

Covid 19 Financial Impact Group

6-month report (1st October 2021 – 31st March 2022)

Contents

Foreword – Covid 19 Financial Impact Group	1
People on Universal Credit	2
Inflation	4
GDP	4
Labour Market	5
Commentary and Analysis	6
Arun and Chichester Citizens Advice Data	8
Monthly figures – clients, issues, activities, cases	8
Number of clients in Q3 + Q4 by communication channel 2017 - 2022	9
Issues	11
Demographics	14
Foodbank data	18
Homeless Data	24

Foreword – Covid 19 Financial Impact Group

The 6-month period from October 2021 to March 2022 was highly volatile with ever worsening financial and economic conditions on many fronts, particularly for people on low incomes.

By October 2021 most Covid restrictions had ended despite resurgent waves of the virus over the summer. Along with the end to restrictions, many of the main support measures put in place during the pandemic also came to an end. The furlough scheme ended in September 2021, this was followed shortly after by the removal of the £20 uplift to Universal Credit (UC). There were some adjustments made to UC which made the benefit more generous for people in work, but many people not in work saw their incomes fall substantially because of the cut.

The price of energy has been an ever-growing concern over this 6-month period. The energy price cap was increased by an average of £139 a year in October 2021. It has since increased by a further 50% at the start of April 2022 to an average of £1,971 per year. It looks set to increase substantially again in October 2022 creating intolerable financial pressure for many households.

On top of this, and as a direct result of increasing energy prices, inflation has increased substantially too. The Consumer Prices Index rose to over 4% in October 2021 and then proceeded to rise significantly to 7% in March 2022. Government and policy makers expressed the view that high inflation would be temporary. However, this is now questionable. Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and the resulting economic fallout has undoubtedly increased costs of energy and food, further adding to the rate of inflation and reducing people's incomes to a large extent.

People on Universal Credit

In both Arun and Chichester the total number of people on Universal Credit has seen a gradual decline over the six months from October 2021 to March 2022. This decline, however, is not equal across conditionality regime types and in both areas there has been an increase in the 'No work requirements category' and 'preparing for work' category.

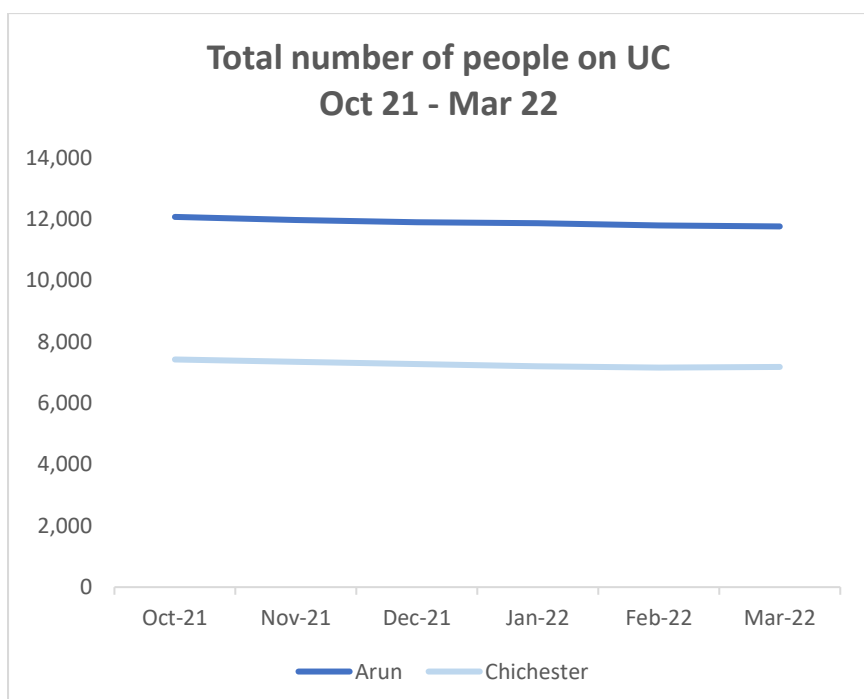
Arun

	Searching for work	Working with requirements	No Work Requirements	Working - no requirements	Planning for work	Preparing for work	Unknown or missing regime	Total
Oct-21	3,439	2,012	2,674	3,070	233	639	..	12,068
Nov-21	3,339	2,002	2,734	3,024	224	644	..	11,964
Dec-21	3,260	1,972	2,783	3,004	224	657	..	11,893
Jan-22	3,237	1,930	2,865	2,919	236	671	..	11,859
Feb-22	3,156	1,887	2,951	2,879	221	696	..	11,795
Mar-22	3,020	1,832	3,043	2,925	216	718	..	11,758

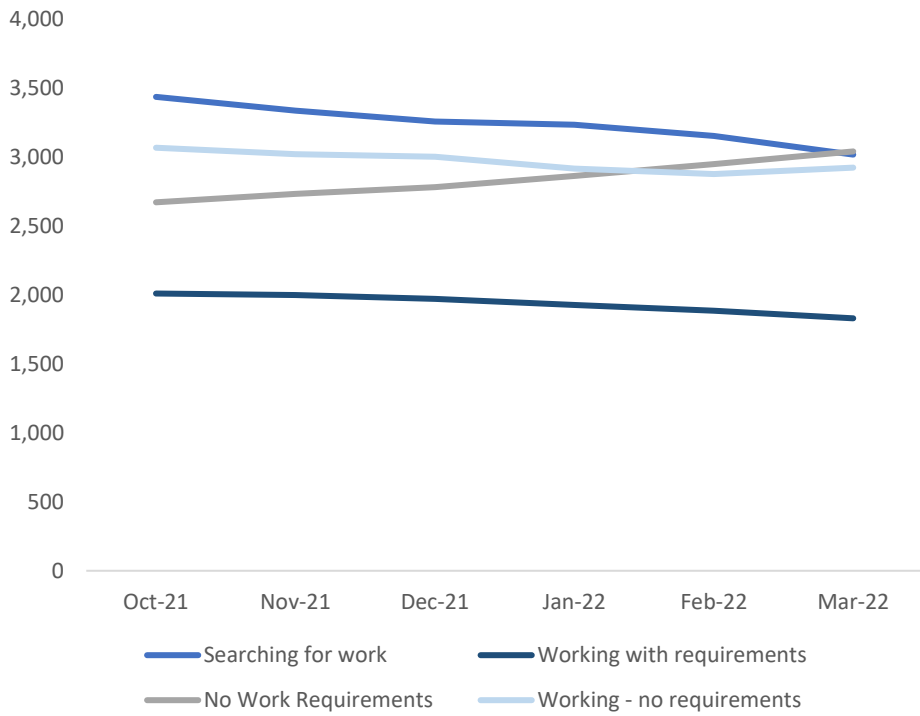
Chichester

	Searching for work	Working with requirements	No Work Requirements	Working - no requirements	Planning for work	Preparing for work	Unknown or missing regime	Total
Oct-21	2,338	1,163	1,473	1,922	157	367	5	7,421
Nov-21	2,249	1,213	1,498	1,878	144	365	..	7,348
Dec-21	2,243	1,199	1,530	1,767	156	375	..	7,270
Jan-22	2,189	1,138	1,586	1,759	151	374	..	7,198
Feb-22	2,182	1,142	1,613	1,706	150	374	..	7,157
Mar-22	2,113	1,127	1,643	1,762	145	389	..	7,183

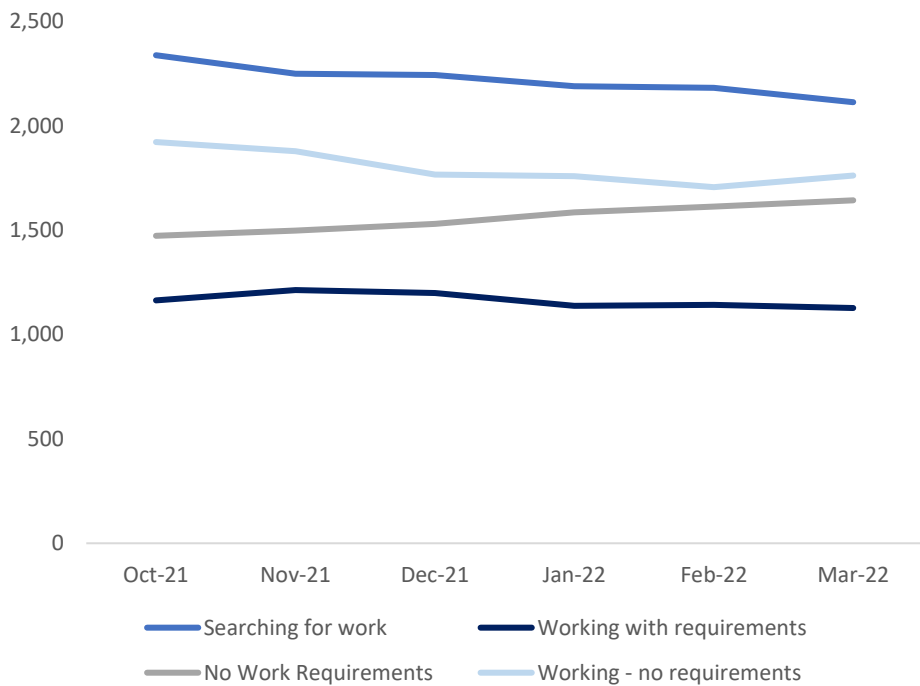
*Note totals do not always sum due to statistical disclosure control



**Arun: Number of people on UC by regime type
Oct 21 - Mar 22 (top 4 categories)**



**Chichester: Number of people on UC by regime type
Oct 21 - Mar 22 (Top 4 categories)**



Inflation

Over the period inflation has risen steeply. Much of this was due to the impact of the pandemic in that the subsequent re-opening of the global economy led to supply chain issues. Policies in advanced economies, such as furlough, also served to protect the incomes of people and therefore sustained demand for goods at a time when production was experiencing disruption. Further to this the Russian invasion of the Ukraine in February also impacted on energy prices.

Throughout the period the rise in inflation became subject to an amount of press commentary and calls for government action. One of the key aspects of the current rises is the observation that people lower on the income scale experienced more difficulties due to spending a higher proportion of income on energy and food. Those in receipt of benefits also saw a real-terms erosion of their value.

CPI 12-month rate Oct 21 – Mar 22

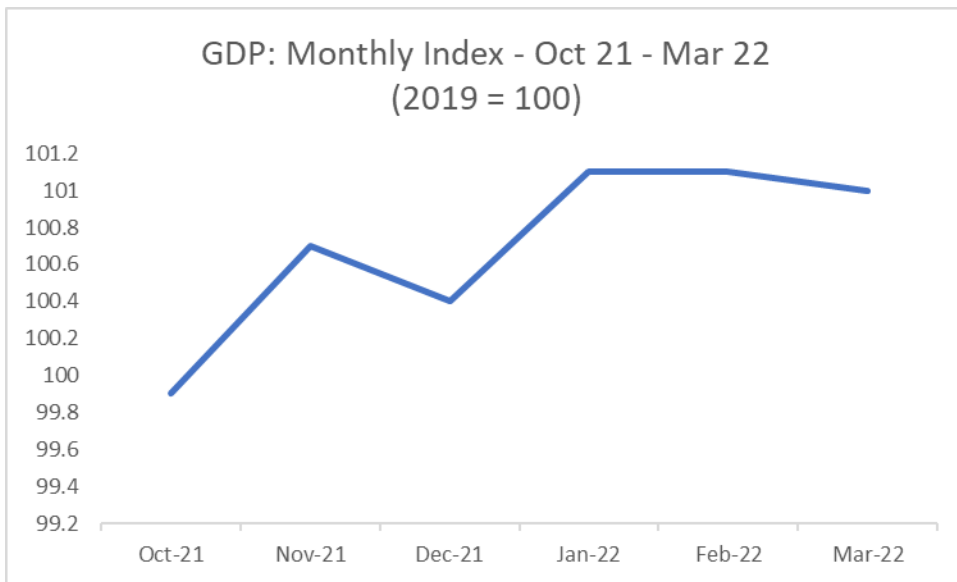
Oct-21	4.2
Nov-21	5.1
Dec-21	5.4
Jan-22	5.5
Feb-22	6.2
Mar-22	7.0

GDP

Over the period GDP has increased however, monthly real gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have fallen by 0.1% in March 2022 following a no-growth February. This brings it to 1.2% above its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) level in February 2020. The Bank of England currently expect GDP to decline in Q4 of 2022.

