



Hastings



Bexhill



County Hall, Lewes

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# East Sussex Population Growth

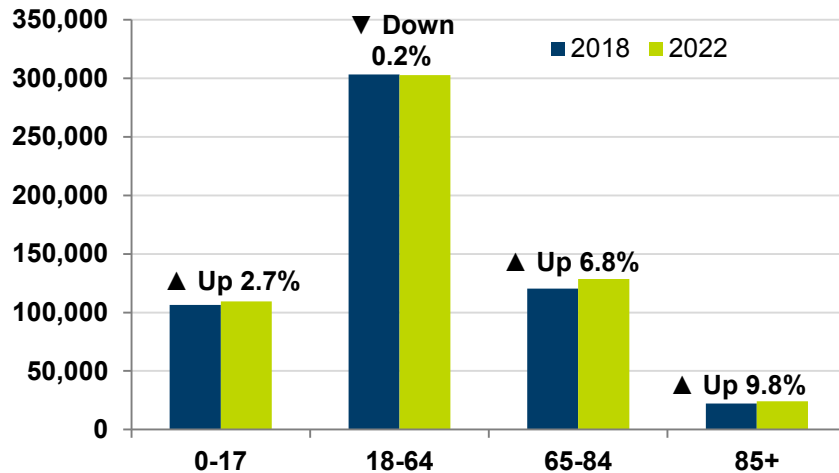
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Population 2018 552,110	+	Births 21,150	-	Deaths 24,030	+	Migration in 126,780	-	Migration out 111,130	=	Population 2022 564,860 +12,750 (2.3%)
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## Compared to 2018, by 2022 there will be:

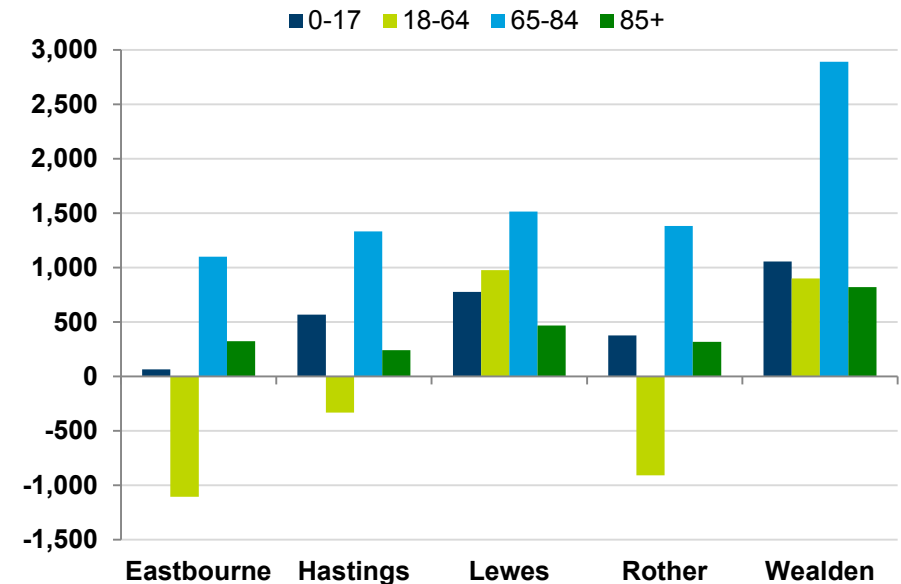
- 12,750 more people living in East Sussex (+2.3%), with the most growth at ages 65+
- 820 more people aged 85+ in Wealden, up 13.6%; but just 240 (9.4%) more in Hastings
- A 2.7% increase in the number of children and young people (age 0-17)
- A 0.2% decrease in the working age population (age 18-64)

## Projected population by age 2018-2022

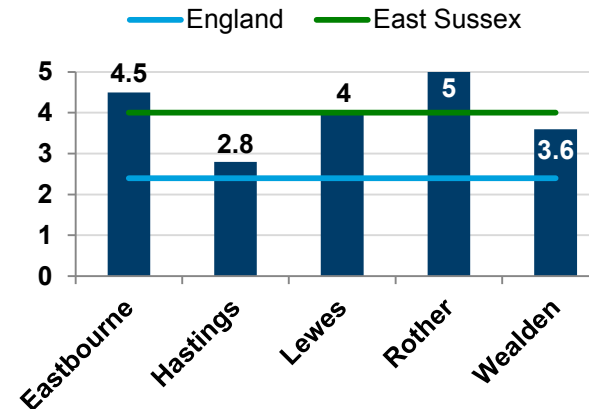


Age band	2018	2022	Change	% change
0-17	106,490	109,330	2,840	2.7
18-64	303,260	302,790	-470	-0.2
65-84	120,250	128,470	8,220	6.8
85+	22,110	24,280	2,170	9.8
All people	552,110	564,860	12,750	2.3

## District population change 2018-2022



## Population % 85+ (mid 2016 est)



On latest national estimate, before considering projected growth, East Sussex (4.0%) has a greater proportion of people aged 85+ than England (2.4%). Rother (5.0%) has over twice the national rate and Hastings (2.8%) has the lowest rate in the county.

## Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

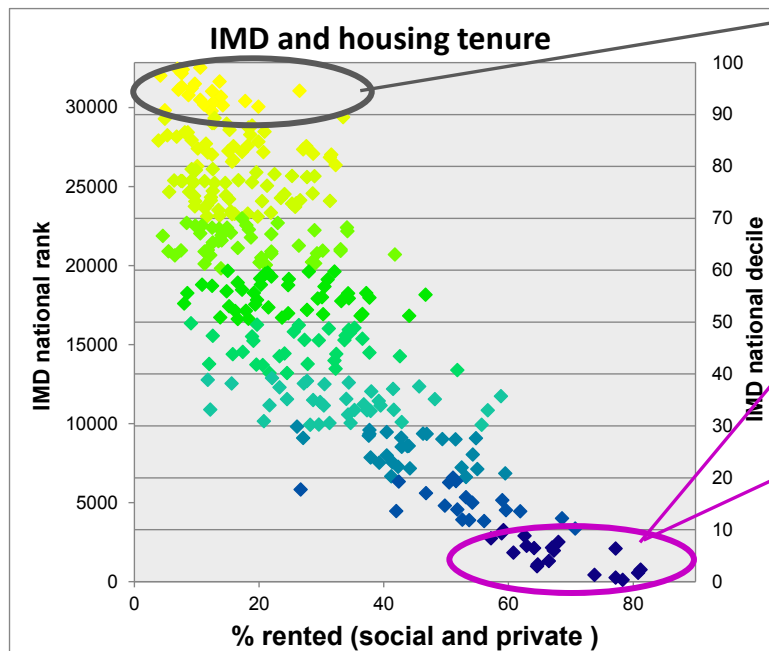
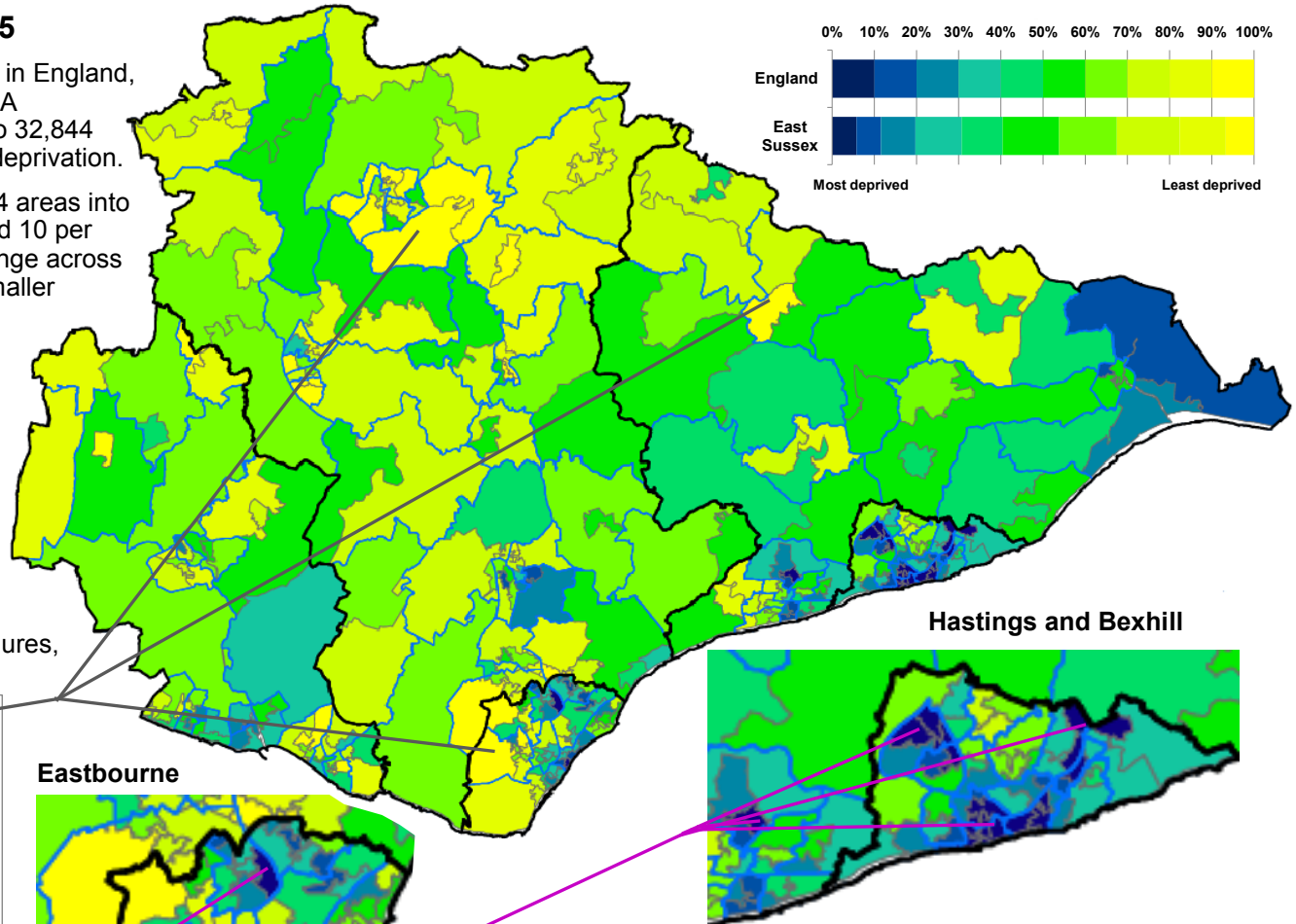
IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England, Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). There are 32,844 LSOA averaging 1,500 residents each ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). IMD are weighted toward income/employment deprivation.

LSOA deprivation is shown here by decile i.e. dividing the 32,844 areas into 10 equal groups from most deprived 10 per cent to least deprived 10 per cent. As it is a relative measure there will always be this even range across England, but it is unlikely to be even across the 10 deciles for smaller areas.

In East Sussex, 19 LSOA are in the most deprived 10% nationally, 16 of these are in Hastings, 2 Eastbourne, and 1 Rother. 22 LSOA are in the least deprived 10% nationally, of these 14 are in Wealden, 4 Lewes, 3 Eastbourne, and 1 Rother.

Deprived areas produce higher demand for County Council and other public services, particularly where there are clusters of deprived LSOA. They are characterised by poorer health and disability, lower skills, educational disadvantage, higher crime and drug misuse.

Further information about IMD is available on East Sussex in Figures, [eastsussexinfigures.org.uk](http://eastsussexinfigures.org.uk).



## Deprivation and Housing

Areas of high deprivation correlate with rented housing that is meeting a need for low cost housing. This includes concentrations of social rented tenures (up to 70%) and private rented tenures (up to 68%), and both (up to 81%). Measures of deprivation include the indoor living environment and in these areas more properties (excluding social housing) may be in poor condition or without central heating, leading to higher heating costs and other negative outcomes.

The relationship with housing tenure type means that the areas of high deprivation may not change IMD decile quickly unless there are significant housing developments or a process of gentrification. Where household income increases people are likely to move to other areas and be replaced by people with greater need for low cost housing. In the least deprived LSOA home ownership is highest, up to 95.2%. However, deprivation can be present in all areas as suggested by the more even mix of tenure types across middle level deprivation areas.



### Compared to 2018, by 2022 there will be:

- 255,850 households in the county, an increase of 3.3% from 247,570 in 2018; with the largest number of new households in Wealden, 3,300
- 3.9% increase in the number of households with children to 63,590
- 5.3% increase in male one person households to 38,364; female one person households increasing to 45,039, +0.4%

Source: ESCC household projections by type (dwelling-led), April 2018

Note: A dwelling is a self-contained unit of accommodation used by one or more households as a home, e.g. a house, apartment, mobile home, houseboat. A single dwelling will be considered to contain multiple households if either meals or living space are not shared. A household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and also share meals or living accommodation, and may consist of a single family or some other grouping of people.

