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DRAFT Data Pack: The Health and Wellbeing of Coastal Communities in West Sussex

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Public Health & Social Research Unit | January 2024

Contents

INTRODUCTION

The data and analyses presented in the document are draft and subject to change

Due to time constraints, we did not conduct every analysis that we would have liked to have done, and some analyses will be revisited to improve the methodology. Please see the caveats throughout for more information.

Context – Coastal Health Inequalities Framework

- West Sussex is a coastal county. Each of our coastal towns have a unique history and character, and their own strengths and assets which are resources for improving health and wellbeing
- The Chief Medical Officer's 2021 Annual report, Health in coastal communities, identified that coastal communities experience serious health challenges, and that their drivers tend to be more like other coastal communities than their nearest inland neighbours
- This data pack has been produced to support the development of the 'West Sussex Coastal Health Inequalities Framework'
- The framework was developed by a project team with membership from West Sussex County Council Public Health, Public Health and Social Research Unit, and Communities teams
- The aim of the framework is to provide insight into health and wellbeing and the wider determinants in coastal West Sussex
- This needs to be underpinned by intelligence on physical and mental health outcomes across the life course, and the building blocks of health such as economic activity and housing
- The framework intends to be a starting point for future work exploring coastal health

For more information including an infographic, summary and the West Sussex Coastal Health Inequalities Framework please visit the JSNA website

Indicator selection

- Whilst the analysis was conducted by the Public Health and Social Research Unit, the selection of indicators, context and interpretation was approached jointly by the project team
- We focussed on a core set of indicators, which between them aimed to capture elements of both physical and mental health across the lifespan, collectively measure mortality and morbidity, and include social and behavioural indicators associated with health outcomes
- The method we used to select key indicators was based on an approach set out by The Health Foundation: Targeting health inequalities report and was adapted to use locally available indicators at a sufficiently granular geography
- Research exploring the specific health needs of coastal communities is hindered by a lack of sufficiently granular data[1], and the selection of indicators was heavily influenced by the availability of small area data
- There were indicators we would therefore have liked to include, but were unable to do so due to the geography required
- Due to time constraints, we chose to focus on a subset of indicators in this initial analysis, with other indicators and more detailed analyses planned in a second phase of work
- Our key indicators are set out in the table on the following slide

[1]Whitty CJM. *Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report 2021: Health in Coastal Communities*. July 2021.

Priority indicators:

Indicators	**Wider determinants**	**Deprivation** Proportion of residents living in the 30% most deprived areas nationally	**Free school meals** Proportion of children attending coastal schools eligible for free school meals[1]	**Educational attainment** Proportion of reception children achieving a good level of development, and attainment at key stages	**Economic activity and labour force** Level of economic activity and reasons for inactivity[2]	**Housing** Accommodation type and tenure		
	Health	**Potential years of life lost (PYLL)** For 'all cause' mortality and for mortality from causes considered amenable to healthcare	**Self-reported general health** Proportion of the population who were not in 'good health'	**Low birthweight** Proportion of term infants of low birth weight	**Healthy weight in childhood** Prevalence of healthy weight and obesity among 10-11 year old children	**Prevalence of major conditions** Unadjusted prevalence of major diseases derived from QOF risk registers	**Self-harm** Hospital admissions for self-harm among young people (aged 10-24 years) and across all ages	**Hospital admissions for specific causes** Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions and for falls among older adults[3]

[1] Analyses exploring free school meal eligibility and educational attainment by postcode of child is planned
[2] Further data on types of employment, and major employers in coastal areas will be considered if appropriate data can be sourced
[3] Analyses planned for phase 2

METHODOLOGY: DEFINING COASTAL

Defining a coastal geography

- An agreed definition of a "coastal community" does not exist
- Different organisations use different definitions, for example:
  - **Office for National Statistics (ONS):**
    - Defined coastal towns and cities in the CMO's report as built-up areas with a resident population between 5,000 and 225,000 (town) or more than 225,000 (city), and with a population-weighted centroid within a specified, unbroken distance of the coast
    - ONS also classifies coastal towns and cities in England and Wales by type, with those that are largely tourist destinations classified as seaside towns, whereas those that have a clear connection to a coastal economy, such as ports, fishing are classified as other non-seaside towns
    - These definitions do not always capture smaller coastal communities such as historic fishing villages, and can include residents within large, predominantly inland towns and cities with small coastlines
  - **University of Plymouth:**
    - Defined coastal lower-super-output areas (LSOAs) in the CMO's report as those which include or overlap a built-up area within 500m of the mean high-water mark (excluding tidal rivers)
    - Classification at LSOA can be aligned to other data sources produced at the same granularity, but does not distinguish between subtypes of coastal communities (e.g. port cities, small fishing villages etc.)

Defining a coastal geography

- **Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG):**
  - Defined coastal communities as "any coastal settlement within an English local authority area whose boundaries include English foreshore, including those which only include estuarine foreshore. Coastal settlements include seaside towns, ports, and other areas which have a clear connection to the coastal economy"
- Each definition has advantages and limitations and may be more appropriate for some analyses than others

Analyses at a local authority level, however, are not considered sufficiently granular, as those with substantial areas inland and/or small coastlines will likely mask internal diversity.

Defining a coastal geography

Three different methods were explored:

1. **ONS coastal towns:**
   - An area was defined as coastal if:
     - It was identified as a coastal town in the Coastal towns in England and Wales: October 2020 release by the ONS
     - This includes built-up urban areas/built-up urban area sub-divisions (BUAs/BUASDs) with populations between 5,000 and 225,000 (as at 2011 census) with a direct coastal boundary
2. **LSOAs by proximity to coast (see appendices):**
   - An LSOA was defined as coastal if:
     - It intersects with a built-up urban area/s (that contain a resident population)
     - It is within 500m of the mean high water mark (excluding tidal rivers)
3. **LSOAs by proximity of population to the coast (see appendices):**
   - An LSOA was defined as coastal if:
     - It intersects with a built-up urban area/s (that contain a resident population)
     - It has a population weighted centroid within 1000m of the mean high-water mark (excluding tidal rivers)

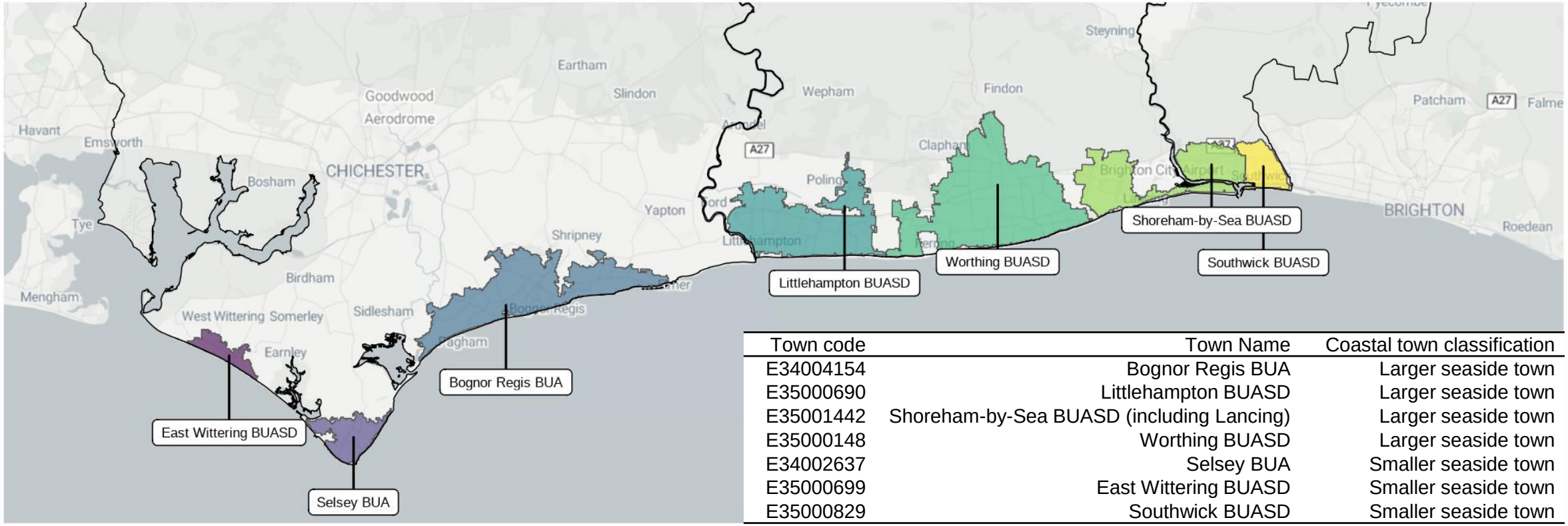
The ONS coastal towns method was chosen because it was felt that it reflects coastal communities, rather than the physical geography of the coastline which is better captured by the other methods

ONS coastal towns

- Using the ONS definition, there are 7 coastal towns in West Sussex, four of which are categorised as larger seaside towns and three as smaller seaside towns:

Coastal towns in West Sussex

Definition of coastal towns from the ONS publication: 'Coastal towns in England and Wales: October 2020'



Town code	Town Name	Coastal town classification
E34004154	Bognor Regis BUA	Larger seaside town
E35000690	Littlehampton BUASD	Larger seaside town
E35001442	Shoreham-by-Sea BUASD (including Lancing)	Larger seaside town
E35000148	Worthing BUASD	Larger seaside town
E34002637	Selsey BUA	Smaller seaside town
E35000699	East Wittering BUASD	Smaller seaside town
E35000829	Southwick BUASD	Smaller seaside town

ONS coastal towns best-fit method

- Whilst the ONS coastal classification uses built up areas (BUAs), these are not a commonly used geography
- We have chosen to use Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) as our building block to analyse data for coastal towns
- LSOAs are a statistical geography with approximately similar sized populations, that are commonly used for presenting data at small areas (i.e. smaller than district and boroughs)
- LSOAs are not as granular as output areas (OAs), the smallest statistical geography produced in England by the ONS, but for most analyses, the population size of an LSOA is large enough to ensure data is not disclosive

Best fit method:

- To identify coastal areas, we created a best-fit lookup between the coastal BUAs in the ONS Coastal towns in England and Wales: October 2020 article and LSOAs
- An LSOA was best-fit to a BUA if its population-weighted centroid (a point that represents where a population is centred in an area) fell within the BUA boundary
- As 2021 LSOAs have only recently become available, we produced a lookup for both 2011 and 2021 LSOAs
- Whilst the number of LSOAs in West Sussex differ in the 2011 and 2021 lookups (due to splitting/merging LSOAs in 2021), these covered the same geographic area

This lookup has been used consistently throughout this data pack. Where data has been presented for each coastal town, this is aggregated data from the best-fit LSOAs.

ONS coastal towns best-fit method

Comparators:

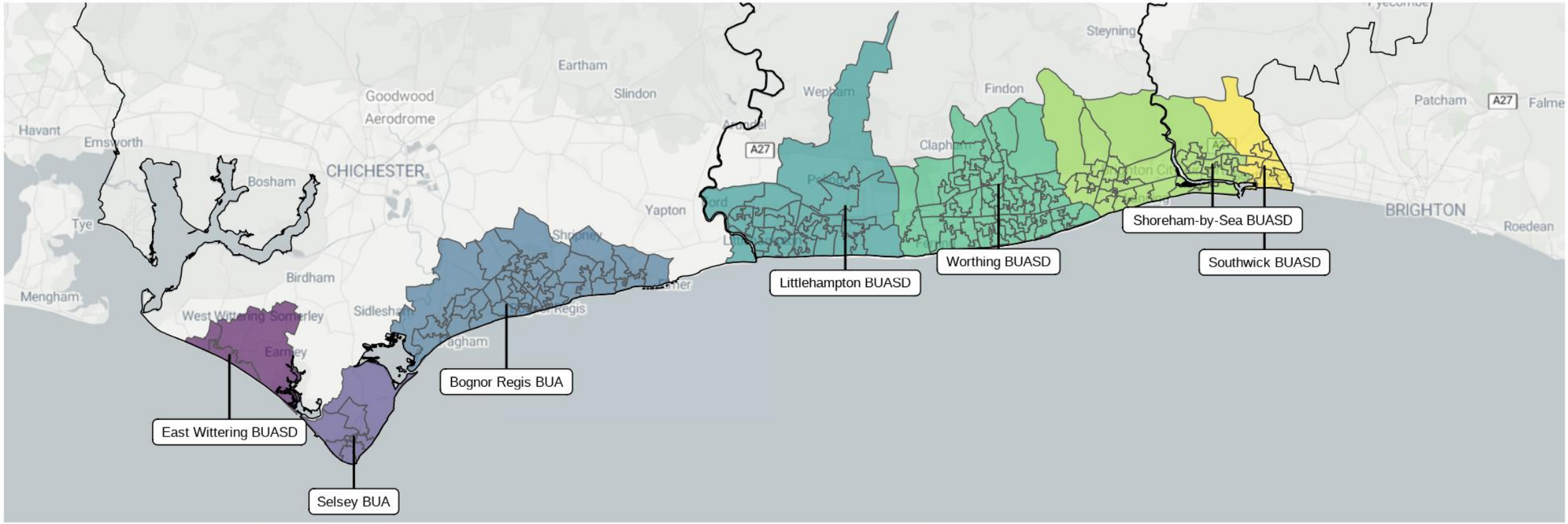
- We used the same best-fit process to produce lookups for English coastal areas and English non-coastal areas (identified from the ONS Understanding towns in England and Wales: population and demographic analysis article)
- For non-coastal West Sussex, best-fit LSOAs were constrained to the West Sussex county area
- This is because unlike coastal West Sussex towns (which fall wholly within the county), some non-coastal towns crossed the West Sussex boundary into neighbouring authorities (e.g. Emsworth)
- In these cases, only the 'parts' of the non-coastal towns that were within the county were included in the comparator

ONS coastal towns best-fit method

In our coastal analyses we include people resident in the areas in the following map. It is important to remember, that whilst some of these areas extend further inland than the original built-up area boundaries, most of the resident population falls within the coastal area.

Best-fit 2011 LSOAS for coastal towns in West Sussex

Definition of coastal towns from the ONS publication: 'Coastal towns in England and Wales: October 2020'



Sources: ONS, Stadia maps

POPULATION

Population estimates (2021 census)

Over a third of the usual resident population of West Sussex live in a coastal town. Coastal areas generally have higher proportions of older residents and fewer working age adults and children.

- In 2021, 882,700 people were estimated to be resident in West Sussex, including 331,800 people in our coastal towns
- This equates to 37.6% of the usual population of West Sussex
- In England, 8.4% of the population reside in a coastal town
- Coastal communities in West Sussex vary in size from around 7,000 in East Wittering to over 115,000 in Worthing
- Coastal towns are generally older, with higher proportions of residents aged 60+ compared with England
- This older age profile is most notable in Selsey and East Wittering, where nearly a fifth of residents are aged 75+ (18.6% and 17.9%)
- In contrast, the age structure of non-coastal towns in West Sussex more closely resemble England
- Besides Southwick, all coastal towns in West Sussex have a smaller proportion of resident children and young people than non-coastal areas
- The old age dependency ratio[1] in coastal West Sussex is 449 (per 1,000 16-64yr olds) - higher than non-coastal towns locally (315) and nationally (292)
- All coastal towns in West Sussex have a higher old-age dependency ratio than the average for non-coastal towns, ranging from 727 in Selsey to 332 in Southwick
- Conversely, the youth dependency ratio[1] is slightly lower in coastal West Sussex at 283 per 1,000 16-64yr olds, compared to non-coastal towns (304) and England (294)
- Selsey (242) and Bognor Regis (265) have the smallest youth dependency ratios of coastal West Sussex towns
- This indicates that coastal towns in West Sussex generally comprise older, not younger dependent populations

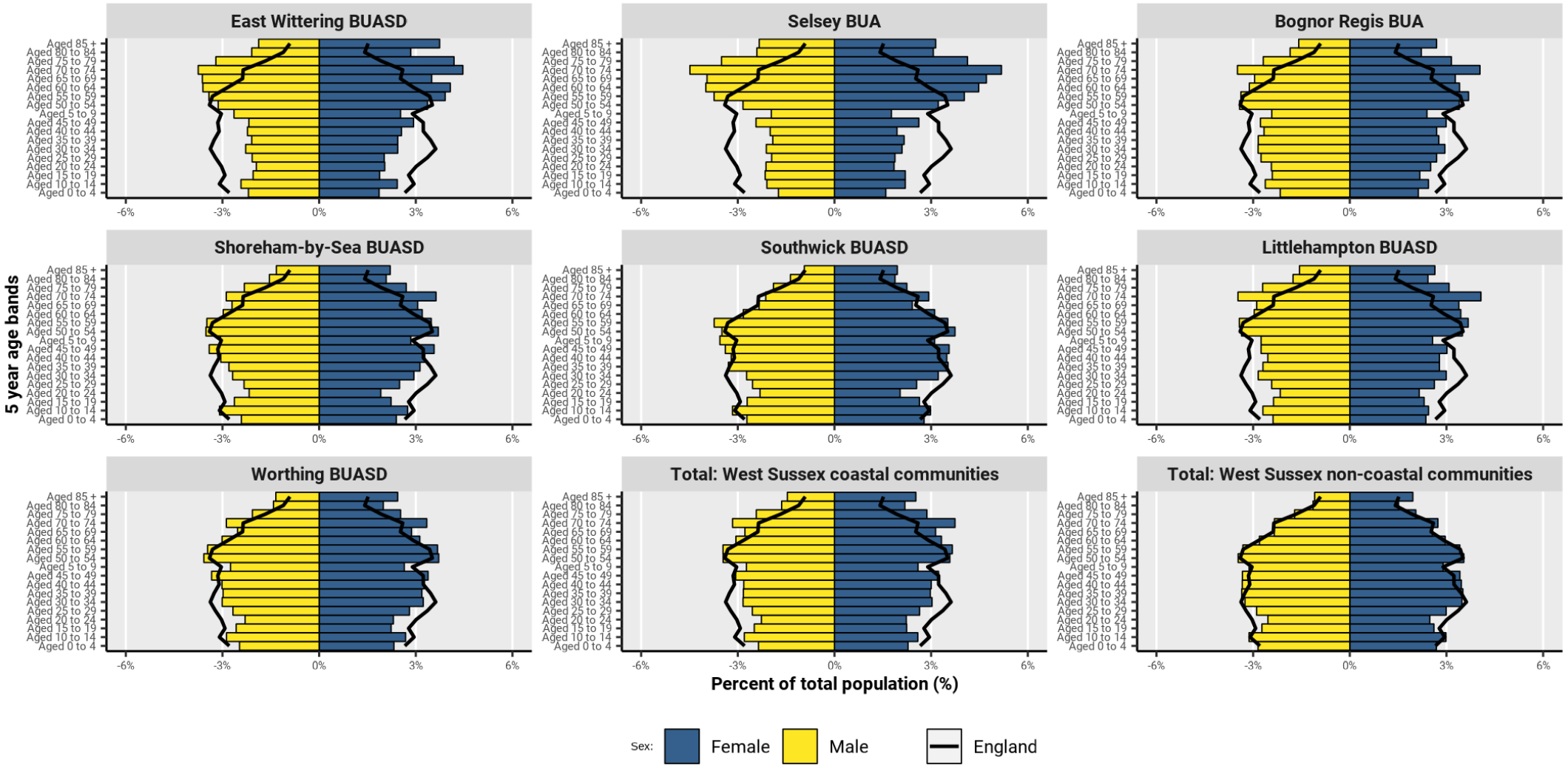
2021 census population in West Sussex coastal towns

Area	Total population	0 to 15 years		16 to 64 years		65 to 74 years		75 years +	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bognor Regis	70930	10700	15.1%	40420	57.0%	9760	13.8%	10060	14.2%
East Wittering	6930	1040	15.1%	3580	51.7%	1060	15.3%	1240	17.9%
Littlehampton	62280	10090	16.2%	34770	55.8%	8600	13.8%	8830	14.2%
Selsey	10920	1340	12.3%	5550	50.8%	2000	18.3%	2030	18.6%
Shoreham-by-Sea	52050	9170	17.6%	30150	57.9%	6390	12.3%	6340	12.2%
Southwick	12510	2430	19.4%	7570	60.5%	1230	9.8%	1290	10.3%
Worthing	116180	19440	16.7%	69550	59.9%	13500	11.6%	13700	11.8%
West Sussex coastal community	331810	54210	16.3%	191580	57.7%	42540	12.8%	43480	13.1%
West Sussex non-coastal community	381240	71640	18.8%	235500	61.8%	38050	10.0%	36050	9.5%
West Sussex	882670	155500	17.6%	525780	59.6%	102300	11.6%	99080	11.2%
English coastal community	4758650	803480	16.9%	2813760	59.1%	594720	12.5%	546690	11.5%
English non-coastal community (excluding London)	26685760	5068210	19.0%	16631980	62.3%	2645200	9.9%	2340370	8.8%
England	56490040	10483230	18.6%	35606150	63.0%	5563800	9.8%	4836870	8.6%

[1]This is a ratio of the number of people of pensionable age and over (aged 65+) per 1,000 working age people aged 16 to 64. For more information see Living longer and old-age dependency – what does the future hold? - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk). The youth dependency ratio is the ratio of children aged 0-15 per 1,000 working age population.

