Appendix 1

State of the County 2019
Focus on East Sussex

Rampion Windfarm Seaford

Population 2019		Births		Deaths		Migration in		Migration out		Population 2023
555,110	+	20,200	-	25,000	+	143,120	-	118,000	=	575,430 +20,320 (3.7%)

Population change 2019-2023: compared to 2019, by 2023 there will be:

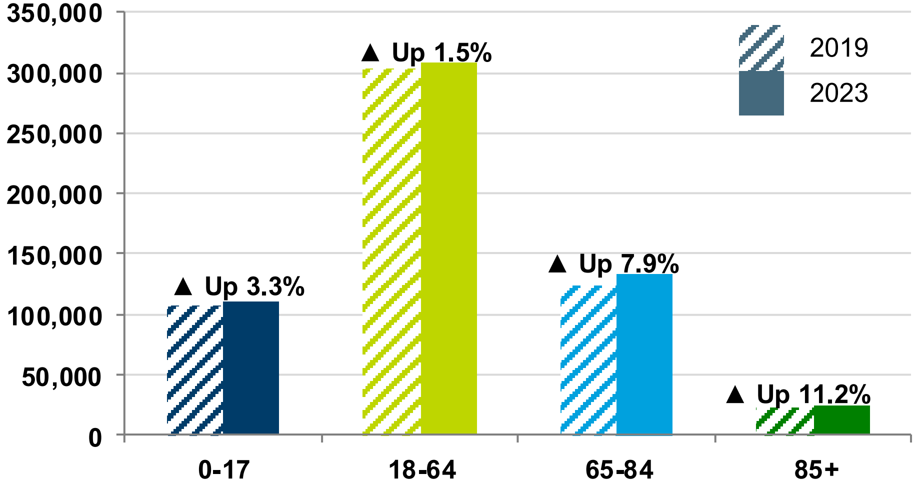
20,320 more people living in East Sussex (**+3.7%**)

An increase of **3.3%** (**3,540** people) in the number of children and young people

An increase of **1.5%** (**4,620** people) in the working age population

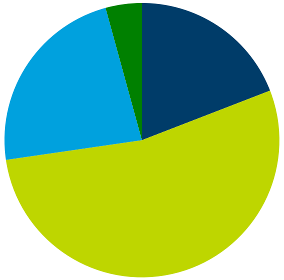
8.4% (12,170) more people aged 65 and over

In East Sussex **4.3%** of people will be aged 85+, a greater proportion than England, **2.7%.** Ranked **2nd** in England for the highest proportion of population 85+, (ONS estimate 2017)


Projected population by age 2019-2023

Age band		2019	2023	Change
0-17	■	106,460	110,000	3,540
18-64	■	303,730	308,350	4,620
65-84	■	122,870	132,560	9,690
85+	■	22,050	24,530	2,480
All people		**555,110**	**575,430**	**20,320**

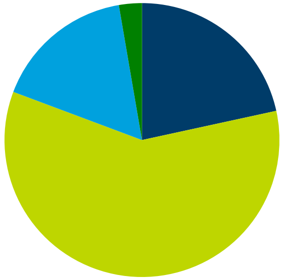
East Sussex



Population 2023

Age Range		East	England
0-17	■	19.1%	21.6%
18-64	■	53.6%	59.2%
65-84	■	23.0%	16.6%
85+	■	4.3%	2.7%