Monthly index Oct 21 – Mar 22 (2019 = 100)

Oct-21	99.9
Nov-21	100.7
Dec-21	100.4
Jan-22	101.1
Feb-22	101.1
Mar-22	101



Labour Market

Throughout the period the unemployment rate has declined with commentary referring to a 'tight' labour market with record levels of vacancies.

There has however, been a rise in the inactivity rate. At the start of the pandemic there had been an increase in inactivity amongst younger people aged 16-24 and workers aged 50+. Subsequently the groups diverged with inactivity amongst 16-24 year olds returning to pre-pandemic levels whilst inactivity amongst those aged 50+ continued to increase. Factors include earlier than planned retirement and long-term sickness. Along with lower levels of net migration the UK emerged from the pandemic with pandemic weak labour supply and strong labour demand.

Looking ahead the Bank of England predict an increase in the unemployment rate due to a sharp slowdown in demand growth and suggest it may rise to 5.5% in three years time.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Labour Force Survey estimates (three-month rate)

Employment rate (16-64)

Oct-21	75.5
Nov-21	75.5
Dec-21	75.5
Jan-22	75.6
Feb-22	75.5
Mar-22	75.7

Unemployment rate (16-64)

Oct-21	4.3
Nov-21	4.2
Dec-21	4.1
Jan-22	4.0
Feb-22	3.9
Mar-22	3.8

Inactivity rate (16-64)

Oct-21	21.2
Nov-21	21.3
Dec-21	21.2
Jan-22	21.3
Feb-22	21.4
Mar-22	21.4

Commentary and Analysis

Bank of England Monetary Policy Report May 2022

<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/monetary-policy-report/2022/may-2022>

- Expectation that inflation will rise further to around 10% this year – peaking in 2022 Q4 following the October Ofgem price cap change. Projection for inflation to fall in 2023 and to be close to 2% target in around two years.
- This is based on the assumption that price of energy and imported goods are unlikely to continue to rise as rapidly as they have done recently, demand for goods will not rise and production difficulties will ease.
- Bank has raised interest rates to 1% to control inflation. Have not ruled out further increases.
- Unemployment is likely to continue to fall in the near-term however it is expected to rise to 5.5% in three years time due to a sharp slowdown in demand growth
- GDP is expected to contract in 2022 Q4.

Cap off: Understanding the April 2022 inflation release. Jack Leslie and Rob Holdsworth, Resolution Foundation <https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/publications/cap-off/>

- Inflation driven by sharp rise in energy bills and food price inflation means that lower income families face the most severe cost pressures. This group spends a higher proportion of income on energy and food, has less room to cut back on discretionary items and has less savings.
- The value of benefits has been reduced in real terms.
- ONS survey data covering the end of April and early May found that 88% of people were facing rising living costs. Of this group around half were 'using less fuel such as gas and electricity in my home', a third 'spending less on food shopping and essentials', a quarter using savings and one in eight using credit more than usual.

ONS Movements out of work for those aged over 50 years since the start of the coronavirus pandemic 14th March 2022

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/movementsoutofworkforthoseagedover50yearssincethestartofthecoronaviruspandemic/2022-03-14>

Key points

- Those aged 50 years and over saw the largest increase of inactive people among all age groups since the start of the pandemic. This has reversed what was a long term trend for declining economic inactivity amongst this group stretching back to when records began in 1971.
- At the start of the pandemic there was an increase in inactivity amongst younger people aged 16-24 and workers aged 50+ Since then the groups have diverged with inactivity amongst 16-24 year olds returning to pre-pandemic levels whilst inactivity amongst those aged 50+ continued to increase.
- The over 50s Lifestyle Study (OLS) found that 82% of those who lost, or left their job during the pandemic had not returned to work.
- Retirement is the most commonly cited factor given by workers aged 50+ for moving into economic inactivity.

- Looking at occupational groupings professional occupations saw the largest volume change moving into inactivity followed by associate professional occupations. The largest increase in the proportion moving into inactivity was among those in caring, leisure and other service occupations.
- Findings from the OLS suggest that people leaving professional occupations may be more likely to be able to afford retirement with increased savings in the pandemic with 22% reporting their savings had increased since the pandemic. By comparison 20% of those leaving caring occupations reported they had no savings. Respondents to the OLS were statistically more likely to retire from paid work if leaving professional occupations (58%) than those leaving caring, leisure and other service (38%), sales and customer service (31%), or elementary occupations (33%).
- While movements into inactivity have increased for many demographic groups, men aged 50 to 70 years with a degree or equivalent saw a higher number, 42,000, moving to inactivity between Q2 and Q3 2021 than in 2019.

ONS Reasons for workers aged over 50 years leaving employment since the start of the coronavirus pandemic 14th March 2022

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/reasonsforworkersagedover50yearsleavingemploymentsincethestartofthecoronaviruspandemic/2022-03-14>

Key points

- Findings from the Over 50s Lifestyle Study, looking at motivations for those aged 50 to 70 years leaving work during the pandemic from March 2020
- 77% of adults aged 50-59 said they had left their job sooner than expected compared to 57% aged 60 and over.
- Most common reasons for leaving work were: Retirement (47%) - with the majority saying it was their choice to leave however, 6% lost their job and subsequently retired, The covid 19 pandemic (15%), Illness or disability (13%) and they did not want to work anymore (11%)
- Among those who have not returned to work, those who left work since the pandemic were more likely to have increased worries around finances such as the cost of living (52%), lack of income or savings (26%) and money (32%) than those who left work before the pandemic (44%, 21% and 25% respectively)
- While retirement was the most common reason given for leaving work by both those in their 50s (28%) and those aged 60 years and over (56%), those in their 50s were significantly more likely to give stress or mental health reasons (19%) than those aged 60 years and over (5%).

Back on target: Analysis of the Government's additional cost of living support 27th May 2022 Resolution Foundation <https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/publications/back-on-target/>

- Analysis of the support announced by the Chancellor in late May which consists of: Payments of £650, made over two lump-sum grants, to over 8 million households on means-tested benefits, an additional £300 on top of the usual Winter Fuel Payment this winter, going to all pensioner households, an additional £150 to around 6 million people who receive a disability

benefit, doubling the discount on all households' electricity bills due this autumn to £400 and an additional £500 million for the Household Support Fund from October 2022.

- Broadly welcoming of the proposals for being better targeted at those on low incomes and more progressive. Assertion that all measures announced this year to support households will in effect offset 82 per cent of the rise in households' energy costs in 2022-23, rising to over 90 per cent for poorer households.
- Concerns however, that some groups receive less coverage such as families, particularly those with three or more children and who are expected to see higher prices push up fuel spending by £500 more than those without children. The nature of one-off payments also means that some people may miss out on payments if they start a claim after eligibility for the one-off payments pass.

Arun and Chichester Citizens Advice Data

Research and Campaigns team review of the data

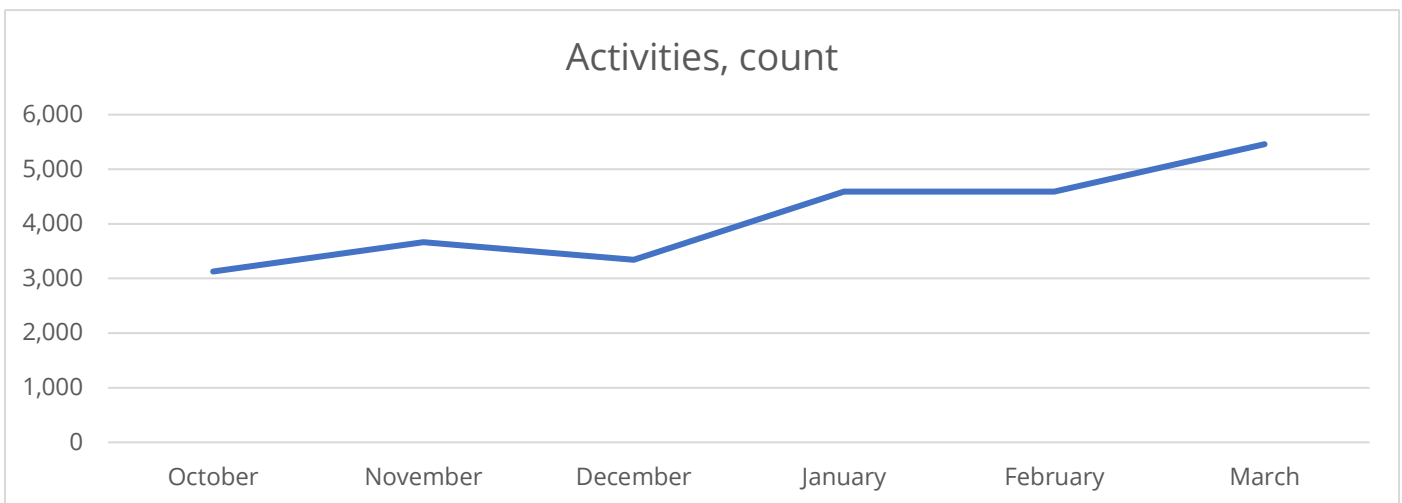
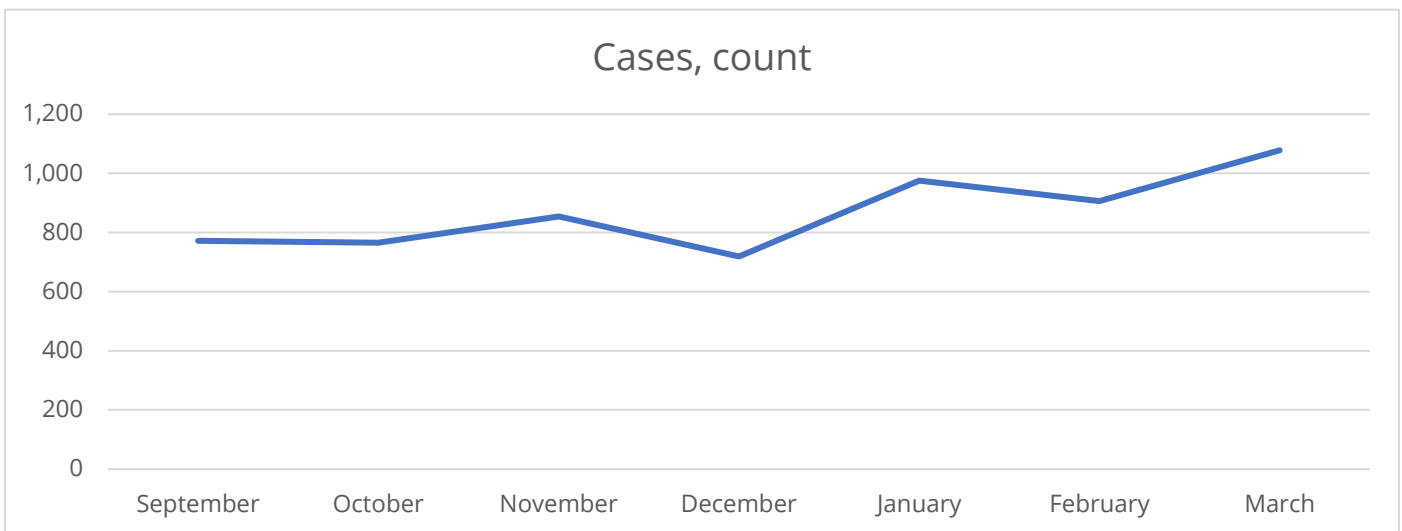
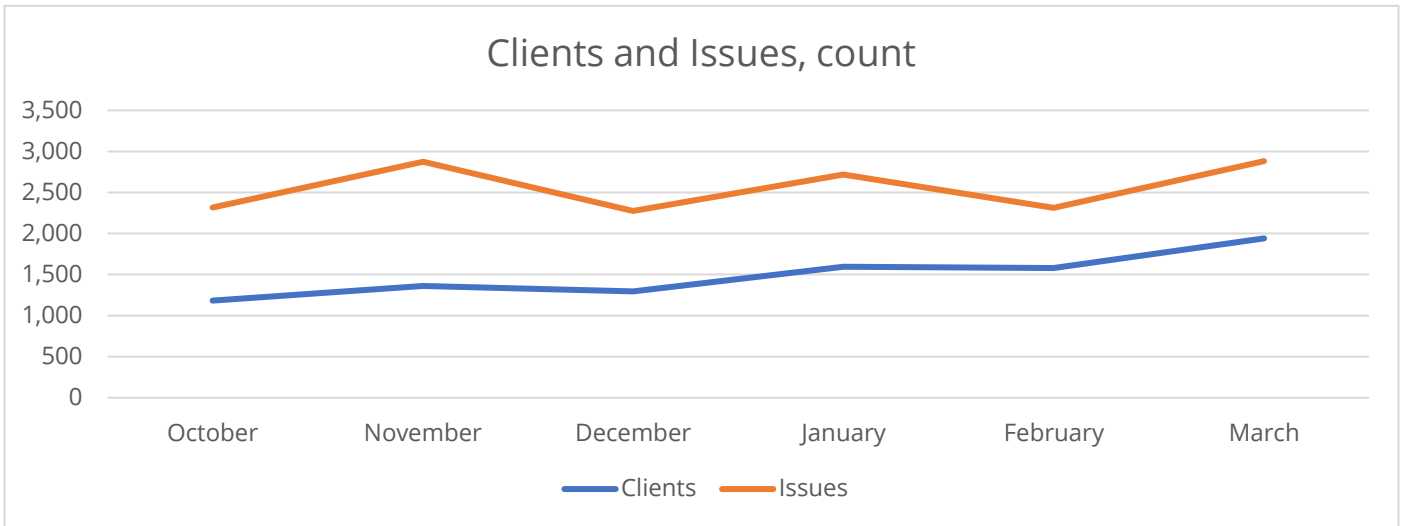
The following is a review of the activities of Arun & Chichester Citizens Advice during the period 1 October 2021 to 31 March 2022. The purpose of the review is to understand the impact of Covid-19 and the subsequent economic circumstances and associated policy changes described above on our client base and by extension the general population of Arun and Chichester.

