Economic update – June 2021

Key points

- The Coronavirus (Covid-19) crisis has had a significant effect on the East Sussex economy and labour market, and while the county has had fewer cases overall than other areas of the country, with 5,511 confirmed cases per 100,000 population (3/6/2021), compared to an average of 6,968 per 100,000 in England overall, the total death rate has been higher, at 316 per 100,000, compared to 231 per 100,000 in England.

- At the end of April 2021, over 42,000 people in the county (13.2%) were receiving some government support through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS or Furlough scheme – 25,100) and the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS - 17,300).

- There are now 19,760 people (April 2021) receiving benefits because they are unemployed (JSA or Universal Credit (UC) searching for work), up from 9,135 in March 2020. And 49,087 are now receiving Universal Credit, 30,590 of whom are not included in the unemployed claimant count above (i.e. not 'Searching for work') in April 2021.

- The sectors most severely affected by the virus are very significant in the East Sussex economy: Wholesale, retail and motor trades, Accommodation and Food service, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. According to the latest ONS bulletin, 38% of Other Service Activities (includes things like Hair and Beauty) businesses, 29% of Education businesses and 23% of Accommodation and Food Service businesses were at moderate to severe risk of insolvency.

- 10,700 business in the county have received grants for small businesses who are experiencing difficulties. There were 23,135 business enterprises in the county in 2020.

- The economy of East Sussex generated £9.5 billion in 2019, or £17,077 per head (UK £29,599 per head). Total GVA increased by 3.6% between 2018 and 2019, compared to a 2.9% rise in the UK as a whole, and in 2019 was 18.2% higher than in 2014.

- Health and Social care; and Wholesale, Retail and Motors are the most important sectors in the county in terms of the numbers employed and GVA generated (if we exclude GVA from owned property which generates one fifth of the county's GVA).

- In terms of business numbers, the fastest growing sectors are: Transport and Storage (up 39% between 2015 and 2020), Finance and Insurance (up 26%), and Public administration and defence (up 21%).

Labour market & skills

HM Revenue & Customs

31,800 in East Sussex
on Furlough (CJRS) (31 March 2021)

23,300 on Self-employment support (SEISS) (31 January 2021)

19%

of the working age population at the end of January 2021 (England 16%)

(See note 1)

jobcentreplus

19,255
Unemployed JSA and UC claimants[2]
in East Sussex, January 2021

6.1%

of the working age population
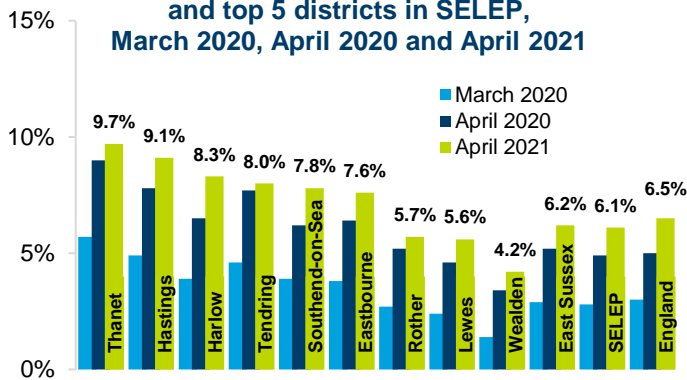Slightly lower than England (6.3%)

⬆ **111%** since March 2020
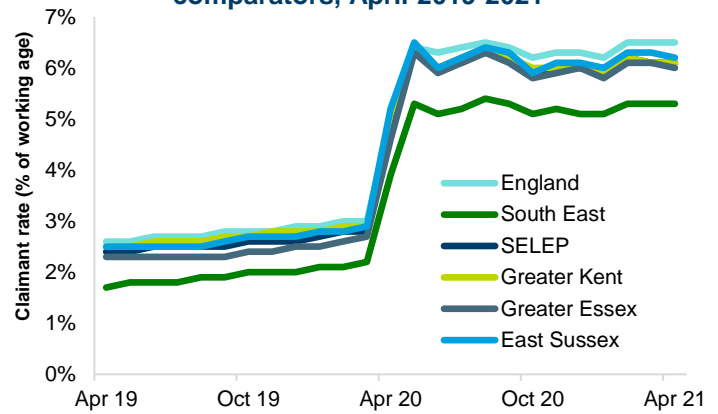
Slightly higher than the national rise (107%)

(See note 2)

Labour market & skills

Claimant rates in East Sussex, districts and top 5 districts in SELEP, March 2020, April 2020 and April 2021

Legend: March 2020, April 2020, April 2021

Values (April 2021): Thanet 9.7%, Hastings 9.1%, Harlow 8.3%, Tendring 8.0%, Southend-on-Sea 7.8%, Eastbourne 7.6%, Rother 5.7%, Lewes 5.6%, Wealden 4.2%, East Sussex 6.2%, SELEP 6.1%, England 6.5%

Youth unemployment rose faster

Number of UC/JSA claimants aged 18-24 in East Sussex:

