment working Part Time, 2001
Adur	26537	14771	11766	4503	31040	23429	8193
Arun	51640	27578	24062	8969	60609	47489	14555
Chichester	43905	22928	20977	9805	53710	37836	15874
Crawley	51239	27071	24168	3821	55060	41787	13740
Horsham	52180	28551	23629	14172	66352	47635	18717
Mid Sussex	49891	27276	22615	5966	55857	44294	11563
Worthing	40339	18766	21573	7326	47665	38294	9954

Labour Force Survey 2001

Table 3.2 Full and part time employment by age group in Arun, March 2000 – February 2001, not seasonally adjusted

			Thousand s
	All	Full time	Part time
16-19	*	*	*
20-24	*	*	*
25-49	41	32	9
50+	17	12	*
Working age (16- 59/64)	63	48	15
All 16+	65	48	17

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate

Source: *Labour Force Survey LADB incorporating the Local LFS for England*

(LADB stands for the Local Area Data Base, which consists of local area data collected annually via the Labour Force Survey by the Office for National Statistics. The LADB has recently changed its name and is now known as Annual Local Area Data.)

At the time of preparing this report, the most recent quarterly Labour Force Statistics for October 2002 showed 69,000 in employment in Arun, amounting to 82.5% of those aged between 16 and 59. (This compares with a County wide average of 83.7%). Of these, 60,000 were employees. These figures show an increase over the period March 2000 to February 2001.

Table 3.3 shows that, with a few exceptions, there are more economically active residents in each ward than there are employee jobs. Notably, Pagham has 2,200 economically active residents against 600 employee jobs, Aldwick West has 2,300 economically active residents but 600 employee jobs and Littlehampton Beach has 3,300 economically active residents and 900 employee jobs. Where the number of jobs in a ward is less than the number of economically active residents, one can assume an outward flow of residents to work in other areas. (This is supported by the Portsmouth University study of 1996 which showed that Arun was a net exporter of labour.) Most rural wards contain more workers than jobs, resulting in out-commuting. The continued decline of local rural employment associated with the problems facing the land-based industries is likely to increase these levels of commuting, which runs counter to notions of sustainable patterns of development.

However, Hotham has 4,600 employee jobs and 3,400 economically active residents and Littlehampton River has 3,300 employee jobs and 1,600 economically active resident so in these areas there is an inward flow of people for the purpose of employment. The percentage of economically active residents is highest in Hotham and lowest in Ferring which has the highest percentage of residents over 60 (Chapter One Fig 1.3).

Table 3.3 Employment by ward in Arun 1998

	Male employee jobs, September 1998 (numbers)	Female employee jobs, September 1998 (numbers)	All employee jobs, September 1998 (numbers)	Number of Economically Active aged 16-59, mid year 1998 numbers	Economically Active residents aged 16-59 as a percentage of all residents, mid 1998
Ward					
Aldingbourne	200	300	500	1700	48
Aldwick East	200	300	500	1800	33
Aldwick West	200	300	600	2300	39
Angmering	1000	1200	2200	2900	44
Arundel	600	800	1400	2000	47
Barnham	1500	1000	2500	4800	50
Bersted	1700	900	2600	4000	49
East Preston and Kingston	300	400	800	2400	36
Felpham East	200	300	500	2400	44
Felpham West	300	400	700	1700	39
Ferring	400	500	900	1300	29
Findon	100	200	300	700	38
Hotham	2200	2400	4600	3400	53
Littlehampton Beach	300	600	900	2600	48
Littlehampton Central	400	500	900	3300	50
Littlehampton Ham	1000	600	1600	1900	45
Littlehampton River	1500	1800	3300	1600	49
Littlehampton Wick	1000	1400	2400	2800	47
Marine	900	1800	2700	2900	50
Middleton-on-Sea	400	500	900	2300	41
Orchard	1100	1000	2100	2200	47
Pagham	300	400	600	2200	39
Pevensey	300	700	1000	2200	41
Rustington East	400	600	1000	1600	32
Rustington North	1000	700	1700	2000	45
Rustington	200	400	600	1100	32

South					
Walberton	600	500	1200	1300	43
Arun	18400	20500	38900	61200	43

*Office for National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics
(www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)*

3.3 Unemployment in West Sussex

Table 3.4 Unemployment April 2000

	Number unemployed, persons, April 2000	Percentage unemployed, persons, April 2000	Percentage unemployed, males, April 2000	Percentage unemployed, females, April 2000	Number long term unemployed, persons, April 2000
Adur	521	2.50	3.30	1.60	170
Arun	1120	2.20	3.00	1.20	340
Chichester	815	1.40	2.10	0.70	324
Crawley	878	1.20	1.60	0.70	243
Horsham	636	1.20	1.60	0.70	221
Mid Sussex	600	0.90	1.40	0.50	173
Worthing	850	1.70	2.80	0.70	280

Labour Force Survey 2001

Tables 3.4 and 3.5 show that the levels of unemployment in Arun are higher than the rest of the County second only to Adur. However, the percentage of unemployment at 2.2%, is well below the national average of 5.3% and below that for the South East at 3.3%.

Table 3.5 Youth Unemployment in West Sussex

	Number youth unemployment, persons, April 2000	Percentage youth unemployment, persons, April 2000	Percentage youth unemployment, males, April 2000	Percentage youth unemployment, females, April 2000
Adur	46	8.80	5.60	17.10
Arun	80	7.10	6.60	8.70
Chichester	52	6.40	5.60	8.70
Crawley	84	9.60	7.30	16.70
Horsham	40	6.30	5.60	8.30
Mid Sussex	35	5.80	5.00	8.60
Worthing	73	8.60	6.30	17.10

Table 3.5 shows that although Arun has a fairly large number of unemployed young people, on a percentage basis it has less of a problem than Crawley, Adur and Worthing. Young women appear to be slightly more likely to be unemployed than young men.

Table 3.6 reiterates the findings in Chapter Two, showing relatively high levels of deprivation and take up of Income Support and Jobseekers Allowance in Littlehampton Ham, Littlehampton River, Marine and Pevensey, Bersted and Hotham wards.

Table 3.6 Unemployment by ward illustrated by take up of income support and jobseeker's allowance 1998

		Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 Income Domain Rank	Resident population mid 1998 (numbers)	Income Support claimants, 1998	Jobseeker's Allowance claimants, August 1998 (numbers)
Ward					
Aldingbourne		6259	3600	140	15
Aldwick East		6570	5300	175	35
Aldwick West		5831	5900	250	45
Angmering		4718	6600	255	25
Arundel		5287	4300	195	20
Barnham		5081	9600	380	65
Bersted		2956	8300	445	80
East Preston and Kingston		5564	6500	265	35
Felpham East		6763	5400	170	40
Felpham West		5344	4300	170	40
Ferring		7584	4500	125	20
Findon		6631	1800	65	5
Hotham		2167	6400	640	135
Littlehampton Beach		4123	5300	340	55
Littlehampton Central		4106	6500	295	30
Littlehampton Ham		750	4200	455	55
Littlehampton River		1292	3200	455	80
Littlehampton Wick		2577	6000	355	45
Marine		1768	5800	730	125
Middleton-on-Sea		5032	5600	255	50
Orchard		1798	4700	370	50
Pagham		5094	5500	230	45
Pevensey		1166	5400	555	80

Rustington East		3785	5200	280	25
Rustington North		4745	4400	220	25
Rustington South		5005	3500	200	15
Walberton		5551	2900	95	15
Arun			140800	8115	

Office for National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics
(www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)

3.4 Types of occupation

Table 3.7 Types of occupation in Arun: all in employment 2001

	Manu- - facturing	Constr uc-tion	Distrib u-tion in Hotels and Restau r-ants	Transp ort Storag e & Comm unicati ons	Bankin g, finance and insuran ce	Public admini st- ration, educati on and health	Other servic es
Adur	5522	3062	5331	1690	7730	6490	1102
Arun	8577	3899	11007	4329	10048	18239	2599
Chichester	5352	3539	10882	1237	9762	17079	4173
Crawley	9212	3132	10464	12130	6935	9781	2966
Horsham	7346	7349	7111	3849	16120	13216	6337
Mid Sussex	7062	4698	7535	6967	9404	15169	3060
Worthing	5575	5944	6612	4095	9830	10137	4401

Labour Force Survey 2001

Table 3.7 supports the comments made in the introduction by showing the large numbers of people working in the public services, hotels and restaurants and financial services.

Table 3.8 Employment by major occupation in Arun, March 2000 to February 2001,
not seasonally adjusted

			Thousand s
			All
Managers and administrators			12
Professional occupations			7
Associate professional and technical occupations			*
Clerical, secretarial occupations			10
Craft and related occupations			8
Personal, protective occupations			8
Sales occupations			*
Plant and machine operatives			*

Other occupations			*
All in employment			65

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate

** Standard Occupational Classification 1990 (SOC90).

Source: Labour Force Survey LADB incorporating the Local LFS for England

Table 3.8 shows the types of work most commonly available in Arun. Female employment is concentrated within the clerical and secretarial fields and personal services.

3.5 Average weekly earnings

Table 3.9 Average weekly earnings 2000

Geographical Area/Unit	Average gross weekly earnings, persons, April 1999 (£)
Adur	n/a
Arun	347.3
Chichester	353.8
Crawley	440.1
Horsham	424.5
Mid Sussex	450.1
Worthing	378.1
West Sussex	410.5
Regional/National	
Regional Office of the South East (ROSE)	421.6
Government Office of the South East (GOSE)	423.2
South East Statistical Region	450.2

Labour Force Survey 2001

As shown in Table 3.9 the average earnings in Arun are the lowest in West Sussex.

3.6 Employers

Larger commercial firms in Arun employing over 100 staff include:

Butlins Family Entertainment Resort

Lorlins Electronics

Eurtoek Office Furniture

Services

The Body Shop International

Group

Eurotherm Drives

LEC Refrigeration

Weir Electronics

Littlehampton Book

Parnell Manufacturing

3.7 Employees' qualifications

Table 3.10 Arun's working age population by highest qualification and gender for 2000-2001

				Thousands
	Level 1 equivalent	Level 2 equivalent	Level 3 equivalent	Level 4 equivalent and above
All	13	19	17	15
Male	6	10	9	10
Female	7	9	8	*
All economically active	11	16	15	14
Male economically active	*	9	8	10
Female economically active	6	7	7	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate

Source: Labour Force Survey LADB incorporating the Local LFS for England

The proportion of the working-age population which had attained NVQ level 3 or above in Arun was 40.9 per cent in the period March 2000 to February 2001. This compares unfavourably with the average of 45.1% in the South East but is not far below the national average of 41.3%. Women appear to be substantially less well qualified than men.

3.8 Market towns

In addition to the larger County Towns, West Sussex also contains smaller 'market towns' defined by the Countryside Agency and SEEDA as towns of between 2,000 and 15,000 people and situated more than 5km from the nearest larger town. The interest in market town regeneration is directly related to the economic issues and opportunities these towns present. A recent survey of market towns

in West Sussex (Gittings et al. 2002) drew general conclusions about the role of market towns in a local economy:

- Most communities saw West Sussex as a relatively prosperous area. Several however identified discrepancies between the relative prosperity, particularly of retired residents, and pockets of deprivation with poor access to opportunities, exacerbated by poor public transport.
- There were some concerns about the effect of a downturn in the regional economy, particularly in the Gatwick area.
- Town centres, although exhibiting relatively low vacancy rates, were seen as fragile, affected both by a mobile population and by edge of town shopping. They were in need of improvement, support and promotion. The level of organised support for local business development was seen as low, and relatively inaccessible, with only a few exceptions.
- Schools were seen as generally good, but access to further education and vocational training as more of a problem.
- Tourism was seen as a vital part of the economy in many towns, especially with access to the South Downs, but not all residents welcomed this.

(Gittings, et al., 2002, page 8, 2.4.3)

In Gitting's survey one market town in Arun – Arundel – was examined in detail.

(pages 45-46)

Arundel

Arundel is a prosperous town with a retired population but also has pockets of deprivation and low income with poor access to jobs and opportunities.

Arundel does not boast a major shopping centre as it is overshadowed by nearby larger towns, but does have a vibrant tourist economy. The facilities are limited but used by residents within walking distances. There are some good speciality shops such as butchers and chemists and some with a very wide market like Peglers' Mountaineering shop. Also in Arundel are banks and a post office along with many antique shops.

Arundel has two primary schools, but access to secondary and further education is hampered by transport problems where pupils and students go in opposite directions to their places of learning. There is limited access to childcare and after-school clubs.

Tourism as noted earlier is essential to the economy of Arundel. Arundel Castle receives 104,000 visitors and the Cathedral 30,000 visitors annually. There is also a Wildfowl Trust, cricket, the Arundel festival and a Gallery Trail once a year.

Key Points

- Arun has the lowest percentage of the population in West Sussex of working age, 15-64, and the highest percentage of people aged over 65.
- Economic activity is dominated by employment in small businesses employing less than 25 people. Although this reduces employment vulnerability, in the event of large businesses closing it increases the possibility of a high turnover of both firms and personnel and may be more likely to feel the adverse effects of a general economic turndown.
- Tourism is extremely important to the local economy with 12% of employment in Arun directly related to tourism. Other significant employment is to be found in public sector and financial services.
- Although many people work locally, Arun is still a net exporter of labour. Of those working in Arun, about a quarter work part time, with the likelihood that most part time workers are women.
- Relatively high levels of deprivation in certain wards are reflected in the numbers claiming income support and job seekers allowance. Wards most affected include Bersted, Hotham, Littlehampton Ham and River, Marine and Pevensy.
- **The average earnings in Arun are the lowest in West Sussex.**
- The proportion of the working-age population which had attained NVQ level 3 or above in Arun compares unfavourably with the average of 45.1% in the South East but is not far below the national average of 41.3 per cent. Women appear to be substantially less well qualified than men.

- Arundel is an important market town and one of the most common destinations in West Sussex for overseas visitors.

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Chapter Four

Housing

4.1 Introduction

The Arun District contains both urban and rural areas. About half of the parishes have populations of less than 2000. These small settlements contrast with the more urbanised coastal strip containing the large towns and villages of Bognor Regis, Littlehampton, Felpham and Rustington.

Over two thirds of Arun District is in agricultural use; this is almost double the national average and over three times the West Sussex average. Consequently development of new housing is constrained by the availability of appropriate sites. However the District Council is committed to the principle of delivering the maximum number of new affordable homes. The Local Plan sets out to create the balance between meeting needs for development to provide homes and jobs and the wish to preserve Arun's heritage of open countryside and attractive towns and villages.²

4.2 Households and Dwellings

The 1991 census identified 57,000 households in Arun. More recent figures (ONS 1999) estimate this number to have risen to 65,000 (+14%). This is a considerably higher increase than in the neighbouring districts of Adur and Worthing, but similar to the remaining West Sussex councils. The Census 2001, when available, will provide a firm up-to-date figure on the number of households in Arun.

The total number of dwellings in Arun in 2001 was 65,635. Around 1500 were identified as unfit for habitation. The House Condition Survey 1999/2000 identified an increase in the number of unfit properties and large numbers of dwellings in disrepair. Properties in the poorest conditions are occupied by those least well off in both the

² Arun District Council Housing Strategy Update 2002-3

owner-occupied and the private rented sector (see also Table 4.3 below).

In 2001 Arun had the highest number of dwellings vacant for more than 6 months in West Sussex. The previous year it was estimated that about a quarter of the then vacant dwellings were second/holiday homes.³

Table 4.1 Total numbers of households and dwellings by district council

District	No. of households 1991	No of households 1999	Total No of dwellings 2001	Unfit dwellings	HMOs (Houses in multiple occupation)	Dwellings vacant for more than 6 months
Adur	24,500	25,000 (+2%)	26,441	1,800 (7%)	25	297
Arun	57,000	65,000 (+14%)	65,835	1,516 (2%)	816	2094
Chichester	42,300	47,000 (+11%)	50,000	1,062 (2%)	500	300
Horsham	44,100	52,000 (+18%)	51,798	653 (1%)	70	767
Mid Sussex	48,400	53,000 (+10%)	53,887	509 (1%)	400	196
Worthing	43,400	46,000(+6%)	45,607	1,218 (2.6%)	840	373

Sources: Census 1991(col 1); ONS mid year estimates 1999 (col 2); HIP statistical return 2001(other)

The vast majority of properties in Arun are in the private sector, 90% against 10% in the public sector. This pattern is the same across all West Sussex districts: private sector housing comprises between 85 and 91% of all dwellings in individual districts. However, Arun, along with Adur, differs from other West Sussex Districts in that it still has substantial numbers of council owned dwellings.

³ A Pen Portrait of Arun, January 2001

Table 4.2 Tenure of dwellings

District	Local Authority	Registered Social Landlord	Other Public sector	Private sector – Non-owner occupied	Private sector- Owner - Occupied	Total	% in private sector
Adur	2965	696	4	2380	20396	26441	86%
Arun	3715	2698		7724	51498	65635	91%
Chichester	249	6947	453	1008	41343	50000	85%
Horsham	41	6089	14	n/c	45654	51798	88%
Mid Sussex	0	5460	763	3474	44170	53887	91%
Worthing	11	4,207	71	8181	33137	45,607	91%

Source: HIP statistical return 2001

Table 4.3 shows an analysis of dwelling condition by tenure. Just over half (52%) of the unfit dwellings and 43% of those that were marginally fit were in owner occupation.

Table 4.3 Dwelling condition by tenure in Arun (not including LA owned)

Tenure	Total number of dwellings	No of unfit dwellings	% of total unfit dwellings	No of marginally fit dwellings	% of total marginally fit dwellings
Owner occupied	51,498	836	52.3%	301	43.1%
Housing association	2,698	82	5.1%	0	0
Private rental	6,778	602	37.7%	156	22.6%
Other rental agreement	199	0	0	0	0
Tenure unobtainable	747	78	4.9%	233	33.8%

Source: House Condition and Energy Survey 1999/2000

Table 4.4 shows the type of properties in the private sector in Arun. The highest proportion are detached houses, followed by similar proportions of semi-detached and terraced housing. Flats and maisonettes make up a fifth of all private sector dwellings.

Table 4.4 Private Sector Dwelling stock by type

Dwelling Type	Number of dwellings	% of dwellings
Detached	18,863	30.4
Semidetached	14,952	24.1
End terrace	6,140	9.9
Mid terrace	9,674	15.6
Mid terrace and passage	300	0.5
Flat	11,757	19.0
Maisonette	315	0.5

Source: House Condition and Energy Survey 1999/2000 (NB. Includes Housing Association dwelling).⁴

Of the Council housing stock, the largest proportion is 1 bed/ bedsit flats (including sheltered housing units) (32%) and 3 bed houses (28%).⁵

4.3 Arun Housing Strategy⁶

The Arun Housing Strategy Update 2002 – 2003 identifies a number of issues which impact on housing need and development in the district. These include:

- Limited housing options for people on low incomes
- Increasing numbers on the Housing Register
- Increasing homelessness coupled with lack of suitable move-on accommodation, shortage of specialist provision to support lone pregnant teenagers under 18 and increasing responsibilities for 16&17 year olds.
- High proportions of elderly persons in the population, many of whom are in private properties which need immediate work
- Increasing levels of unfitness and disrepair in the private sector
- A need to develop more options for owners to bring empty properties back into use.
- Regional Planning guidance identifies the need for 2890 properties per year from 2001 onwards.

Priorities include:

- Supply of affordable housing

⁴ This was a sample survey and there may be small differences between totals quoted in this survey and other sources)

⁵ Arun District Council, Housing Revenue Account Business plan 2002-07

⁶ Arun District Council: Housing Strategy Statement 2001-2006

- Maximising use of existing social housing stock
- Promoting positive contributions of the private rented sector
- Addressing issues of empty homes and houses in multiple occupation
- Developing alternatives to Bed & Breakfast as homeless accommodation
- Participating in the county-wide approach to implementation of the Supporting People programme.

4.4 Housing Deprivation

A specific measure for housing deprivation, the *Housing Domain Score*, is available within the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR)⁷ Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2000.

The IMD 2000 score is calculated from the following variables:

- Homeless households in temporary accommodation (Local Authority Housing Improvement Programme Returns for 1997-98),
- Household overcrowding (1991 Census),
- Poor private sector housing (modelled from 1996 English House Condition Survey and RESIDATA)

These raw data sets are statistically transformed using factor analysis and then standardised to take account of the specific make-up of the local population. A score of 0 represents the national average; the higher the *score*, the more deprived the area.

The domain *rank* lists all 8414 wards in England in order of deprivation, starting with the most deprived ward as 1 and the least deprived as 8414.

Some wards in Arun that stand out as having very high housing deprivation. These include Littlehampton River, which falls within the 10% most housing deprived wards in England, and Marine, Pevensey and Hotham, which fall within the 15% most housing deprived wards in England. Littlehampton Ham and Bersted are also relatively deprived wards.

⁷ Now Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

By contrast, Aldwick East and West, Pagham, Ferring, Felpham and Rustington East and South are among the least deprived wards in England with regard to housing.

The analysis confirms the significant pockets of deprivation that exist within the 'coastal strip' within an otherwise affluent area.

Table 4.5 Deprivation: Housing Domain scores and rank for wards in Arun

Ward	Housing Domain score	Rank of Housing Domain (out of 8414 wards)
Aldingbourne	-0.96	7186
Aldwick East	-2.15	8346
Aldwick West	-1.97	8300
Angmering	-0.51	5964
Arundel	-0.52	6009
Barnham	0.2	3413
Bersted	0.53	2276
East Preston and Kingston	-0.71	6573
Felpham East	-1.93	8288
Felpham West	-1.48	7994
Ferring	-1.56	8065
Findon	-0.85	6931
Hotham	0.98	1179
Littlehampton Beach	0.41	2703
Littlehampton Central	0.28	3132
Littlehampton Ham	0.88	1378
Littlehampton River	1.35	626
Littlehampton Wick	0.08	3858
Marine	0.99	1153
Middleton-on-Sea	-0.35	5451
Orchard	-0.06	4392
Pagham	-1.69	8160
Pevensey	0.97	1206
Rustington East	-1.57	8073
Rustington North	-0.6	6241
Rustington South	-1.5	8018
Walberton	-0.71	6586

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics IMD 2000

4.5 Housing and council tax benefit claims

In March 2002 there were 6986 households (12% of all households) receiving housing benefit and 3611 receiving council tax rebate in Arun (some would have been receiving both). As shown in table 4.6, the highest numbers were in Bognor Regis and Littlehampton. The numbers in the table should be seen in the context of numbers in the

population varying widely by parish, many having populations of less than 1000.

Table 4.6 Households in receipt of housing or council tax benefit

Parish	Numbers receiving Housing Benefit	Numbers receiving Council Tax benefit
Aldingbourne	139	78
Aldwick	290	274
Angmering	178	119
Arundel	149	62
Barnham	89	25
Bersted	460	296
Bognor Regis	2069	619
Burpham	*	*
Clapham	12	5
Climping	23	5
East Preston	232	123
Eastergate	49	61
Felpham	177	240
Ferring	74	96
Findon	63	30
Ford	39	26
Houghton	4	0
Kingston	*	*
Littlehampton	1807	681
Lyminster	5	*
Madehurst	4	*
Middleton	165	132
Pagham	93	276
Poling	4	*
Rustington	574	336
Slindon	29	7
South Stoke	*	0
Walberton	59	27
Warningcamp	7	*
Yapton	185	79
Arun	6986	3611

* Figures of 3 and below not included against individual parishes, but included in total
Source: District Councils 2002

4.6 Housing Need

Findings of Housing Needs Survey

The last formal Housing Needs Survey in the district was carried out in 1999. This was a postal survey of 31,581 households on the basis of 33% sampling in areas with population over 3000, and 100% sampling in areas under 3000. A 37.7% response rate was achieved.

8.8% of the sample said that their existing accommodation did not meet their needs, the main reason being that the accommodation was too small (applied in particular to owner-occupied dwellings). Other reasons were need for repair and modernisation (especially council property) and high expense (especially private rented accommodation). Medical reasons were also a factor across all types of accommodation.

8.6% of the sample (1025 people⁸) said that someone in the household was in need of separate or other accommodation in the next five years. The main reasons were overcrowding (25%), wanting to form separate household or wanting to leave home (29%), in short term accommodation (21%) and unsuitable accommodation (11%).

The largest group in housing need (over 71%) are single persons, with the majority being in the 16-29 age-group. Couples with children were the next biggest group (16%).

The survey collected information on take home pay of households. It concluded that the majority of households expressing housing need would be unable to afford accommodation in the open market, whether by purchase or private renting. However, only 6% of respondents expressing housing need indicated that they were on Arun District Council housing register. The main reasons why people were not on the register included not being aware of the register (25%), believing that they would have to wait too long (23%) and not being interested in public sector housing (22%).

Housing Needs Register

Indications from the Housing Needs Survey (see above) are that the number of people on the Housing Register is a poor indicator of overall housing need. However, it is clearly of significance in showing the level of expressed demand for housing.

⁸ In order to provide guidance on the total number of households that may be in housing need, this figure would need to be grossed up taking account of both the sampling method and the response rate.

852 people were on Arun's Housing Register in 2001, a comparatively small proportion of total households in Arun. Most were households including or expecting children.

The first choice areas of applicants were most likely to be Bognor Regis (38%), Littlehampton (18%) and Rustington (16%). These were also the first choice areas for housing transfer.⁹

Table 4.7 Number of households on District Council Housing Registers

District	Households on the housing register 2001 Nos and % of total households	No of households with or expecting children 2001	No of households requiring specialist dwellings 2001	Other households on the Housing register 2001
Adur	1060 (4.3%)	559 (53%)	120 (11%)	381 (36%)
Arun	852 (1.5%)	737 (87%)	66 (8%)	49 (5%)
Chichester	2187 (5.1%)	770 (35%)	363 (17%)	1054 (48%)
Horsham	1154 (2.6%)	388 (34%)	314 (27%)	452 (39%)
Mid Sussex	1407 (2.9%)	627 (45%)	161 (11%)	619 (44%)
Worthing	1939 (4.4%)	785 (40%)	31 (2%)	1123 (58%)

Source: HIP statistical return 2001

In order to reduce the Housing register to a level where waiting times are reasonable, the District Council considers that a minimum of 500 units are required over 6 years (2000-2006) in addition to the 45 units per annum which might be expected to come forward under current annual rates of provision. The Empty Homes initiative also contributes 30 units per annum.¹⁰ (See further under *Housing Development* below)

Homelessness

Arun appears to have a comparatively low number and rate (89 or 1.4 per 1000 households) presenting as homeless and being defined as in priority need in 2000-01 (see Table 4.8). However, statistics from the HIP return 2001, which cover the same period, identify a larger number, 187 people, which would indicate a more average rate in the West Sussex context.

⁹ Arun District Council, Housing Revenue Account Business Plan 2002 - 2007

¹⁰ Arun District Council Housing Strategy update 2002-03

The council provided accommodation for 96 homeless households at the end of March 2001, the great majority of which (82) with dependant children or a pregnant woman. Though large in absolute terms, these figures are relatively low when compared with the neighbouring districts of Adur and Worthing.

There has been a significant increase in the number of households in B&B accommodation. In April 2002 there were 37 households in such accommodation, compared with 14 and 2 in 2001 and 2000 respectively.

It is planned to undertake a review of homelessness and to adopt a strategy to prevent and deal with homelessness. A homelessness forum has been established, chaired by the Council for Voluntary Services and attended by a range of statutory and voluntary sector agencies, including Arun District Council.

Table 4.8 People presenting as homeless to district councils

District	Total decisions on homelessness 2000-1	Homeless and in priority need, 2000-01 (numbers)	Homeless and in priority need, 2000-01 (no.s per 1000 households)	Eligible, homeless and in priority need, but intentionally so 2000-01	Eligible, homeless but not in priority need, 2000-1	Eligible but not homeless 2000-01
Adur	341	155	6.2	24	47	115
Arun	214	89	1.4	28	18	79
Chichester	176	109	2.3	10	5	52
Crawley	867	338	8.5	36	363	130
Horsham	499	212	4.1	20	118	149
Mid Sussex	356	143	2.7	25	154	34
Worthing	686	158	3.4	39	254	235
West Sussex	3,797	1,307	4	229	959	1,302

Source: DTLR website: Local statistics 2001

Table 4.9 Homeless people in priority need accommodated by the local authority

District	Numbers accommodated by 31/3/2001 by type of accommodation						
	Bed & breakfast	Hostels (inc Women's refuge)	LA/HA stock	Private sector leased accommodation	Other	Total number accommodated	Homeless at home Awaiting accommodation at year end
Adur	14	10	45	59	89	217	5
Arun	14	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	96	n/c
Chichester	n/c	76	n/c	16	n/c	92	n/c
Crawley	25	87	46	0	7	165	n/c
Horsham	1	57	4	9	n/c	71	n/c
Mid Sussex	5	7	37	2	n/c	51	8
Worthing	22	n/c	62	41	40	165	15
West Sussex	68	291	285	127	202	973	29

Source: DTLR website: Local statistics 2001

Single homelessness/ street homelessness

Survey data on street homelessness was not available for this profile. The council estimated that there were between 0 and 10 rough sleepers on any single night in 2001.¹¹

Accommodation needs of young people aged 16-18

Research was conducted in West Sussex in 2001 to establish accommodation and support needs of young people aged 16 – 18, with particular reference to needs in the areas of substance and alcohol misuse, offending behaviour and care leavers. Fifty young people were interviewed in depth and further evidence was collected from district councils and other agencies. The research concluded that:

- Family breakdown was overwhelmingly the reason the young people gave for no longer living in settled accommodation. There is a need for genuine recognition that many are not homeless because they 'fancied a bit of freedom', but because they had no choice.
- There is a need for a range of housing provision from single and shared independent units; small shared medium/low support hostels; supported lodgings and remand fostering placements and specialist hostel type accommodation like the Foyer projects.
- There is a need for the provision of support services that assist young people to develop the skills necessary for independent living.
- All agencies need to develop systems for maintaining accurate data.
- At national level issues of benefit and minimum wage entitlements need to be addressed.