The charts below show 'Key Statistics' analysed by: number of clients, number of issues, number of activities, number of cases, types of channels, types of issues and client profile.

The quarterly periods mentioned in this review are within a tax year period and not a calendar year period.

Monthly figures – clients, issues, activities, cases

	October	November	December	January	February	March	% change Oct - Mar
Clients	1,183	1,362	1,297	1,595	1,581	1,941	64%
Issues	2,315	2,874	2,275	2,719	2,313	2,882	24%
Activities	3,128	3,664	3,344	4,591	4,589	5,459	75%
Cases	765	854	719	976	906	1,078	41%



Activities, clients, issues and cases have all risen in this six-month period. March 2022 was the busiest month on record in terms of all key indicators.

Number of clients in Q3 + Q4 by communication channel 2017 - 2022

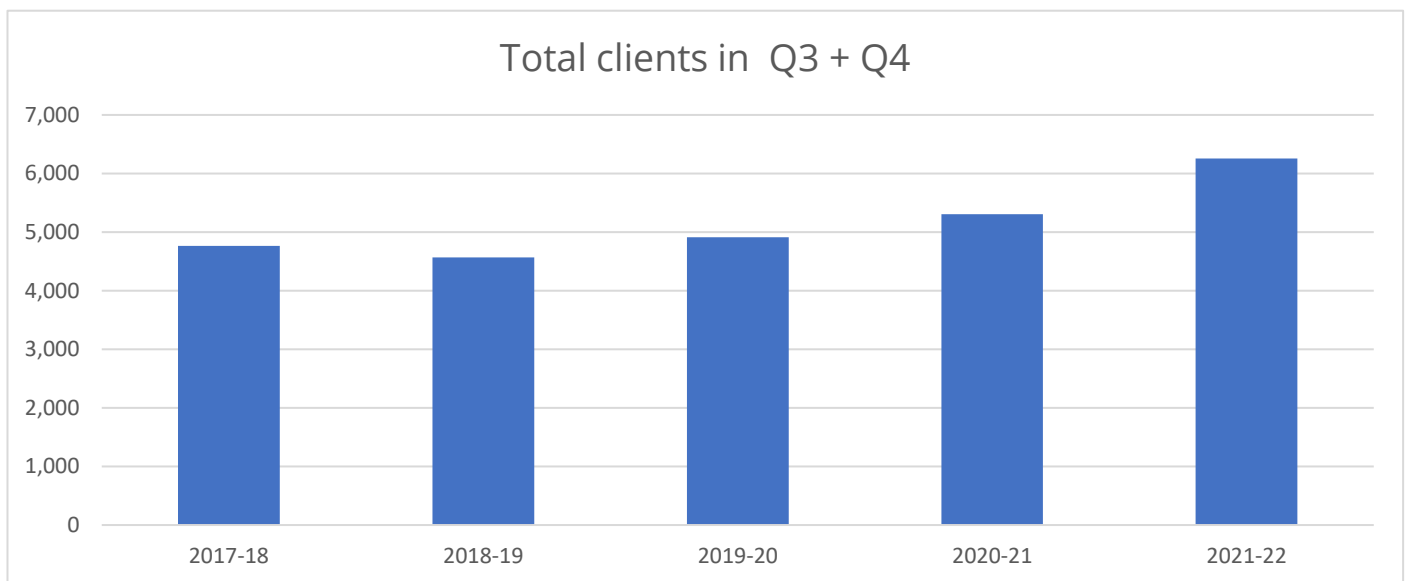
To gain an idea of the overall volume of clients, we can compare to previous years. 2017-18, 2018-19 represent typical numbers of clients before the pandemic. 2019-20 was mostly pre-pandemic however

the WHO declared Covid 19 a pandemic on 11th March and the UK went into its first lockdown on 23rd March meaning the final weeks of 2019-20 were early pandemic.

For the purposes of easier comparison to previous years, the following data is divided into quarters, rather than months. Q3 and Q4 contain the 6 months from October to March.

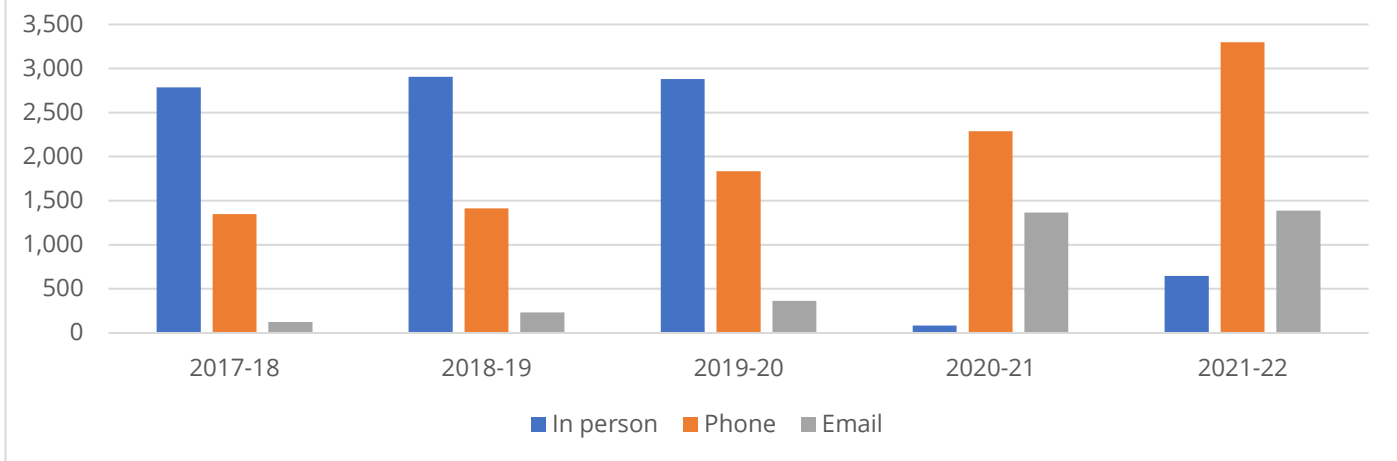
Please note the data in each column will not sum to the figure in the 'Total' column because clients can use multiple channels. The Total figures at the bottom do not count clients twice.

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	% change
Channel	Q3 + Q4	Q3 + Q4	Q3 + Q4	Q3 + Q4	Q3 + Q4	'17-'18 - '21-'22
In person	2,785	2,905	2,881	84	647	-77%
Phone	1,349	1,415	1,835	2,289	3,298	144%
Email	125	234	363	1,366	1,389	1011%
Web chat	500	409	578	1,092	585	17%
Letter	18	106	133	106	98	444%
Admin	1,269	1,199	1,176	2,668	3,867	205%
Other	11	51	85	84	58	427%
Video Call	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	37	N/A
Total	4,765	4,566	4,911	5,307	6,254	31%



Based on the 3 years prior to the pandemic, client numbers were between 4,500 and 5,000 during this 6-month period. During the pandemic (2020-21) they rose to 5,307. In 2021-22 they reached 6,254 which is over a 30% increase on pre-pandemic levels. This is the highest number of clients ever seen during this period by Arun and Chichester Citizens Advice. This is consistent with the trend across Citizens Advice offices nationally. January, February and March 2022 were the busiest 3 months on record for Citizens Advice Arun and Chichester in terms of number of clients and number of activities.

Number of clients seen in person, by phone and via email in Q3 + Q4



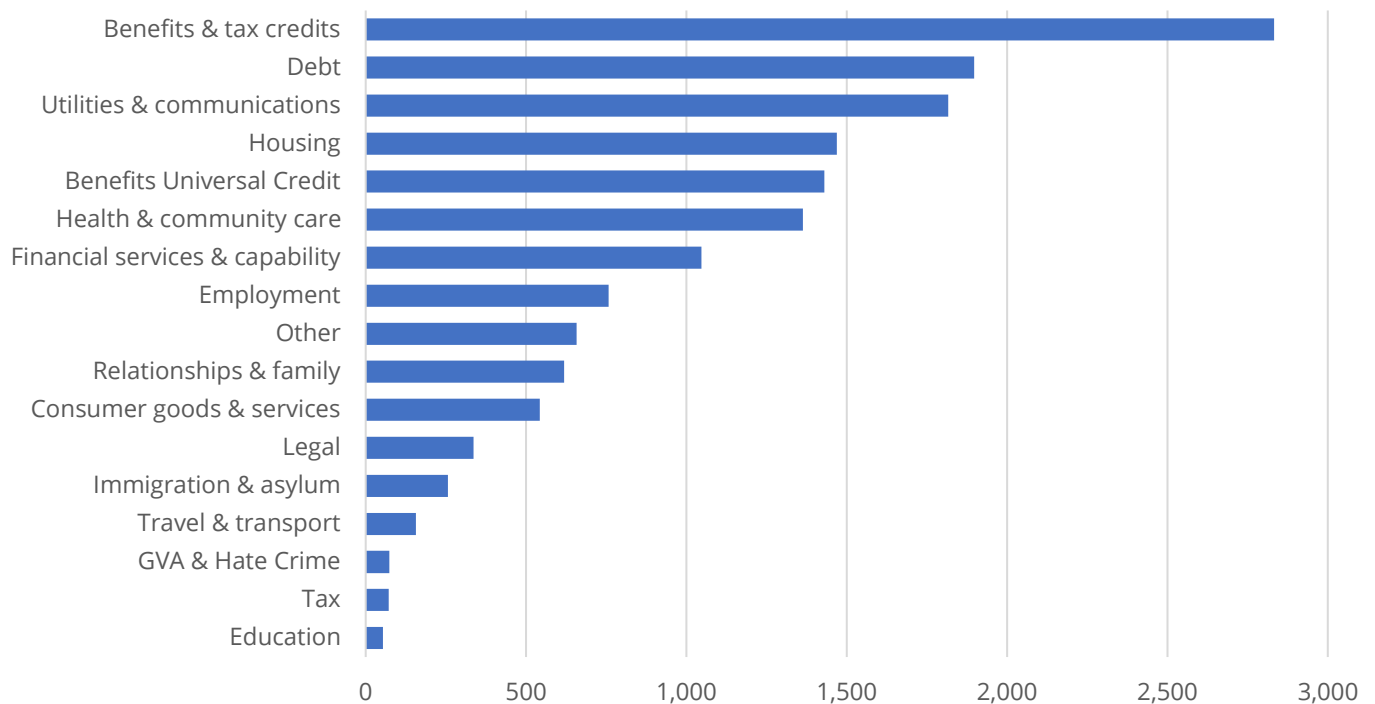
The number of clients seen in person dropped completely during the first year of the pandemic with the exception of a handful of clients who could not access services otherwise. Whilst clients visiting Arun and Chichester offices in person has started to rise again, the figure remains at less than a quarter of pre-pandemic levels. Email and phone were the main channels used instead.