England



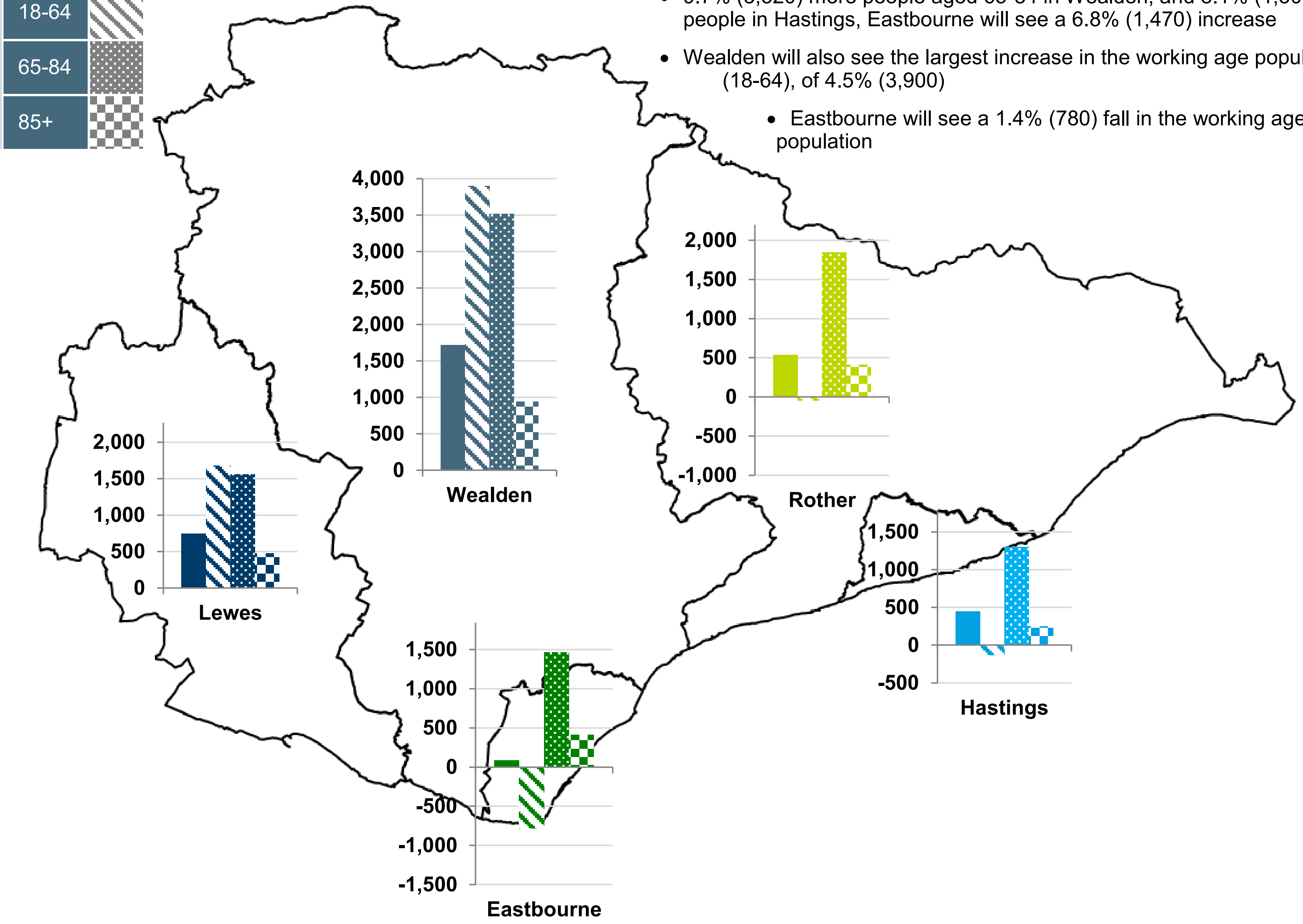
Source: ESCC population projections (dwelling led) April 2019. All figures round to nearest 10, therefore totals may not sum.
ONS trend-based population projections England May 2018