¹¹ HIP Statistical return 2001

Table 4.10 shows the numbers of applications for housing assistance by young single and young couples over a six month period and the reasons given.

Table 4.10 Young single and young couples applying for assistance under Housing Act 1996 Pt VII

a) Numbers in Arun1/4/01 – 30/9/01

	Number	%
Male	9	28%
Female	18	56%
Couple (at least one under 18)	5	16%
Total	32	100%

b) Reasons for application

Reasons given	Number
Problems with parents	16
Pregnant	12 (of which 5 no longer able to stay with parent)
Staying with relatives/ friends	3
From foster care	2
Released from prison	2
Other reasons (NFA, unknown, unsuitable acc)	5

Source: Bailey J and Lewis H, 'Accommodation and Support for Young People in West Sussex aged 16-18 years', January 2002

4.7 Affordability of Housing

Affordability is one of the main themes of the Regional Housing Strategy Statement¹², and is clearly a concern for many authorities in the South East. The impact of changes in the housing market is particularly acute in areas with a high predominance of private sector housing, as is the case in West Sussex generally. In Arun 78% of houses are owner-occupied, 12% privately rented and only 10 % in the public rented sector (including both Local Authorities and Registered Social Landlord properties).¹³

¹² GOSE / Housing Corporation 2000: Regional Housing Statement

¹³ see table 4.2

Average house prices

House prices in the owner-occupied sector continue to rise, but incomes in general are not rising at anywhere near the same rate. The price rises are particularly significant at the lower end of the market.

Table 4.11 compares price rises in Arun with neighbouring authorities and West Sussex as a whole. Average property costs in the first quarter of 2002 for all West Sussex councils are shown in Table 4.12.

Table 4.11 Increase in property prices Jan-March 2001 – Jan-March 2002

District	% change in average price between Jan-March 2001 and Jan – March 2002				
	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Flat/maisonette	Overall
Adur	+19.0	+10.3	+31.8	+14.7	+19.7
Arun	+1.1	+12.5	+14.4	+25.2	+9.2
Chichester	15.5	+11.0	+10.1	+2.3	+13.3
Horsham	+9.7	+10.6	+13.0	+33.1	+14.0
Mid Sussex	+12	+8.1	+13	+24.4	unavailable
Worthing	-5.0	+19.9	+25.7	+15.8	+8.3
West Sussex	+12.3	+12.4%	+15.8	+23.2	+14.3

Source: HM Land Registry; figures based on prices in first quarter 2001 and 2002

Table 4.12 Average property prices Jan – March 2002 by District Council

District	Average property prices 2002 £s				
	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/maisonette	Average price all property
Adur	189,250	131,931	122,186	80,911	127,418
Arun	203,679	134,264	108,952	86,291	135,063
Chichester	298,467	155,536	132,949	96,451	190,533
Crawley	242,264	135,176	110,862	82,629	128,683
Horsham	285,325	161,845	136,772	115,628	191,738
Mid Sussex	280,003	165,782	139,418	107,277	175,325
Worthing	210,789	141,202	112,314	78,094	120,826
West Sussex	252,819	148,515	121,359	91,430	154,198

Source: HM Land Registry 2002

The increase in property price was lower in 20001-02 in Arun than for West Sussex as a whole. On average prices were higher than in Adur and Worthing, but lower than in Chichester.

A single income household buying an average flat in Arun (£86,291) using a 90% mortgage based on three times income would need to earn £25,887. This will be out of reach of many wage earners (see Chapter 3) without some form of assistance.

Of the three main towns in Arun, property was least expensive in Bognor Regis, most expensive in Arundel, with Littlehampton occupying a mid position.

Average cost to rent

Information on average rent levels in the private sector was not available.

4.8 Housing Development

Between 1991 and 2001 just over 5000 new dwellings were completed in Arun, 737 (15%) of which were 'social housing'. Since 1997/ 8 an average of 38 affordable units have been developed per year, with a similar number proposed for 2002/3.

Table 4.13 Housing completions 1991 -2001

District	Total Housing Completions - 1991-2001	Social Housing Completions 1991-2001 - (total Local Authority)	Social Housing Completions 1991-2001 - (total Housing Association)
Adur	1000	1	349
Arun	5004	71	666
Chichester	4756	42	775
Crawley	4984	816	292
Horsham	6658	84	631
Mid Sussex	4430	0	606
Worthing	1633	27	505
West Sussex	28465	1041	3824

Source: West Sussex County Council Planning Services 2002

Table 4.14 Provision of additional affordable housing by year and district

District	Affordable housing completions/ acquisitions (LA/ RSL Dwellings)					
	1997/8	1998/9	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 proposed
Adur	38	94	62	30	30	70
Arun	36	71	61	4	19	40
Chichester				152	195	100
Horsham	132	71	81	54	54	108
Mid Sussex	120	185	82	52	65	80
Worthing	102	144	67	111	60	95

West Sussex	428	565	353	756	423	493
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Source: HIP statistical return 2001

Plans to supply affordable housing

The District Council's housing policy is to secure a target of 30% affordable housing on suitable housing development sites.

Up to 2005 the site at Roundstone, Angmering will provide 600 units of housing including 90 affordable homes. Other identified sites set to contribute to the district's affordable housing stock include The Leas Rustington, Westloats Lane Bognor Regis, Sandbanks Bognor Regis and Shripney Road Bognor Regis.¹⁴

4.9 Supported housing

Supporting People

District councils are working with partner agencies across West Sussex to implement a successful 'Supporting People' regime for people who need support in accessing or retaining appropriate housing. A county wide needs analysis has identified the three largest client groups for supported housing in each district, as shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 West Sussex Supported Housing Priority matrix 2002-2003 (July 2001)

District	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Adur	Mental health (26)	Physical disability (15)	Learning disability (10)
Arun	Physical disability (30)	Mental health (11)	Learning disability (7)
Chichester	Mental health (13)	Ex-Offenders (8)	Substance/ Alc misuse (8)
Crawley	Mental health (34)	Physical disability (23)	Homeless 16-17 (8)
Horsham	Mental health (48)	Learning disability (44)	Physical disability (37)
Mid Sussex	Physical disability (66)	Mental health (51)	Learning disability (37)
Worthing	Mental health (56)	Substance/ Alc misuse (32)	Physical disability (30)

Source: District Council Housing Strategy Statements

The priority client groups for supported housing in Arun are people with physical disability, mental health problems and learning disability.

¹⁴ Arun District Council Housing Strategy update 2002-03

Older Persons Housing and Care

In January 2001 there were 689 Arun DC sheltered housing units and 1298 Housing Association sheltered housing units in Arun.

Joint research with social services and Health has identified the need for an extra care sheltered housing scheme in the East of the district.

Support to help older people remain in their homes includes the *Arun Lifeline*, which provides access to 24 hour help at the touch of a button, and the Arun *Staying Put* scheme, which assists in arranging repairs to property.

Improvement grants

In 2000-01 90 the District Council provided 90 Disabled Housing grants and 48 Home Repairs grant.

4.10 Issues for rural communities

Although housing problems tend to be concentrated around urban wards, there is also concern about housing need in rural areas where there is a shortage of affordable accommodation, brought about by

- the sale of council housing
- shortage of suitable sites for new housing association schemes
- very high house prices
- low rural wages
- restrictive planning policies (especially because of high proportion of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and agricultural land)
- 'NIMBY' opposition

This shortage often makes it difficult to provide accommodation for 'key workers' who need to live close by (e.g. teachers, doctors, care workers etc) and it also drives young people away from rural areas to towns and cities, thereby adding to the housing problems of urban areas.

KEY POINTS

- There are significant pockets of housing deprivation in the 'coastal strip' of Arun alongside areas with no such deprivation. Littlehampton River falls within the 10% most deprived wards in England with regard to housing, and Marine, Pevensy and Hotham within the 15% most deprived wards in England with regard to housing.

- 12% of households in Arun receive Housing Benefit; the highest numbers are in Bognor Regis and Littlehampton.
- The Housing Needs Survey indicates that approximately 9% of households include someone who is in need of alternative accommodation within the next 5 years. The largest group in housing need are single persons in the 16-29 age-group. This is a much higher proportion than those who are currently on the Housing Need Register (1.5% of households) and indicates a substantial level of 'hidden housing need'.
- The majority of households expressing housing need would be unable to afford accommodation in the open market, whether by purchase or private renting.
- The council provided accommodation for 96 homeless households at the end of March 2001; the great majority (82) included dependant children or a pregnant woman. Though large in absolute terms, these figures are relatively low when compared with the neighbouring districts of Adur and Worthing.
- 32 young people aged 16-17 were deemed homeless and in priority need during a six months period in 2001. The main reason for homelessness among 16-17 year olds was 'problems with parents', followed by pregnancy.
- The number of homeless households placed in Bed& Breakfast accommodation has increased from 2 to 37 between 2000 and 2002.
- The House Condition Survey 1999 identified increased levels of unfit and disrepair in private sector properties. Properties in the poorest conditions are occupied by the least well off in both the owner-occupied and privately rented sectors.
- 90% of dwellings are in the private sector and affordability is a major issue. House prices continue to rise and are particularly significant at the lower end of the market (flats and maisonettes). At the beginning of 2002, a single income household would need to earn just over the average wage to receive a 90% mortgage on an average flat in Arun. This would therefore be out of reach of many wage earners without some form of assistance.
- The priority client groups for supported housing in Arun are people with physical disability, mental health problems, and learning disability.
- Since 1997/8 an average of 38 affordable units have been developed per year, with a similar number proposed for 2002/3. The housing policy is to secure a target of 30% affordable housing on suitable housing development sites.
- Up to 2005 the site at Roundstone, Angmering will provide 600 units of housing including 90 affordable homes. Other identified sites set to contribute to the

district's affordable housing stock include The Leas Rustington, Westloats Lane Bognor Regis, Sandbanks Bognor Regis and Shripney Road Bognor Regis.

- Providing affordable rural housing is extremely difficult and time-consuming. Planning and housing policies, together with local community support, will be crucial in bringing about new housing schemes to meet local needs.

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Chapter Five

Education

5.1 Introduction

Raising educational standards is a national priority and of fundamental importance in Arun, which has over 24,000 children aged under 16 within its population (1998 ONS).¹⁵ The level of skills and education in the adult population is also of major importance for the prosperity of local communities. This chapter looks at issues concerning education for all age groups.

Whilst education is delivered within local communities, the public agencies responsible do not operate to district council boundaries. The analysis of issues pertinent specifically to Arun is complicated by the many different catchment and planning areas applying to both mainstream education and adult learning. The analysis of information in this chapter is based on the most local breakdowns available and the best fit to district council boundaries from data that, in most cases, is not collated with those boundaries in mind.

West Sussex Local Education Authority (LEA) is responsible for schools in Arun. In West Sussex as a whole there were 106,673 pupils aged 3 -19 in maintained schools in January 2002¹⁶ of which 16,586 were in primary, secondary schools or special schools situated in Arun.¹⁷

Table 5.1 Number of maintained schools

Type of School	No of schools in Arun	No of schools in West Sussex
Nursery	1	4
Primary	40	249
Secondary	6	39
Special Schools	1	15
Total	48	307

Source: West Sussex County Council 2002

An Ofsted inspection in 2001 concluded that West Sussex is a very good local education authority and in many respects its work is

¹⁵ Figures from 2001 Census, available for 5 year bands only, show 22,611 aged 0-14

¹⁶ West Sussex CC Draft Schools Organisational Plan 2002-2007

¹⁷ Pupil level annual census of schools 2002

outstanding. The Chief Inspector of schools commented: "West Sussex is a model education authority, with local schools receiving an exceptional level of support in many respects. The good practice in West Sussex should act as a beacon to other LEAs."

Two schools in Arun have received Beacon status for excellence: Bognor Regis Nursery School and Glade Infant School.

For the planning of mainstream schools, the county has been divided into 10 areas based on the catchment areas served by clusters of secondary schools. These do not necessarily match district council boundaries. Arun is split between two planning areas: Area 6 (Littlehampton and Angmering) and Area 7 (Chichester/ Bognor Regis/ Southbourne and surrounding area) With regard to Area 6 the draft Schools Organisational Plan 2002-07¹⁸ notes that the Roundstone housing development in Angmering will require additional primary and secondary school places. Proposals to meet the primary need at Angmering, St Margaret's have been approved. Additional secondary school places are being provided at the Angmering and Littlehampton schools. In Area 7 considerable pupil movement makes detailed planning considerably more difficult than elsewhere.¹⁹

The West Sussex Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership (EYDCP), comprising statutory, voluntary and private sector partners, is the local body responsible for planning and delivering early education and childcare targets under the National Strategy for Childcare. The *Sure Start* initiative operates in some parts of the country to give children in disadvantaged areas a better start in life. There are two main schemes in West Sussex (Littlehampton and Broadfields, Crawley) and a smaller (mini) Sure Start programme in the rural parts of Chichester. All three programmes are targeted at areas of deprivation and were nominated by the Sure Start Unit. Parents form the core of the decision making and implementation process of all Sure Start programmes. The Partnership aims to support local Sure Start partnerships working very closely with the local councils, health, voluntary and statutory agencies.

The Sussex Learning Skills Council (LSC), is one of 47 local LSCs established in April 2001 to deliver key tasks related to post-16

¹⁸ West Sussex Draft Schools Organisational Plan 2002-2007

¹⁹ as footnote 4

learning and to integrate the planning and funding of post-compulsory age learning (excluding higher education). The planning role will be fulfilled through focus on learner groups (Young people 16-19, Adults 19+, Workforce), use of planning areas (six in Sussex) and analysis of the demand for and supply of learning. Arun is split between LSC Planning Area B, which also includes Worthing and part of Adur, and Area C, which also includes Chichester and Midhurst.

The West Sussex Lifelong Learning Partnership is part of a national network of 101 Learning Partnerships, which have been in place since early 1999 with responsibility for developing local targets linked to National Learning Targets, and for co-ordinating local action in pursuit of them. The West Sussex LLP comprises statutory, voluntary and private sector partners supported by issue based task groups and eight local learning networks. The partnership works to identify under-achieving groups and individuals and meet their needs through collaborative action. The local learning networks are based on 'travel to learn areas' and therefore not co-terminus with district councils – Arun is split between Area 2 (Bognor Regis and Barnham) and Area 3 (Littlehampton, Arundel, Angmering).

5.2 Educational Deprivation

A specific measure for educational deprivation, the **Educational Domain Score**, is available within the Department of Environment and Transport (DETR)²⁰ Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2000.

The score is calculated from the following variables :

- Working age adults with no qualifications, 1995-1998,
- Children aged 16 and over who are not in full-time education, 1999
- Proportions of 17-19 year old population who have not successfully applied for Higher Education, 1997 and 1998,
- Key Stage 2 primary school performance data for 1998,
- Primary school children with English as an additional language for 1998,
- Absenteeism at primary level (all absences, not just unauthorised) for 1998,

These raw data sets are statistically transformed using factor analysis and then standardised to take account of the specific make-up of the

²⁰ Now Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

local population. A score of 0 represents the national midpoint; the higher the **score**, the more deprived the area.

The domain **rank** lists all 8414 wards in England in order of deprivation, starting with the most deprived ward as 1 and the least deprived as 8414.

The overall score for Arun was 0.43, indicating that Arun is the third most deprived district within the county and educational deprivation is well above average for the country.

Within Arun, the three most educationally deprived wards were all in Littlehampton, with two (Ham and River) being within the 10% most educationally deprived wards in the country.

Table 5.2 Comparative Education Domain Scores for West Sussex Districts

Districts	Education Domain Score
Mid Sussex	-0.87
Horsham	-0.79
Chichester	-0.39
Worthing	0.20
Arun	0.43
Crawley	0.69
Adur	0.75

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics IMD 2000

Table 5.3 Educational Domain scores and rank for wards in Arun (1998 data)

Ward	Education Domain score	Rank of Education Domain (out of 8414 wards)
Aldingbourne	-0.63	6368
Aldwick East	0.29	3095
Aldwick West	0.02	4033
Angmering	0.34	2919
Arundel	0.59	2122
Barnham	0.5	2378
Bersted	0.84	1470
East Preston and Kingston	0.15	3540

Felpham East	0.32	2985
Felpham West	0.21	3346
Ferring	0.3	3044
Findon	-0.13	4608
Hotham	0.39	2768
Littlehampton Beach	0.68	1863
Littlehampton Central	0.36	2855
Littlehampton Ham	1.4	474
Littlehampton River	1.4	473
Littlehampton Wick	1.03	1070
Marine	0.34	2944
Middleton-on-Sea	0.86	1430
Orchard	0.53	2315
Pagham	0.21	3348
Pevensey	0.98	1166
Rustington East	0.32	3004
Rustington North	0.13	3614
Rustington South	0.09	3811
Walberton	0.16	3514

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics IMD 2000

5.3 Early years

Under the Labour government greater emphasis has been placed on care and education for children under 4 years and targets have been set by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) to put in place universal nursery education for 3 year olds by September 2004. West Sussex Early Years Development and Child Care Plan 2001-04 sets out the strategy for achieving targets for the county as a whole. In 2001 there were approximately 8,500 3 year olds in West Sussex and 1,045 early education places in the maintained sector in LEA nursery classes and schools. This will remain static, and additional DfES funding will be used to fund other early education places with the aim of achieving 64% coverage by March 2004 and to meet national target of 85% by September 2004. Priority will be given initially to funding children in greatest need in identified deprived areas.²¹

National targets have also been set for the development of new childcare places. In West Sussex 8,784 new childcare places will have been created by March 2004, representing a net gain of 5,436 new places taking account of turnover in existing provision. These

²¹ West Sussex Early Years Development and Child Care Plan: Strategic plan 2001/04, Implementation Plan 20001/02

childcare places should support a total of 16, 073 children (10,329 net taking account of turnover of places). The partnership will also create 3,267 new out of school childcare places including 688 holiday places. DfES start-up grants will be used to support 284 new childminders, with a higher level of grant to childminders in areas of disadvantage.²²

The Early Years audit in 2001 showed that there were places available for 36 % of children under 5 in Arun in early education and childcare provision. Most of this provision was part-time. Full time care provision (day care places and child minders) was only available for 11% of children under five. Local access to provision by child population within ward of residence was highest in Littlehampton River and Rustington South (small child population). Bognor Regis has Arun's only Nursery School, which has received Beacon status for excellence.

Table 5.4a Early education and child care places in Arun for under fives

Ward	LEA Nursery Schools or classes (part-time places)	Day care places 0-2 year olds	Day care places 3-5 year olds	Sessional places (open < 4 hours)	Child minders No of places 0-5 years	Total places	No of children aged 0-4	Places per 100 children aged 0-4
Aldingbourne		0	0	48	9	57	226	25
Aldwick East		12	22	0	6	40	120	33
Aldwick West		0	0	48	10	58	208	28
Angmering		0	0	46	27	73	305	24
Arundel		0	24	48	8	80	180	44
Barnham		0	0	96	38	134	504	27
Bersted		0	0	24	37	61	525	12
East Preston and Kingston		0	0	68	18	86	246	35

²² as above

Felpham East		0	0	44	24	68	254	27
Felpham West		0	0	72	18	90	218	41
Ferring		0	0	24	9	33	121	27
Findon		0	0	48	3	51	78	65
Hotham	176	10	74	30	8	298	304	98
Littlehampton Beach		0	0	39	17	56	220	25
Littlehampton Central		0	41	24	28	93	518	18
Littlehampton Ham		0	0	78	8	86	348	25
Littlehampton River	52	0	0	100	3	155	151	103
Littlehampton Wick	52	25	50	0	27	154	344	45
Marine		0	0	24	8	32	215	15
Middleton-on-Sea		0	0	50	24	74	235	31
Orchard		0	0	88	20	108	284	38
Pagham		0	0	44	18	62	188	33
Pevensey	52	9	18	96	10	185	347	53
Rustington East		0	0	59	11	70	203	34
Rustington North		7	16	63	20	106	259	41
Rustington South		6	18	70	8	102	98	104
Walberton		0	0	24	5	29	125	23
Arun	332	69	263	135	5	422	2441	36

Source: West Sussex County Council (June 2001)

Table 5.4b shows the overall provision of before and after school facilities (clubs and childminding) and Holiday Play schemes in Arun. After school provision is very limited, with places available for 8% of children aged 5 – 8. Holiday provision is available for 20% of 5-8 year olds overall; there is high provision in some areas (eg Littlehampton and Felpham) and poor or no provision in some wards.

Table 5.4b Child care provision for children aged 5 and over

Ward	Child minder places for 5-8 year olds	Before/ After School clubs	Holiday play schemes	No of children aged 5-8	Before/After school places per 100 5-8 year olds	Holiday play schemes per 100 5-8 year olds
Aldingbourne	5	30	92	212	17	43
Aldwick East	1	0	0	122	1	0
Aldwick West	3	24	24	209	13	11
Angmering	18	0	6	297	6	2
Arundel	3	0	24	143	2	17
Barnham	17	0	130	440	4	30
Bersted	21	0	70	463	5	15
East Preston and Kingston	10	24	24	260	13	9
Felpham East	10	0	0	256	4	0
Felpham West	6	0	216	164	4	132
Ferring	8	0	0	94	9	0
Findon	5	0	0	68	7	0
Hotham	2	24	0	247	11	0
Littlehampton Beach	13	90	160	208	50	77
Littlehampton Central	16	24	60	451	9	13
Littlehampton Ham	4	0	40	271	1	15
Littlehampton River	3	0	0	124	2	0
Littlehampton Wick	14	0	200	293	5	68
Marine	4	0	0	148	3	0
Middleton-on-Sea	4	16	0	228	9	0
Orchard	7	0	0	276	3	0
Pagham	5	0	0	192	3	0
Pevensey	3	0	72	309	1	23
Rustington East	9	40	21	187	26	11
Rustington North	10	0	70	229	4	31

Rustington South	4	0	0	92	4	0
Walberton	2	0	0	100	2	0
Arun	207	272	1209	5921	8	20

Source: West Sussex County Council (June 2001)

Comparative figures for West Sussex districts are shown in Table 5.4c. Provision for under 5's in Arun is amongst the lowest in West Sussex.

Table 5.4c Early education and child care provision by district council

Districts	Age 0-4		Age 5-8	
	Total early educ/ child care places per 100 children	Day care and childminding places per 100 children	Before/ After school places (incl childminders) per 100 children	Holiday play scheme places per 100 children
Adur	41	12	7	8
Arun	36	11	8	20
Chichester	47	17	7	15
Horsham	37	14	11	20
Mid Sussex	35	13	9	9
Worthing	42	20	10	11

Rural child care issues

Children in rural areas may have less access to day care, nursery education and out-of-school care. The cost of providing child care may be higher, the main causes being geographical remoteness from other services, additional transport costs and scattered communities with low numbers of service users. Research undertaken by The Sussex Rural Community Council (SRCC) in West Sussex on behalf of the Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership (EYDCP)²³ revealed that most childcare in rural areas was informal, with grandparents, friends and neighbours looking after children. Less

²³ Sussex Rural Community Council (2000) Rural childcare Strategy: West Sussex Out of School Childcare

than a quarter of parishes had an out-of-school club provider (see Table 5.5). In remote rural areas with low numbers of children, child minders may be the only viable option for formal childcare, supplemented by use of village halls and/or mobile resources for group events. Results from village appraisals also showed that older children, 11-14 year olds, feel excluded from services and have nowhere to go that they can call their own. In West Sussex there is soon to be established a small towns forum under the SRB6 programme 'Rural Towns Rural Life'. This is being led by the SRCC and will provide an opportunity for more integrated work between different funding opportunities. The bid asks for pilot projects and integrated child care could form part of one such project.

Key rural areas for development and support, based on identification of need and inadequate provision, were identified in the SRCC study; none of those areas were within Arun.

Table 5.5 Out of school clubs by district council

Districts	Rural parishes with no out of school club	Rural parishes with 1 out of school club	Rural parishes with 2-5 out of school clubs
Adur	2 (100%)		
Arun	26 (95%)	1 (5%)	
Chichester	51 (84%)	8 (14%)	1 (2%)
Horsham	25 (75%)	7 (21%)	2 (5%)
Mid Sussex	24 (94%)	2 (6%)	

5.4 Primary Education

There are 40 primary schools in Arun, 10 of which are infant schools. There were 8,763 pupils on roll in January 2002.²⁴ The primary school population in Littlehampton and Angmering (School Planning Area 6) is expected to rise by 170 between 2002 and 2007. Numbers are also expected to go up in the Bognor Regis and Felpham part of School Planning Area 7.²⁵

²⁴ Pupil level annual school census (PLASC) 2002

²⁵ West Sussex Draft Schools Organisational Plan 2002-2007

Performance

Performance Tables for primary and secondary schools are published by the DfES. They are contentious as measures of quality of schools because the raw SAT scores (Standard Assessment Tests) compare schools with different types of pupils from varying socio-economic backgrounds and make no allowance for this. Bearing this in mind, performance data for Key Stage 2 for Arun primary schools (not including infant schools) are shown in Table 5.6 alongside comparative figures for West Sussex LEA and England. The table shows the percentage of eligible pupils (usually those aged 11) who achieved Level 4 or above (L4+) in English, Mathematics and Science tests. The percentage of pupils who were absent or disapplied (A/D) is shown alongside; the higher the percentage of A/D, the more the schools results will have been affected by pupils with no test results. Level 4 is the level of achievement expected of pupils at the end of Key Stage 2.

The average point score for each school is calculated by allocating points to each pupil's Key Stage 2 results in each test then dividing that total by the number of eligible pupils in each subject. The higher the score the better are the results. On this measure, half of the primary schools perform above LEA and England average and half below.

Table 5.6 Performance Tables for Arun primary schools 2001

	English		Mathematics		Science		Average point score
	<u>L4+</u>	<u>A/D</u>	<u>L4+</u>	<u>A/D</u>	<u>L4+</u>	<u>A/D</u>	
West Sussex Average	76%		70%		89%		27.4
England Average	75%		71%		87%		27.3
Schools							
Aldingbourne Primary School	78%	6%	81%	3%	91%	6%	27.9
Arundel C.E. Primary School	84%	0%	72%	0%	92%	0%	27.3
Barnham Primary School	82%	0%	78%	0%	100%	0%	27.7
Bishop Tufnell C.E. Junior School, Felpham	87%	2%	79%	1%	94%	2%	28.5

Clapham and Patching C.E. Primary School	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
Connaught Junior School, Littlehampton	66%	0%	55%	1%	77%	1%	25.6
Downview Primary School, Felpham	80%	7%	72%	3%	92%	5%	28.5
East Preston Junior School	74%	2%	79%	2%	97%	3%	27.6
Eastergate C.E. Primary School	75%	0%	86%	0%	93%	0%	28
Edward Bryant Primary School	86%	0%	80%	0%	100%	0%	27.8
Ferring C.E. Primary School	76%	0%	65%	0%	79%	3%	27.1
Flora McDonald Junior School	68%	1%	48%	1%	87%	1%	26.1
Georgian Gardens Community Primary School, Rustington	65%	3%	72%	1%	94%	0%	27.2
Laburnum Grove Junior School, Bognor Regis	59%	3%	65%	3%	82%	3%	26.4
Michael Ayres Junior School	65%	3%	65%	2%	84%	3%	26.5
Nyewood C.E. Junior School, Bognor Regis	83%	3%	82%	1%	93%	3%	27.7
Rose Green Junior School	90%	3%	80%	3%	98%	0%	29.3
Rustington Community Primary School	72%	3%	66%	5%	75%	5%	26.1
South Bersted C.E. Primary School	64%	5%	50%	7%	64%	5%	25.3
St Catherine's Catholic Primary School, Littlehampton	82%	0%	71%	0%	94%	0%	26.9
St John the Baptist C.E. Primary School, Findon	86%	5%	67%	5%	90%	5%	27.9
St Margaret's C.E. First and Middle School, Angmering	76%	2%	80%	0%	94%	2%	27.7
St Mary's Catholic Primary School, Bognor Regis	77%	0%	74%	3%	87%	3%	27.7
St Mary's C.E. Primary School, Clymping	64%	0%	64%	0%	91%	0%	25.7
St Mary's Slindon C.E. Primary School	≤	≤	≤	≤	<	<	<
St Philip's Catholic Primary School, Arundel	87%	0%	80%	0%	90%	0%	28.2

St Wilfrid's Catholic Primary School, Angmering	85%	0%	77%	0%	100%	0%	26.8
Summerlea Community Primary School	70%	0%	76%	3%	92%	0%	27.2
Walberton and Binsted C.E. Primary School	82%	0%	85%	0%	94%	0%	28.9
Yapton C.E. Primary School	78%	2%	56%	2%	92%	2%	26.8

Source: DfES Performance Tables 2001

Unauthorised absences

The issue of truancy has recently received considerable attention at national level. Levels of absences are measured as the percentage of sessions missed of the total number of sessions available for all children and categorised as authorised or unauthorised absences. The percentage of unauthorised absences in primary schools was 0.3 for West Sussex and 0.5 for England in 2001. In Arun, the average percentage value for primary schools was 0.3.²⁶

Other indicators

The pupil level annual schools census (PLASC) collects additional information on pupil characteristics in all LEA primary schools. There are wide variations between schools in terms of free school meal entitlement (indicator of child poverty), with the highest proportions in Bognor Regis and Littlehampton areas. The percentage of pupils in non-white ethnic groups is below the county average in all schools. Four schools have higher numbers of pupils with English as an additional language than the county average; all are in the coastal towns. Four children in total were excluded in 2000/01.