2021 census population in West Sussex coastal towns

Note: Lower super output area population estimates best-fit to coastal and non-coastal towns



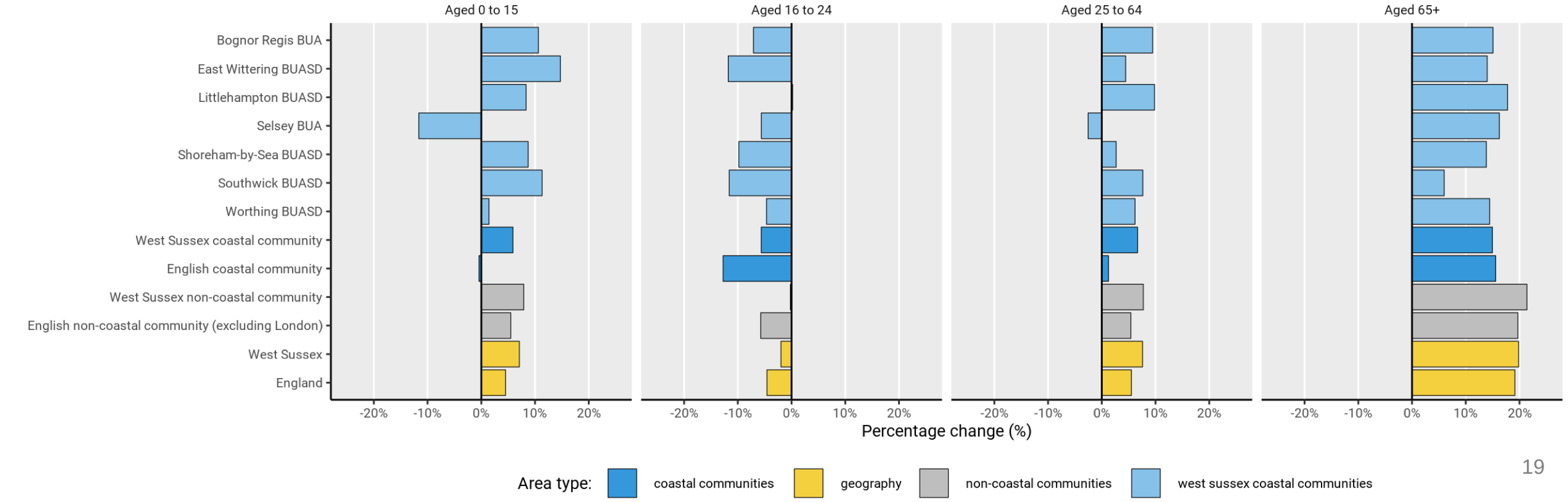
ONS 2021 Census (accessed via NOMISr)

Population change (2011 and 2021 census)

Population growth in coastal West Sussex is largely driven by increases in the 65+ age group.

- Between 2011 and 2021, the coastal population of West Sussex grew by 7.4% (non-coastal West Sussex = +9.3%)
- Nationally, coastal populations also grew, although to a small extent (+2.5%)
- The child population (aged 0 to 15) increased in all coastal towns in West Sussex besides Selsey, which saw an 11.6% decrease
- Older populations (aged 65+) also increased in all coastal areas (+15% overall), with the largest growth in Littlehampton (+17.8%) and Selsey (+16.3%)
- Among working age adults, younger populations (aged 16 to 24) decreased or changed little in West Sussex coastal towns (-5.6%), whereas older populations grew in most areas (+6.7%)
- Between 2011 and 2021, the population of Selsey only grew in the 65+ age group
- West Sussex coastal towns continue to have a higher share of residents aged 65+ (25.9%) than non-coastal towns locally (18.7%) and nationally (19.4%)

Population growth by age groups, coastal West Sussex, 2011 to 2021

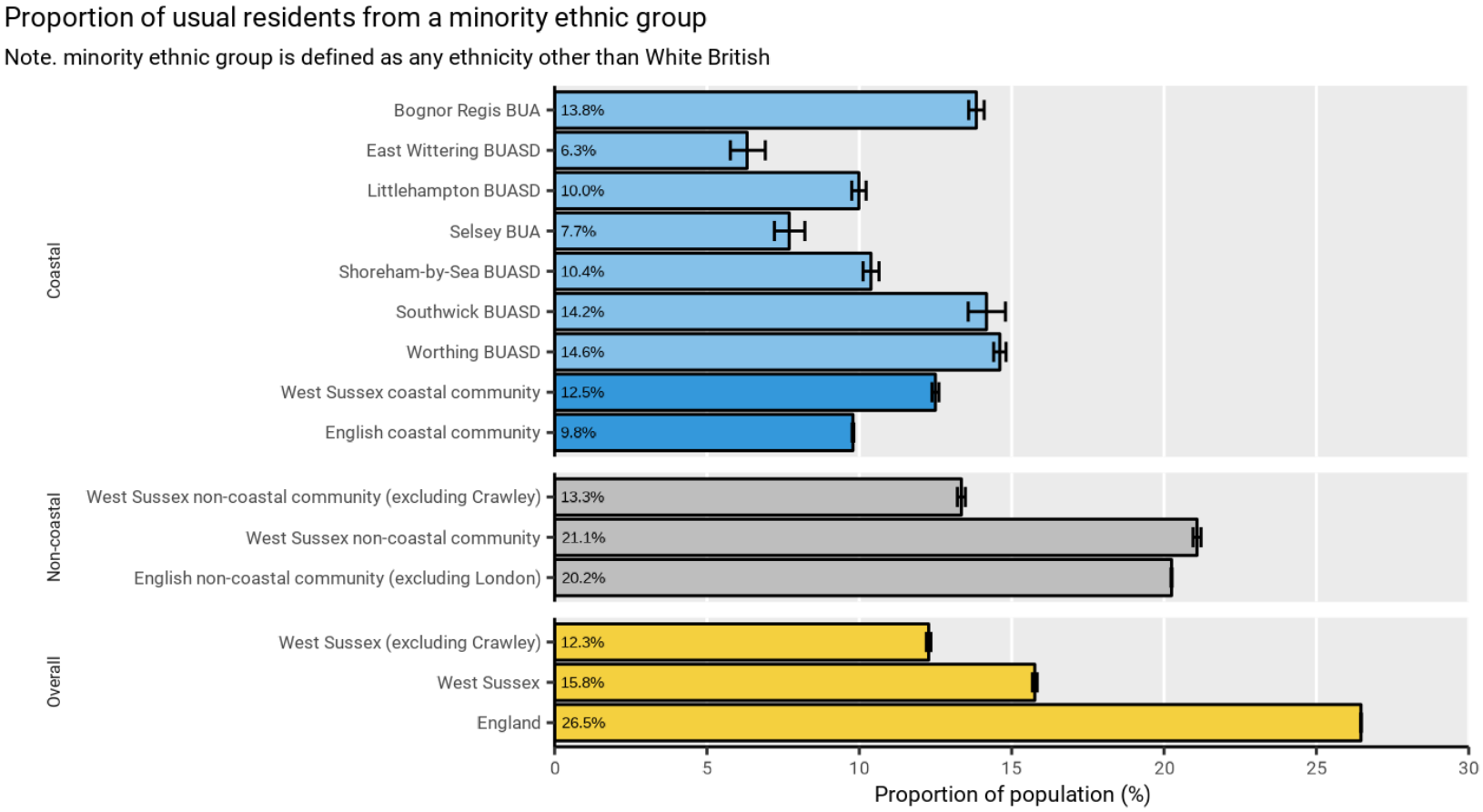


Ethnicity (2021 census)

12.3% of the West Sussex coastal population identify as a minority ethnicity, a slightly smaller proportion than non-coastal areas of the county (excluding Crawley, 13.3%).

Across the whole of West Sussex, 15.8% of the population identified as a minority ethnicity in the 2021 census. This figure does not give a clear picture of ethnic diversity within West Sussex due to substantial local variation, with far greater diversity in Crawley. To mitigate this, the figure below also provides estimates with Crawley excluded[1].

- In 2021, 12.5% of the West Sussex coastal population identify as a minority ethnicity[2]
- Of coastal towns within West Sussex, Worthing is the most ethnically diverse area with 14.6% of the population from a minority ethnic group, followed by Southwick (14.2%) and Bognor Regis (13.8%)
- East Wittering is the least ethnically diverse (6.3%)
- Coastal towns are generally less ethnically diverse than the county (15.8%) average, although marginally more diverse when Crawley is excluded (12.3%)
- Coastal towns in West Sussex are less ethnically diverse than England (26.5%), but more so than English coastal towns (9.8%)
- By far the largest minority ethnicity in West Sussex coastal towns is *Other White* ethnicity (5.5%), equivalent to around 18,175 people
- Bognor Regis has the largest *Other White* population (8.9%)



[1] Crawley is by far the most ethnically diverse local authority within the county, where 38.2% of the population identified as a minority ethnicity. The proportion of the population from a minority ethnicity in the other local authorities within the county ranges from 9.9% in Chichester to 15.0% in Worthing. As the ethnic profile differs so substantially in Crawley, the figure above also includes a county estimate with Crawley excluded.

[2] Defined as any ethnicity other than White British

Ethnicity (2021 census)

Variation exists within coastal West Sussex. Bognor Regis has a greater proportion of residents who identify as a White minority ethnicity, whereas Shoreham-by-Sea, Southwick and Worthing have more diversity within their minority ethnic populations.

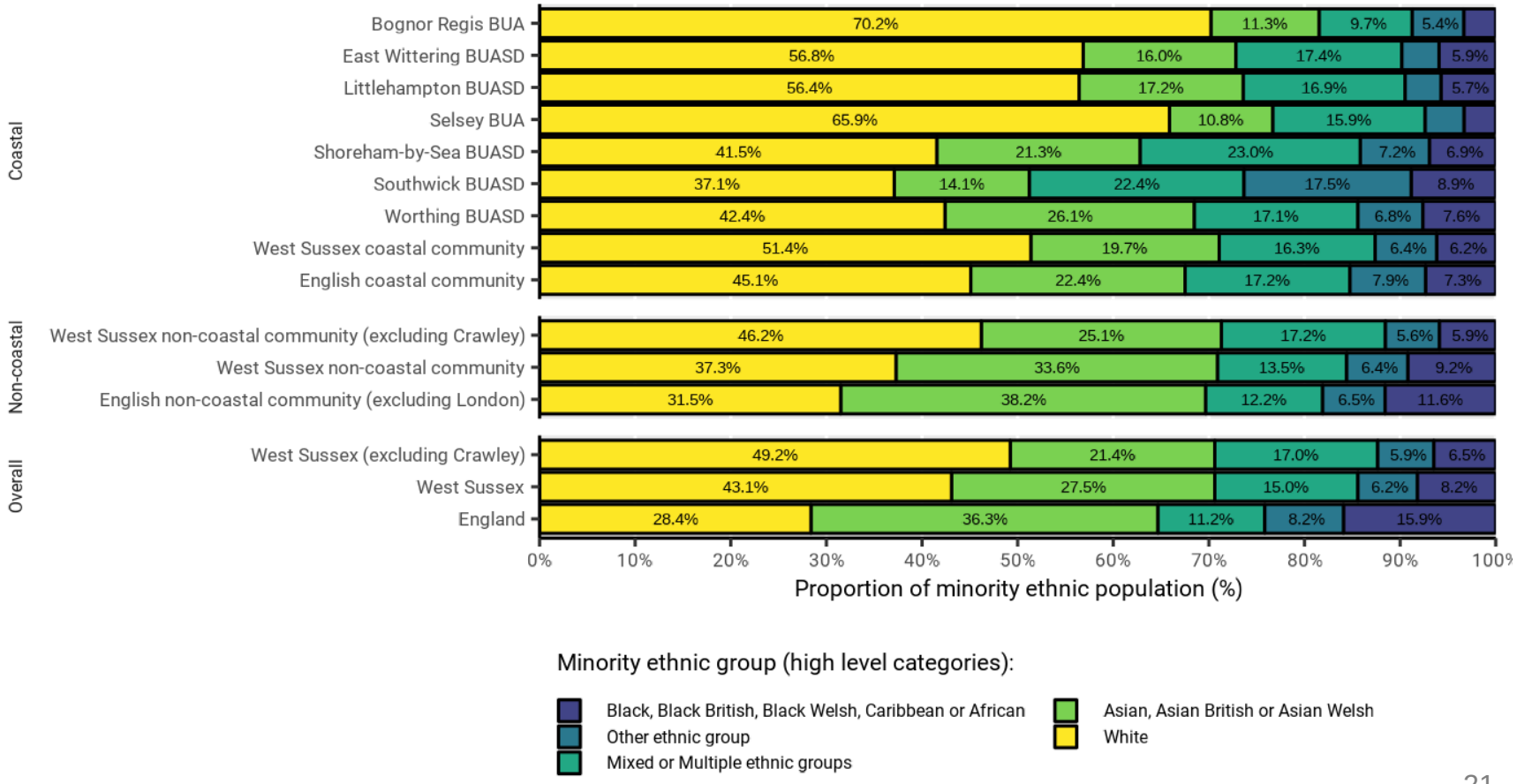
Estimates based on small counts, particularly in areas with small populations may be less robust and open to greater variation.

- Variation exists within West Sussex coastal towns
- A greater proportion of the minority ethnic population in Bognor Regis and Selsey identify as a *White* minority ethnicity[1]
- More than a quarter of the minority ethnic population in Worthing identify as *Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh*
- Southwick and Shoreham-by-Sea have higher proportions of the minority ethnic population from *Mixed or Multiple ethnic* groups
- Southwick also has the highest proportion of the minority ethnic population from *Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African* ethnicity
- In absolute terms, Worthing has the largest total minority ethnic population of 16,980 people

Ethnic group (high level categories) as a proportion of the total minority ethnic population, 2021 Census

Notes. minority ethnic group is defined as any ethnicity other than White British.

Labels less than 5% are not shown.



Unpaid carers (2021 census)

A higher proportion of people in coastal West Sussex provide any level of unpaid care than in non-coastal areas, and spend more hours per week doing so

In Census 2021, people were asked "Do you look after, or give help or support to anyone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems relating to old age?"

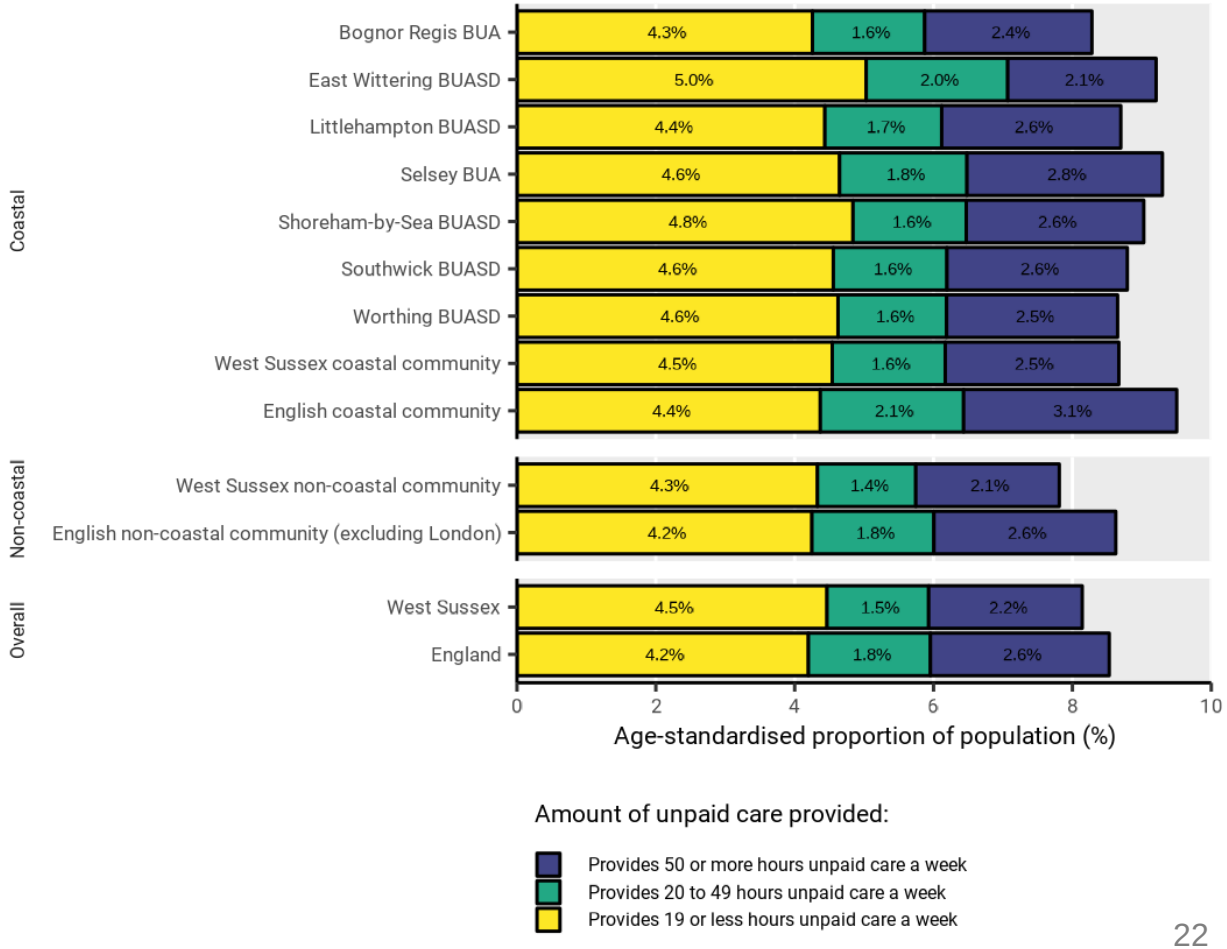
Health and age are closely related, with older populations far more likely to be in poorer health. The proportions presented here have been age-standardised to account for differences in the age structure of coastal and non-coastal populations.

