

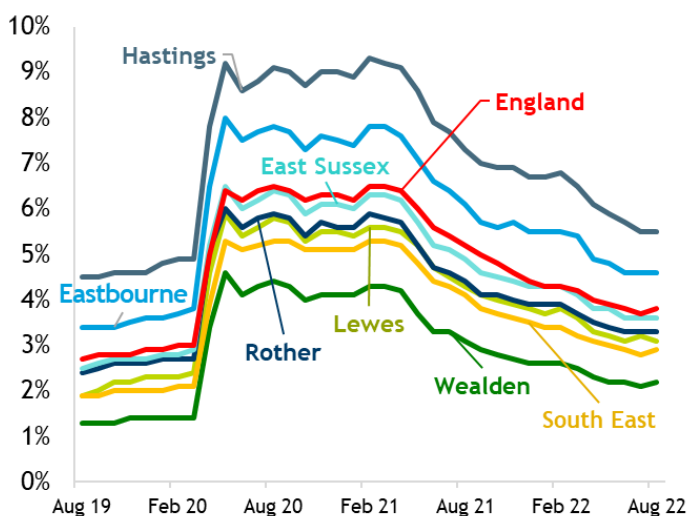
Economic update - October 2022

Key points

- There are now 11,375 people (August 2022) receiving benefits because they are unemployed (JSA or Universal Credit (UC) searching for work) up 0.4% from 11,335 in July 2022, but 26.4% lower than in August 2021. Numbers are still 25% higher than in March 2020. 45,739 are now receiving UC (any conditionality), 34,838 of whom are not included in the unemployed Claimant Count above (i.e. not 'Searching for work') in August 2022.
- The sectors that were most severely affected by the pandemic are very significant in the East Sussex economy: Wholesale, retail and motors, Accommodation and Food service, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. These sectors have seen significantly better performance now they are able to operate normally but may now see the effects of labour shortages and supply issues due to the combined effects of war in Ukraine and Brexit, as well as increasing inflation due to rises in energy and other costs.
- The economy of East Sussex generated £9.4 billion in 2020, or £16,730 per head (UK £29,063 per head). Total GVA declined by 1.7% between 2019 and 2020, lower than the 3.8% fall in the UK as a whole, but in 2020 was 13.1% higher than in 2015.
- 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 units, the fastest growing sectors are: Construction (up 14% between 2017 and 2022), Business administration and support services (up 12%) and Transport and Storage (up 12%). However, Health and social care (down 13%) and Information and Communication (down 11%) have seen significant declines over the 5 years.
- While pay rates in East Sussex are rising at a similar rate to national wages, median monthly earnings in August 2022, at £1,947 in the county, remain considerably lower than national average (UK=£2,111). Up-to-date data on pay and employment, based on PAYE records, are now published regularly by ONS (see [page 6](#)).

Labour market & skills

Claimant rates in East Sussex by district,
August 2019-2022



jobcentreplus

11,375 Unemployed JSA and UC claimants in East Sussex, August 2022

3.6% of the working age population
Lower than England (3.8%)

up **↑ 0.4%** since July 2022 and

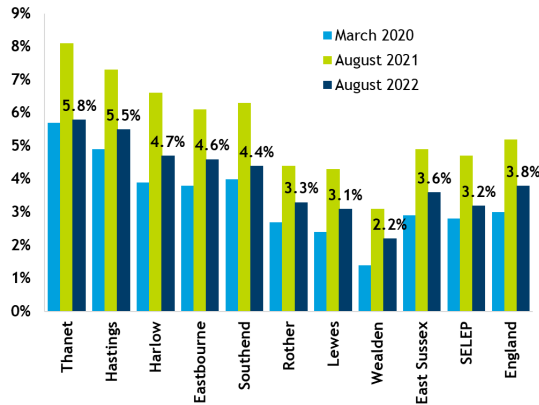
Down **↓ 26.5%** since August 2021

But still 25% higher than in March 2020
Lower than the national rise (27%)

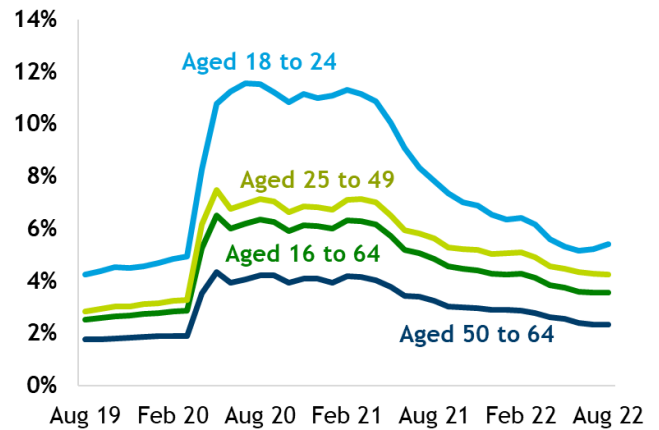
[See [note 1](#)]

Labour market & skills

Claimant rates, top 5 districts in SELEP, East Sussex and districts, March 2020, August 2021 and August 2022



Claimant rates in East Sussex, all working age and broad age groups, August 2019-2022



Youth unemployment had been declining faster than other age groups but increased more in the last month

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

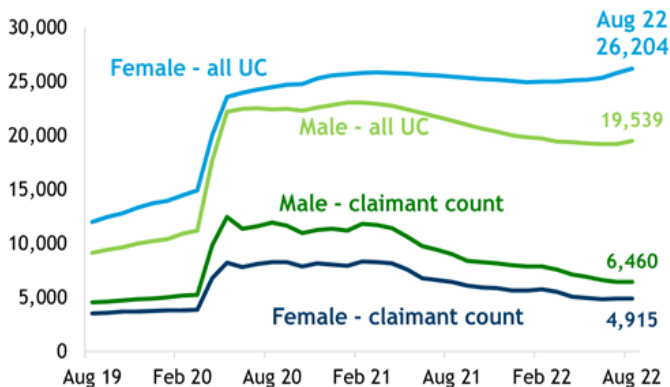
March 2020: 1,810
August 2021: 2,810
August 2022: 1,940

5.4% of people aged 18-24 in East Sussex claiming UC/JSA in August 2022 (4.9% in March 2020)