5.5 Secondary Education

Six secondary schools are located in Arun. There were 7,756 pupils on roll in January 2002.²⁷ The numbers are expected to rise in Littlehampton and Angmering by approximately 400 from 2002 to 2007.²⁸

²⁶ DfES Performance Tables 2001

²⁷ Pupil level annual schools census (PLASC) 2002

²⁸ West Sussex Draft Schools Organisational Plan 2002-2007

Performance: GCSE/GNVQ

Performance data for secondary schools based on GCSE/GNVQ results are published by DfES. Table 5.8 shows results for schools in Arun in 2001 together with the West Sussex and England averages. The table shows the percentages of 15 year olds who gained five or more passes at grades A* to C and at grades A* to G, the percentage of 15 year-olds who reached school leaving age with no GCSE or GNVQ passes, and the average point score achieved by pupils in their GCSE examination.

The average point score is calculated by dividing the total GCSE/GNVQ points achieved, by the number of 15 year olds. The higher the score, the better the result.

All schools' performance results, except St Philip Howard Catholic School, are below the West Sussex and England averages.

Table 5.8 Performance Tables GCSE/GNVQ

	5+ A* -C	5+ A* - G	No passes	Average point score
West Sussex Average	55%	92%	3.60%	41.5
England Average	50%	89%	5.50%	39.3
Angmering School	54%	89%	3%	38.2
Bognor Regis Community College	36%	93%	0%	33.5
Felpham Community College	45%	91%	6%	38.5
Littlehampton Community School	43%	90%	3%	37.1
St Philip Howard Catholic High School	58%	93%	2%	45.2
Westergate Community School	42%	92%	0%	35.8

Source: DfES Performance Tables 2001

Table 5.9 compares GCSE/GNVQ performance over the last four years. Individual schools tend to fluctuate from year to year, but seen over the whole period, nearly all schools/ colleges have improved on the proportion of pupils with 5 or more grades A*-C, and all have reduced the proportion of pupils leaving with no passes.

**Table 5.9 Comparison of GCSE and GNVQ results over 4 years
(% of 15 year old pupils in each year)**

	5 or more grades A* -C				No passes			
	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
West Sussex Average	51.7 %	53.7 %	54.5 %	55%	4.7%	3.8%	3.9%	3.6%
England Average	46.3 %	47.9 %	49.2 %	50%	6.6%	6%	5.6%	5.5%
Angmering School	35%	48%	53%	54%	10%	2%	5%	3%
Bognor Regis Community College	46%	34%	34%	36%	2%	4%	3%	0%
Felpham Community College	44%	40%	53%	45%	7%	9%	3%	6%
Littlehampton Community School	38%	43%	48%	43%	10%	10%	5%	3%
St Philip Howard Catholic High School	54%	59%	61%	58%	1%	4%	2%	2%
Westergate Community School	40%	34%	38%	42%	6%	10%	8%	0%

Source: DfES Performance Tables 2001

Destination of year 11 school leavers

Table 5.10 shows the destination of Year 11 school leavers by West Sussex Lifelong Learning Partnership Network Areas. This shows that the network areas most relevant to Arun (Areas 2 and 3) had a lower than average lowest proportion of school leavers continuing into education, but also a comparatively high proportion going into employment with training. Littlehampton had a comparatively high proportion of unemployed school leavers.

Table 5.10 Destination of year 11 school leavers

	% into Education	% into Employment & Training	% into Employment (no training)	% into Unemployment	% Not settled
West Sussex	78.4	11.3	0.4	4.1	5.7
Area 1 Midhurst / Chichester	83.4	9.5	0.2	2.2	4.7
Area 2 Bognor/ Barnham	75.1	15	0.3	3.8	5.8
Area 3 Littlehampton	76.6	12.9	0.2	5.1	5.3
Area 4 Worthing	77.7	10.6	0.5	4.3	6.9
Area 5 Lancing / Shoreham / Steyning	72.9	13.1	0.8	5.4	7.8
Area 6 Horsham / Weald	78.5	12.5	0.2	5.1	3.5
Area 7 Crawley / East Grinstead	77.4	11.7	0.4	3.9	6.6
Area 8 Haywards Heath / Burgess Hill / Hassocks	84.5	7.9	0.1	3.5	3.9

Source: West Sussex Lifelong Learning Partnership 2001

Performance: GCE A and AS examinations

The 2001 Performance Tables for Arun are shown in Table 5.11 together with the West Sussex and England averages. The average point score per student is a measure based on all A, AS and Advanced GNVQ results. The average score per examination entry is based on ALL entries for A, AS and Advanced GNVQ qualifications. In both cases the higher the score, the better is the performance.²⁹

The point score for these exams is below the country average for all schools except St Philip Howard.

Table 5.11 Performance Tables GCE A and AS examinations

	A/AS/AGNVQ Average Point Score	A/AS/AGNVQ Average Exam Score

²⁹ Further details on how scores are calculated are available in the DfES performance tables, 2001

West Sussex Average	16	5.4
England Average	17.4	5.5
Angmering School	15.5	5.9
Bognor Regis Community College	11.7	4.7
Felpham Community College	15.8	6.4
Littlehampton Community School	15.1	5.3
St Philip Howard Catholic High School	17.2	6
Westergate Community School	15.5	5.9

Source: DfES Performance Tables 2001

Unauthorised absences

The percentage of unauthorised absences in secondary schools, measured as sessions missed out of all sessions available, was 0.8 for West Sussex and 1.1 for England in 2001. In Arun schools, the percentage range from 0.5 (St Philip Howard) to 2.6 (Littlehampton Community school).³⁰

Other indicators

Information from the pupil level annual schools census (see above) for LEA secondary schools was considered. The proportion of pupils entitled to free school meals was higher for Arun schools than for West Sussex as a whole, except in the case of St Philip Howard. The percentages of ethnic minority pupils, and pupils with English as a second language, were very low. The total number of children excluded in 2000/01 for all colleges was 45.

5.6 Special Educational Needs

In West Sussex 3.2% of pupils in maintained mainstream schools were given statements of Special Educational Need (SEN) in 2001. In

³⁰ DfES Performance Tables 2001

Arun the proportions were 2.07 % in primary schools and 3.9 % in secondary schools. For these children the LEA will provide additional resources to the schools in accordance with the national code of practice for SEN. A much higher proportion of children were identified as having learning difficulties at a level which did not require a SEN statement: 23.6 % in primary schools and 23.3 % in secondary schools in Arun.

In addition 1.3 % of pupils in West Sussex are educated in Special Schools. In Arun the Cornfield School takes 43 children aged 11-16.

In West Sussex 22.6% of pupils, compared to 24.7% in the South East, are on the Special Educational Needs Register (with or without a statement).³¹

Table 5.13 Special Educational Need in Arun

	Pupil with statements of SEN		Pupil with SEN without statements	
Mainstream schools Arun				
Primary	170	2.07%	1893	23.6%
Secondary	295	3.9%	1750	23.3%
<i>West Sussex</i>		3.2		
<i>England</i>		3.1		
Special School	Cornfield School: 43 places ages 11-16			

Sources: DfES 2001 Performance Tables; DfES; In Your Area reports (England and County comparators); West Sussex CC: Pupil level annual census of schools (PLASC) 2002 (Special Schools)

5.7 University admissions

There were 495 successful applications to university from Arun in 1998, of which 405 were aged under 20. Table 5.14 shows these figures by ward of residence of applicant. Note that these figures relate to Arun residents and therefore include students who have attended any college, not just those situated in Arun.

³¹ DfES In Your Area 2001

Table 5.14 University applications that were successful in 1998 by ward

Ward	University applicants of all ages who were successful, 1998 (numbers)	University applicants aged under 20 who were successful, 1998 (numbers)
Aldingbourne	25	20
Aldwick East	25	25
Aldwick West	35	30
Angmering	30	25
Arundel	20	15
Barnham	45	35
Bersted	10	10
East Preston and Kingston	25	20
Felpham East	25	20
Felpham West	20	20
Ferring	10	10
Findon	5	5
Hotham	10	10
Littlehampton Beach	20	20
Littlehampton Central	20	20
Littlehampton Ham	10	10
Littlehampton River	10	5
Littlehampton Wick	15	15
Marine	15	10
Middleton-on-Sea	20	15
Orchard	10	5
Pagham	10	5
Pevensy	15	10
Rustington East	25	20
Rustington North	15	15
Rustington South	10	5
Walberton	20	15
Arun	495	405

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics 1998

5.8 Education levels among adults

Fifteen percent of the population of working age in Arun has qualifications at NVQ level 4 or above. This is the lowest proportion in West Sussex.

Table 5.15 Percentage with Qualifications at NVQ4 level or above

Districts	% of population of working age with NVQ level 4 and above 1998
Adur	19.3
Arun	15.5
Chichester	25.6
Crawley	17.5
Horsham	29.9
Mid Sussex	30.2
Worthing	30.0
West Sussex	24.3

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics

Literacy and numeracy are basic skills fundamental to participation in society and work. The percentage of population aged 16-60 with poor and very low literacy and numeracy skills are shown in Table 5.16. 'Poor' encompasses all levels from borderline functional literacy and numeracy to those who would require intensive instruction to bring them up to the basic skills threshold. 'Very low' includes that latter group only.

Table 5.16 shows that proportions and considerable numbers of adults in Arun have poor literacy and numeracy skills, and that the average proportions for Arun are higher than the county average.

Table 5.16 Literacy and numeracy among adults aged 16- 60

Ward	Percentage of population aged 16-60 with Very Low Literacy skills, 2000	Total Percentage of the population aged 16-60 with Poor Literacy skills (incl low, lower and very low), 2000	Percentage of Population aged 16-60 with Very Low numeracy skills, 2000	Total percentage of the population aged 16-60 with Poor numeracy skills (incl low, lower and very low), 2000
West Sussex	3.4	22.4	4.7	21.1
Arun	4.1	25.9	6.2	23.6
Aldingbourne	2.0	18.0	2.4	16.9
Aldwick East	4.1	29.5	7.7	21.8

Aldwick West	3.9	29.1	7.4	23.1
Angmering	3.3	21.9	4.5	21.0
Arundel	3.2	23.5	5.1	22.2
Barnham	2.6	20.2	3.4	19.8
Bersted	4.5	25.7	6.0	26.3
East Preston and Kingston	4.7	30.6	8.3	25.4
Felpham East	2.4	20.3	3.7	18.9
Felpham West	4.2	30.2	7.9	23.5
Ferring	4.8	33.8	9.5	24.6
Findon	3.5	26.0	6.2	20.4
Hotham	4.3	26.5	6.8	23.4
Littlehampton Beach	3.2	23.1	5.2	21.9
Littlehampton Central	2.9	21.2	3.6	20.4
Littlehampton Ham	7.4	33.8	9.9	37.7
Littlehampton River	4.2	23.9	5.7	22.5
Littlehampton Wick	4.9	26.9	6.9	28.2
Marine	4.0	23.8	6.0	22.4
Middleton-on-Sea	3.7	26.5	6.5	21.6
Orchard	6.3	29.4	7.7	31.1
Pagham	4.9	32.5	9.0	26.2
Pevensey	6.5	30.8	8.4	32.1
Rustington East	3.8	27.7	6.9	23.2
Rustington North	4.8	27.1	6.3	24.4
Rustington South	4.6	32.8	9.1	24.3
Walberton	2.2	18.4	2.9	16.6
Arun (numbers)	3011	19233	4612	17542

Source: West Sussex Learning Partnership 2001, based on 'Adult Basic Skills: benchmark information on the scale of need in different areas of England' published by the Basic Skills agency 2001.

5.9 Adult and further education provision

The West Sussex Adult Education Service provides a wide range of part-time learning opportunities. This includes basic education and literacy, introduction to work courses and leisure courses. There are four Adult Education Centres in Arun based in Bognor Regis, Felpham, Littlehampton and Westergate.

5.10 Education issues for rural communities

Arun is the third most educationally deprived district in West Sussex after Adur and Crawley, with most of this deprivation concentrated in the urban areas. However, rural wards experience poor access to

childcare, pre-school, and post-school facilities, and by no means all rural pupils come from affluent families, as the incidence of Free School Meal entitlement (Table 5.7) illustrates, probably reflecting low rural incomes.

Furthermore, the future viability of some rural primary schools may be at risk as numbers of children (0-14) fall slightly between 2001 and 2011, and some re-organisation of junior schooling may take place. Such trends raise issues for local parishes when considering their futures through such policy instruments as Parish Plans, and (ultimately) Local Plans and Community Plans.

Recruiting teachers in rural areas with high costs of living and accommodation is often difficult. There is concern for the future when head teachers retire, making schools vulnerable to review and possibly closure.

KEY POINTS

- Based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, Arun is the third most educationally deprived district in West Sussex after Adur and Crawley.
- Two wards (Littlehampton River and Littlehampton Ham) are among the 10% most educationally deprived wards in England.
- Full time child care provision (day care places and child minders) is only available for 11% of children under five.
- Availability of before and after school facilities and holiday play schemes is very limited.
- There is a shortage of childcare provision in rural areas, which disadvantages many local families and reduces the potential availability of parents for seeking employment opportunities.
- There were 40 primary schools in Arun with 8763 pupils on roll in January 2002. The primary school population in Littlehampton, Angmering, Bognor Regis and Felpham is expected to rise between 2002 to 2007.

- Although primary schools in rural areas have survived relatively well in recent years (indeed many of them are attractive to parents from wider afield), projected falls in numbers of pupils, changes in the organisation of schools, pressures to deliver the National Curriculum according to defined standards, and high costs of living deterring recruitment of teachers, all serve to increase their vulnerability to closure. Rural school closures impact not only on access to education for local children, including the inconvenience, cost and danger involved in longer distances to travel, but also on the wider social vitality and cohesion of the local community (eg parents` groups, after-school activities, use of school for community use etc).
- Half of the primary schools in Arun fell below the county average score for Key Stage 2 tests.
- Within Arun comparatively high proportion of primary pupils in Littlehampton and Bognor Regis schools have free school meal entitlement, indicating a potential connection with issues of child poverty.
- Six secondary schools are located in Arun, with 7756 pupils on roll in January 2002. The numbers are expected to rise in Littlehampton and Angmering by approximately 400 from 2002 to 2007.
- All but one secondary schools` performance were below the West Sussex average in 2001, though most showed improvements over the last four years.
- Access to post-16 education and training is likely to be more difficult in rural communities because of the longer distances and poor public transport to relevant facilities and services
- Arun had the lowest proportion in the county (15%) of population of working age with qualifications at NVQ level 4 or above .
- Approximately 90% of year 11 school-leavers continue into education (including employment with training). A comparatively high proportion of school-leavers in Littlehampton (5.5%) become unemployed.
- About a quarter (25.6%) of the population aged 16-60 have poor literacy skills (defined as a range of ability from borderline

functional literacy to those who would require intensive instruction to bring them up to the basic skills threshold), including 4.1% classed at the 'very low' end of the ability range. These proportions are higher than the average for the county.

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Chapter Six

Health

6.1 Introduction

1 April 2002 saw major changes to the organisation of the health delivery structure across the whole of the country. The principle behind these changes was to shift the balance of power within the National Health Service (NHS) away from Whitehall and towards front line clinical staff and their patients. In practice this involved disbanding the established Health Authority structure, replacing its functions at strategic level with 28 new and very much larger Strategic Health Authorities, and passing responsibility at local commissioning level to the Primary Care Trusts (PCTs). In West Sussex, the new Strategic Health Authority covers the whole of Surrey and Sussex. Local planning and commissioning is now carried out by five PCTs, constituting a reconfiguration of the previous eight Primary Care Groups (PCGs). The Arun PCG covered Littlehampton and the Ferring and Findon area; Regis PCG covered Bognor Regis and Arundel. Responsibility for the delivery of health services in Arun is now split between Adur, Arun and Worthing PCT which covers the eastern side of the district, and Western PCT combining with Chichester and Rural to cover the Regis area in the west.

Underpinning all of these developments is a strong central government emphasis on partnership working, embodied in the Health Act Flexibilities under the 1999 Health Act. This formally allowed NHS and local authority organisations to join forces in terms of management, finance and commissioning, to deliver services more effectively.

Development priorities for both the Arun and Regis areas - contained respectively in the Adur, Arun and Worthing Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan (HIMP) 2002-2003 update, and the Western Sussex Primary Care Trust Health Improvement Programme (2001/04) - include a range of local cross-agency measures focused on overall health improvement and addressing of health inequalities. These include targeted needs assessment work and projects addressing (*inter alia*) isolation of older people, teenage pregnancy, avoidance of coronary heart disease, and mental health support

services addressing a range of needs and age groups. A bid was successfully made (approved August 2000) for Healthy Living Centre funding to develop a programme designed to reduce health inequalities in Littlehampton and Bognor Regis. The District Council and both PCTs will join together to form a community management group with the local town councils and representatives from the voluntary sector to manage the proposed health improvement initiatives.

While the details of local planning and delivery are the full responsibility of the PCTs, those plans continue to be underscored by the framework of central Government health improvement priorities. These are embodied in particular in the Our Healthier Nation white paper³², the National Priorities Guidance and NHS Plan, and the National Service Frameworks.

Hospital services for Arun are delivered by the Worthing and Southlands Hospital NHS Trust in Worthing and the Royal West Sussex NHS Trust in Chichester.

6.2 The Population

Continuously updated ward-level estimates of local population are obtained from the Exeter system of GP practice registrations, based on patients' home postcode addresses as registered with the GP, and stored on the national database for primary care groups and trusts. These figures inevitably carry some imprecision since there will be people on the boundaries who live in one local authority and are registered with a practice in a neighbouring authority, not all people are registered with a GP, there are some instances of dual registration (though the registration system makes every attempt to avoid this), and there may be delay in registering deaths or changes of address. On average across the country GP lists are reckoned to be inflated by 5.7% due to these effects. However, the inflation effects are countered to some degree by non-registrations, and the system has the signal benefit of being continuously up-to-date.

Table 6.1 shows district-level aggregates of these population figures for West Sussex as at January 2002³³. It also shows total numbers

³² "Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation", Department of Health, July 1999

³³ These values are different from PCT populations, a) because of the discrepancy between PCT and local authority district boundaries, and b) because a PCT population constitutes the sum of the practice populations for all GP practices in the PCT, irrespective of where patients actually live.

for the calendar year 2000 of deaths and live births, and rate of live births per 1000 women aged between 15 and 44 for the year 1999.

Table 6.1 Population by district

	Total population 2002	Total deaths 2000	Total live births 2000	Live births per 1000 women aged 15-44 1999
Adur	62,615	831	552	55.9
Arun	146,769	2158	1281	50.7
Chichester	112,253	1470	968	50.2
Crawley	103,261	777	1331	57.1
Horsham	128,432	1133	1384	56.4
Mid Sussex	136,082	1279	1369	58.1
Worthing	102,264	1612	1019	53.6
West Sussex	791,676	9,260	7,904	54.6

Source: West Sussex Public Health Observatory

In West Sussex as a whole the number of live births in 2000 was 15% lower than the number of deaths; in Arun the difference rose to 41%. The rate of live births to women of child-bearing age was one of the lowest in the county.

Table 6.2 gives a breakdown by ward of GP practice based population figures, and of births and deaths.

Table 6.2 Population, births and deaths by ward

Ward	Total population 2002	Total deaths 2000	Total live births 2000	(Births-deaths) per 1000 population
Arun (Eastern area)				
Angmering	6730	85	57	-4.2
East Preston and Kingston	6724	118	49	-10.3
Ferring	4480	106	27	-17.6
Findon	1870	23	19	-2.1
Littlehampton Beach	5821	85	38	-8.1
Littlehampton Central	7610	42	85	5.7
Littlehampton Ham	4534	36	64	6.2
Littlehampton River	3645	97	43	-14.8
Littlehampton Wick	6225	65	76	1.8

Rustington East	5212	87	40	-9.0
Rustington North	4975	75	38	-7.4
Rustington South	3619	85	18	-18.5
Arun Regis				
Aldingbourne	3964	55	33	-5.5
Aldwick East	5217	114	26	-16.9
Aldwick West	6176	98	31	-10.8
Arundel	4303	40	40	0.0
Barnham	9584	102	75	-2.8
Bersted	8630	85	97	1.4
Felpham East	5479	72	40	-5.8
Felpham West	4656	47	25	-4.7
Hotham	6690	116	83	-4.9
Marine	5638	144	47	-17.2
Middleton-on-Sea	5906	75	51	-4.1
Orchard	4790	70	44	-5.4
Pagham	5816	109	36	-12.6
Pevensay	5669	97	77	-3.5
Walberton	2806	30	22	-2.9

Source: West Sussex Public Health Observatory

The figures in the final column of Table 6.2 are no more than indicative of population trends, as the births and deaths data are for 2000, and the population data for 2002. However, some wards in both the east and the west of the district stand out as having notably higher numbers of deaths than births these coincide in general with high proportions of population aged over 85.

6.3 Causes of death

One of the standard measures for comparing death rates in different areas with different age and gender distributions is to use Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs). An SMR is calculated as the number of deaths observed within the area divided by the number of deaths that would be expected (from national norms) for the age and gender mix applying to that population. This is then multiplied by 100. So, for example, an SMR of 50 would imply half as many deaths as expected allowing for the age and gender make-up of the population, and 200 twice as many.

An SMR can be calculated for deaths in general or for particular causes of death. It can also be applied to the population as a whole or particular groups (e.g. particular age groups). When used as a tool for exploring the general health of a population and prevalence of particular causes of (early) death, it is appropriate to exclude the older sectors of the population.

Table 6.3 gives district-level SMRs based on mortality statistics between 1995 and 1999 for the major causes of death, for people under the age of 75 (with the exception of stroke, which is for ages 35 to 64 and years 1997-1999, having been obtained from a different source) . Our Healthier Nation included targets for reductions in deaths under 75 from heart disease and stroke, accidents, cancer and suicide.

Table 6.3 Standardised Mortality Ratios for major causes of death

	SMR All causes Under 75 1995-1999	SMR Cancer (all) Under 75 1995-1999	SMR Circulatory Disease Under 75 1995-1999	SMR Coronary Heart Disease Under 75 1995-1999	SMR Stroke 35-64 1997-1999	SMR Accidents Under 75 1995-1999
Adur	90	88	89	101	72	75
Arun	88	96	80	74	53	98
Chichester	79	86	72	70	77	126
Crawley	93	100	90	84	82	81
Horsham	75	84	67	63	83	100
Mid Sussex	74	81	71	66	65	63
Worthing	92	93	90	96	123	93
West Sussex	84	89	79	77	77	92

Source: ONS data from South East Public Health Observatory website; stroke data from West Sussex Health Authority Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2000

The SMRs in general confirm West Sussex as an overall healthy place to live. Very few exceed 100 for any cause. In Arun the overall SMR is above the county average. The highest values, based on 1995 to 1999 mortality data, were for cancer and accidents.

At ward level it is no longer appropriate to use the sophistication of SMRs to compare death rates because the numbers are too small, so that a single death can cause an apparently large change in the statistic. However, it can be informative to identify *major* differences between the wards just in terms of crude death rates. The first column of Tables 6.4 (a and b) shows, for men and women respectively, the average number of deaths per year of people aged under 75 per 1000 population aged under 75, calculated over a 5-year period (1997 to 2001). The subsequent columns show the numbers of deaths over this same 5-year period associated with the

principal causes of death. Numbers fewer than 3 have been suppressed to avoid individual identification.

Table 6.4a Death rates by ward for men under 75

Ward	Average deaths per year per 1000 population Under 75	Total deaths 1997-2001 Cancer Under 75	Total deaths 1997-2001 Circulatory Under 75	Total deaths 1997-2001 CHD Under 75	Total deaths 1997-2001 Stroke Under 75	Total deaths 1997-2001 Accident Under 75
Arun (Eastern area)						
Angmering	4.3	22	22	51	3	*
East Preston and Kingston	7.2	39	41	58	9	*
Ferring	6.5	21	22	45	5	3
Findon	4.1	3	6	12	*	*
Littlehampton Beach	6.2	29	21	31	3	*
Littlehampton Central	2.4	18	20	18	*	*
Littlehampton Ham	4.5	13	17	16	*	*
Littlehampton River	9.6	16	25	27	9	*
Littlehampton Wick	5.3	21	35	45	4	*
Rustington East	6.8	25	27	55	4	*
Rustington North	3.8	16	17	29	*	*
Rustington South	6.1	18	16	36	*	3
Arun Regis						
Aldingbourne	3.8	17	10	17	*	*
Aldwick East	5.8	25	16	53	4	4
Aldwick West	6.8	25	28	53	5	4
Arundel	4.0	15	15	24	*	*
Barnham	4.4	32	39	36	4	3
Bersted	4.0	31	32	37	5	*
Felpham East	5.0	23	29	30	*	*
Felpham West	5.3	22	26	33	4	*
Hotham	5.3	27	21	38	5	4
Marine	8.4	25	29	52	6	5
Middleton-on-Sea	4.7	19	24	39	6	3
Orchard	3.4	19	22	33	5	3
Pagham	6.7	31	23	54	5	*
Pevensey	4.1	19	20	28	4	*
Walberton	6.1	16	10	11	*	3

Source: West Sussex Public Health Observatory (* total fewer than 3)

Table 6.4b Death rates by ward for women under 75

Ward	Average deaths per year per 1000 population Under 75	Total deaths 1997-2001 Cancer Under 75	Total deaths 1997-2001 Circulatory Under 75	Total deaths 1997-2001 CHD Under 75	Total deaths 1997-2001 Stroke Under 75	Total deaths 1997-2001 Accident Under 75
Arun (Eastern area)						
Angmering	3.4	22	12	9	*	3
East Preston and Kingston	4.0	25	17	7	*	*
Ferring	4.2	23	13	7	3	*
Findon	3.8	6	6	3	3	*
Littlehampton Beach	3.9	17	18	11	5	*
Littlehampton Central	2.3	21	9	6	*	*
Littlehampton Ham	4.1	14	10	5	*	3
Littlehampton River	6.1	13	8	3	*	*
Littlehampton Wick	3.0	20	12	5	*	*
Rustington East	4.9	22	18	6	8	*
Rustington North	3.9	22	6	3	*	*
Rustington South	4.4	11	9	4	4	*
Arun Regis						
Aldingbourne	3.9	15	10	4	4	*
Aldwick East	4.5	16	16	10	4	*
Aldwick West	3.2	22	16	5	8	*
Arundel	3.7	17	11	4	3	*
Barnham	3.4	31	21	9	3	*
Bersted	3.7	41	11	7	3	*
Felpham East	3.7	20	16	7	3	*
Felpham West	5.3	24	8	5	3	*
Hotham	3.4	17	16	5	5	*
Marine	5.7	28	22	8	7	*
Middleton-on-Sea	3.7	25	12	5	4	*
Orchard	3.4	15	9	3	3	*
Pagham	4.5	25	17	12	*	*
Pevensay	2.9	15	14	6	5	*
Walberton	3.4	7	7	4	*	*

Source: West Sussex Public Health Observatory (* total fewer than 3)

Death rates among men under 75 are generally higher than those for women. The wards having the highest death rates for men under 75 over this period are Littlehampton River in the east of the district and Marine ward in Regis. The main causes of death in Littlehampton

River were coronary heart and circulatory disease. The main cause in Marine was predominantly coronary heart disease.

The wards showing the highest death rates for women under 75 were again Littlehampton River in the east, and Marine ward and Felpham West in Regis. The main cause of death in each case was cancer, followed closely in Marine by circulatory disease. The main form of cancer over these locations was breast cancer, though in Marine numbers were fairly equally spread between breast, lung and colorectal cancer.

6.4 General Health

One of the standard measures of the general health of a population is life expectancy. This is a measure of the average number of years a child born into the area could expect to live if the local mortality rates for that period and that area applied throughout his/her life. In general, the life expectancy for men is lower than that for women. Table 6.5 shows the life expectancy figures for the West Sussex districts based on mortality data for the period 1998 to 2000. For this period, West Sussex had the fifth highest male life expectancy and the eighth highest female life expectancy of all the health authorities in England.

Table 6.5 Life expectancy

	Life expectancy Male 1998- 2000	Life expectancy Male 1997- 1999	Life expectancy Female 1998- 2000	Life expectancy Female 1997- 1999
Adur	76.7	76.6	81.0	81.1
Arun	77.5	76.8	81.1	80.8
Chichester	77.9	77.3	82.4	82.4
Crawley	75.9	75.6	80.6	80.4
Horsham	78.9	78.5	82.0	81.8
Mid Sussex	77.3	77.0	81.6	82.1
Worthing	75.9	75.7	81.3	81.1
West Sussex	77.4		81.5	
England	75.5		80.3	

Source: Health Statistics Quarterly Vol 13 Spring 2002; West Sussex Public Health Observatory

Arun has life expectancy values very much in line with those for West Sussex as a whole. For men in particular there is some increase between the 1997/99 and 1998/2000 values.

Calculating life expectancy figures on a smaller geographical scale is complicated because of the small number statistics. West Sussex Public Health Observatory are currently working on a methodology for making this acceptably robust. In the meantime, the West Sussex Annual Report of the Director of Public Health 2000 gives the ten wards with the longest and shortest life expectancy values in West Sussex. The ten shortest life expectancy wards include eight from Adur, Arun and Worthing. These include three Arun wards - Littlehampton River, Littlehampton Ham, and Marine; at 74.2 years, Littlehampton River has the shortest life expectancy of any ward in West Sussex, and well below the England norm. On the other hand, Arun also contains two of the ten longest life expectancy wards in the county - Aldwick West and Ferring. This underlines the broad range in living conditions across the district.

Another measure of general health is the proportions of people suffering from a limiting long-term illness. This information is gathered in the Census³⁴; the data given in Tables 6.6a and 6.6b therefore dates back to the 1991 Census.

Table 6.6a Proportions of people with limiting long-term illness by district

	Proportion with limiting longterm illness All 1991	Proportion with limiting longterm illness Male 1991	Proportion with limiting longterm illness Female 1991
Adur	13%	12%	14%
Arun	13%	12%	14%
Chichester	11%	11%	11%
Crawley	9%	9%	9%
Horsham	9%	8%	10%
Mid Sussex	8%	7%	9%
Worthing	13%	12%	14%
West Sussex	11%	10%	12%

Source: ONS Census 1991

³⁴ A question was included for the first time in the 1991 census, asking respondents whether they had a long term illness which precluded them from working or carrying out their daily activities.

