

Lewes in Detail:  
Report for Lewes District Council

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion  
April 2005

## About Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) helps local government and other public sector organisations identify deprived neighbourhoods, target resources, evaluate programme effectiveness and strengthen regeneration bids. OCSI, Oxford University's first spin-out company from the social sciences, launched in October 2003.

OCSI's consultancy is based on nearly two decades of ground-breaking research at the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) in the University's Department of Social Policy and Social Work. The SDRC is a world leader in area-based deprivation research, developing the National Indices of Deprivation, for England, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland.

OCSI produces area profile reports specifically designed to give up-to-date and detailed information about your area, providing you with a comprehensive analysis of deprivation and social exclusion. OCSI reports allow you to compare within your local area on a number of essential indicators, and to make wider comparisons between your area and other similar areas, your Government Office Region and England as a whole.

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion Ltd  
52 New Inn Hall Street, Oxford OX1 2QD, UK.  
Web: [www.ocsi.co.uk/](http://www.ocsi.co.uk/)  
Tel: 0870 240 1474  
Email: [info@ocsi.co.uk](mailto:info@ocsi.co.uk)

## Contents

Executive summary .....	5
Key indicators across Lewes .....	9
Section 1. Background and context .....	12
1.1 Deprivation, poverty and social exclusion – what do we mean? .....	12
1.2 Presenting information across Lewes .....	13
1.3 Lewes in context.....	13
Section 2. Who lives in Lewes? .....	15
2.1 Introduction.....	15
2.2 Population counts across Lewes .....	15
2.3 Population density .....	17
2.4 'At-risk' groups: Young children, older people, and non-white ethnic groups.....	18
Section 3. Multiple deprivation across Lewes.....	21
3.1 Introduction.....	21
3.2 Multiple deprivation across Lewes .....	22
3.3 Employment Deprivation.....	24
3.4 Income Deprivation.....	25
3.5 Health Deprivation and Disability .....	27
3.6 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation .....	27
3.7 Crime.....	28
3.8 Living Environment Deprivation.....	29
3.9 Barriers to Housing and Services .....	29
Section 4. People out of work: Who is affected? .....	31
4.1 Introduction.....	31
4.2 People out of work across Lewes .....	32
4.3 People out of work through unemployment.....	34
4.4 People out of work through sickness.....	35
Section 5. Living on a low income .....	38
5.1 Introduction.....	38
5.2 People living on a low income across Lewes.....	39
5.3 Young people (aged under 20) living on a low income .....	41
5.4 Older people (aged 60 and over) living on a low income .....	43
Section 6. Children living in low income households.....	46
6.1 Introduction.....	46
6.2 Children living in low income households across Lewes .....	47
6.3 Children aged under 5 living in low income households .....	47
6.4 Children aged 5-19 living in low income households.....	49
6.5 Indices of Deprivation 2004, Income Deprivation affecting Children Index.....	50
Section 7. Health, sickness and disability .....	52
7.1 Introduction.....	52
7.2 Health, sickness and disability across Lewes.....	53
7.3 People in receipt of health benefits.....	54
7.4 Census indicators of health.....	56
Section 8. Education and skills.....	59
8.1 Introduction.....	59

8.2 Educational disadvantage.....	60
8.3 Pupil exam performance.....	61
8.4 Pupils staying on at school after 16.....	63
8.5 Adults with no qualifications.....	65
<b>Section 9. Housing and households.....</b>	<b>68</b>
9.1 Introduction.....	68
9.2 Housing type and condition.....	68
9.3 Housing tenure and vacancy.....	70
9.4 Household overcrowding.....	71
<b>Section 10. Crime.....</b>	<b>73</b>
10.1 Introduction.....	73
10.2 Crime counts across Lewes.....	74
10.3 Geographical distribution of crime across Lewes.....	77
<b>Section 11. Living environment.....</b>	<b>79</b>
11.1 Introduction.....	79
11.2 The ID 2004 Living Environment domain.....	79
11.3 The Indoors and Outdoors Living Environment sub-domains.....	80
<b>Appendix A. Mapped Datasets.....</b>	<b>81</b>
A.1 Maps accompanying this report.....	81
A.2 Reading the maps in this report.....	121
<b>Appendix B. Data sources and descriptions.....</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Appendix C. Knowing the geographies.....</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Appendix D. Estimating population denominators at small area level.....</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Appendix E. Lewes Data Tools for Social Inclusion.....</b>	<b>133</b>

## Executive summary

This area profile report was commissioned by Lewes District Council. The report draws together information from a number of key social and economic deprivation sources to give a detailed picture of social exclusion across Lewes. The District is also examined in the broader contexts of East Sussex, the South-East region and England as a whole.