2021 census was undertaken during the COVID-19 pandemic which should be considered when interpreting this data. Possible impacts on provision of unpaid care include social distancing guidance and restrictions on travel, unpaid carers who may have previously shared care responsibilities taking on more due to rules on household mixing, increased mortality in early 2021 from COVID-19 and other causes.

- The figure shows the age-standardised proportion of people who provided any amount of unpaid care in coastal towns in West Sussex
- Around 29,600 people in coastal West Sussex provided some unpaid care at census 2021
- The age-standardised proportion of people who provided unpaid care was 8.7% in coastal West Sussex
- Across coastal towns, this ranged from 8.3% in Bognor Regis to 9.3% in Selsey
- The proportion of people who provided any unpaid care in non-coastal towns in West Sussex was 7.8% (around 29,250 people)
- Selsey had the highest proportion of people who provided 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week (2.8%)

Unpaid care: Age standardised proportions, 2021 Census

Note. these proportions have been age standardised to take into account differences in age structure. Broad age groups (7 groups) have been used.



WIDER DETERMINANTS

Deprivation

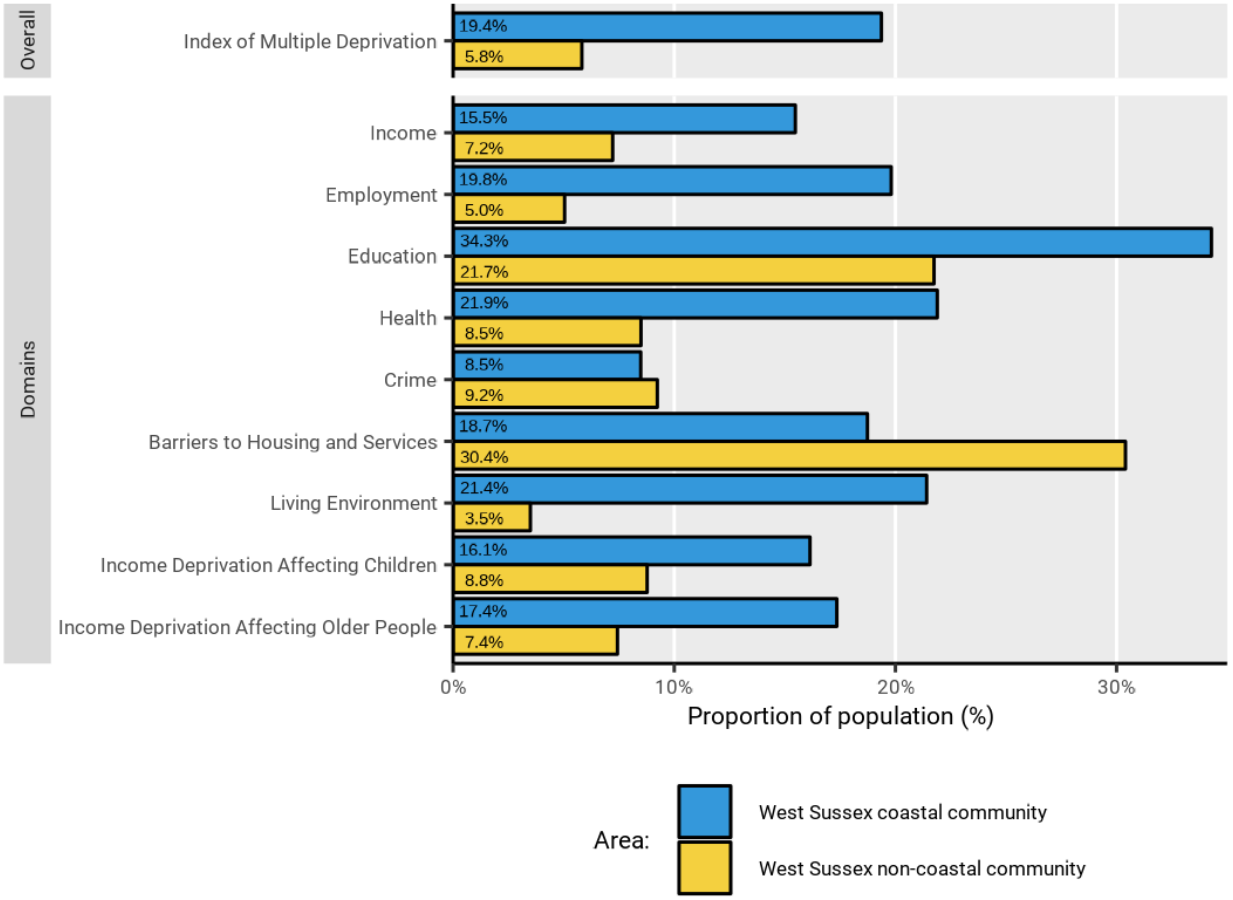
Coastal towns in West Sussex have a higher proportion of their population living in the most deprived areas than non-coastal towns

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measure of relative deprivation at small areas in England. The 'overall' IMD 2019 combines data across seven different domains: income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment deprivation. Two supplementary domains are also available for income deprivation affecting children and older people.

- The figure shows the proportion of coastal and non-coastal town populations (mid-year 2020) in West Sussex that live in the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England according to the IMD and each of the seven domain
- Coastal towns of West Sussex have a higher proportion of their population living in the 30% most deprived areas (19.4%) when compared to non-coastal areas (5.8%)
- Coastal towns also have a higher proportion of their population living in the most deprived areas across all domains except crime and housing. The housing domain measures physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services, whilst the crime domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation.
- The biggest difference between coastal and non-coastal towns was in the living environment domain. This domain measures the quality of the local environment in two areas – indoors (quality of housing) and outdoors (air quality and road traffic accidents)

Proportion of the population in West Sussex coastal and non-coastal towns living in areas among the 30% most deprived nationally

Notes: Uses the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 and ONS mid-year population 2020



Sources: Indices of Deprivation 2019 (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government); Mid-year population estimates (2020)

Deprivation

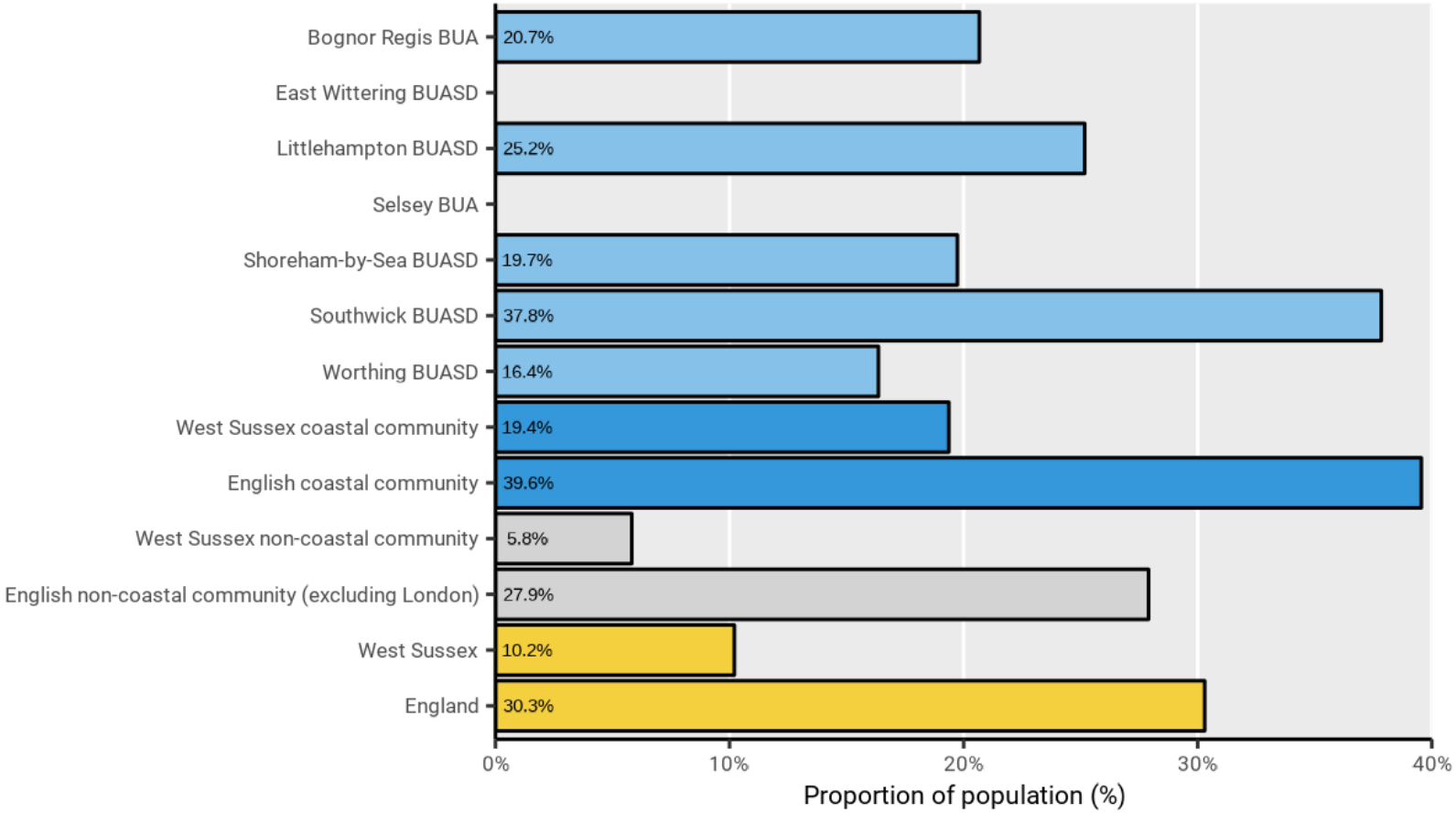
Thirty-eight percent of the coastal town of Southwick live in areas among the 30% most deprived nationally, whereas none of the population of Selsey or East Wittering live in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

- The figure shows the proportion of each coastal town in West Sussex that live in the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods according to the IMD

- Variation exists across coastal towns, with none of the population of Selsey or East Wittering living in the 30% most deprived areas, compared to 38% of Southwick
- Whilst Southwick has the highest proportion of the population living in deprived neighbourhoods, these areas are wholly among the 20 to 30% most deprived
- The coastal town of Bognor Regis and Littlehampton have more than 10% of their populations living in areas among the 0 to 20% most deprived (15% and 12% respectively)
- Of the five neighbourhoods in West Sussex that are among the 10% most deprived areas nationally, four are within coastal towns (two in Bognor Regis, and two in Littlehampton)
- Coastal towns with older populations tend to have lower levels of deprivation

Proportion of the population living in areas among the 30% most deprived nationally

Notes: Uses the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 and ONS mid-year population 2020



Sources: Indices of Deprivation 2019 (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government); Mid-year population estimates (2020)

Free school meals

A higher proportion of pupils are eligible for free school meals in coastal West Sussex schools than in non-coastal schools.

Children in state-funded schools in England are entitled to receive free school meals if a parent or carer were in receipt of certain benefits (such as income support, universal credit etc.).

The figure presented shows the proportion of pupils attending a state-funded school in West Sussex coastal areas that were known to be eligible for free-school meals (2022/23 school census). Due to time constraints, this analysis is based on the location of the school rather than the residence of the child (a planned analysis in future).

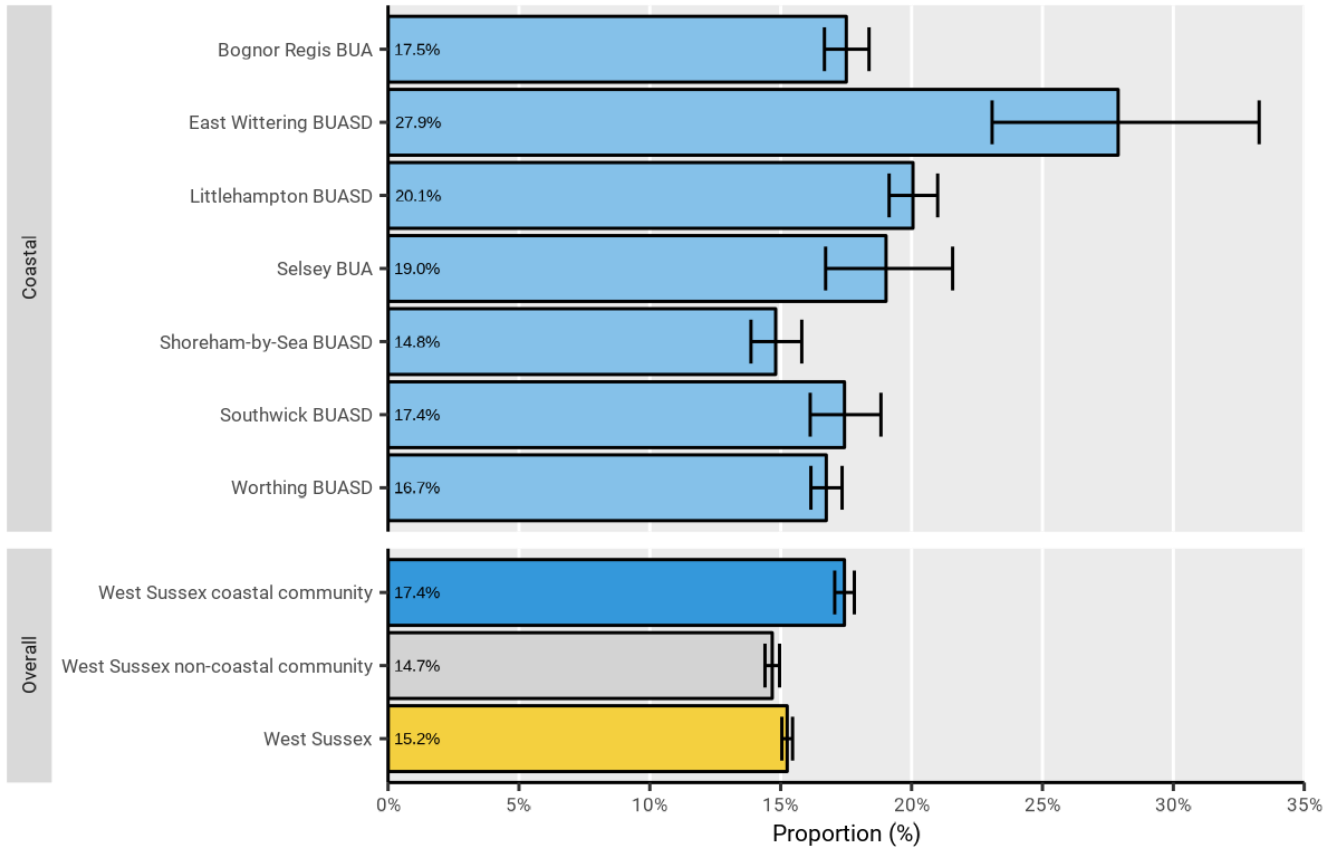
Nationally, the proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals is far higher (23.8%) than the county average (15.2%), although there are pockets of greater need locally.

Since April 2018, transitional protections have been in place during the roll out of Universal Credit. This has meant that pupils eligible for FSM since April 2018 retain FSM eligibility even if their circumstances change. Prior to the pandemic, this has been the main driver in the increase in the proportion of pupils eligible for FSM as pupils continue to become eligible but fewer pupils stop being eligible.

- A higher proportion of pupils attending coastal schools were eligible for free school meals (17.4%), compared with pupils attending non-coastal schools (14.7%)
- East Wittering has the highest proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals, at 27.9% - this estimate is based on a single school setting

Proportion of pupils in coastal West Sussex schools known to be eligible for Free School Meals that are within coastal towns: 2022/23

Note. these proportions are based on the location of the school rather than residence of the child. Estimates for areas with fewer schools are likely to be less robust. Data is sourced from 2022/23 school census data released by DfE.



Source: DfE - `Schools, pupils and their characteristics 2022/23`

Free school meals

Whilst a consistently higher proportion of pupils are eligible for free school meals in coastal towns of West Sussex, this has increased at a similar pace to non-coastal towns.

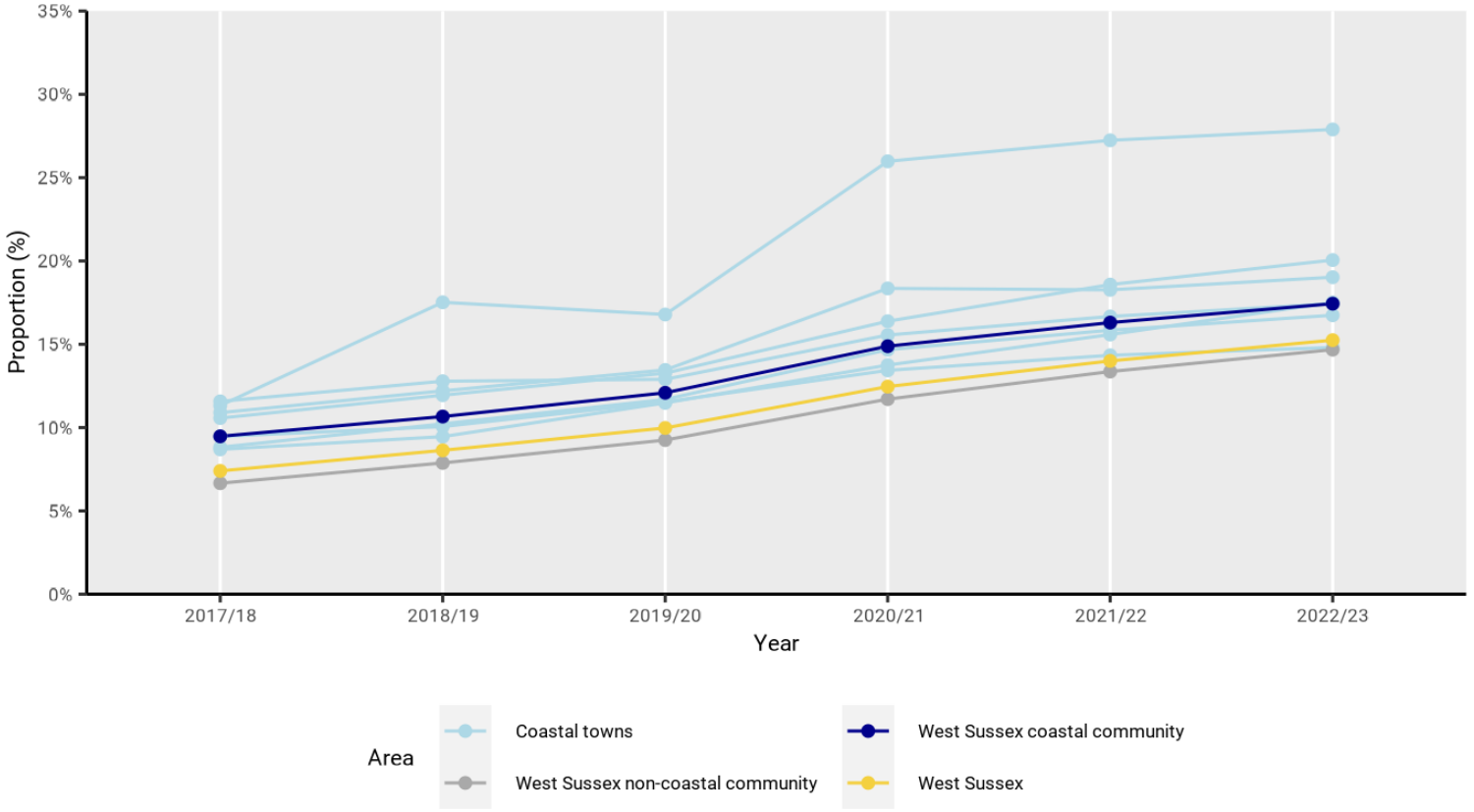
Since April 2018, transitional protections have been in place during the roll out of Universal Credit. This has meant that pupils eligible for FSM since April 2018 retain FSM eligibility even if their circumstances change. Prior to the pandemic, this has been the main driver in the increase in the proportion of pupils eligible for FSM as pupils continue to become eligible but fewer pupils stop being eligible.

The proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals has increased overtime in West Sussex, rising from 7.4% in 2017/18 to 15.2% in 2022/23 (nationally 13.6% rising to 23.8%).

- Whilst a consistently higher proportion of pupils are eligible for free school meals in coastal towns of West Sussex, this has increased at a similar pace in coastal and non-coastal areas

Proportion of pupils in coastal West Sussex schools known to be eligible for Free School Meals that are within coastal towns: 2017/18 to 2022/23

Note. these proportions are based on the location of the school rather than residence of the child. Estimates for areas with fewer schools are likely to be less robust. Data is sourced from school census data released by DfE.



Source: DfE - `Schools, pupils and their characteristics

Cost of Living: Household support fund

Coastal households received a greater share of supermarket vouchers than non-coastal areas.

Funding has been allocated to local authorities by the Department for Work and Pensions to support residents in need across the county. The expectation is that The Fund should be used to support households in the most need; particularly those who may not be eligible for the other support the government has recently made available but who are nevertheless in need and who require crisis support.

The Household Support Fund provides support to help meet daily needs such as the cost of food, energy, water and other essential items. Local authorities are able to deliver the scheme in a variety of ways, such as issuing grants to third parties, providing vouchers to households or direct provision and there is an expectation that authorities offer an application-based support throughout the duration of the fund.

The data presented here includes the percentage of supermarket vouchers distributed by West Sussex County Council Community Hub via the application-based element of the scheme during:

- Household Support Fund 3 (1st October 2022 to 31st March 2023)
- Household Support Fund 4 (1st April 2023 to 22nd December 2023)

Percentages are not directly comparable across the two time periods due to different durations. The fund is finite, it is possible that more households need financial support than the fund can support.

The sum of coastal and non-coastal areas is not equivalent to the county total (100%) because these areas capture towns only.

- A greater proportion of supermarket vouchers were distributed to coastal than non-coastal households in the county, particularly in round 4.
- In either period, nearly half the supermarket vouchers in West Sussex were distributed to coastal households
- Households in Littlehampton received the greatest number of supermarket vouchers than any other coastal town in the county

Percentage of supermarket vouchers distributed via the Household Support Fund in rounds 3 and 4 (to 22 December 2023) in West Sussex coastal and non-coastal areas

Area	% of supermarket vouchers distributed in West Sussex	
	HSF-3	HSF-4
West Sussex coastal community	46.8%	49.0%
West Sussex non-coastal community	40.3%	40.6%

Source: WSCC community hub data

Notes. Percentages are of the West Sussex total. Coastal and non-coastal areas will not add up to 100% as these include built-up areas only.

Priority Places for Food Index

Nine small coastal areas are among the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country on the Priority Places for Food Index.

The Priority Places for Food Index is a composite index formed of data compiled across seven dimensions relating to food insecurity. The goal of the index is to identify small areas that are most vulnerable to increases in the cost of living, and which have a lack of accessibility to cheap, healthy, sustainable sources of food.

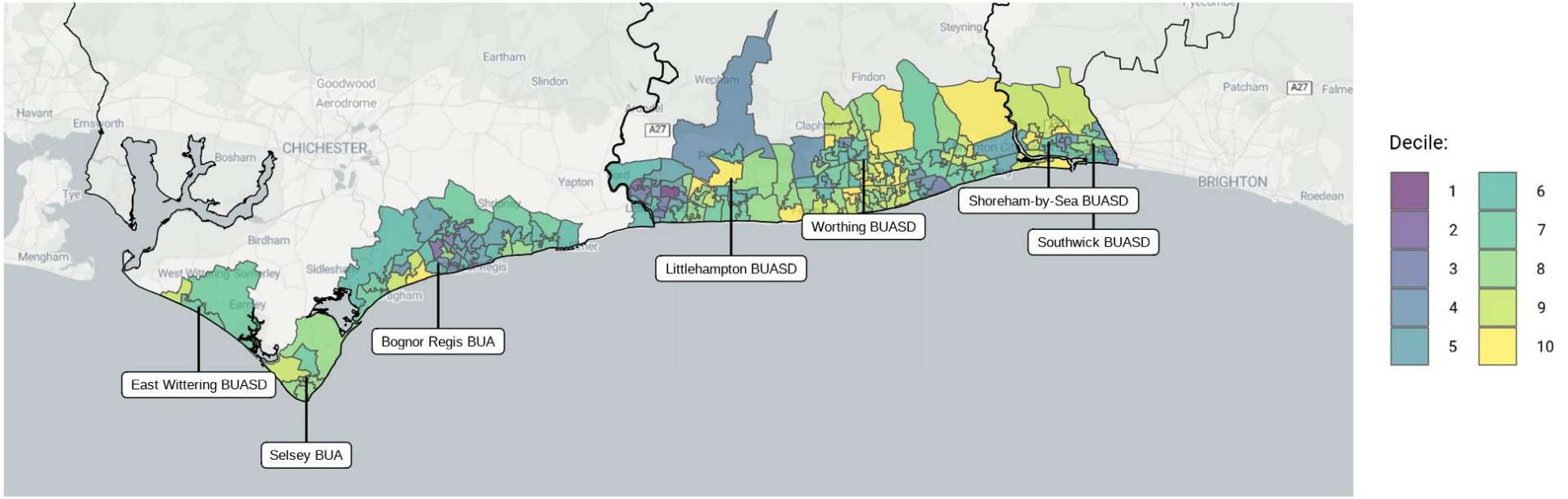
The seven domains include:

1. Proximity to supermarket retail facilities
2. Accessibility to supermarket retail facilities
3. Access to online deliveries
4. Proximity to non-supermarket food provision
5. Socio-demographic barriers
6. Need for family food support
7. Fuel poverty

- There are nine small areas on the West Sussex coast that are among the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country on the Priority Places for Food index
- Five of these areas fall within Littlehampton, three in Bognor Regis and one in Worthing

Priority places for food index deciles; Lower super output areas in coastal West Sussex

1 - most deprived, 10 - least deprived.



Sources: CDRC, Priority Places for Food Index (https://priorityplaces.cdrc.ac.uk/)

Economic activity (2021 census)

Variation exists in levels of economic activity within coastal towns. Areas with older populations generally have lower economic activity due to retirement, rather than unemployment.

Economically active (of the 16+ population):

- **Employed:** Across coastal towns in West Sussex, levels of employment ranged from 45.8% in Selsey to 57.8% in Southwick
- Selsey and East Wittering had less than half of their population in employment

- **Unemployed:** Levels of unemployment ranged from 2.3% in East Wittering to 2.9% in Worthing

Economically inactive (of the 16+ population):

- **Retired:** The most common reason for economic inactivity is retirement. In coastal towns, around half the population aged 16+ in Selsey and East Wittering were retired
- **Long-term sick or disabled:** 3.8% of the population in coastal West Sussex were long-term sick or disabled. This is slightly higher than non-coastal towns (2.8%). Nationally, 4.1% of the population were long-term sick or disabled.
- Across coastal towns, Southwick had the highest proportion of 16+ residents who were long-term sick or disabled (4.0%) and East Wittering had the lowest (2.7%)

- **Looking after home or family:** English coastal and non-coastal towns did not differ in the proportion of residents looking after home or family (4.4% and 4.5% respectively).
- Within West Sussex, the proportion of the population looking after home or family differed slightly, with a smaller proportion in coastal towns (3.6%) than non-coastal towns (4.2%) economically inactive for this reason
- Across coastal towns, Southwick had the highest proportion at 4.6%, and Selsey had the lowest proportion (3.0%). This may reflect the age profile of these areas.

Levels of economic activity in Coastal West Sussex towns (2021 Census)

Area	Total population (aged 16+)	Economically active				Economically inactive	
		In employment		Unemployed			
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bognor Regis BUA	60,233	31,767	52.7	1,537	2.6	26,929	44.7
East Wittering BUASD	5,894	2,833	48.1	134	2.3	2,927	49.7
Littlehampton BUASD	52,184	27,348	52.4	1,471	2.8	23,365	44.8
Selsey BUA	9,588	4,387	45.8	251	2.6	4,950	51.6
Shoreham-by-Sea BUASD	42,872	24,002	56.0	1,165	2.7	17,705	41.3
Southwick BUASD	10,087	5,833	57.8	281	2.8	3,973	39.4
Worthing BUASD	96,804	55,300	57.1	2,829	2.9	38,675	40.0
West Sussex coastal community	277,662	151,470	54.6	7,668	2.8	118,524	42.7
English coastal community	3,955,366	2,064,181	52.2	128,818	3.3	1,762,367	44.6
West Sussex non-coastal community	309,482	187,508	60.6	10,174	3.3	111,800	36.1
English non-coastal community (excluding London)	21,617,570	12,591,753	58.2	684,116	3.2	8,341,701	38.6
West Sussex	727,125	420,640	57.8	21,025	2.9	285,460	39.3
England	46,007,505	26,405,594	57.4	1,596,131	3.5	18,005,780	39.1

Economic activity (2021 census)

At census 2021, coastal West Sussex towns had lower levels of employment than non-coastal towns. This is likely due to the older age profile of coastal towns, which had a higher proportion of retired residents, rather than due to unemployment.

Census 2021 took place during the COVID-19 pandemic; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected these statistics

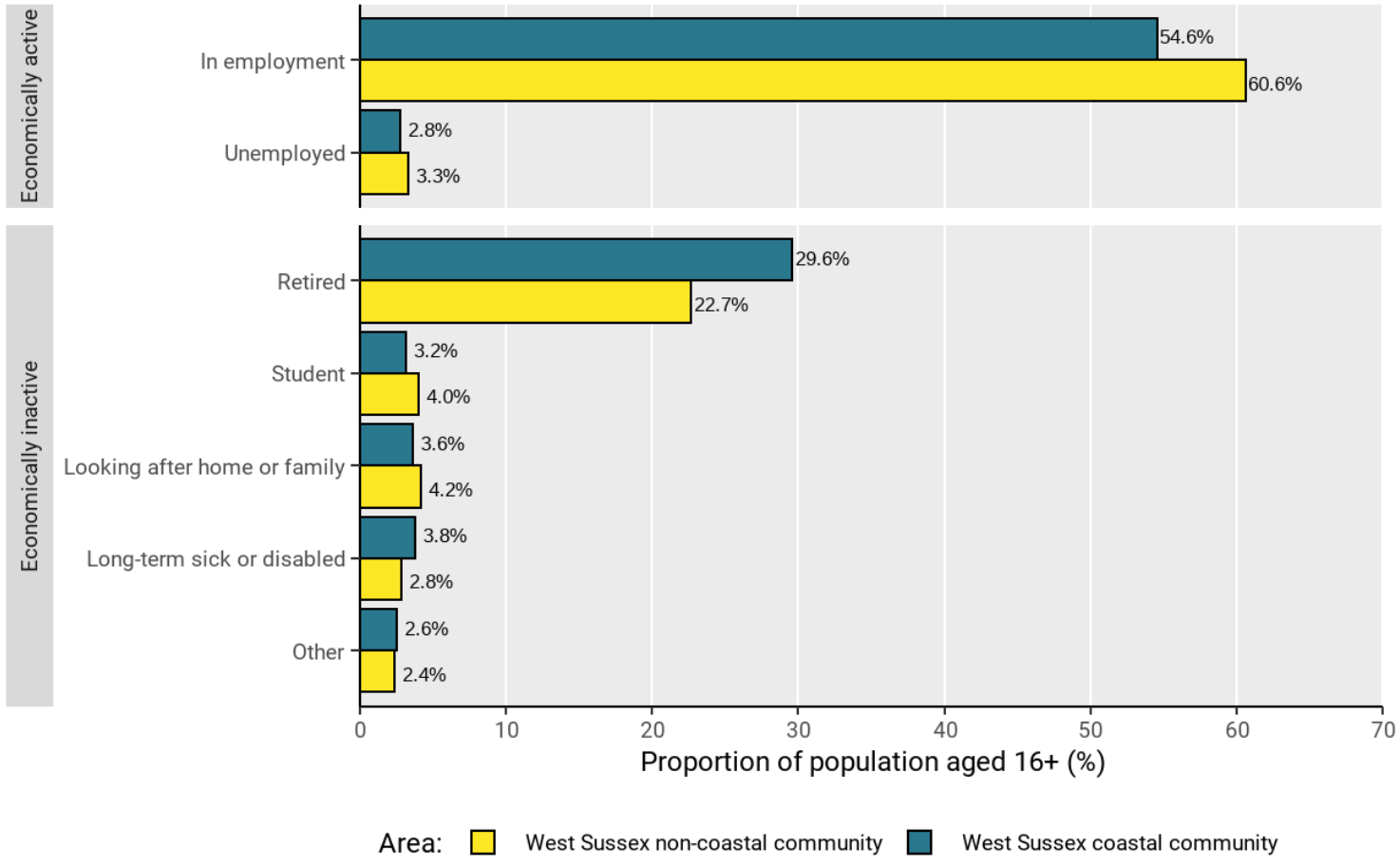
Definition:

- People aged 16 years[1] and over are economically active if, at census, they were:
  - In employment
  - Unemployed[2]
- At the time of Census 2021, levels of economic activity[2] were lower in West Sussex coastal towns (57.3%) than non-coastal towns (63.7%)
- 54.6% of the population (aged 16+) were in employment in West Sussex coastal towns, compared with 60.6% in non-coastal towns
- 2.8% were unemployed in West Sussex coastal towns (3.3% in non-coastal towns)[3]
- Economic inactivity in coastal towns was largely due to being retired (29.6%). This is consistent with the older age structure seen in many coastal towns of West Sussex

[1]This includes students who are working, or looking for employment
[2]Because of the impact of the pandemic on the labour market, the number of people who were economically inactive may be higher than anticipated. It is possible that some people on furlough may have identified as economically inactive, instead of temporarily away from work
[3]Unemployment includes people who were looking for work and could start within two weeks, or waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted.

Economic activity status in West Sussex Coastal towns, 2021 Census

Notes. Economically active categories includes full-time students who are employed or actively seeking employment



Tenure (2021 census)

Coastal West Sussex generally has a higher proportion of home ownership and privately rented accommodation, and a lower proportion of households in the social rented sector when compared to non-coastal areas of the county.

Home ownership:

- The proportion of households owning their own property is higher in coastal than non-coastal areas of West Sussex, although there is considerable variation within coastal towns (see following slide)

Social rented:

- One in ten households are in the social rented sector (for example through a local council or housing association) in coastal West Sussex, a smaller proportion than non-coastal areas (15.7%)
- Southwick has a higher proportion of households renting from the local council compared to other coastal towns
- There may be variation in social housing stock in different local authority areas
- Very few households in Selsey and East Wittering rent their accommodation from the local authority

Private rented:

- A higher proportion of households rent their accommodation privately in coastal than non-coastal areas of West Sussex (19.1% compared to 17.1%)
- More than a fifth or households are renting privately in Worthing, the highest proportion of coastal towns in the county
- Southwick has the lowest proportion of households privately renting at 13.8% (although a greater proportion of social rented housing)

Number and proportion of households in West Sussex coastal areas by tenure (2021 census)

Area	Total households	Owned						Social rented				Private rented			
		Owns outright		Owns with a mortgage or loan		Shared ownership		Rents from council or Local Authority		Other social rented		Private landlord or letting agency		Other private rented	
Bognor Regis BUA	31,282	13,636	43.6%	8,030	25.7%	277	0.9%	1,288	4.1%	1,565	5.0%	5,855	18.7%	605	1.9%
East Wittering BUASD	3,158	1,539	48.7%	697	22.1%	39	1.2%	27	0.9%	314	9.9%	458	14.5%	84	2.7%
Littlehampton BUASD	27,739	11,950	43.1%	7,498	27.0%	418	1.5%	1,345	4.8%	1,534	5.5%	4,450	16.0%	527	1.9%
Selsey BUA	5,076	2,748	54.1%	1,083	21.3%	38	0.7%	38	0.7%	406	8.0%	645	12.7%	118	2.3%
Shoreham-by-Sea BUASD	22,619	9,254	40.9%	7,156	31.6%	157	0.7%	1,745	7.7%	887	3.9%	2,942	13.0%	453	2.0%
Southwick BUASD	5,054	1,846	36.5%	1,676	33.2%	25	0.5%	689	13.6%	116	2.3%	600	11.9%	99	2.0%
Worthing BUASD	51,892	19,563	37.7%	15,913	30.7%	329	0.6%	1,079	2.1%	3,817	7.4%	10,225	19.7%	951	1.8%
West Sussex coastal community	146,820	60,536	41.2%	42,053	28.6%	1,283	0.9%	6,211	4.2%	8,639	5.9%	25,175	17.1%	2,837	1.9%
English coastal community	2,141,013	796,022	37.2%	565,905	26.4%	14,358	0.7%	124,302	5.8%	175,303	8.2%	415,092	19.4%	48,419	2.3%
West Sussex non-coastal community	228,361	82,201	36.0%	72,163	31.6%	3,235	1.4%	10,739	4.7%	22,005	9.6%	32,985	14.4%	4,836	2.1%
English non-coastal community (excluding London)	11,187,204	3,729,818	33.3%	3,429,225	30.7%	109,843	1.0%	897,235	8.0%	968,218	8.7%	1,814,817	16.2%	224,142	2.0%
West Sussex	375,181	142,737	38.0%	114,216	30.4%	4,518	1.2%	16,950	4.5%	30,644	8.2%	58,160	15.5%	7,673	2.0%
England	23,436,382	7,624,703	32.5%	6,744,450	28.8%	236,093	1.0%	1,945,074	8.3%	2,060,431	8.8%	4,273,838	18.2%	521,319	2.2%

Tenure: Ownership (2021 census)

Overall home ownership is higher in coastal than non-coastal areas of West Sussex, although fewer households own their homes outright in eastern coastal towns.

