

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT Part 1 & 2 – pro-forma



Directorate	Directorate of Place and Climate Change	Service Planning Policy	Assessment carried out by		Planning Officer	
Project being assessed	Updated Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Date of Assessment		September 2021	Is this a new or existing service/policy?	Existing (updated)

PART 1 – INITIAL ASSESSMENT	
1. What is the aim/ objective of the area being assessed?	The Council is required to prepare and maintain a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This document also reflects the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, the Localism Act 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework. The SCI explains the arrangements for public involvement in Rother District Council's planning processes. It covers both the preparation of planning policy documents and the determination of planning applications.
2. Who is intended to benefit from it and how?	All interested parties involved in planning matters, from members of the general public who will be able to better understand the opportunities for engaging with and influencing planning policies and decisions to councillors and officers in understanding their commitments to community involvement.
3. If your service uses contractors, do you ensure that they comply with the Council's equal opportunities policy and relevant legislation?	N/A

<p>4. Do you know who your service users are by age/ race/ disability/gender etc? (This could be obtained from results of recent consultation or surveys, equality monitoring data, demographic and other statistics).</p>	<p>Appendix 1 (attached) identifies relevant equality statistics for the District. The SCI should be accessible by all users.</p>
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- 4. a)** How are service users views gathered? (This could be through results of recent consultations or surveys, information from groups and agencies directly in touch with particular groups or analysis of complaints)
- b)** How do you use this information?
- c)** Do you publish the results, and where?

The SCI is a process document, rather than a planning policy document. It sets out the Council's commitments for gathering 'users' views in the production of such documents.

While there is no statutory requirements for local planning authorities to consult when reviewing and updating their Statement of Community Involvement, as discussed in the Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 035 Reference ID: 61-035-20190723), it is considered good practice keep communities informed and to provide notification of the Council's intention to update the SCI, as well as to give key partners, stakeholders and members of the public the opportunity to comment on any proposed changes. Consequently, this update to the SCI was the subject of a six-week public consultation between 11 June and 23 July.

Due to temporary changes to legislation, which have also been reflected in the PPG, as well as the Council's temporary Coronavirus Addendum to the SCI, it was considered that it would not be appropriate to make a hard copy of the draft document available at the Council's offices at the time of the consultation. As part of the consultation it was stated that where an individual was unable to access the document digitally, that that individual should contact the Planning Policy Team by telephone in order to make alternative arrangements to view the document.

450 organisations and individuals from the Council's Planning Policy consultation database were notified of the consultation and were invited to make comments. These included organisations that would be notified as part of statutory planning policy consultations, as well as other groups and individuals who had requested to be kept informed of planning policy consultations. Of these notifications, 414 were sent via email, with 36 sent by post.

The results of the public consultation on the SCI have been set out within a Consultation Summary Report, which also includes a table indicating the changes made to the proposed update to the SCI as a result of comments made. This document will be appended to the Cabinet Report and consequently published on the Council's website as part of the Agenda for Cabinet.

<p>5. Could the area being assessed have a differential impact on racial groups?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>There is no evidence of a differential impact on racial groups; however, the Council has in place a translation service if required, and also our website translates web text and online documents into a number of different languages. The Council's website also includes a function where it can read aloud web text and online documents into different languages. The SCI identifies a commitment to open consultation and that particular efforts will be made to engage with local groups.</p>
<p>6. Could the area being assessed have a differential impact on people due to their gender?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>There is no evidence of a differential impact on people due to their gender. However, the SCI identifies a commitment to open consultation and that particular efforts will be made to engage with local groups.</p>
<p>7. Could the area being assessed have a differential impact on people due to their disability?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>There is no evidence of a differential impact on people due to their disability. Publication of the SCI is through the council's web-site. This has in place accessibility levels. A printed version, including a large print version is available on request. The SCI identifies a commitment to open consultation and that particular efforts will be made to engage with local groups. The Council offers alternative formats and accessible venues wherever possible to help disabled people to be involved in the process.</p>
<p>8. Could the area being assessed have a differential impact on people due to their sexual orientation?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>There is no evidence of a differential impact on people due to their sexual orientation. However, the SCI identifies a commitment to open consultation and that particular efforts will be made to engage with local groups.</p>
<p>9. Could the area being assessed have a differential impact on people due to their age?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>There is no evidence of a differential impact on people due to their age. However, the SCI identifies a commitment to open consultation and that particular efforts will be made to engage with local groups.</p>
<p>10. Could the area being assessed have a differential impact on people due to their religious or other belief?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>There is no evidence of a differential impact on people due to their religious or other belief. However, the SCI identifies a commitment to open consultation and that particular efforts will be made to engage with local groups.</p>