Only **7.2%** more than in March 2020
Lower than 25% rise for all aged 16-64
But UP by 45 (2.4%) in month to August 2022

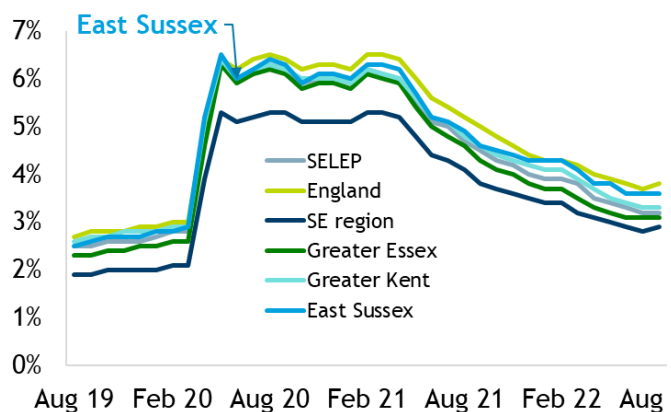
Hastings: 8.1% of young people claiming UC/JSA, including **10.5%** of young males, but **7.1%** fewer young people claiming in August 2022 than in March 2020

Male and female claimants of Universal Credit and UC/JSA unemployed claimant count, August 2019-2022, East Sussex



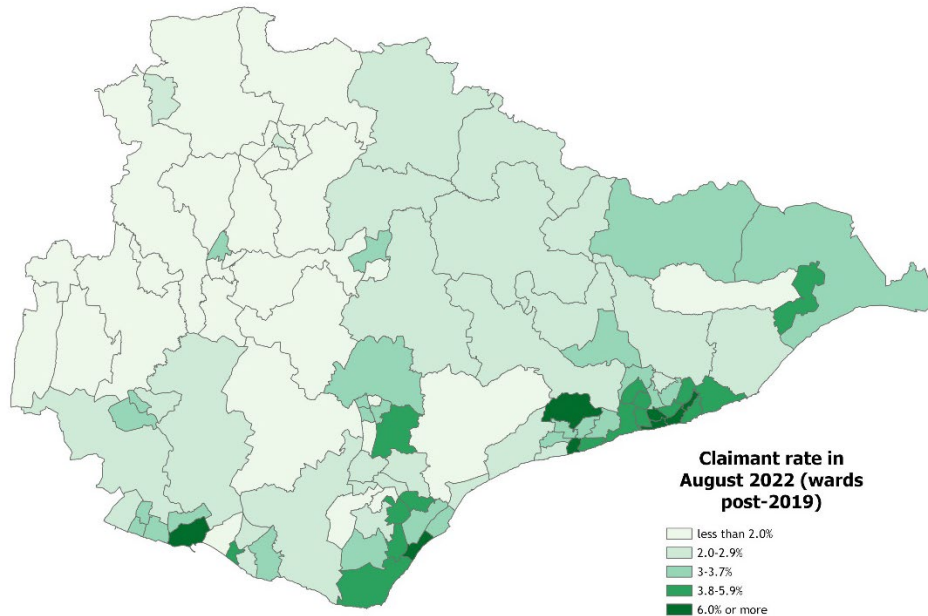
- Claimant counts rose in Wealden (up 45/2.3%), Eastbourne (+30) and Rother (+20), but fell in Lewes (-30) and Hastings (-20) in the month to August 2022.
- At 5.5%, Hastings has the second highest claimant rate in SELEP and SE region after Thanet in Kent (5.8%) (see chart top right).
- Largest percentage increase in claimants since March 2020 in Wealden (+54%) and Lewes (+31%). But Wealden has seen the largest decline since August 2021 with numbers down 31%.

Claimant rates East Sussex, SELEP and comparators, August 2019-2022



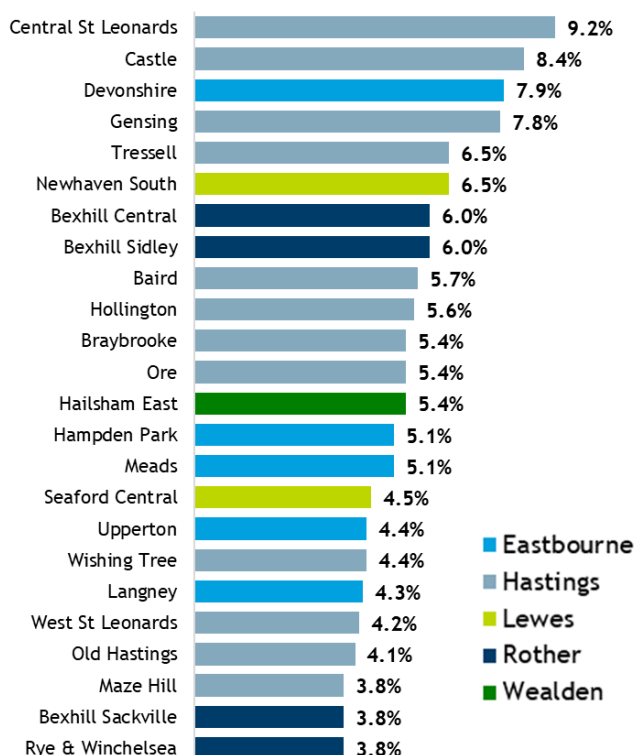
- While the number of male unemployed UC/JSA claimants is higher than the number of female claimants (see dark blue - male and green - female lines, labelled 'Claimant count', left), the number of female claimants in all UC conditionality groups (light blue line) is much higher than the number of males (light green line) claiming (see chart left), and numbers are increasing faster than males in August 2022.