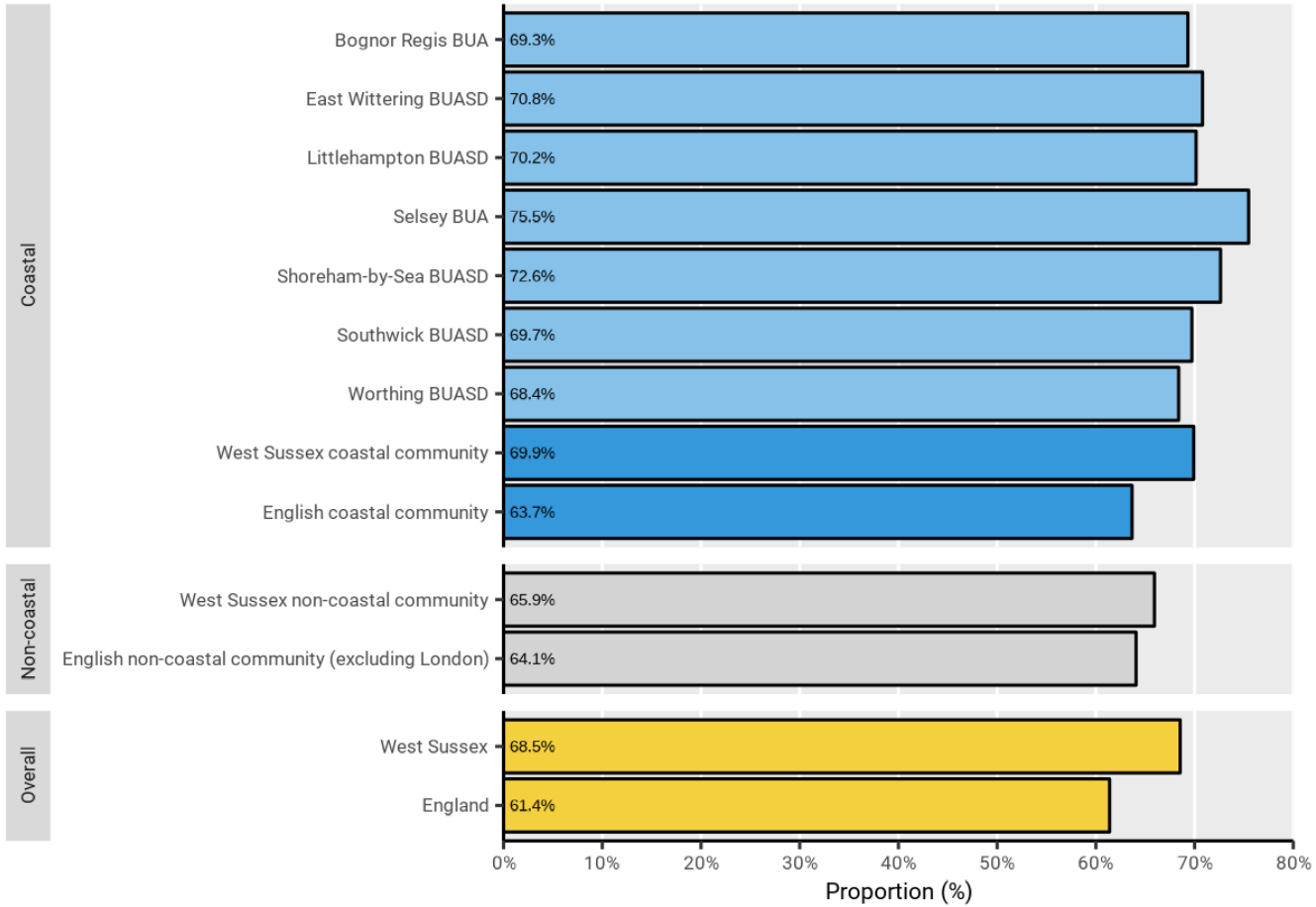
Home ownership includes households who own their property outright, or with a mortgage, loan or shared ownership

- Overall home ownership is higher in coastal than non-coastal West Sussex at 70%
- Home ownership ranged from 68.4% in Worthing to 75.5% in Selsey
- Levels of home ownership are generally higher in West Sussex than England

- Variation exists within coastal areas, with higher levels of outright home ownership in areas with predominantly older populations
- Across coastal West Sussex towns, outright home ownership was highest in Selsey (54.1%) and lowest in Southwick (36.5%)

Proportion of home ownership: Census 2021

Home ownership includes: owned outright or with a mortagage, loan or shared ownership



Source: Census 2021

Accommodation (2021 census)

In Coastal West Sussex, a greater proportion of households live in part of a converted or shared house (including bedsits) or in a temporary structure (such as a caravan) than in non-coastal areas of the county.

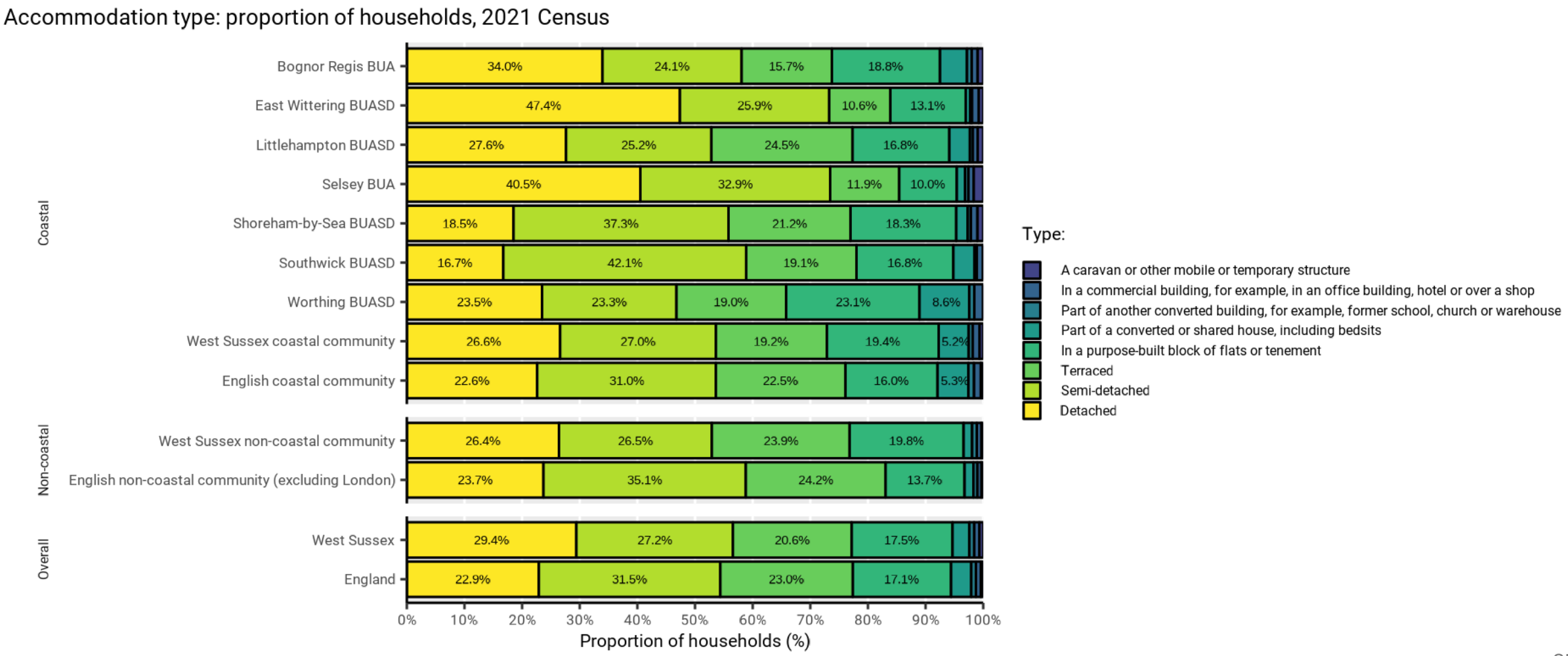
- A larger proportion of households live in a house or bungalow (detached, semi-detached, terraced) in non-coastal West Sussex (76.8%) than coastal West Sussex (72.8%) – this is largely due to a greater proportion of households living in terraced houses in non-coastal areas
- Greater proportions of households live in part of a converted or shared house, or in caravans, or other mobile or temporary structure in coastal rather than non-coastal areas
- Variation exists within coastal West Sussex:
  - The proportion of households living in detached properties ranges from 16.7% in Southwick to 47.4% in East Wittering
  - A smaller proportion of households live in purpose-built flats in Selsey and East Wittering (10-13%), with the highest proportion in Worthing (23.1%)

Number and proportion of households in West Sussex coastal areas by accommodation type (2021 census)

Area	Total number of households	Detached		Semi-detached		Terraced		In a purpose-built block of flats or tenement		Part of a converted or shared house, including bedsits		Part of another converted building, for example, former school, church or warehouse		In a commercial building, for example, in an office building, hotel or over a shop		A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	
Bognor Regis BUA	31,274	10,619	34.0%	7,546	24.1%	4,896	15.7%	5,870	18.8%	1,464	4.7%	248	0.8%	320	1.0%	311	1.0%
East Wittering BUASD	3,162	1,498	47.4%	819	25.9%	335	10.6%	414	13.1%	25	0.8%	9	0.3%	37	1.2%	25	0.8%
Littlehampton BUASD	27,751	7,666	27.6%	6,996	25.2%	6,792	24.5%	4,667	16.8%	988	3.6%	136	0.5%	238	0.9%	268	1.0%
Selsey BUA	5,082	2,059	40.5%	1,674	32.9%	607	11.9%	509	10.0%	73	1.4%	29	0.6%	46	0.9%	85	1.7%
Shoreham-by-Sea BUASD	22,624	4,189	18.5%	8,437	37.3%	4,787	21.2%	4,151	18.3%	451	2.0%	117	0.5%	259	1.1%	233	1.0%
Southwick BUASD	5,053	846	16.7%	2,129	42.1%	967	19.1%	849	16.8%	186	3.7%	18	0.4%	54	1.1%	4	0.1%
Worthing BUASD	51,914	12,185	23.5%	12,101	23.3%	9,879	19.0%	12,012	23.1%	4,485	8.6%	446	0.9%	776	1.5%	30	0.1%
West Sussex coastal community	146,860	39,062	26.6%	39,702	27.0%	28,263	19.2%	28,472	19.4%	7,672	5.2%	1,003	0.7%	1,730	1.2%	956	0.7%
English coastal community	2,141,044	484,178	22.6%	663,869	31.0%	480,720	22.5%	342,675	16.0%	114,412	5.3%	20,278	0.9%	25,674	1.2%	9,238	0.4%
West Sussex non-coastal community	158,098	41,739	26.4%	41,924	26.5%	37,749	23.9%	31,317	19.8%	2,325	1.5%	1,264	0.8%	1,262	0.8%	518	0.3%
English non-coastal community (excluding London)	11,186,910	2,651,709	23.7%	3,927,954	35.1%	2,710,013	24.2%	1,535,048	13.7%	171,182	1.5%	74,161	0.7%	81,083	0.7%	35,760	0.3%
West Sussex	375,224	110,381	29.4%	101,904	27.2%	77,232	20.6%	65,747	17.5%	10,983	2.9%	2,998	0.8%	3,407	0.9%	2,572	0.7%
England	23,436,230	5,368,976	22.9%	7,378,212	31.5%	5,381,372	23.0%	3,999,891	17.1%	821,102	3.5%	188,815	0.8%	197,980	0.8%	99,882	0.4%

Accommodation (2021 census)

Within coastal areas, variation exists in the most common types of accommodation. East Wittering and Selsey have higher proportions of households living in detached properties, whereas Worthing has a greater proportion of households living in flats.



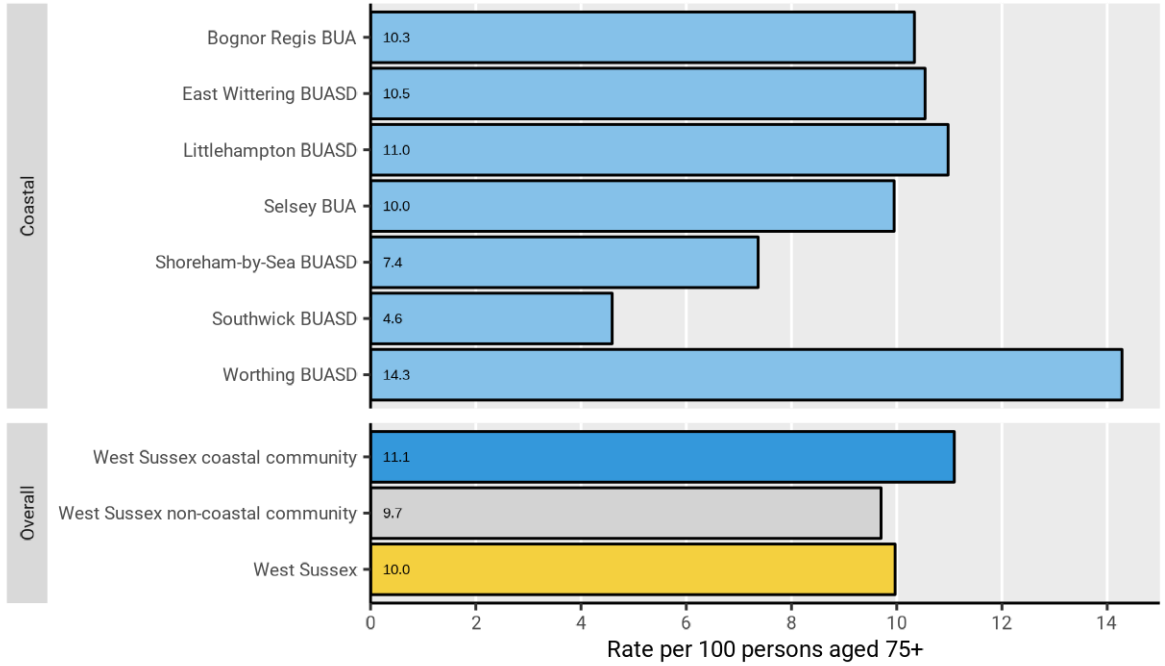
Care home beds

In coastal areas, the availability of care home beds has fallen from 2016, despite older and ageing populations in these areas.

Whilst these data are expressed as a rate per 100 persons aged 75+, care home beds can also be accessed by people under the age of 75. This data does not consider variation in the health needs of different populations. **This data only captures provision in care homes (nursing and residential). There is no reliable data source on the number of people receiving care at home. Rates for small areas may be based on a single setting.**

- Variation exists in the availability of care home beds across West Sussex coastal areas
- Between 2016 and 2023, the total number of beds in both nursing and residential care homes declined from 13 to 11 per 100 people aged 75+ in coastal West Sussex, equating to a drop of around 500 beds (-10%)

Crude rate of care home beds per 100 people aged 75+; as at March 31 2023

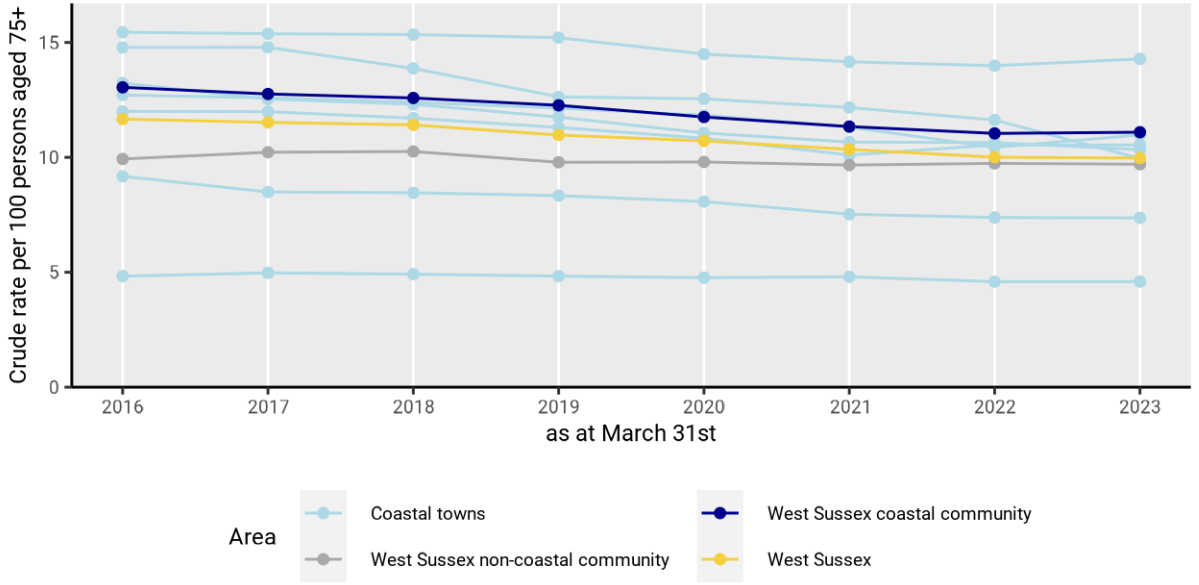


Source: CQC care directory; ONS 2021 census

- In non-coastal areas, there has been little change in the rate of care home beds, with a small increase in absolute terms (+ around 200 beds), although fewer beds were available per 100 people aged 75+ from the outset
- In the absence of reliable data on the number of people receiving care at home, it is difficult to measure changes in service provision, however this may indicate a decrease in social care provision for older people in coastal areas despite older, and ageing populations
- A similar trend has been reported nationally (Care home bed availability | Nuffield Trust)

Crude rate of care home beds per 100 persons aged 75+: as at 31 March 2016 to 31 March 2023

Note. The denominators used are mid-year population estimates for the previous year. 2022 and 2023 CQC data uses the 2021 census population.



Source: CQC care directory

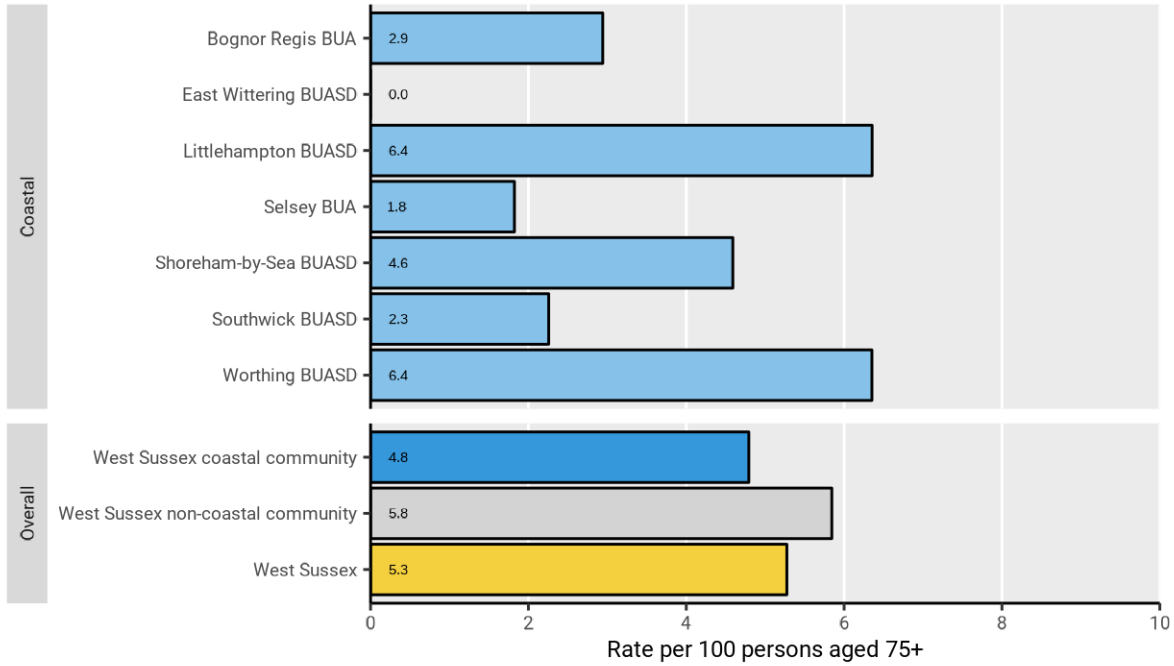
Nursing home beds

Coastal areas have fewer nursing home beds per 100 people aged 75+ than non-coastal areas of the county.