<p>11. Could the area being assessed have a differential impact on people due to them having dependants/caring responsibilities?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>There is no evidence of a differential impact on people due to them having dependants/care responsibilities. However, the SCI identifies a commitment to open consultation and that particular efforts will be made to engage with local groups.</p>
<p>12. Could the area being assessed have a differential impact on people due to them being transgendered or transsexual?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>There is no evidence of a differential impact on people due to them being transgendered or transsexual. However, the SCI identifies a commitment to open consultation and that particular efforts will be made to engage with local groups.</p>
<p>13. Is there any evidence that people from different groups may have different expectations of the areas being assessed?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>There is no evidence that people from different groups have different expectations. It is understood that there is an expectation that planning processes are open, transparent and fair for all.</p>
<p>14. Is the policy likely to affect relations between certain groups, for example because it is seen as favouring a particular group or denying opportunities to another?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>No. The SCI is based on the principle of equal opportunities for all.</p>
<p>15. Is the policy likely to damage relations between any particular groups and the Council?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>No. The SCI is explicit in its commitment to equalities.</p>
<p>16. Could the differential impact identified in 5-12 amount to there being the potential for adverse impact in this strategy/policy/service/procedure?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>No, because the SCI establishes processes to duly consider any differential impacts.</p>

<p>17. Can this adverse impact be justified on the grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for one group? Or any other reason?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>No adverse impacts as a direct result of the SCI are identified.</p>
<p>18. Do your staff know who the contact is for equalities issues within your directorate?</p>	<p>YES</p>		<p>The Council's Equalities Officer in the first instance.</p>
<p>19. Have all your staff attended an equality awareness training session?</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>Recent changes in team members within the Planning Policy section mean that not all staff have received training. However, this has been raised with the Council's Equalities Officer, who will notify the team when a training session is available. The SCI highlights the Council's commitment to equalities through the processes set out within the SCI, which will be followed through respective Planning Policy consultations.</p>
<p>20. Have you set any equality performance indicators or objectives for your service?</p>	<p>YES</p>		<p>The SCI confirms that planning will ensure engagement of all sections of the community in line with the Council's Corporate Equality Objectives.</p>
<p>21. Actions arising from Part 1 of the Initial Assessment</p>	<p>The following be included with the SCI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Standard paragraph on first page setting out the availability of the SCI in other formats, in accordance with established best practice. <input type="checkbox"/> The commitment to equality objectives as well as giving particular attention to engaging hard-to-reach groups be included under general principles. This involves a commitment to a wide range of methods of engagement, including increased use of online and social media formats, as well as the continuation of more traditional methods of consultation. <input type="checkbox"/> The requirement that any comments must not be likely to incite racial hatred be included under general principles. <input type="checkbox"/> The facility for the website to read, translate and provide a range of accessible format options to be highlighted under 'Figure 3 - Methods of community engagement'. 		

22. Should this Initial Assessment proceed to Part 2?		NO		
23a. As a result of Part 1, is a Full Assessment necessary?		NO (please sign below)	23b. If Yes, on what evidence should this assessment proceed to a Full Assessment?	N/A
24a. Date on which Full Assessment to be started by	N/A		24b. Date on which Full Assessment to be completed by	N/A

Signed (Completing Officer): T. Searle

Signed (Lead Officer): J. Pyrah

Date: 24 September 2021

APPENDIX 1

Equality Statistics

Table 1 (below) sums up the baseline information of the different groups which are focussed upon as part of the assessment. A full 'Equalities Profile' for Rother District follows. The equality groups listed in Table 1 originate from UK legislation regarding discrimination. They are as follows:

- Age,
- Disability,
- Gender,
- Income and Deprivation,
- Race, Ethnicity and Nationality
- Religion and Belief, and
- Sexual Orientation and Gender Reassignment
- Marriage and Civil Partnership;
- Pregnancy and Maternity;