March 2020: 1,810

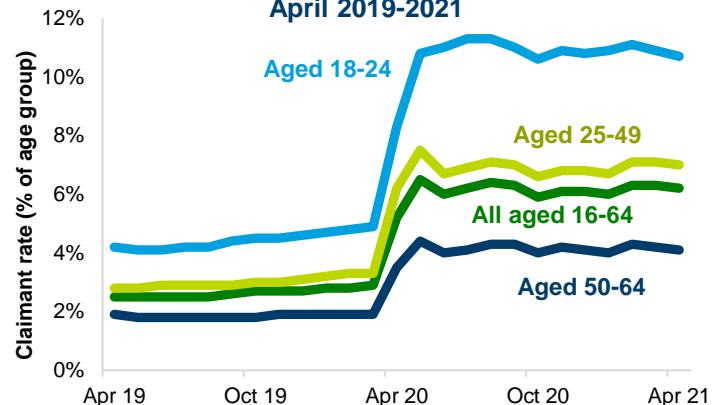**April 2020: 3,025**

April 2021: 3,925

10.7% of people aged 18-24 in East Sussex claiming UC/JSA in April 2021 (4.9% in March 2020)

Up **117%** (+2,115) since March 2020 Equal to the % rise for all aged 16-64
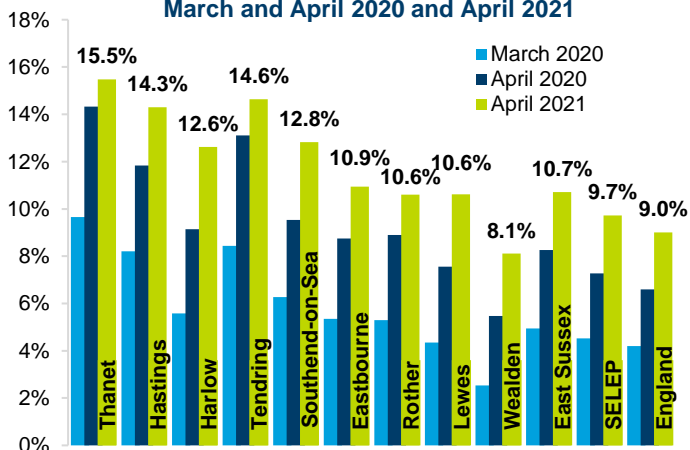
But down by 70 (1.8%) in the month to April 2021

1 in 7 (14.3%) of young people in Hastings are claiming UC/JSA, including **16.9%** of young males

Claimant rates among 18-24 year-olds in East Sussex, districts and top 5 districts in SELEP, March and April 2020 and April 2021

Legend: March 2020, April 2020, April 2021

Values (April 2021): Thanet 15.5%, Hastings 14.3%, Harlow 12.6%, Tendring 14.6%, Southend-on-Sea 12.8%, Eastbourne 10.9%, Rother 10.6%, Lewes 10.6%, Wealden 8.1%, East Sussex 10.7%, SELEP 9.7%, England 9.0%

Claimant rates East Sussex, SELEP and comparators, April 2019-2021

Legend: England, South East, SELEP, Greater Kent, Greater Essex, East Sussex

Claimant rates in East Sussex, all working age and age groups, April 2019-2021

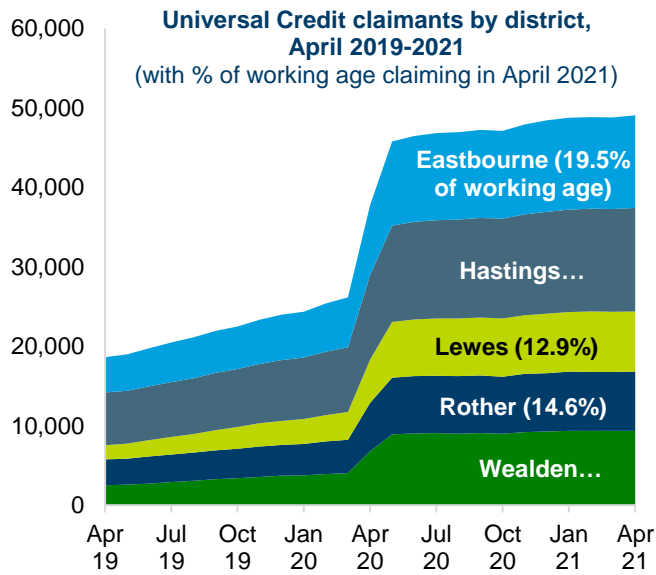Aged 18-24, Aged 25-49, All aged 16-64, Aged 50-64

- Claimant counts fell in all districts in the month to April 2021, but remain substantially higher than in April 2020

- At 9.1%, Hastings has second highest claimant rate in SELEP and SE region after Thanet in Kent (9.7%).

- Largest percentage increases in claimants since April 2020 in Wealden (25.4%) and Lewes (+21.9%).

- Wards: 29 wards have rates at or above the England average, with the highest rates in Central St Leonards (15.2%), Castle (12.7%) and Gensing (12.6%) in Hastings, and Devonshire (12.6%) in Eastbourne.

- But largest percentage rises over the year have been in rural and less deprived wards with previously negligible numbers of claimants. Only 7 wards now have rates below what the East Sussex rate was in March 2020.

- The increase of 10,625 claims since March 2020 includes 686 who were claiming JSA only (i.e. not eligible for UC—because, for example, they had more than £16,000 savings).