### Housing need and supply

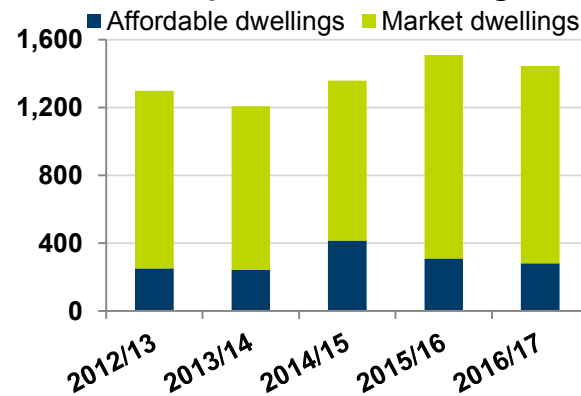
- In 2017 East Sussex had 251,780 dwellings. Social housing consists of 9,600 Local Authority and 17,070 Private Registered Provider
- 6,588 dwellings were vacant in 2017; an increase of 367 since 2016
- In 2016/17, 1,445 dwellings were completed of which 280 were affordable
- 270 households in the county were in temporary accommodation in 2016/17, compared to 192 in 2015/16
- 6.6% of households had fewer rooms than required, 8.7% in England and 7.5% in South East. Concentrations in urban coastal areas. 20.5% in Central St Leonards and over one third in parts of Devonshire ward, Eastbourne (2011)
- Hastings had a high proportion of private rented households (28.8%), East Sussex (17.8%), while Wealden had a high rate of owner occupied property (78.7%), East Sussex (69.2%) (2011)

Sources: Census 2011, MHCLG live tables on dwelling stock including vacants

Note: Affordable housing includes housing for social rent, shared ownership, low cost home ownership and sub-market rent

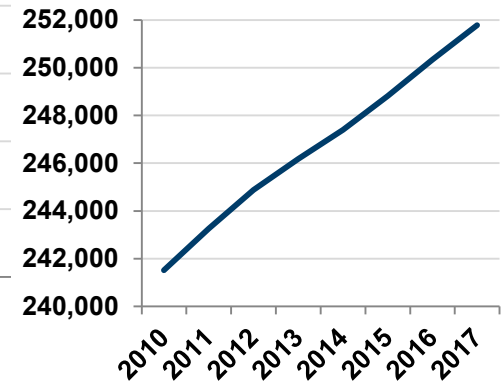
Adopted Local Plans (adoption date)	Number of dwellings over plan period
Eastbourne: Core Strategy Local Plan (February 2013)	5,022 (2006-2027) 239 p.a.
Hastings: The Hastings Planning Strategy (February 2014)	3,400 (2011-2028) 200 p.a.
Lewes: Joint Core Strategy (June 2016)	6,900 (2010-2030) 345 p.a.
Rother: Core Strategy (September 2014)	5,700 (2011-2028) 335 p.a.
Wealden: Core Strategy (February 2013)	9,440 (2006-2027) 450 p.a.
<b>Long term proposed additional growth</b>	
Wealden: Local Plan Draft Proposed Submission 22 March 2017	11,456 (2013-2028) 763 p.a.

### Completed new dwellings



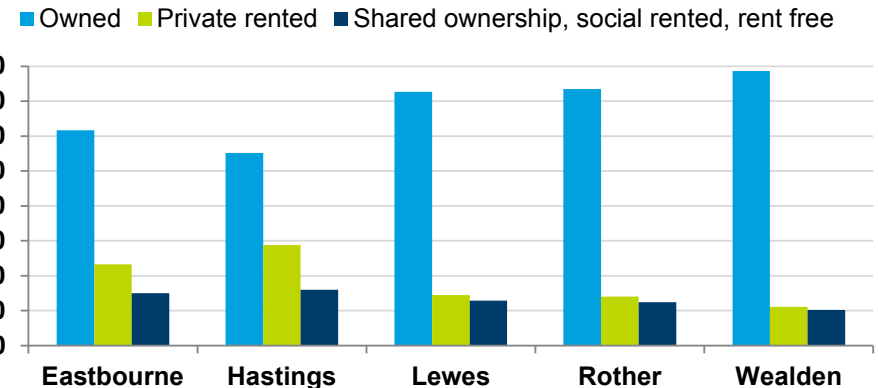
Source: ESCC Housing Monitoring Database, Lewes District Council housing monitoring system

### Total housing stock



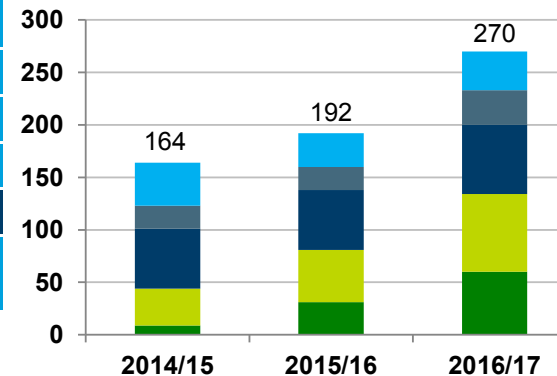
Source: Gov.uk live tables on dwelling stock including vacants

### Households percentage by tenure type



Source: ONS KS402, Census 2011

### Number of households in temporary accommodation



	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Eastbourne</b>	9	31	60
<b>Hastings</b>	35	50	74
<b>Lewes</b>	57	57	66
<b>Rother</b>	22	22	33
<b>Wealden</b>	41	32	37

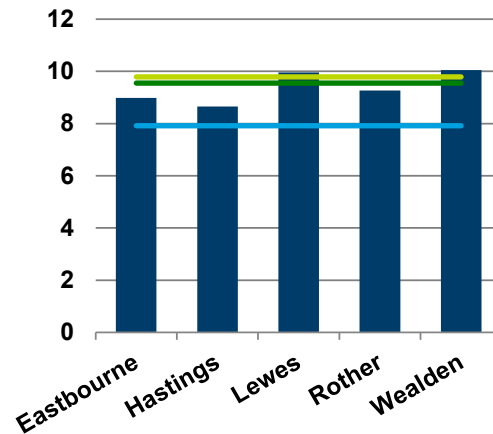
Source: Gov.uk live tables on homelessness

## Housing affordability - buying

The median property price/income is determined by ranking all property prices/incomes in ascending order. The point at which one half of the values are above and one half are below is the median.

The ratio of median full time earnings (£28,000) to median house prices (£267,500) in the county was 9.55 in 2017, highest in Wealden at 10.05, lowest in Hastings at 8.65. The England ratio was 7.91.

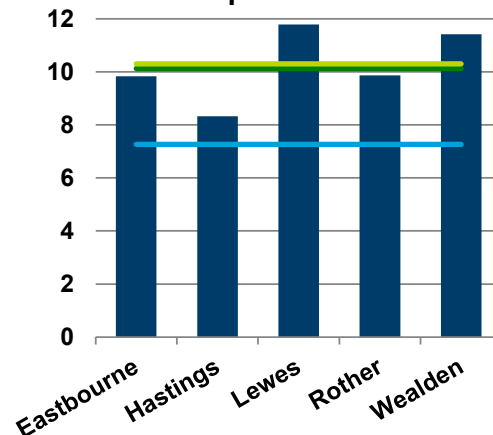
**Ratio: median earnings to median house prices 2017**



The lower quartile property price/income ratio is determined by ranking all property prices/incomes in ascending order. The lowest 25 per cent of prices are the lower quartile and the highest 75 per cent are above the lower quartile.

The ratio of lower quartile full time earnings (£19,511) to lower quartile house prices (£197,500) in the county was 10.12 in 2017, highest in Lewes at 11.79, lowest in Hastings at 8.32. The England ratio was 7.26.

**Ratio: lower quartile earnings to lower quartile house prices 2017**

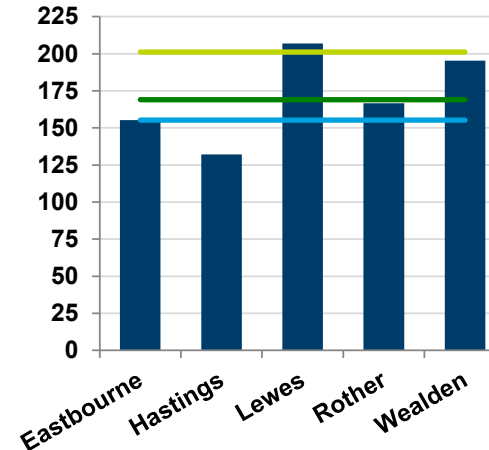


Sources: ONS ratio of house price to residence-based earnings (lower quartile and median)

## Ratio of median earnings to median house prices

■ District ■ East Sussex ■ South East ■ England

**Median private rent 2016/17 £ per week**



South East average not published, Hastings and Rother don't have any LA housing stock

lowest in Hastings at £130. The England average was £155.

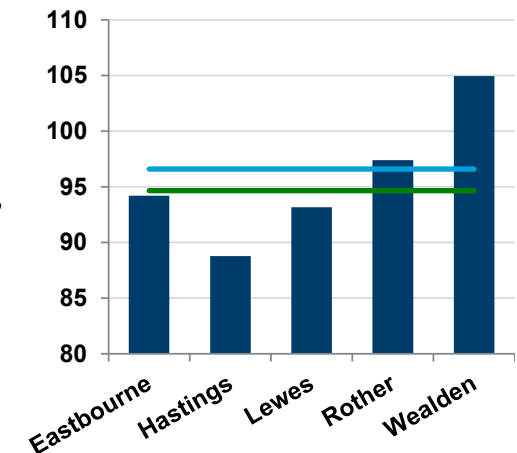
The average local authority rent per week in 2017 was £85.10, highest in Lewes at £90.00, lowest in Eastbourne at £79.31. The England average was £87.36.

The average Private Registered Provider (PRP\*) rent per week in 2017 was £94.66, highest in Wealden at £104.96, lowest in Hastings at £88.79. The England average was £96.61.

\*PRPs are Housing Associations or not-for-profit housing providers approved and regulated by Government. They provide homes for people in housing need and many also run shared ownership schemes to help people who cannot afford to buy their home outright.

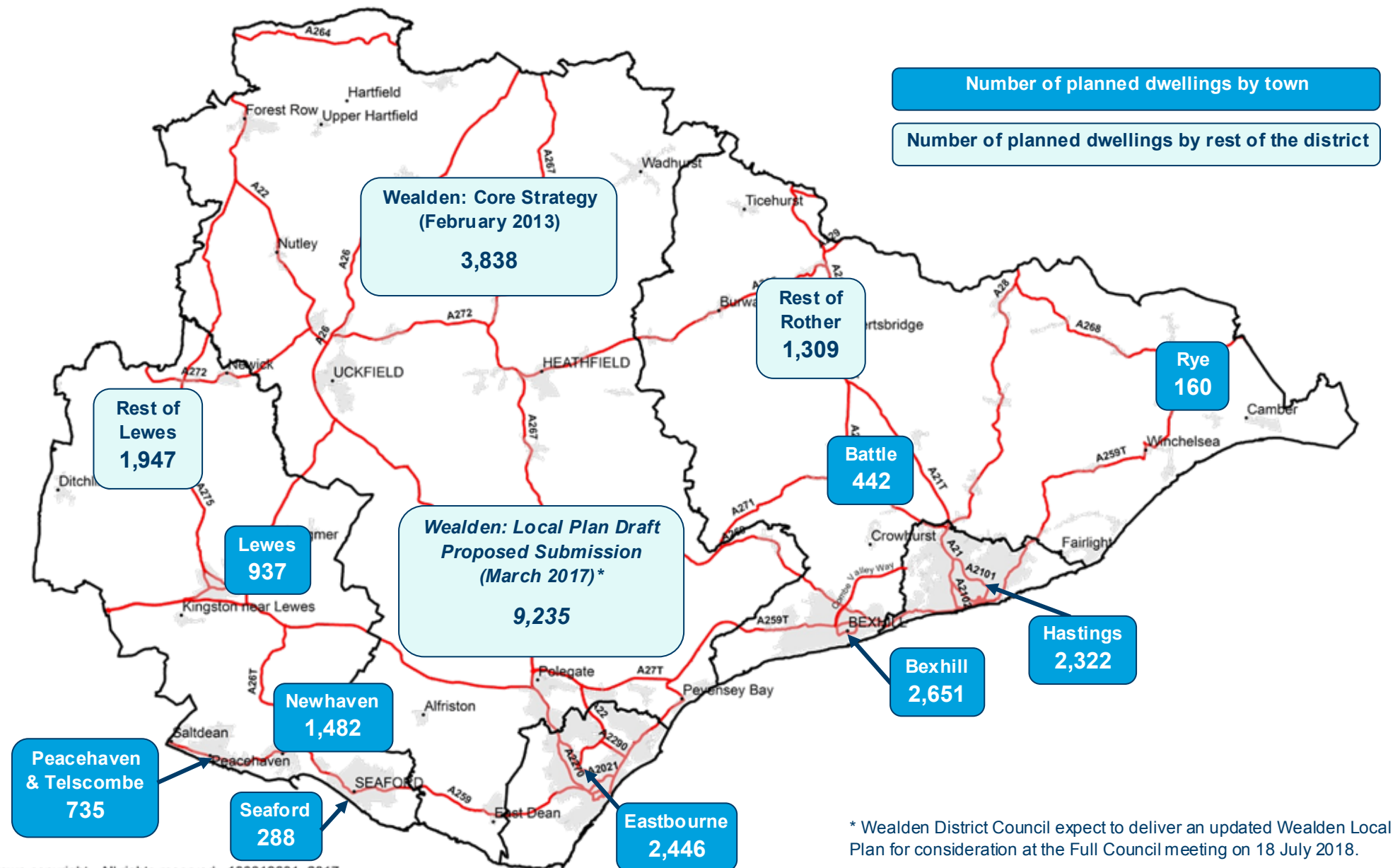
Source: Gov.uk Private rental market summary statistics, Gov.uk Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies.