Issues

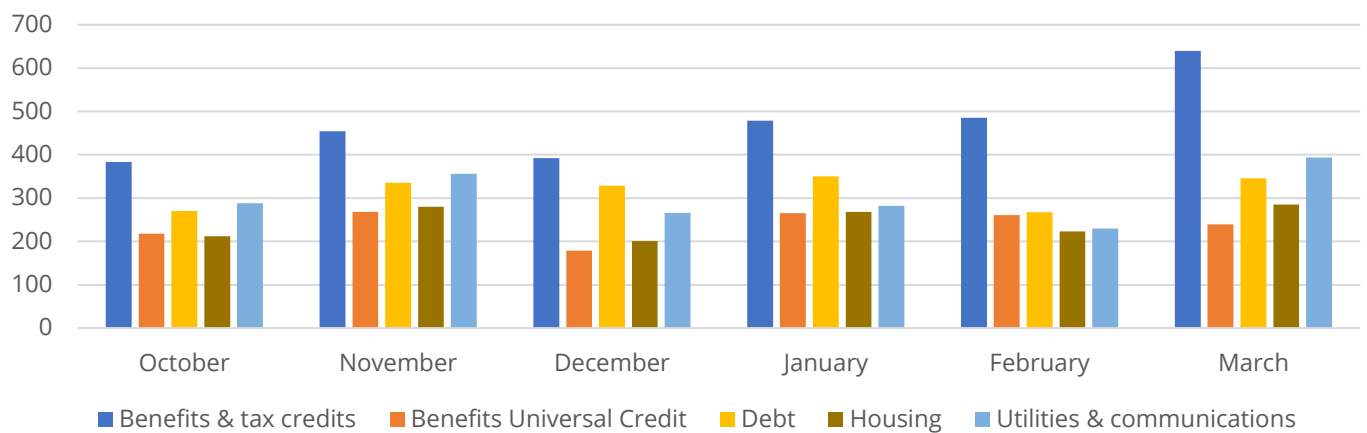
	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22	Grand Total
	Q3	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q4	
	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
Benefits & tax credits	383	454	392	479	485	640	2,833
Benefits Universal Credit	218	268	179	265	261	239	1,430
Consumer goods/services	101	106	56	90	89	101	543
Debt	270	335	329	350	267	346	1,897
Education	9	12	5	15	9	4	54
Employment	128	116	119	168	118	108	757
Financial services & cap.	193	220	176	191	138	129	1,047
GVA & Hate Crime	17	19	4	15	9	10	74
Health & community care	131	317	242	246	160	267	1,363
Housing	212	280	201	268	223	285	1,469
Immigration & asylum	45	63	48	41	28	31	256
Legal	55	59	50	55	52	65	336
Other	110	112	109	132	106	89	658
Relationships & family	115	108	69	97	104	126	619
Tax	11	14	6	8	14	19	72
Travel & transport	30	38	24	16	20	29	157
Utilities & communications	288	356	266	282	230	394	1,816
Grand Total	2,316	2,877	2,275	2,718	2,313	2,882	15,381

The most prominent issue areas for clients in descending order were:

Part 1 issues in descending order

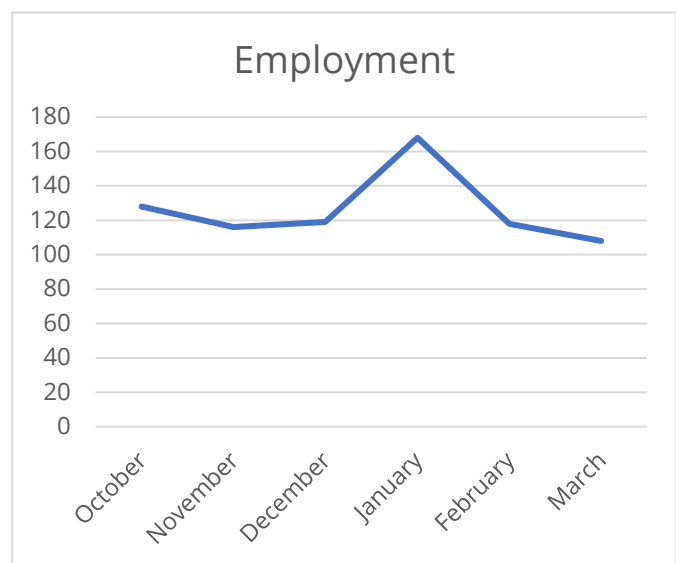
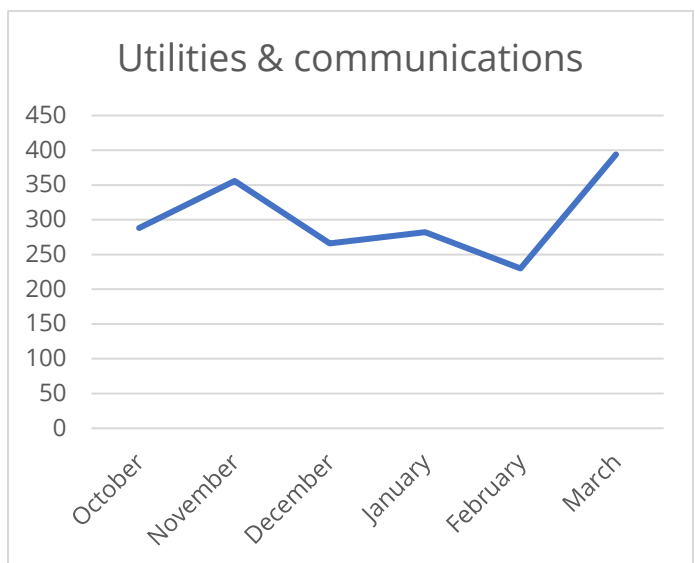
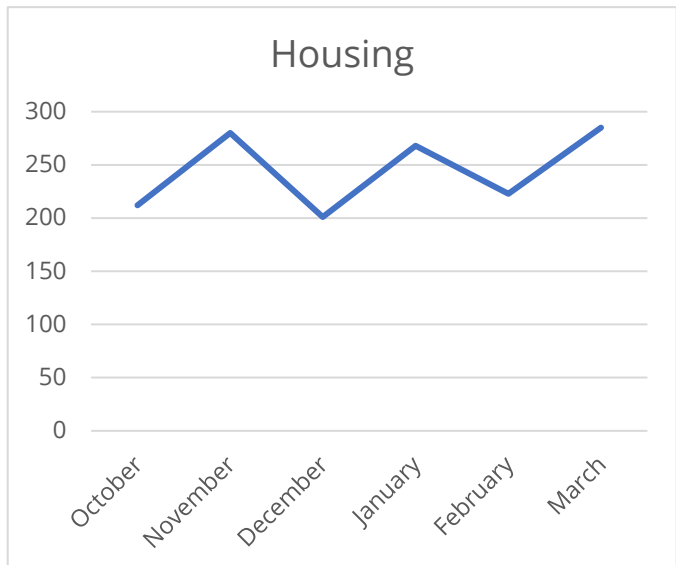
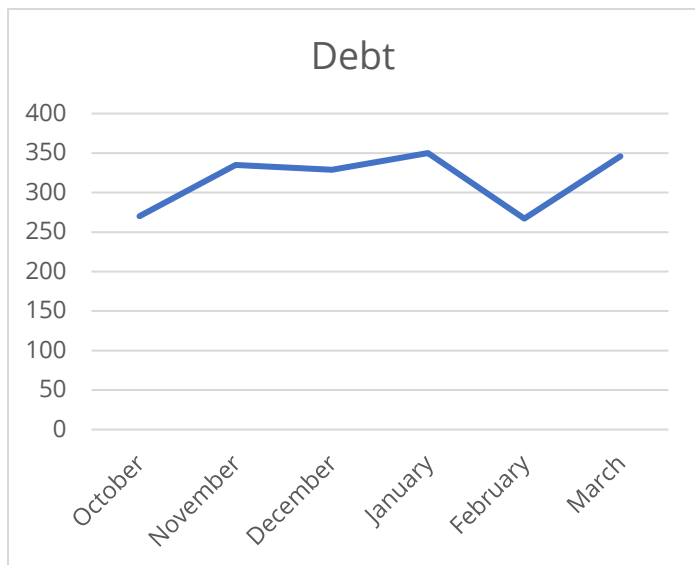
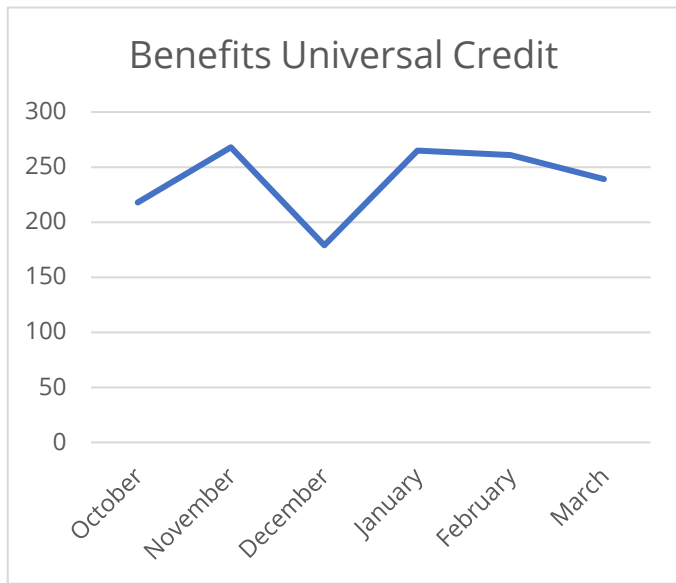
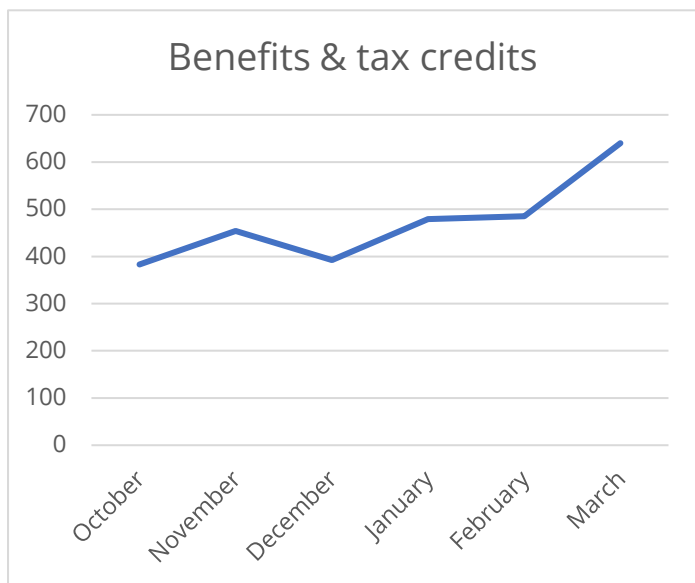