### Who lives in Lewes?

1. 92,177 people were counted in Lewes District on the 2001 Census. There were significantly more females than males (52.2% compared with 47.8%) – a bigger difference than seen in the South-East and England as a whole, likely due to an older population combined with females greater life expectancy.
2. The proportion of people aged 65 and over in Lewes (22.6%) was significantly above the England (15.9%) and South-East (16.4%) averages. At the more detailed ward level, in the Seaford West ward, 37.8% (or more than one in three people) of the population was aged 65 and over. By contrast the proportion of the population aged 0-4 across Lewes is 5.3%, compared with 5.9% across the South-East and 6.0% across England.
3. The proportion of people from non-white ethnic groups is extremely low across both Lewes (2.1%) and East Sussex (2.3%) compared with the South-East (4.9%) and England as a whole (9.1%), and only one ward across the District (Lewes Priory with 4.2%) shows a significant level of people from non-white ethnic groups.

### Multiple deprivation across Lewes

4. Across England, Lewes ranks in the least deprived third of all 354 Districts measured using the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, however Lewes is in the most deprived 50% of all 67 Districts across the South-East region.
5. At the more detailed SOA level<sup>1</sup>, no areas across Lewes are in the most deprived 20% of all areas across England on the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 score, with a single area in Newhaven Denton and Meeching ward in the most deprived 30% across England. However at a regional level, nine areas (14.5% of the District) are in the most deprived 20% of all areas across the South-East. Although overall levels of deprivation across the District are low compared with the situation across England, there are pockets of relatively deprived areas in the coastal areas of Newhaven and Peacehaven.
6. Of the individual components of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Barriers to Housing and Services has the greatest impact on levels of deprivation across Lewes. Nearly one-third of the District is in the most deprived 20% of all areas across England in terms of Geographical Barriers, reflecting the rural nature of the District and indicating potential difficulty with access to services.
7. Education and skills deprivation is also relatively high across Lewes, with 14 SOAs across the District (22.6%) in the most deprived 20% of all areas across the South-East. In terms of children and young people educational deprivation eight areas (12.9%) are in the most deprived 20% of all areas across England. Although overall levels of pupil attainment are high across the District (see below), in these areas many children may face increased risk of social and economic exclusion in future.
8. Although Employment deprivation is low relative to the situation across England, more than one-quarter of the District is in the most deprived 20% of all areas across the South-East. In nine areas across the District (14.5%) – concentrated along the coastal areas of Newhaven, Peacehaven and Seaford – more than one in ten of all working age adults are experiencing employment deprivation.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 is released at Census Super Output Area (SOA) level, which are significantly smaller than wards. Across Lewes there are 62 SOAs, and 21 wards.

### **People out of work: Who is affected?**

9. Overall worklessness rates in Lewes are well below that of East Sussex and England, but above that of the South-East region. The major driver of worklessness is people workless through sickness – across Lewes the total worklessness population of 3,660 (6.7%) is made up of 815 people workless through unemployment (1.5% receiving Jobseekers Allowance benefits) and 2,845 people workless through sickness (5.2% receiving Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance).
10. In the Peacehaven East ward 10% of all working age adults are workless through either unemployment or sickness, with nearly one in eleven of all working age adults in the ward claiming Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance.

### **Living on a low income**

11. Nearly 5,000 people across Lewes (6.6%) aged 16 and over are living on a low income (receiving either Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance means tested benefits), below the England (9.7%) and East Sussex rates (8.2%) but just above the South-East (6.4%).
12. In Newhaven Valley ward 11% of all people over 16 (or more than one in ten) are living on low income benefits, while Newhaven Denton and Meeching is the ward with the largest population of people living on a low income (495 people or 8.6% of all people over 16).
13. The proportions of people aged 16 to 19 living on low income are significantly lower across Lewes than the County, region and England, and lower than expected given the overall levels of low income across the District. This is likely due to young people tending to move out of the District to Brighton and London in order to find work.
14. Across Lewes, 2390 people aged 60 and over (9.0%) are living on the Income Support Minimum Income Guarantee, compared with 1.5 million (14.5%) across England as a whole, 10.0% across the South-East and 10.3% across East Sussex. In seven wards more than one in ten of all people aged 60 and over are receiving Income Support – Newhaven Valley, two in Lewes town (Lewes Castle and Lewes Bridge), two in Peacehaven (Peacehaven East and West), East Saltdean and Telscombe Cliffs, and the more rural Ditchling and Westmeston ward. In the ward with the highest proportion, Newhaven Valley, 18.0% of all people aged 60 and over are living on Income Support.