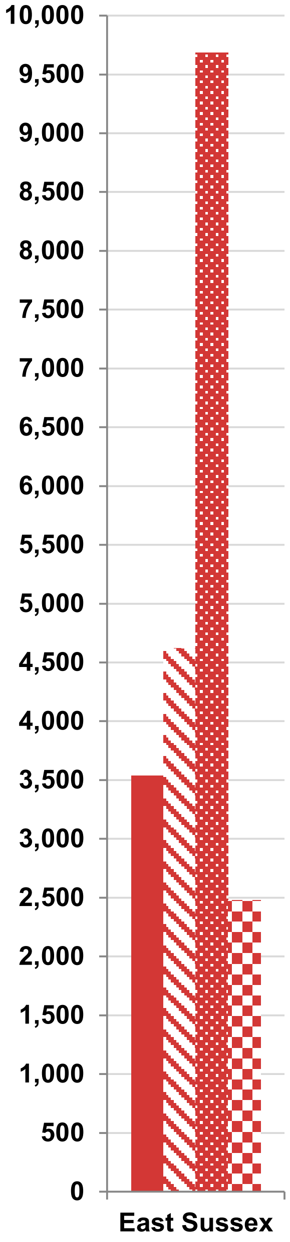
Age band	
0-17	■
18-64	▨
65-84	░
85+	▦

East Sussex population change 2019 - 2023

Districts population change: by 2023 there will be

- An increase of 15.5% (940) more people aged 85+ in Wealden; the smallest increase will be in Eastbourne, 8.9% (410)
- 9.7% (3,520) more people aged 65-84 in Wealden, and 8.1% (1,300) more people in Hastings, Eastbourne will see a 6.8% (1,470) increase
- Wealden will also see the largest increase in the working age population (18-64), of 4.5% (3,900)
  - Eastbourne will see a 1.4% (780) fall in the working age population





Source: ESCC population projections (dwelling led) April 2019. All figures round to nearest 10, therefore totals may not sum.

Older people moving in and out of East Sussex 2015 - 17

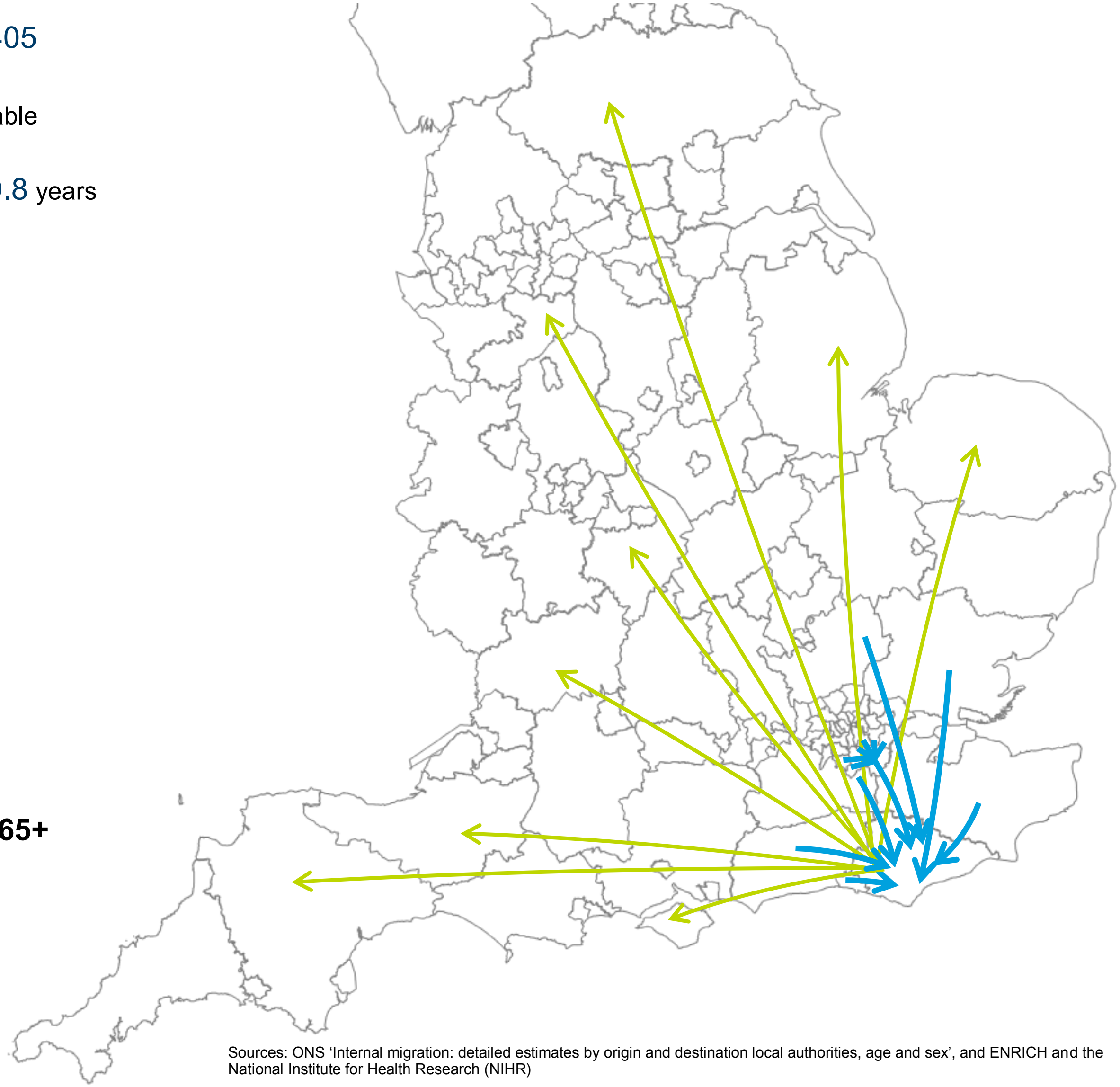
- 8,914 people aged 65+ moved into East Sussex from elsewhere in England between 2015 - 2017. 5,675 moved out of the county, making the net increase 3,239
- The largest net inflow of people arrived from Kent, Brighton & Hove, Surrey and Croydon
- The largest net outflow of people aged 65+ was to Devon, with 41 more people moving there than coming to East Sussex; second was Somerset with a total of 30
- 2,065 people aged 65+ moved to East Sussex from London, with only 405 people moving into London
- Households of people aged 60+ have the highest average levels of disposable income, when compared to all other households
- The average life expectancy at 65 for people in East Sussex is a further 20.8 years