Table 1: Equality Statistics

Equality Group	Rother District Summary
Age	<p>The 2011 census population figure for Rother District is 90,588 persons in some 40,877 households. The 2020 estimated population figures indicate that the largest cohort of the Districts population (32.3%) is aged 65 and over, with the second largest being 45-64, at 27.9%. 15% is aged 15 and under.</p> <p>East Sussex County Council's dwelling-led population projections, estimate that between 2021 and 2032 there will be an increase in the Districts population of 8.9% (8,625 people), to 105,194 people. Within this projection, it is estimated that the percentage of the District's population aged 65 and over will rise to 38.7% by 2032, of which 52.8% will be 75 and over. At the same time, it is predicted that the overall number aged between 0-17 and 25-34 will decrease by 2.3% and 10.7% respectively.</p>
Disability	<p>ESCC figures estimate that there are 22,749 residents in Rother with a limiting long-term illness. It is predicted that this number will increase by 21% to 27,533 by 2031.</p> <p>Information from the Rother District Housing Needs Survey (2006) identifies that 11.7% of all dwellings (4,544 implied) have been adapted to meet the needs of a disabled person. In terms of the nature of adaptations, 54.3% have handrails / grabrails, 46.1% have ground floor toilet adaptations, and 42.4% have adaptations to the access to the property.</p> <p>Data for the age groups of all disabled household members showed 69.7% of all disabled household members were over the age of 60 including 36.2% over 75; 12% were under 45.</p> <p>This information is currently being updated as part of a revised housing needs survey.</p>

Gender	<p>The 2011 Census identifies that within the District there are more females (52.5%; 47,567 people) compared to males (47.5%; 43,021 people). This reflects the regional and national position.</p>																														
Income and Deprivation	<p>As a whole, Rother District is in the upper half of authorities in terms of deprivation when ranked against all authorities.</p> <p>The 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation indicate that Rother District is the 139th most deprived local authority area in the UK out of a total of 326 local authorities. The District is the 3rd most deprived in East Sussex.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="280 577 1214 898"> <thead> <tr> <th>Geography</th> <th>Average rank</th> <th>Average score</th> <th>Extent</th> <th>Local concentration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Eastbourne</td> <td>106</td> <td>114</td> <td>114</td> <td>118</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hastings</td> <td>13</td> <td>17</td> <td>24</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lewes</td> <td>194</td> <td>198</td> <td>188</td> <td>195</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>135</td> <td>139</td> <td>153</td> <td>138</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wealden</td> <td>254</td> <td>252</td> <td>233</td> <td>256</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Geography	Average rank	Average score	Extent	Local concentration	Eastbourne	106	114	114	118	Hastings	13	17	24	16	Lewes	194	198	188	195	Rother	135	139	153	138	Wealden	254	252	233	256
Geography	Average rank	Average score	Extent	Local concentration																											
Eastbourne	106	114	114	118																											
Hastings	13	17	24	16																											
Lewes	194	198	188	195																											
Rother	135	139	153	138																											
Wealden	254	252	233	256																											
Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	<p>Rother District has a low proportion of people from black and ethnic minority groups, with only 2.9% of the population identifying themselves as an ethnic origin other than 'white' (Source: 2011 Census). This compares to the England average of 14%. Within the District there is a small travelling community group.</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest a spatial variation within the District with regard to race.</p>																														
Religion and Belief	<p>The 2011 Census shows that the majority of the Rother District population see themselves as Christians (65%). This is slightly higher than the regional and national position (60% and 59% respectively). 25% of the population stated that they had 'no religion'.</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest a spatial variation within the District with regard to religion or belief.</p>																														
Sexual Orientation and Gender Reassignment	<p>There is very limited data relating to sexual orientation and gender reassignment in the Rother District population, however the 2011 Census identifies that 0.32% of the population who were 16 years old and above are in a registered same-sex civil partnership. This reflects the regional and national position.</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest a spatial variation within the District with regard to sexual orientation.</p>																														

Equalities Profile for Rother District

Age and gender

Population by broad age groups in 2020

This dataset shows the estimated population by broad age groups as in June 2020.

Age group	All ages	0-15	16-29	30-44	45-64	65 and over
Geography						
England	56,550,138	19.2	17.2	19.5	25.6	18.5
South East	9,217,265	19.3	16	18.6	26.5	19.7
East Sussex	558,852	16.9	13.4	15.6	28	26.1
Rother	96,716	15	11.9	12.9	27.9	32.3

[Source:](#) ONS – mid-year estimates

Population by gender in 2020

This dataset shows the resident population by gender as in June 2020.