### **Children living in low income households**

15. Nearly 2,000 dependent children in Lewes aged 0-19 are living in low income households, 10.7% of all children across the District. Of these, 540 were aged under 5, or 12.3% of all children under 5 in Lewes, suggesting an increased likelihood of families with young children suffering income deprivation. These figures are below the corresponding averages across England, the South-East and East Sussex, however there are areas within the District with significantly higher proportions of children affected.
16. In two wards – Peacehaven East (21.2%) and Newhaven Denton and Meeching (20.0%) more than one in five of all children aged under 5 are living in low income households, while in a further three wards – Seaford Central (18.2%), Lewes Bridge (17.4%) and Peacehaven West (16.7%) – more than one in six of all children aged under 5 are in this category. In the older 5 to 19 age group, Newhaven Valley ward registers 20.7% of the children aged 5-19 in this ward, more than one in five, as living in low income households.
17. At the more detailed Super Output Area (SOA) level, one area in Peacehaven North has over one in three of all children under 16 living in low income households, and in a further four areas – in Newhaven Denton and Meeching, Lewes Priory, Seaford North and Newhaven Valley – more than one in four of all children under 16 are similarly living in low income households.

### **Health, sickness and disability**

18. Overall, people in Lewes are in relatively good health compared to other areas of England. The proportions of people on health benefits across the District – people needing care, people needing higher rate of care, and people needing mobility assistance – are all below the averages across England (although well above the corresponding South-East proportions), and no areas are in the most deprived 20% of areas across England on the Indices of Deprivation 2004 Health domain.
19. However this summary hides areas with substantial proportions of people receiving health benefits, based mainly in the coastal areas of Peacehaven and Seaford and likely due to the relatively high proportions of older age groups. In the Peacehaven East (8.1%) and West (7.8%) wards, more than one in thirteen of all people aged 16 and over are receiving a Care component of either Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance. In the same two wards more than one in thirty people are receiving the Higher Rate Care component, a measure of severe health need.
20. In five wards across Lewes, more than one in ten of all people reported themselves in “not good health” – Peacehaven East (12.8%), Seaford West (11.4%), Peacehaven West (11.3%), Seaford Central (10.4%) and Seaford East (10.0%) – while in the Peacehaven East ward more than one in four people reported themselves as having limiting long-term illness.

### **Education and skills**

21. Overall, Education and skills levels across Lewes are relatively high. The pupils living in Lewes and attending maintained schools in 2003 achieved higher passes than their counterparts nationwide at Key Stage 4, with 56.1% of pupils obtaining five or more GCSE levels graded C or above compared with 50.7% across England, 55.3% across the South-East and 54.6% across East Sussex. These results were consistent with the Key Stage 1, 2 and 3 results where pupils across Lewes typically scored at or above national, regional and County averages.
22. However at a more detailed level, a number of wards across the District show significantly lower levels of pupil attainment. In one ward – Peacehaven East (31.9%) – fewer than one in three pupils left school with five or more good GCSE level passes, while in a further two wards – Newhaven Denton and Meeching (35.3%), and Newhaven Valley (36.4%) – less than two in five pupils did so. This matches the levels of education and skills deprivation seen above, with 8 areas across the District in the most deprived 20% of all areas across England in terms of children and young people educational deprivation. At the other end of the scale, in Ditchling and Weston ward nearly 90% of pupils achieved five or more GCSE passes at C grade or above.
23. The proportion of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) in Lewes (9.5% or 1,173 pupils) is well below the England (16.1%) and East Sussex (12.6%) averages, and roughly equal to the South-East average (9.6%). In only one ward across Lewes is the level of FSM eligibility above the England average – Newhaven Valley where 16.4%, or 111 pupils, are eligible. In a further six wards – Peacehaven North, Newhaven Denton and Meeching, Peacehaven East, Seaford North, Lewes Castle and Seaford Central more than one in ten of all pupils are eligible for FSM.
24. In terms of adult skill levels, 16,823 adults (26.2%) across the District reported themselves as having no qualifications, below the England (28.9%) and East Sussex (27.2%) proportions but well above the South-East (23.9%) level. At ward level this ranged from more than two in five of all adults (40.1%) in Peacehaven East having no qualifications to 15.6% in Kingston ward. Two further wards reported more than one in three adults with no qualifications – Peacehaven West (36.7%) and Newhaven Denton and Meeching (34.0%). At the more detailed Output Area level, one area in Ouse Valley and Ringmer ward (in Ringmer) shows more than 50% of all adults with no qualifications.