**Average PRP rent 2017 £ per week**



South East average not published

## Planned housing growth in Adopted Local Plans (less completions to March 2017)



In 2018:

By 2022:

**8,500**

Unemployed people actively seeking work

Source: ESIF: Unemployment estimates, 2004-2017 - districts

+

**2,030**

More economically active people aged 16+ in the workforce

Source: ESIF: Workforce projections by age group (dwelling-led), 2016-2031 - districts

=

**10,530**

More jobs needed

-

**7,300**

New jobs expected

Source: Cambridge Econometrics - East of England Forecasting Model: 2016 baseline results

=

**3,230**

Jobs shortfall

## Earnings

### Residence-based (those living in East Sussex)

- £28,000 average full-time wage in 2017, 3.7% below the national average and 7.3% below the South East average.
- In 2016, 36.7% of work was part time, England 31.9%, South East 32.6%.
- Average part-time wage £9.02 per hour in 2017, compared to full time wage of £13.64.
- Annual earnings for all residents increased by 2.6% since 2016, England +2.0%, South East +1.7%.

### Workplace-based (those working in East Sussex)

- £25,796 average full-time wage in 2017.
- 11.3% below the national average and 14.6% below the South East average.
- Average part-time wage in 2017 was £8.64 per hour; full-time £12.39.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), ONS Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

Average (median) full time earnings						
Workplace-based				Residence-based		
	2011	2017	% Change 2011/17	2011	2017	% Change 2011/17
Eastbourne	£25,153	£24,696	-1.81%	£23,496	£25,626	+9.07%
Hastings	£22,585	<b>£23,996</b>	N/A	£22,410	£23,710	+5.80%
Lewes	£25,226	£30,952	+22.70%	£27,967	£31,113	+11.25%
Rother	£21,393	£24,723	+15.57%	£25,416	<b>£29,454</b>	N/A
Wealden	£24,015	£26,677	+11.08%	£29,494	£30,854	+4.61%

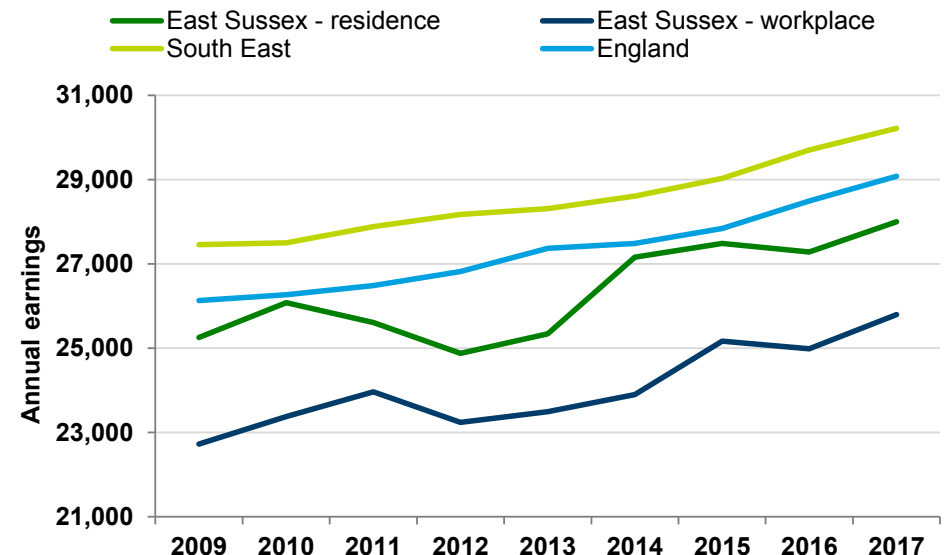
Data for annual earnings are not available for some areas. For these areas annualised weekly earnings are used and are recorded in **bold grey italics**. Annualised weekly earnings are not produced on an identical basis to annual earnings and are therefore not directly comparable.

## Employment

- 75.6% of working age population (age 16-64) in employment 2016/17 (up from 74.2% in 2015/16), England 74.4%, South East 77.7%.
- County employment rate remains below pre-recession level of 76.0% in 2007.
- Overall claimant rate for JSA or Universal Credit March 2018, 2.1%
- 18-24 year old claimant rate for JSA or Universal Credit March 2018:
  - 3.5% (1,330 claimants) up from 2.6% (1,015 claimants) March 2017
  - there has been a rise in all districts and boroughs, with the largest increase in Hastings, 6.4% in March 2018 up from 4.1% in March 2017
  - lowest rate, Wealden 1.3%

Sources: ONS Nomis claimant count including JSA and Universal Credit by age, 2016-2018 - districts, Annual Population Survey

### Average full-time earnings



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

## East Sussex Growth Strategy

Published in 2014, The East Sussex Growth Strategy (ESGS) sets out an ambitious vision for the East Sussex economy to 2020. Goals include:

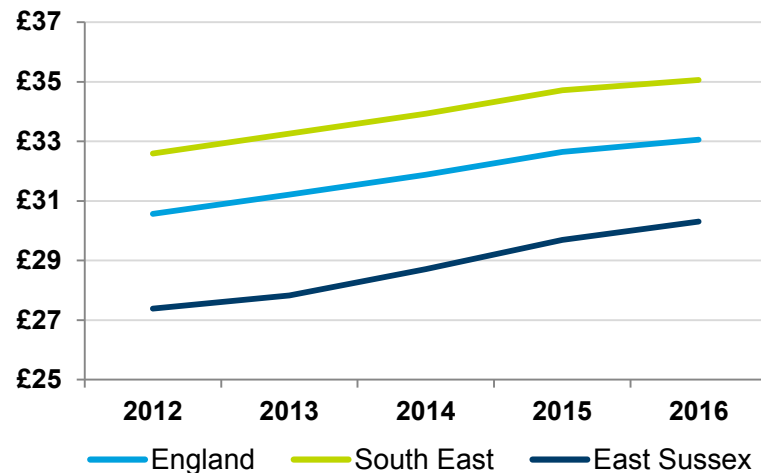
- increasing Gross Value Added per capita by 20% by 2020;
- enhancing digital connectivity (e.g. broadband) and physical connectivity (e.g. roads);
- supporting business start-ups and promoting the county as a business location; and
- developing skills that match business needs

The ESGS highlights emerging high growth and innovative sub-sectors including: engineering and advanced manufacturing; health and social care; and digital, media and creative

## Gross Value Added (GVA)

- GVA per hour measures the value of goods or services produced in an area per hour worked in that area
- GVA per hour in East Sussex in 2016 was £30.31; England £33.05, South East £35.06
- The East Sussex rate is an increase of 10.7% (£2.93) since 2012; above the increases in England, 8.1% (£2.49) and the South East, 7.6% (£2.47)

### GVA per hour



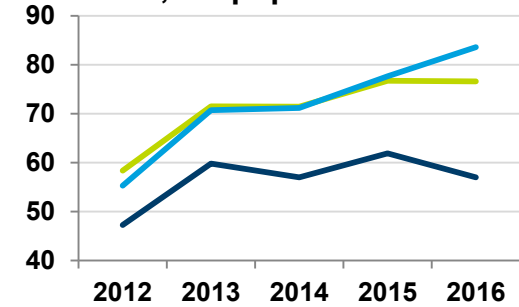
Source: Gross value added (GVA), 1998-2016 - districts  
£30,000

## Active businesses and new business registration rates

- Business formation rates have decreased in the last year
- However there were more active businesses in 2016 (23,880) than in 2015 (23,350)
- More business starts (2,590) than closures (2,405), the number of closures is the highest level since 2009 (2,535)
- Between 2015 and 2016 East Sussex registration rates per 10,000 population have fallen by 4.1, while England increased by 6.0, while South East was unchanged
- New business registration rate is highest in Wealden, 66.7 and lowest in Hastings, 48.7
- Between 2015 and 2016 Rother saw the largest growth in registration rates with an increase of 2.7, while there was a decrease of 8.4 in Hastings

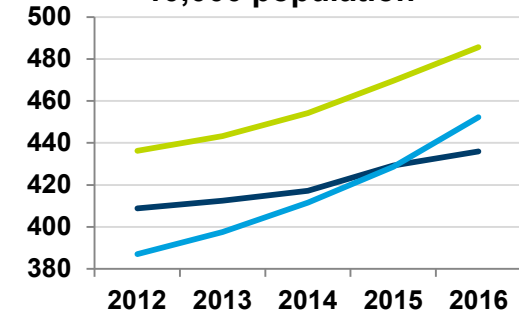
Source: ESCC Business demography, districts, ESCC New business registration rate, districts

## New business rate per 10,000 population



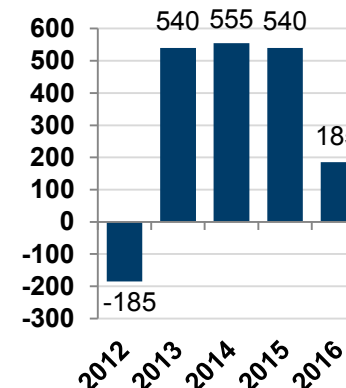
Source: ONS Business Demography data. Nomis mid-year estimate population data

## Active business rate per 10,000 population



Source: ONS Business Demography tables

## East Sussex Business births - deaths



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Eastbourne	-40	75	95	115	15
Hastings	5	70	95	130	20
Lewes	-65	160	155	70	80
Rother	-40	130	55	10	50
Wealden	-45	105	155	215	20

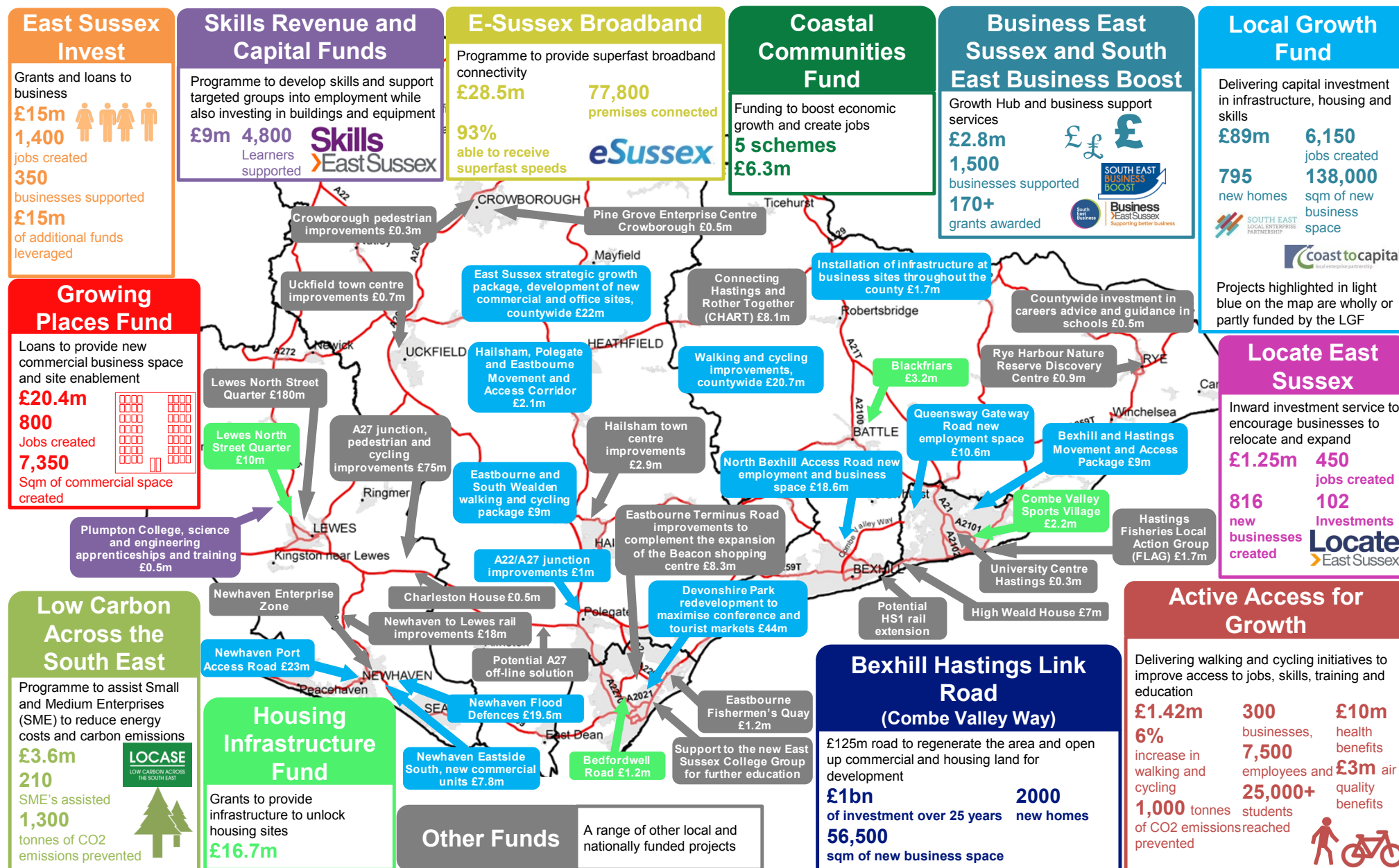
Source: ONS Business Demography tables



# Driving Economic Growth - East Sussex Growth Strategy

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The map below highlights programmes and schemes which will contribute towards the East Sussex Growth Strategy from 2014 until 2020