Labour market & skills

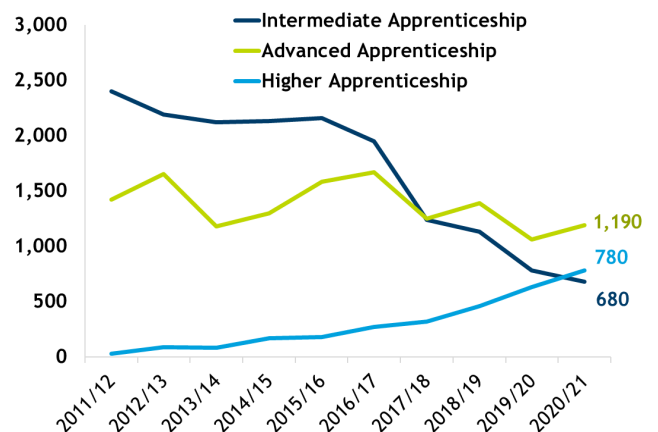


- Ward boundaries in the county changed over the period 2018-2019 [see [note 2](#)]. Ward level data is now presented using the latest ward boundaries.
- Wards: 24 post 2019 wards (see map above) have rates above or at the England average, with the highest rates in Central St Leonards (9.2%), Castle (8.4%) and Gensing (7.8%) in Hastings, and Devonshire (7.9%) in Eastbourne.
- But largest percentage rises since the start of the pandemic have been in rural and less deprived wards with previously negligible numbers of claimants. 57 (post 2019) wards now have rates below what the East Sussex rate was in March 2020 (2.9%).
- 36 (post 2019) wards saw an increase in claimant numbers in the month to August 2022, while 30 wards saw a decline.

Claimant rate in August 2022, (post 2019) wards at or above the national average (3.8%)



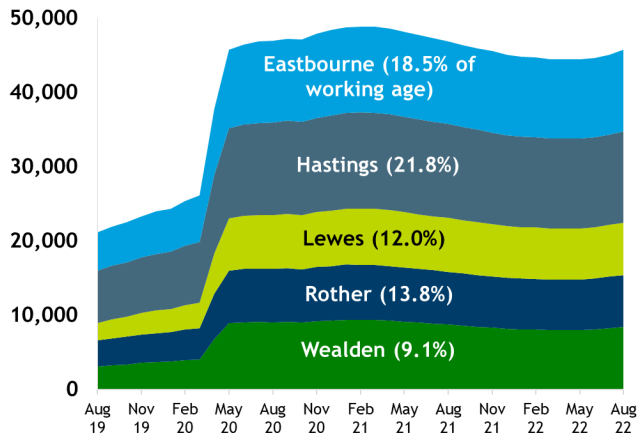
East Sussex apprenticeship starts, 2011-2021



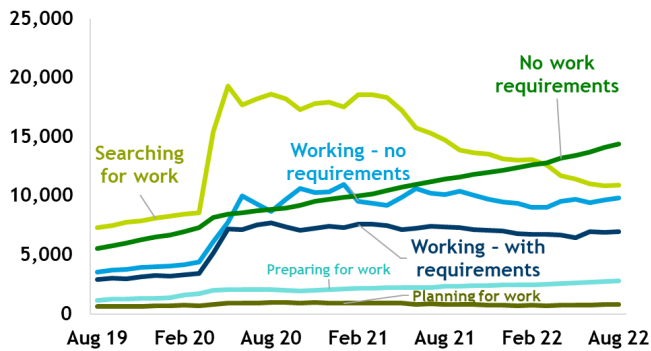
There were 14,840 apprenticeship starts in East Sussex between 2016 and 2021. Apprenticeship starts in East Sussex in 2020/21 were up 6% on the previous year. Higher level apprenticeship starts in 2020/21 rose by 24%. [see [note 3](#)].

Labour market & skills

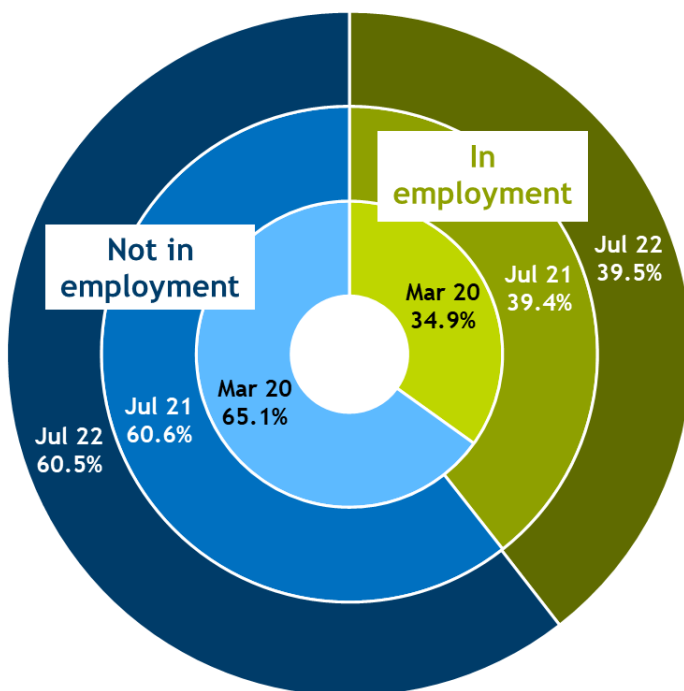
Universal Credit claimants by district, August 2019-2022 (inc % working age claiming in August 2022)



Universal Credit claimants by conditionality - August 2019-2022



Employment indicator of Universal Credit claimants in East Sussex - March 2020, July 2021 and July 2022



In East Sussex in August 2022 there were:

45,739 people claiming UC
(14.3% of working age people)

Up **644** since July 2022

Down **1,163** (2.5%) since August 2021

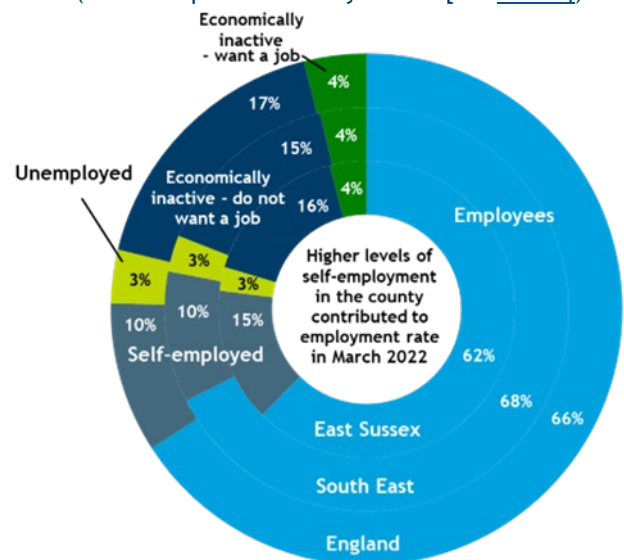
But up **19,572** since March 2020

In July 2022, **41%** of all UC claimants were in employment, up from 35% in March 2020