### **Housing and households**

25. Only 27 households (less than 0.1%) across Lewes are without basic amenities as defined by both lack of central heating and without sole use of a bath or shower and toilet. However, nearly 2,000

households (4.9%) lack central heating, seen across much of the rural areas particularly in the East of the District, but also in Newhaven and Lewes town. In Newhaven Valley ward more than one in twelve of all households lack central heating.

26. Levels of owner occupation are extremely high in Lewes (78.2%), well above the corresponding proportions across England (68.7%), the South-East (75.1%) and East Sussex (75.0%), and higher than across all Districts in East Sussex except for Wealden (83.3%). By contrast the level of social rented housing across Lewes (11.0%) is lower than across England (19.3%), the South-East (14.0%), and East Sussex (11.9%).
27. The proportions of overcrowded households across Lewes (5.2% of all households) are also well below the levels across England (7.2%), the South-East (5.9%) and East Sussex (5.6%). At ward level more than one in ten of all households in Newhaven Valley and Seaford Central are overcrowded.

### **Crime**

28. Levels of crime across Lewes on all the major crime types are well below the England, South-East and East Sussex averages. No areas show crime levels in the most deprived 30% of all areas across England (using the Indices of Deprivation 2004 Crime domain), with only one area in the most deprived 20% across the South-East.
29. Crime levels across the District are highest in the urban areas of Newhaven, Lewes town and Seaford Central, however the levels here are still well below national averages – 58 of the 62 SOAs across Lewes are in the least deprived 50% of all areas across England in terms of crime levels.

### **Living environment**

30. Overall Lewes has relatively low levels of Living Environment deprivation when compared with England as a whole – only one area in Newhaven Valley is in the most deprived 20% of areas in England, with five areas in the most deprived 20% of all areas across the South-East.
31. The major driver of Living Environment deprivation across the District is the Indoors domain – eight of the areas across Lewes (12.9%) are in the most deprived 20% of all areas across the South-East on this measure compared with only one area on the Outdoors domain. This reflects the mainly rural nature of the District, with levels of air pollution and traffic accidents involving pedestrians and/or cyclists low compared with the rest of England and the South-East region. The higher levels of Indoor Living Environment deprivation reflect slightly higher proportions across the District of housing in poor condition and/or lacking central heating.

## Key indicators across Lewes

Who lives in Lewes	Lewes	England
All people <sup>2</sup>	92,177	49,138,831
People aged 15 and under <sup>3</sup>	17,325 (18.8%)	9,901,581 (20.2%)
People aged 65 and over <sup>4</sup>	20,809 (22.6%)	7,808,000 (15.9%)
People in non-white ethnic group <sup>5</sup>	1,914 (2.1%)	4,459,470 (9.1%)
Indices of Deprivation 2004 Lewes summaries	South-East rank <sup>6</sup>	England rank <sup>7</sup>
Average IMD 2004 SOA score <sup>8</sup>	27 (40.3%)	243 (68.6%)
Average IMD 2004 SOA rank <sup>9</sup>	27 (40.3%)	239 (67.5%)
Extent score <sup>10</sup>	37 (55.2%)	280 (79.1%)
Local concentration score <sup>11</sup>	32 (47.8%)	255 (72.0%)
Employment scale <sup>12</sup>	29 (43.3%)	246 (69.5%)
Income scale <sup>13</sup>	33 (49.3%)	242 (68.4%)
Lewes SOAs in the most deprived 20% <sup>14</sup>	South-East	England
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004	9 (14.5%)	0 (0%)
ID 2004 Employment domain	16 (25.8%)	0 (0%)
ID 2004 Income domain	11 (17.7%)	0 (0%)
ID 2004 Health domain	7 (11.3%)	0 (0%)
ID 2004 Education & Skills domain	14 (22.6%)	4 (6.5%)
ID 2004 Children and Young People sub-domain	12 (19.4%)	8 (12.9%)
ID 2004 Adult Skills sub-domain	13 (21%)	3 (4.8%)
ID 2004 Crime domain	1 (1.6%)	0 (0%)
ID 2004 Living Environment domain	5 (8.1%)	1 (1.6%)
ID 2004 Outdoors sub-domain	1 (1.6%)	0 (0%)
ID 2004 Indoors sub-domain	8 (12.9%)	1 (1.6%)
ID 2004 Barriers domain	14 (22.6%)	14 (22.6%)
ID 2004 Wider Barriers sub-domain	7 (11.3%)	0 (0%)
ID 2004 Geographical Barriers sub-domain	14 (22.6%)	20 (32.3%)