Labour market & skills

Universal Credit claimants by district, April 2019-2021
(with % of working age claiming in April 2021)

- Eastbourne (19.5% of working age)
- Hastings…
- Lewes (12.9%)
- Rother (14.6%)
- Wealden…

y-axis: 0 – 60,000

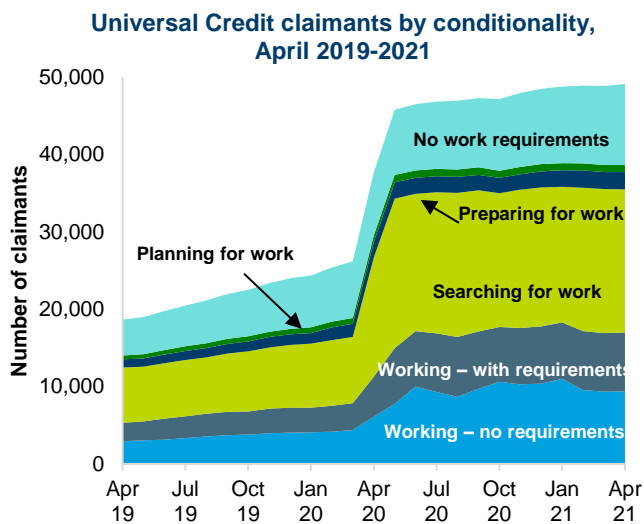x-axis: Apr 19, Jul 19, Oct 19, Jan 20, Apr 20, Jul 20, Oct 20, Jan 21, Apr 21
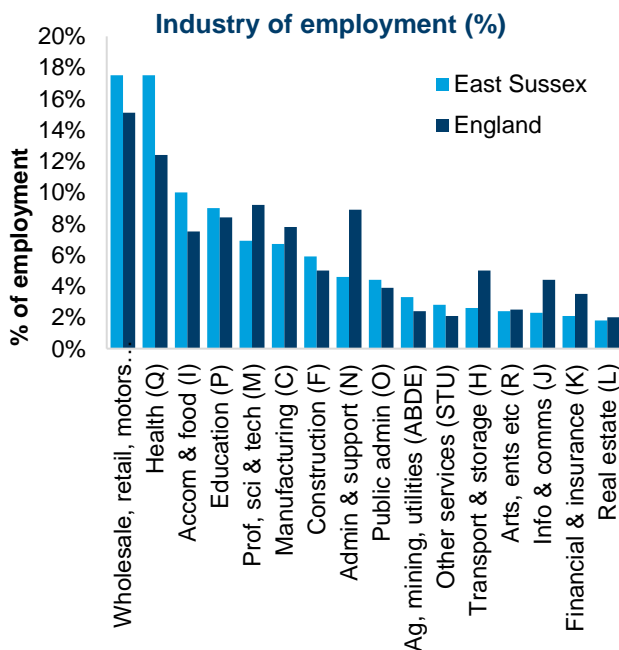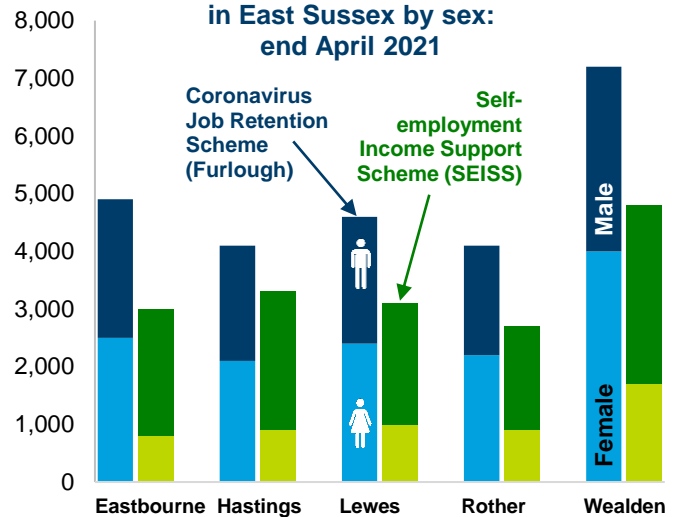
UC

In East Sussex in April 2021 there were:

49,087 people claiming UC[3] (15.4% of working age people)

+260 since March 2021

+22,920 since March 2020

+11,351 since April 2020

38% are 'Searching for work'

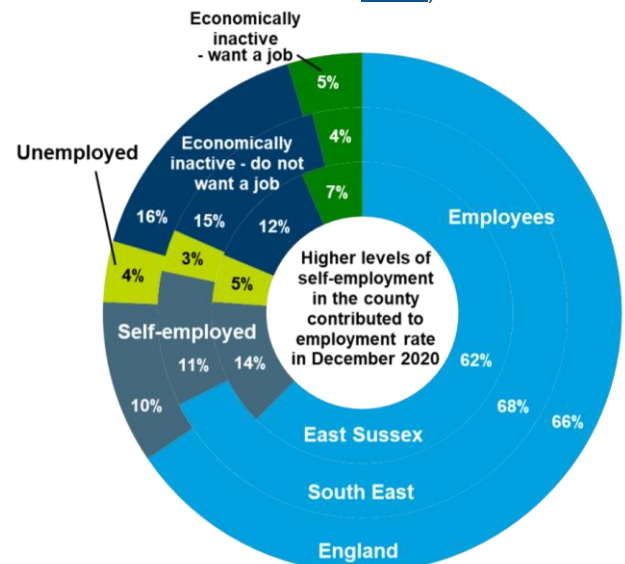**53%** of claimants are female, compared to 57% in March 2020 (see note 3)

Universal Credit claimants by conditionality, April 2019-2021

y-axis: Number of claimants (0 – 50,000)

- No work requirements
- Preparing for work
- Planning for work
- Searching for work
- Working – with requirements
- Working – no requirements

x-axis: Apr 19, Jul 19, Oct 19, Jan 20, Apr 20, Jul 20, Oct 20, Jan 21, Apr 21

People on government support schemes in East Sussex by sex: end April 2021

- Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (Furlough)
- Self-employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS)
- Male
- Female

y-axis: 0 – 8,000

x-axis: Eastbourne, Hastings, Lewes, Rother, Wealden

Industry of employment (%)