Rates of limiting longterm illness in Adur, Arun and Worthing are the highest in the county. Figure 6.6b shows values by ward, for men and women, and also for overall age groups.

Table 6.6b Proportions of people with limiting long-term illness in Arun wards

Ward	LLTI Males 1991	LLTI Females 1991	LLTI Age 0-15 1991	LLTI Age 16-64 1991	LLTI Age 65+ 1991
Arun (Eastern area)					
Angmering	11%	11%	3%	6%	30%
East Preston and Kingston	14%	15%	1%	7%	29%
Ferring	18%	19%	3%	8%	32%
Findon	11%	13%	1%	6%	27%
Littlehampton Beach	11%	13%	2%	7%	29%
Littlehampton Central	9%	9%	2%	7%	32%
Littlehampton Ham	12%	14%	4%	10%	38%
Littlehampton River	12%	15%	2%	9%	27%
Littlehampton Wick	13%	14%	4%	9%	35%
Rustington East	14%	18%	2%	8%	30%
Rustington North	13%	16%	3%	6%	34%
Rustington South	15%	19%	1%	8%	30%
Arun Regis					
Aldingbourne	10%	12%	2%	7%	33%
Aldwick East	13%	14%	2%	6%	27%
Aldwick West	15%	17%	2%	8%	32%
Arundel	10%	12%	1%	5%	33%
Barnham	9%	10%	2%	6%	34%
Bersted	10%	12%	2%	7%	35%
Felpham East	11%	12%	2%	6%	29%
Felpham West	13%	15%	1%	7%	29%
Hotham	13%	14%	2%	7%	32%
Marine	12%	16%	1%	8%	29%
Middleton-on-Sea	15%	17%	2%	8%	36%
Orchard	12%	13%	2%	9%	31%
Pagham	20%	20%	2%	11%	36%
Pevensay	12%	13%	3%	8%	33%
Walberton	10%	11%	3%	5%	28%

Source: ONS Census 1991

The highest occurrences of limiting long-term illness for both men and women are in Ferring in the east and Pagham in the Regis area. High values for women are also found in several other wards. Ferring has one of the highest proportions of people aged over 85 in the county (and a high life expectancy rate - see above); the high incidence of limiting longterm illness in this case is therefore likely to

be related to the relatively high population of older people (see Table 7.1). Pagham, on the other hand, does not have a particularly high level of older people, and the rate of limiting longterm illness is also the highest for the 16-64 age group.

A further insight into health issues in a population may be obtained by looking at the causes of emergency ambulance call-outs. West Sussex Ambulance Service have developed an extensive statistics and mapping facility to enable them to identify the 'hotspots' of ambulance activity. Table 6.7 shows 2001/02 overall call-out rates by district, together with the most frequent causes of call-out.

Table 6.7 Emergency Ambulance Call-Outs

	Total 999 callouts 2001/02	Falls and accident s	Chest pain	Breathin g difficulti es	Unconsci ous-ness	Sickness / Unknow n	Road Traffic Accident s
Adur	5253	29%	13%	8%	7%	6%	4%
Arun	13081	28%	13%	8%	7%	7%	4%
Chichester	7694	27%	13%	8%	8%	6%	8%
Crawley	7980	23%	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%
Horsham	6701	30%	11%	6%	7%	6%	9%
Mid Sussex	7319	30%	10%	7%	8%	6%	9%
Worthing	10558	32%	10%	7%	8%	7%	3%
West Sussex	58586	29%	11%	8%	7%	6%	6%

Source: West Sussex Ambulance Service

In all cases, the highest proportion of call-outs is for falls and accidents (excluding road traffic accidents), accounting in general for around 30% of call-outs overall; Arun is no exception. Overall, as also in Arun, the next two most common causes are for chest pains and breathing difficulties. These three causes account between them for 49% of all callouts in Arun. The incidence of road traffic accidents in the coastal areas is relatively low.

6.5 Health among Older People

Older people are in general the most frequent users of health care services; they are also the group that can sometimes have the most difficulty in accessing the health care that they need. The Department of Health National Service Framework for Older People includes standards relating to the reduction of the incidence of stroke and falls in older people, improvements in mental health, the promotion of health and active life in older age, and the development

of intermediate care services. As mentioned elsewhere, the population of West Sussex includes relatively high proportions of older people.

Two possible measures of emergency incidents among older people are ambulance call-out data and hospital episode statistics. Table 6.8 shows, at district level, the proportions of the population aged respectively over 65 and over 85, together with what proportion of ambulance callouts for the 3 main causes were for people aged 65 and over. These constitute on average around two-thirds of callouts for falls and accidents and around half of all callouts for chest pains and breathing difficulties.

Table 6.8 Population distribution and ambulance call-outs for older people

	Proportion of population aged over 65	Proportion of population aged over 85	Callouts for falls and accidents: proportion over 65	Callouts for chest pain: proportion over 65	Callouts for breathing difficulties: proportion over 65
Adur	21.0%	3.1%	71%	54%	53%
Arun	25.1%	4.1%	68%	57%	49%
Chichester	22.3%	3.3%	64%	48%	44%
Crawley	13.8%	1.3%	54%	41%	44%
Horsham	16.5%	2.4%	63%	44%	42%
Mid Sussex	16.1%	2.4%	66%	52%	50%
Worthing	22.2%	4.4%	66%	52%	49%
West Sussex	19.6%	3.0%	65%	51%	47%

Source: West Sussex Ambulance Service

Table 6.9 shows at ward level, for the older population of Arun, the rate of call-outs for these same three causes for people over 65, per 100 population over 65. It also shows, at ward level, the proportion of the population aged over 85.

Table 6.9 Ambulance callouts in Arun for main causes (people over 65)

Ward	Callouts for falls and accidents per 100 population over 65	Callouts for chest pain per 100 population over 65	Callouts for breathing diffs per 100 population over 65	Proportion of population aged over 85
Arun (Eastern area)				
Angmering	4.9	1.7	1.0	2.4%
East Preston and Kingston	7.1	2.8	1.5	5.4%
Ferring	8.6	2.1	1.0	7.6%
Findon	4.8	3.8	0.7	5.6%
Littlehampton Beach	7.9	2.9	2.0	5.4%
Littlehampton Central	4.4	2.6	1.3	1.5%
Littlehampton Ham	7.9	4.3	3.2	1.6%
Littlehampton River	12.7	3.3	2.1	5.4%
Littlehampton Wick	3.2	1.5	1.3	2.1%
Rustington East	7.1	1.7	1.5	6.3%
Rustington North	5.7	1.2	1.0	4.5%
Rustington South	7.8	2.0	1.6	7.3%
Arun Regis				
Aldingbourne	4.5	1.2	1.5	3.6%
Aldwick East	5.8	1.9	1.0	5.7%
Aldwick West	6.6	2.9	1.6	4.7%
Arundel	6.5	2.0	1.2	2.8%
Barnham	6.4	2.6	1.5	2.3%
Bersted	5.5	3.1	1.2	2.3%
Felpham East	8.0	3.0	1.4	3.3%
Felpham West	6.1	2.3	1.1	5.7%
Hotham	12.3	5.2	1.9	5.0%
Marine	12.0	3.2	1.7	8.2%
Middleton-on-Sea	4.2	1.4	0.9	3.9%
Orchard	6.8	3.9	2.9	3.0%
Pagham	6.0	3.0	1.8	4.3%
Pevensy	7.8	2.9	1.1	3.1%
Walberton	3.7	1.5	0.6	2.9%

Source: West Sussex Ambulance Service and West Sussex PHO (population figures)

The highest rates of emergency callouts to older people for accidents and falls were in Littlehampton River in the east, and Hotham and Marine in the Regis area. In Marine this relates to a particularly high proportion of people aged over 85; in Hotham and Littlehampton River, while the rate of people aged over 85 is fairly high, it is not

among the highest. Hotham also has the highest rate of callouts for chest pain.

Hospital episode statistics show that in the younger age groups there are around twice as many hospital episodes caused by accidents for men as there are for women. Over 65 this reverses dramatically, with around three times as many accident-related episodes for women as for men; a high proportion of these are due to falls.

Table 6.6b gave figures for incidence of limiting longterm illness by age group in the Arun wards. The highest rate of limiting long-term illness among people over 65 occurs in Littlehampton Ham, and the lowest in Findon, Littlehampton River and Aldwick East.

6.6 Health of Children and Young People

Table 6.10 Vaccination rates and oral health

	England	West Sussex
Uptake of MMR vaccination 1999/2000	87.6%	89.7%
Uptake of Whooping Cough vaccin'n 1999/2000	91.2%	95.8%
Oral health: mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in under-5's (1997/98)	1.53	1.02
Oral health: proportion of 5-year olds who are caries-free (1997/98)	59.6%	70.4%

Source: West Sussex Health Authority Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2000; Oral Health Strategy for West Sussex 2000

By national standards, children in West Sussex as a whole enjoy good levels of health care. Table 6.10 demonstrates that vaccination rates of children and levels of oral health are both high in West Sussex compared to national norms.

Table 6.11 Low birthweight, perinatal mortality, smoking and teenage pregnancy

	% live births below 2500 gms (1999)	% live births below 1500 gms (1999)	Still-births and death at <7 days per 1000 births (1999)	Total number of still-births in 5-year period (1996-2000)	% mothers who smoked heavily during pregnancy (1980-1998)	Conceptions to females aged under 18 as a proportion of all conceptions 1999

Adur	7.8	1.7	15.4	26	19.9%	5.0%
Arun	6.1	1.4	9.6	36	17.0%	4.8%
Chichester	6.1	1.3	2.0	16	14.3%	3.3%
Crawley	8.3	1.0	4.6	32	12.5%	4.6%
Horsham	6.9	1.0	6.5	28	9.0%	2.1%
Mid Sussex	6.6	1.0	4.1	30	7.8%	3.5%
Worthing	6.8	1.2	6.9	27	16.6%	5.3%
West Sussex	6.9	1.2	6.4	195	13.2%	4.0%
England	7.9	1.5	8.2	-	-	-

Source: SEPHO website; West Sussex Public Health Observatory; W Sussex compendium of clinical and health indicators; ONS vital statistics

Measures of child health are closely associated with weight at birth. Less than 2.5kg is accepted as a level of low birthweight, and less than 1.5kg as a level of dangerously low birthweight. In West Sussex as a whole, the levels of low and dangerously low birthweights and of stillbirths and deaths at less than a week are low in comparison to the country as a whole. In Arun the low birthweight figures for 1999 were in line with the West Sussex average; the rate of stillbirths and death at less than a week was somewhat higher, but the numbers involved are small. Over the 5 years 1996 to 2000 the rate of stillbirths per 1000 live births in Arun was 5.5.

Rates of low birthweight and stillbirth have a close association with maternal smoking during pregnancy. West Sussex Public Health Observatory carried out a study of birth trends in West Sussex over the twenty years 1980 to 1999³⁵, in which they ranked the smoking habits of pregnant mothers on a ward basis. Arun as a whole showed the second highest rate of maternal smoking in the county.

Table 6.12 shows smoking levels of pregnant mothers by ward. It also shows ward level values of the West Sussex Health Needs Index, a deprivation measure specially developed by the Public Health Observatory to be independent of Census data and therefore able to be kept continuously up-to-date. Finally the table gives data on teenage conceptions, another factor closely associated with deprivation and poor child health. England has the highest teenage conception rate in Western Europe and one of the highest in the world. In 1999 the government set a target to halve the number of teenage conceptions by 2010.

³⁵ Mothers and Babies, Trends in West Sussex 1980-1999, West Sussex Health Authority

Table 6.12 Risk factors in pregnancy

Ward	Health Needs Index ward rank*	% mothers smoking heavily in pregnancy (1980-1999)	Maternal smoking: ward rank*	Conceptions to females aged under 20 per 100 female pop'n aged 15-19 (1999)
Arun (Eastern area)				
Angmering	98	16.0%	36	9.1%
East Preston and Kingston	42	13.8%	56	8.8%
Ferring	111	9.7%	89	**
Findon	70	16.0%	36	**
Littlehampton Beach	16	14.0%	53	20.0%
Littlehampton Central	71	17.7%	27	12.0%
Littlehampton Ham	1	33.6%	1	10.0%
Littlehampton River	2	23.6%	7	34.8%
Littlehampton Wick	17	22.8%	12	11.0%
Rustington East	57	18.3%	24	6.7%
Rustington North	63	18.5%	23	**
Rustington South	102	8.7%	95	15.8%
Arun Regis				
Aldingbourne	76	10.6%	81	**
Aldwick East	67	11.0%	77	**
Aldwick West	130	8.7%	96	9.8%
Arundel	106	12.8%	61	**
Barnham	53	14.7%	48	12.6%
Bersted	30	17.2%	29	11.3%
Felpham East	101	8.1%	100	**
Felpham West	59	8.5%	98	7.9%
Hotham	10	21.0%	16	13.9%
Marine	7	19.0%	22	15.8%
Middleton-on-Sea	105	12.7%	64	**
Orchard	44	23.6%	8	8.8%
Pagham	56	10.5%	82	8.3%
Pevensay	12	23.6%	9	19.6%
Walberton	96	15.3%	46	**

* rank order among the 155 West Sussex wards, rank 1 being the most deprived and rank 155 the least.

** total number of conceptions too small to be cited in the interests of confidentiality

Sources: West Sussex Public Health Observatory; ONS Vital Statistics branch

From Table 6.11, the proportion of conceptions to young people under 18 in Adur, Arun and Worthing were the highest in the county. Over the twenty years from 1980 to 1999, the maternal smoking rate was also very high in these coastal districts, with Arun including 4 of the 10 highest ranked maternal smoking wards in the county. Littlehampton Ham had the highest Health Needs Index and the highest maternal smoking rate in the county, but a relatively low rate of teenage pregnancies at 10%. Littlehampton River ranked second highest in the county on the Health Needs Index, seventh on maternal smoking, and had a teenage pregnancy rate in 1999 of almost 35%.

6.7 Mental Health

Mental Health services for the whole of West Sussex are provided through the newly formed joint health and social care West Sussex Health and Social Care NHS Trust. Service coverage includes:

- Working age people with mental health problems
- Older people with mental health problems
- Children and young people with mental health problems
- People who misuse substances
- People in need of specialist mental health services
- People with learning disabilities.

The Mental Health National Service Framework places particular emphasis on access to services for people with mental health problems and support for those who care for them. National targets include increases in service provision, reduction in emergency psychiatric readmission rates and reduction in suicides.

Community Mental Health services nation wide are based on the implementation of the Care Programme Approach (CPA). There are two levels of CPA - enhanced and standard. The rate of CPA registration provides a good measure of the prevalence of severe mental illness within a population. At the time of production of this report, the new Health and Social Care Trust was still in process of bedding in, and this information was not available. However, in future it should be possible to obtain these figures at local authority district level. Less severe mental health problems, including the majority of cases of depression, continue to be handled by primary care services.

Table 6.13a presents data pertaining to the more extreme manifestations of mental health problems - hospital episode statistics and suicide rates. These are presented as Age Standardised Rates (ASRs) per 10,000 population - i.e. the rate per 10,000 adjusted for the age make-up of the population. It should be noted that, because the numbers involved are small, these figures carry a high degree of statistical uncertainty. Hospital episode statistics need to be treated with particular caution since these mental health conditions are particularly likely to incur multiple episodes - i.e. the same people having repeated hospital admissions over the period in question. This does not invalidate comparisons, provided the mean number of episodes per individual is likely to remain fairly uniform. With these provisos, Table 6.13a demonstrates that hospital episode rates pertaining to severe mental illness are low in West Sussex as a whole compared to national levels. Suicide rates, on the other hand, are on a level with national norms.

The penultimate column of Table 6.13a gives the rate of emergency ambulance callouts in 2001/02 for mental health related incidents (mental/emotional or overdose/poisoning classifications) for the 15 to 35 age group. Rates in Arun are above the county average.

The final column gives values of the MINI, or Mental Illness Needs Index. This is an indicator made up of a combination of the population and deprivation factors known to be commonly associated with prevalence of severe mental health problems. It is therefore a comparative measure of the **likely** (rather than the actual) incidence of severe mental health problems (for people aged between 15 and 64), based on 1991 Census data. The overall MINI score is highest in Worthing, followed by Arun and Adur.

Table 6.13a District level mental health data

	Suicide: Age standardised rate per 10,000 Male (1997-1999)	Suicide: Age standardised rate per 10,000 Female (1997-1999)	Hospital Episodes: Schizophrenia ASR per 10,000 Ages 15-74 Male (1998/99)	Hospital Episodes: Schizophrenia ASR per 10,000 Ages 15-74 Female (1998/99)	Hospital Episodes: Neuroses ASR per 10,000 Ages 15-74 Male (1998/99)	Hospital Episodes: Neuroses ASR per 10,000 Ages 15-74 Female (1998/99)	Rate of mental health ambulance callouts per 1000 population 15 to 35 2001/02	Mental Illness Needs Index (MINI)
Adur	1.2	0.5	4.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	6.9	94.3

Arun	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>3.1</u>	9.2	96.0
Chichester	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.2	2.6	1.5	7.1	92.0
Crawley	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.8	0.5	8.2	93.7
Horsham	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.9	5.1	87.8
Mid Sussex	0.8	0.2	6.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	4.9	88.9
Worthing	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>2.0</u>	14.4	100.5
W Sussex	0.9	0.3	3.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	7.9	
England	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>		

Source: West Sussex Health Authority Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2000, West Sussex Public Health Observatory, and West Sussex Ambulance Service

Table 6.13b gives two indicators of incidence of mental health problems at electoral ward level. The first, again, is mental health related emergency ambulance callout rates; the second is ward-level MINI data. The highest callout rates and the highest MINI scores both occur in Littlehampton River, Marine, and Hotham.

Table 6.13b Ward level mental health data

Ward	Rate of mental health ambulance callouts per 1000 population aged 15 to 35 2001/02	Mental Illness Needs Index (MINI) score
Arun (Eastern area)		
Angmering	4.5	85.5
East Preston and Kingston	3.6	88.7
Ferring	0.0	89.2
Findon	6.7	90.3
Littlehampton Beach	5.7	98.4
Littlehampton Central	5.2	88.6
Littlehampton Ham	14.4	107.2
Littlehampton River	24.8	122.8
<u>Littlehampton Wick</u>	5.4	95.2
Rustington East	8.6	93.5
Rustington North	1.9	91.8
Rustington South	4.0	92.4
Arun Regis		
Aldingbourne	3.2	84.6
Aldwick East	8.1	87.1
Aldwick West	7.0	87.7
Arundel	10.3	92.8
Barnham	3.7	87.9

Bersted	9.1	92.1
Felpham East	8.3	85.5
Felpham West	10.9	90.4
Hotham	21.7	113.4
Marine	23.5	117.6
Middleton-on-Sea	7.1	91.3
Orchard	10.2	100.9
Pagham	2.3	91.4
Pevensay	13.4	105.5
Walberton	4.1	88.3

Source West Sussex Ambulance Service and West Sussex Public Health Observatory

6.8 Drug and Alcohol Misuse

The West Sussex Drug Action Team (DAT) operates as a partnership, bringing together a broad range of expertise from local authority, health and social services, law and order, and education - to identify, coordinate and address issues of substance addiction in both the adult and the younger sectors of the population. There is a strong interaction with the prison and magistrates service, with drug issues in particular being closely associated with crime - both in terms of drug users being more likely to offend, and offenders more likely to be using drugs. The NEW-ADAM (New English and Welsh Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Programme) reported in its first year (1999/2000) that 29% of arrestees tested positive for opiates and/or cocaine. According to the Sussex Treatment Outcome Research Study (STORS), theft from shops was reported by 22% of drugs treatment clients.

During 2001/02 a full needs assessment was undertaken for the DAT by a member of the Public Health Observatory, to identify in detail the range and nature of drug and alcohol addiction problems across the county, as a basis for future service planning. Most of the following data are taken from that analysis.

In 1999 the West Sussex drug related death rate was 6.0 per 100,000. This was slightly higher than for East Sussex, where the rate was 5.3. The highest death rate in England and Wales was for Brighton & Hove, at 24.1 per 100,000. Approximately 10 babies are born in West Sussex each year suffering from the effects of maternal drug misuse.

Table 6.14 shows the proportionate breakdown by age of clients in specialist drug and specialist alcohol services at 31 March 2002 across West Sussex as a whole.

Table 6.14: Age breakdown of specialist drug and alcohol service clients in West Sussex

Age group	Specialist drug services	Specialist alcohol services
17-19	1%	1%
20-24	15%	4%
25-29	21%	7%
30-34	24%	11%
35-39	18%	15%
40-44	8%	18%
45-49	8%	16%
50-54	3%	11%
55-59	1%	10%
60-64	0.4%	5%
65 and over	0%	4%

Source: West Sussex Drug Action Team and West Sussex Public Health Observatory

The age profile for drug addiction is strongly concentrated in the mid-twenties to mid-thirties, with 78% of people in treatment aged between 20 and 40. The age profile for alcohol addiction treatment is more broadly spread, with 30% of clients aged 50 and over.

The gender breakdowns are also different for drugs and alcohol - with 38% of alcohol service clients being female, but only 28% of drugs service clients. The majority of clients for both sets of services are white UK, with only very small numbers from other ethnic groups.

Table 6.15 shows the distribution of main drug use among the drug service clients.

Table 6.15: Main drug use of clients in specialist drug treatment 31/3/2002

Drug type	Prevalence
Cannabis	4%
Amphetamines	1%
Cocaine	3%
Crack cocaine	1%

Benzodiazepines	3%
Other opiates	2%
DF118s	1%
Methadone	22%
Heroin	55%

Source: West Sussex Drug Action Team and West Sussex Public Health Observatory

Three-quarters of clients in treatment were using predominantly either heroin or methadone, but it must be remembered that this is a profile of clients *in treatment*. Of these clients, 35% had injected and 9% had attempted an overdose in the 30 days prior to assessment for treatment. It should also be noted that these are the substances of *main* use; many would be using others as well. For instance, during 2001 27% of clients in treatment in West Sussex had used crack in the 30 days prior to assessment, 13% had used cocaine, and 55% had used cannabis.

The Drug Action Team is a county-wide service, and most of the assessment and action is undertaken on that basis. However, Tables 6.16a and 6.16b give some indications of the distribution of prevalence of drug and alcohol interventions across the county. Table 6.16a gives intervention rates on a PCT basis for adults over 25. Adur, Arun & Worthing PCT had the highest rates on all counts. It was noted in the DAT Needs Assessment that 60% of referrals to the NHS Drug and Alcohol Problem Teams (DAPTs) were to the Worthing and Bognor Regis teams; these cover Adur, Arun and Worthing - which account for just 38% of the West Sussex 20-64 population.

Table 6.16a: Distribution by PCT of numbers (age 25-64) in specialist drug and alcohol treatment

PCT	Drugs-related hospital adm'ns Adults Annual rate per 10,000 pop'n aged 25-64 1999, 2000	Drugs treatment assessments (new) Adults Annual rate per 10,000 pop'n aged 25-64 1999, 2000	Numbers in specialist drugs treatment per 10,000 pop'n aged 25-64 31 March 2002	Numbers in specialist alcohol treatment per 10,000 pop'n aged 25-64 31 March 2002
Adur, Arun & Worthing	25.2	12.8	18.4	10.6
Crawley	11.8	7.5	9.1	3.0
Horsham & Chancetonbury	6.4	3.1	6.1	6.2
Mid Sussex	14.5	7.8	9.6	3.4
Western	19.4	2.3	11.4	6.4
West Sussex	17.3	7.0	11.9	6.5

Source: West Sussex Drug Action Team and West Sussex Public Health Observatory

Drugs treatment services are unevenly distributed across the county. Open access facilities are available to residents in Crawley, Chichester and to a limited degree in Worthing; a further service has been commissioned by the DAT in Bognor Regis. Applying the usage rates for the Crawley and Chichester services to other parts of the county implies that around 500 extra people annually would seek services if facilities were available in Mid Sussex, Worthing, Horsham, Arun and Adur. Waiting times for treatment are also highly variable. An analysis was done of referrals to the DAPTs during January to June 2001. By October 2001, only 18% of these had entered treatment. Mid Sussex had the highest percentage, at 50%; Chichester did not take any clients into treatment during the period.

Table 6.16b (final column) shows numbers of contacts made through the Arrest Referral schemes attached to the custody suites in Chichester, Crawley and Worthing. These schemes provide information and advice on substance misuse and services, and referrals where agreed; district breakdowns are from home addresses as given by the arrestees, which are not usually postcoded - so generally refer to the nearest town. Of the 104 Arun clients, 71 gave addresses as Littlehampton and 13 as Rustington. Around 90% of Arrest Referral contacts are male.

Table 6.16b also shows the rate by local authority district of substance-related hospital admissions of young people aged between 10 and 19, and the rate of referrals for this age group to the Young People's Substance Misuse Team. A separate needs analysis was undertaken by the DAT and Public Health Observatory for substance abuse problems among young people.

Table 6.16b: LA District level substance abuse data

	Substance-related hospital adm'ns Young People Annual rate per 10,000 pop'n aged 10-19 1999, 2000	Referrals to Young People's Substance Misuse Team Per 10,000 pop'n aged 10-19 Jan-Sep 2001	YOT Proportion of pre-court charges designated as drug offences 2001/02	Arrest Referral Scheme contacts 2001/02
Adur	10.6	19.8	8%	6
Arun	32.0	17.1	7%	104
Chichester	30.0	14.2	9%	89
Crawley	21.6	7.9	12%	130
Horsham	13.8	8.8	12%	58
Mid Sussex	24.8	3.0	10%	45
Worthing	16.0	22.2	7%	169
West Sussex	22.2	12.3	9%	601

Sources: West Sussex Drug Action Team and West Sussex Public Health Observatory; Youth Offending Team

Arun had the highest rate of substance-related hospital admissions among young people during 1999/2000, and also one of the highest rates of referrals to the young people's substance misuse team. With regard to pre-court charges, the proportion of charges actually associated with drugs is of course appreciably higher than those officially designated as such, since a high proportion of robberies etc are drugs motivated. A recent survey within the West Sussex Youth Offending Team (up to age 19) indicated that 47% of clients had used illegal drugs in the 30 days prior to the survey, and 24% reported their use to be problematic or dependent.

There is also a high correlation of drug use with need and deprivation. During the first 9 months of operation of the Young People Substance Misuse Team a total of 19 clients were referred by social services or care homes; 13 of these were looked after children. Young people in rural areas are also identified as being particularly vulnerable, but definitive data has yet to be collected on this front.

In October 1997, West Sussex Health Authority coordinated a survey of the health related behaviour of 12 and 14 year olds in West Sussex - including responses from 5,555 young people in 34 mainstream schools. 54% of 14 year olds had consumed alcohol

within the week previous to the survey. 3% of 12 year olds and 22% of 14 year olds had used illicit drugs at least once; 10% of 14 year olds had used drugs within the last month (compared to 16% nationally in 1998). The main drug of use was cannabis. Apart from usage within the past month, these figures are largely in line with national level ONS results. The figures for Arun schools taken alone were similar.

The needs assessment identified a need for more information and advice for young people and their carers to be available outside the school setting, and for targeted information to be made available to the most vulnerable groups.

KEY POINTS

- In West Sussex as a whole, the number of live births in 2000 was 15% lower than the number of deaths; in Arun the difference was the highest in the county, with the number of live births 41% lower than the number of deaths.
- In general the high death rates in West Sussex are due to the age of the population. Death rates of people under 75, including all the major causes of death, are consistently below the national norms. However, the mortality rate of under-75's in Arun is above the county average. Rates for cancer in particular, based on 1995-1999 mortality data, are high against the county norm.
- The Arun wards having the highest death rates for men under 75 (1997-2001) were Littlehampton River in the east and Marine in the west. The main causes were coronary heart disease and circulatory disease. The wards having the highest death rate for women under 75 (1997-2001) were again Littlehampton River in the east, and Marine and Felpham West wards in the west. The main cause was cancer, especially breast cancer.
- Based on 1998-2000 data, Arun as a whole had a life expectancy for both men and women in line with that for the county and above the national average. However, at ward level, life expectancy calculations point up the extreme differences in health deprivation levels across Arun (Annual Report of Director of Public Health 2000). Three Arun wards - Littlehampton River, Littlehampton Ham, and Marine - feature

in the ten shortest life expectancy wards in West Sussex, while two - Aldwick West and Ferring - feature among the ten longest. Littlehampton River has the shortest life expectancy of any ward in the county .

- Rates of limiting longterm illness in Adur, Arun and Worthing Primary Care Trust are the highest in the county (1991 census data). Ferring in the east and Pagham in the west have the highest overall rates of limiting longterm illness in the district for both men and women. In Ferring this is connected to a high proportion of population aged over 85; in Pagham the rate is also the highest for the 16 to 64 age group.
- The main cause of emergency ambulance call-outs in West Sussex as a whole, as also in Arun, is for falls and accidents (data 2001/02). Two-thirds of emergency ambulance call-outs for falls and accidents and half of those for breathing difficulties and chest pains are for people over 65. The rate of callouts to older people for falls and accidents was particularly high in Littlehampton River, Hotham and Marine.
- Child health indicators in West Sussex as a whole imply overall high levels of child health care. However, in Arun, the proportion of mothers who smoked heavily during pregnancy and the rate of conceptions to young people under 18 were both above the county average.
- In the West Sussex Public Health Observatory "Mothers and Babies" study (1980-1999), Littlehampton Ham ranked the highest at ward level for maternal smoking in the county. It also ranks highest (i.e. most deprived) on the West Sussex Health Needs Index. However, it had a relatively low rate of teenage pregnancies. Littlehampton River ranked second highest in the county on the Health Needs Index, seventh on maternal smoking, and had a teenage conception rate in 1999 of around 35% (based on 15-19 population).
- Hospital episode rates pertaining to severe mental illness are low in West Sussex compared to national levels (1998/99 data). Suicide rates for the county as a whole are on a level with national norms.
- The highest rates of emergency ambulance callouts in Arun for mental health related causes were in Littlehampton River,

Marine, and Hotham (2001/02 data). These also had the highest (MINI) predictor scores for prevalence of severe mental health problems (based on 1991 census data).