<sup>2</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Ranked over all 67 South-East Districts, with 1 being the most deprived and 67 the least deprived. Figures in brackets show the *percentage rankings*, the rank as a percentage of all 67 Districts.

<sup>7</sup> Ranked over all 354 English Districts, with 1 being the most deprived and 354 the least deprived. Figures in brackets show the *percentage rankings*, the rank as a percentage of all 354 Districts.

<sup>8</sup> Source: Indices of Deprivation, ODPM 2004.

<sup>9</sup> Source: Indices of Deprivation, ODPM 2004.

<sup>10</sup> Source: Indices of Deprivation, ODPM 2004. The extent score measures the proportion of people in Lewes living in the most deprived areas in England.

<sup>11</sup> Source: Indices of Deprivation, ODPM 2004. The local concentration score measures the level of deprivation across the most deprived areas in Lewes containing exactly 10% of the population.

<sup>12</sup> Source: Indices of Deprivation, ODPM 2004. The income and employment scales measure the *total number* of people living in income and employment deprivation respectively, so are heavily weighted by the size of population across Lewes.

<sup>13</sup> Source: Indices of Deprivation, ODPM 2004.

<sup>14</sup> The number and percentage of SOAs across Lewes that are in the most deprived 20% of all areas across England and the South-East region, based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 and all domains and sub-domains.

	<b>Lewes</b>	<b>England</b>
<b>People out of work</b>		
Working age people workless (JSA and IB/SDA) <sup>15</sup>	3,660 (6.7%)	2,939,416 (9.2%)
Working age people workless through unemployment <sup>16</sup>	815 (1.5%)	730,464 (2.3%)
Working age people workless through sickness <sup>17</sup>	2,845 (5.2%)	2,208,952 (6.9%)
People under 50 workless through sickness <sup>18</sup>	1,340 (3.7%)	1,136,272 (4.9%)
People over 50 workless through sickness <sup>19</sup>	1,505 (8.1%)	1,072,680 (12.3%)
<b>Living on a low income</b>		
All people living on a low income (IS and JSA-IB) <sup>20</sup>	4,975 (6.6%)	3,872,353 (9.7%)
Young people (aged under 20) living on a low income <sup>21</sup>	115 (2.6%)	134,329 (5.3%)
People under 50 living on a low income <sup>22</sup>	2,040 (5.7%)	1,949,173 (8.3%)
Older people (aged 60 and over) living on a low income <sup>23</sup>	2,390 (9.0%)	1,501,612 (14.5%)
<b>Children living in low income households</b>		
All children living in low income households (IS) <sup>24</sup>	1,995 (10.7%)	1,900,982 (17.6%)
Children under 5 living in low income households <sup>25</sup>	540 (12.3%)	541,518 (19.9%)
Children aged 5-19 living in low income households <sup>26</sup>	1,455 (10.2%)	1,359,464 (16.8%)
<b>Health, sickness and disability</b>		
People needing care <sup>27</sup>	4,605 (5.0%)	2,770,503 (5.6%)
People needing higher rate of care <sup>28</sup>	1,810 (1.7%)	1,008,930 (2.0%)
People needing mobility assistance <sup>29</sup>	2,385 (3.6%)	1,756,700 (4.5%)
People with limiting long-term illness <sup>30</sup>	17,375 (18.8%)	8,809,194 (17.9%)
People who are permanently sick and/or disabled <sup>31</sup>	2,550 (4.0%)	1,884,901 (5.3%)
People in "not good health" <sup>32</sup>	7,841 (8.5%)	4,435,876 (9.0%)
People providing unpaid care <sup>33</sup>	9,695 (10.5%)	4,877,060 (9.9%)