Legend: East Sussex, England

y-axis: % of employment (0% – 20%)

x-axis categories:
Wholesale, retail, motors…; Health (Q); Accom & food (I); Education (P); Prof, sci & tech (M); Manufacturing (C); Construction (F); Admin & support (N); Public admin (O); Ag, mining, utilities (ABDE); Other services (STU); Transport & storage (H); Arts, ents etc (R); Info & comms (J); Financial & insurance (K); Real estate (L)

(From BRES: see note 5)

Economic activity in December 2020
(Annual Population Survey data - unadjusted for sample issues - see note 4)

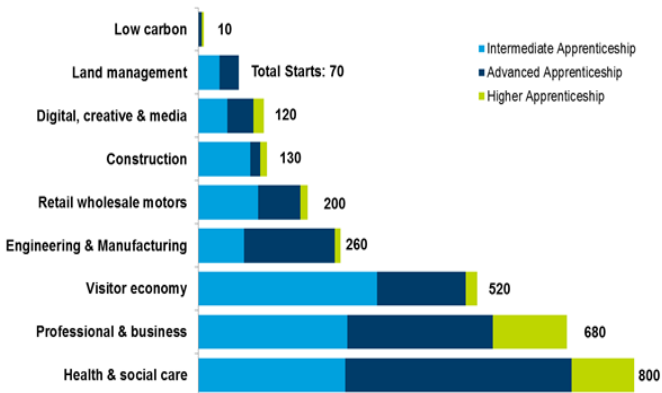- Economically inactive - want a job: 5%, 4%
- Economically inactive - do not want a job: 16%, 15%, 12%, 7%
- Unemployed: 4%, 3%, 5%
- Self-employed: 11%, 14%, 10%
- Employees: 62%, 68%, 66%

Higher levels of self-employment in the county contributed to employment rate in December 2020

East Sussex, South East, England

Labour market & skills

Key points:
- Lower proportion of people with level 4 qualifications than nationally
- Rising starts in apprenticeships
- Falling participation in FE
- Low and falling workplace pay

Qualifications of the working age population (highest qualification), December 2020 (see note 6)

- England / SELEP / East Sussex
- No qualifications: 6%, 6%, 6%
- Other qualifications: 8%, 8%, 9%
- NVQ1: 10%, 12%, 12%
- NVQ2: 16%, 19%, 18%
- NVQ3: 17%, 18%, 18%
- NVQ4+: 43%, 37%, 37%

Workplace-based median full-time weekly earnings, 2010-2020 (see note 7)

- SE region: £609
- England: £590
- SELEP: £550
- East Sussex: £502

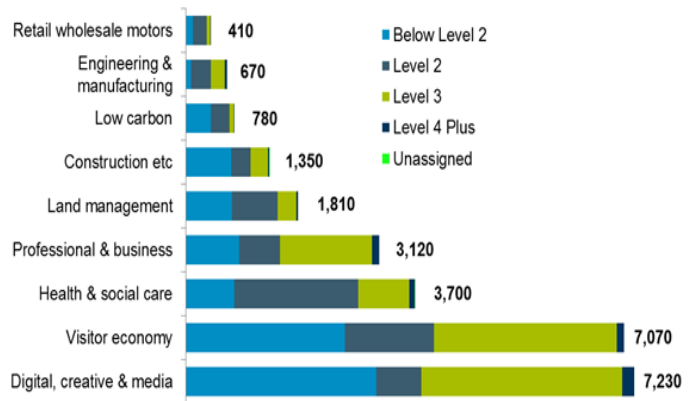## Apprenticeship starts by Priority Sectors, East Sussex learners, 2017/18 (note 8)

Legend: Intermediate Apprenticeship, Advanced Apprenticeship, Higher Apprenticeship

- Low carbon: 10
- Land management: Total Starts: 70
- Digital, creative & media: 120
- Construction: 130
- Retail wholesale motors: 200
- Engineering & Manufacturing: 260
- Visitor economy: 520
- Professional & business: 680
- Health & social care: 800

Further Education starts by priority sector, East Sussex learners, 2017/18

Legend: Below Level 2, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4 Plus, Unassigned

- Retail wholesale motors: 410
- Engineering & manufacturing: 670
- Low carbon: 780
- Construction etc: 1,350
- Land management: 1,810
- Professional & business: 3,120
- Health & social care: 3,700
- Visitor economy: 7,070
- Digital, creative & media: 7,230

Workforce projections for East Sussex (dwelling-led) – see note 17

Number of economically active people aged 16-74

- 2019: 260,314
- 2034: 270,433

In 2019/20

There were **2,480** apprenticeship starts[9] in East Sussex, 16.5% fewer than 2018/19

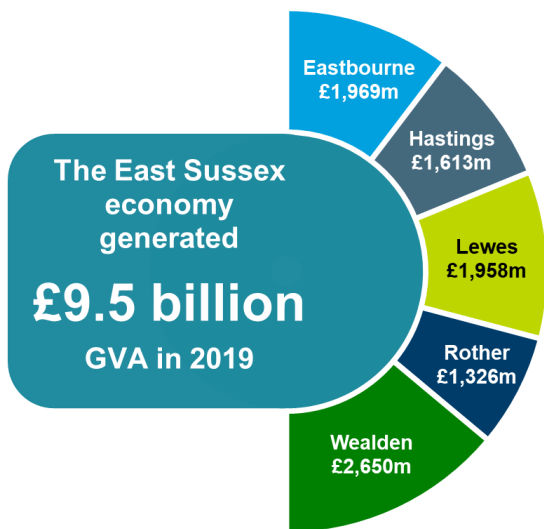In 2018/9 there were **1,560** apprenticeship achievements 27% fewer than 2017/18 (note 9)