Areas with highest net inflow of internal migration 65+ 2015 - 2017

Area	In	Out	Net
Kent	1,536	938	598
Brighton and Hove	729	354	374
Surrey	609	310	299
Croydon	322	44	278
Bromley	285	84	201
West Sussex	1,035	896	139
Bexley	127	24	102
Hertfordshire	190	89	101
Sutton	128	30	98
Merton	101	13	88
Lewisham	81	8	73
Lambeth	75	5	70
Essex	191	127	64
Wandsworth	73	12	61
Greenwich	68	10	58

Areas with highest net outflow of internal migration 65+ 2015 - 2017

Area	In	Out	Net
Devon	119	160	-41
Somerset	69	99	-30
Isle of Wight	40	63	-22
Cheshire East	10	29	-20
Gloucestershire	50	69	-19
North Yorkshire	34	49	-16
Lincolnshire	99	113	-14
Warwickshire	36	49	-13
Norfolk	145	158	-12

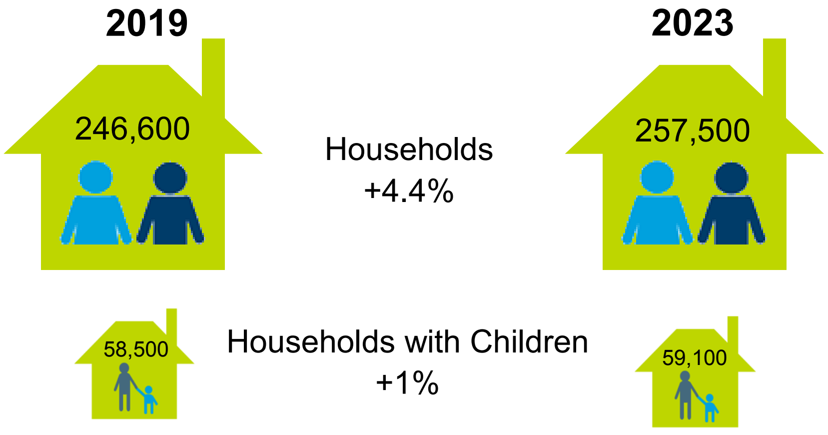


Main net flows 2015 - 2017 65+

→ Net movements in

← Net movements out

Sources: ONS 'Internal migration: detailed estimates by origin and destination local authorities, age and sex', and ENRICH and the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)