Whilst this data is expressed as a rate per 100 persons aged 75+, nursing home beds can also be accessed by people under the age of 75. This data does not consider variation in the health needs of different populations. **This data only captures provision in nursing homes. There is no reliable data source on the number of people receiving care at home. Rates for small areas may be based on a single setting.**

- The rate of nursing home beds in coastal areas of West Sussex is lower than in non-coastal areas of the county
- Since 2016, the rate of nursing home beds per 100 people aged 75+ has fallen from 5.5 to 4.8 per 100 people aged 75+, a decrease of around 150 beds in absolute terms
- In non-coastal areas, there has been little change in the rate of nursing home beds, with a small increase in absolute terms (+ around 100 beds)

Crude rate of nursing home beds per 100 people aged 75+; as at March 31 2023



Source: CQC care directory; ONS 2021 census

Crude rate of nursing home beds per 100 persons aged 75+: as at 31 March 2016 to 31 March 2023

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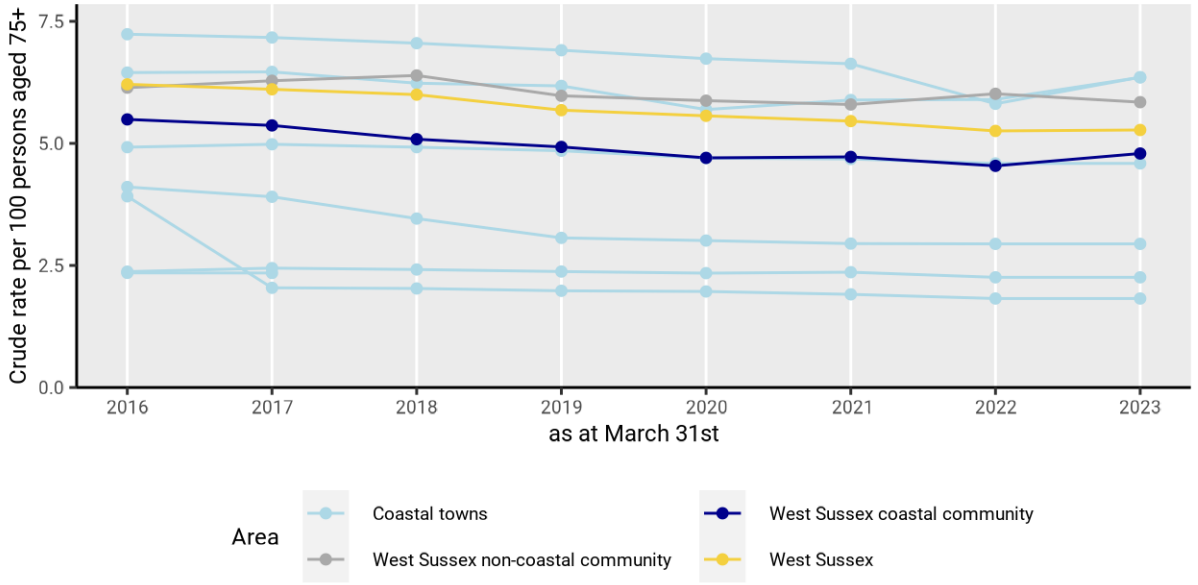


Source: CQC care directory

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Potential Years of Life Lost: All causes

During 2018 to 2022, over 5,400 premature deaths (under 75 years) were registered in Coastal West Sussex, equating to more than 66,000 potential years of life lost. The rate of premature mortality was significantly higher in coastal than non-coastal towns.

Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is a measure of premature mortality. The basic concept is to estimate the length of time a person would have lived had they not died prematurely (under 75 years of age).

The analysis weights deaths at younger ages more heavily than those at older ages. The advantage in doing this is that deaths at younger ages may be seen as less important if cause-specific death rates were just used on their own in highlighting the burden of disease and injury, since conditions such as cancer and heart disease usually occur at older ages and have relatively high mortality rates.

To enable comparisons between areas, PYLL rates are age-standardised to represent the PYLL if each area had the same population structure as the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP). PYLL rates are presented as years of life lost per 100,000 population under 75 years.

Deaths included are by year of registration, and underlying cause of death. Neonatal deaths (<28 days old) have been excluded.

- There were 22,060 deaths (all ages) registered between 2018 and 2022 among those with a residential address in West Sussex coastal towns (45.7% of all deaths registered in the county)
- 75% of deaths in coastal areas were among those aged 75 years or older (73% in non-coastal)
- Across coastal West Sussex towns, over 5,400 premature deaths were registered during 2018 to 2022
- This equates to around 66,000 years of life lost to premature mortality from all causes
- The rate of potential years of life lost in coastal towns was significantly higher than non-coastal towns in West Sussex, at 4,399 compared to 3,923 (per 100,000)
- Selsey had the highest rate at 5,062 per 100,000 aged under 75
- Five of the seven coastal towns in West Sussex had a significantly higher rate of PYLL than non-coastal towns in West Sussex
- Southwick had the lowest rate, which was significantly below non-coastal West Sussex
- For both sexes, the biggest causes of premature mortality were broadly similar in coastal and non-coastal areas of the county
- Leading causes of premature mortality, such as heart and lung diseases and cancers, were identified as well as causes associated with smoking, alcohol use and self-harm

Potential years of life lost due to mortality from all causes: directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 28 days to 74 years (inclusive); 5-years pooled (2018 to 2022); Coastal West Sussex towns

Area	N deaths (all ages)	N deaths (under 75yrs)	Sum PYLL	Directly age standardised rate per 100,000			Versus non-coastal West Sussex	Versus West Sussex
				DSR	LCI	UCI		
Bognor Regis BUA	5050	1280	15480	4829.7	4752.7	4907.5	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
East Wittering BUASD	610	100	1351	4759.5	4495.9	5033.8	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
Littlehampton BUASD	4320	1080	12973	4763.4	4680.3	4847.5	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
Selsey BUA	1050	270	2636	5062.2	4853.2	5277.4	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
Shoreham-by-Sea BUASD	2990	780	9105	3835.2	3756.2	3915.5	Similar	Significantly lower
Southwick BUASD	600	160	1857	3348.4	3197.2	3504.9	Significantly lower	Significantly lower
Worthing BUASD	7420	1770	22622	4295.1	4239.0	4351.7	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
West Sussex coastal community	22060	5440	66024	4398.9	4365.1	4432.9	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
West Sussex non-coastal community	17820	4720	65919	3922.7	3892.8	3952.8	Not compared	Similar
West Sussex	48240	12200	156447	3947.6	3928.0	3967.4	Similar	Not compared

Source: Local analysis of Primary Care Mortality Database

Potential Years of Life Lost: Causes amenable to healthcare

During 2018 to 2022, premature deaths due to causes considered amenable to healthcare accounted for more than 21,000 potential years of life lost in coastal West Sussex. The rate of PYLL was significantly higher in coastal than non-coastal areas of the county.

Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is a measure of premature mortality. The basic concept is to estimate the length of time a person would have lived had they not died prematurely.

This analysis explores premature deaths due to causes considered amenable to healthcare. PYLL captures the number of additional years a person might have been expected to live in the presence of timely and effective healthcare.

This does not replicate the CCG Outcomes Indicator 1.1, which is an age standardised rate that uses age-specific period life expectancies. We use a simpler method, defining PYLL as the difference in years between age of death and age 75.

To enable comparisons between areas, PYLL rates are age-standardised to represent the PYLL if each area had the same population structure as the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP). PYLL rates are presented as years of life lost per 100,000 population aged under 75 years.

The data source was the Primary Care Mortality Database. Deaths are by year of registration, and underlying cause of death. Neonatal deaths (<28 days old) have been excluded.

- During 2018 to 2022, 1,730 premature deaths with an underlying cause considered amenable to healthcare were registered in coastal West Sussex towns
- This equates to over 21,000 potential years of life lost due to amenable causes
- The rate of PYLL in coastal areas of West Sussex was significantly higher than in non-coastal areas
- Rates also significantly exceeded non-coastal towns in Bognor Regis, East Wittering, Littlehampton, Selsey and Worthing
- Selsey had the highest rate at 1,766 per 100,000, whilst Southwick has the lowest rate (1,141 per 100,000)
- Shoreham-by-Sea and Southwick had similar rates to non-coastal towns
- By sex, the rate of PYLL among males in coastal towns significantly exceeded non-coastal towns in the county. There was no significant difference in the rate of PYLL for females
- There was little difference in the top causes of PYLL across coastal and non-coastal areas. For females, neoplasms was the largest group of conditions accounting for PYLL, followed by diseases of the circulatory system, with breast cancer, chronic ischaemic heart disease and colon cancer being the largest contributors. For males, diseases of the circulatory system was the largest cause group, followed by neoplasms , with chronic ischaemic heart disease, acute myocardial infarction and colon cancer the largest three contributors.

Potential years of life lost due to mortality from causes considered amenable to healthcare: directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years (inclusive); 5-years pooled (2018 to 2022); Coastal West Sussex towns

Area	N deaths (<75yrs) amenable to healthcare	Sum PYLL amenable to healthcare	Directly age standardised rate (per 100,000)			Versus non-coastal West Sussex	Versus West Sussex
			DSR	LCI	UCI		
Bognor Regis BUA	400	4848	1483.0	1441.0	1525.9	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
East Wittering BUASD	30	454	1500.0	1360.1	1650.0	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
Littlehampton BUASD	360	4238	1522.0	1475.9	1569.2	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
Selsey BUA	80	918	1765.6	1644.7	1892.4	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
Shoreham-by-Sea BUASD	250	3005	1240.7	1196.5	1286.1	Similar	Similar
Southwick BUASD	50	648	1141.4	1055.0	1233.0	Similar	Similar
Worthing BUASD	550	6961	1308.0	1277.3	1339.2	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
West Sussex coastal community	1730	21072	1383.1	1364.3	1402.0	Significantly higher	Significantly higher
West Sussex non-coastal community	1470	20748	1221.2	1204.6	1237.9	Not compared	Similar
West Sussex	3830	49254	1224.1	1213.3	1235.0	Similar	Not compared

Source: Local analysis of Primary Care Mortality Database

Unadjusted prevalence estimates for major conditions

Coastal West Sussex has a higher burden of disease than non-coastal areas. The estimated prevalence of major conditions is higher in coastal than non-coastal areas, and also exceeds the county and national averages.

The expected number of patients on disease registers in coastal and non-coastal areas was estimated using GP practice disease prevalence data from the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF).

Prevalence data for each GP practice was applied to the number of patients living in each lower-super output area (LSOA). This process produced an estimated population for each condition at LSOA level, which were best-fit to coastal and non-coastal towns.

The difference between the proportion of practice patients on each register in coastal towns in West Sussex was then compared to non-coastal towns and England. This is given as an 'unadjusted coastal effect' because it does not consider differences in the age or sex of each area.

Comparisons across areas should be made with caution, as age and sex are strongly associated to health.

- Coastal areas in West Sussex have poorer health outcomes, with higher rates of many major, long-term health conditions than non-coastal areas
- The table shows the difference between the proportion of practice patients that were on each disease register in coastal areas, compared to non-coastal areas, the county and national average
- This shows a higher proportion of patients in coastal towns on disease registers for all the major conditions shown, compared to non-coastal areas in West Sussex, the county and England
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) had the greatest coastal effect, with estimated prevalence over 50% higher than non-coastal towns in West Sussex
- Dementia had the next highest coastal effect at 44.9%, followed by mental health (+37%) and Coronary Heart Disease (+34%)
- Asthma had the lowest coastal effect at +13%

Unadjusted coastal effect on proportion of patients in West Sussex coastal communities on QOF disease registers (2022/23)

QOF condition	Unadjusted coastal effect (%)		
	Compared to non-coastal towns in West Sussex	Compared to West Sussex	Compared to England
Asthma	12.5%	7.0%	19.0%
Coronary Heart Disease	33.7%	16.0%	35.9%
COPD	50.5%	25.3%	20.0%
Dementia	44.9%	19.5%	61.4%
Depression	23.3%	14.9%	17.7%
Diabetes	24.1%	14.7%	15.8%
Hypertension	23.1%	11.2%	25.5%
Mental health	37.0%	21.5%	18.7%
Obesity	15.4%	9.6%	0.7%

Source: QOF

Worked example:

- 347,725 registered GP patients living in coastal West Sussex, of whom 7,700 were estimated to have COPD (2.2%)
- 406,065 registered GP patients living in non-coastal West Sussex, of whom 5,975 were estimated to have COPD (1.5%)
- The estimated prevalence of COPD among patients living in coastal West Sussex is 50% higher than in non-coastal West Sussex

General health (2021 census)

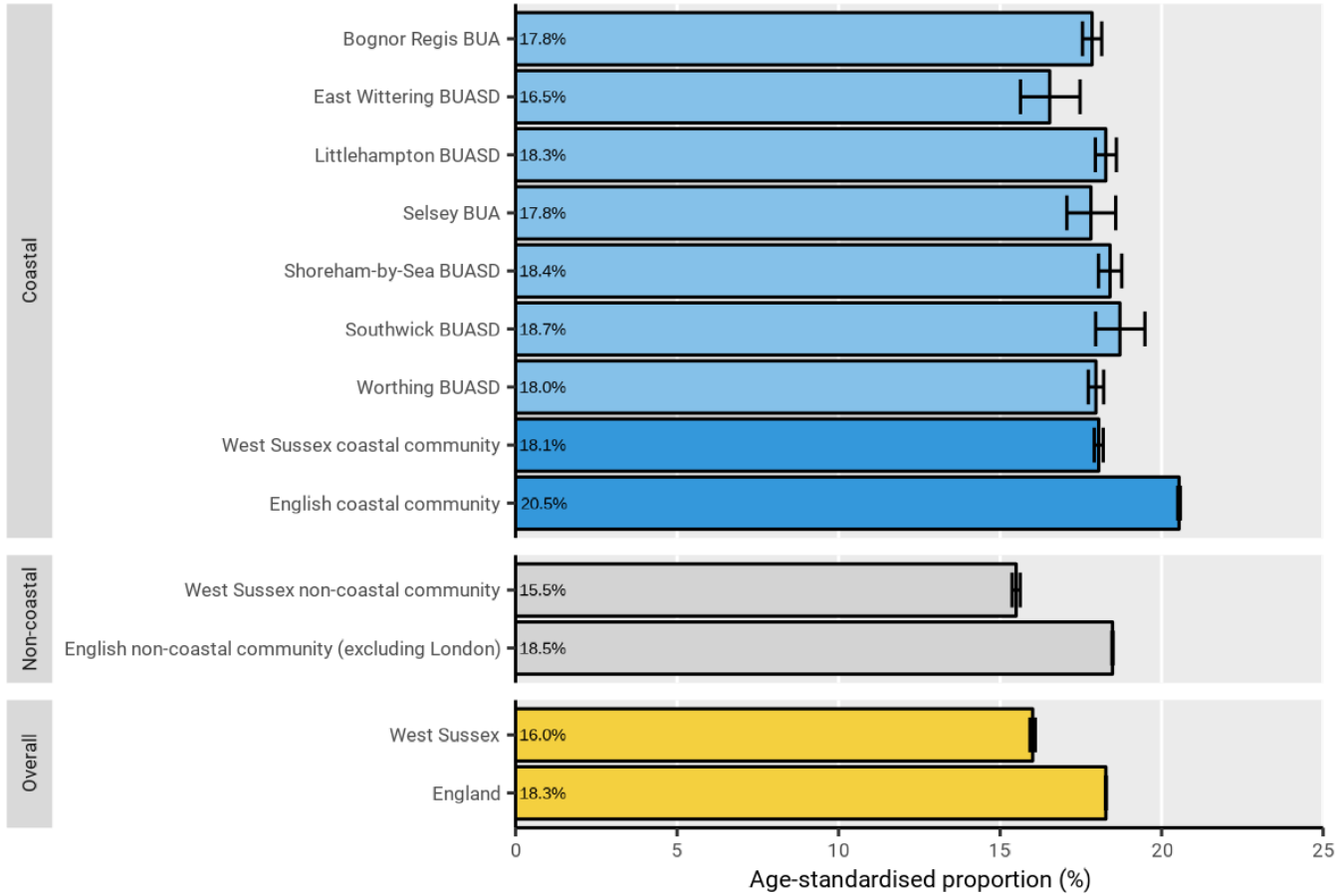
A larger proportion of people living in coastal towns in West Sussex are not in good health compared to non-coastal towns.

Health and age are closely related, with older populations far more likely to be in poorer health. The proportions presented here have been age-standardised (using broad age groups) to account for differences in the age structure of coastal and non-coastal populations.

- At census 2021, 18.1% of people living in West Sussex coastal towns reported that they were not in good health[1]
- This is a significantly higher proportion than people living in non-coastal towns in the county (15.5%)
- Nationally, around a fifth of people living in coastal towns reported that they were not in good health
- Across the coastal towns, the proportion of people not in good health ranged from 16.5% in East Wittering to 18.7% in Southwick

Age standardised proportions of coastal populations living in 'not good health': Census 2021

Note. these proportions have been age standardised to take into account differences in age structure. Broad age groups have been used. 'Not good health' includes 'fair', 'bad' and 'very bad' self-reported health



Source: Census 2021

[1]'Not good health' captures people who said their general health was 'very bad', 'bad', or 'fair'.

Childhood healthy weight (NCMP)

Prevalence of healthy weight among 10-11 year olds is lower in coastal West Sussex towns compared with non-coastal towns.