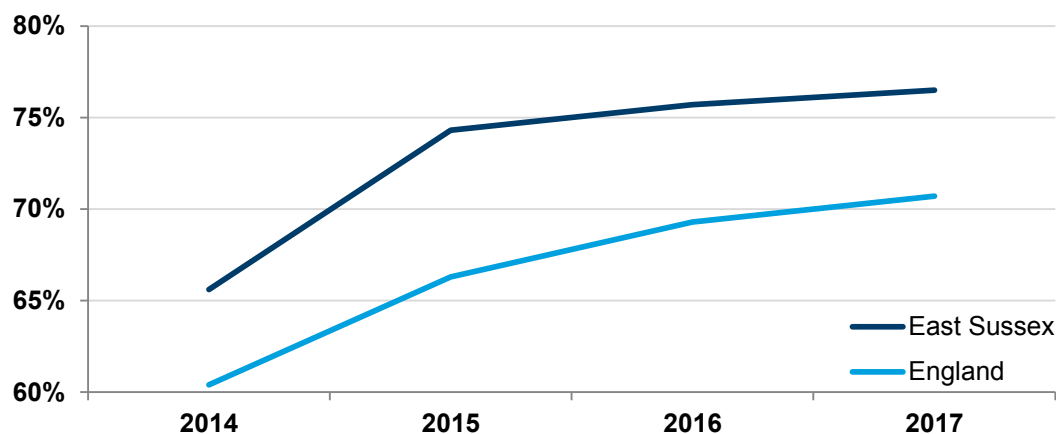


Funding sources: Local Growth Fund (LGF), Highways England, Department for Transport, Department for Work and Pensions Work and Health Programme, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, East Sussex County Council, District and Borough Councils, Network Rail, Skills Capital, European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund (ESF), European Maritime Fisheries Fund, European Rural Development Programme for England, Big Lottery, The Careers and Enterprise Company and the Higher Education Funding Council for England.

- East Sussex performance continues to outperform the national for Early Years Good Level of Development
- In 2017, in East Sussex, attainment data shows that 57% of pupils achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined, at Key stage 2. This is an increase of 5 percentage points compared to 2016 but is 5 percentage points below the national average

## Early Years

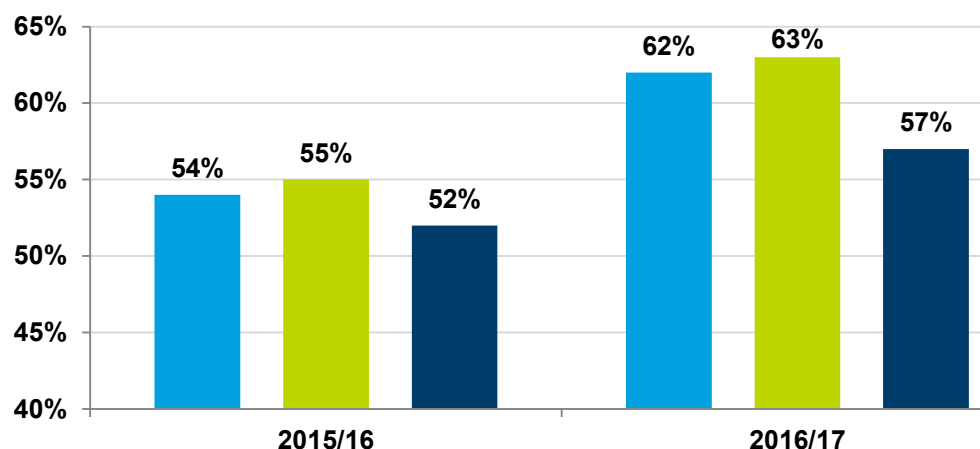
Percentage of children that achieved a good level of development in all areas of learning



Source: All Department for Education (DfE)

## Key stage 2

Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading writing and mathematics

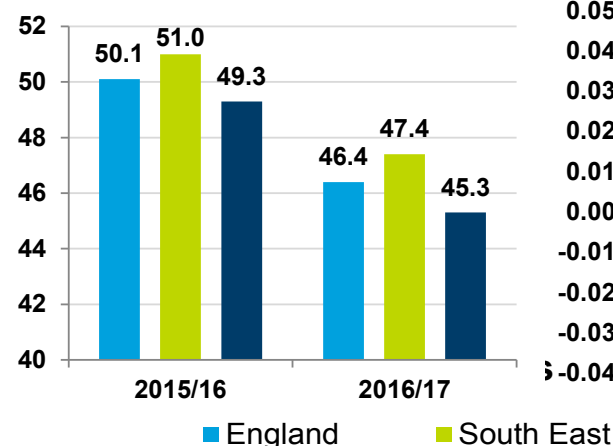


## Skills

- Attainment 8 is the students' average achievement across eight subjects: English, mathematics, three other English Baccalaureate (EBacc) subjects (from sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages), and three further subjects, from the range of EBacc subjects, or any other GCSE or approved, high-value arts, academic, or vocational qualification
- Progress 8 is based on students' progress measured across these eight subjects from the end of primary school (Key Stage 2) to the end of secondary school (Key Stage 4)
- The average Attainment 8 score for East Sussex in academic year 2016/17 was 45.3, below the South East rate, 47.4, and the national rate, 46.4
- The overall Progress 8 score for East Sussex is 0.00, in line with the national average

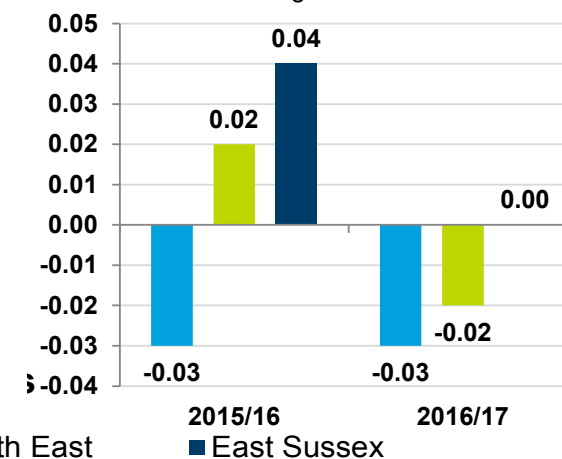
## Attainment 8

Average score



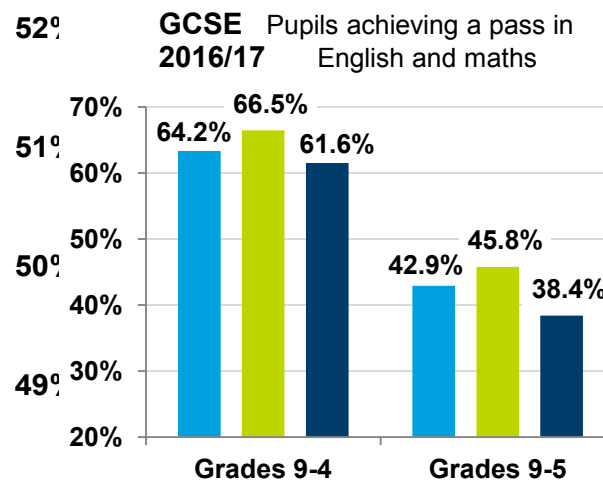
## Progress 8

Average score



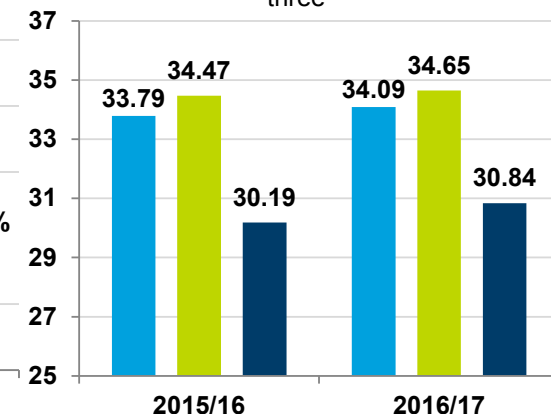
## GCSE

Pupils achieving a pass in English and maths



## A Level

Average point score per entry best three

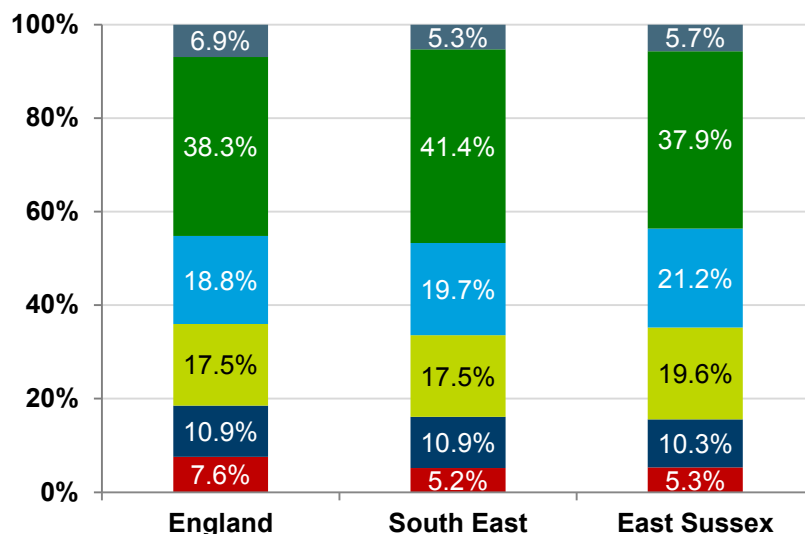


## Qualifications of working age population 2017

Qualification levels are broadly in line with England and South East averages

### England

■ None  
■ NVQ Level 2 (GCSE grade A\*-C)  
■ NVQ Level 4+ (Degree, etc.)  
■ NVQ Level 1 (GCSE Grade D-G, etc.)  
■ NVQ Level 3 (A Level, etc.)  
■ Other



Note: Survey data, confidence intervals apply e.g. up to +/- 3.3% for East Sussex. Therefore care should be taken when reading these results. Data is not published when confidence intervals are very high.

None: No academic or professional qualifications

Source: ONS Nomis Annual Population Survey: Qualifications of working age population, 2005-2016 - districts

### Qualifications of working age population 2017

	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4+	Other
Eastbourne	4.4%	87.6%	74.1%	50.4%	28.1%	8.0%
Hastings	6.5%	84.5%	73.3%	54.6%	31.2%	9.0%
Lewes	3.7%	90.8%	81.2%	64.7%	47.4%	5.4%
Rother	7.3%	90.9%	86.3%	63.1%	37.3%	Not available
Wealden	5.1%	90.5%	79.5%	62.0%	42.8%	4.4%

## Meeting business needs

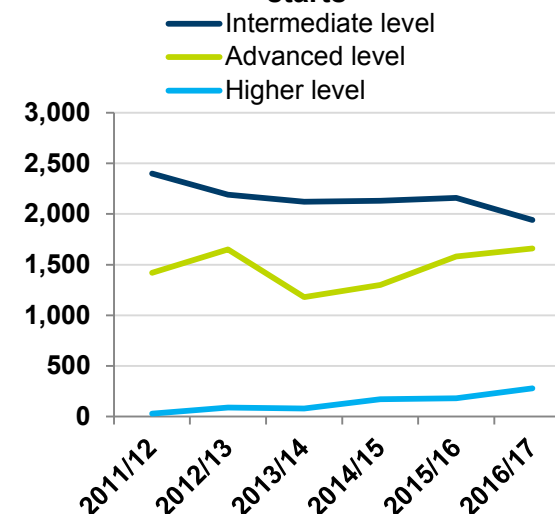
- Innovative firms employ a higher share of Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Maths (STEAM) graduates
- Six Skills East Sussex (SES) business-led sector task groups for: engineering; land-based; construction; creative and digital industries; visitor economy; and health and social care meet regularly to promote careers in sectors with identified future skills and employment needs
- All task groups are working on careers campaigns for children and adults, developing new courses at Further and Higher Education levels, offering site visits to school children via Open Doors, promoting apprenticeships, delivering training for teachers about their sectors, and running bespoke learning sessions in schools
- The SES Creative Boost project has helped over 200 children to receive information and work experience in the creative industries
- Over 40 Industry Champions have been recruited to act as ambassadors for their sectors and promote STEAM careers to young people

## Apprenticeship rates

Over 800 young people and parents attended Apprenticeship East Sussex's apprenticeship roadshow events in March 2018 to find out more about apprenticeship pathways and vacancies. Since 2017/18, the Council has been managing its own Apprenticeship Levy allocation. We are supporting our staff to take up apprenticeships at all levels and working with our schools to help them upskill their workforce via apprenticeship courses.