2019

2023

246,600

257,500

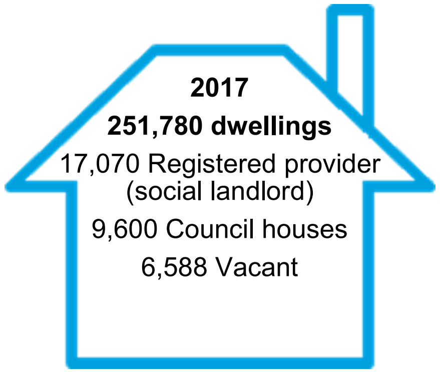
Households
+4.4%

58,500

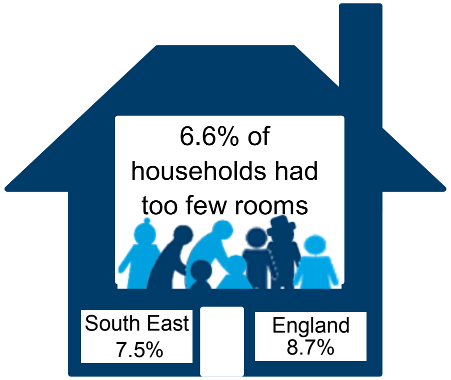
59,100

Households with Children
+1%

Source: ESCC household projections by type, dwelling led, April 2019



2017
251,780 dwellings
17,070 Registered provider (social landlord)
9,600 Council houses
6,588 Vacant



6.6% of households had too few rooms

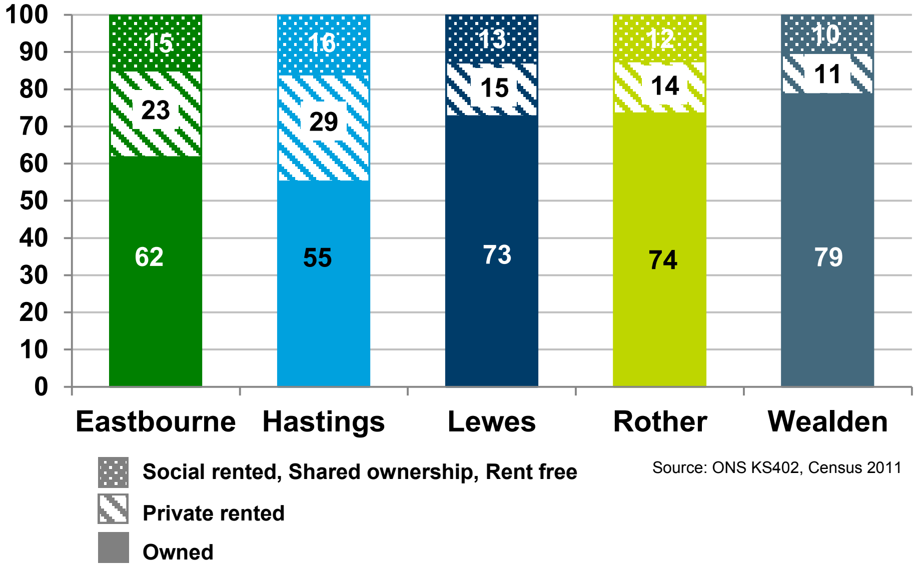
South East
7.5%

England
8.7%

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 (January 2019)	14,228 (2013-2028) 949 p.a.