Gender	All people	Percentage Females	Percentage Males
Geography			
England	56,550,138	50.5	49.5
South East	9,217,265	50.7	49.3
East Sussex	558,852	51.5	48.5
Rother	96,716	51.8	48.2

[Source:](#) ONS – mid-year estimates

Ethnicity, nationality and language

Population by ethnic group in 2011

This dataset shows the percentage of population by ethnic group from the 2011 Census.

Ethnicity	All people	British and Northern Irish	Irish	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White	All Mixed	All Asian or Asian British	All Black or Black British	Other ethnic group
England and Wales	56,075,912	80.5	0.9	0.1	4.4	2.2	7.5	3.3	1
South East	8,634,750	85.2	0.9	0.2	4.4	1.9	5.2	1.6	0.6
East Sussex	526,671	91.7	0.8	0.2	3.4	1.4	1.7	0.6	0.3
Rother	90,588	94.1	0.7	0.1	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.2

[Source:](#) 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Population by country of birth in 2011

This dataset shows the percentage of people by country of birth from the 2011 Census.

Country of Birth	All people	Born in Europe	Born in Africa	Born in the Middle East and Asia	Born in the Americas and the Carrabean	Born in Antarctica and	Born in Other Countries
England and Wales	56,075,912	91.5	2.3	4.6	1.2	0.3	0
South East	8,634,750	92.8	2.1	3.8	1.0	0.4	0
East Sussex	526,671	95.7	1.2	1.9	0.8	0.3	0
Rother	90,588	96.4	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	0

[Source:](#) 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

New National Insurance registrations by nationality in 2020

This dataset shows the number of overseas nationals entering the UK and registering for a National Insurance number by nationality. The issuing of a National Insurance number is an indicator of economic migration, as all non-UK nationals require one to work in the UK. As there is no requirement to relinquish the number when a migrant worker leaves the UK these figures do not reflect the overall migrant population. Statistical disclosure control has been applied to this table to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result, figures may not sum exactly to the total units. "-" denotes a nil or negligible number of claimants or award amount based on nil or negligible number of claimants.

Nationality	All continents	European Union	Non-European Union	Africa	Asia	Oceania (including Australia)	America	Other
England	290390	106192	15421	32209	115479	5239	15327	526
South East	34297	12618	1717	4654	12511	670	2100	29
East Sussex	915	348	51	131	301	16	56	-
Rother	74	34	6	6	20	-	8	-

[Source:](#) ESiF

Passport held in 2011

This dataset shows the number of passports held from the 2011 Census. Note one person may hold more than one passport.

Passport held	All people	Europe	Africa	Middle East and Asia	The Americas and the Caribbean	Antarctica and Oceania	No passport held
Geography							
England and Wales	56,075,912	44,812,772	402,303	1,018,524	281,782	102,480	9,458,051
South East	8,634,750	7,167,094	55,527	138,374	38,976	15,712	1,219,067
East Sussex	526,671	430,498	1,492	3,385	1,541	673	89,082
Rother	90,588	73,819	189	409	226	95	15,850

Source: [ESiF](#)

Main household language in 2011

This dataset shows the number of passports held from the 2011 Census. Note one person may hold more than one passport.

Household language	All households	All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language	No people in household have English as a main language
Geography					
England and Wales	23,366,044	21,313,812	868,431	181,729	1,002,072
South East	3,555,463	3,312,400	114,631	19,423	109,009
East Sussex	231,905	222,351	4,692	672	4,190
Rother	40,877	39,929	591	53	304

Source: [ESiF](#)

Religion

Population by religion in 2011

This dataset shows the percentage of the population by religion from 2011 Census.

Religions	All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religions	No religion	Religion not stated
Geography										
England and Wales	56,075,912	59.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	4.8	0.8	0.4	25.1	7.2
South East	8,634,750	59.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.6	0.5	27.7	7.4
East Sussex	526,671	59.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0	0.7	29.6	8.1
Rother	90,588	64.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0	0.6	25.2	8.2

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Sexual orientation

There is no accurate data exists on sexual orientation as it applies to Wealden. However, Stonewall and the local LGBT network suggest that some 6% of the population may be lesbian, gay or bisexual.