5 highest issue areas by month

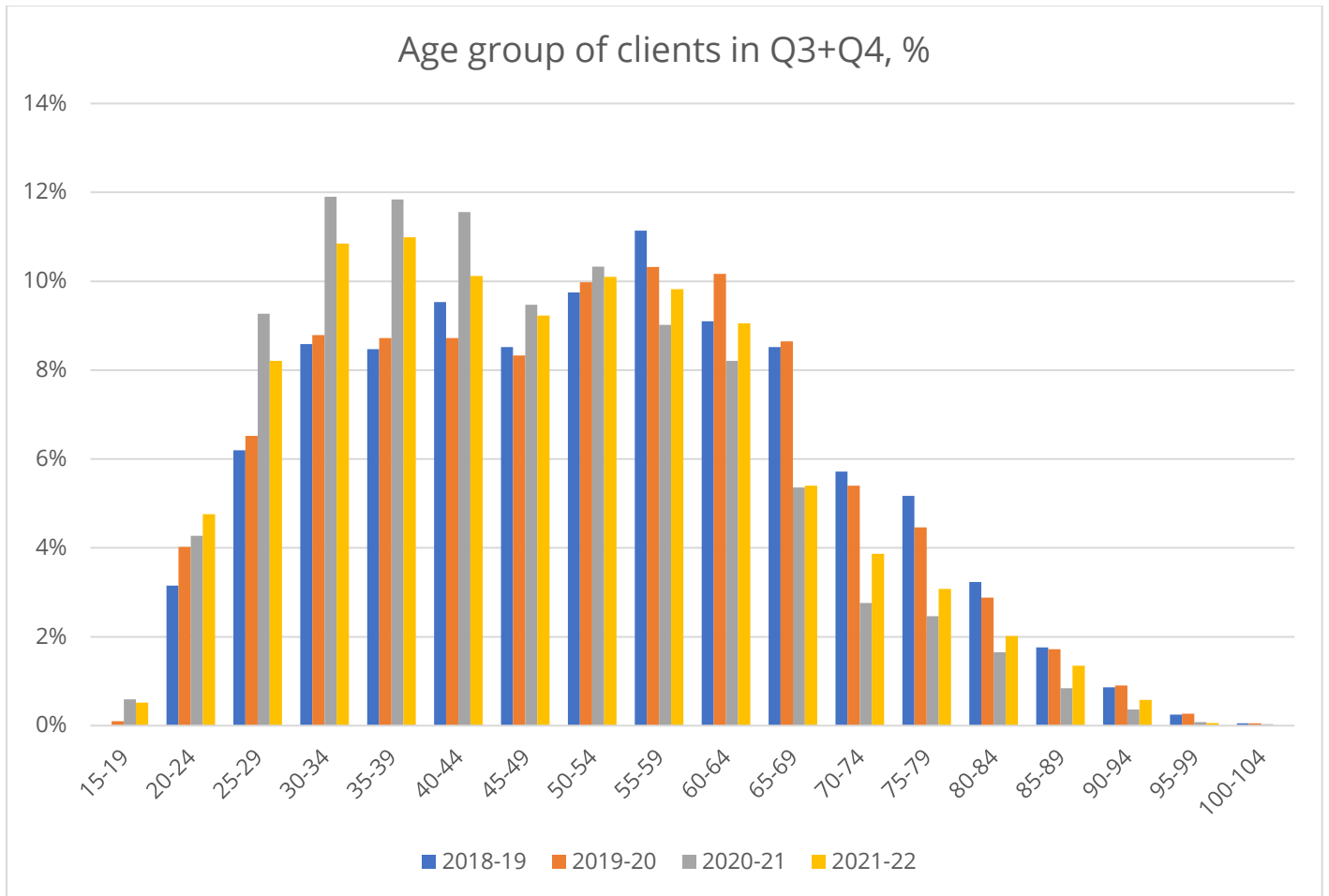


- There does not appear to be any particular pattern in housing and UC issues
- 'Benefits & tax credits' issues appear to have risen significantly during this period. March represented a particularly busy month. A large proportion of these issues in March are in relation to Personal Independence Payments and Attendance Allowance. Whilst PIP is consistently the most prominent benefits issue seen at Arun and Chichester Citizens Advice, rising figures suggest people with disabilities are facing increasing challenges throughout this period
- 'Debt' and 'Utilities and communications' issues (particularly fuel debts and fuel related issues) rose substantially during this period
- Employment issues appear to have fallen between October 21 and March 22.

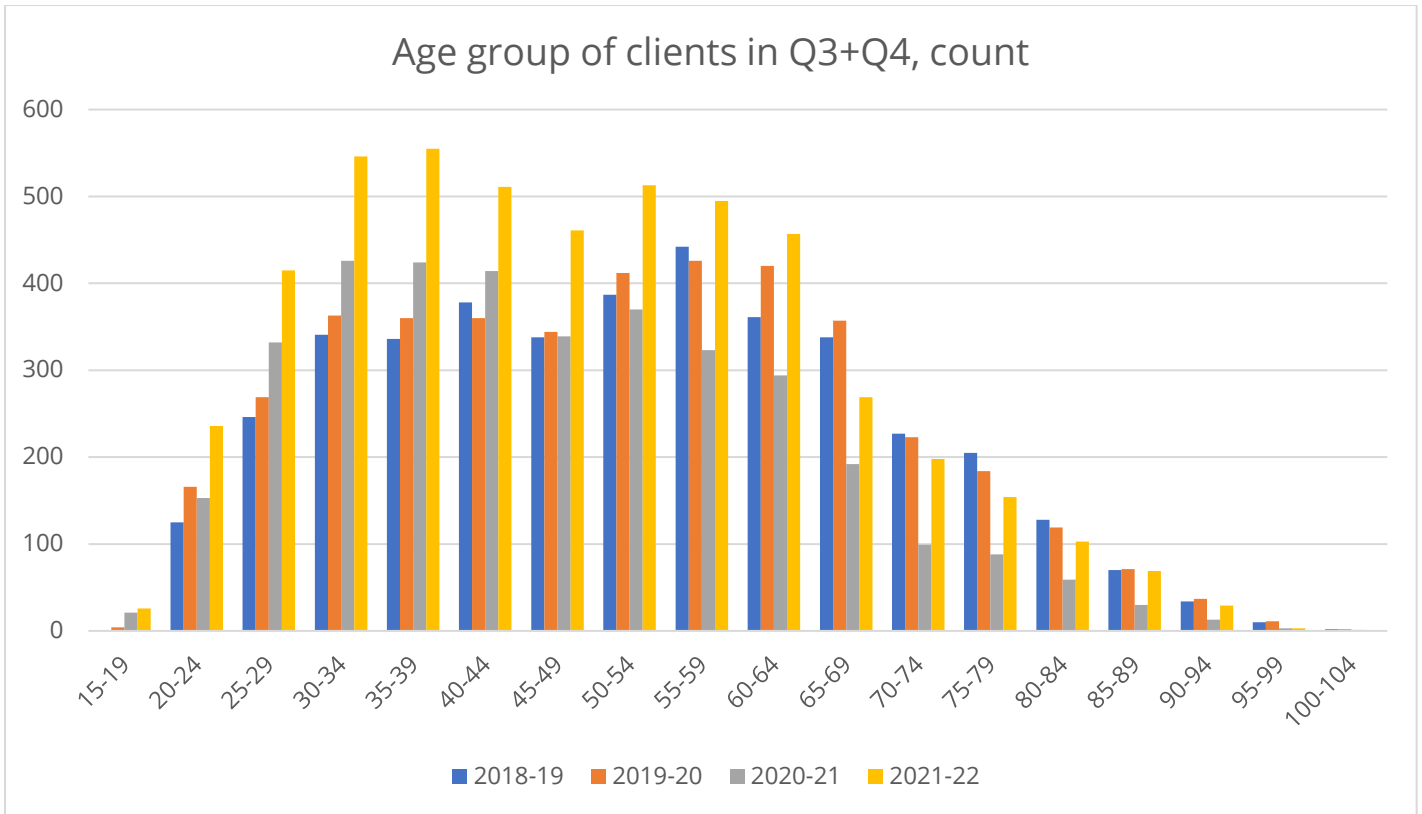
The following charts show the trends in the most prominent issue areas. For more detail about the breakdown of these issue areas on a month by month basis, please see the monthly Covid-19 Financial Impact reports.



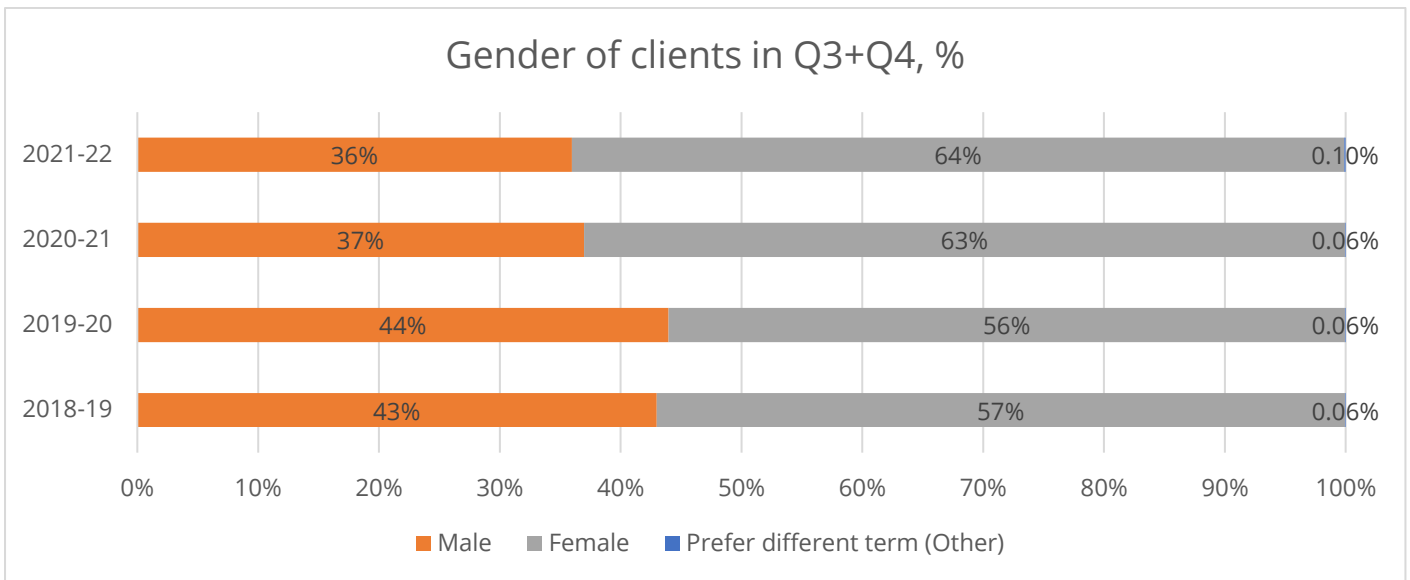
Demographics



During the pandemic (2020-21), there was a notable increase in the proportion of clients between the ages of 15-49. This was particularly pronounced between the ages of 25 and 44. There was a corresponding drop in clients aged 55 and over. In 2021-22, the proportion of 25-44 year olds has dropped and the proportion of 55+ has risen compared to 2021-21 but not to the same levels as before the pandemic. However, percentages do not account for the large increase in the overall number of clients seen in 2021-22.



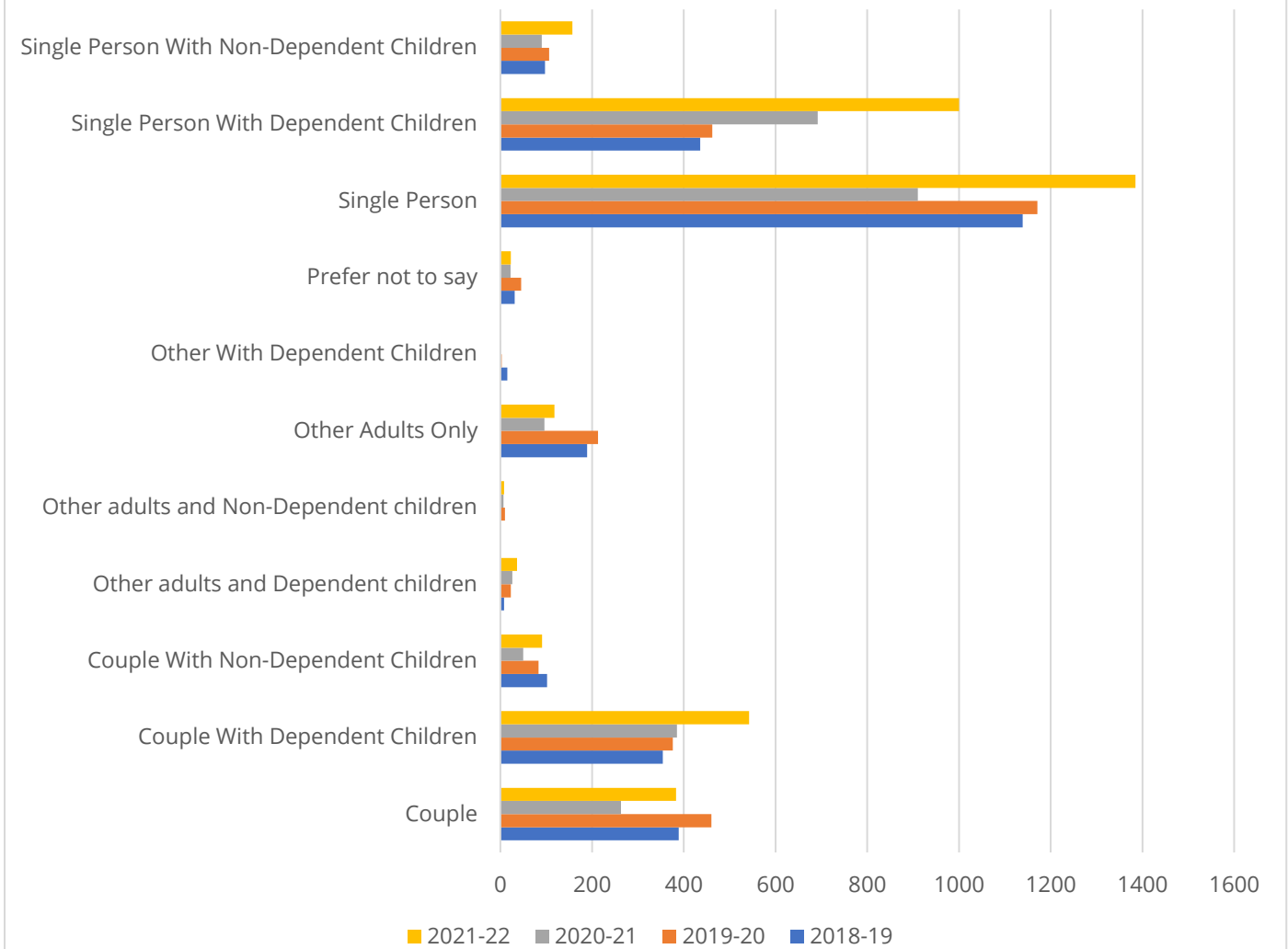
Overall client numbers have risen considerably since the pandemic to record highs in 2021-22. The number of clients aged 70+ has risen to levels similar to before the pandemic. All of the growth in client numbers can be seen between the ages of 15-64. The growth is particularly pronounced in people of working age, 25-54. Clients in their 30s now represent the largest proportion of Citizens Advice clients (22%) when compared to other generations. Before the pandemic, people in their 50s represented the largest generational group (average 20%).