Households percentage by tenure type 2011

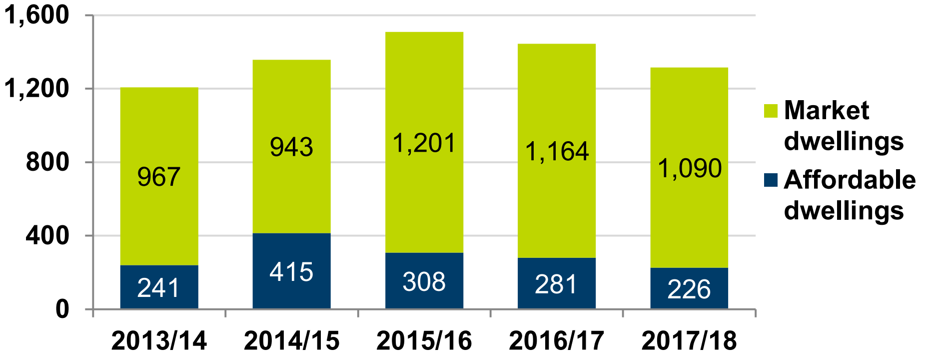


Source: ONS KS402, Census 2011

Notes

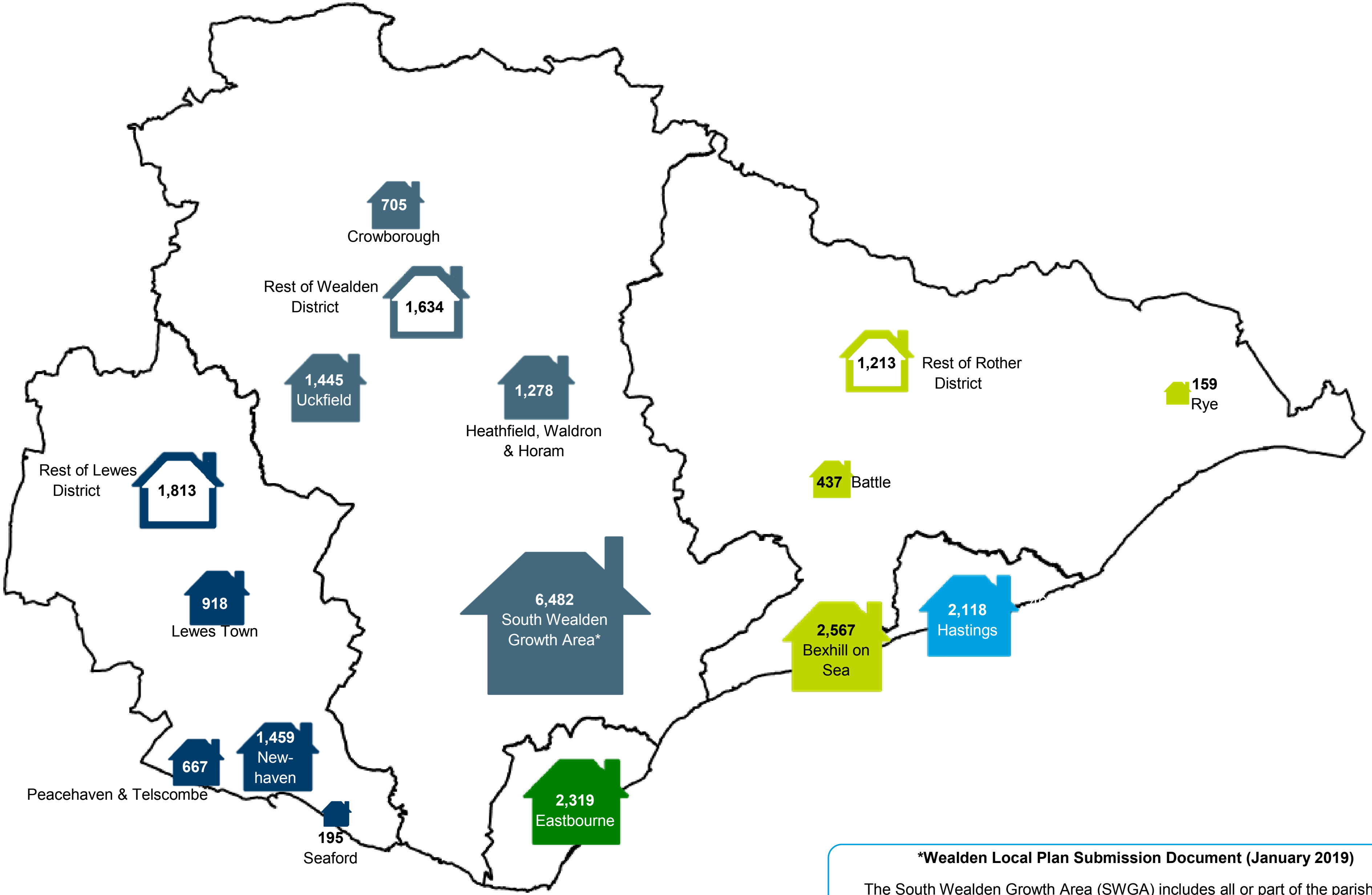
- A dwelling is a self-contained unit of accommodation used by one or more households as a home, e.g. a house, apartment, mobile home, houseboat. A single dwelling will be considered to contain multiple households if either meals or living space are not shared
- A household consists of one or more people 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
- Social rented includes council houses and registered providers such as 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