- Adur, Arun and Worthing PCT had the highest rates of drugs-related hospital admissions, and people in specialist treatment for both drugs and alcohol addiction in the county. Open access treatment services in the area are currently limited, though a further service has been commissioned in Bognor Regis.
- Arun had the highest rate in the county of substance-related hospital admissions among young people (1999-2000) and also one of the highest rates of referral to the young people's substance misuse team.

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Chapter Seven

Social Care

7.1 Introduction

The two main forms of social care addressed in this chapter are the activities of the statutory social services function and the distribution of people receiving social benefits. Most of the activity of social services focuses on the two extremities of the age spectrum - services for children and families and services for older people. As the population as a whole lives increasingly longer into old age, people are increasingly likely to engage with social services in one way or another at some stage in their lives. In the initial results from the 2001 census, West Sussex as a whole had 20.1% of its population aged over 65 and 3.1% aged over 85, compared to overall national values of 15.9% and 1.9% respectively. The values for Arun were 26.0% and 4.2%, giving it the fourth highest proportion of people aged over 85 in the UK.

Table 7.1 shows the distributions of children and older people in the Arun wards.

Table 7.1 Proportions of younger and older people in Arun

Ward	Proportion of population aged 4 and under	Proportion of population aged 14 and under	Proportion of population aged 65 and over	Proportion of population aged 85 and over
Aldingbourne	6%	19%	19%	4%
Aldwick East	2%	10%	38%	6%
Aldwick West	3%	13%	32%	5%
Angmering	4%	15%	23%	2%
Arundel	4%	13%	24%	3%
Barnham	5%	18%	16%	2%
Bersted	6%	19%	18%	2%
East Preston and Kingston	4%	13%	32%	5%
Felpham East	5%	16%	24%	3%
Felpham West	5%	13%	30%	6%
Ferring	3%	9%	44%	8%
Findon	4%	15%	30%	6%
Hotham	4%	14%	21%	5%

Littlehampton Beach	4%	14%	26%	5%
Littlehampton Central	7%	23%	13%	2%
Littlehampton Ham	7%	23%	14%	2%
Littlehampton River	4%	13%	22%	5%
<u>Littlehampton Wick</u>	6%	19%	19%	2%
Marine	4%	11%	28%	8%
<u>Middleton-on-Sea</u>	4%	15%	28%	4%
Orchard	6%	21%	18%	3%
Pagham	3%	11%	35%	4%
Pevensey	6%	21%	18%	3%
Rustington East	4%	13%	37%	6%
Rustington North	5%	17%	27%	5%
Rustington South	3%	9%	41%	7%
Walberton	4%	15%	23%	3%

Source: GP practice based population estimates 2002 (West Sussex Public Health Observatory)

The smallest proportion of young children under 4 occurs in Aldwick East (2%), and the largest in Littlehampton Central and Littlehampton Ham (7%). The smallest proportions of under-14's occur in Ferring and Rustington South (9%) and the largest again in Littlehampton Central and Ham (23%). Populations over 65 range from 14% (Littlehampton Ham) to 44% (Ferring); proportions of people over 85 also vary considerably over the district as a whole, from 2% to 8%. This is likely to be to some degree a reflection of the location of residential and nursing establishments.

7.2 Services

Social

Social Services Organisation

Social services in West Sussex are provided by West Sussex Social and Caring Services. These services are organised on a locality basis. Prior to 1 April 2002, the localities for both adults' and children's services were coterminous with the local authority districts. However, from that date, the localities for adult services have been reorganised to become coterminous with the Primary Care Trusts, which also came into being on 1 April 2002. Children's services localities remain based on the local authority district boundaries, working increasingly closely with Education. The main differences between the District and PCT boundaries occur in the coastal areas, where Adur, Arun and Worthing combine to form a single PCT (apart from the Regis area of Arun district, which combines with Chichester to constitute Western PCT). The reorganisation has also involved significant changes to the

way in which the delivery of social services is organised and managed.

The total Social and Caring Services budget for 2002/2003 is £173 million, with £36 million of this for children's services and £80 million for older people.

A range of social care services are also provided by the private and voluntary sectors, either commissioned by the council or purchased directly by service users. Only services directly provided or commissioned by the council are included in the statistics in this report.

Social Services Locality Statistics

The statistics for children's and adult service activities have been taken from the Social Services Locality Digests for Arun Locality and West Sussex County Council. As described above, these localities were reorganised on 1st April 2002 to coincide with the Primary Care Trust (PCT) boundaries for adult services and to come in line with Education divisions for children's services. There will therefore be a discontinuity at this point in future data collections.

Where information is collected on a monthly basis (e.g. numbers of contacts and assessments), this is presented in the following tables as a 3-month total (September to November 2001) to smooth out some of the month-to-month fluctuations. 'Snapshot' data (e.g. numbers of children looked after, or older people supported in residential care) are given for the quarter end 31 December 2001.

7.3 Social Services for Children and Families

Statutory children's services may in general be divided into two categories - services for children for whom the local authority carries parental responsibility (Children Looked After), and support services for children and families in various forms of need. The latter includes services for children with disabilities and their families, as well as for families who are experiencing practical, functional, emotional or financial difficulties such as to temporarily jeopardise their ability to provide effective parenting. At the extreme end this includes children at particular risk being placed on the Child Protection register to ensure intense support and regular supervision and monitoring. Looked After Children include unaccompanied asylum seekers; these

are not included in the overall statistics but counted separately at county level.

There are eight children's homes in the county - five mainstream homes providing a total of 27 places, and three disability homes with 19 permanent places and 19 respite places. Other services include a foster care service, an adoption and family placement service, disability services (3 units offering residential, respite and day care), family support services (6 family centres, and two outreach teams in process of development), a leaving care service, a child protection unit, a child asylum team (working with child asylum seekers arriving at Gatwick airport), a young carers' project worker, and work with young offenders and children involved in substance abuse through the multi-agency Youth Offending Team and Drug Action Team respectively.

The 'Quality Protects' programme is the main central government initiative aimed at the modernisation of social services for children and families. Key strategic priorities in the overall West Sussex 2001/02 Quality Protects Management Action Plan included a review of children's services based on an analysis of need, resulting in the closure of two children's residential homes, increased use of and support for fostering and adoption services, increased investment in family support, the development of a lodgings service and the extension of a sitting service. Under the Leaving Care Act, the leaving care team has been extended and is working increasingly in partnership with other young people's agencies. Plans outlined in the 2002/03 QP MAP include further continuation of these developments.

The child population (ages 0-19) of Arun as a whole is projected to remain essentially steady over the next 5 years at around 30,400, but then to decrease by about 5.2% over the following 5 years to 2011 (County Planning Projections).

Table 7.2 shows proportions by local authority district of children living in circumstances which might indicate potential disadvantage (1991 census figures). These figures will be updated when the 2001 census figures are released in 2003.

Table 7.2 Distribution of potentially disadvantaged households in West Sussex

	% households with 4 or more dependent children	% children in 1- parent households	% ethnic minority children	% children in rented accommodation	% children in over- crowded accommodation
Adur	0.9%	11%	2%	24%	8%
Arun	0.8%	11%	2%	20%	8%
Chichester	1.0%	9%	1%	31%	8%
Crawley	1.6%	12%	13%	40%	11%
Horsham	0.8%	8%	2%	20%	6%
Mid Sussex	0.9%	7%	2%	16%	6%
Worthing	0.8%	12%	3%	19%	7%
W Sussex	1.0%	10%	4%	24%	8%

Source: ONS 1991 Census

The highest proportions of potentially disadvantaged households and children on all counts occur in Crawley. Worthing has an equal proportion of children in one-parent families, with Adur and Arun following close behind. Mid Sussex has the lowest values on all counts apart from the proportion of households with 4 or more dependent children. Chichester has a low proportion of ethnic minority children and a relatively high proportion in rented accommodation.

Table 7.3 Distribution of single parent households in Arun

	Number of lone parent households 1991	Proportion of lone parent households 1991	Proportion of children aged 0-4 in lone parent households 1991	Proportion of children aged 0- 15 in lone parent households 1991
Aldingbourne	22	1.7%	2.9%	6.4%
Aldwick East	13	0.6%	3.1%	3.3%
Aldwick West	25	1.0%	5.5%	6.4%
Angmering	64	2.4%	8.5%	11.0%
Arundel	34	2.0%	13.1%	9.7%
Barnham	106	3.2%	7.2%	9.3%
Bersted	137	4.1%	13.8%	12.9%

East Preston and Kingston	39	1.4%	9.4%	8.6%
Felpham East	39	1.8%	5.9%	8.0%
Felpham West	28	1.5%	8.6%	8.9%
Ferring	15	0.7%	0.9%	5.6%
Findon	13	1.6%	5.9%	7.9%
Hotham	50	2.1%	13.7%	13.8%
Littlehampton Beach	38	1.8%	7.4%	9.7%
Littlehampton Central	93	4.0%	10.1%	11.1%
Littlehampton Ham	114	6.8%	17.6%	18.7%
Littlehampton River	38	2.7%	15.6%	16.0%
Littlehampton Wick	58	2.7%	6.6%	9.3%
Marine	57	2.2%	17.6%	15.5%
Middleton-on-Sea	45	2.1%	6.5%	9.1%
Orchard	50	3.0%	9.1%	10.8%
Pagham	22	0.9%	5.0%	7.0%
Pevensay	127	6.3%	19.9%	18.1%
Rustington East	41	1.8%	13.6%	11.3%
Rustington North	40	2.2%	12.9%	12.4%
Rustington South	11	0.7%	6.7%	5.8%
Walberton	13	1.2%	4.3%	5.1%

Source: ONS 1991 Census

Table 7.3 shows the distribution by ward of children living in lone parent households. Whilst not implying that children living in single parent families are necessarily at a disadvantage, a high incidence of lone parents is an accepted indicator of generally higher levels of deprivation within an area. Within Arun, the highest proportions of children living in lone parent households occur in Pevensay ward and Littlehampton Ham, where almost one child in 5 is living in a single parent family. Very high proportions (more than 15%) of children living in lone parent families also occur in Littlehampton River and Marine wards.

7.4 Children's Services - Contacts and Assessments

Table 7.4 shows the total number of child care contacts for the 3 months September to November 2001, together with the proportions passed for initial assessment and the proportion of initial assessments resulting in a designation of urgent or high priority.

Table 7.4 Child care contacts and initial assessments by locality (Sep to Nov 2001)

	Child care contacts	Contacts per 1000 0-17 population	% contacts passed for initial assessment	% cases designated urgent or high priority after initial assessment
Adur	402	32	26%	14%
Arun	1,057	39	34%	12%
Chichester	586	27	44%	11%
Crawley	692	29	45%	15%
Horsham	532	20	42%	18%
Mid Sussex	529	19	43%	14%
Worthing	585	29	38%	14%
West Sussex	4383	27	39%	14%

Source: Arun Social Services Locality Digest December 2001

Arun has the highest rate of child care contacts per head of child population in the county, but a relatively low rate of contacts passed for initial assessment. The rate of cases designated urgent or high priority following initial assessment is slightly below the county average. The main sources of contacts for the county as a whole are legal agencies - police, courts, probation, immigration (30%); families, neighbours and friends (22%); other local authority departments (18%), and primary health - GPs and community nurses (9%). Only 3% of cases are self referrals.

Of the total of 300 initial assessments undertaken in Arun in the 3 month period, domestic violence was identified in 15 (5%) cases and a child protection investigation initiated in 25 (8%). Both rates are in line with the county as a whole (5% and 10% respectively), but this is only a 3-month snapshot. In the same period a total of 19 functional assessments (for children with disabilities) were undertaken across the county as a whole; 11 of these were in Arun locality.

Children Looked After

Table 7.5 shows the distribution of looked after children throughout the county, together with their legal status. Of the 167 children looked after in Arun at 31 December 2001, 115 were in foster placements, 45 in other community placements (e.g. with their own families, in supported lodgings, or placed for adoption), 3 in

residential accommodation, 3 in special residential accommodation (including residential care home, establishment providing medical or nursing care, mother and baby unit, secure unit, young offenders institution, or prison), and one in a residential school.

Table 7.5 Children Looked After: Numbers and legal status

	<u>Total Children Looked After (CLA) 31 Dec 2001</u>	Rate of Children Looked After (CLA) per 1000 children aged 0-17 31 Dec 2001	<u>CLA Status: % Care Orders 31 Dec 2001</u>	<u>CLA Status: % Interim Care Orders 31 Dec 2001</u>	<u>CLA Status: % Accommodated 31 Dec 2001</u>	<u>CLA Status: Number on Emergency Protection Orders 31 Dec 2001</u>
Adur	53	4.2	53%	28%	17%	0
Arun	167	6.1	51%	25%	21%	3
Chichester	92	4.2	40%	8%	47%	0
Crawley	99	4.2	68%	10%	17%	0
Horsham	56	2.1	61%	11%	20%	0
Mid Sussex	66	2.4	52%	21%	26%	1
Worthing	94	4.7	57%	10%	29%	0
West Sussex	627	3.9	54%	16%	25%	4

Source: Arun Social Services Locality Digest December 2001

At the last national level count (Department of Health Key Indicators 2000/01) West Sussex had a relatively high rate of looked after children for this type of authority, at 4.7³⁶ per 1000 children aged under 18, compared with a shire county average of 3.7; the average for all councils in England was 5.6. By December 2001 the West Sussex rate had decreased to 3.9 per 1000 children aged 0 to 17. Within this, Arun had the highest rate in the county, at 6.1 per 1000 children. 21% of children looked after in Arun on 31 December 2001 were voluntarily accommodated by the local authority; the remainder were on compulsory care orders.

All of the above numbers exclude unaccompanied asylum seekers, of whom the county as a whole was looking after 159 at 31 December 2001. These are largely children coming in through Gatwick airport.

Child Protection

³⁶Includes asylum seekers; figure without asylum seekers is 4.1

At 31 December 2001 there were 273 children on the Child Protection register in West Sussex, of whom 75 were resident in Arun. This constituted a rate for Arun of 2.7 per 1000 children aged 0-17, well above the level for the county as a whole and on a par with the England average of 2.4. At 2.1, the West Sussex value is similar to the average Shire County value of 1.9.

Children in Need

The 2001 Children in Need census for West Sussex identified the following breakdown of all children in need categories (i.e. all children receiving support from social services - a total of 4,242) over the county as a whole (Table 7.6). The majority of black and Chinese children looked after and a high proportion of those of non-British white and Asian ethnic groups are asylum seekers.

Table 7.6 West Sussex Children in Need Census

Type of Need		Ethnic Group	All	AS*	Age Group	
Absent parenting	447	British	313	6	0-4	900
Abuse and neglect	101	Other white	81	23	5-9	1048
Child's disability	707	Mixed	111	9	10-15	1526
Family dysfunction	475	Asian	97	35	16-17	465
Family in acute stress	421	Black	278	217	18+	303
Low income	26	Chinese	13	10		
Parent illness/disability	187					
Unacceptable behaviour	210					

Source: 2001 Children in Need Census

*Asylum Seekers

7.5 Adult Services - Contacts and Assessments

Table 7.7 shows the total number of contacts for adult services for the 3 months September to November 2001, together with the proportions passed for initial assessment, the breakdown between younger adults and older people, and the proportion of initial assessments resulting in a designation of urgent or high priority.

Table 7.7 Adult contacts and initial assessments by locality (Sep to Nov 2001)

	Adult contacts	% contacts passed for initial assessment	Initial assessments per 1000 population age 18-64	Initial assessments per 1000 population age 65+	% cases designated urgent or high priority after initial assessment
Adur	453	76%	1.3	22.1	16%
Arun	1,401	65%	1.6	18.9	17%
Chichester	790	73%	1.1	20.0	26%
Crawley	577	71%	2.0	24.0	33%
Horsham	655	83%	0.9	19.4	20%
Mid Sussex	660	93%	1.2	23.0	26%
Worthing	995	78%	2.1	26.2	26%
West Sussex	5,531	76%	1.4	21.6	24%

Source: Arun Social Services Locality Digest December 2001

Over the county as a whole the main sources of contact are secondary health - hospitals and hospices (36%); families, neighbours and friends (18%); primary health - GPs and community nurses (15%); and self referrals (13%). Over this three month period, Arun had the lowest number of initial assessments per 1000 population aged over 65 in the county, despite the high proportion of over-85 year olds. Of the 806 adult initial assessments carried out in the 3-month period, 127 were for adults under 65 and 679 for older people. The rate of cases designated urgent or high priority was one of the lowest in the county.

Table 7.8 shows the numbers of both older and younger adults receiving particular types of social care support services at 31 December 2001.

Table 7.8 Distribution of adult services

	Number receiving Home Care 10 hours or less Age 18-64 31 Dec 01	Number receiving Home Care Over 10 hours Age 18-64 31 Dec 01	Number receiving Day Care TOTAL 11 Jan 02	Number receiving Home Care 10 hours or less Age 65+ 31 Dec 01	Number receiving Home Care Over 10 hours Age 65+ 31 Dec 01	Older people supported in residential or nursing care 31 Dec 01	Number supported in care homes per 1000 population over 75
Adur	22	5	514	210	41	227	34.2
Arun	136	21	634	731	57	644	32.5
Chichester	74	19	482	472	73	442	34.6
Crawley	42	12	475	259	48	272	44.0
Horsham	54	13	486	455	61	328	33.0
Mid Sussex	45	17	1,060	361	76	340	33.9
Worthing	86	27	492	447	43	450	33.9
West Sussex	459	114	4143	2935	399	2703	34.4

Source: Arun Social Services Locality Digest December 200; Day Care Census

The largest numbers of service recipients are people receiving day care (these numbers were obtained from a day care survey carried out on 11 January 2002; they do not differentiate between age groups). The next largest groups are older people receiving low intensity home care (less than 10 hours per week) and older people in residential and nursing care. The total number of people receiving home care in the county is 3907. The numbers of older people receiving high intensity home care in the county are very much smaller than those supported in care homes. Arun's rate of older people supported in care homes is slightly below that of the county as a whole; however, the ratio of older people supported in residential care to those supported with intensive home care is high. There is also a small number of people who receive Direct Payments to provide their own care support. These payments were introduced originally for younger adults with physical disabilities, but they are gradually extending to other groups. At 31 December 2001 there were 93 such arrangements over West Sussex as a whole - 81 for younger adults and 12 for older people. Arun accounted for 22 of those for younger adults and 4 for older people.

7.6 Support for Older People

The largest group of people using social services is older people. In the 3 months September to November 2001 there were 300 initial assessments for children, 127 for adults aged between 18 and 64, and 806 for adults aged over 65. The number of people aged over 65 living in Arun is projected to increase by about 2.4% in the ten years from 2000 to 2010; the number aged over 85 is projected to rise by about 9% (County Planning Projections). A higher proportion of these in future will expect to be living in private households in the community.

Table 7.9 shows the breakdown of needs categories identified on initial assessment for older people (over 65) during September to November 2001.

Table 7.9 Main needs categories of older people

	Number of initial assessments Age 65+	Physical illnesses or frailty	Dementia	Physical disability	Visual or hearing impairment
Adur	284	77.8%	7.7%	8.8%	5.3%
Arun	679	65.8%	7.1%	12.4%	9.7%
Chichester	499	68.1%	8.0%	12.8%	7.2%
Crawley	329	37.1%	5.2%	50.2%	5.2%
Horsham	395	46.6%	4.6%	37.5%	9.1%
Mid Sussex	474	73.6%	4.2%	12.7%	8.0%
Worthing	609	50.9%	4.3%	32.8%	10.0%
West Sussex	3269	60.4%	5.8%	22.8%	8.2%

Source: Arun Social Services Locality Digest December 2001

Two-thirds of initial assessments of older people are in connection with physical illness or frailty. This is ten times as many as those identified on initial assessment as suffering from dementia.

7.7 Older People Living Alone in Arun

A study instigated by West Sussex Health Authority in 1999 to consult older people on their views of what support they required to maintain a healthy lifestyle concluded that maintaining contact with

friends and family, maintaining interests and activities, and the availability of transport were key. Most preferred if possible to remain in their own homes at times of crisis, provided adequate support was available.

Table 7.10 shows the proportions from the 1991 census of older people living in single-person households. Sometimes the numbers involved are small (especially for men in the older age group), so need to be treated with caution - but it is noticeable that in both age groups higher proportions of older women are likely to be living alone than men. Over the district as a whole 48% of women over 75 live alone compared to 21% of men.

Table 7.10 Older people living alone

	Total population aged 75+ 1991	<u>Proportion of men aged 75-84 living alone 1991</u>	<u>Proportion of women aged 75-84 living alone 1991</u>	<u>Proportion of men aged 85+ living alone 1991</u>	<u>Proportion of women aged 85+ living alone 1991</u>
Aldingbourne	259	18%	45%	55%	26%
Aldwick East	928	15%	41%	14%	37%
Aldwick West	944	15%	44%	28%	52%
Angmering	671	21%	53%	29%	53%
Arundel	440	27%	53%	67%	47%
Barnham	648	23%	49%	40%	39%
Bersted	656	22%	52%	31%	53%
East Preston and Kingston	1123	16%	47%	22%	43%
Felpham East	705	20%	46%	30%	61%
Felpham West	732	16%	51%	17%	43%
Ferring	963	19%	52%	27%	50%
Findon	322	19%	56%	25%	57%
Hotham	850	21%	50%	5%	29%
Littlehampton Beach	760	16%	47%	10%	26%
Littlehampton Central	307	18%	44%	25%	56%
Littlehampton Ham	280	23%	59%	68%	67%
Littlehampton River	540	21%	42%	46%	32%
<u>Littlehampton Wick</u>	514	23%	45%	53%	56%
Marine	1035	23%	53%	8%	35%
<u>Middleton-on-Sea</u>	865	20%	50%	39%	53%
Orchard	430	25%	46%	41%	30%
Pagham	994	16%	48%	23%	62%
Pevensay	639	23%	50%	23%	36%
Rustington East	953	16%	53%	25%	54%

Rustington North	702	20%	62%	13%	59%
Rustington South	841	15%	51%	45%	54%
Walberton	287	24%	41%	42%	40%

Source: ONS 1991 Census

7.8 Development of Older People's Services

The county strategy for the development of services for older people places a key emphasis on the need to alter the pattern of institutional care by developing and enhancing services that promote independence. This is in line both with government guidance and with the wishes of local older people. The working-out of this policy for Arun is presented in the 2000-2004 Locality Implementation Plan, developed by the Locality Strategy Group, which at the time of production of the Plan had been recently extended to include the (then) Arun and Regis Primary Care Groups. Recent developments had seen increasingly close partnership working between health and social services, and the recognition that the Arun and Regis areas constituted distinct geographic areas in terms of the development of older people's services, and were likely subsequently to come under the auspices of different Primary Care Trusts. It is estimated that by 2004 social services will be supporting about 450 older people with high level needs, and 670 each with medium and low level needs in the Arun area, and a further 670 high and 1000 medium and low in the former Regis area.

The plan for high level needs in both areas envisages a reduction in residential and nursing home care, and increases in community based home care, community based packages (including day care), and extra care sheltered housing. There are also plans for increases in rehabilitation and preventive services. Under the Care Standards Act 2000 and the inauguration of the National Care Standards Commission on 1 April 2002, the definitions of, and distinctions between, different categories of residential and nursing care have changed; it remains to be seen what effect this - and the new standards requirements - will have on care home availability, but there was reckoned to be a sufficiency of residential care homes in both areas of the district to meet commissioning intentions to 2004. However, the supply of places for mentally frail older people was insufficient in Arun and marginal in Regis³⁷.

³⁷ Note added in proof: A more recent analysis of provision is now available in the report "Securing Care for Older People and Managing the Market", West Sussex County Council 2002

7.9 Services for Younger Adults

Table 7.11 shows the breakdown of needs categories identified on initial assessment for adults aged under 65.

Table 7.11 Main needs categories for younger adults

	Number of initial assessments Age 18-64	Physical illness or frailty	Mental health	Physical disability	Visual or hearing impairment	Learning difficulty	Substance abuse
Adur	44	43.2%	25.0%	9.1%	2.3%	11.4%	0.0%
Arun	127	41.7%	25.2%	11.8%	7.1%	5.5%	4.7%
Chichester	68	44.1%	13.2%	22.1%	5.9%	11.8%	0.0%
Crawley	120	15.0%	8.3%	45.0%	9.2%	10.0%	2.5%
Horsham	65	24.6%	9.2%	49.2%	4.6%	3.1%	4.6%
Mid Sussex	95	37.9%	13.7%	18.9%	10.5%	9.5%	3.2%
Worthing	120	35.0%	15.8%	33.3%	5.0%	2.5%	0.0%
West Sussex	639	33.5%	15.6%	27.9%	6.9%	7.2%	2.3%

Source: Arun Social Services Locality Digest December 2001

On this 3-month sample, Arun has a relatively high proportion of new cases of people with mental health problems, and a low proportion of people with physical disabilities. The number of substance abuse cases receiving social services support is fairly small - a total over the 3 months of 15 across the county; 6 of these were in Arun.

7.10 Welfare to Work

Welfare to Work is a national initiative to help support people with disabilities (including physical and sensory impairments, learning difficulties, mental health problems, brain injury, or in recovery from substance misuse) and their carers to live as independently as possible and in particular to access work. It is estimated that there will be 21,900 disabled people in West Sussex by 2004, supported by 85,000 carers of whom 2,000 are under 18 and 60,000 are of working age (Welfare to Work Joint Investment Plan 2001-2004). Following consultation with disabled people and their carers, the West Sussex Welfare to Work Joint Investment Plan has identified as the main initial areas for action:

- Understanding what information, advice and support is currently available to help disabled people and carers to get or keep work, and what needs to be developed;
- Working with employers and trade unions to create the right conditions for employment of disabled people and carers;
- Improving the way partner agencies (together and separately) give information, advice and support to disabled people and carers who want to get or keep work;
- Informing and lobbying central government of factors that prevent disabled people and carers getting or keeping work that cannot be overcome by the actions of partner agencies in West Sussex.

7.11 Disablement and Other Social Benefits

Table 7.12 gives numbers of recipients of the main categories of social benefit per 1000 population aged 25-64, or per 1000 population aged 25 and over for Income Support and Severe Disablement Allowance.

Table 7.12 Social benefit claimants

	Recipients of Attendance allowance All Rates 1998	Recipients of Disabled Living Allowance (DLA) 1998	All Incapacity Benefit Claimants 1998	Long term Incapacity Benefit Claimants 1998	All Income Support Claimants 1998	Severe Disablement Allowance (SLA) All Claimants, 1999
Aldingbourne	40	30	29	16	49	5
Aldwick East	58	43	39	28	40	5
Aldwick West	51	45	47	33	52	4
Angmering	32	30	35	20	49	5
Arundel	28	35	22	12	58	16
Barnham	22	30	42	24	56	6
Bersted	21	44	55	34	74	6
East Preston	58	39	34	22	50	6
Felpham East	34	28	36	26	41	4
Felpham West	52	36	45	30	48	7
Ferring	82	43	48	28	31	4
Findon	48	20	36	23	41	3
Hotham	55	52	94	48	139	12
Littlehampton Beach	54	44	62	32	76	8
Littlehampton Central	16	37	34	18	59	7
Littlehampton Ham	23	54	92	45	155	12
Littlehampton River	54	59	119	50	164	11
Littlehampton Wick	26	41	55	32	80	11
Marine (Arun)	80	77	104	51	165	24

Middleton-on-Sea	34	33	45	30	56	5
Orchard	37	44	61	32	114	5
Pagham	60	58	58	39	48	7
Pevensy	37	82	67	36	147	28
Rustington East	61	68	64	44	67	8
Rustington North	41	31	40	25	59	3
Rustington South	79	65	53	37	65	10
Walberton	28	34	46	25	45	7

Source: Supplied by WSCC Social Services Department

Most notable is Marine ward, which ranks among the top two highest rates for all benefits. One in six adult residents in Marine is on income support, with similar rates in Littlehampton Ham and Littlehampton River and high rates also in Hotham and Orchard. The highest rate of incapacity benefit claimants is in Littlehampton River.

Table 7.13 shows, at locality level, the proportions of children living in families receiving Family Credit, Income Support, or Jobseekers Allowance. Family Credit is a weekly tax-free benefit for working people bringing up at least one child. From October 1996 Jobseekers Allowance replaced Income Support for unemployed people; Income Support is now only available to people who are not available for work - such as pensioners, lone parents, and sick and disabled people. Arun has one of the highest levels of children in families receiving income benefit of all localities.

Table 7.13 Children in families receiving Family Credit, Income Support or Job Seeker's Allowance, as at August 1998 for Family Credit and Income Support, and March 1999 for Jobseekers allowance.

	Age 0-4	Age 5-8	Age 9-10	Age 11-13	Age 14-15	Age 16+	% all children
Adur	27.9%	29.0%	29.7%	27.8%	24.3%	8.6%	28.8%
Arun	28.4%	29.8%	29.1%	26.1%	12.9%	9.1%	24.2%
Chichester	21.5%	21.6%	21.8%	21.1%	17.7%	6.9%	18.1%
Crawley	24.3%	27.1%	26.1%	25.2%	22.3%	8.2%	21.9%
Horsham	12.8%	14.0%	12.8%	11.1%	10.9%	4.1%	10.9%
Mid Sussex	12.7%	14.1%	15.9%	12.5%	11.1%	3.8%	11.0%
Worthing	25.0%	27.6%	27.5%	26.8%	24.5%	8.4%	22.8%

Source: Children in Need Needs Analysis Project - Arun

Table 7.14 shows numbers of children, numbers of lone parent families, and overall proportions of families receiving the various

forms of income supplement, and older people receiving income support, in the wards of Arun.