In 2018/19

There were **24,210** people participating in FE in East Sussex, 5% fewer than 2017/18

There were **17,540** FE achievements 4% fewer than 2017/18

Gross Value Added 📈

- GVA per head grew by 26.0% in the county since between 2009 and 2019, lower than growth of 30.7% in the UK as a whole and 29.1% in the SE region (see note 10).
- GVA per head in the county rose from £16,491 in 2018 to £17,077 in 2019. In 2019 it was just 56.2% of the UK figure of £29,599. The 2018 figure was revised upwards with the 2019 data.
- While Real estate is the largest sector in the county at 25% of GVA, if we take out 'Owner-occupied imputed rental' (OOIR – see note 11), which reflects property prices in an area, Wholesale, retail and motors, and Health and social care are the largest sectors.
- There is much variation at district level, especially when OOIR is not included. For example, Health and Social work make up 18% of the GVA of Eastbourne compared to 9% in Lewes.
- The Finance and Insurance sector grew most strongly in the year 2018-2019, by 36%, but It accounts for just 0.5% of the county's GVA. Transportation and storage (up 11%) and Other services (up 10%) also saw significant rises, while the Arts and entertainment sector fell by 7%.

The East Sussex economy generated £9.5 billion GVA in 2019

Eastbourne £1,969m
Hastings £1,613m
Lewes £1,958m
Rother £1,326m
Wealden £2,650m

Total GVA up 21.9% since 2014

Total GVA up 4.0% since 2018

2018: £/⏰ GVA per hour: £26.20
74.8% of the UK average (note 12)

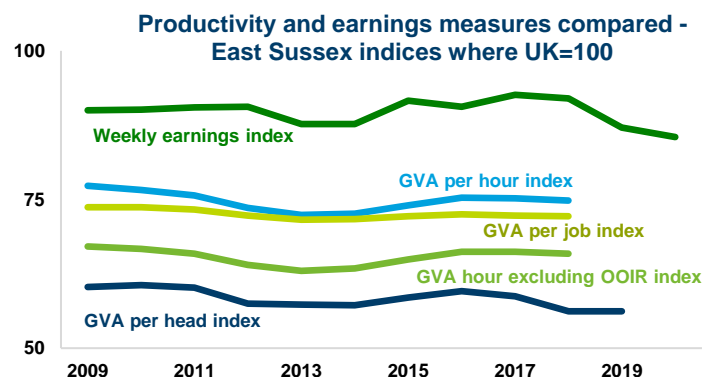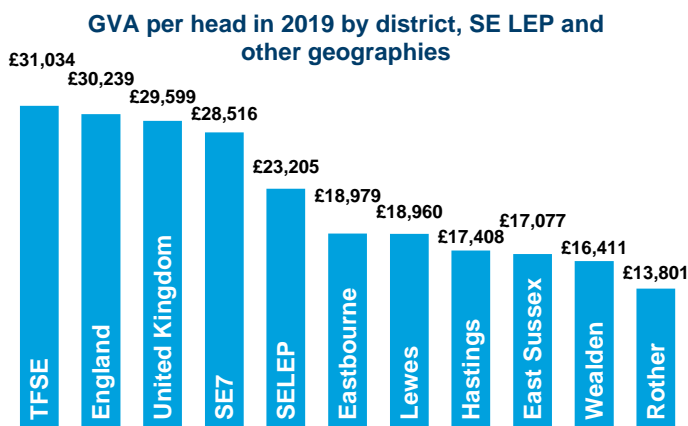**2019: £/👤 GVA per head: £17,077**
56.2% of the UK average

4 sectors account for more than half of total GVA in East Sussex (2019):

🏠 **Real Estate - including owner occupiers imputed rental (25%) (OOIR accounts for 21%)**

➕ **Health (10%)**

🛒 **Wholesale, retail & motors (10%)**

🏭 **Manufacturing (9%)**

If we exclude OOIR (see note 11), different sectors make a higher than average contribution to GVA in the districts:

Eastbourne: Health (17.9%); Wholesale, retail etc (15.5%)
Hastings: Manufacturing (18.6%); Health (16.4%)
Lewes: Public admin etc. (20.1%); Education (12.1%)
Rother: Education (12.6%); Health (11.8%)
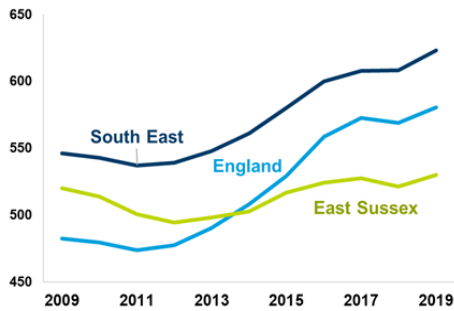**Wealden:** Construction (17.6%); Wholesale, retail etc (13.4%)
Wholesale, retail and motors saw the largest rise over 2009-19 (£302m), followed by Manufacturing (£255m) and Construction (£245m) (if we exclude OOIR).