Completed new dwellings



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

Planned housing growth in Adopted Local Plans (less completions to March 2018)



***Wealden Local Plan Submission Document (January 2019)**

The South Wealden Growth Area (SWGA) includes all or part of the parishes of Hailsham, Polegate, Hellingly, and Westham

Housing affordability 2018

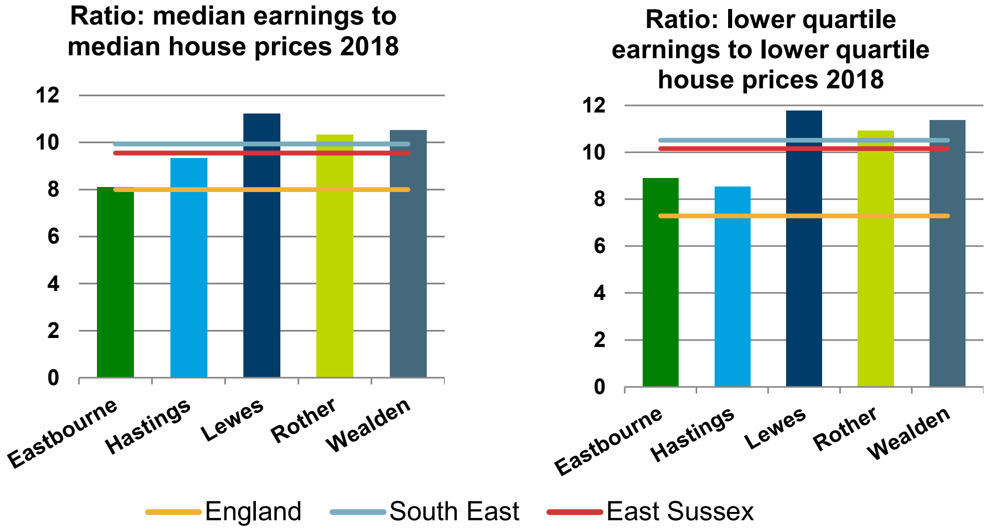
Median average - house price : resident salary