Marital and civil partnership status

Population by marital and civil partnership status in 2011

This dataset shows the number of people aged 16 and over and the percentage by marital status from 2011 Census.

Type	All people	People with long-term health problem or disability	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	People without long-term health problem or disability
Geography					
England and Wales	56,075,912	17.9	9.4	8.5	82.1
South East	8,634,750	15.7	8.8	6.9	84.3
East Sussex	526,671	20.3	11.2	9.2	79.7
Rother	90,588	23.4	12.8	10.7	76.6

[Source](#): 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Pregnancy and maternity

Live births by age of mother in 2020

This dataset shows the rate of live births by age of mother per 1,000 women.

Age of mother	All live births	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over
Geography							
England	55.3	9.8	44.6	84.7	103.1	60.4	16.3
South East	55.3	7.6	39.9	86.7	114.3	64.2	16.4
East Sussex	53.4	9.8	49.8	92.3	103.5	55.6	13.5
Rother	53.2	6.8	52.3	89.5	96	63.1	14.8

[Source](#): ESiF

Live births by mother's country of birth in 2020

This dataset shows the proportion (%) of live births classified by the country of birth of their mother.

Birthplace of mother	UK	Outside UK	New EU	Rest of EU excluding new	Rest of Europe excluding EU	Africa	Asia	Rest of the world
Geography								
England	69.8	30.2	7.5	3.1	1.9	5	10.4	2.2
South East	73.9	26.1	7.2	3.2	1.5	4	8.1	2
East Sussex	85.2	14.8	4.5	2.3	1	1.9	3.5	1.5
Rother	88.1	11.9	2.4	2	0.8	2.3	2.6	2

[Source](#): ESiF

Teenage pregnancy by three-year periods, 2012-2018

This dataset shows the rate of conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17.

Three-year total	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017	2016-2018
Geography					
England	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.7
South East	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.4	2
East Sussex	4.2	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.7
Rother	3.4	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.6

Source: ESiF

Health and disability

Life expectancy by gender in the three-year period 2017-2019

This dataset shows the average life expectancy at birth which is the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life.

Gender	Males	Females
Geography		
England	79.8	83.4
South East	80.8	84.3
East Sussex	80.2	84.0
Rother	80.6	84.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

Limiting long-term illness in 2011

This dataset shows the percentage of people that have a limiting long-term illness or disability from 2011 Census.

Type	All people	People with long-term health problem or disability	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	People without long-term health problem or disability
Geography					
England and Wales	56,075,912	17.9	9.4	8.5	82.1
South East	8,634,750	15.7	8.8	6.9	84.3
East Sussex	526,671	20.3	11.2	9.2	79.7
Rother	90,588	23.4	12.8	10.7	76.6

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Projected limiting long-term illness, 2021-2033

This dataset shows the projected number of people with limited long-term illness (LLTI), calculated by multiplying age and sex specific rates of LLTI by policy-based population projections calculated by East Sussex County Council using the POPGROUP model. Note that these projections reflect results from 2011 Census.

Year	2021	2027	2033
Geography			
East Sussex	120,432	132,610	144,568
	21.4%	22.4%	23.4%
Rother	22,749	25,124	27,533
	23.6%	24.7%	26.0%

Source: East Sussex County Council, Research and Information Team

Provision of unpaid care in 2011

This dataset shows the number of people who provide unpaid care for others and the number of hours provided.

Provision of unpaid care	All people	People provide no unpaid care	People provide unpaid care	Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week
Geography						
England and Wales	56,075,912	50,275,666	5,800,246	3,665,072	775,189	1,359,985
South East	8,634,750	7,787,397	847,353	577,114	96,883	173,356
East Sussex	526,671	467,262	59,409	39,537	6,745	13,127
Rother	90,588	79,327	11,261	7,279	1,250	2,732

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and PIP claimants, 2017-2021