Table 7.14 Families and Older People receiving income supplements

	Children in families receiving FC, IS, JSA Aug 98	Lone parent families receiving Family Credit	All families receiving Family Credit Aug 98	% of families receiving Family Credit Aug 98	Pensioners over 60 claiming Income Support Aug 98
Aldingbourne	99	8	22	1.4%	97
Aldwick East	111	8	21	1.4%	121
Aldwick West	129	11	24	1.6%	183
Angmering	273	19	57	3.7%	135
Arundel	143	6	25	1.6%	97
Barnham	432	39	91	5.9%	181
Bersted	608	69	147	9.5%	190
East Preston	258	30	54	3.5%	154
Felpham East	150	17	32	2.1%	105
Felpham West	166	22	39	2.5%	96
Ferring	55	7	13	0.8%	81
Findon	50	3	9	0.6%	34
Hotham	409	36	78	5.0%	308
Littlehampton Beach	181	24	37	2.4%	170
Littlehampton Central	423	43	93	6.0%	118
Littlehampton Ham	628	57	126	8.2%	174
Littlehampton River	201	12	33	2.1%	251
Littlehampton Wick	500	48	94	6.1%	141
Marine (Arun)	291	31	61	3.9%	414
Middleton-on-Sea	202	16	46	3.0%	154
Orchard	455	43	99	6.4%	188
Pagham	172	18	48	3.1%	147
Pevensey	653	70	151	9.8%	240
Rustington East	259	26	56	3.6%	141
Rustington North	195	26	48	3.1%	139
Rustington South	54	7	13	0.8%	135
Walberton	122	8	28	1.8%	49

Source: Children in Need Needs Analysis Project - Arun

The largest numbers of children in families receiving income supplements are in Pevensey, Littlehampton Ham and Bersted. These

are also the wards with the highest proportions of families receiving Family Credit. In all three cases around half of the families concerned are lone parent families. The highest numbers of pensioners claiming income support are in Marine (over 400) and Hotham.

7.12 Rural Commentary (Health and Social Care)

Arun experiences relatively high levels of health and care needs which tend to be concentrated in its urban wards, reflecting the deprivation experienced there. However, many of these needs are in line with an ageing population increasingly living alone, which also applies to the district's rural wards, albeit in smaller 'penny packets'. These needs will also grow in future.

Given social care policies which seek to promote increased independence and the provision of home care, key issues arise with regard to delivering rural health and care services, viz: -

- Identifying and assessing these individual, dispersed care needs.
- The higher costs of delivering adequate services to individuals in scattered rural locations (the "rural premium").
- Providing adequate transport for accessing health and care centres where necessary (eg learning difficulties).
- Developing local facilities to meet community needs (eg village care centres, luncheon clubs, pre-school facilities etc) which are sensitive to the needs for confidentiality in a small settlement.
- Providing adequate support for local community, church and voluntary groups involved in caring activities, many of which are stretched or declining as younger people move away, more people commute, and the social cohesion of the community is eroded.

KEY POINTS

- The proportions of people in Arun aged over 65 and over 85 in the early results of the 2001 census were 26.0% and 4.2% respectively; these are higher than the overall West Sussex values and significantly above the national values of 15.9% and 1.9%. Arun has the fourth highest proportion of people aged over 85 in the UK.
- The child population of Arun is projected to fall by about 5% in the 10 years 2001 to 2011; the population of people aged over

65 is projected to rise by about 2.4% between 2000 and 2010; the population over 85 is projected to rise by about 9%.

- In Pevensey, Littlehampton Ham, Littlehampton River and Marine wards over 15% of children live in single parent households. In Pevensey, for children under 4, the figure is almost 20% (1991 Census).
- In the period September to December 2001, Arun had the highest rate of child care contacts per head of child population in the county.
- Arun has the highest rate of children looked after in the county - higher than the average rate for the whole of England (6.1 per 1000 children aged 0-17 compared to 3.9 for the county).
- Arun has one of the highest rates of children on the Child Protection register in the county (2.7 per 1000 children aged 0-17 compared to 1.7 for the county).
- Arun appears to have a relatively high proportion of people with substance abuse problems (4.7% of initial assessments of adults under 65 in Sep-Nov 2001, compared to 2.3% over the county as a whole).
- There were 806 initial assessments of older people in the 3 months September to November 2001. This represents the lowest number in the county per 1000 population over 65, despite the high proportion of people aged over 85. Two-thirds of initial assessments of older people are in connection with physical illness or frailty.
- It is estimated that by 2004 social services will be supporting a total of about 1100 older people with high level needs, and 1700 each with medium and low level needs in the Arun locality.
- The numbers of adults and older people in the county receiving intensive home care (2001 data) are low compared to the numbers in residential and nursing care.
- At the 1991 census, 48% of women aged over 75 were living in single person households, compared to 21% of men over 75.

- Marine ward has one of the two highest rates in the locality for receipt of Attendance Allowance, Disabled Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit (overall and longterm), Income Support, and Severe Disablement Allowance (1998/99 data).
- One in six adult residents in Marine is on income support, with similar rates in Littlehampton Ham and Littlehampton River and high rates also in Hotham and Orchard (1998/99 data).
- Arun has one of the highest levels in the county of children living in families receiving income benefits - Family Credit, Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance (1998/99 data).
- The largest numbers of children in families receiving income supplements, and the highest proportions of families receiving Family Credit, are in Pevensey, Littlehampton Ham and Bersted (1998/99 data)
- In Marine ward there are over 400 pensioners claiming Income Support (1998/99 data).
- Problems of meeting the health needs of elderly people in isolated rural locations are likely to become exacerbated as increasing numbers of elderly people live alone. The movement of health and social care policies towards increased independence and the provision of home care raises particular issues for rural services in terms of access and support.

Selected references

Arun Social Services Locality Digest December 2001

West Sussex Social Services Locality Digest December 2001

West Sussex Children in Need Census 2001

Arun Children in Need Needs Analysis Project, 2001

West Sussex Quality Protects Management Action Plan, 2001/02

Arun Locality Implementation Plan (The Development of Services for Older People) 2001-2004

West Sussex Welfare to Work Joint Investment Plan 2001-2004

Chapter Eight

Crime and Community Safety

8.1 Introduction

West and East Sussex are both covered by the Sussex Constabulary. There have been major changes to the UK Police, including Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Act places an obligation upon Police and Local Authorities to become a statutory partnership and, in conjunction with others, to generate and publish a Crime and Disorder Audit every three years. The Audit presents a clear picture of the types, frequencies and distribution of crime and disorder trends across each of the areas and data from the 2001 Audit has been used in this chapter. Crime is often connected with substance misuse (drugs and alcohol) and details of this may be found in Chapter 6 on Health.

Crime statistics present a minefield of anomalies. Recently issued police recorded crime statistics for the whole of the UK show an increase of 7% in recorded crime in the year to March 2002 over the previous 12 months. However, the British Crime Survey (BCS) showed a 22% reduction. This apparent anomaly is due to the different methodology used in gathering data.

The BCS relies on data derived from questioning 30,000 people above the age of 16 about their experience of crime and includes fear of crime and issues of crime in the community. The police recorded crime is the basic data derived from reported criminal acts; the types of crime reported can differ greatly and are dependent on the type of crime being committed - for example, burglary dwelling has a very high reporting rate, while minor damage has a low one. The inclusion of 'non-crimes' incidents in BCS data is viewed as an effective way of providing a more accurate picture of crime levels in Britain, as the BCS estimate only 45% of crime is ever reported.

This chapter is based on Sussex Police recorded crime statistics for 1998 - 2001, statistics provided by the West Sussex Probation Service (now the National Probation Service) and the West Sussex Youth Offending Team and statistics from the British Transport Police and the West Sussex Fire Brigade. All these may be found in the electronic Database referred to in the Introduction to this profile.

8.2 Recorded Offences by County and District 1999 - 2001

Overall, West Sussex is a peaceful county in which to live and work with low levels of crime and disorder. Police data for Sussex show that it is one of the few forces in England and Wales where recorded crime fell during 2001 - 2002. There were 1,800 fewer crimes in Sussex in the year to March 2002 representing a 1.3% fall compared with a 7% increase nationally. Burglary from dwellings fell by 10.2%; vehicle crime fell by 10.7%. Violent crime increased by 1.9% and robbery increased by 0.7% compared with a national increase of 10.8% and 27.6% respectively. Sussex's overall crime rate of 88.7 crimes per 1,000 population places it well below the national average of 104.4 crimes per 1,000 population. The total crime rate detection for Sussex standards at 31.3% comparing favourably to the average for England and Wales which is 24%.

The district of Arun is covered by two police divisions, Highdown and Western, both of which cover other areas as well. This needs to be born in mind when studying data tables within this chapter where divisional figures are shown rather than Arun figures. In comparison with the national crime figures Arun is a relatively safe place to live; this is supported by recorded crime data by Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership area featured in the 'Recorded Crime for England and Wales (12 months to March 2001).'

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Families (CDRPs) are based upon grouping similar policing and crime reduction areas. There are a total of 13 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership families in England and Wales. CDRP families were created to facilitate the comparison of local area crime rates and essentially group together areas that are similar in terms of their characteristics and contain similarities in observed crime rates.

A total of four CDRP families cover the West Sussex area, suggesting some disparity between local crime profiles across the county. Arun, Adur, Mid Sussex and Worthing share the same family grouping, with the remaining districts of Chichester, Crawley and Horsham sharing membership of separate CDRP family groups.

Table 8.1 Recorded Offences of Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences and Robbery by District 1999 - 2000

Geographic Area/Unit	CDRP Family	Violence Against the Person, Offences	Violence Against the Person, per 1,000 population	Sexual Offences	Sexual Offences, per 1,000 population	Robbery Offences	Robbery, per 1,000 population
Districts/Unitary Authorities							
Adur	8	523	8.9	38	0.6	24	0.4
Arun	8	1,373	9.8	94	0.7	59	0.4
Chichester	7	833	7.8	68	0.6	27	0.3
Crawley	6	1,946	20.1	85	0.9	110	1.1
Horsham	9	764	6.3	61	0.5	18	0.1
Mid Sussex	8	986	7.8	50	0.4	30	0.2
Worthing	8	1,200	12.0	68	0.7	81	0.8
West Sussex		7,625	10.1	464	0.6	349	0.5

Source: Recorded Crime data for Sussex Police: "Policing and Crime" July 2001
 - David Povey - www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Table 8.2 Recorded Offences of Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences and Robbery by District April 2000 - March 2001

Geographical Area/Unit	CDRP Family	Violence Against the Person	Violence Against the Person, per 1,000 population	Sexual Offences	Sexual Offences, per 1,000 population	Robbery Offences	Robbery Offences, per 1,000 population
Districts/Unitary Authorities							
Adur	8	513	8.7	30	0.5	28	0.5
Arun	8	1472	10.2	85	0.6	49	0.3
Chichester	7	752	6.9	110	1	29	0.3
Crawley	6	2022	20.8	90	0.9	121	1.2

Horsham	9	757	6.1	44	0.4	20	0.2
Mid Sussex	8	952	7.5	41	0.3	40	0.3
Worthing	8	1309	12.9	59	0.6	98	1
West Sussex		7777	n/c	459	n/c	385	n/c

**Source: Recorded Crime data for Sussex Police: "Policing and Crime" July 2001
- David Povey - www.homeoffice.gov.uk**

Tables 8.1 and 8.2 record a comparison of violence and robbery in the district. The rate of recorded violence against the person offences increased in Arun, in line with an overall increase in West Sussex, from 1373 in 1999 - 2000 to 1472 in April 2000 - March 2001. The rate of violence against the person per 1,000 of the population increased from 9.8 in 1999 - 2000 to 10.2 in the period April 2000 - March 2001. Sexual offences decreased from 94 (20.2% of the total) in 1999 - 2000 to 85 (18.5% of the total) and dropped from being the highest number in West Sussex to third. Robbery also decreased by 10 incidents against an overall increase in West Sussex from a total 349 in 1999 - 2000 to 385 in April 2000 - March 2001.

Table 8.3 Recorded Offences of Burglary Dwelling and Theft of and from Motor Vehicles by District 1999 - 2000

Geographical Area/Unit	CDRP Family	Burglary Dwelling Offences	Burglary Dwelling, per 1,000 population	Burglary Dwelling, per 1,000 household	Theft of a Motor Vehicle Offences	Theft of a Motor Vehicle, per 1,000 population	Theft from a Vehicle Offences	Theft from a Vehicle, per 1,000 population
District/Unitary Authorities								
Adur	8	344	5.9	13.8	206	3.5	428	7.3
Arun	8	775	5.5	12.3	574	4.1	1,563	11.1
Chichester	7	487	4.5	10.6	315	2.9	1,096	10.2
Crawley	6	533	5.5	13.6	451	4.7	1,255	13.0
Horsham	9	397	3.3	7.9	202	1.7	692	5.7
Mid Sussex	8	388	3.1	7.4	290	2.3	997	7.8
Worthing	8	653	6.6	14.4	446	4.5	1,188	11.9
West Sussex		3,577	4.8	11.2	2,484	3.3	7,219	9.6

Source: Recorded Crime data for Sussex Police: "Policing and Crime" July 2001
 - David Povey - www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Table 8.4 Recorded Offences of Burglary Dwelling and Theft of and from Motor Vehicles by District 2000 - 2001

Geographical Area/Unit	CDRP Family	Burglary Dwelling Offences	Burglary Dwelling, per 1,000	Burglary Dwelling, per 1,000 household	Theft of a Motor Vehicle Offences	Theft of a Motor Vehicle, per 1,000 population	Theft from a Vehicle Offences	Theft from a Vehicle, per 1,000 population
District/Unitary Authorities								
Adur	8	297	5	11.8	230	3.9	633	10.7
Arun	8	716	5	11.1	712	5	1251	8.7
Chichester	7	367	3.4	7.9	248	2.3	933	8.6
Crawley	6	318	3.3	8	343	3.5	1187	12.2
Horsham	9	424	3.4	8.2	181	1.5	746	6
Mid Sussex	8	402	3.2	7.6	297	2.3	925	7.3
Worthing	8	553	5.5	12	441	4.4	1149	11.3
West Sussex		3077	n/c	n/c	2452	n/c	6824	n/c

**Source: Recorded Crime data for Sussex Police: "Policing and Crime" July 2001
- David Povey - www.homeoffice.gov.uk**

Tables 8.3 and 8.4 above reveal that Arun, in line with the rest of the county, experienced a decline in burglary dwelling offences at 775 (21.7% of the total) in 1999 - 2000 to 716 (23% of the total) in 2000 - 2001. The figures indicate that while there was a decrease it was not as large in percentage terms as the rest of the county. Burglary dwelling per 1,000 households reduced from 12.3 in 1999 - 2000 to 11.1 in 2000 - 2001, but remained in the top three highest recorded rates in West Sussex. Theft of a motor vehicle increased from 574 in 1999 - 2000 to 712 in 2000 - 2001 representing an increase within the total for West Sussex from 23% to 29%. Theft from a vehicle offences reduced from 11.1 per 1,000 of the population in 1999 - 2000 to 8.7 per 1,000 of the population in 2000 - 2001. Overall vehicle crime has reduced from 1998 - 2001 by 10% as a percentage of overall crime.

8.3 Recorded Offences 1999 - 2000 by Police Division

For policing purposes the county of Sussex is divided into eight geographical 'Divisions', each led by a Superintendent as Divisional Commander. Divisions are then sub divided into 'Sectors', which as far as possible reflect parish or town council boundaries. Each sector is the responsibility of a sector Inspector. Within divisions there will be officers with particular responsibility for providing response to calls for assistance and community officers whose role is to work with the community solving problems at a local level. Divisions and sectors are supported by other specialist departments including CID, Information Technology, Facilities, Finance and Traffic.

Recorded data by division is collected via the Basic Command Unit (BCU) family, which shares similarities with the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) families, as both have been created to facilitate the comparison of local area crime rates.

The CDRP and BCU Families have been designed to be as consistent with each other as possible. Although there are inconsistencies, in particular, where a BCU appears in a different family than a CDRP with the same name, and there are differences in the areas covered by both (see 'Recorded Crime - England and Wales (12 months to March 2001)' David Povey and Colleagues (July 2001)).

Table 8.5 Recorded Offences of Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences and Robbery by Police Divisions 1999 - 2000

Sussex Police Divisions	BCU Family	Violence Against the Person Offences	Violence Against the Person, per 1,000 population	Sexual Offences	Sexual Offences, per 1,000 population	Robbery Offences	Robbery per 1,000 population
Brighton	10	3,324	21.6	169	1.1	299	1.9
East Downs	8	2240	9.6	169	0.7	171	0.7
Forest	11	2301	11.6	112	0.6	146	0.7
Gatwick	14	542	n/a	9	n/a	2	n/a
Highdown	8	2057	10.1	114	0.6	121	0.6
Hove and Shoreham	10	1384	11.4	70	0.6	110	0.9
Senlac	7	2406	14.3	180	1.1	277	1.6
Weald	9	1426	7.4	66	0.3	44	0.2
Western	9	1655	10.6	168	1.1	62	0.4

Totals		17355	12.1	1057	0.7	1232	0.9
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Source: Sussex Police Data – www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Arun is covered by the Highdown Division (Littlehampton and Arundel areas) and Western Division (Bognor Regis area), but the Force Operational Review will change this and the Arun District will be covered by one Police Unit which will be part of the new West Downs Division.

The following analysis is based on Highdown statistics. Table 8.5 above shows that although Highdown has an apparently high level of violence against the persons offences at 2,407, representing 11.8% of the total incidents for West Sussex, the rate per 1000 population is lower than average. At 114 sexual offences (0.6 offences per 1,000 of the population), Highdown has substantially less incidents than Senlac at 168 but more than Weald, Forest or Gatwick. Recorded robbery offences in Highdown of 121 (0.6 per 1,000 of the population) represents 9.8% of the total for all the Police Divisions and ranks fifth lowest after Gatwick, Weald, Western and Hove and Shoreham

Figures for the Western Division detailed in Table 8.5 shows a relatively low level of violence against the persons offences at 1,655 representing 9.5% of the total incidents for West Sussex, the rate per 1000 population at 10.6% is lower than the average 12.1%. At 168 sexual offences (1.1 offences per 1,000 of the population), Western has substantially more incidents than Highdown, Hove and Shoreham, Weald, Forest and Gatwick and is exceeded only by Brighton, East Downs and Senlac recording 180 sexual offences for the same period. Recorded robbery offences in Western of 62 is well below the average at 0.4 per 1,000 of the population, compared to Brighton at 1.9 per 1,000 population, and represents 5% of the total for all the Police Divisions and ranks third lowest after Gatwick and Weald.

Table 8.6 Recorded Offences of Burglary and Theft by Police Division 1999 - 2000

Sussex Police Divisions	BCU Family	Burglary Dwelling Offences	Burglary Dwelling, per 1,000 population	Theft of a Motor Vehicle Offences	Theft of a Motor Vehicle, per 1,000 population	Theft from a Vehicle Offences	Theft from a Vehicle, per 1,000 population
Brighton	10	1,613	10.5	1589	10.3	2472	16
East	8	1257	5.4	988	4.2	2323	9.9

Downs							
Forest	11	755	3.8	568	2.9	1497	7.5
Gatwick	14	3	n/a	23	n/a	349	n/a
Highdown	8	1127	5.6	972	4.8	1941	9.6
Hove and Shoreham	10	1050	8.6	749	6.2	1317	10.8
Senlac	7	1660	9.9	1619	9.6	3408	20.2
Weald	9	563	2.9	479	2.5	1483	7.7
Western	9	764	4.9	570	3.6	1727	11.1
Totals		8792	6.2	7557	5.3	16517	11.6

Source: Sussex Police Data – www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Table 8.6 shows a relatively high number of burglary dwelling offences in the Highdown Division at 1,127 representing 12.8% of the total for all divisions, but again the rate per 1,000 of the population is low. Theft of a motor vehicle per 1,000 of the population at 4.8 is low in comparison with the average of 5.3 for all the Police Divisions. Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 of the population is below the average of 11.6 for the Divisions at 9.6, but at 1,941 recorded incidents represents 11.75% of the total for the Police Division and ranks fifth from the highest.

For the Western Division, table 8.6 shows a relatively low number of burglary dwelling offences at 764 representing 8.6% of the total for all divisions, with a rate per 1,000 of the population at 4.9, the rate is well below average. Theft of a motor vehicle per 1,000 of the population at 3.6 is one of the lowest recorded in comparison with the average of 5.3 for all the Police Divisions. With 1,727 recorded incidents of theft from a motor vehicle, the rate per 1,000 of the population ranks as one of the highest across the Sussex Divisions, although at 11.1 it still remains below the Sussex area average of 11.6 for all Divisions.

8.4 Domestic Violence

Table 8.7 Recorded Incidents of Domestic Violence by Police Divisions, December 2000

Sussex Police Divisions	BCU Family	Source : Sussex Police Data D/V No. of Incidents	D/V No. of Arrests	D/V No. Charged	D/V No. Cautio ned	D/V No. DFA	Victim s of D/V (male)	Victim s of D/V (femal e)	Victim s of D/V (ethni c)	Victim s of D/V (gay/lesbia n)	Victim s of D/V (repea t victim s)	% of Incident s resultin g in arrest	% of Incident s resultin g in charge
Brighton	10	94	31	9	1	8	14	80	9	6	20	32.9	29
East	8	121	48	21	6	13	26	95	1	1	47	39.6	43.7

Downs													
Forest	11	112	15	4	0	2	14	96	19	0	29	13.3	26.6
Gatwick	14	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c
Highdown	8	85	19	2	0	8	15	70	4	1	36	22.3	10.5
Hove and Shoreham	10	83	27	13	1	12	14	69	4	2	30	32.5	48.1
Senlac	7	118	27	12	3	10	13	104	0	0	35	22.8	44.4
Weald	9	67	19	9	4	0	10	32	1	0	13	28.3	47.3
Western	9	79	18	5	2	9	14	65	0	0	26	22.7	27.7
Totals		759	204	75	17	62	120	611	38	10	236	26.8	36.7

Source: Sussex Police Data – www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Incidents of domestic violence have only been identified in crime reports since 2001, therefore the recorded domestic violence figures for 2000 may be inaccurate, and give a false picture of the levels of domestic violence in any of the divisional areas.

Domestic violence remains an under reported area of crime. In December 2000 (table 8.7 above) Highdown recorded 85 incidents of domestic violence, 19 arrests, and 2 cases where people were charged with domestic violence and zero numbers cautioned. After East Downs at 47, the Highdown Division of Sussex Police recorded 36 cases of repeat victims of domestic violence, the second highest in all Divisions.

Overall Highdown is among the lowest in terms of percentage of incidents resulting in arrest at 22.3% and at 10.5% of incidents resulting in a charge is by far the lowest in all the Police Divisions.

Figures outlined in table 8.7 show Western recorded 79 incidents of domestic violence, 18 arrests, 5 cases where people were charged with domestic violence and 2 offenders cautioned. After East Downs at 47, the Western Division recorded 26 cases of repeat victims of domestic violence, the second lowest in all Divisions.

Overall Western is among the lowest in terms of percentage of incidents resulting in arrest at 22.7% and at 27.7% of incidents resulting in a charge is one of the lowest in all the Police Divisions.

8.5 West Sussex Probation Service Data 2001

Table 8.8a Offenders in Care of the Probation Service by District 2001

Geographical Area/Unit	Burglary Offences 2001	Criminal Damage 2001	Death/Injury by Driving 2001	Drugs Offences 2001	Fraud/ Forgery 2001	Motor Vehicle Theft 2001	Motoring 2001	Other Offences 2001
Adur	6	3	n/r	2	8	3	26	18
Arun	27	28	n/r	16	25	13	77	60
Chichester	8	3	1	15	8	4	58	42
Crawley	7	18	n/r	20	14	10	99	21
Horsham	15	12	n/r	14	11	3	44	16
Mid Sussex	8	12	2	6	14	2	51	23
Worthing	16	17	1	11	16	9	60	86
West Sussex	87	93	4	84	96	44	415	266

Source: West Sussex Probation Service Data 2001

Table 8.8b Offenders in Care of the Probation Service by District 2001 (continued)

Geographical Area/Unit	Public Order Offences 2001	Racial Offences 2001	Sexual Offences 2001	Sexual Offences (other) 2001	Theft (other) 2001	Theft (Shoplifting) 2001	Violence 2001
Adur	3	n/c	3	1	9	13	11
Arun	22	n/c	6	2	35	24	67
Chichester	19	n/c	2	n/c	21	20	43
Crawley	27	n/c	n/c	2	32	20	65
Horsham	12	1	2	2	12	3	27
Mid Sussex	12	n/c	1	n/c	20	8	52
Worthing	16	n/c	4	3	33	19	75
West Sussex	111	1	18	10	162	107	340

Source: West Sussex Probation Service Data 2001

Tables 8.8a and 8.8b above refer only to people who are under the supervision of the West Sussex Probation service and as such gives some indication of the types and level of crime being committed in West Sussex.

Tables 8.8a and 8.8b above indicate that Arun has a relatively high incidence of people on probation for Burglary offences at 27, the highest in the county, and representing

31% of the total for West Sussex. Criminal damage incidents at 28, also the highest in the county, represent 30% of the total for West Sussex. Fraud and forgery offences (recorded at 25) is the highest figure for the county and represent 26% of the total for West Sussex. Motoring offences at 77 recorded incidents is second only to Crawley at 99 and well above Adur at 26. The incidence of sexual offences at 6 is the highest in West Sussex and represents one third of the total for the county. Violent offences recorded in Arun at 67 represent 19.7% of the total for the county and the second highest number after Worthing at 75.

8.6 Youth Crime

Table 8.9a Youth Offending Teams' Data by District 2001

Geographical Area/Unit	West Sussex YOT Data (see source) Young People on Supervised Orders (Female)	West Sussex YOT Young People on Supervised Orders (Male)	Pre Court Decisions No's	Pre Court Decisions %	2001 – Arson & Criminal Damage	2001- Burglary
District/Unitary Authorities						
Adur	5	22	100	11.1	21	5
Arun	21	65	71	7.8	15	1
Chichester	7	30	191	21.2	27	13
Crawley	10	47	170	18.9	25	3
Horsham	1	17	118	13.1	25	12
Mid Sussex	1	26	113	12.5	16	7
Worthing	13	53	111	12.3	23	5
West Sussex	58	260	874	n/c	153	46

Source: West Sussex Youth Offending Team Data 2001

Table 8.9b Youth Offending Teams' Data by District 2001 (continued)

Geographical Area/Unit	Drugs	Driving/ Documents etc	Theft & Handling	Violence & Public Order	Theft of & from Vehicles	Other Offences
District/Unitary Authorities						
Adur	7	5	31	24	3	4
Arun	0	5	24	20	5	1

Chichester	16	19	62	46	6	2
Crawley	10	10	64	45	10	3
Horsham	16	2	35	25	2	1
Mid Sussex	2	4	47	27	10	0
Worthing	4	10	44	19	3	3
West Sussex	55	55	309	208	40	14

Source: West Sussex Youth Offending Team Data 2001

Youth Offending Teams deal primarily with young people between the ages of 10 and 18 years. The figures shown in the last two columns of Table 8.9a and all of Table 8.9b refer to offenders involved in particular offences and as such do not reflect the total number or crimes committed by young people or levels of crime perpetrated by youths across Districts in West Sussex.

Tables 8.9a and 8.9b from the West Sussex Youth Offending Team suggest that Arun has a relatively low of number of young people being dealt with by the Youth Offending team.

8.7 Fires

Table 8.10 West Sussex Fire Brigade Data - Financial Year 1999 - 2000 & 2000 - 2001

Geographical Area/Unit	Large Fires (Malicious) 1999/00	Large Fires (Malicious) 2000/01	Vehicle Fires (Malicious) 1999/00	Vehicle Fires (Malicious) 2000/01	Hoax Calls 1999/00	Hoax Calls 2000/01	Small Fire Codes (Malicious) 1999/00	Small Fire Codes (Malicious) 2000/01
District/Unitary Authorities								
Adur	49	43	19	17	49	15	28	30
Arun	130	200	54	102	123	109	144	194
Chichester	100	125	73	63	61	55	84	54
Crawley	102	151	66	84	135	86	85	94
Horsham	62	95	38	63	44	44	26	41
Mid Sussex	51	81	30	48	71	40	28	49
Worthing	87	71	52	31	88	95	94	83
West Sussex	581	766	332	408	571	444	489	545

Source: Adur Crime Audit 2001/ West Sussex Fire Brigade Data 2001

Table 8.10 above reveals that the incidence of large malicious fires increased during the period 1999 - 2000 from 130 to 200. This represents 22.37% and 26.1% of the total for West Sussex respectively and reflects an overall increase for the county. Vehicle fires similarly increased from 54 to 102 (16.3% and 25% of the total in West Sussex). The incidence of hoax calls reduced from 123 to 109 reflecting the decrease throughout the county but Arun rose from recording the second highest incidents in the county to the highest. Small fire codes increased from 144 to 194, by far the highest recorded incidents in West Sussex as a whole. As with all figures these should be seen in the context of the population size of the district.

8.8 Offences across Railway Stations

In looking at statistics of offences across railway stations there are a number of factors which must be considered in order to arrive at meaningful comparisons between districts; these include consideration of the number of stations per district, passenger journeys, miles of track etc., and that often incidents on trains are logged at the station where the incident was reported when an incident may well have taken place outside of the district.