GVA per head in 2019 by district, SE LEP and other geographies

Geography	GVA per head
TFSE	£31,034
England	£30,239
United Kingdom	£29,599
SE7	£28,516
SELEP	£23,205
Eastbourne	£18,979
Lewes	£18,960
Hastings	£17,408
East Sussex	£17,077
Wealden	£16,411
Rother	£13,801

Productivity and earnings measures compared - East Sussex indices where UK=100

Weekly earnings index
GVA per hour index
GVA per job index
GVA hour excluding OOIR index
GVA per head index

2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

Businesses

Active businesses per 10,000 population (see note 14)

Fastest growing sectors in the county (2015-2020)
(in terms of number of business units)

- **Transport & Storage - up 32%** (England up 28%)
- **Construction - up 17%** Lower than national rise (England up 22%)
- **Finance & Insurance - up 14%** (England up 14%)

East Sussex has fewer businesses than average for the region and growth is slowing

24,515 active businesses in East Sussex in 2019 up from **23,980** in 2018

Active businesses Up 9% since 2014, and **up 2.2%** since 2018

86.4% of businesses in the county have fewer than 10 employees[14] (National figure 84.9%) **73.7%** have fewer than 5 East Sussex has relatively few medium and large businesses (50+ employees) (see note 15)

10,712 small businesses in East Sussex have received support through the government's Coronavirus business grant schemes (see note 16)
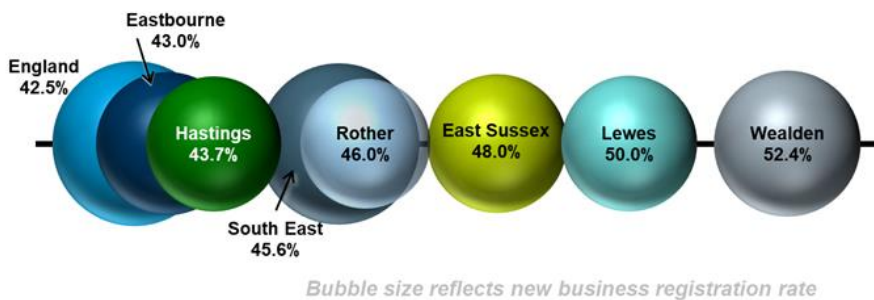
New business registration rates 2017-19
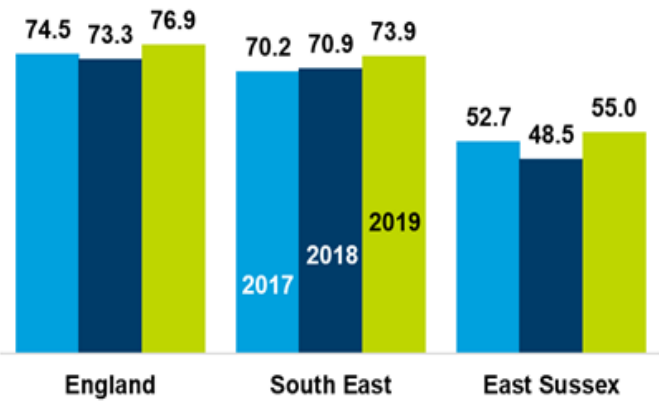
Business births and deaths in East Sussex 2004-19[13]
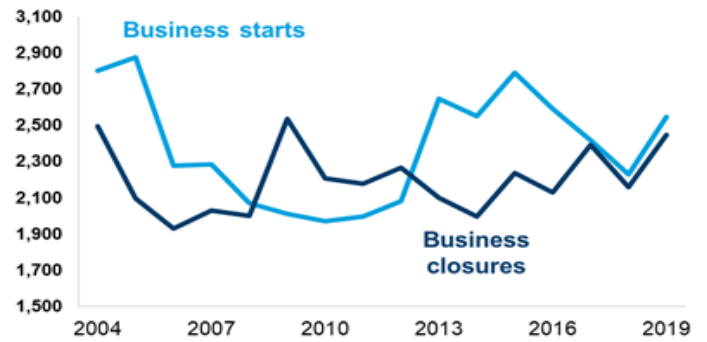
48.0% of businesses in East Sussex started in 2014 survived their first five years
5 year business survival rates for the county are higher than the England average

Bubble size reflects new business registration rate

- **New business growth increase - 315 more new business starts than in 2018 and more business starts (2,545) than closures (2,445) in 2019.**
- **Business births at their highest since 2016, but closures are at their highest since 2009.**

Growth measures – June 2021

Infrastructure and GVA

Growth measure	Contribute to unlocking key employment floor space allocated in Local Plans (Square metres)	Achieve average annual housing completions of 1,504 in East Sussex to 2020 in accordance with our Local Plans (Source: East Sussex County Council On-line Housing Monitoring Database)	Increase GVA per capita by 20% by 2020 (Source: Office for National Statistics)
2014	Havelock Place: 2,248	1,208 (2013-14 data)	£14,447 Up 21.4% 2004-14
2015	Glovers House and Sovereign House: 4,690	1,358 (2014-15 data)	£15,252 Up 22.8% 2005-15
2016		1,509 (2015-16 data)	£16,013 Up 23.9% 2006-16
2017	Swallow Business Park: 3,409	1,446 (2016-17 data)	£16,239 Up 23.5% 2007-17
2018	Newhaven Eastside (South) Business Park: 2,322	1,316 (2017-18 data)	£16,491 Up 17.7% 2008-18
2019	DPQR Welcome Building: 2,650 High Weald Hse: 2,385 Newhaven Eastside: 3,529	1,734 (2018-19 data)	£17.077 Up 26.0% 2009-19
2020	Eastbourne Fishermens: 310	1,852 (2019-20 data)	Data due: May 2022
2021		Data due: June 2021	