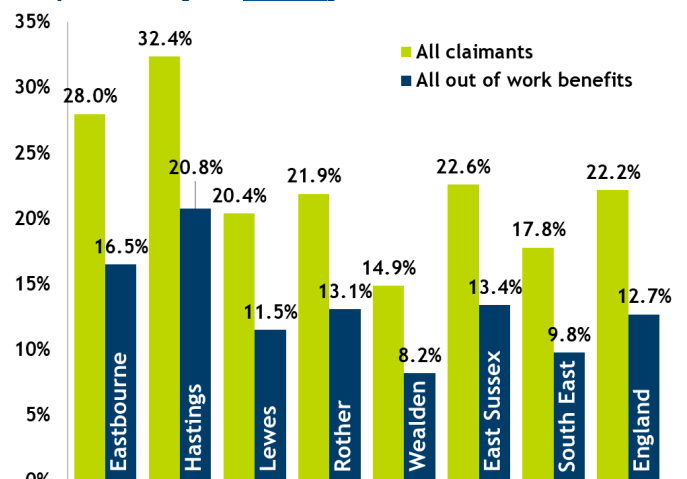
44% Female claimants were in employment in July 2022 [see [note 4](#)]

Economic activity in March 2022

(Annual Population Survey data -- [see [note 5](#)])

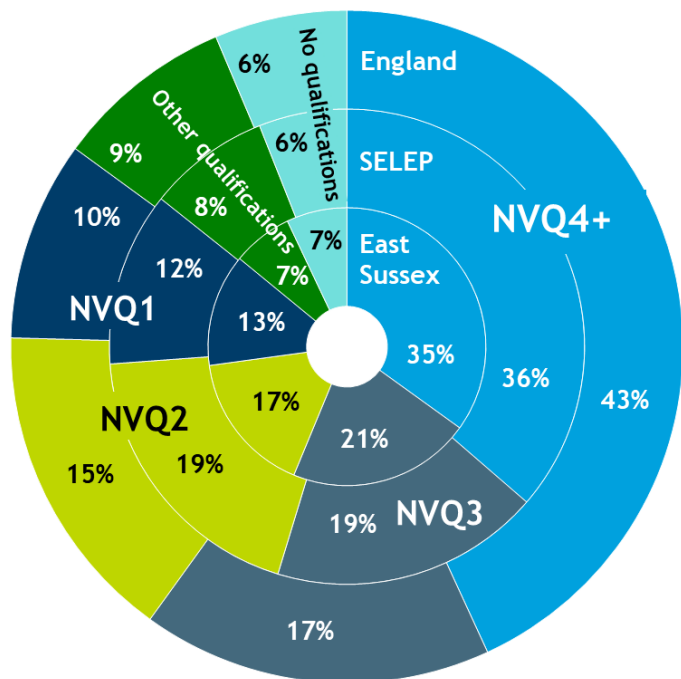


Percentage of working age people claiming any DWP benefit and Out-of-work benefits in February 2022, districts, East Sussex and comparators [see [note 6](#)]

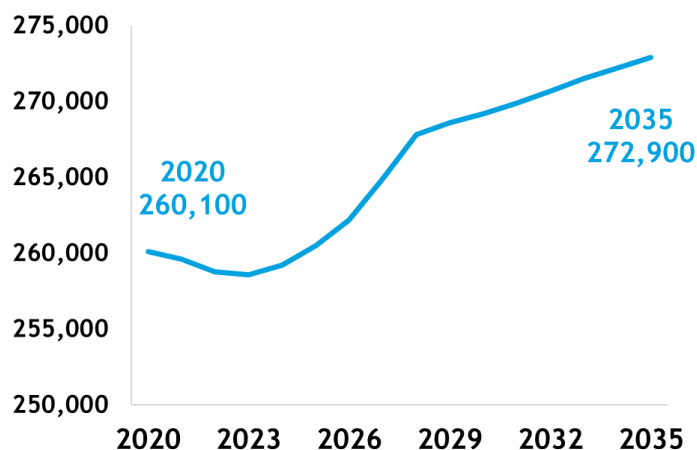


Labour market & skills

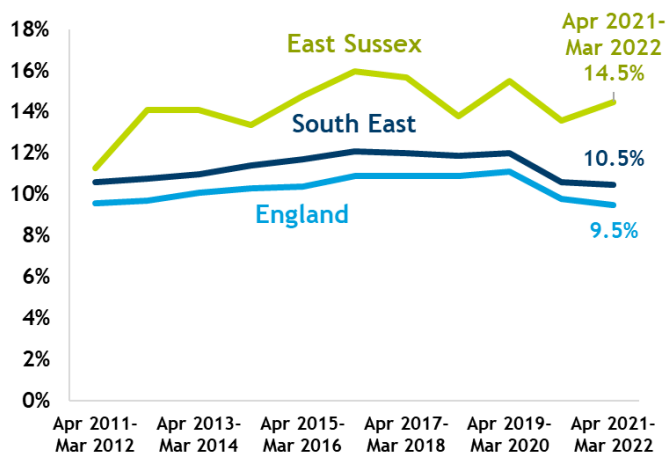
Qualifications of the working age population (highest qualification), December 2021
[see note 7]