Table 8.11 Offences across Railway Stations by District 2000 - 2001

Geographical Area/Unit	Violence Against the Person	Sexual Offences	Criminal Damage	Theft	Motor Vehicle	Robbery	Disorder	Fraud	Drugs	Other	Total
District/Unitary Authorities											
Adur	10	1	14	5	1	2	7	15	0	10	65
Arun	21	2	30	36	18	1	19	7	2	16	152
Chichester	9	1	29	9	10	0	6	0	0	25	89
Crawley	13	0	10	44	27	11	5	1	0	7	118
Horsham	2	0	30	20	10	0	3	1	1	8	75
Mid Sussex	13	1	17	30	87	3	4	1	1	6	163
Worthing	23	2	73	28	2	5	10	11	0	23	177
West Sussex	82	6	174	163	145	22	48	36	4	70	750

Source: British Transport Police 2001

Table 8.11 above illustrates that Arun at 152 incidents has a high level of offences across railway stations within the Arun District (exceeded only by Worthing at 177 and Mid Sussex at 163), representing 20.27% of the total for the county. Arun has recorded 19 incidents of disorder, the highest in the county, representing 39.6% of the total for West Sussex. Similarly, Arun has recorded 2 incidents of sexual offences representing one third of all sexual offences in the county. At 36 incidents of theft Arun is second only to Crawley and represents 22% of the total for the county. Arun recorded 44 offenders in the age range 16 - 40 years and only 2 in the age range 41 - 65 years. The Arun Crime Audit shows an overall reduction in incidents from 1999/2000 – 2000/2001 of 26.2% as a result of increased security measures.

8.9 Community Safety

Community Safety has been defined as 'The protection of everyone's right to live without fear for their and other people's safety' (National Community Safety Network). The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 established the County Council as one of the three statutory partners with responsibility for community safety, the others being Sussex Police and each district and borough council. The County Council promotes a 'Safer West Sussex' in a variety of ways: through the

services it delivers, by resourcing community safety projects, leading and participating in strategic partnerships and facilitating action within communities. The County Council has recently produced its second, revised Community Safety Strategy for 2002 - 2005; its four priorities relate to young people, domestic violence, fear of crime and race and hate crime.

Each of the districts' Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRPs) feeds into the West Sussex Strategic Community Safety Partnership. The Arun Community Safety Strategy outlines what is to be achieved over the next few years based on the Audit of 1999 - 2001. It deals with community issues, race and hate crime, substance misuse, youth issues, and the priority crimes of vehicle and violent crime, burglary and domestic violence. Many are interlinked with each other and with other strategies for other organisations and essentially it is a partnership document. This new strategy document claims to be more realistic than the last. It sets out to do less but its aims are far more achievable. The new strategy is increasing the profile of certain crimes, such as domestic violence, where there is evidence of considerable under-reporting.

A Pen Portrait of Arun – Facts and Figures, January 2001, provides further useful information on crime in Arun. It records that open public meetings are held quarterly for members of the public to get involved in local crime and policing issues. Village appraisals indicate that crime and community safety are an increasing concern for rural residents, especially as police operations are increasingly concentrated in larger centres. Danger from traffic is a particular concern. Evidence from village appraisals confirms that traffic through villages is a major source of local community concern, mainly on safety grounds (again reflected by 70% of deaths and serious injuries in West Sussex rural areas, mainly due to speed). The predicted continued rapid growth in car usage will put more pressure on rural road safety.

There are many Neighbourhood Watch Schemes operating throughout the district. Currently Western Division and Highdown Division have four staff dedicated to supporting Neighbourhood Watch and the new Arun District will have a commensurate proportion of those staff based in the new district. Throughout the Littlehampton SRB initiative (see Chapter Three), grant funding has helped Arun to obtain mobile CCTV equipment which is being extensively used in the area. Static CCTV has been used in Bognor Regis over the past few years and its success has led to a bid for further cameras to be installed in Littlehampton Town Centre and surrounding areas.

Key Points

- Sussex Police are among the few forces in England and Wales that recorded a fall in crime during 2001 - 2002.

- In the period April 2000 - March 2001 incidents of recorded violence against the person increased in Arun in common with West Sussex and theft of motor vehicles also increased but sexual offences, robbery and burglary dwelling decreased.
- Offences recorded by the Highdown and Western Police Divisions which cover the District of Arun were generally low in comparison with other Divisions.
- There were 36 cases of repeat victims of domestic violence in Highdown, the second highest in all the Divisions. The percentage of incidents resulting in a conviction was the lowest of all police divisions. However, the Western Division recorded 26 cases of repeat victims of domestic violence, the second lowest recorded across the Sussex Divisions. Again, the percentage of incidents resulting in a conviction was one of the lowest of all police divisions.
- Arun has a relatively low number of young people under the supervision of the West Sussex Youth Offending team compared to Crawley and Chichester.
- Arun has the highest numbers of malicious fires and hoax calls in the whole county.
- Arun had the third highest number of recorded offences across railway stations in the period 2000 - 2001. Although comparisons between districts need to consider differences in numbers of stations and other variables.
- Arun's Community Safety strategy proposes plans for partnership working to combat crime.

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CRIME DATA 1999-2000; Sussex Police Data

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West Sussex Probation Service Data - 2000

West Sussex Young Offenders Team Data- 2002

Best Value Performance Indicator Data - Audit Commission 2000/01

Arrest Referral schemes in West Sussex 2000-01;

West Sussex Drug Action Team (DAT) 2001

West Sussex Fire Brigade Data - Financial Year 1999 - 2000 & 2000

British Transport Police Data, 2001

Neighbourhood Wardens in Rural Areas, Horsham District Council
2001

ARUN District Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy -1999-2002

Arun District Crime and Disorder Audit 2001

Chapter Nine

Environment & Transport

9.1 Introduction

Arun is a district bounded by the sea to the south and the South Downs to the north and has a total area of 227 square kilometres. Roughly half the district is designated as being within the South Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The River Arun runs through the district and reaches the sea at Littlehampton. Where Littlehampton Harbour is also an established commercial port. The bulk of the coastal strip is built up urban area incorporating the main towns of Littlehampton and Bognor Regis while the main inland town is Arundel on the banks of the River Arun.

Environment & Transport data are collected in a different way from much of the other data contained within the database. Data which has been collected under the broad heading of Environment and Transport covers a very diverse range of areas from pollution to planning to land use. The main sources used include a variety of different reports produced by Arun District Council as well as data collected from other agencies including West Sussex County Council, the Environment Agency and the ONS. Key reports in this regard which make up the Development Plan for the district are the Arun District Local Plan and the associated West Sussex Structure Plan both of which were adopted in 1993. Both plans are being currently updated with the latter currently at an

additional consultation stage while the Council hopes to adopt its new Local Plan in 2003. Both reports contain detailed additional planning information.

Most data for the other subjects in the database are gathered at an areal level, based on units such as wards or parishes. Environmental data is in general strongly based on measures which are collected at specific point locations or along linear features. This throws up a series of difficulties when attempting to match this with other data sources. As a result the data for environment & transport may seem sparse in comparison to other areas. There are a number of reasons for this. Key sources of data on air quality, water quality, contaminated land and traffic flows are collected either at specific sampling points or are aggregated for linear segments such as a length of road between two junctions. So for example readings for the specific amounts of a pollutant are measured at a single street corner as part of a series of sample points spread around the district. Because they are so point specific it is difficult (though not completely impossible) to produce a feasible data set for an area such as an ED or ward. Similarly traffic counts are usually taken at junctions or calculated for a road segment between two specific points. Again it is difficult to extrapolate such data to match the rest of the database. At a district level data is possible to sum or average sample point and line data back to this broader area.

There are also a number of variables used in conjunction with Best Value which are calculated at district level and many of the Performance Indicators (PI) attempt to measure data to this scale. As well as the PIs there are other more specific statutory requirements for environment & transport data. An example of this is the statutory requirement for districts to provide, for example, a full Air Quality Review & Assessment Stages II & III for each district. This is an initial starting point to assess the existing and likely future air quality in an area; where the air quality is unlikely to meet statutory standards, then to take steps to seek its improvement. For another statutory requirement - Contaminated Land, the Contaminated Land Strategy was developed and adopted on target in 2001. Its implementation will be a long term process over several years.

9.2 Environmental Protection

From an environmental protection perspective, the district has a high proportion of its land within an Area of Outstanding National Beauty

(AONB). This is the area in the north of the district made up of the South Downs. The South Downs are currently in the process of becoming designated as a National Park and a decision on this will be made in early 2003. Arun also has nine Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's), twenty-one Conservation areas, nine Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI's) and four nature reserves within its area.

Arun District Council is also responsible for 16km of the total 23.3km frontage of the District's coastline. The [Environment Agency](#) (formerly National Rivers Authority) is responsible for 6km of sea defences and the remaining 1km is still privately maintained. An explanation for the often confused distinction between coast protection and sea defence is that coast protection protects relatively higher land from erosion, whereas sea defences protect lower lying land from flooding. The [South Downs Coastal Group \(SDCG\)](#) was set up in 1994 with the primary aim of producing a Shoreline Management Plan (SMP), covering the area from Beachy Head to Selsey Bill; this was completed in 1997. The Plan will help inform the Statutory Planning process, strengthening the move to prevent development in flood risk areas.

The Council has embarked on an improved monitoring programme, consisting of regular (3 monthly) beach monitoring, using air survey techniques. 95 survey markers, approximately every 300m along the coast and tied-in by a digital positioning system, will help calibrate the air surveys and provide a baseline for all future coastal surveying. A tidal and meteorological station has been constructed 3.7km offshore of Rustington.

The Local Biodiversity Action Plan, first published in 2000, is designed to help translate national and regional targets for biodiversity and sustainability into local action. It links in to the Sussex Biodiversity Plan and within Arun is organised around protecting four different areas, The Coast and Sea, the Coastal Plain, the South Downs and the Arun Valley. Specific policies within Arun relate to habitats including reedbeds, floodplain grassland, hedgerows and vegetated shingle.

9.3 Pollution

Pollution is a very broad heading for a considerable number of different areas. This report will summarise patterns in some of the key pollution areas including air quality, contaminated land and noise. The actual data when mapped against district or ward

levels is limited. Some suggestions on how such gaps might be filled will be listed at the end of the chapter in section 9.10.

Air Quality

Arun District Council completed a review and assessment of local air quality as required by the Environment Act 1995 Part IV by 2000. This involved the identification of all pollutant sources for the following seven pollutants: benzene; 1,3 -butadiene; carbon monoxide; lead; nitrogen dioxide; particulates (PM10) and sulphur dioxide. Arun published Stage 1 of its review and assessment in December 1998, which revealed nitrogen dioxide, PM10 and sulphur dioxide all to be significant and in need of further assessment. The main pollutant sources were found to include a number of road sections along the A259 and A27, and a roadstone coating process authorised under the Local Authority Air Pollution Control (LAPC) regime. The combined Stage 2 and 3 assessment involved the use of models to predict future concentrations of the three pollutants identified in the stage one assessment. The results showed that for nitrogen dioxide, PM10 and sulphur dioxide, concentrations were likely to meet the objective levels within the specified target dates. Therefore it was not necessary for Arun District Council to declare any Air Quality Management Areas. This decision was upheld by the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) following the submission of a report detailing the results of the assessment. All local authorities are required to undertake a further review and assessment before the end of 2003.

Water Quality

Between May and September 2001, six designated bathing waters and a further two non-designated bathing waters (Norfolk Road and Coastguards, Littlehampton) in Arun District were sampled on a weekly basis. All eight sites were found to meet the mandatory (minimum) bacteriological standard for 100% of the time, indicating satisfactory water quality. In addition, four bathing waters met the more stringent guideline standard for at least 80% of the time, indicating excellent water quality:

Two beaches with a history of poor water quality also showed improved water quality in 2001. Felpham (Blakes Road) and Bognor Regis (Aldwick) both satisfied the water quality requirements for Blue Flag, for the first time since 1996. The overall water quality in the District improved in 2001, with 100% of samples taken meeting the minimum requirements. Also, there was an increase in the number of

samples achieving the guideline standard. 79% of samples taken in 2001 reached the guideline standard, compared with 71% in 2000.

Landfill and Contaminated Land

Monitoring of former landfill sites for methane gas is undertaken by sampling. There are 18 closed landfill sites in Arun but only Clapham and Castle Goring produce landfill gas in significant quantities. There has been some public concern about Clapham landfill site; therefore enhanced monitoring has been undertaken. Although the site is producing methane at appreciable levels, it is not considered that there are health or nuisance risks to neighbouring residents. Monitoring has also been carried out extensively at Cornfield Close, Littlehampton. Legislation came into force in April 2000, which requires local authorities to develop and publish a strategy document advising of the intended approach to be taken for inspecting their area for Contaminated Land. This process is on going and some preliminary findings are expected to be produced in 2003.

Noise

Local authorities have a number of powers to deal with noise. The main legislation is that relating to statutory nuisance in Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Noise is defined as unwanted sound and it can originate from a number of sources, such as: amplified music, barking dogs, machinery, construction and DIY activity, shouting, banging doors, alarms and transport. During 2001, 60% of the total noise complaints received by Arun's Environmental Health Department involved noise from residential property.

Radiation

Radiation in the environment was monitored in the district, over a number of years, following the 1986 Chernobyl accident. This was undertaken through the Southern England Monitoring Group (SERMG), which was set up by a number of local authorities and Southampton University to monitor environmental radioactivity in terrestrial and marine ecosystems across southern England. None of the levels of manmade or artificial radio nuclides found in samples of locally produced food, grass, sea fish, seaweed or soil were considered to be hazardous to the public and sampling in the Arun District ceased in 1999.

Radon is produced by naturally occurring uranium, which exists in rocks and building materials. In open air, radon is diluted to very low concentrations, but can accumulate to high concentrations within buildings. Arun District Council has received updated information from the [National Radiological Protection Board \(NRPB\)](#) on the likelihood of Radon gas occurring in homes in this area. Certain areas in the district were identified as "Radon Affected Areas", with Findon estimated as having a small percentage of homes slightly over the radon action level set by the Government.

9.4 Planning

Detailed and comprehensive information on planning is contained in the Arun District Local Plan 1993. This Plan covers the period up to the middle of 2006 and initially identifies key policies and proposals for the development and use of land within the district up to 2001. It is currently being revised to update local planning for the period 2001-2011. The West Sussex Structure Plan covers the same areas from a county perspective and the two documents together form an agreed Statutory Development Plan. The Plans contain detailed and comprehensive information about development under a number of key headings including the natural environment, the built environment, transport, housing, business, community facilities and recreation, leisure and tourism.

A number of the Best Value Performance indicators that relate to planning are listed shown in Table 9.1 below. These present only a partial picture of planning performance in the district and show only a selection of results for a selection of quantitative indicators. Indicators also include measures of the quality of service which showed that 87% of 421 residents surveyed in Arun District were 'fairly to very satisfied' with the planning application process.

The average cost per planning application in Arun was £11.03. This cost is based on a combination of charges and staff time. The range of costs for this variable varied widely across West Sussex, from £6.97 to £19.67. Arun fell under the county average of £11.76. The value for departures as a percentage of permissions, essentially the number of planning applications that were granted despite being outside the approved development plan, was 0.96%, the second highest in the county (average=0.69%). The percentage of planning applications processed within eight weeks was 65% compared to the county average of 71%. The average time for all planning applications was 6 weeks, which was joint lowest in the county.

Table 9.1 Planning Data, West Sussex Districts 2000-01.

	<u>New homes on brown field sites, 2000-01</u>	<u>Planning cost per application (£'s), 2000-01</u>	<u>Departures as % of permissions, 2000-01</u>	<u>% Planning applications in 8 weeks, 2000-01</u>	<u>Average time planning applications, in weeks, 2000-01</u>
Adur	100.00%	8.56	0.40%	84.80%	7
Arun	n/a	11.03	0.96%	65.00%	6
Chichester	72.00%	16.69	0.82%	50.00%	12
Crawley	100.00%	6.97	0.00%	70.00%	8
Horsham	44.00%	19.67	0.11%	62.00%	13
Mid Sussex	81.00%	10.86	0.70%	66.00%	8
Worthing	100.00%	8.51	1.85%	98.70%	6

Source: West Sussex County Council Planning Department/Best Value Performance Indicators

There are 780 Listed Buildings in Arun District, of which 46 are included in Grades I or II. These grades identify the outstanding architectural or historic interest of a small proportion (46 or 6%) of all Listed Buildings. Local Planning Authorities have a duty to designate as conservation areas "areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance". Arun has designated thirty-two Conservation Areas across the district and there is a continuing Conservation Area identification and designation programme.

Another important planning element in the landscape is the identification of 'strategic gaps'. These are protected under both county and district plans and are intended to remain as natural gaps between urban areas which also preserve agricultural land. There are five main strategic gaps in Arun which are in some cases managed in conjunction with neighbouring authorities (Chichester & Adur). The gaps separate the following urban areas;

- 1) Selsey and Pagham
- 2) Bognor Regis and Chichester.
- 3) Middleton-on-Sea and Littlehampton
- 4) Arundel and Littlehampton
- 5) East Ferring and Preston.

Planning policies have profound effects on rural communities. Restrictive countryside protection policies, combined with steering new development to `brown field` sites mainly in market towns and larger urban centres, serve to prevent the uncontrolled growth of smaller villages. However, these policies also run the risk of preserving such villages `in aspic`, raising property prices and denying their needs for affordable housing and local employment.

Over two-thirds of Arun District is in agricultural use. Much of the agricultural land is of the best and most versatile for farming purposes and 30.4% of Arun is graded as Grade 1 and 2. This is almost double the national average and over three times the West Sussex average. Another 32.2% is Grade 3 land which is a little below average compared to county and national levels (around 44%). This is more than compensated for by the presence of so much good quality land. The overall proportion of land in the top three categories is 62.6%, which exceeds the national average of 59.7% and the county average of 53.5%.

9.5 Waste & Recycling

Arun District Council is responsible for collecting household wastes, whilst West Sussex County Council has the duty to arrange for its disposal. However, both authorities have responsibilities for the recycling of waste. West Sussex County Council provides two Civic Amenity Sites for household and garden waste in Arun - at Bognor Regis and Littlehampton. A wide range of materials are recycled at these sites, including car batteries, cardboard, CFCs, green garden waste, car engine oils and metals. In 1998/99 Arun District Council operated 59 Neighbourhood Recycling Centres, collecting glass bottles and jars, newspapers and magazines, metal cans and plastic bottles, textiles and footwear. In addition, more than 56,000 households (over 90% of the population) are able to participate in a paper collection scheme. It should be pointed out that not all sites cater for all materials.

Waste data is collected as part of the Best Value Performance Indicators and is also available through CIPFA returns. Some selected key data for Authorities in West Sussex is listed in Table 9.2 below. Data is not really available for ward levels or below because many of the figures are based on specific collection points and the catchment for those collection points are district wide and impossible to match to areal units such as wards.

Some key points in relation to Waste data for Arun include an average cost for waste collection at £21.74 per capita. This is the second lowest in the county after Worthing and considerably cheaper than some of the more rural districts – though this must be expected given the greater logistical and distance difficulties associated with those larger rural districts. However the relative performances of Arun and Adur in this measure are interesting, given the latter's more compact size and smaller population. The countywide figure for the cost of disposal was £34.74 per capita.

12.67% of Arun's municipal waste was recycled in 2000-01 which was down from 13.7% the previous year. It was still higher than the county average of 11.70%. Though this proportion is relatively low against a government target of 36% for Arun by 2005/6 it compares well with the national average for districts of 9.71% in 2000-01. The total volume of household waste in Arun in 1999-2000 was 44,474 tonnes, which was the highest in the county but reflects the fact that Arun also has the largest population. When measured per capita, this averaged 348.50 kilograms per capita which was the third highest in

the county. The proportion of the population living within one kilometre of a recycling point was 100% in 2000-01.

In terms of public satisfaction with services, 76% of surveyed residents said they were satisfied with cleanliness standards in their area while 69% of residents were satisfied with household waste collection. Both of these response rates were below average when compared to the rates for other districts within the county.

Table 9.2 Waste Management Data, West Sussex Districts, 1999-2001

	Cost (£'s) of Waste collection per capita, 2000-01	Percentage domestic waste recycled, 2000-01	Total household waste arisings (tonnes), 1999-00	Household waste kilograms per capita 2000-01	Proportion of population within 1 km of recycling point. 2000-01
Adur	28.85	17%	16,600	327.44	100%
Arun	21.74	12.67%	44,574	348.50	100%
Chichester	36.39	17.7%	32,004	310.00	83%
Crawley	35.98	13.21%	26,961	298.20	98%
Horsham	34.80	13.20%	n/v	348.00	98%
Mid Sussex	32.86	18.81%	30,350	352.00	100%
Worthing	21.51	11.87%	n/v	355.60	95%

Source: CIPFA Returns/Best Value Performance Indicators

9.6 Transport, Traffic & Road Traffic Accidents

Arun District Council has no direct involvement in transport provision. Highways and Strategic Transport planning are all responsibilities of [West Sussex County Council](#) and the Highways Authority. Arun does have responsibilities for some unclassified roads, off-street car parking, footpaths and bridleways and some street lighting. Also, the environmental impact that transport-related issues have on the district inevitably leads to the Council's involvement in transport issues. Much of the data for Arun is taken from broad countywide trends and again the process of trying to match data collected at junctions and along road sections makes it difficult to match against the areal units used in the database.

West Sussex County Council carried out a detailed traffic and transport survey in 2000. The full results are available on the council's website at the following address

http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/HT/taqm/travelinws_p1.htm

. A key finding reported that traffic growth in West Sussex is set to rise above the national average partly due to increased house building. This will have a major impact on traffic growth that could increase by as much as 37% by 2016. West Sussex's road network is less developed than almost all the south - eastern counties with just 12km of motorway and only two main trunk roads (A27 and A23).

Table 9.3 shows the traffic levels (rounded) across each cordon and screenline since 1991. The data is based on the rounded two-way 12hr 5-day average September flow recorded at each cordon or screenline site. For each broad area the figure is the sum of the individual counts at specified sites. The number of sites in Arun are around 7 as it includes the entire Bognor Regis zone as well as some of the Southdowns zone. The bottom row of Table 9.3 also shows an index of traffic growth. Unlike the middle to late 1980's the growth of traffic in the county has been small, 1%-3% each year. The growth between 1999 and 2000 is recorded at around 1%, compared to a nationally recorded rise of about the same magnitude. If these small increases in growth are sustained, the compound effect of such increases will rapidly amount to significant traffic growth within a decade or so. The County Council also indicate a 'high growth' factor for traffic, which is 1.171 for Arun, which is the second highest in the county after Crawley.

Table 9.3 Average Traffic Flows at Selected Sites in West Sussex, 1991-2000

Location	No. of Sites	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000
Crawley	9	133,900	141,000	146,300	155,800	162,400	160,300
Horsham	3	37,800	40,900	44,500	46,000	45,500	45,200
Billingshurst	3	43,900	45,200	46,500	48,200	51,000	51,300
Hampshire	5	58,300	58,300	62,200	66,100	67,200	68,600
Southdowns	7	68,800	67,000	69,600	72,200	73,800	73,600
Bognor Regis	5	52,400	54,000	55,000	57,500	59,100	59,200
Chichester	9	131,200	132,200	144,800	145,700	157,200	160,100
Worthing	6	123,600	125,900	131,100	141,800	141,800	142,400
Total	47	649,900	664,500	700,000	733,300	758,000	760,700

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Source: West Sussex County Council Local Transport Plan

During a typical 12-hour day in West Sussex over one million trips (totalling 15.5 million kilometres) are driven. About 33% of all daily trips in the county are within or between urban areas and 20% are from outside the county. A total of 47% of all trips in West Sussex either start or finish in rural areas. The average trip length in urban areas is 3 km compared to 13km in rural areas. If all the policies and programmes outlined in the West Sussex County Council Local Transport Plan are implemented, traffic growth would only be reduced by 17% from its predicted growth in 2016 of 37% to 20%. The study showed that 93% of West Sussex residents felt traffic was causing environmental problems. There are only three main rail routes in West Sussex servicing the south coast and London. Additionally, bus services in many rural areas are infrequent, leaving a large proportion of residents without access to public transport.

In 1999 Sussex Police recorded numbers of road traffic accidents, casualties and fatalities across West Sussex. Overall number of casualties during 1995-97 increased in the county by 7% over the same time period. 70% of all car user deaths and serious injuries are in rural areas, mainly due to speed. The total number of casualties in the county remains at unacceptably high levels with the increase in slight injuries proving the most difficult to reduce. There were a total of 4,087 road casualties in West Sussex during 1999. 17-25 year olds account for 25% of the deaths of which across the county there were 45 fatal, 507 serious and 3,535 slight casualties. 50% of the accidents occurred within 20 metres of a road junction. Evidence from village appraisals confirms that traffic through villages is a major source of local community concern, mainly on safety grounds. (again reflected by 70% of deaths and serious injuries in West Sussex rural areas, mainly due to speed). The predicted continued rapid growth in car usage will put more pressure on rural road safety.

9.7 Car Ownership

Car ownership as calculated in 1991, showed that the proportion of households in Arun with no car was 26.30%. This was in third place in the county behind the two other urban coastal districts, Adur and Worthing. This makes sense because of Arun's rural-

urban mix, as there are higher levels of non-car ownership than in the larger inland rural districts, but it's still higher than the purely urban districts. The figures for households with one car are fairly similar across the county while Arun also lies third in the rank of households with two, three or more cars. When measured as the number of cars per household, Arun averages 1.02, which reflects the same relative positioning in relation to the other districts.

When the data is examined at ward level these patterns become more clear with the lowest % of households with no cars being in the town centre wards of Littlehampton and Bognor Regis e.g. Marine (44.41), Hotham (43.14), Littlehampton Ham (47.23%). Wards like Aldingbourne on the other hand, have around 41% of homes with two or more cars. Again the range of cars per household range from 0.66 in Littlehampton River to 1.33 in Aldingbourne. This shows the internal variation associated with different geographies. Car ownership is generally lower in town centres where the perceived and actual need for a car is lower than in more suburban and rural areas. Town centres are also areas where families, with their additional need for access to transport, are less likely to live. Rural areas are very dependent on car ownership and usage, partly because of inadequate public transport (reflected by 47% car trips in West Sussex starting or finishing in rural areas). This dependence is likely to increase on the basis of current trends.

Table 9.4 Car Ownership in Arun Wards, 1991

	% House olds with no car, 1991	% House olds with one car, 1991	% Househ olds with two cars, 1991	% Househ olds with 3 or more cars, 1991	Cars per Househ old
Aldingbourne	14.32%	43.90%	33.36%	7.63%	1.33
Aldwick East	17.64%	52.06%	24.57%	5.10%	1.17
Aldwick West	23.07%	46.21%	24.31%	5.59%	1.12
Angmering	17.76%	45.70%	29.38%	6.78%	1.25
Arundel	23.69%	45.76%	24.41%	5.11%	1.10
Barnham	17.02%	47.82%	29.02%	6.02%	1.24
Bersted	24.90%	49.84%	20.08%	3.61%	1.01
East Preston and Kingston	21.88%	48.44%	23.53%	5.39%	1.12
Felpham East	17.86%	48.58%	26.79%	6.50%	1.22
Felpham West	22.63%	51.02%	21.29%	4.09%	1.06
Ferring	21.14%	54.58%	19.33%	4.09%	1.06
Findon	22.45%	44.79%	25.89%	6.50%	1.16
Hotham	43.15%	40.75%	13.23%	2.19%	0.74
Littlehampton Beach	25.60%	49.50%	19.19%	5.28%	1.04
Littlehampton Central	19.56%	51.14%	25.29%	3.58%	1.13
Littlehampton Ham	47.23%	39.18%	11.39%	2.03%	0.68
Littlehampton River	46.86%	40.94%	9.82%	1.88%	0.66
Littlehampton Wick	30.54%	47.57%	17.72%	3.62%	0.94
Marine	44.41%	40.44%	11.64%	2.52%	0.71
Middleton-on-Sea	23.00%	46.13%	24.37%	5.04%	1.10
Orchard	35.01%	45.64%	15.89%	3.17%	0.87
Pagham	25.55%	50.94%	18.58%	3.76%	0.99
Pevensey	38.81%	41.41%	16.23%	3.25%	0.84
Rustington East	27.18%	49.96%	18.77%	3.29%	0.98
Rustington North	31.46%	49.07%	15.98%	3.20%	0.91
Rustington South	28.45%	51.39%	16.12%	3.08%	0.93
Walberton	14.67%	45.72%	29.25%	9.18%	1.32

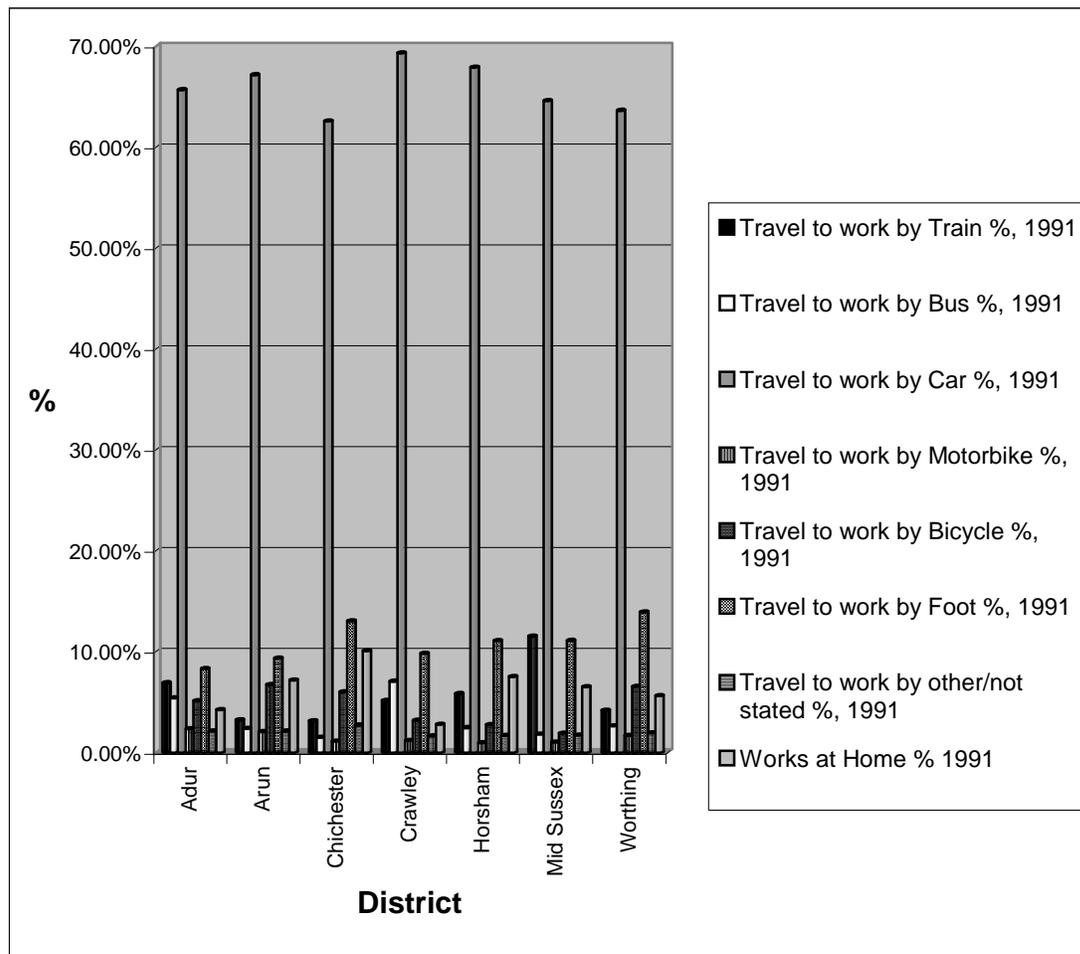
Source: 1991 Census

9.8 Travel To Work

The number of residents who travel to work by car has nearly doubled since 1971. In 1991, 67.15 % of Arun's residents travelled

to work by car, compared with the 5.53 % of the workforce using public transport (2.34% bus, 3.19% train). This is the third highest in the county after Crawley and Horsham. The figure for travel to work by cycle, at 6.72% is the highest in the county. Figures for travel to work on foot at 9.32% is under the county average of 11.02 whereas the proportion working at home is a little higher at 7.15% than the average of 6.47%. The number of school children travelling to school by car has nearly doubled since 1986. Almost 1 in 5 trips in peak hour traffic are on the school run with many of these trips being less than a mile long.