The proportion of female to male clients has risen since the pandemic.

Between 2018 and 2022, there have been 14 clients who prefer a different term to Male or Female; this represents 0.06% of all clients. In Q3+Q4 2021-22, this group represented 0.1% of all clients.

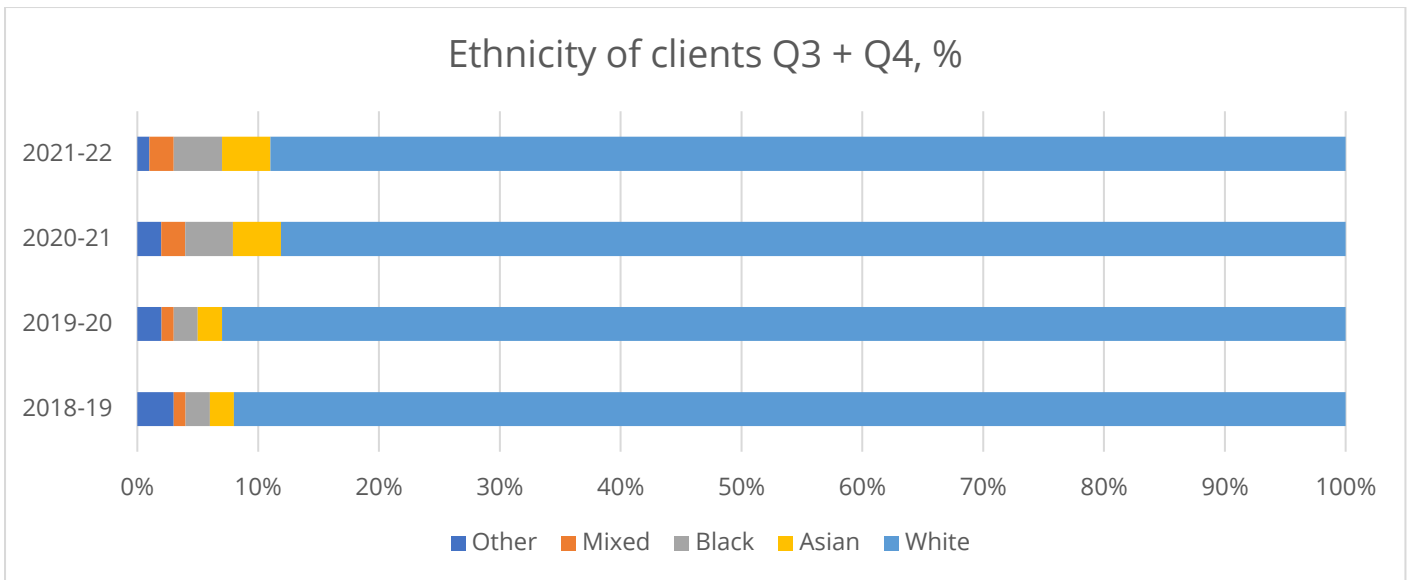
Household type in Q3+Q4 2018-2022, count



There has been a large increase in the number of single parents with dependent children coming to Citizens Advice. The figure has more than doubled when compared to pre-pandemic levels. There was also a notable increase in the number of couples with dependent children in 2021-22 (50% increase on pre-pandemic levels).

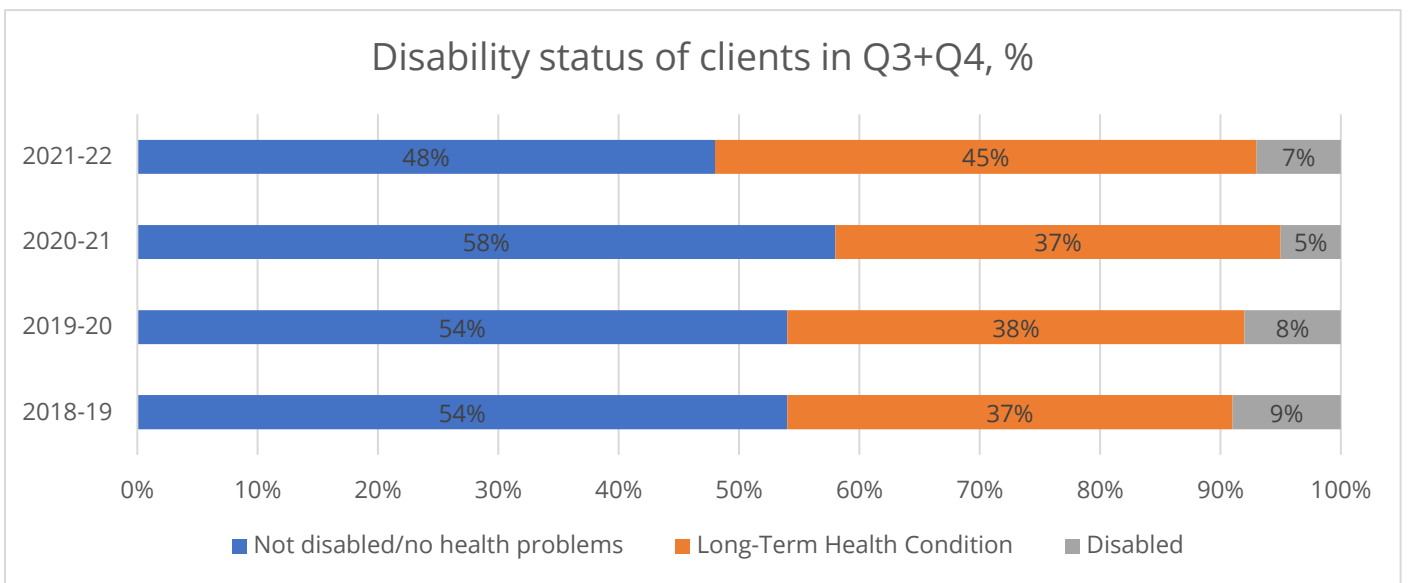
The number of single person clients fell during the pandemic only to rise substantially again in 2021-22 (22% rise on pre-pandemic figures).

It is important to note that any adults with dependent or non-dependent children are recorded as individual clients on Citizens Advice's database. In the case of adults with dependent children in particular, we can assume that the issues clients are facing are affecting the children as well. Children are not included in Citizens Advice's client figures. Therefore, despite large increases in client numbers, it is fair to observe that the figures under-represent the increase in clients when the wider household, namely dependent children, are included.



The proportion of BAME clients has risen by around 4 percentage points since the pandemic.

*These figures rely on known data only and presume a similar distribution in clients. This data should be treated with caution due to a significant drop in data quality on ethnicity and disability after the pandemic hit. This was due to removing the need for clients by phone to complete forms which they would do in centres. As such, known data on ethnicity and disability dropped significantly.



There was seemingly a significant increase in the proportion of clients without a disability during 2020-21. This number fell significantly in 2021-22 and the proportion of clients with a long-term health condition rose to its highest level during this 4 year period.

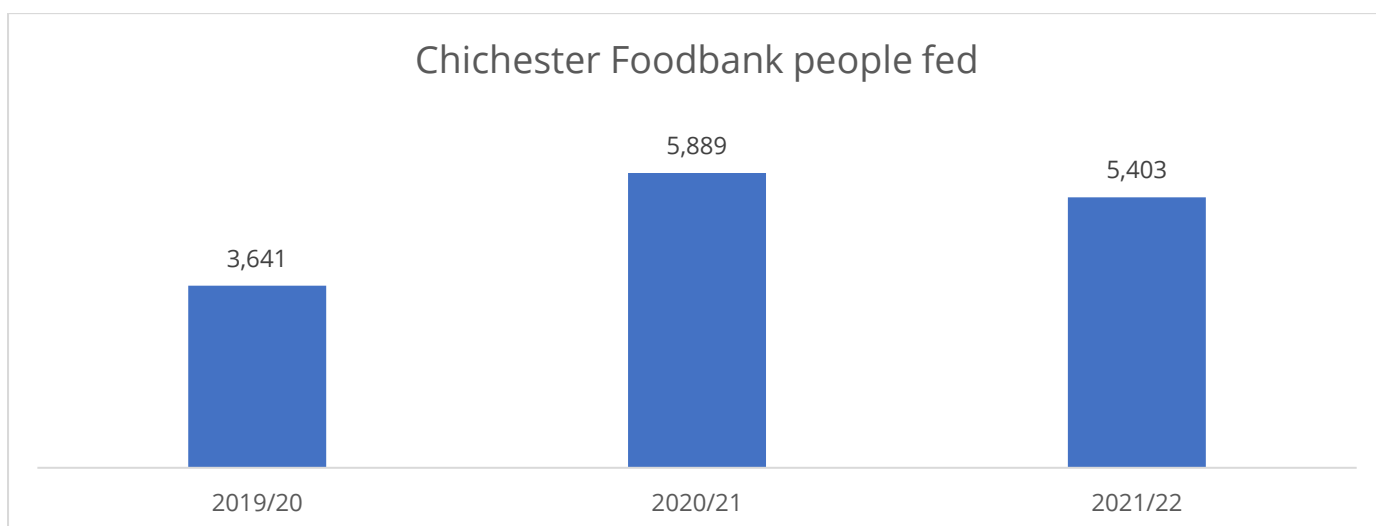
Foodbank data

The following analysis by Chichester Foodbank looks at data across the entire financial year (1st April – 31st March). The trends observed can be applied in the cases of Bognor Regis and Littlehampton too.

Chichester District Foodbank

Chichester District is a Trussell Trust Foodbank. The figures below represent the pre-Covid year (19/20) and the following 2 years of the pandemic (20/21 & 21/22).

Month	19/20 Numbers fed	19/20 Vouchers Fulfilled	20/21 Numbers Fed	20/21 Vouchers Fulfilled	21/22 Numbers Fed	21/22 Vouchers Fulfilled
April	224	84	425	156	553	210
May	218	91	400	155	517	203
June	181	72	279	115	511	195
July	218	84	262	99	436	173
August	204	89	239	76	439	193
September	252	99	277	109	315	130
October	249	103	367	127	408	162
November	344	129	662	229	358	141
December	401	147	690	241	606	224
January	342	121	648	236	404	148
February	283	121	702	238	407	154
March	531	194	694	256	455	191
Total	3,641	1,428	5,889	2,123	5,403	2,122



If we look at the number of people fed in the 2 pandemic years compared to 19/20, we saw a 62% rise in 20/21. The figure dropped slightly in 21/22 but it was still a 48% increase compared to 19/20.