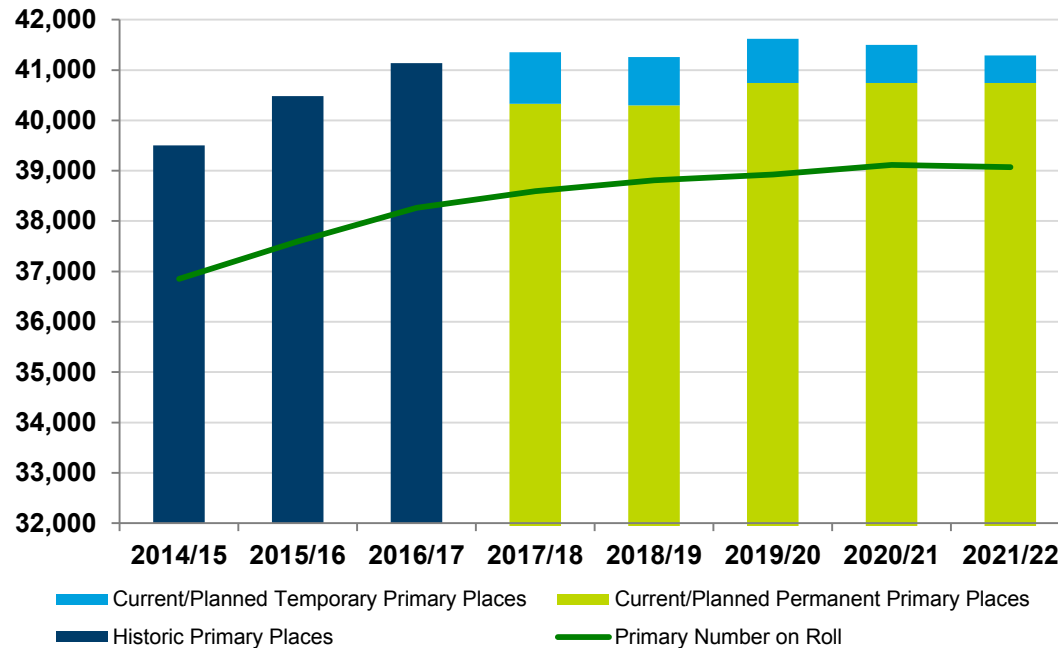
The Government have set a public sector target of 2.3% of the workforce to be undertaking apprenticeships within the first four years of the Levy. Having adopted a 'workforce led' approach, rather than a pure 'target led' one, by March 2018 we achieved just short of 50% of this target.

## East Sussex apprenticeship starts

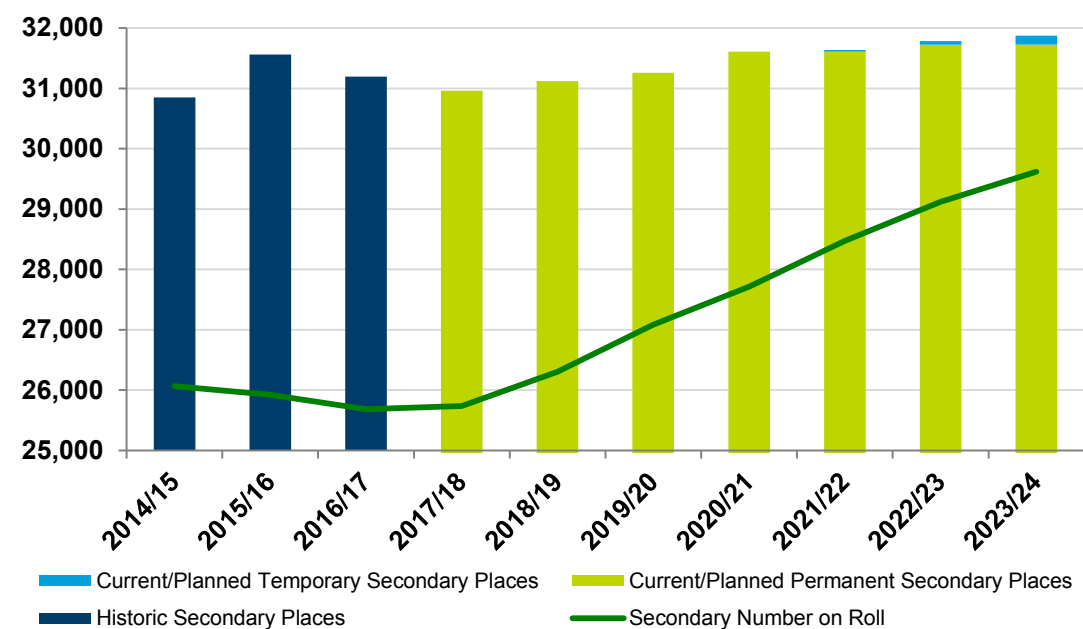


Source: DfE further education data library, apprenticeships

## Primary School Places



## Secondary School Places



Source: ESCC Pupil Forecasting Model 1st July 2017

### Primary school places

- Additional capacity is planned to meet forecast shortfalls in local areas
- Overall, from 2017/18 to 2021/22 there will be a net reduction in capacity of 67 places as previous temporary capacity will be removed when no longer required
- Total numbers of pupils in primary schools are forecast to peak around 2021/22

### Secondary school places

- Total number of places shown on the chart is fewer than primary as the majority of 16-17 year old students attend post-16 colleges rather than school sixth forms
- Secondary pupil numbers are expected to peak around 2025/26
- It is planned to add 915 additional places between 2017/18 and 2023/24 to meet rising demand. These will mainly be permanent places, with a small number of temporary places

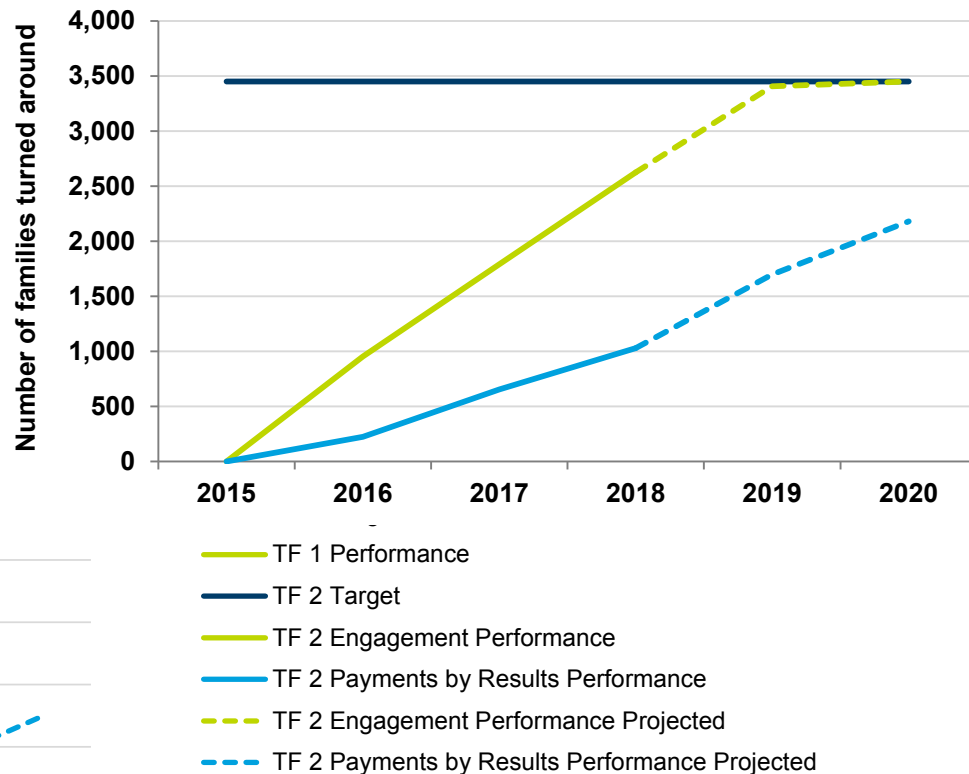
## Projected change in youth population

	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2018-2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	% change 2022-2026
0-3	21,750	21,780	22,040	22,140	+1.8%	22,160	22,250	22,320	22,340	22,320	+0.7%
4-10	43,070	42,940	42,820	42,620	-1.0%	42,320	42,140	42,070	42,170	42,230	-0.2%
11-15	29,890	30,630	31,240	31,970	+7.0%	32,480	32,900	33,000	32,930	32,760	+0.9%
16-17	11,770	11,540	11,860	12,030	+2.2%	12,380	12,820	13,060	13,240	13,350	+7.8%

Source: ESCC population projections by age and gender (dwelling led) April 2018

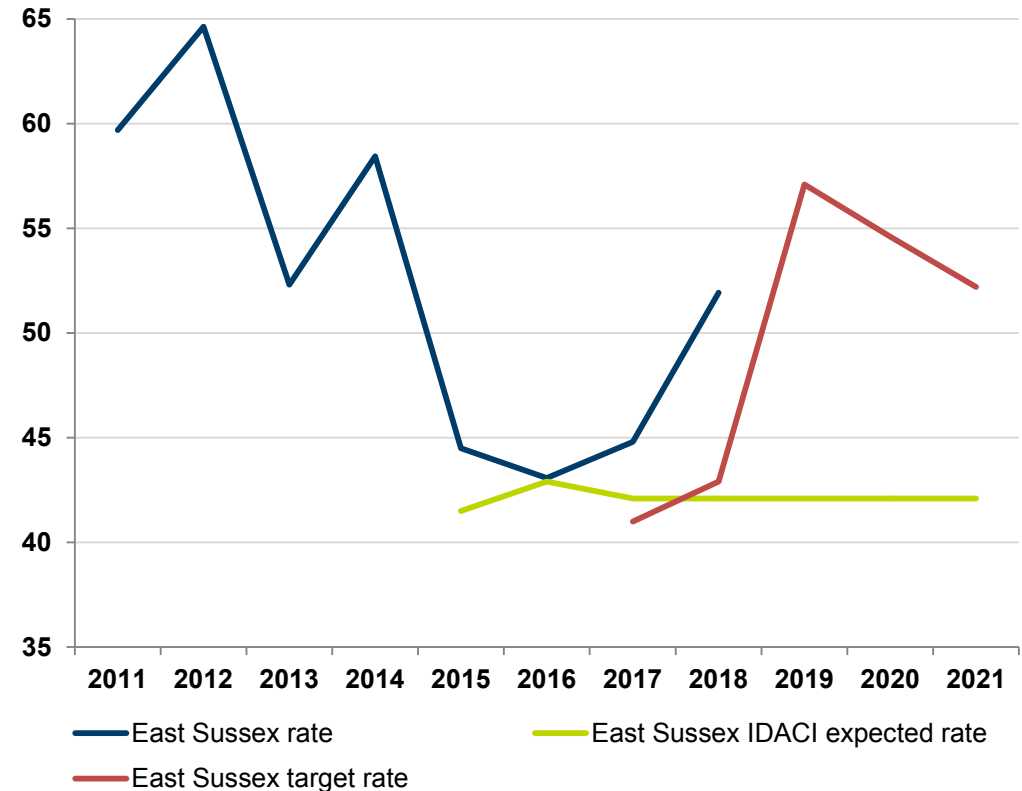


## Troubled Families (TF) programme 2



Source: ESCC Children's Services

## Number of children with a Child Protection Plan



Source: ESCC Children's Services

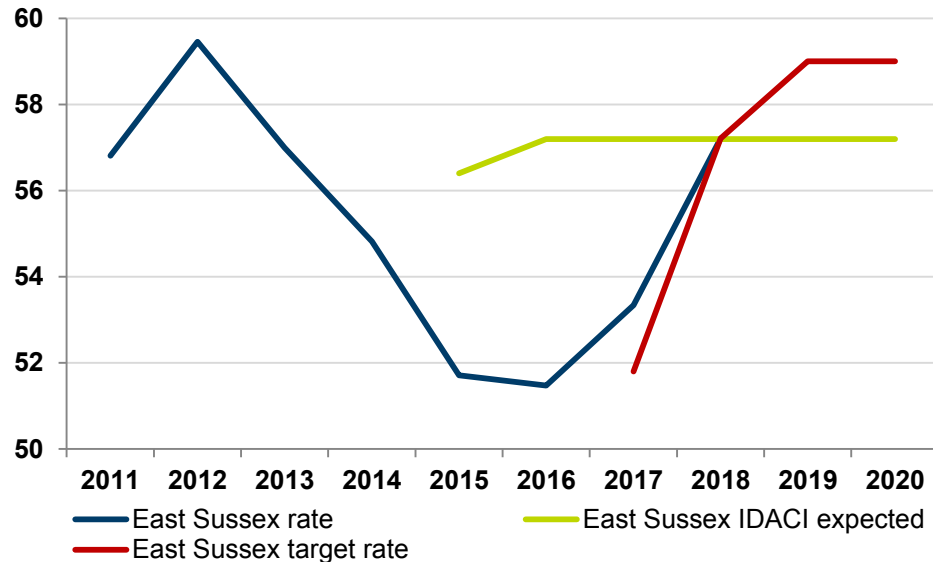
## Child Protection (CP) Plans

- The number of CP plans in 2017/18 was 550, a rate of 51.9 per 10,000 children
- This is above the expected rate benchmarked for child deprivation; the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). The focus continues to be ensuring the right children are made subject to plans for the right amount of time
- Improved practice on Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), domestic violence and neglect have resulted in more children being identified who need to have a CP plan