Employment and unemployment

Growth measure	Maintain the employment rate for East Sussex at a higher level than the England rate to 2020** (Source: Annual Population Survey/Labour Force Survey, NOMIS/ONS)	Maintain the Claimant Rate for East Sussex at below the England rate to 2020 (Source: Office for National Statistics/NOMIS)	Maintain the Alternative Claimant Rate for East Sussex at below the England rate to 2020 (Source: Department for Work and Pensions/StatXplore)
2014	74.5% +2.0% points higher than England (Dec)	2.1% -0.6% points lower than England (April)	3.9% -0.8% points lower than England (Feb)
2015	73.1% -0.7% points lower than England (Dec)	1.5% -0.4% points lower than England (April)	3.2% -0.3% points lower than England (Feb)
2016	74.1% -0.1% points lower than England (Dec)	1.4% -0.4% points lower than England (April)	2.8% -0.4% points lower than England (Feb)
2017	75.7% +0.6% points higher than England (Dec)	1.5% -0.4% points lower than England (April)	2.6% -0.5% points lower than England (Feb)
2018	73.7% -1.7% points lower than England (Dec)	2.2% Equal to England (April)	2.7% -0.3% points lower than England (Feb)
2019	77.0% +1.0% points higher than England (Dec)	2.5% -0.1% points lower than England (April)	3.0% -0.1% points lower than England (Feb)
2020	76.3% +0.6% points higher than England (Dec)	5.2% +0.2% points higher than England (April)	3.0% -0.2% points lower than England (Feb)
2021	March 2021 data due: July 2021	6.2% -0.3% points lower than England (April)	6.3% -0.2% points lower than England (Feb)
2022		April 2022 data due: May 2022	May 2021 data due: July 2021

Qualifications

Growth measure	Increase the percentage of working age residents in East Sussex with a Level 4 qualification to at least 35% by 2020** (Source: Annual Population Survey, Nomis/ONS)	Reduce the percentage of working age residents in East Sussex with no qualifications and qualified only to NVQ1 to below the England level by 2020** (Source: Annual Population Survey, Nomis/ONS)
2014	36.6% +0.9% points higher than England (Dec)	6.3% -2.3% points lower than England (Dec)
2015	30.9% -5.8% points lower than England (Dec)	8.8% +0.4% points higher than England (Dec)
2016	34.0% -3.8% points lower than England (Dec)	6.5% -1.3% points lower than England (Dec)
2017	37.7% -0.5% points lower than England (Dec)	5.3% -2.3% points lower than England (Dec)
2018	37.0% -2,0% points lower than England (Dec)	10.1% +2.3% points higher than England (Dec)
2019	35.6% -4.4% points lower than England (Dec)	6.2% -1.3% points lower than England (Dec)
2020	36.8% -6.0% points lower than England (Dec)	6.2% Equal to England (Dec)
2021	2021 data due: April 2022	2021 data due: April 2022

** At sub-regional level the APS is subject to sampling variability which means that the data is not very reliable. The ONS provide confidence intervals for APS data, but at even county level these intervals can be very broad, for example, for people with Level 4 qualifications, for Jan-Dec 2020, the confidence interval for East Sussex was 3.7%, meaning that there is a 95% chance that the true figure could lie anywhere between 36.8 ±3.7 i.e between 33.1% and 40.5%. This explains why there appear to be wild swings in the qualifications and employment data, but this may not be reflected in the situation on the ground.

Further information and sources

This publication is produced as an aid to understanding the mechanisms at work in the economy of East Sussex. The sources for all the data are given in this section.

Labour Market and Skills

Note 1 In spring 2020, the government announced two schemes to support people who work for businesses that have been unable to trade because of the restrictions brought in during the Coronavirus crisis, the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS, or Furlough scheme) and the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS). Schemes have now been extended to September 2021. Data on the schemes has been published by HMRC and is available on ESiF.

Note 2 The Coronavirus crisis has led to an unprecedented increase in the number of people claiming unemployment benefits including JobSeekers Allowance (JSA) and Universal Credit (UC) as their income has fallen and people are unable to work. While some people are still drawing some salary because they have been furloughed under the Government's income support schemes, many more have made claims for benefits. This means that the Claimant Count of people claiming JSA and Universal Credit because they are searching for work is now the most reliable and up to date source for unemployed claimant data. Detailed data is available on ESiF.

The Alternative Claimant count is also available on ESiF with rates, and is also published on the DWP's website StatXplore. This table includes estimates of those additional claimants who would have been searching for work under Universal Credit had it been rolled out in that area at the time, together with those unemployed people claiming JSA and UC. However since the Coronavirus Crisis, the main UC/JSA Claimant Count (above) is currently the best measure to use.

Note 3 Data is published on ESiF on the number of people and households claiming Universal Credit (UC). Other claimant data can also be found in ESiF and on the DWP's StatXplore website.

Note 4 Employment data is sourced from the Annual Population Survey (APS) which is published by the ONS on the Nomis website. Note that usually sample variability means that some APS data is not very reliable. Recently, ONS have adjusted national data for the APS/LFS due to issues identified with their respondents, where they discovered that the sample was heavily weighted in favour of older owner-occupiers, but local data is yet to be reweighted to reflect actual populations. This may explain the unlikely results showing little decline in employment in some areas in December 2020 despite the economic impact of the pandemic.