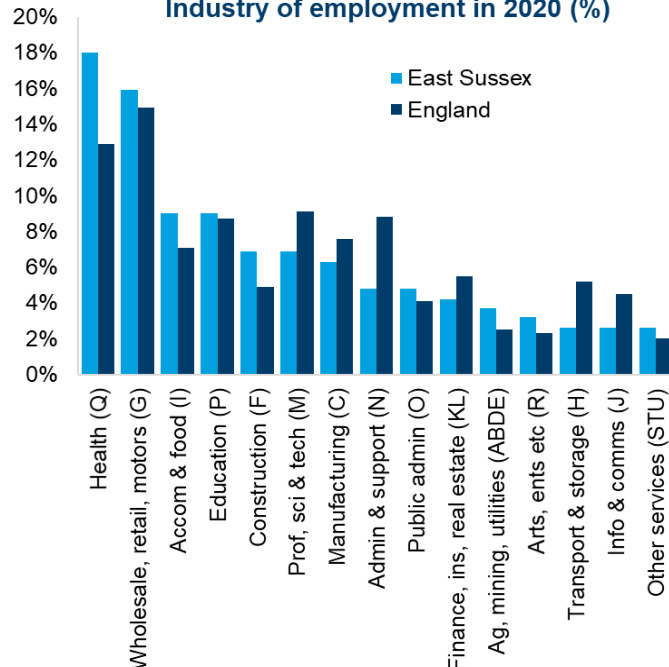
Workforce projections for East Sussex (dwelling-led) - projected number of economically active people aged 16-74
[see note 17]



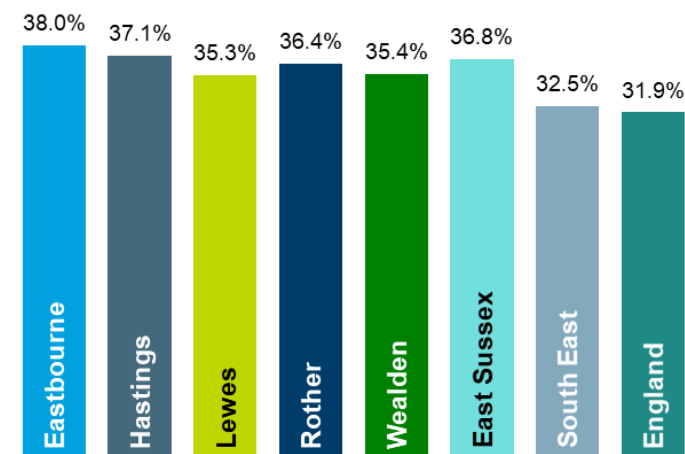
Percentage of working age people who are self-employed, 2012-2022



Industry of employment in 2020 (%)



Percentage of part-time workers, East Sussex districts and comparators, 2020



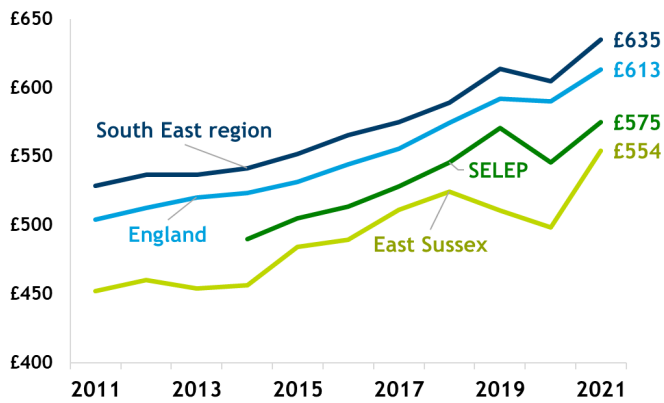
- Lower proportion of people in the county with level 4 qualifications than nationally, and a higher proportion with no or low qualifications (see pie chart top).
- A higher proportion of people are self-employed than the national average, and rates are rising, compared to a national decrease (see chart above).
- Employment in Health and social care, and Wholesale, retail and motors dominates in the county (see chart middle right).
- Higher percentage of part-time workers in the county compared to the national average (see chart bottom right)

(Industry and employment status data from BRES: [see note 8])

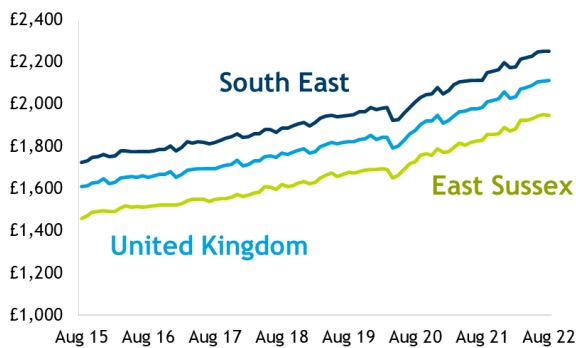
Labour market & skills

ONS now publish real time information (RTI) from PAYE records, giving the total number of employees and median pay at district level, which is very up to date (April 2022 data available for the county, and February 2022 data available for districts). We can combine this with other data sources such as the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) to look at how employment and pay levels are changing. [see [note 9](#)]

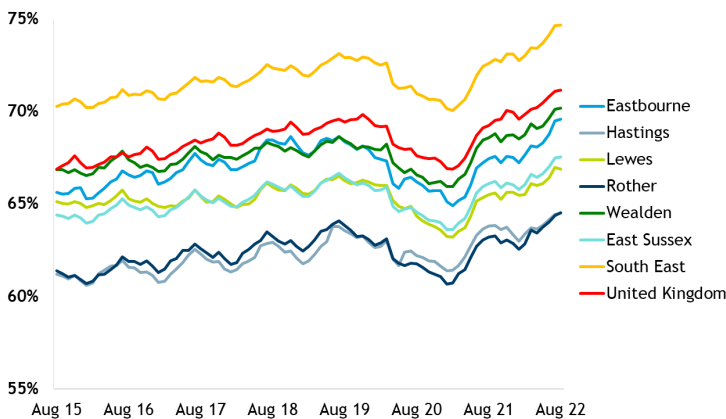
Workplace-based median full-time weekly earnings, 2011-2021 [from ASHE - see [note 10](#)]



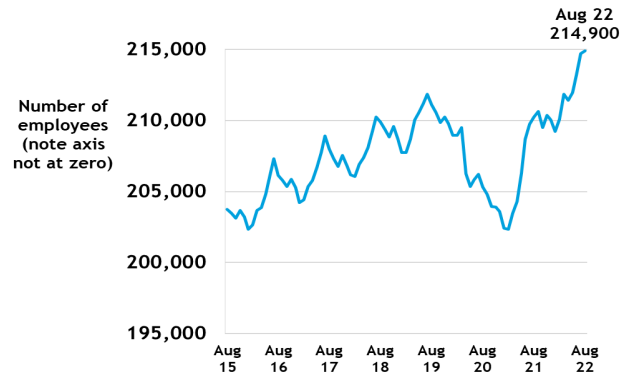
Median monthly earnings from PAYE Real Time Information (RTI), August 2015-2022