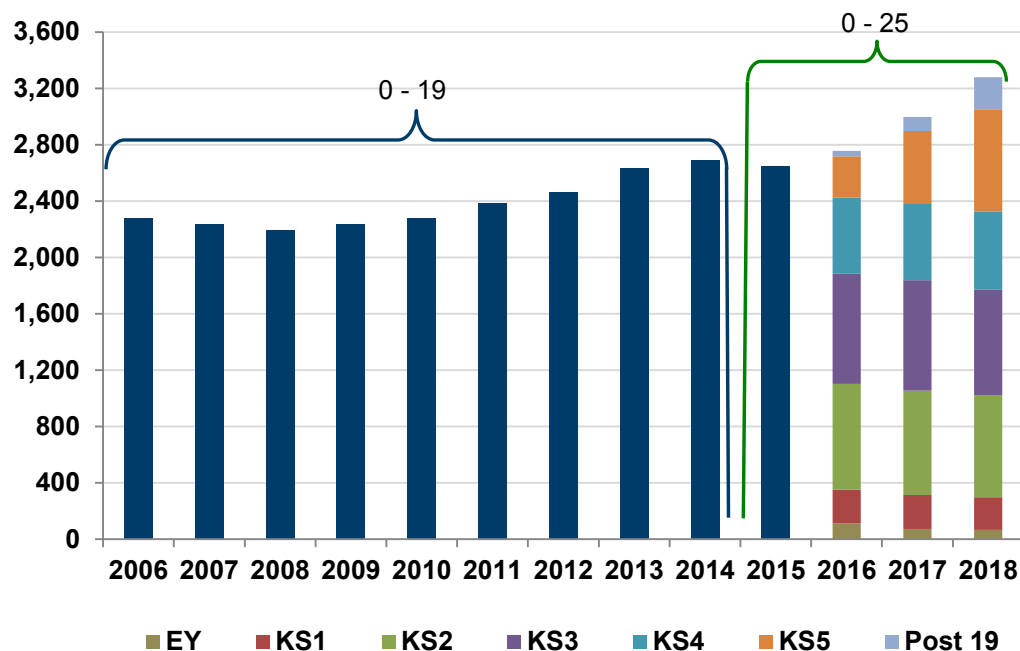
or 1,015 households receiving support

- By the end of 2017/18, 2,624 families had received or were receiving support and 1,029 had achieved Payment by Results outcomes

## Number of Looked After Children



## Young people with a Statement or EHCP



## Looked After Children (LAC)

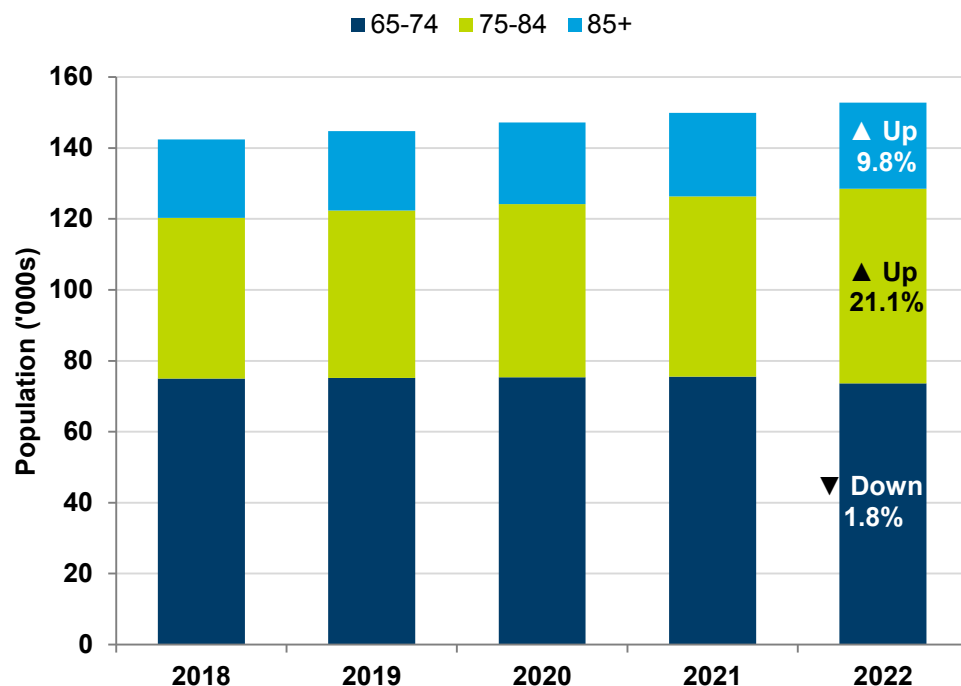
- After reaching a low of 545 in 2016 LAC numbers have been increasing, with 606 children looked after in 2017/18 (57.2 per 10,000 children), this compares to a high of 620 in 2012 (59 per 10,000 children)
- Our strategy of using Early Help and CP plans to keep children at home is connected to the rate of Looked After Children (LAC) which is below IDACI expected rates

## Special Educational Need (SEN) and Disability

- Council funded high cost placements at Independent and Non-Maintained Special Schools (INMSS) have increased significantly since 2015 but remain between 7% and 8% of the total number of Statements/Education, Health & Care Plans (EHCPs)
- EHCPs/Statement of SEN maintained by the Council increased by 50% from 2008 (2,193) to 2018 (3,297)
- All of the increase since 2015 has been in the Key Stage 5 and Post 19 groups
- Numbers are currently forecast to rise to approximately 3,350 by 2021
- Majority of provision funded by a local authority (primarily ESCC) or from within a schools own delegated budget
- ESCC EHC Plan/Statement of SEN as a percentage of population aged 0-25 (2.20% in 2018) continues to be above that for England (1.65% in 2017)
- Due to increased demand, there has been an increase in the number of alternative provision placements for primary age children; an application for a special free school has also been submitted
- Evaluation of parental satisfaction locally is positive for new EHCPs

Until Sep-14 a Statement of SEN could remain in place until the young person reached the age of 19. Since the SEND reforms were introduced from Sep-15 EHC Plans can remain in place until the young person reaches the age of 25. Data prior to Sep-14 is expressed as a percentage population aged 0-19. Data since Sep-14 is expressed as a percentage population aged 0-25.

## Increase in older people, 2018-2022

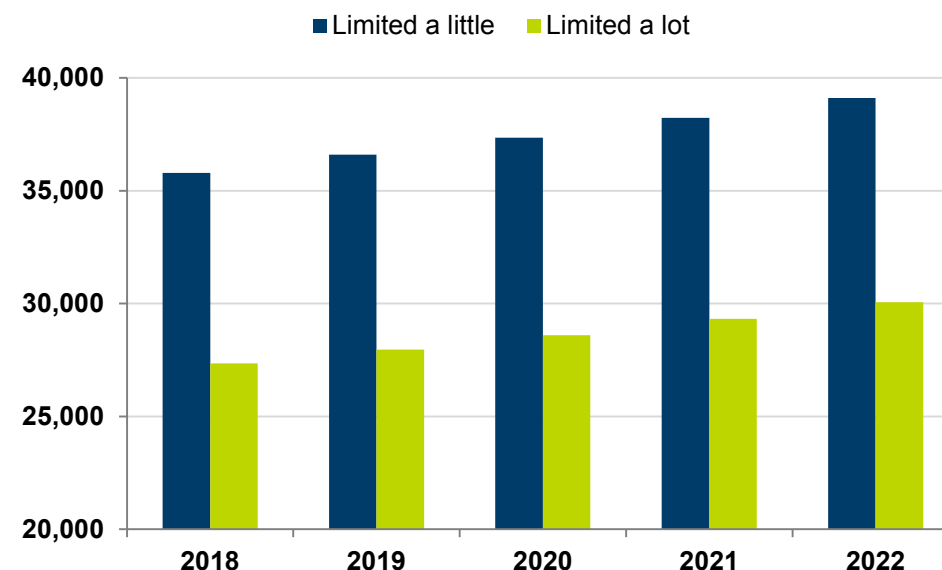


Source: ESCC population projections (dwelling led) April 2018

### Compared to 2018, by 2022 there will be:

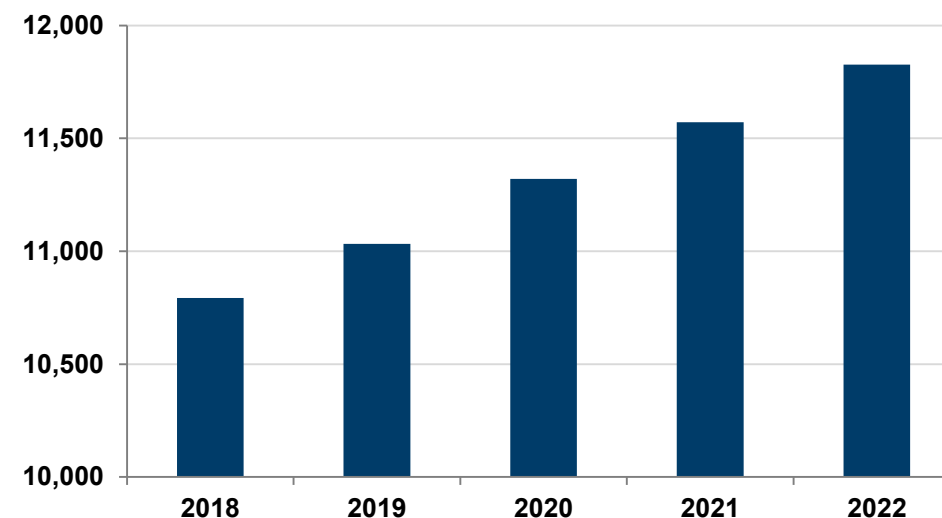
- A fall in the population of working age people (age 18-64) of 0.2%
- A countywide increase in older people (age 65+) of 10,370 (7.3%) from 142,370 to 152,740
  - Eastbourne: 1,420 more (up 5.5%) biggest increase in age 75-84 (17.8%)
  - Hastings: 1,570 more (up 8.5%), little rise in 65-74 (1.0%), but 9.4% in 85+ and 22.6% in 75-84
  - Lewes: 1,980 more (up 7.6%) biggest increase in age 75-84 (19.3%)
  - Rother: 1,700 more (up 5.6%), small rise in 65-74 (4.0%), 20.7% rise in 75-84
  - Wealden: 3,710 more (up 8.9%), 24.0% rise in 75-84 and 13.6% rise in 85+
- 39,110 older people (age 65+) projected to have a limiting long term illness whose day to day activities are limited a little (up 9.3%), 30,050 limited a lot (up 9.9%)
- 11,830 older people (65+) projected to have dementia (up 12.0%)

## Older people (age 65+) with a limiting long term illness projections



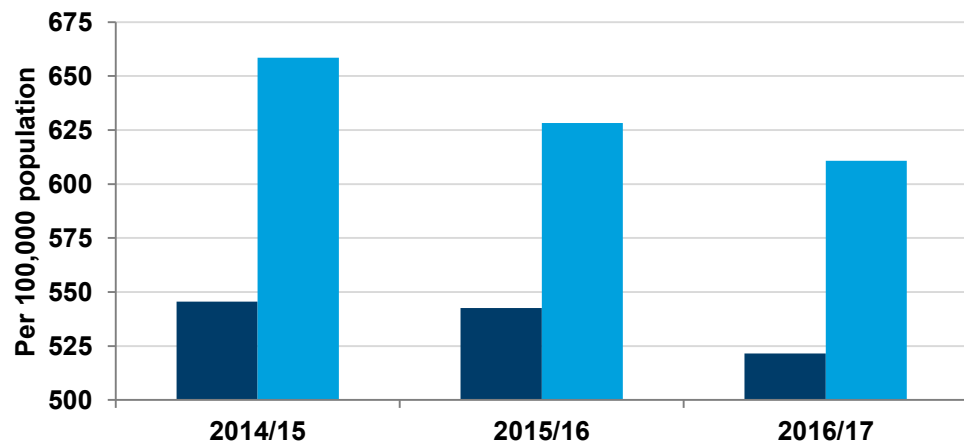
Source: POPPI (Projecting Older People Population Information), www.poppi.org.uk

## Older people (age 65+) with dementia projections



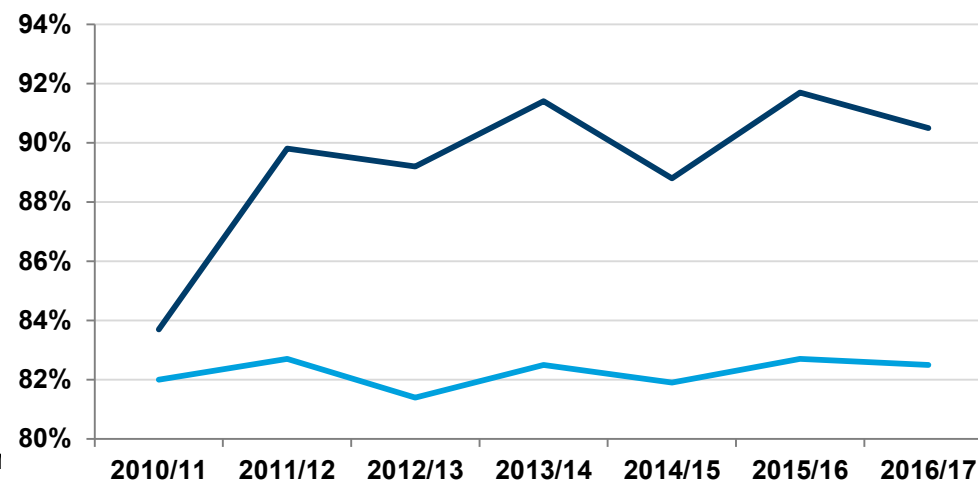
Source: POPPI, www.poppi.org.uk

**Long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (Older people age 65+)**



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework data ASCOF 2A2  
Note: New definition 2014/15 onwards, not comparable to previous years