- The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) is an annual record of height and weight measurements of children in reception and year 6 (attending state-maintained schools)
- Data collection for 2019/20 and 2020/21 NCMP was impacted by school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Fewer children in reception were measured in West Sussex than in a 'typical' year so small area estimates cannot be produced for this age group.
- During 2018/19 to 2022/23, 64.3% of Year 6 children measured were a healthy weight in West Sussex coastal towns
- This is significantly lower than the estimated prevalence of healthy weight in West Sussex non-coastal towns (68.3%) and the county average (67.1%)
- Prevalence estimates in West Sussex coastal towns ranged from 62.2% in Bognor Regis to 67.3% in Shoreham-by-Sea

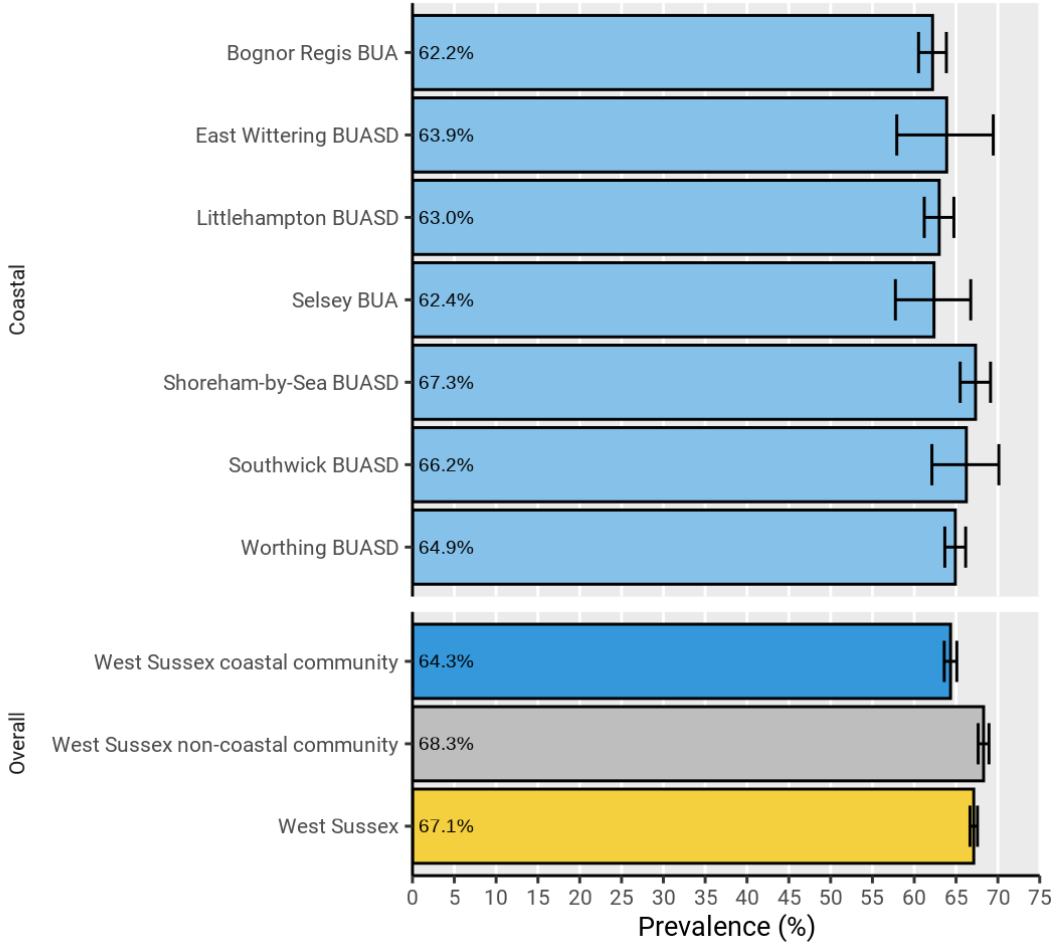
Prevalence of year 6 children measured a healthy weight in West Sussex coastal towns (2018/19 to 2022/23 aggregated)

Area	Number of pupils	Number of pupils measured	Prevalence %	Prevalence LCI	Prevalence UCI	Versus non-coastal West Sussex
Bognor Regis BUA	2,030	3,265	62.2	60.5	63.8	lower
East Wittering BUASD	170	265	63.9	57.9	69.4	similar
Littlehampton BUASD	1,795	2,855	63.0	61.2	64.7	lower
Selsey BUA	275	440	62.4	57.7	66.8	lower
Shoreham-by-Sea BUASD	1,725	2,560	67.3	65.5	69.1	similar
Southwick BUASD	355	535	66.2	62.1	70.1	similar
Worthing BUASD	3,660	5,640	64.9	63.7	66.1	lower
West Sussex coastal community	10,010	15,555	64.3	63.6	65.1	lower
West Sussex non-coastal community	13,600	19,910	68.3	67.6	68.9	not compared
West Sussex	28,515	42,485	67.1	66.7	67.6	lower

Notes. Local analysis of NCMP data. Data includes children who are both resident in West Sussex and attending a West Sussex school. Counts rounded to nearest 5. Totals may not sum due to rounding

Prevalence of Year 6 pupils measured as healthy weight: 2018/19 - 2022/23

Notes. Includes resident pupils who attend a West Sussex school. Prevalence estimates are based on postcode of residence. Estimates are suppressed when counts are less than 10.



Childhood obesity (NCMP)

One in five 10-11 year olds were very overweight in coastal West Sussex towns, significantly exceeding non-coastal areas.

- Data collection for 2019/20 and 2020/21 NCMP was impacted by school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Fewer children in reception were measured in West Sussex than in a 'typical' year so small area estimates cannot be produced for this age group.
- Estimates are based on small counts in coastal communities with smaller populations

- During 2018/19 to 2022/23, a fifth of year 6 children measured in West Sussex coastal towns were very overweight (20.1%)
- This is significantly higher than the estimated prevalence of obesity in West Sussex non-coastal towns (16.7%) and the county average (17.6%)
- In West Sussex coastal towns, the proportion of year 6 children measured as overweight ranged from 17.5% in Selsey to 22.8% in East Wittering
- Besides Selsey and Shoreham-by-Sea, all coastal towns in West Sussex had significantly greater proportions of year 6 children who were measured as very overweight than non-coastal areas

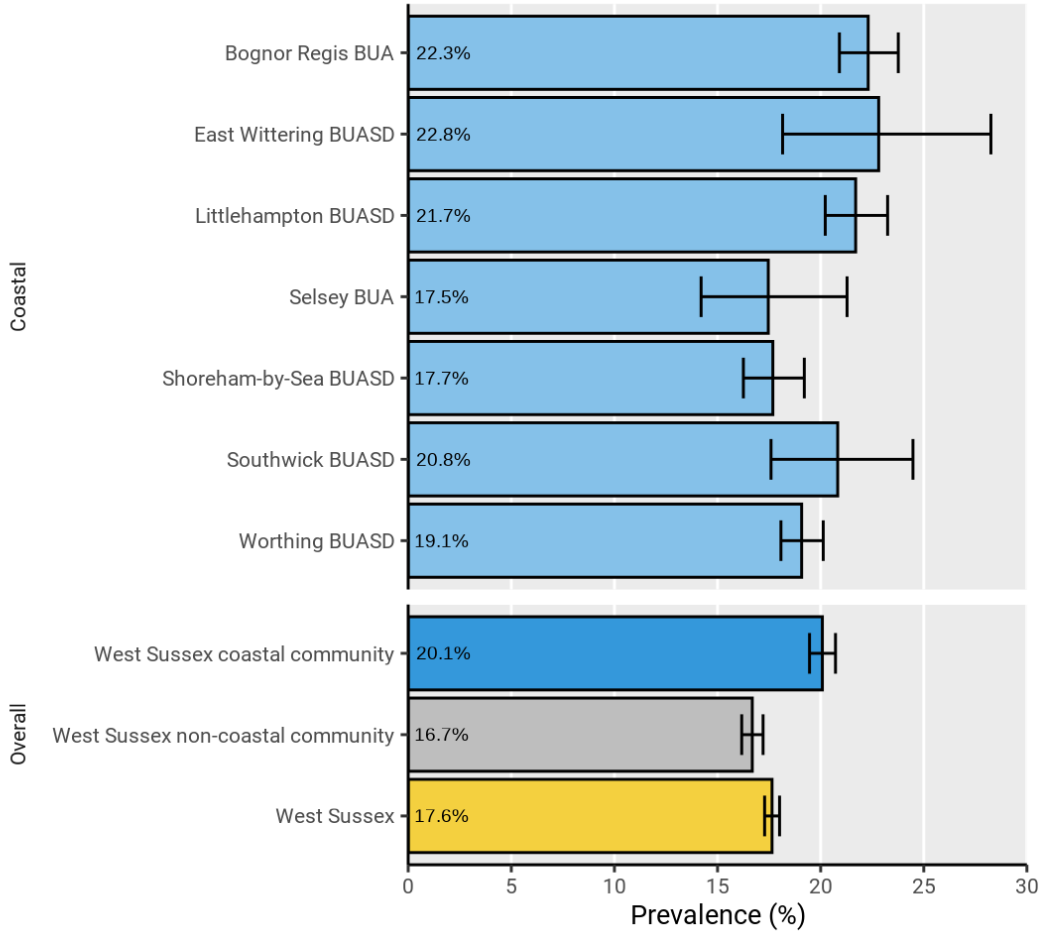
Prevalence of year 6 children measured as very overweight in coastal towns (2018/19-2022/23 aggregated)

Area	Number of pupils	Number of pupils measured	Prevalence %	Prevalence LCI	Prevalence UCI	Versus non-coastal West Sussex
Bognor Regis BUA	730	3,265	22.3	20.9	23.8	higher
East Wittering BUASD	60	265	22.8	18.2	28.3	higher
Littlehampton BUASD	620	2,855	21.7	20.2	23.2	higher
Selsey BUA	75	440	17.5	14.2	21.3	similar
Shoreham-by-Sea BUASD	455	2,560	17.7	16.3	19.2	similar
Southwick BUASD	110	535	20.8	17.6	24.5	higher
Worthing BUASD	1,075	5,640	19.1	18.1	20.1	higher
West Sussex coastal community	3,125	15,555	20.1	19.5	20.7	higher
West Sussex non-coastal community	3,320	19,910	16.7	16.2	17.2	not compared
West Sussex	7,495	42,485	17.6	17.3	18.0	higher

Notes. Local analysis of NCMP data. Data includes children who are both resident in West Sussex and attending a West Sussex school. Counts rounded to nearest 5. Totals may not sum due to rounding

Prevalence of Year 6 pupils measured as very overweight: 2018/19 - 2022/23

Notes. Includes resident pupils who attend a West Sussex school. Prevalence estimates are based on postcode of residence. Estimates are suppressed when counts are less than 10.



Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (all ages)

Rates of emergency hospital admissions for self-harm are significantly higher in coastal towns in West Sussex than non-coastal towns.

- During 2018/19 to 2022/23, there were 3,425 emergency hospital admissions for self-harm in West Sussex coastal towns
- This equates to a directly age standardised rate of 236.1 per 100,000 population
- The rate of self-harm admissions in West Sussex coastal towns was significantly higher than non-coastal towns in the county (196.2 per 100,000)
- The West Sussex coastal rate also exceeded the total for West Sussex (205.1 per 100,000) and England (170.8 per 100,000)
- Four of the seven coastal towns in West Sussex significantly exceeded the rate for non-coastal towns
- Selsey had the highest rate of emergency self-harm admissions (280.7 per 100,000) and Southwick had the lowest rate (180.2 per 100,000)

Directly age standardised rate (per 100,000) of emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (all ages) 2018/19 to 2022/23

Note. 2018 to 2019 mid-year estimates and 2021 census (x2) used for denominators

Area	Number of admissions	DSR per 100,000			Versus non-coastal towns in West Sussex
		Rate	LCL	UCL	
Bognor Regis BUA	835	270.1	251.9	289.2	higher
East Wittering BUASD	55	200.5	149.0	263.8	similar
Littlehampton BUASD	685	265.9	246.0	286.9	higher
Selsey BUA	115	280.7	230.0	338.8	higher
Shoreham-by-Sea BUASD	430	186.7	169.3	205.3	similar
Southwick BUASD	105	180.2	146.8	218.9	similar
Worthing BUASD	1,200	227.9	215.1	241.3	higher
West Sussex coastal community	3,425	236.1	228.2	244.2	higher
English coastal community	57,325	259.9	257.8	262.1	not compared
West Sussex non-coastal community	3,545	196.2	189.8	202.8	not compared
English non-coastal community (excluding London)	254,835	193.3	192.6	194.1	not compared
West Sussex	8,220	205.1	200.7	209.6	not compared
England	484,270	170.8	170.3	171.3	not compared

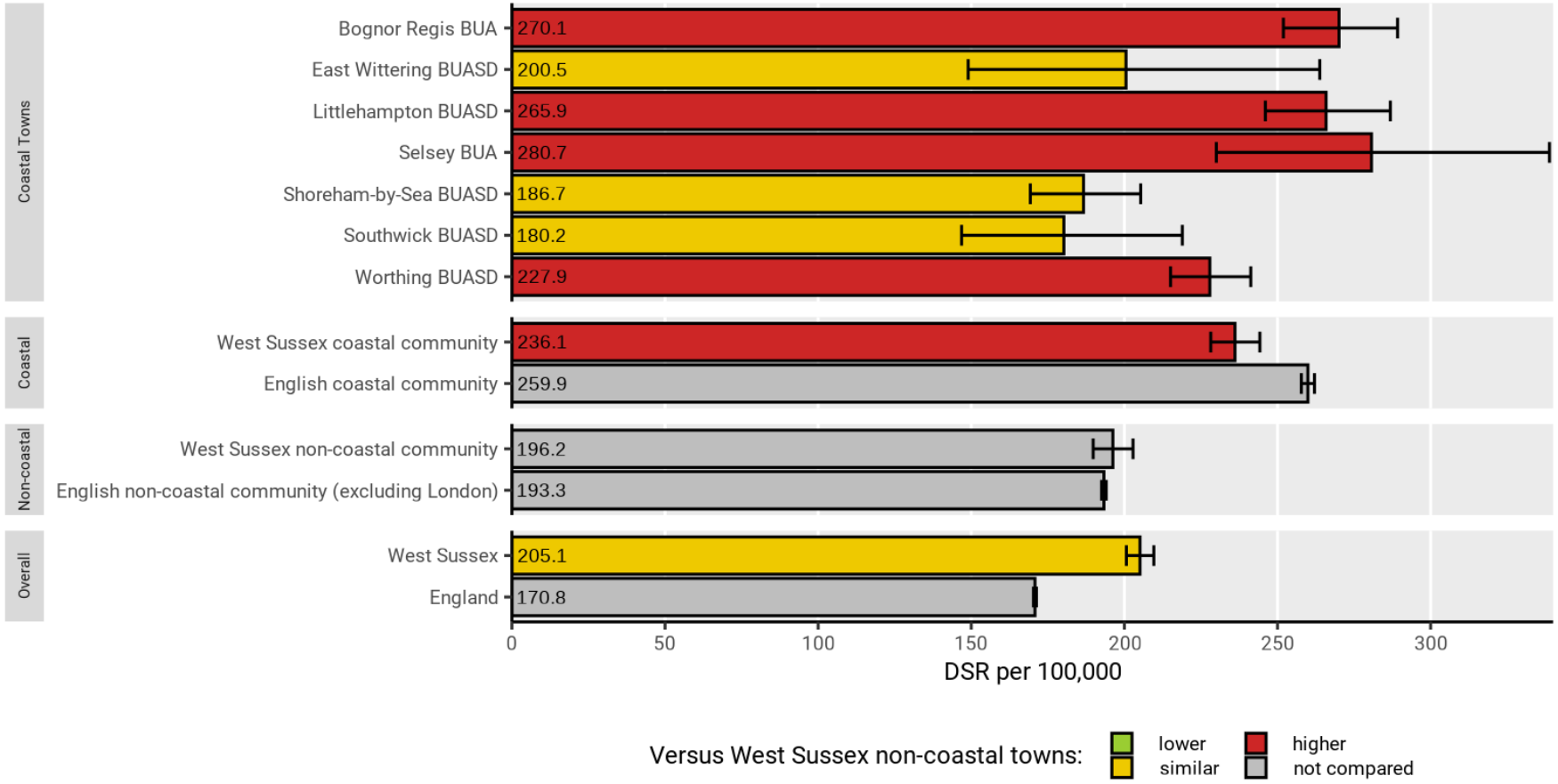
Source: local analysis of hospital episode statistics (NHS Digital)

Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (all ages)

Rates of emergency hospital admissions for self-harm are significantly higher in coastal towns in West Sussex than non-coastal towns.

Directly age standardised rate (per 100,000) of emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (all ages) in Coastal West Sussex (2018/19 to 2022/23)

Notes. rates are based on counts of 10 or more. Data aggregated across 5 years. Denominators combine mid-year estimate for 2018 to 2020, and census 2021 (x2)



Hospital admissions for self-harm (10-24 year olds)

Rates of hospital admissions for self-harm among children and young people are significantly higher in most coastal towns in West Sussex than the non-coastal total.

- During 2018/19 to 2022/23, there were 1,655 hospital admissions for self-harm among children and young people in West Sussex coastal towns
- This equates to a directly age standardised rate of 709.8 per 100,000 population aged 10-24 years
- The rate of self-harm admissions in West Sussex coastal towns was significantly higher than non-coastal towns in the county (539.4 per 100,000)
- The West Sussex coastal rate also exceeded the total for West Sussex and England
- Four of the seven coastal towns in West Sussex significantly exceeded the rate for non-coastal towns
- Selsey had the highest rate of self-harm admissions (970.0 per 100,000 aged 10-24) and Southwick had the lowest rate (459.8 per 100,000 aged 10-24)

Directly age standardised rate (per 100,000) of hospital admissions for self-harm among children and young people (aged 10-24 years) 2018/19 to 2022/23

Area	Number of admissions	DSR per 100,000			Versus non-coastal towns in West Sussex
		Rate	LCL	UCL	
Bognor Regis BUA	355	713.8	641.4	792.1	higher
East Wittering BUASD	35	779.1	534.3	1096.8	similar
Littlehampton BUASD	345	830.2	744.2	923.4	higher
Selsey BUA	65	970.0	743.9	1242.8	higher
Shoreham-by-Sea BUASD	195	521.0	450.2	599.7	similar
Southwick BUASD	45	459.8	333.8	617.2	similar
Worthing BUASD	620	732.2	675.4	792.6	higher
West Sussex coastal community	1,655	709.8	675.9	745.0	higher
English coastal community	23,010	619.7	611.7	627.7	higher
West Sussex non-coastal community	1,610	539.4	513.2	566.6	not compared
English non-coastal community (excluding London)	107,045	468.7	465.9	471.6	lower
West Sussex	3,915	595.5	576.9	614.6	higher
England	203,040	410.5	408.8	412.3	lower

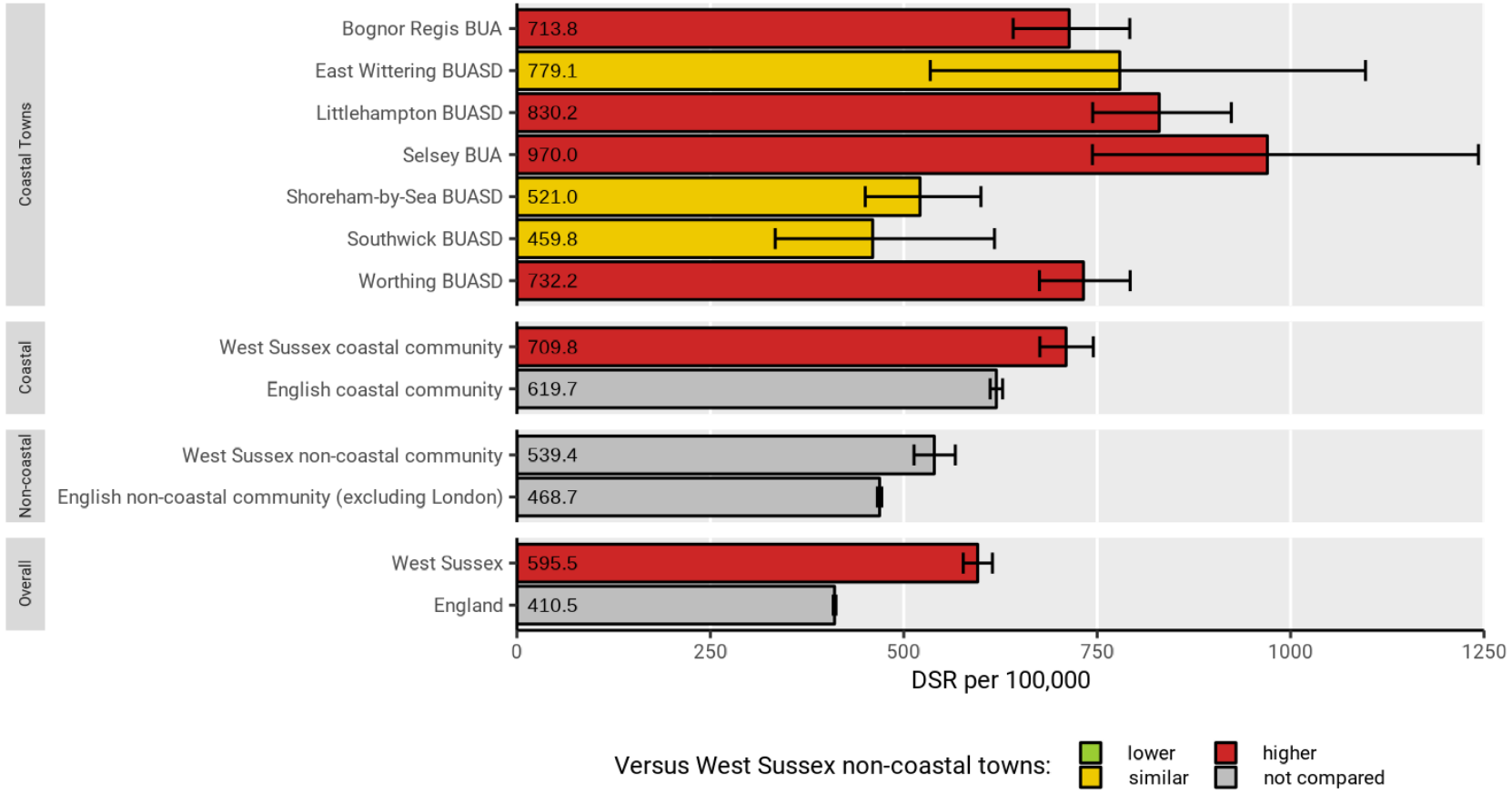
Source: Local analysis of Hospital Episode Statistics (NHS Digital)

Hospital admissions for self-harm (10-24 year olds)

The rate of hospital admissions for self-harm among children and young people aged 10-24 is significantly higher in coastal towns in West Sussex than non-coastal towns.