Employment rate from PAYE RTI (employees per working age), August 2015-2022

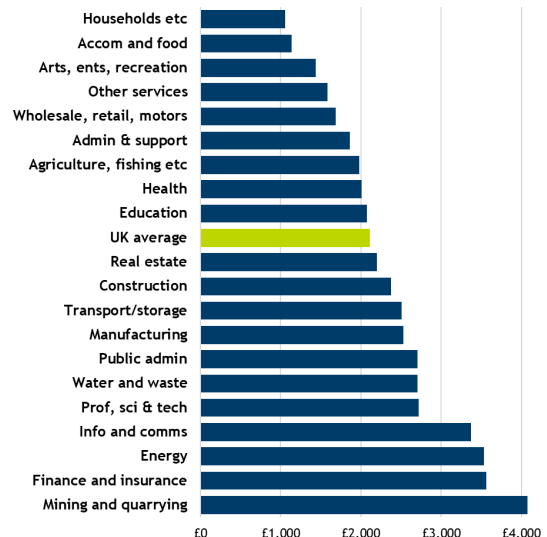


Total number of employees, August 2015-August 2022, East Sussex



- Comparatively low workplace pay (from ASHE) in the county (£554 pw), which increased significantly in 2021 -see [note 10](#) for more information about how the pandemic affected earnings data (see chart top left).
- Employment rates (employees as a percentage of working age people aged 16-64) are lower in the districts and boroughs of East Sussex than the national and regional averages and are lowest in Hastings and Rother (see chart bottom left).
- At 214,900, the number of employees is now considerably higher than the peak seen in July 2019 (see chart above).
- Median monthly earnings at £1,947 in the county (August 2022) are also considerably lower than national (UK=£2,111) and regional (£2,250) averages (see chart middle left).
- This can be explained because wage levels in the dominant sectors for employment in the county: Health; Wholesale, retail and motors; and Accommodation and Food (see chart previous page) are all below the national average wage and are lowest in Accommodation and Food (see chart below).

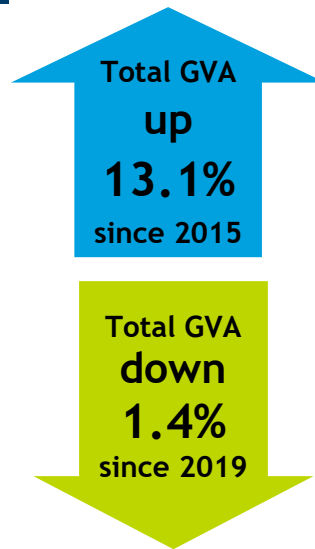
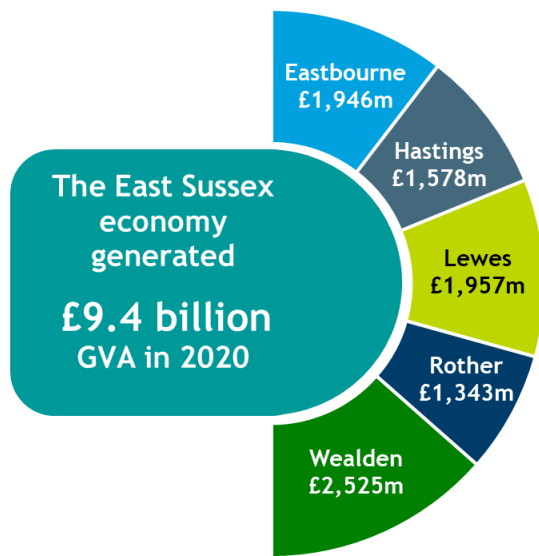
Median pay by industry, UK, July 2022 (PAYE RTI)



Gross Value Added

- GVA per head grew by 23.0% in the county since between 2010 and 2020, slightly lower than growth of 25.6% in the UK as a whole and 24.5% in the SE region [see [note 11](#)].
- GVA per head in the county fell from £17,016 in 2019 to £16,730 in 2020, In 2020 it was just 57.9% of the UK figure of £29,063. The decline of 1.7% was smaller than the national fall.
- While Real estate is the largest sector in the county at 26% of GVA, if we take out 'Owner-occupied imputed rental' (OOIR - [see [note 12](#)]), which reflects property prices in an area, Health, Wholesale, retail and motors, and Manufacturing 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 24% of the GVA of Eastbourne compared to 10% in Wealden.
- The Health and Social Care sector grew most strongly in the year 2019-20, by 15%, which reflects the importance of the sector in the pandemic. Education (up 6%) and Admin and support services (up 5%) also saw larger rises, while the Arts and entertainment sector fell by 24% and Accommodation and food services fell by 36%, again reflecting the effects of the Coronavirus pandemic and restrictions.



2020: **£/🕒**
GVA per hour:
£29.41
78.0% of UK average [[note 13](#)]

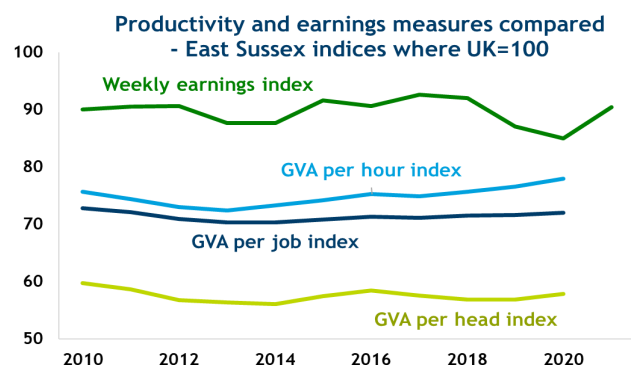
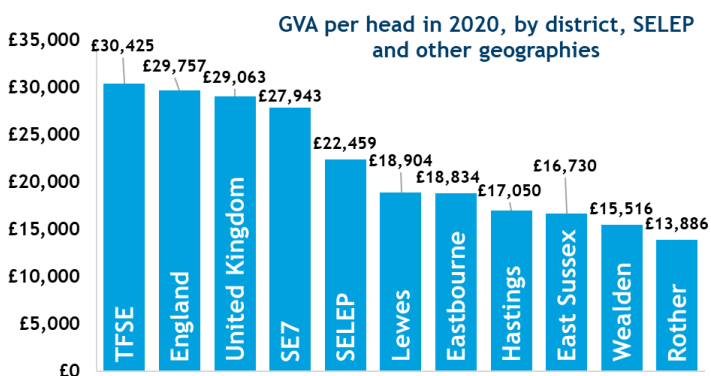
2020: **£/👤**
GVA per head:
£16,730
57.9% of UK average