Note 5 Data on part-time and full-time working and employment by industry is obtained from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) which is also published by ONS in Nomis.

Note 6 Qualifications data is from the Annual Population Survey (APS) which is published on ESiF and by the ONS on the Nomis website. Note that sample variability means that some APS data is not very reliable, which may explain the wide variation between years.

Note 7 Earnings data is from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings which is published by ONS and is available on the Nomis website. We have mostly used workplace-based median earnings which gives earnings for jobs based in the area, but residence-based data is also available, which is the earnings of those living in the area.

Note 8 Detailed data on Further Education (FE) starts and apprenticeships is from the SE LEP Datacube. Data is rounded to ensure no personal details of individual learners are disclosed.

Note 9 Broader participation data for FE and apprenticeships comes from the FE Data Library, on the Gov.UK website, and is published on ESiF.

Gross value added

Note 10 Gross value added (GVA) data is released annually by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), and GVA per head is calculated using ONS mid-year-estimate data. GVA is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. Estimates are measured at current basic prices, which include the effect of inflation. Please ensure you use only the most recent data as previous years' data has been substantially revised with the most recent release. The GVA data for 2019 was released in May 2021, and new data is now also available for district level Gross Domestic Product (see ESiF).

Note 11 Owner-occupiers' imputed rental (OOIR) is part of the GVA data that gives an estimate of the housing services consumed by households who are not actually renting their residence. It can be thought of as the amount that non-renters pay themselves for the housing services that they produce. For the purposes of assessing the county's economic productivity it is sometimes preferable to exclude this from the data. See ONS website for more information.

Note 12 GVA per hour worked data is obtained from the ONS' Sub-regional productivity tables. When assessing regional economic performance, it is recommended that the best measure of productivity is this data, rather than GVA per head or per job. This is particularly important when there are large net commuting flows into or out of an area, as is the case in East Sussex.

Note 13 GVA per head relates the value added by production activity in an area to the resident population of that area, and thus is subject to distortion due to effects of commuting and variations in the age distribution of the population. Small areas, such as local authorities, can be subject to very large distortions and this should be borne in mind when interpreting the statistics as an indicator of relative economic prosperity. GVA per head is thus not the best measure of productivity. GVA per job is also not the best measure of productivity because we have to consider the impact of a higher proportion of part-time jobs.

Businesses

Note 14 The Office for National Statistics (ONS) provide data on active businesses, start-ups and closures in the annual 'Business Demography' series. These national statistics are compatible with EU wide business demography data. 1-5 year survival rates are also included with this data. All new business registration rates are calculated by the Research and Information Team using the latest available mid-year estimate population data from the ONS, and are published on ESiF.

Note 15 The UK Business: Activity, Size and Location (UK BASL) dataset from the ONS uses data from the Inter-departmental Business Register (IDBR) to report the total number of businesses. This is the most up-to-date source for data about business activity at local authority level and gives details of both the number of business enterprises and the number of local units. Data is available by industrial sector, business size (in terms of number of employees), annual turnover and age of business (years of trading). Some of the data is also published as 'UK business counts' in the Nomis website. Data for East Sussex and districts has been published in ESiF.

Business Demography counts differ from those given in UK BASL because the Business Demography methodology takes into account businesses that were active at any time during the reference calendar year, whereas UK BASL numbers are based on a snapshot taken from the IDBR on a specific date at the end of March of the relevant year. As a result, numbers in the Business demography dataset are higher than those given in UK BASL.

Note 16 In response to the Coronavirus, COVID-19, the government announced there would be support for small businesses, and businesses in the retail, hospitality and leisure sectors. Data is available on the Gov.uk website and is published on ESiF.

There are a number of other sources of business data available. For more information about business data sources and how the data can be used, see our data note.

Workforce projections

Note 17 The dwelling-led demographic projections are produced by the East Sussex County Council (ESCC) Research and Information Team, at county and district levels, using the POPGROUP model and local housing plans supplied by each district. The latest 2019-based ESCC projections are based on the mid-2019 population estimates released by ONS in May 2020 and future house building trajectories provided by each district in Spring 2021. Projections are also produced for the number of households and the number of people in the workforce (that is, economically active people aged 16-74), and this data is published in ESiF.

For further information about GVA, sub-regional productivity, Business Demography and UK BASL data, visit the ONS website.

East Sussex in Figures has detailed data about UC and JSA Claimant Count, Government employment support schemes, Alternative claimant count, claimants of Universal Credit, economic activity rates, full- and part-time working, workplace median earnings, GVA, GVA by industry, productivity, business demography and business activity, government Covid-19 business support grants and workforce projections.

Contact details

The Research and Information Team, Governance Services provides demographic and socio-economic data, intelligence and insight to support East Sussex County Council and other East Sussex Partners. The Team also manages East Sussex in Figures (ESiF), the Local Information System for East Sussex.

For further information about unemployment, benefits, claimants and other labour market data please contact Lenna Santamaría by email mariahelena.santamaria@eastsussex.gov.uk.

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ESiF is a web-based information system that contains detailed, up-to-date and reliable information on a very wide range of topics. It is free and very easy to use and puts individual users in control. ESiF lets you specify exactly what data you want to see (for the places and time periods you are interested in) and how you want to view it (as a table, chart or map).

Visit www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk or e-mail esif@eastsussex.gov.uk for more information.