Chichester Foodbank vouchers fulfilled

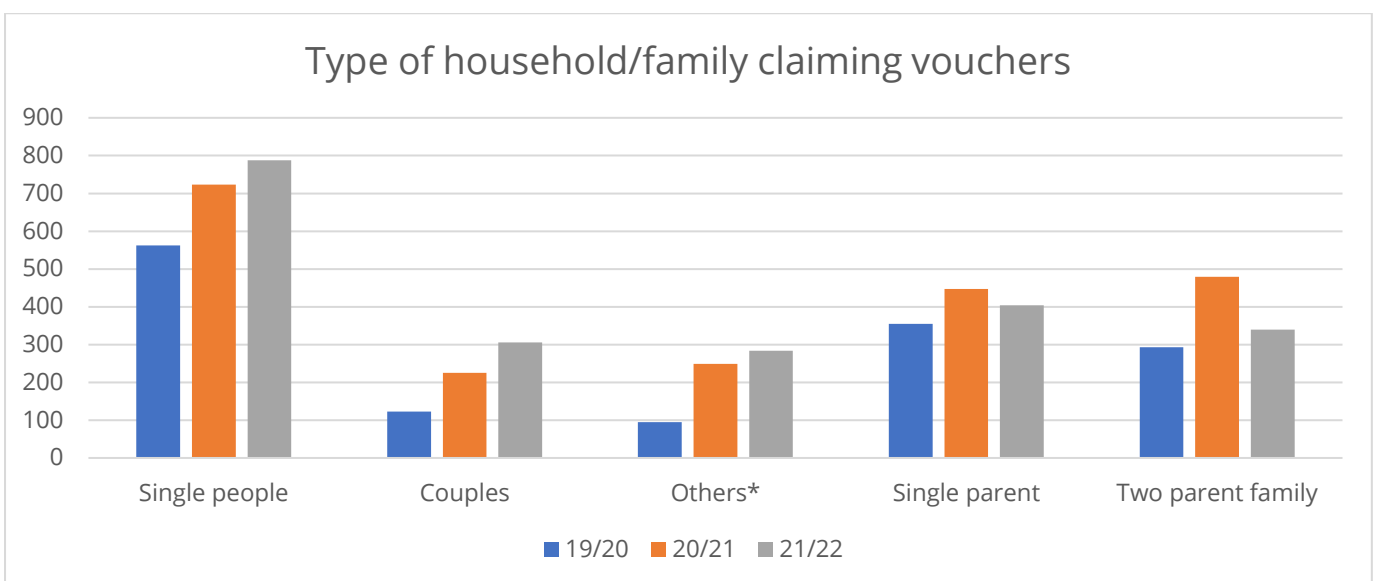


However, the number of vouchers fulfilled in 20/21 and 21/22 remained constant. This can be explained in terms of the types of household/family claiming each voucher.

	19/20	20/21	% change on previous year	21/22	% change on previous year
Single people	562	723	29%	788	9%
Couples	123	225	83%	306	36%
Others*	95	249	162%	284	14%
Single parent	355	447	26%	404	-10%
Two parent family	293	479	63%	340	-29%
Total vouchers	1,428	2,123	49%	2,122	0%

*Others is the term given to families that do not fit into the other categories e.g. 3 or more adults i.e. couple plus grandma or couple plus adult children.

Type of household/family claiming vouchers

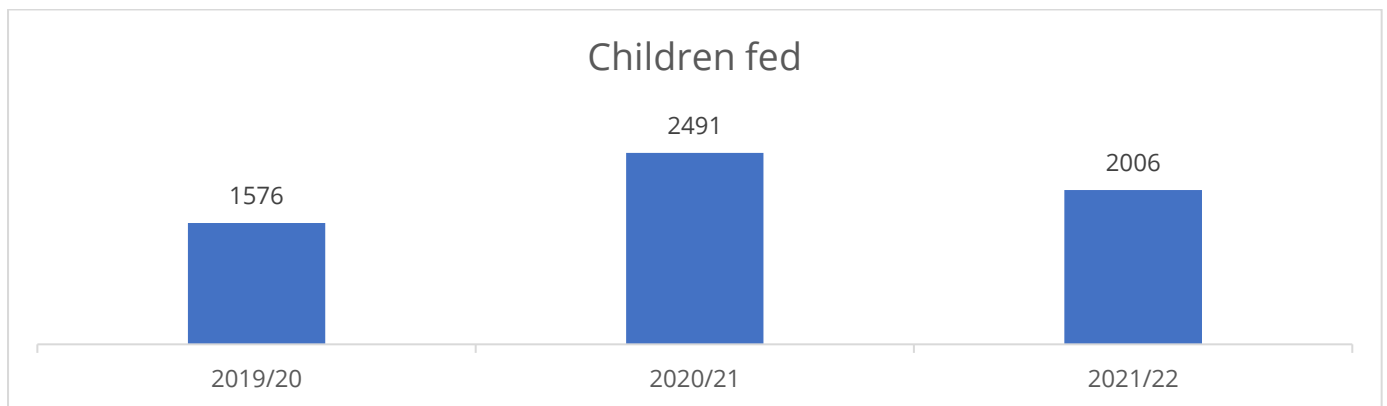


During the pandemic there were significant increases in all types of household/family claiming food vouchers. In 2021/22 the number of households without children continued to rise. Whereas fewer single parents and two parent families used the foodbank in 21/22 than during the pandemic.

The rise in two parent families during 20/21 co-insides with the 3 lockdown periods, which suggests that families who relied on free school meals for their children were turning to foodbanks during these times. Although there was some provision from the government for children on free school meals due to low income, there was a few months delay and some families found the system hard to access.

The furlough scheme was another reason for the rise in families with children because living on 80% of an income already deemed low tipped some families into poverty. Hence, we saw people who would not have used the foodbank prior to the pandemic.

As people went back to work and the government’s support for vulnerable families improved, the number of two parent families needing foodbank support started to decrease in 21/22. The rise and decrease in single parent families needing foodbank help would also be for similar reasons.



There has been a significant increase in the number of children fed by the foodbank since the pandemic.

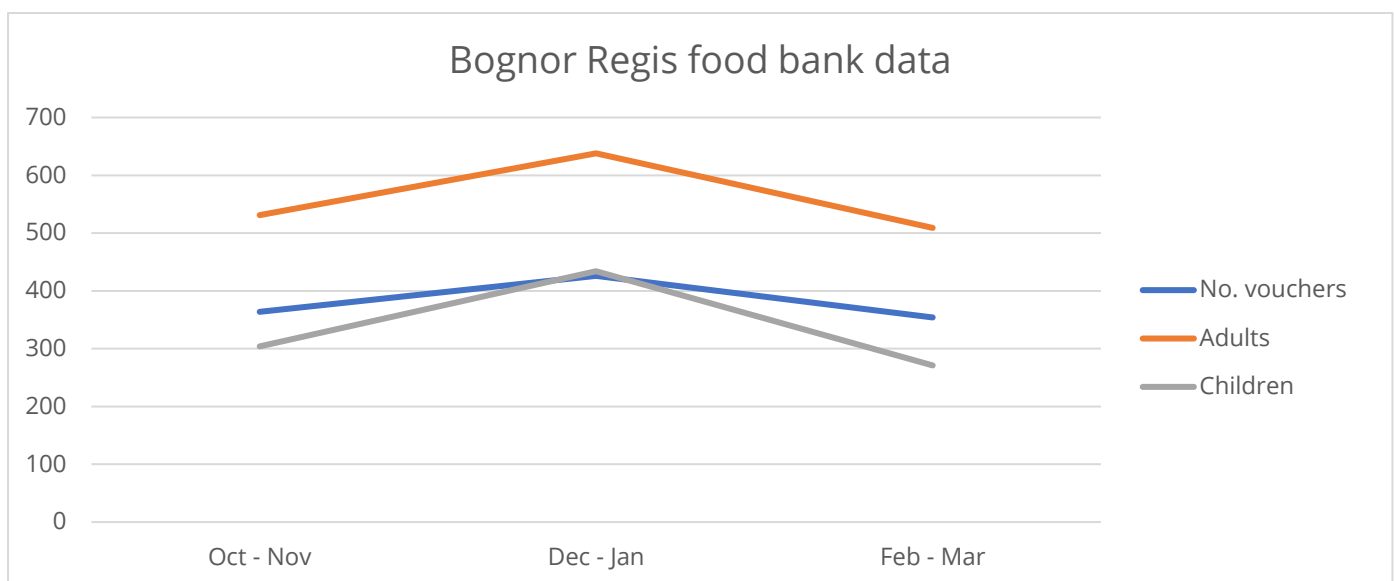
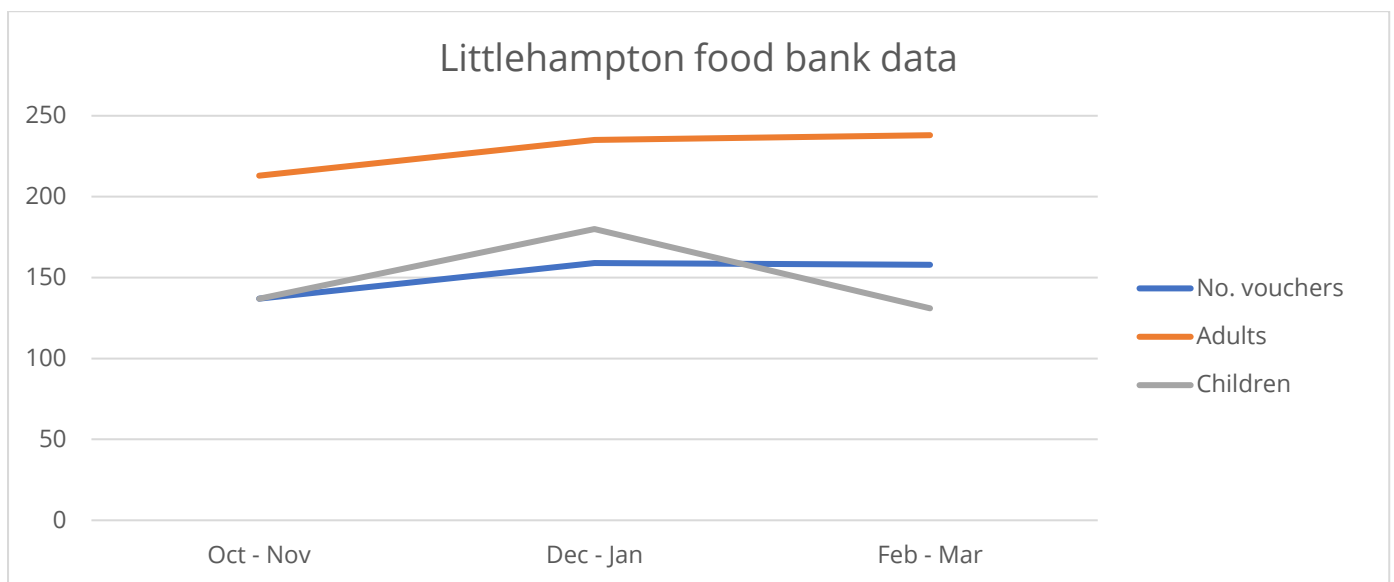
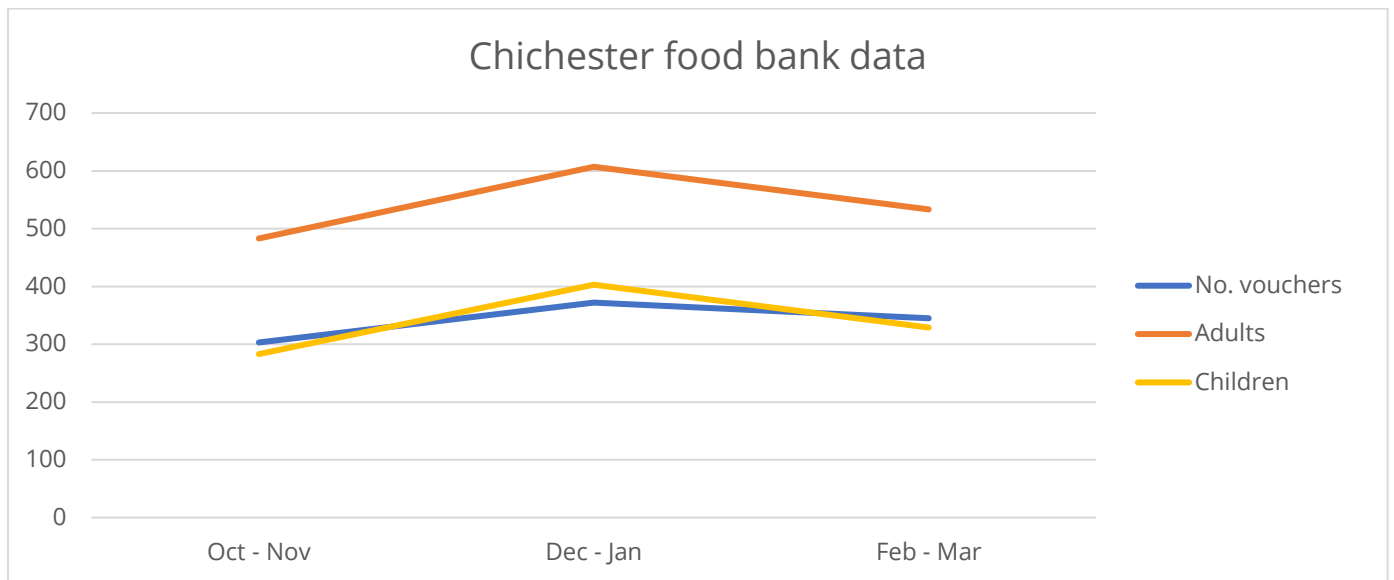
The reason for accessing foodbank provision

Low income has always been the most prominent reason for clients needing a food parcel from Chichester District Foodbank. Pre-pandemic this was around 41% of the people coming to the foodbank, however during the pandemic that total rose to 58% (20/21) and further increased to 64% (21/22).