4 sectors account for more than half of total GVA in East Sussex (2020):

-  Real Estate - including owner occupiers imputed rental (26%) (OOIR accounts for 21%)
-  Health (12%)
-  Wholesale, retail & motors (10%)
-  Manufacturing (9%)

If we exclude OOIR [see [note 12](#)], different sectors make a higher than average contribution to GVA in the districts:

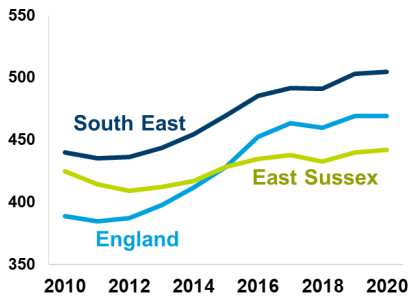
Eastbourne: Health and Social work (23.5%), Wholesale, retail etc. (15.7%), Education (11.3%)
Hastings: Health (20.3%), Manufacturing (17.7%)
Lewes: Public admin (19.5%); Health (10.7%)
Rother: Education (13.9%); Health (12.9%)
Wealden: Construction (15.2%); Wholesale, retail etc (14.4%); Manufacturing (13.5%)
Health and social work saw the largest rise over 2010-20 (£314m), followed by Wholesale and retail (£264m), Real Estate (excl. OOIR) (£251m), and Manufacturing (£219m).



Businesses



Active businesses per 10,000 population [see [note 15](#)]



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

86.7% of business units in the county have fewer than 10 employees (2022) (National figure 85.1%)
74.1% have fewer than 5. East Sussex has relatively few medium and large businesses (50+ employees) [see [note 16](#)]

24,700 active businesses in East Sussex in 2020 up from **24,515** in 2019

Fastest growing sectors in the county (2017-2022) (in terms of number of business units)



Construction - up 14% Lower than national rise (England up 18%)



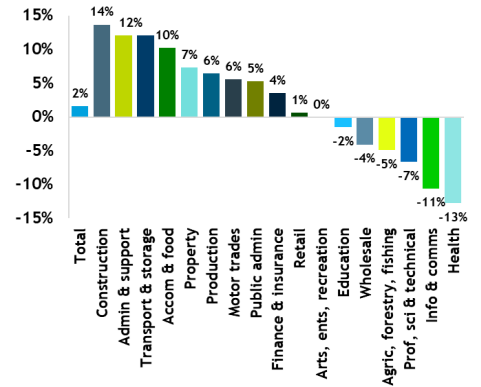
Business administration and support services - up 12% (England up 0.5%)



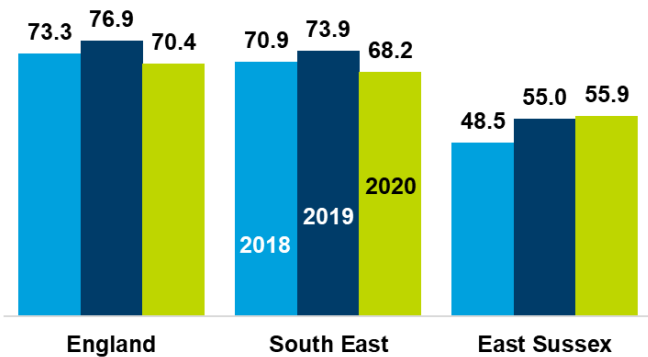
Transport and Storage - up 12% (England up 22%)

Active businesses Up **6%** since 2015, and up **0.8%** since 2019

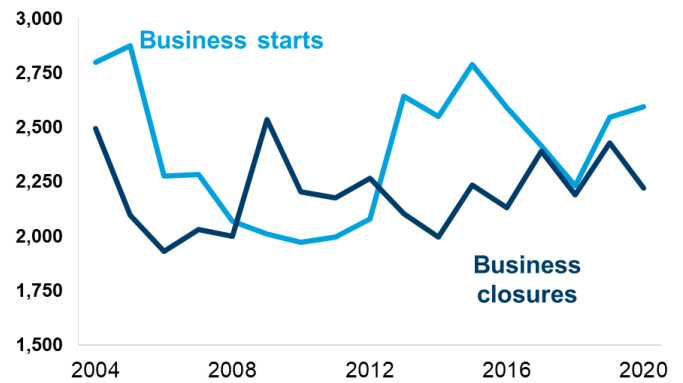
Change in number of business units by sector in East Sussex, 2017-2022



New business registration rates, 2017-19

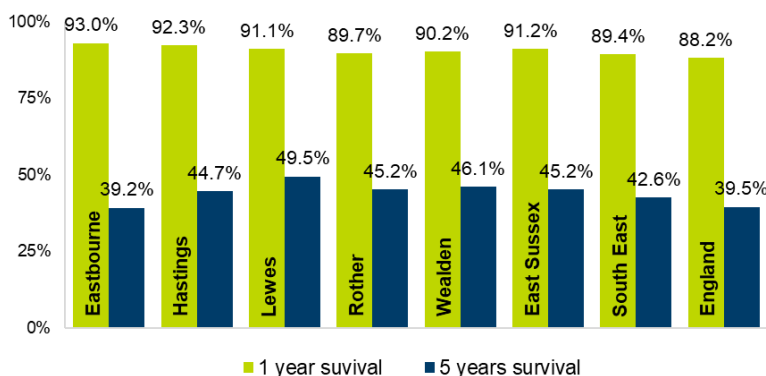


Business births and deaths in East Sussex 2004-20



45.2% of businesses in East Sussex started in 2015 survived their first five years
 5 year business survival rates for the county are higher than the England average (39.5%)