**Older people (age 65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital**

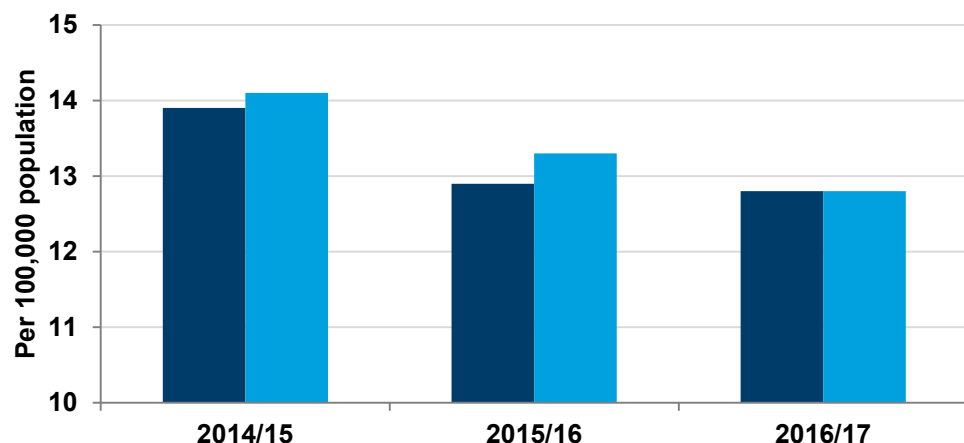


Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework ASCOF 2B1

**Long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (Older people age 65+)**

■ East Sussex ■ England

**Long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (Working age people age 18-64)**



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework data ASCOF 2A1  
Note: New definition 2014/15 onwards, not comparable to previous years

## Community care and promoting independence

- Work to reduce dependency on long term residential care has seen permanent admissions of working age people (age 18-64) to residential and nursing care homes reduce to levels in line with the national rate
- Permanent admissions of older people (age 65+) reduced in 2016/17 and remain significantly below the rate for England
- The proportion of older people (age 65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital to reablement/rehabilitation services decreased in 2016/17 to 90.5%, however this is still significantly above the national figure 82.5%
- The number of older people (age 65+) admitted to hospital due to falls has decreased in 2016/17 to 2,072 per 100,000 (England 2,114)

Source: ASCOF and Public Health Outcomes Framework

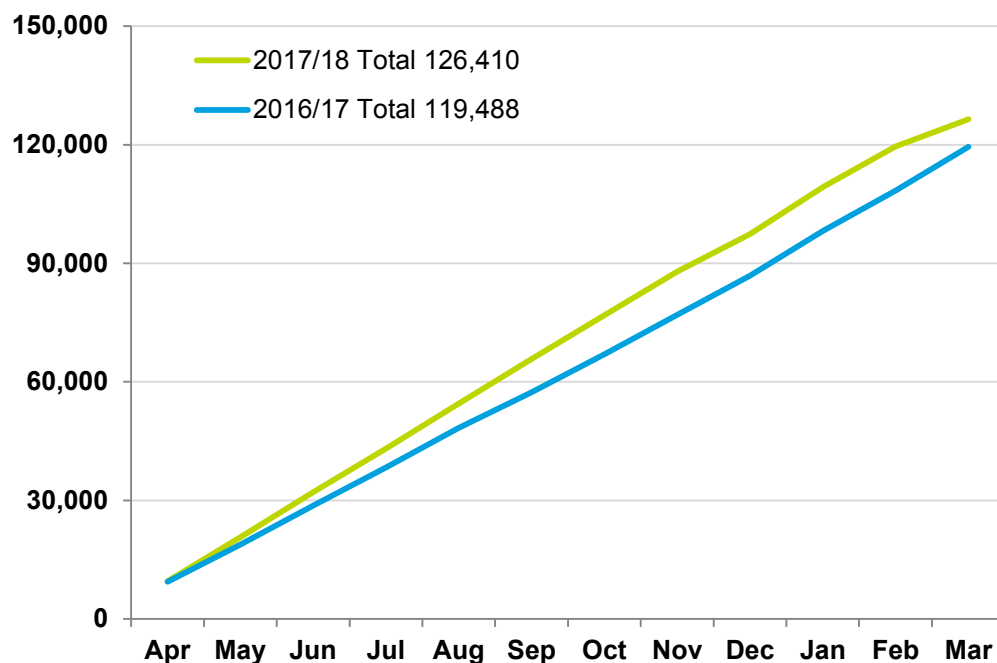


## Integrating health and social care

- East Sussex Better Together (ESBT) and Connecting for You (C4Y) are our local health and social care transformation programmes, which will help us develop a fully integrated health and social care system
- East Sussex is covered by three Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs): High Weald, Lewes and Havens (HWLH); Hastings and Rother (H&R); and Eastbourne Hailsham and Seaford (EHS)
- ESBT is a collaboration between the Council, EHS and H&R CCGs
- C4Y is a collaboration between the Council and HWLH CCG

## Requests for support

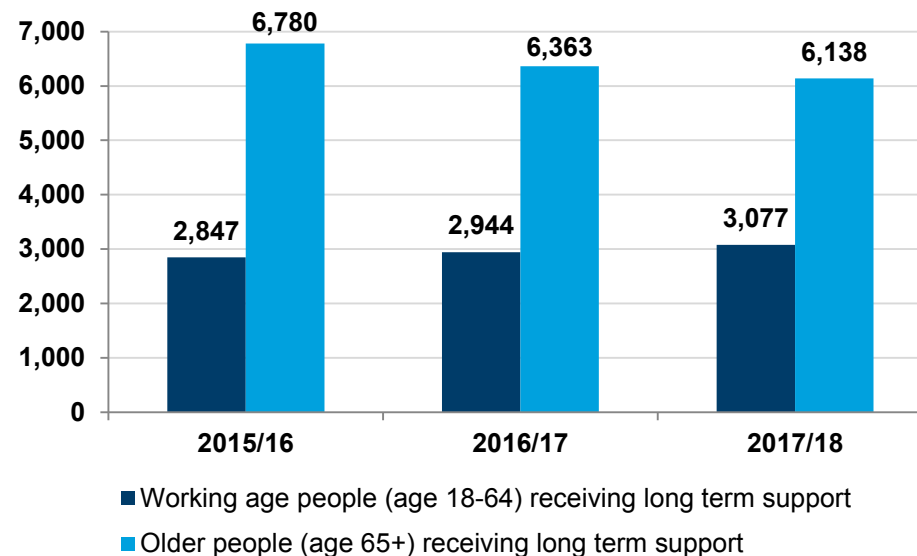
### Cumulative Health and Social Care Connect contacts/referrals



- Health and Social Care Connect (HSCC) received 126,410 contacts in 2017/18, an increase of 6,922 (5.8%) compared to 2016/17

Source: East Sussex Health and Social Care Connect

## People receiving Long term support

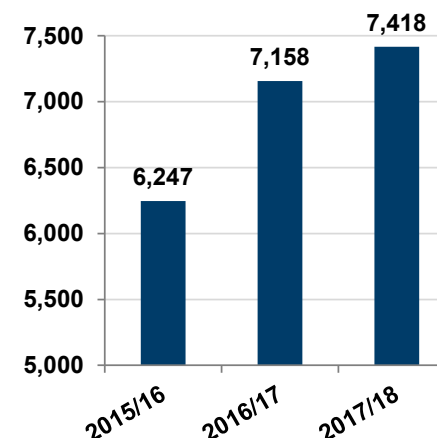


- The total number of clients receiving Long Term support has decreased by 1.0% in 2017/18 to 9,215

Long Term support encompasses any service or support which is provided with the intention of maintaining quality of life for an individual on an ongoing basis, and which has been allocated on the basis of eligibility criteria/policies (i.e. an assessment of need has taken place) and is subject to regular review

Source: East Sussex Health and Social Care Connect

## Carers receiving support

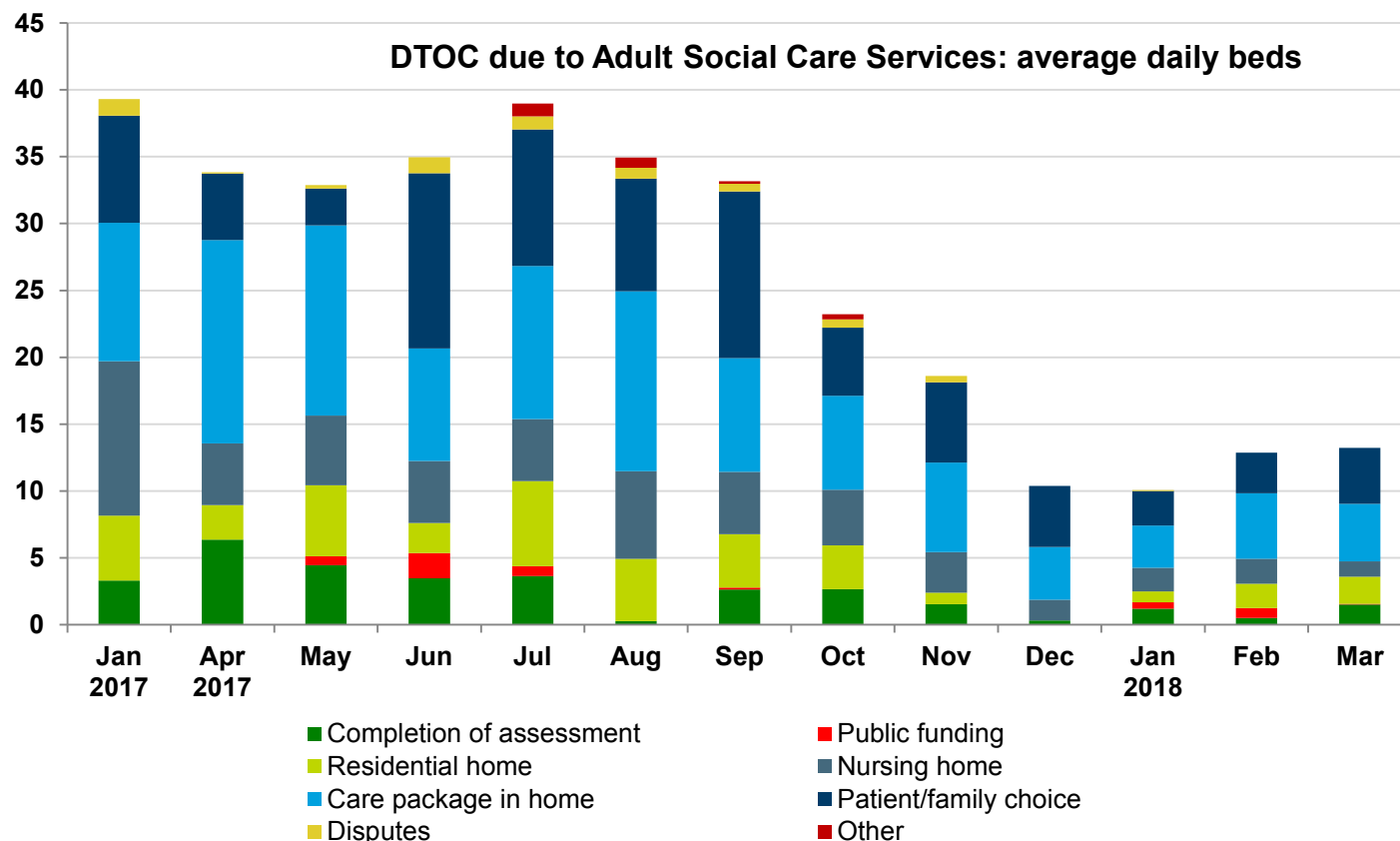


- The total number of carers receiving support has increased by 3.6% in 2017/18
- Carers receiving support including Information, Advice and Other Universal Services / Signposting