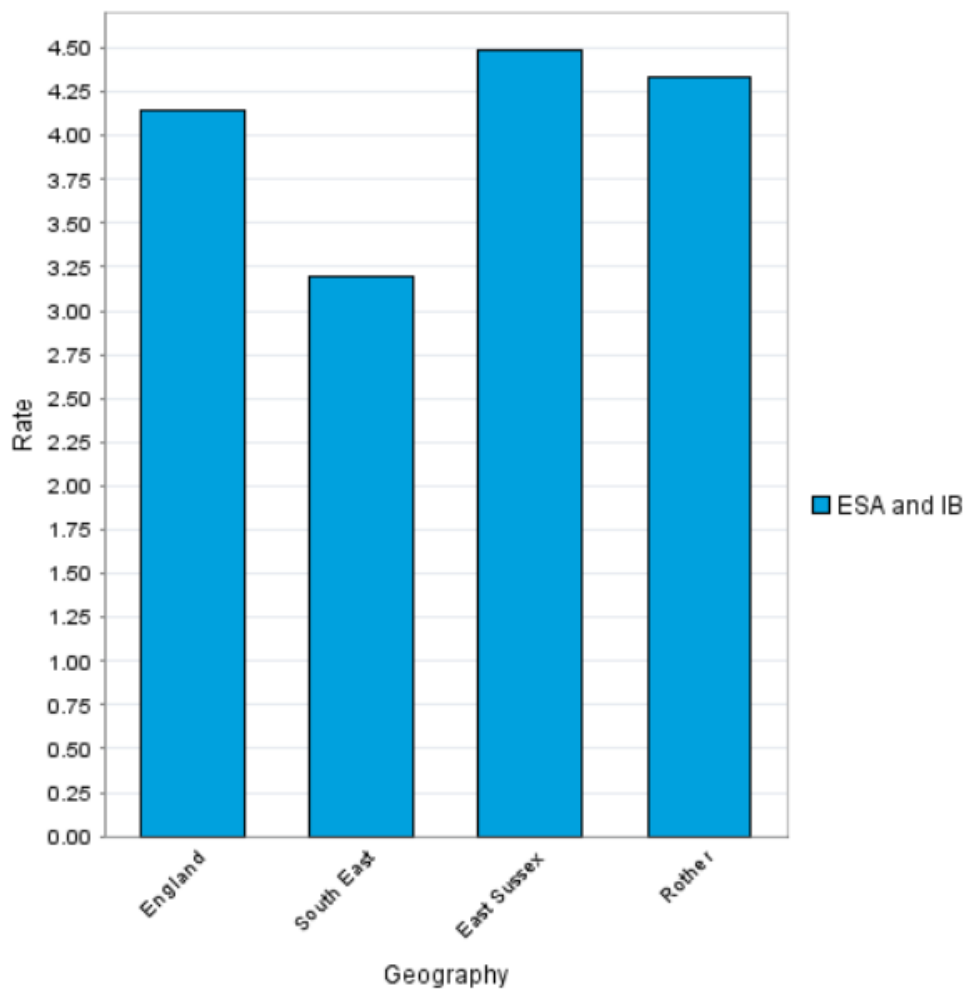
This dataset shows the number of people claiming Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Personal Independence Payments (PIP), together with the percentage of the population who are claiming disability benefits.

Time period	Feb 17	Feb 18	Feb 19	Feb 20	Feb 21
Geography					
England	3,052,562	3,056,570	3,085,209	3,172,276	3,301,272
South East	393,158	394,402	399,066	411,922	431,216
East Sussex	30,399	30,622	31,021	32,016	33,444
Rother	5,272	5,229	5,331	5,459	5,694

Source: ESiF

Employment and Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit claimant rate in February 2021

This chart shows the proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) or Incapacity Benefit (IB). ESA is a benefit for people who cannot work because of illness or disability and replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid because of an illness or disability for new claimants only at the end of October 2008.



[Source:](#) Department for Work and Pensions/Nomis

Education

Qualifications as a percentage of working age population, 2020

This dataset shows the proportion of qualifications levels within the working age population.

Qualifications	No qualifications	Qualified to at least level 3	Qualified to at least level 4	Trade Apprenticeships	NVQ3 only
Geography					
England	6.2	61.3	42.8	2.7	17.2
South East	4.9	63.5	44.9	2.4	17.4
Rother	9.3	46.3	34.8	5.7	8.6

Source: [ESiF](#)

Poverty

People affected by income deprivation in 2019

This dataset shows the number and percentage of people affected by income deprivation in 2012. This data is drawn from the Income Domain of the 2019 Indices of Deprivation.

Geography	Number of people affected by deprivation	Percentage of people affected by deprivation
East Sussex	64,660	12.0
Rother	10,530	11.4

[Source](#): Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), Indices of Deprivation, 2019 (constructed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI)).