1- and 5-year business survival rates in 2020



- New business growth - 185 more new business starts than in 2019, and 210 fewer business closures.
- Business births at their highest since 2015.
- Of 2,125 businesses with more than 10 employees, 65 (3.1%) were classed as 'high growth' businesses (England 4.4%) (new data available on ESIF)

Growth measures - September 2022

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)
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)	£16,730 Up 23.0% 2010-20
2021	Lewes Creative Hub: 533	1,549 (2020-21 data)	
2022	Eastbourne Food Street: 440		

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 18-24 Claimant Rate for East Sussex at below the England rate (Source: Department for Work and Pensions/StatXplore)
2014	74.1% +2.4% points higher than England (Mar)	2.1% -0.6% points lower than England (April)	4.2% -0.3% points lower than England (April)
2015	73.1% +0.2% points higher than England (Mar)	1.5% -0.4% points lower than England (April)	3.1% +0.1% points higher than England (April)
2016	73.8% -0.1% points lower than England (Mar)	1.4% -0.4% points lower than England (April)	2.8% Equal to England (April)
2017	75.5% +1.1% points higher than England (Mar)	1.5% -0.4% points lower than England (April)	2.7% -0.1% points lower than England (April)
2018	74.6% -0.6% points lower than England (Mar)	2.2% +0.1% points higher than England (April)	3.6% +0.6% points higher than England (Apr)
2019	73.6% -2.0% points lower than England (Mar)	2.5% -0.1% points lower than England (April)	4.2% +0.6% points higher than England (Apr)
2020	79.9% +3.7% points higher than England (Mar)	5.2% +0.2% points higher than England (April)	8.3% +1.7% points higher than England (Apr)
2021	75.0% -0.1% points lower than England (Mar)	6.2% -0.2% points lower than England (April)	10.9% +1.9% points higher than England (Apr)
2022	77.1% +1.7% points higher than England (Mar)	3.9% -0.1% points lower than England (April)	5.6% +0.9% points higher than England (Apr)
2023	June 2022 data due in October 2022	Updated data for April 2023 due in May 2023	Updated data for April 2023 due in May 2023

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 or 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)	19.4% -1.2% points lower than England (Dec)
2015	30.9% -5.8% points lower than England (Dec)	23.2% +3.2% points higher than England (Dec)
2016	34.0% -3.8% points lower than England (Dec)	22.5% +3.4% points higher than England (Dec)
2017	37.7% -0.5% points lower than England (Dec)	15.5% -3.0% points lower than England (Dec)
2018	37.0% -2.0% points lower than England (Dec)	20.9% +2.7% points higher than England (Dec)
2019	35.6% -4.4% points lower than England (Dec)	19.2% +1.6% points higher than England (Dec)
2020	36.4% -6.4% points lower than England (Dec)	18.1% +2.0% points higher than England (Dec)
2021	34.9% -8.2% points lower than England (Dec)	20.2% +4.2% points higher than England (Dec)
2022	2022 data due: April 2023	2022 data due: April 2023

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

Note 2 Following a major boundary review, wards were reviewed for the local elections in May 2018 for Hastings Borough Council and May 2019 for Eastbourne Borough Council, Lewes, Rother and Wealden District Councils. The number of wards in the county increased to 108. Some wards have retained the same name but the boundary has changed, including in Hastings, and as claimant rates are based on the working age population and claimant numbers, some areas appear to have different claimant rates using the new ward boundaries. A [map comparing the old and new ward boundaries is available in ESiF](#).

Note 3 Broader participation data for [FE](#) and [apprenticeships](#) comes from the FE Data Library, on the Gov.UK website, and is published on [ESiF](#).

Note 4 Data is published on ESiF on the number of [people](#) and [households](#) claiming Universal Credit (UC). We have also now published data on the [number of households on UC who receive a local housing allowance](#) element with their benefit which does not actually cover their rent. Other claimant data can also be found in [ESiF](#) and on the DWP's [StatXplore](#) website.

Note 5 Employment data is sourced from the Annual Population Survey (APS) which is published by the ONS on the [Nomis](#) website and on ESiF in our [Economic Activity](#) table. 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.

Note 6 Data for Benefit combinations, including out-of-work benefits is published on [ESiF](#).

Note 7 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 8 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 9 Following the unprecedented economic crisis provoked by the Coronavirus pandemic, the ONS and HMRC now release administrative data from PAYE records giving the number of employees, median and mean pay down to district level. Data for ITL3 (formerly NUTS3, including East Sussex county) and higher geographies are published monthly, and data for districts is released quarterly and published in [ESiF](#).

Note 10 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. There were temporary factors that increased the headline growth rate in earnings above the underlying rate over the course of the Covid-19 pandemic. Changes in earnings were sharply affected, so ONS published an interesting [blog post](#) discussing how to interpret average earnings data.

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). The furlough scheme closed at the end of September 2021 and the last SEISS grant was paid in October 2021. Data on the schemes was published by [HMRC](#) and data for [total numbers](#), [industrial sector](#) and [age group](#) has been published on ESiF as well as the [final data from the both schemes](#).

Gross value added

Note 11 [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. The GVA data for 2020 was released in June 2022, and data is now also available for district level Gross Domestic Product (see [ESiF](#)).

Note 12 Owner-occupiers' imputed rental (OIR) 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 13 GVA per hour worked data is obtained from the [ONS' Sub-regional productivity](#) tables, and East Sussex data is published on [ESiF](#). 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 14 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.

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

Businesses

Note 15 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 16 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.

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 2020-based ESCC projections are based on the mid-2020 population estimates released by ONS in June 2021 and future house building trajectories provided by each district in Spring 2022. 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](#).

[East Sussex in Figures](#) has detailed data about [UC and JSA Claimant Count](#), [claimants of Universal Credit](#), [employment rates](#), [full- and part-time working](#), [workplace median earnings](#), [GVA](#), [GVA by industry](#), [productivity](#), [business demography](#) and [business activity](#), and [workforce projections](#).

Contact details

The Research and Intelligence 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 labour market and economic data please contact Lenna Santamaría by email mariahelena.santamaria@eastsussex.gov.uk.

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.