Fig. 9.1 Travel to Work, West Sussex Districts, 1991



Source: 1991 Census

At ward level, some variations again emerge when compared to the overall district pattern. Table 9.5 shows a slightly simplified categorisation of travel to work patterns by ward and identifies quite a variation in patterns, especially in town centres where

driving to work is less popular, e.g. in Hotham, Bognor Regis it is only 40.31% compared to 83.10% in Felpham East. Use of public transport is also low in some wards – only 1.22% in Felpham West, while more strikingly, only Ferring at 9.45% exceeds at ward level the county average for public transport modes of 8.9%. For travel to work by ‘leg power’ (on foot or bicycle) rates are higher, with the county average of 15.43% exceeded in just under half the wards. Littlehampton Ham with almost 40% and Orchard with over 30% both score well in this sustainable transport category. Again the figures overall at ward level reflect both the urban concentrations and general good record of travel to work by bicycle in particular. The ward level patterns for working at home is quite mixed with the highest values in both town centre (Hotham), and suburban (Walberton) wards.

Table 9.5 Travel to Work, Arun Wards, 1991

	Travel to work by Car %, 1991	Travel to work by Public Transport %, 1991	Travel to work on foot/bicycle %, 1991	Travel to work by other/not stated %, 1991	Works at Home % 1991
Aldingbourne	72.73%	3.79%	6.82%	6.06%	10.61%
Aldwick East	72.89%	3.61%	7.83%	3.01%	12.65%
Aldwick West	78.69%	4.37%	8.20%	2.73%	6.01%
Angmering	73.26%	7.75%	8.14%	3.88%	6.98%
Arundel	58.48%	4.09%	23.39%	6.43%	7.60%
Barnham	70.65%	8.57%	11.43%	4.16%	5.19%
Bersted	72.73%	4.96%	17.08%	2.20%	3.03%
East Preston and Kingston	66.33%	6.53%	11.56%	5.53%	10.05%
Felpham East	83.10%	3.76%	8.45%	2.35%	2.35%
Felpham West	69.51%	1.22%	15.24%	2.44%	11.59%
Ferring	71.65%	9.45%	5.51%	3.15%	10.24%

Findon	75.76%	6.06%	4.55%	6.06%	7.58%
Hotham	40.31%	7.36%	29.07%	4.26%	18.99%
Littlehampton Beach	70.89%	4.69%	17.37%	2.35%	4.69%
Littlehampton Central	68.01%	5.15%	16.18%	6.62%	4.04%
Littlehampton Ham	46.39%	6.63%	39.76%	6.02%	1.20%
Littlehampton River	51.75%	8.77%	22.81%	3.51%	13.16%
Littlehampton Wick	56.74%	6.98%	24.65%	5.12%	6.51%
Marine	67.18%	4.62%	17.44%	3.08%	7.69%
Middleton-on-Sea	78.82%	3.53%	7.65%	1.76%	8.24%
Orchard	61.80%	2.81%	30.90%	2.25%	2.25%
Pagham	78.03%	2.31%	5.78%	9.25%	4.62%
Pevensey	61.20%	4.92%	25.14%	3.83%	4.92%
Rustington East	67.13%	6.99%	11.89%	8.39%	5.59%
Rustington North	61.59%	7.95%	23.84%	1.99%	4.64%
Rustington South	75.24%	4.76%	9.52%	5.71%	4.76%
Walberton	62.50%	5.36%	10.71%	1.79%	19.64%

Source: 1991 Census

West Sussex County Council also undertook a Travel Survey in 2000 to look at how frequently residents used certain modes of transport. Table 9.6 shows the modes most frequently used for *any* journey purpose (3 or more times a week) by Local Transport Plan area. The areas were divided up into three broad areas, Central Sussex Towns, Coastal Towns and Rural area. It is suggested that Arun falls mostly in the middle category with perhaps some relevance to the first group as well. It highlights some interesting variations between each area, with the car being the dominant mode in all areas. A significant number of people do walk regularly, while cycling seems to be more popular on the coastal strip and catching the train is more popular in Central Sussex Towns. This perhaps reflects the relatively high scores for Arun for this transport mode in 1991. However, it has to be noted that a significant number of respondents across the whole county do not cycle or use public transport on a regular basis.

Table 9.6 Travel Mode Survey, West Sussex, 2000

Frequently used modes of travel.	Central Sussex Towns	Coastal Towns	Rural Area
	%	%	%
Walking (more than 1/2	51.3	56	53.2

mile)			
Cycling	6.6	14.1	5.2
Motorcycling	2.6	1.2	1.5
Bus	9.5	9.2	4.5
Train	13.1	4.5	6
Taxi	2	1.8	1.7
Car	84.9	81.6	81.1

Source: West Sussex County Council Local Transport Plan

9.9 Summary and Future Development

The overall picture for Environment and Transport presented in this chapter is by definition selective. More detailed information is available within the Structure, Local, Transport and other strategic environmental plans such as Agenda 21 that cover the district. These identify the main concerns linked to transport and environment including increasing housing pressures, traffic growth, improving the levels of sustainable waste management and effectively managing change within the district.

To work on identifying more data for the database there are a number of approaches.

One way to attach point or line based data into the database would be to create a set of rows below the level of ward which would relate to the point sources. So for example, rather than including areal unit names in the left hand column, they would instead be a list of the collection points, road junction or segments. Data could then be matched to these point/linear sources and the unique geography of these data sets could be incorporated into the database. A second approach might be where Geographical Information Systems (GIS) have a role to play in plugging data gaps. In a GIS, providing there is a reasonably sound statistical sample size, such as for example a wide network of air quality data collection points dotted across a district, then it may be possible for the GIS to calculate broad sums and averages for wards within the district. There are obviously a number of statistical issues with such methods but it might be a good way to manipulate point and line data for comparative purposes across districts and wards provided there is enough data.

In general Arun District is in a reasonably healthy position in terms of its environmental position with good environmental monitoring and protection processes in place. Coastal protection remains a key area in vulnerable areas. From a transport perspective, there is a

likelihood of large rises in traffic numbers which must be monitored carefully. From a transport mode point of view, it is encouraging to note the relatively high numbers in Arun who walk or bike to work.

Key Points from Chapter 9

- A significant proportion of the district falls within an AONB while there are nine SSSI's, twenty-one Conservation areas and four SNCI's within the district. Flood control and coastal protection are both significant factors in Arun.
- All pollutants examined over three stages of air quality review and assessment were predicted as being likely to meet national air quality targets, and therefore Arun has not declared any Air Quality Management Areas. Monitoring for nitrogen dioxide continues throughout the district and a further review and assessment of air quality will take place before the end of 2003. Overall, Felpham and Aldwick achieved excellent water quality for the first time since 1996 and the quality of bathing water throughout the district continues to improve.
- The average cost per planning application in Arun was £11.03, which was less than the county average of £11.76 (Table 9.1). The percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks was 65%, compared with the county average of 71%. The average time of processing application was, at six weeks, the joint quickest in the county.
- 30.4% of agricultural land in Arun is classified as Grade 1 & 2, the highest quality. This is almost twice the national average and three times the West Sussex average.

- Waste & Recycling data for Arun shows that the district has the second lowest cost of collection at £21.74 per capita (Table 9.2). Household recycling rates are 12.67%, which is still well below target figures of 36% by 2005/6. The average volume of waste per household was 343.50 kilogrammes, the third highest in West Sussex. The volume per household is growing at almost twice the national average.
- Traffic is expected to increase significantly in Arun in the next ten to fifteen years, possibly by as much as 37%. Data using 1991 as a base of 100, shows that by 2000 the index had moved to 117, an effective 17% increase across the whole county. Arun has a traffic growth rating of 1.171, the second highest in the county.
- Car Ownership (Table 9.4) runs at the third highest rate for West Sussex districts on most measures. The pattern of low ownership rates is highest in urban centres e.g. Littlehampton Ham has over 47% of non-car owning households. Because of the mixed rural-urban nature of Arun, the more semi-rural wards like Aldingbourne show the opposite pattern with almost half the households having two or more cars. The range of values for cars per household ranges from 0.66 in Littlehampton River to 1.33 in Aldingbourne.
- Rural areas are very dependent on car ownership and usage, partly because of inadequate public transport (reflected by 47% car trips in West Sussex starting or finishing in rural areas). This dependence is likely to increase on the basis of current trends.
- Travel to Work patterns revealed Arun to have relatively high car usage rates at just over 67%. (Fig 9.1). Figures for cycling to work were the highest in the county at 6.72%. Some local variation emerges at ward level (Tables 9.5 and 9.6). Car usage rates are very low at around 40% in central Bognor Regis and very high, 80% plus in suburban wards like Felpham East. The use of 'leg power' – travelling to work on foot or by bicycle – is high in the centres of Littlehampton and Bognor Regis. Some high levels of home working such as the 20% recorded in Walberton have important implications for planning policies and village services.

Select references

West Sussex Structure Plan - 2001 -2016

Arun District Council Local Plan, 2001

CAR OWNERSHIP-1991; Office for National Statistics

East Sussex County Council Local Transport Plan -2000

WASTE & RECYCLING- 2001; CIFPA Returns

1997-2000; Sussex Air Quality Steering Group

1999; Environment Agency

2001- Department of Transport, L and the Regions

Travel to Work Data -2000; East Sussex County Council Local Transport Plan

1996 -Local Environmental Reports

Chapter Ten

Lifestyle and Leisure

10.1 Introduction

This chapter, building on previous chapters, now brings together some multi-faceted information on the lifestyles and leisure habits of people in Arun. It provides an opportunity to reflect on the communities within which people in Arun live, in both urban and rural settings, and aspects of the lives they lead. In September 2001 Arun District Council undertook a major survey of Arun residents' views on leisure issues and this is included towards the end of the chapter.

There is a general dearth of **quantitative** information on lifestyles and leisure facilities in West Sussex. Information available on rural areas from the Countryside Agency and Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) collected by all Local Authorities and published by the Audit Commission have been included in this chapter as these are two of the scarce statistical resources available. Their usefulness is limited by their relatively narrow focus. The collection of more factual data must be a concern for the future.

10.2 Political involvement in West Sussex

Table 10.1 Levels of political involvement in Arun 1995 – 1999

	Percentage of electorate voting in district council elections, 1991	Percentage of electorate voting in district council elections, 1995	Percentage of electorate voting in district council elections, 1999	Parliamentary Electorate, 1997 (numbers)	Parliamentary Electorate, 1998 (numbers)
Districts/Unitary Authorities					
Adur	n/a	n/a	38	46199	45,891
Arun	n/a	38	34	108,783	109,850

Chichester	n/a	46	37	81,454	82,613
Crawley	43	33	24	n/c	n/c
Horsham	n/a	n/a	36	90849	92,220
Mid Sussex	n/a	39	33	95141	95,305
Worthing	42.9	38.7	31	77362	77,132

Source: *Neighbourhood Statistics – Office for National Statistics www.ons.gov.uk*

Table 10.1 above provides an indication of levels of political involvement. The figures available for the Districts between 1991 and 1999 suggest that the percentage of the electorate voting in District Council elections has steadily declined. For Arun the percentage voting fell from 38% in 1995 to 34% in 1999. The table also shows that the percentage involved has dropped as the numbers in the electorate have, in most cases, risen.

10.3 Accessibility of households to services in West Sussex

The following statistics are taken from the Countryside Agency Report on rural services.

Table 10.2 Access to banking facilities in West Sussex

District/Unitary Authority	No. of Households within 2 km of a Cashpoint	No. of Households between 2 and 4 km of a Cashpoint	No. of Households between 4 and 6 km of a Cashpoint	No. of Households between 6 and 8 km of a Cashpoint	No. of Households between 8 and 10 km of a Cashpoint	No. of Households within 2 km of a Bank or Building Society	No. of Households between 2 and 4 km of a Bank or Building Society
Adur	3,479	40	n/r	n/r	n/r	3,479	40
Arun	56,446	6,183	187	1	n/c	52,907	9,703
Chichester	30,645	9,271	6,229	2,395	329	29,183	10,366
Crawley	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Horsham	20,389	7,233	3,279	171	n/c	17,019	8,183
Mid Sussex	930	4,465	4,893	1,078	78	2,420	4,474
Worthing	18,926	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	18,921	5

Source: *Countryside Agency*

**Table 10.2 Access to banking facilities in West Sussex
(continued)**

District/ Unitary Authority	No. of Househol ds between 4 and 6 km of a Bank or Building Society	No. of Household s between 6 and 8 km of a Bank or Building Society	No. of Househol ds between 8 and 10 km of a Bank or Building Society	No. of Household s within 2 km of a Post Office	No. of Household s between 2 and 4 km of a Post Office	No. of Households between 4 and 6 km of a Post Office
Adur	n/r	n/r	n/r	3,499	20	n/r
Arun	206	1	n/r	62,110	700	7
Chichester	7,640	1,619	82	44,700	4,095	95
Crawley	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Horsham	4,229	1,623	18	27,717	3,325	30
Mid Sussex	2,582	1,852	116	10,386	1,058	n/r
Worthing	n/r	n/r	n/r	18,926	n/r	n/r

Source: Countryside Agency

Tables 10.2 and 10.3 suggest that households in Arun have relatively good access to cashpoints, banks and post offices. All these are important facilities, especially for an ageing population less able to travel longer distances. Additionally, ten of the post offices are combined with a shop. The Littlehampton and Bognor Regis areas are not differentiated in the Countryside Agency data; both areas fall within and are represented in the data presented for the Arun district as a whole.

Table 10.3 Access to Post Offices in West Sussex

District/Unitary Authority	Number of Post Offices	No. of separate Post Offices	Post Office combined with a shop (no.)	Post Office combin ed with other facility (no.)
Adur	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Arun	8	1	10	2
Chichester	24	1	25	4
Crawley	n/r	n/r	n/r	N/r
Horsham	9	5	17	2
Mid Sussex	5	2	10	n/r
Worthing	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Source: Countryside Agency

Table 10.4 and 10.5 suggest that most households appear to have reasonable access to primary and secondary schools, although over 1,000 households have to travel between 4 and 6 kilometres to their nearest primary school and 3,441 have to travel similar distances to secondary schools. Further information about schools in Arun may be found in Chapter Five on Education.

Table 10.4 Access to Primary Education in West Sussex

District/Unitary Authority	No. of Households within 2 km of a Primary School	No. of Households between 2 and 4 km of a Primary School	No. of Households between 4 and 6 km of a Primary School	No. of Households between 6 and 8 km of a Primary School
Adur	3,506	13	n/r	n/r
Arun	62,817	**	1,210	1
Chichester	45,297	3,470	123	n/r
Crawley	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Horsham	n/r	27,483	3,589	n/r
Mid Sussex	10,986	458	n/r	n/r
Worthing	18,926	n/r	n/r	n/r

Source: Countryside Agency

** Number not available

Table 10.5 Access to Secondary Education in West Sussex

District/Unitary Authority	No. of Households within 2 km of a Secondary School	No. of Households between 2 and 4 km of a Secondary School	No. of Households between 4 and 6 km of a Secondary School	No. of Households between 6 and 8 km of a Secondary School	No. of Households between 8 and 10 km of a Secondary School
Adur	3,512	7	n/r	n/r	n/r
Arun	48,434	10,805	3,441	137	n/r
Chichester	28,016	7,360	8,160	5,147	187
Crawley	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Horsham	12,284	3,956	3,393	6,032	4,887
Mid Sussex	3,172	6,039	1,996	237	n/r
Worthing	16,838	2,088	n/r	n/r	n/r

Source: Countryside Agency

Table 10.6 Access to medical facilities in West Sussex

Source: Countryside Agency

Table 10.8 Availability of Meeting Places in West Sussex

District/Unitary Authority	Community internet facility for the Parish	Numbers of Village halls in Parish	Total number of other meeting places	Total number of recorded youth groups
Adur	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Arun	1	13	23	24
Chichester	3	38	87	63
Crawley	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Horsham	3	33	57	46
Mid Sussex	1	20	24	26
Worthing	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Source: The Countryside Agency

Table 10.8 shows that while Arun has a reasonable provision of 36 meeting places both this and the number of youth groups is a lot less than in other districts. Under 18s make up about 20% of the total population for Arun. Provision for young people over 11 is the responsibility of West Sussex County Council via its Youth Service run on a neighbourhood basis. The contribution made by Arun District Council to youth provision has been via its leisure centres and the installation of skateboarding parks and kick about/ basketball areas in some of the towns and villages across the District. In addition, the Arun Youth Council was established in 1998, with the principal purpose of involving young people, particularly those of secondary school age, in the Council's democratic decision-making process. The Arun Youth Council has been a catalyst for an annual district-wide Youth Conference of which there have been six to date.

Participation in public life in rural areas is often regarded as a strong characteristic of rural communities, but varies considerably between different parishes. It can be gauged by a number of indicators such as :-

- Contested parish elections
- Presence of parish/village newsletters
- Preparation of community –led plans and projects such as village appraisals, village design statements, parish plans, etc

Some of this data is available from Sussex Rural Community Council.

10.4 Take up of cultural and recreational facilities

Arun has a significant number of retired people living in the District and, with an increasing emphasis on leisure for all, there is a high demand for recreational activities. A Leisure Strategy for the Arun district was produced in 1997 incorporating the economic significance of the leisure industry as well as the contribution it makes to the quality of people's lives. The Leisure Strategy was published in 1997 backed up by a number of specific plans the most important of which was the facilities plan completed in 2001. The Strategy includes plans relating to information and education, target group, performance and excellence, facilities, recreation and open space and water recreation. Appendices to the published plan contain detailed information on facilities and sports pitches and greens by parish and area.

The District Council operates two leisure centres, two swimming pools and a cinema and theatre complex. It also maintains the foreshores and promenades, provides 106 hectares of parks and open spaces, tennis courts, football pitches and bowling greens. Arun's Marketing and Events section organised 285 events in 2001 including the Summer Bandstand Programme, the International Bognor Birdman Event, Littlehampton Bonfire Celebrations and the Arundel Festival.

The District has a number of significant partners who provide leisure and sporting services. Considerable work has been completed to ensure a fair and balanced provision with National Lottery funding at the Bognor Regis Community College (The Arena Sports Complex) and Westergate Community School (6 Villages Sports Centre). Angmering School and Bognor Regis Community College were also awarded Sports College status in 2000 and 2002 respectively. The private sector also provides extensive facilities with Butlins World in Bognor Regis, Harbour Park in Littlehampton and four golf courses in the District. Football, rugby, squash and badminton are provided through privately run clubs, many of which are on Council owned sites.

Table 10.9 BVPI: take up of swimming and play areas in West Sussex

Geographical Area/Unit	Swims and other visits to pools & sports centres No. per 1,000 pop 2000/01	Net cost per swim/visit net cost per swim/visit 2000/01	Playgrounds and play areas provided by Authority No. per 1,000 children under 12 2000/01	National standards for local unequipped play areas % 2000/01	National standards for local equipped play areas % 2000/01	National standards for larger, neighbourhood equipped play areas. % 2000/01
Districts/Unitary Authorities						
Adur	9,241	0.81	3.0	4%	40%	0%
Arun	6,947	0.59	4.9	0%	48%	10%
Chichester	4,384	0.58	0.5	0%	11%	0%
Crawley	8,678	1.31	8.8	0%	43%	0%
Horsham	4,732	0.82	2.8	0%	20%	6%
Mid Sussex	10,398	0.76	5.0	4%	55%	5%
Worthing	7,171	0.68	1.2	0%	50%	44%

Source: Audit Commission (BVPI collected by all local authorities and published by the Audit Commission)

Table 10.9 shows that Arun has a relatively high take up of visits per 1,000 of the population to local authority swimming pools and sports centres and that the cost per visit, at 0.59p, is low compared to other districts. Arun has 48% of the play areas up to the national standards which is only marginally less than those for Mid Sussex and Worthing. Arun has one museum registered under the Museum and Galleries Commission registration scheme 2000-2001 attracting 73 visits per 1,000 of the population at a cost of £1.35 per visit, compared to Crawley at 18.32 per visit and only 10 visits per 1,000 of the population.

Table 10.10 BVPI: Entertainment in West Sussex

Geographical Area/Unit	BVPI - Sport and Leisure Facilities - confidence Interval	BVPI - Culture and leisure spend – per capita 2000/01	BVPI Theatres and Concert Halls Percentage very/fairly	BVPI Theatres and Concert Halls - Base Number 2000/01	BVPI Theatres and Concert Halls – Confidence Interval	BVPI Theatres and Concert Halls Confidence Interval 2000/01

	2000/01		satisfied (All) 2000/01		al 2000/ 01	
Districts/Unit ary Authorities						
Adur	n/r	18.88	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Arun	4.4%	23.43	36%	1,038	2.9%	3.2%
Chichester	4.0%	9.93	72%	1,202	2.5%	4.8%
Crawley	7.3%	50.00	73%	1,078	3.0%	n/r
Horsham	n/r	20.64	59%	2,289	2.0%	n/r
Mid Sussex	3.4%	52.23	51%	1,757	2.3%	3.0%
Worthing	3.8%	45.83	75%	1,369	2.3%	5.1%

Source: Audit Commission

BVPI: Entertainment in West Sussex (continued)

Geographical Area/Unit	BVPI Theatres and Concert Halls Base Number 2000/01	BVPI Theatres and Concert Halls Confiden ce Interval 2000/01	BVPI Theatres and Concert Halls Percenta ge of very/fair ly satisfied (Non users) 2000/01	BVPI Theatres and Concert Halls - Base Number 2000/01
Districts/Unit ary Authorities				
Adur	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Arun	261	6.0%	28%	771
Chichester	774	2.4%	47%	426
Crawley	n/r	n/r	51%*	n/r
Horsham	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Mid Sussex	764	3.2%	33%	972
Worthing	980	2.3%	50%	382

Source: Audit Commission

Table 10.10 above shows that Arun District Council spends £23.43 per capita per year on culture and leisure which is comparatively low compared with Mid Sussex at £52.23 and Worthing at £45.83.

Table 10.11 BVPI: parks and open spaces

Arun	1,067	2.9%	49%	6	n/r	63%
Chichester	1,291	2.7%	66%	689	2.8%	56%
Crawley	1,000	3.0%	57%	48	n/r	71%
Horsham	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Mid Sussex	1,727	2.3%	51%	29	18.0%	61%
Worthing	1,293	2.6%	48%	4	49.0%	66%

BVPI: Cultural and Recreational Services (continued)

Geographical area	Best Value cultural and recreational services - Confidence Interval 2000/01	Best Value cultural and recreational services - Percentage very/fairly satisfied women 2000/01	Best Value cultural and recreational services - Base Number 2000/01	Best Value cultural and recreational services - Confidence Interval 2000/01	Best Value cultural and recreational services - Percentage very/fairly satisfied men 2000/01	Best Value cultural and recreational services - Base Number 2000/01	Best Value cultural and recreational services - Confidence Interval 2000/01
Adur	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Arun	2.9%	61%	581	4.0%	64%	486	4.3%
Chichester	2.8%	66%	689	3.4%	56%	590	4.3%
Crawley	n/r	71%	563	n/r	68%	429	n/r
Horsham	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Mid Sussex	2.3%	60%	912	3.2%	61%	756	3.5%
Worthing	2.6%	66%	710	3.5%	65%	558	4.0%

Source: Audit Commission

Table 10.12 shows that 49% of ethnic minorities are satisfied with the cultural and recreation services in the area but that 63% of non-ethnic minorities were very or fairly satisfied. 61% of women and 64% of men expressed that they were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the cultural and recreational services in Arun.

10.5 Survey of Arun residents' views on leisure issues

This 2001 consultation was carried out through Arun's Citizens Panel 'Wavelength' as part of the Arun Best Value Review of Leisure Services. The findings were based on three focus group discussions and a questionnaire sent to panel members. The detailed report provides an executive summary from which a few observations have been selected:

- Leisure pursuits were undertaken in accordance with people's disposable time.
- Benefits were seen to include improvements in mental and physical health.
- Benefits to the area included investment through tourism, instilling a sense of community, giving young people opportunities to develop various skills.
- Overall respondents were satisfied with the leisure facilities available in Arun.
- Young people were seen as the group with insufficient leisure opportunities.

The conclusion to the report highlights four key factors for Arun District Council to address, including:

- Strands and themes – people's appreciation of the facilities available in Arun.
- Access to leisure activities – people's hesitation to travel to facilities.
- The young ones – relates to the need for more facilities aimed at young people.
- Leisure and economic – concerns the quality and cleanliness of the town's infrastructure.

Overall there is felt to be a need for 'Arun District Council to get people involved with the development of facilities. Closer involvement with the people of the area should enable the Council to develop the right facilities at the right time for the right people.'

Key Points

- The figures available for the Districts between 1991 and 1999 show that the percentage of the electorate voting in District Council elections has steadily declined. For Arun the percentage voting fell from 38% in 1995 to 34% in 1999.
- Whilst Arun generally experiences relatively good access to services such as doctors, post offices, shops etc., rural settlements normally experience inferior, and in many cases declining, access to such services. Detailed data is available from biennial surveys of individual parishes.

- There is reasonable access to primary and secondary schools, but out of the total school population 4,441 have to travel between 3 and 6 kilometres to school.
- Arun is not particularly well served by bus services, dial-a-ride schemes, community run minibuses and other community transport. It has a modest number of general stores and small village shops and fewer public houses than other districts.
- While there is a reasonable number of meeting places in Arun (36 in all) this is a lot fewer than in other districts.
- Council expenditure per capita on culture and leisure in Arun is £23.43 compared with £9.93 in Chichester and £50.00 in Crawley.
- Both Best Value information and the residents' survey confirmed that people in Arun are either very or fairly satisfied with the provision of cultural and recreational facilities.

Selected references

1991; Electoral registration offices of boroughs and districts.

1997; Countryside Agency; Parish level data

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000; Office for National Statistics

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Sussex Rural Community Council, 2002

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ARUN DISTRICT

The Local Economy (Chapter 3)

TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS

Appendix 3

The table below shows a mismatch between the number of jobs in the various sub districts and the skills and occupations of local residents. A figure of more than one, means there are more jobs than residents and therefore people from outside will travel into the area for work; A figure of less than one suggests a more residential area, where people live but travel out to work.

Occupational Category	Greater Bognor J:R ratio	Littlehampton J:R ratio	Coastal Arun J:R ration	Rural Arun J:R ratio
Corporate Managers and Administrators	0.85	0.87	1.48	0.75
Managers/ Props in Agric' Servcies	0.72	1.00	2.15	0.59
Science & Engineering Professionals	0.90	0.85	1.40	0.90
Health Professionals	0.93	0.91	1.36	0.34
Teaching Professionals	0.67	7.00	1.75	0.14
Other Professional Occupations	0.81	1.00	6.00	0.72
Science & Engineering Associate Profs	1.04	0.87	1.73	0.55
Health Associate Professionals	0.80	1.23	1.89	0.33
Other Associate Prof Occupations	0.75	0.73	1.65	0.27
Clerical Occupations	0.51	0.96	2.24	0.59
Secretarial Occupations	0.78	0.84	2.11	0.60
Skilled Construction Trades	0.71	1.31	1.63	0.44
Skilled Engineering Trades	1.00	1.00	1.13	0.97
Other Skilled Trades	0.86	0.72	1.25	0.76
Protective Service Occupations	0.84	0.81	1.12	1.01
Personal Service Occupations	0.83	0.83	1.83	1.00
Buyers, Brokers and Sales Reps	0.97	0.80	1.08	0.90
Other Sales Occupations	0.74	1.18	2.09	0.78
Industrial Plant and Machine Operators, Assemblers	1.10	0.82	0.93	0.55
Drivers & Mobile Machine Operators	0.96	0.86	1.48	0.71
Other Occupations in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.60	0.89	3.13	1.47
Other Elementary Occupations	0.00	0.50	2.00	1.61
Occupation not stated	1.03	0.76	0.95	0.88

Source: University of Portsmouth Enterprise Ltd: *Economic Profile of the Arun District 1996*, p.49