Directly age standardised rate (per 100,000) of hospital admissions for self-harm among children and young people (aged 10-24) in Coastal West Sussex (2018/19 to 2022/23)

Notes. rates are based on counts of 10 or more. Data aggregated across 5 years. Denominators combine mid-year estimate for 2018 to 2020, and census 2021 (x2)



NEXT STEPS

Future analyses:

The analyses presented in this data pack can be improved in both breadth and complexity. Possible areas for further work are suggested in the table below:

Population				
Census 2021 Explore the availability of data (including age breakdowns) for topics such as disability, sexual orientation and proficiency in English from census 2021				
Wider determinants				
Academic attainment For example, proportion of children with a good level of development at the end of reception, key stages etc.. Some school level analyses are published, but locally held school census data could allow for analyses by residence	**Vulnerabilities** Benefits claimants including households claiming universal credit and/or personal independence payment, as well as measures of relative and absolute child poverty. Explore available data on vulnerable groups, such as homelessness	**Major employers/Workforce** Explore availability of data on anchor institutions in coastal areas. Also consider data to indicate common types of profession in coastal and non-coastal communities	**Connectivity** Explore whether appropriate data exists on measures of connectivity, such as internet access, road and rail networks, and proximity to key amenities	**Climate and environment** Consider analyses on the impact of climate change, such as flood risk and air pollution, as well as the local infrastructure
Health and wellbeing				
Mortality Further analyses on specific causes of death in coastal communities and trends over time (from PCMD)	**Admissions** Possible topics include A&E attendances, emergency admissions, admissions for alcohol related causes, substance misuse and falls, as well as exploring trends over time (from HES)	**Low birthweight** Low birthweight among term infants and other measures relating to birth events (from birth notification and HES)	**Healthcare** Explore GP to patient ratios in coastal and non-coastal areas, access to NHS dentistry, local services (e.g. health checks) etc.	

APPENDICES

Glossary of terms

Age standardisation	A process used to more accurately compare rates across populations where the age structure and size varies
Built-up area/built-up area subdivision (BUA/BUASD)	Built up area/built up area subdivision are areas that are ‘irreversibly urban in character’ and include settlements such as towns, villages and cities. Built up area is the higher geography, with some (but not all) larger BUAs comprising several subdivisions.
Care home/nursing home	A care home is a place where personal care and accommodation are provided together. People may live in the service for short or long periods. For many people, it is their sole place of residence and so it becomes their home, although they do not legally own or rent it. Both the care that people receive, and the premises are regulated. Nursing homes also include qualified nursing care.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the name for a group of lung conditions that cause breathing difficulties. It includes emphysema (damage to the air sacs in the lungs) and chronic bronchitis (long-term inflammation of the airways)
Dependency ratio	The ratio between a population and the working age (usually aged 16-64) population
Economic activity	People who are working, due to start work imminently or unemployed but looking for work
European Standard Population (ESP)	The European Standard Population (ESP) is a theoretical population adding up to a total of 100,000, which is used to produce age-standardised rates
Health inequalities	Health inequalities are unfair and avoidable differences in health across the population, and between different groups within society.
Lower super output area (LSOA)	Lower super output areas (LSOAs) are built up from output areas, the smallest statistical geography produced by the ONS. They comprise between 400 and 1,200 households and have a usually resident population of between 1,000 and 3,000 persons
Neonate	An infant under 28 days of age
Output area (OA)	Output areas (OAs) are the lowest level of statistical geography produced for census statistics by the ONS. They comprise between 40 and 250 households, with a usually resident population of between 100 and 625 persons
Priority places for food index	A composite index formed of data compiled across seven different dimensions relating to food insecurity for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland
Population weighted centroid	A reference point for the centre of a population in an area
Potential years of life lost (PYLL)	Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is a measure of premature mortality. This is an estimate of the length of time a person would have lived had they not died prematurely (before 75 years of age).
Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)	The QOF is a voluntary annual reward and incentive programme for all GP surgeries in England. QOF includes the number of patients on clinical registers for specific diseases which can be used to measure prevalence.
Wider determinants	Also known as social determinants, are a diverse range of social, economic, and environmental factors that impact on people's health and wellbeing

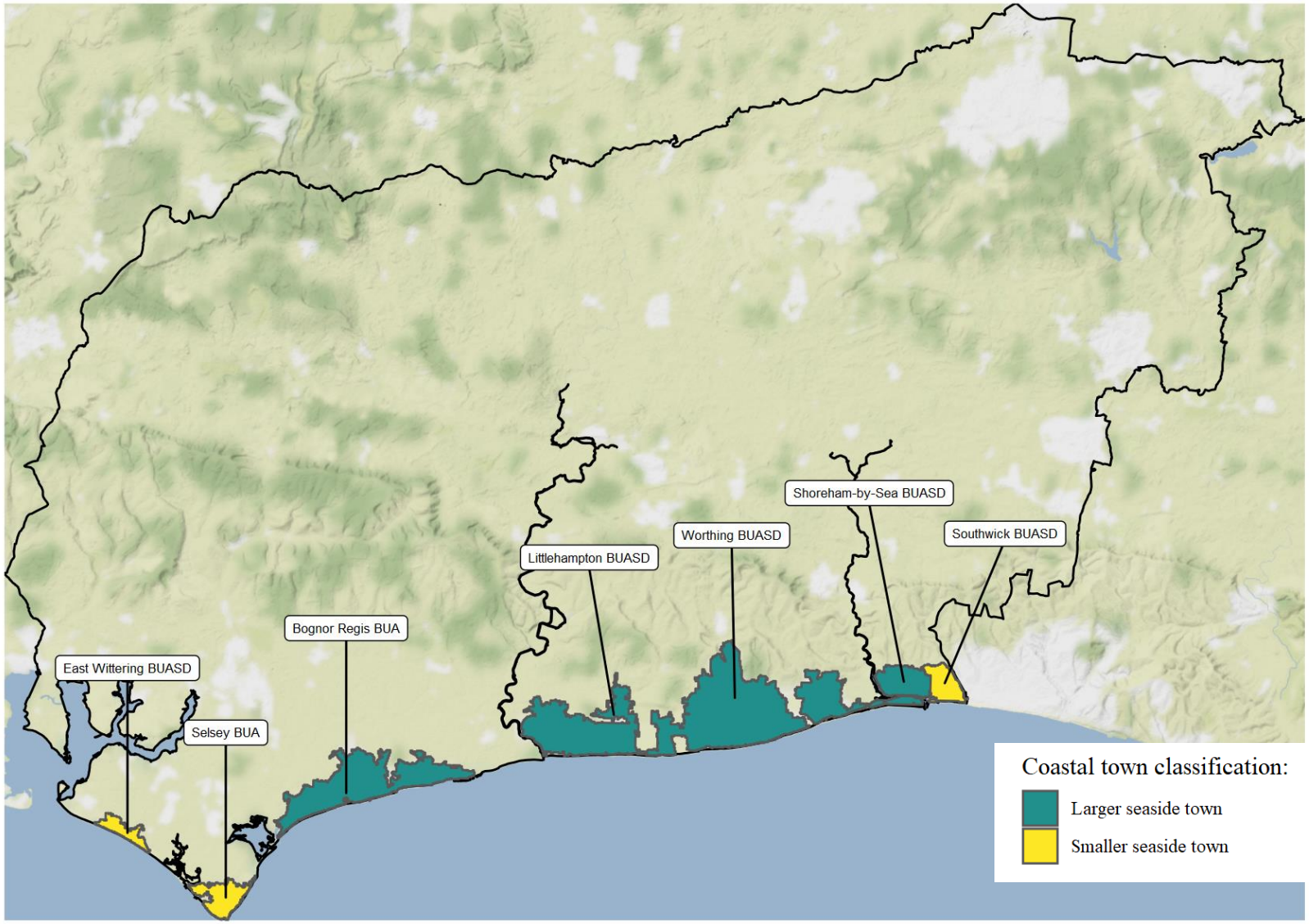
Acronyms

BUA	Built-up urban area	IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
BUASD	Built-up urban area subdivision	LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
CCGOIS	Clinical Commissioning Group Outcome Indicator Set	MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
CMO	Chief Medical Officer	MYE	Mid-Year Estimates
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	NCMP	National Child Measurement Programme
CQC	Care Quality Commission	OA	Output Area
DSR	Directly standardised rate	ONS	Office for National Statistics
ESP	European Standard Population	PCMD	Primary Care Mortality Database
FSM	Free School Meals	PYLL	Potential years of life lost
GP	General Practitioner	QOF	Quality Outcomes Framework
HES	Hospital Episode Statistics	WSCC	West Sussex County Council
HSF	Household Support Fund		

Method 1: ONS definition of coastal towns

Coastal towns (seaside and non-seaside) in West Sussex

Definition of coastal towns from the ONS: 'Coastal towns in England and Wales: October 2020' release



Pros:

- ✓ Can explore the needs of each specific coastal community
- ✓ Distinguishes between smaller and larger coastal communities which may have different characteristics and needs
- ✓ More granular than local authority
- ✓ Considers the industry of the area (e.g. tourist, port, industrial etc.)
- ✓ Uses built-up urban areas which reflect the physical built environment, which are not restricted by statistical (such as LSOAs) or administrative (such as local authority) boundaries

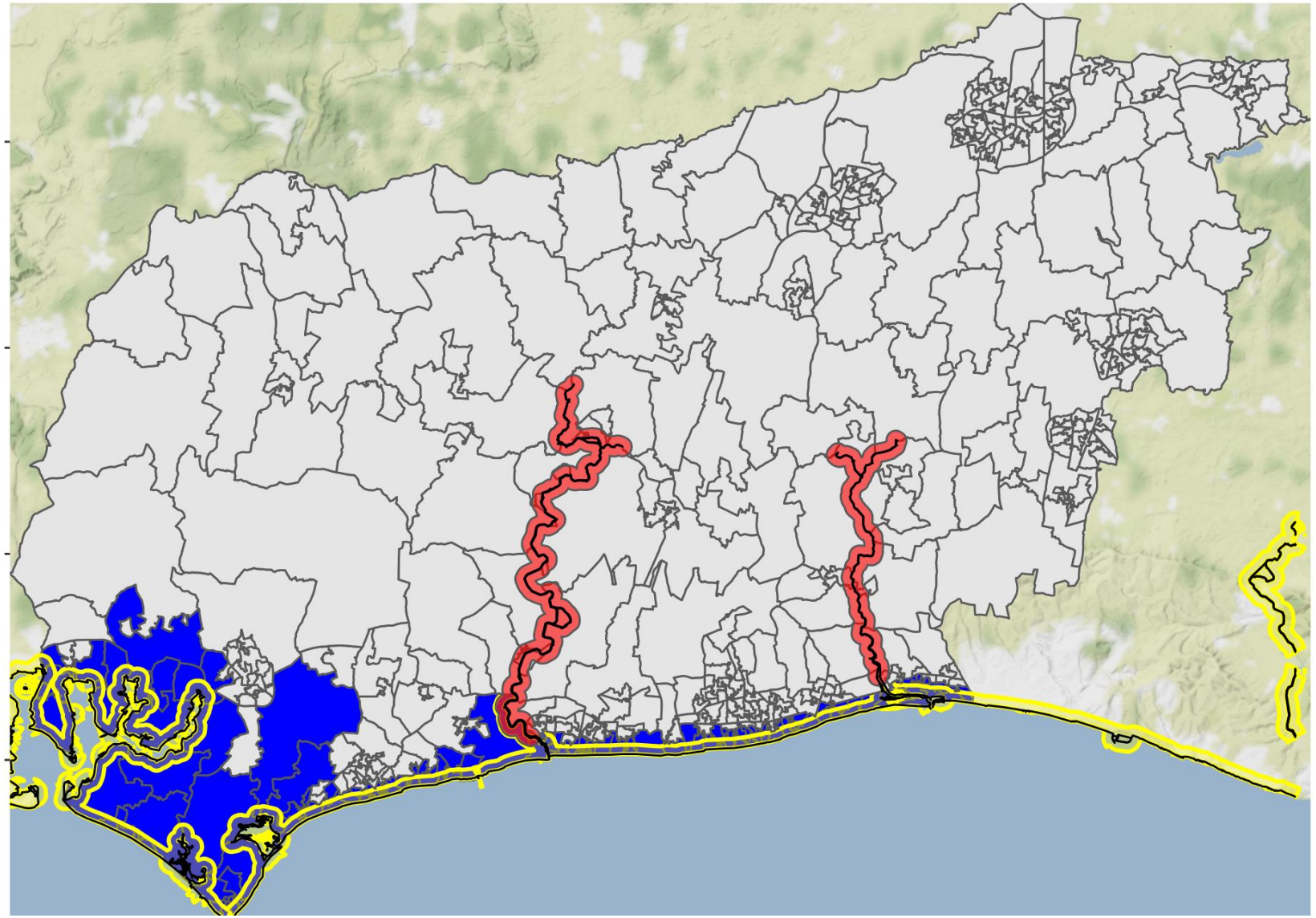
Cons:

- — Uses older built-up urban area boundaries which are not well used in other data sources, and are not coterminous with other geographies
- — Excludes small communities on the coastline (< 5,000 residents)

Method 2: Coastal LSOAs by proximity to coast

Coastal LSOAs in West Sussex

Based on proximity to the coastline (500m of mean high water mark, excluding tidal rivers)



Pros:

- ✓ Consistent geography capturing all LSOAs adjacent to the coast
- ✓ LSOAs are a commonly used geography for other data sources

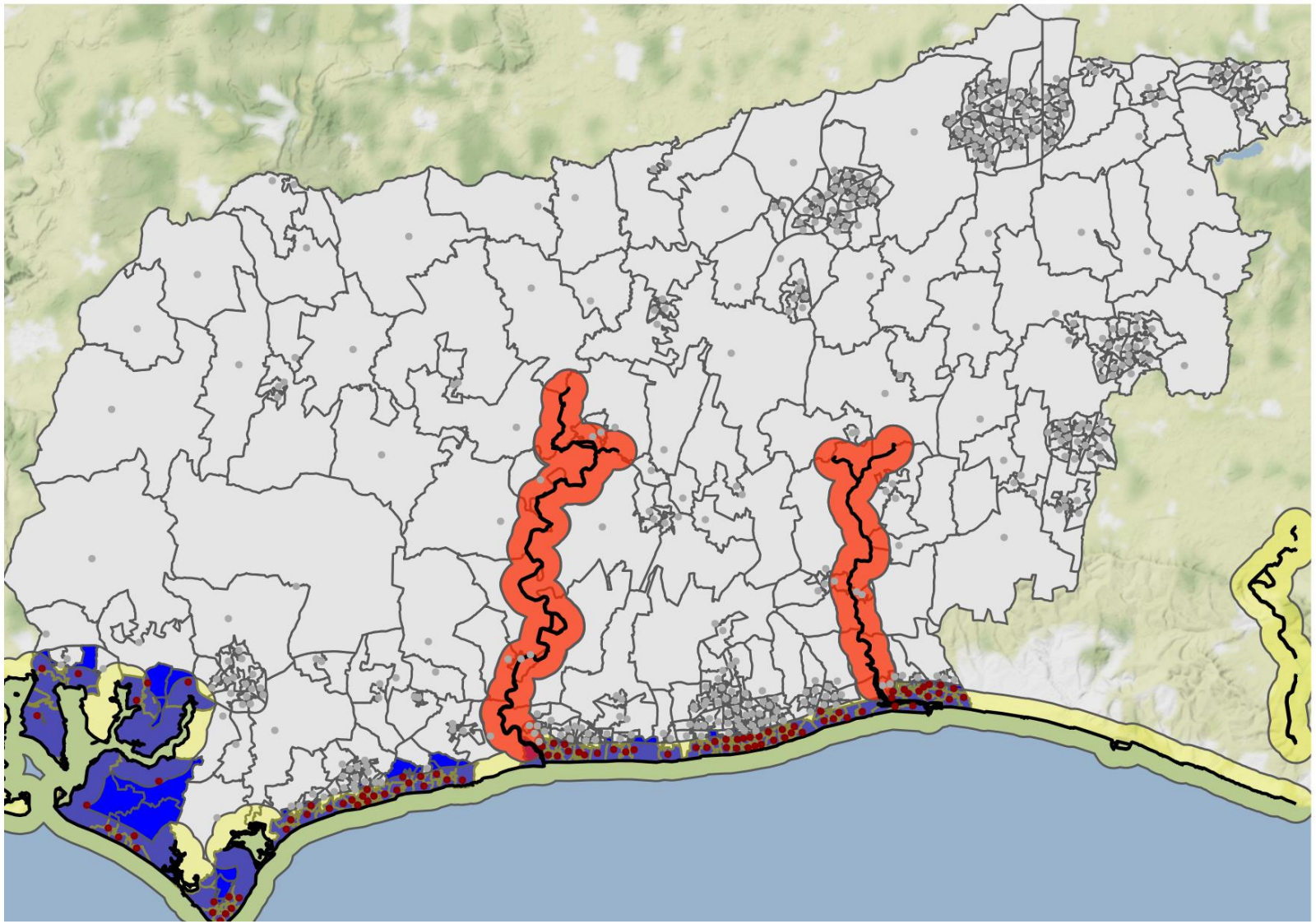
Cons:

- — Purely geographical
- — Some LSOAs with very small coastline are captured as 'coastal'
- — Does not consider the industry of coastal areas
- — Does not consider where residents reside, or their 'sense of place' (e.g. boundary of coastal villages/towns)
- — Small 'islands' are created by LSOAs that span further inland (e.g. in Bognor Regis)
- — Some geographically large LSOAs are captured (e.g. Pagham Harbour and surrounding area), despite reaching further inland, whereas others that are far closer to the coast are not included

Method 3: Proximity of population to coast

Coastal LSOAs in West Sussex

Based on proximity of resident population to the coastline (population centroids within 1000m of mean high water mark, excluding tidal rivers)



Pros:

- ✓ Resident populations more likely to live near the coastline
- ✓ LSOAs are a commonly used geography for other data sources

Cons:

- — 'Gaps' in the coastal strip feels counter intuitive
- — Does not consider the industry of coastal areas
- — Some geographically large LSOAs are captured, despite reaching further inland, whereas others that are far closer to the coast are not included
- — Does not take into consideration 'sense of place', such as entire communities in a 'coastal' town or village
- — More representative of physical geography rather than communities