Source: East Sussex Health and Social Care Connect

## Delayed Transfers of Care (DTOC)

### DTOC due to Adult Social Care Services: average daily beds

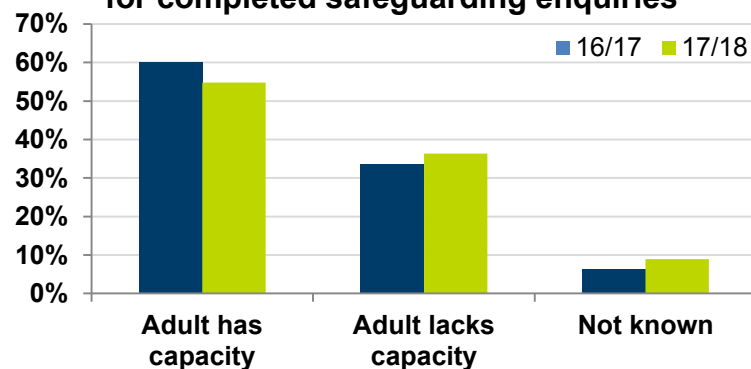


### DTOC due to Council services only: average daily beds per month

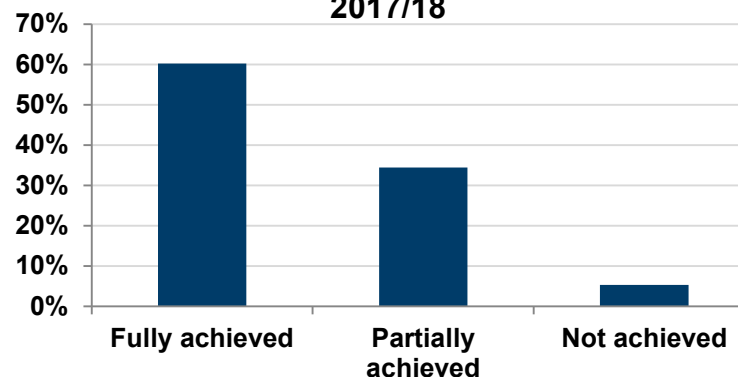
- Average daily DTOC beds is based on the number of delayed days divided by number of days in the month giving an average number of delays per day
- The average number of daily delays attributable to Adult Social Care (ASC) has decreased from 39 in January 2017 to 13 in March 2018 (a 66% reduction)
- The main reasons for ASC delays in March 2018 were:
  - Awaiting care package in own home: average 4 delays per day, 32% of delays
  - Patient of Family Choice: average 4 delays per day, 32% of delays
  - Awaiting residential home placements: 2 beds, 15% of delays

## Adult Safeguarding

### Mental Capacity and advocate support for completed safeguarding enquiries



### Safeguarding enquiries: outcomes 2017/18



- There has been an increase in the percentage of safeguarding enquiries for adults who lack capacity between 2016/17 and 2017/18 (34% to 36%)
- However, of the adults who lacked capacity, 99% were supported by an advocate compared to 96% in 2016/17
- 94% of safeguarding enquiries resulted in the expressed outcomes being achieved or partially achieved in 2017/18

East Sussex Better Together (ESBT) /  
Connecting for You (C4Y) Boundary

Clinical  
Commissioning  
Group (CCG)  
Boundaries

District  
Boundaries

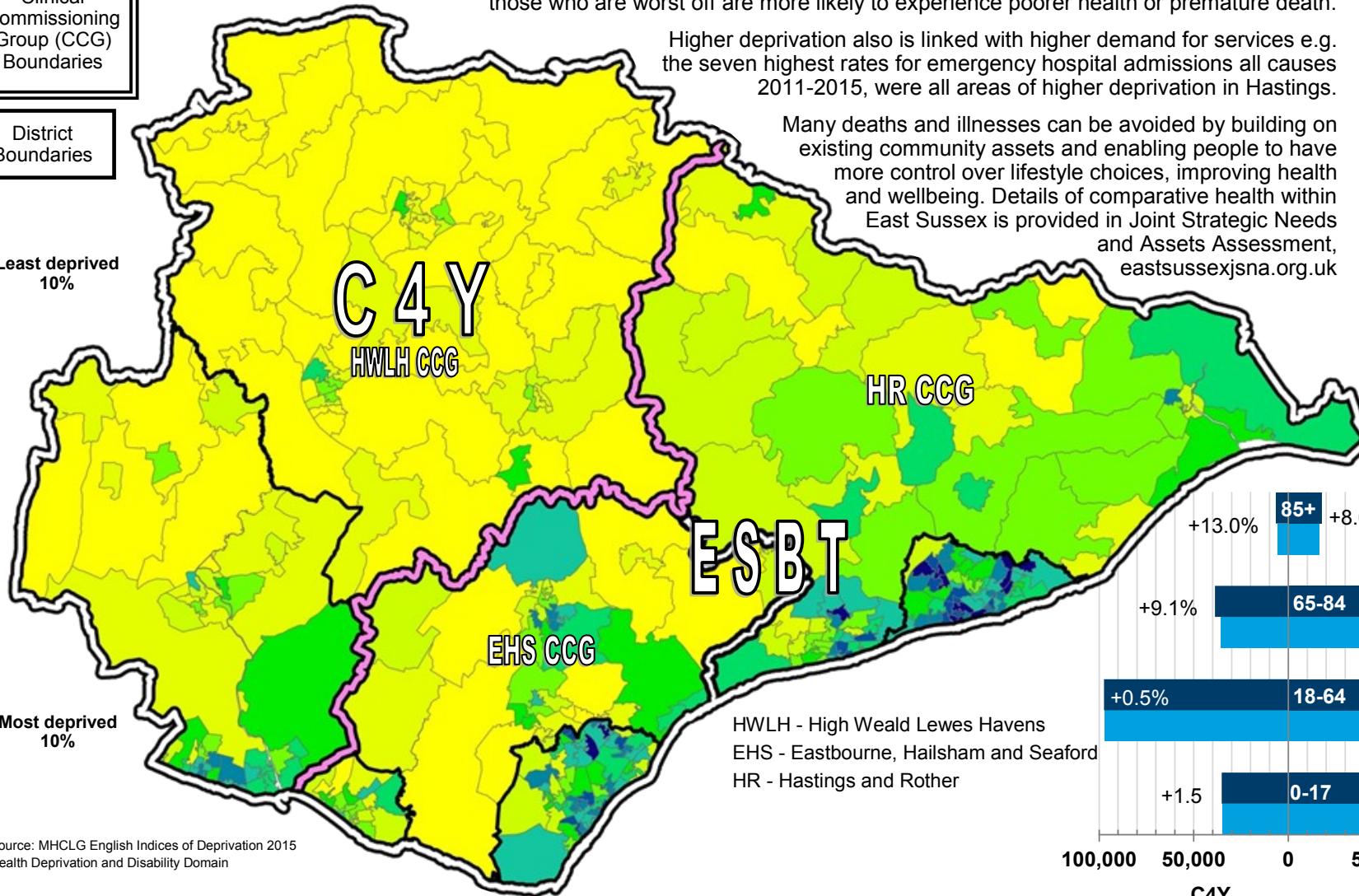
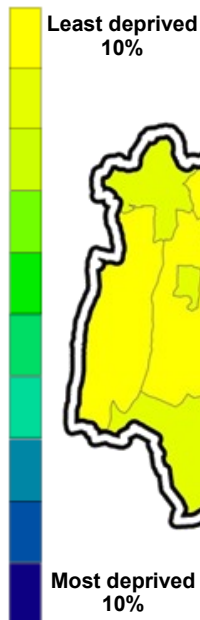
## Map of Health Deprivation and Disability 2015

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain is part of the Index of Multiple Deprivation for LSOAs in England. Measures include: years of potential life lost, comparative illness and disability ratio, acute morbidity, and mood and anxiety disorders. The strong relationship with income deprivation means those who are worst off are more likely to experience poorer health or premature death.

Higher deprivation also is linked with higher demand for services e.g. the seven highest rates for emergency hospital admissions all causes 2011-2015, were all areas of higher deprivation in Hastings.

Many deaths and illnesses can be avoided by building on existing community assets and enabling people to have more control over lifestyle choices, improving health and wellbeing. Details of comparative health within East Sussex is provided in Joint Strategic Needs and Assets Assessment, [eastsussexjsna.org.uk](http://eastsussexjsna.org.uk)

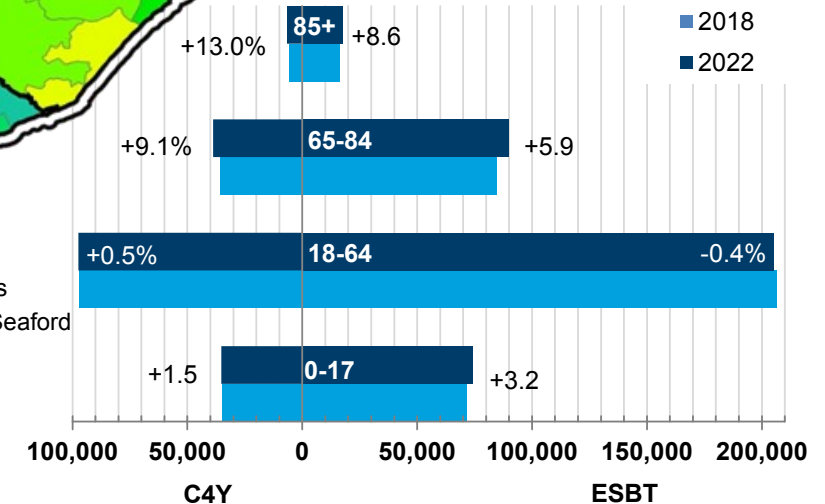
Geography	LSOAs most deprived 10% in England	LSOAs least deprived 10% in England
East Sussex	4.3%	14.6%
ESBT	6.2%	4.8%
C4Y	0.0%	35.6%
Eastbourne	4.9%	0.0%
Hastings	18.9%	0.0%
Lewes	0.0%	9.7%
Rother	1.7%	5.2%
Wealden	0.0%	41.1%



Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2015  
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

## Population projection 2022

Connecting for You (C4Y)  
East Sussex Better Together (ESBT)



East Sussex Better Together and Connecting 4 You are our local health and social care transformation programmes. We are working together with local people and organisations to design and commission safe, high quality and more integrated health and social care services that will meet the needs of people now and in the future.



We use a wide range of data to help us understand the context for our plans and the impact we are having through our work and in partnership. A selection of this data is listed below. Years are financial (April-March) or academic (September-August) unless otherwise stated.

Measure	15/16	16/17	16/17 Eng	Measure	15/16	16/17	16/17 Eng
Percentage of working age residents (16-64 year olds) with a level 4 or higher qualification (HNC, HND, degree etc) (CY)	34.1% (2016)	37.9% (2017)	38.3% (2017)	Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of Looked After Children	51	53	62
Percentage of working age residents (16-64 year olds) with no qualifications or qualified only to NVQ1 (CY)	22.4% (2016)	15.6% (2017)	18.5% (2017)	Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of children with a Child Protection Plan	43.1	44.8	43.3
Annual gross earnings, median average (residence based)	£20,609	£20,738	£23,743	Percentage of children who ceased to be looked after adopted during the year ending 31 March	24%	20%	14%
Percentage of working age population (16-64 year olds) in employment	73.8%	75.6%	74.4%	Rate of hospital emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people aged 0-14 years per 10,000 population	NA	115.1	101.5
Claimant rate including Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) and Universal Credit: claimants as a percentage of working age population (16-64 year olds), March	1.5%	1.5%	1.9%	Proportion of people who use Adult Social Care services who feel safe	70.9%	77.4%	70.1%
New business registration rate per 10,000 people over 16	61.9	57.0	83.6	Proportion of people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital	91.7%	90.5%	82.5%
New houses built, total completed / total affordable	1,509 / 308	1445 / 280	N/A	Suicide rate per 100,000 of population, three year average	2013-2015 11.9	2014-2016 12.8	2014-2016 9.9
Percentage of children achieving a good level of development in all areas of learning ('expected' or 'exceeded' in the three prime areas of learning and within literacy and numeracy) in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP)	75.7%	76.5%	70.7%	Percentage of children aged 4-5 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) LA by postcode of child	22.6%	23.3%	22.6%
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil state funded secondary schools	49.3 Revised	45.3	46.4	Percentage of children aged 10-11 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) LA by postcode of child	32.0%	30.3%	34.2%
Average Progress 8 score for state funded secondary schools	+0.04 Revised	0.00	-0.03	Long-term support needs of younger adults (aged 18-64) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population per year	12.9	12.8	12.8
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard at key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	52% Revised	57%	62%	Proportion of people who use Adult Social Care services who find it easy to find information about support	76.2%	79.4%	73.5%
Percentage of pupils who achieved a 9-5 pass in English and maths	N/A	38.4%	42.9%	Social isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	42.6%	51.3%	45.4%
Percentage of Looked After Children who achieved a 9-5 pass in English and maths GCSEs	N/A	9.5%	7.4%	Long-term support needs of older adults (aged 65 and over) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population per year	542.6	521.5	610.7
Average point score (APS) per entry for level 3 exams including A levels (16-18 year olds)	30.35 Revised	32.16	33.23	Proportion of older people aged 65 and over who received reablement services following discharge from hospital	1.5%	1.6%	2.7%
Attainment of A level students (age 16-18) average point score (APS) per entry, best 3	NA	30.84%	34.09%	The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service: proportion of people who received short-term services during the year, where no further request was made for ongoing support or support of a lower level	90.5%	97.6%	77.8%
Attainment of A level students (age 16-18 ) % achieving grades AAB or better at A level, of which at least two are in facilitation subjects	NA	8.7%	14.3%	Number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads (CY)	383 (2016)	370 (2017)	NC

CY = Calendar Year (January-December)

NA = Data Not Available

NC = Data Not Comparable

NM = New Measure

TBC = To Be Confirmed