There was a large increase in the number of women needing foodbanks while escaping domestic violence in the pandemic. This coincides with national figures demonstrating the same trend.

	19/20 vouchers	19/20 people fed	20/21 vouchers	20/21 people fed	21/22 Vouchers	21/22 People fed
Low income	598	1,511	1,234	3,632	1,364	3,559
Domestic Violence	25	88	80	244	60	157

Adults, Children and Vouchers distributed (Oct 2021 - March 2022)



The data follows a similar trend in all 3 areas. December and January saw a peak in foodbank usage before dropping again in Feb-Mar. Littlehampton saw sustained levels of foodbank usage throughout.

Crisis types

Chichester

Crisis type	No. Vouchers	Adults	Children	Total
Benefit Changes	75	131	76	207
Benefit Delays	60	94	33	127
Child holiday meals	1	2	1	3
Debt	56	98	30	128
Delayed Wages	12	19	16	35
Domestic Violence	19	27	37	64
Homeless	43	62	19	81
Low Income	633	980	664	1,644
No recourse to public funds	1	2	3	5
Other	39	68	56	124
Sickness	81	140	80	220
TOTAL	1,020	1,623	1,015	2,638

Littlehampton

Crisis type	No. Vouchers	Adults	Children	Total
Benefit Changes	36	58	44	102
Benefit Delays	42	64	27	91
Child Holiday Meals	0	0	0	0
Debt	29	49	31	80
Delayed Wages	3	10	12	22
Domestic Violence	27	33	24	57
Homeless	23	29	3	32
Low Income	233	345	247	592
No recourse to public funds	1	1	0	1
Other	31	53	36	89
Refused STBA	1	1	0	1
Sickness	28	43	24	67
TOTAL	454	686	448	1,134

There has been a fluctuation in the type of households over this 6-month period. In October-November 36% of the vouchers issued were for families; in December-January that rose to 42%, then dropped to 30% in February-March. However, there was an increase in the number of large families (5 people or more).

The most common cause of crisis continues to be low income; this accounted for 51% of all our referrals in October-November and February-March, and 54% in December-January.

The monthly percentage of clients who had never attended a foodbank before are as follows:

- October 2021: 29%
- November 2021: 41%
- December 2021: 27%
- January 2022: 24%
- February 2022: 29%
- March 2022: 31%

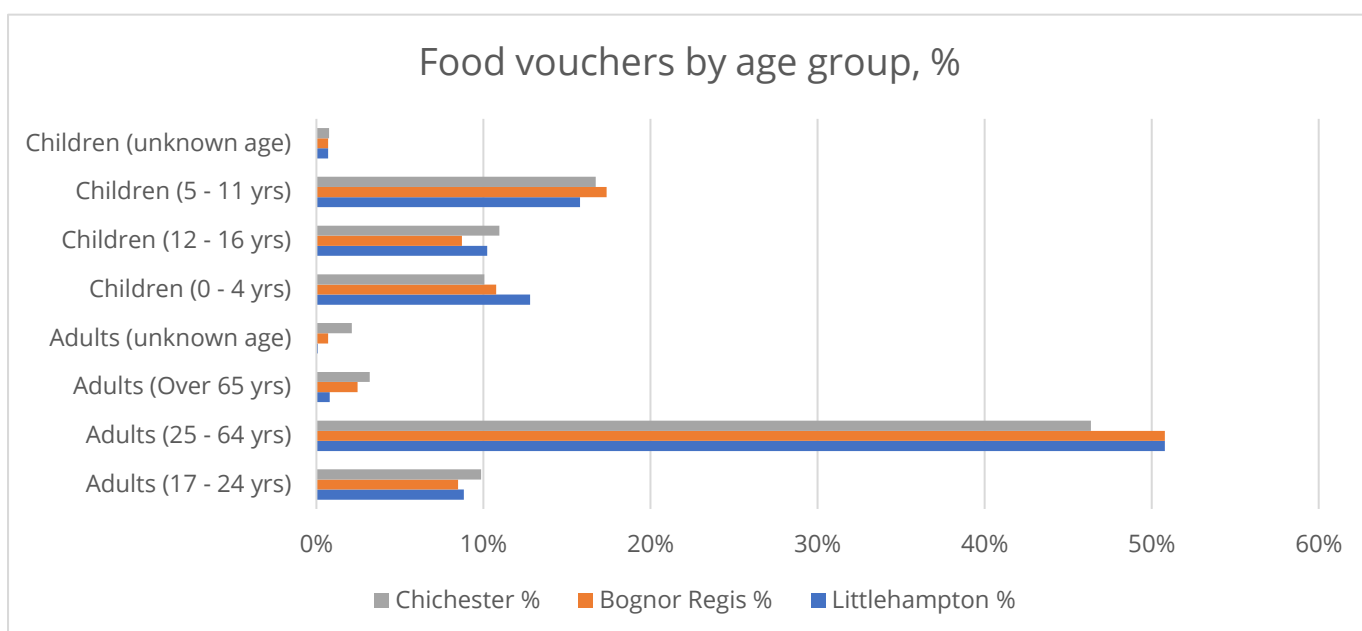
Bognor Regis

Crisis Types	No. Vouchers	Adults	Children	Total
Benefit Changes	79	106	50	156
Benefit Delays	68	80	12	92
Debt	31	45	41	86
Delayed Wages	15	24	14	38
Domestic Violence	25	32	35	67
Homeless	63	96	29	125
Low Income	750	1,124	701	1,825
No recourse to public funds	5	8	3	11
Other	51	82	64	146
Refused STBA	2	2	2	4
Sickness	55	79	58	137
TOTAL	1,144	1,678	1,009	2,687

Age group

Age group	Littlehampton		Bognor Regis		Chichester	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Adults (17 - 24 yrs)	100	9%	228	8%	260	10%
Adults (25 - 64 yrs)	576	51%	1,365	51%	1,223	46%
Adults (Over 65 yrs)	9	1%	66	2%	84	3%
Adults (unknown age)	1	0%	19	1%	56	2%
Children (0 - 4 yrs)	145	13%	289	11%	265	10%
Children (12 - 16 yrs)	116	10%	234	9%	289	11%
Children (5 - 11 yrs)	179	16%	467	17%	441	17%
Children (unknown age)	8	1%	19	1%	20	1%
Total	1,134	100%	2,687	100%	2,638	100%

Food vouchers by age group, %

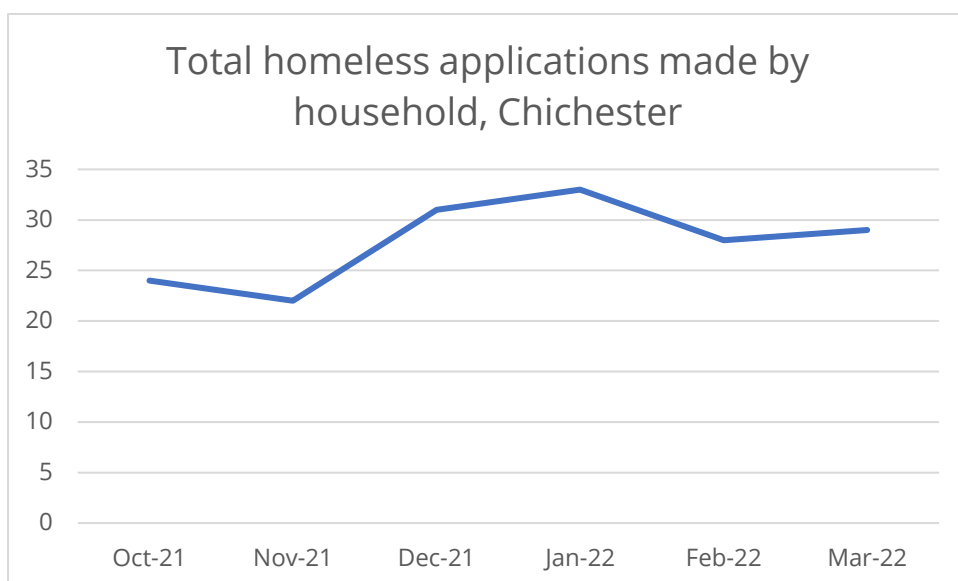


Homeless Data

The following data is represented as households and not individuals.

Chichester

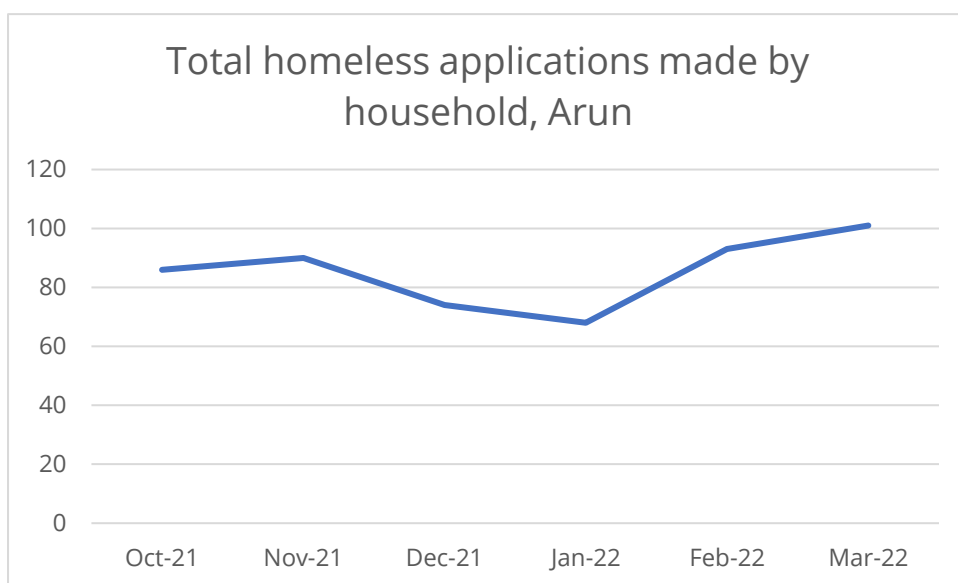
Main Reason For Homelessness	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Total
End of private rented tenancy – assured shorthold tenancy	4	8	5	11	8	7	43
Not Logged / Blank / Pending	5	4	8	4	5	8	34
Family no longer willing or able to accommodate	1	2	5	4	3	5	20
Relationship with partner ended (non-violent breakdown)	2	2	3	2	3	1	13
Friends no longer willing or able to accommodate	3	2	0	2	2	2	11
Domestic Abuse - Victim	2	0	2	2	3	1	10
End of private rented tenancy – not assured shorthold tenancy	0	0	2	3	1	1	7
Eviction from supported housing	2	1	1	1	0	1	6
Home no longer suitable due to disability / ill health	1	1	0	1	2	1	6
Property disrepair	3	0	1	2	0	0	6
Departure from institution: Custody	1	1	2	0	0	1	5
Non-racially motivated / other motivated violence or harassment	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Departure from institution: Hospital (general)	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Departure from institution: Hospital (psychiatric)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	24	22	31	33	28	29	167



The average number of homeless applications per month during this six-months was 28. There appears to be a slight upward trend in applications. The numbers peaked in January at 33 applications.

Arun

Reasons for homelessness presentation	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Total
End of private rented tenancy – assured shorthold tenancy	14	20	21	16	29	31	131
Other	16	9	7	12	15	17	76
Family no longer willing or able to accommodate	8	6	13	13	17	14	71
Relationship with partner ended (non-violent breakdown)	8	9	6	7	9	3	42
Domestic abuse (victim)	7	5	8	3	5	7	35
End of private rented tenancy – not assured shorthold tenancy	8	10	4	2	6	2	32
Eviction from Supported Housing	4	8	3	7	2	3	27
Friends no longer willing or able to accommodate	4	5	6	1	2	6	24
Departure from institution: Custody	8	8	2	2	1	1	22
Property disrepair	2	4	1	1	1	3	12
Non Racial motivated/other Harassment	1	2	0	0	0	7	10
Home no longer suitable due to disability / ill health	2	1	0	3	0	3	9
End of social rented tenancy		2	0	0	4	1	7
Mortgage repossession	2	0	1	0	1	0	4
Fire or flood / other emergency		1	1	0	0	2	4
Departure from institution: Hospital (psychiatric)	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Domestic abuse – alleged perpetrator excluded from property	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Departure from institution: Hospital (general)		0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	86	90	74	68	93	101	512



The average number of homeless applications per month during this six-months was 85. Unlike Chichester, the number of applications dropped slightly in December and January before rising to their peak in March.