<sup>15</sup> People in receipt of unemployment (Jobseekers Allowance) or sickness (Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance) benefits. Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>16</sup> People in receipt of unemployment benefits (Jobseekers Allowance). Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>17</sup> People in receipt of sickness benefits (Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance). Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>18</sup> People aged under 50 in receipt of sickness benefits (Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance). Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>19</sup> People aged 50 and over in receipt of sickness benefits (Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance). Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>20</sup> People in receipt of means-tested benefits (Income Support or Income Based Jobseekers Allowance). Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>21</sup> People aged under 20 in receipt of means-tested benefits (Income Support or Income Based Jobseekers Allowance). Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>22</sup> People aged under 50 in receipt of means-tested benefits (Income Support or Income Based Jobseekers Allowance). Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>23</sup> People aged 60 and over in receipt of means-tested benefits (Income Support, known as the Minimum Income Guarantee for people aged 60 and over). Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>24</sup> Dependents of people in receipt of means-tested benefits (Income Support). Source: DWP 2002.

<sup>25</sup> Dependents aged under 5 of people in receipt of means-tested benefits (Income Support). Source: DWP 2002.

<sup>26</sup> Dependents aged 5-19 of people in receipt of means-tested benefits (Income Support). Source: DWP 2002.

<sup>27</sup> People in receipt of care component of Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance benefits. Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>28</sup> People in receipt of higher rate care component of Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance benefits. Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>29</sup> People in receipt of mobility component of Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance benefits. Source: DWP 2003.

<sup>30</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>31</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>32</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>33</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<b>Education and skills</b>	<b>Lewes</b>	<b>England</b>
Pupils eligible for free school meals <sup>34</sup>	1,173 (9.5%)	1,244,064 (16.1%)
Pupils with 5 or more A*-C passes at GCSE <sup>35</sup>	549 (56.1%)	292,409 (50.7%)
Pupils staying on at school <sup>36</sup>	2,340 (68.8%)	1,283,819 (67.6%)
Full time students aged 18-74 <sup>37</sup>	1,658 (2.7%)	1,543,512 (4.5%)
Adults with no qualifications <sup>38</sup>	16,823 (26.2%)	10,251,674 (28.9%)
<b>Housing and households</b>	<b>Lewes</b>	<b>England</b>
Households lacking amenities <sup>39</sup>	27 (0.07%)	32,739 (0.16%)
Households lacking central heating <sup>40</sup>	1,939 (4.9%)	1,711,405 (8.4%)
Households lacking sole use of bath/shower <sup>41</sup>	87 (0.22%)	66,706 (0.33%)
Social rented households <sup>42</sup>	4,383 (11.0%)	3,940,728 (19.3%)
Overcrowded households <sup>43</sup>	2,050 (5.2%)	1,457,512 (7.1%)
Average house prices <sup>44</sup>	£167,232	£141,108
<b>Crime</b>	<b>Lewes</b>	<b>England</b>
Violence against the person offences <sup>45</sup>	716 (7.8)	781,545 (15.6)
Sexual offences <sup>46</sup>	48 (0.5)	46,568 (0.9)
Robbery offences <sup>47</sup>	52 (0.6)	106,650 (2.1)
Burglary from a dwelling <sup>48</sup>	373 (9.4)	422,680 (20.2)
Thefts of a motor vehicle <sup>49</sup>	243 (2.6)	299,306 (6.0)
Thefts from a vehicle <sup>50</sup>	703 (7.6)	627,360 (12.5)

<sup>34</sup> Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), DfES 2003.

<sup>35</sup> Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), DfES 2003.

<sup>36</sup> People aged 16-19 in receipt of Child Benefit, DWP 2002.

<sup>37</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>38</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>39</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001. This indicator consists of households lacking central heating and without sole use of bath / shower and toilet.

<sup>40</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>41</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>42</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001. This indicator consists of households rented from council, housing association or registered social landlord.

<sup>43</sup> Source: Census, Office for National Statistics, 2001.

<sup>44</sup> Source: Land Registry, 2002.

<sup>45</sup> Source: Home Office, 2002-2003. Crime rates in parentheses are offences per thousand people.

<sup>46</sup> Source: Home Office, 2002-2003. Crime rates in parentheses are offences per thousand people.

<sup>47</sup> Source: Home Office, 2002-2003. Crime rates in parentheses are offences per thousand people.

<sup>48</sup> Source: Home Office, 2002-2003. Crime rates in parentheses are offences per thousand households.

<sup>49</sup> Source: Home Office, 2002-2003. Crime rates in parentheses are offences per thousand people.

<sup>50</sup> Source: Home Office, 2002-2003. Crime rates in parentheses are offences per thousand people.