East Sussex

£278,500 10 x salary £28,746

England

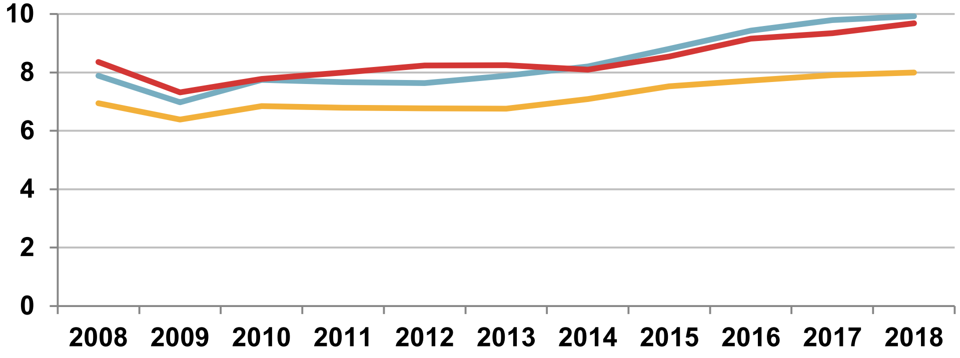
£239,000 8 x salary £29,869



Ratio: median earnings to median house prices 2018

Ratio: lower quartile earnings to lower quartile house prices 2018

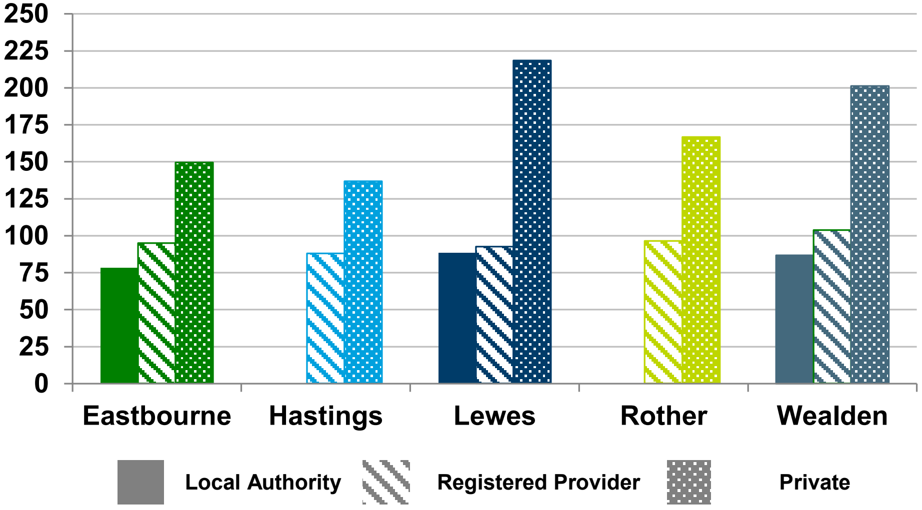
Ratio of median earnings to median house prices



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

Housing affordability - renting

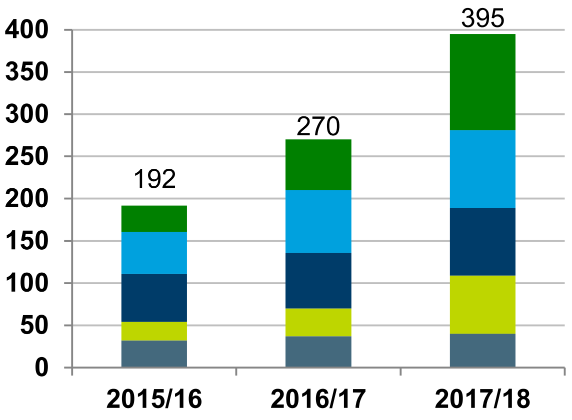
Average rent £ per week 2017/18



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

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

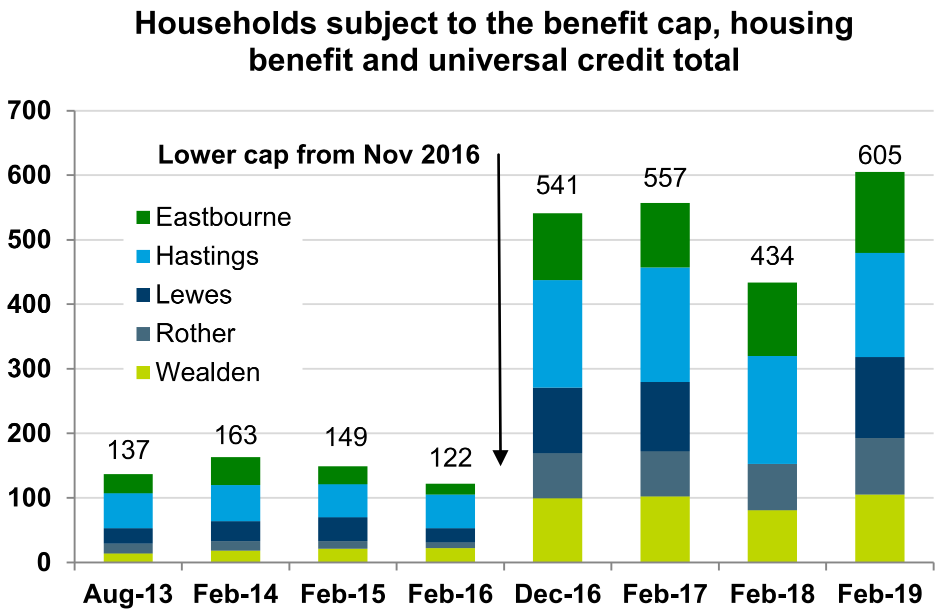
Number of households in temporary accommodation

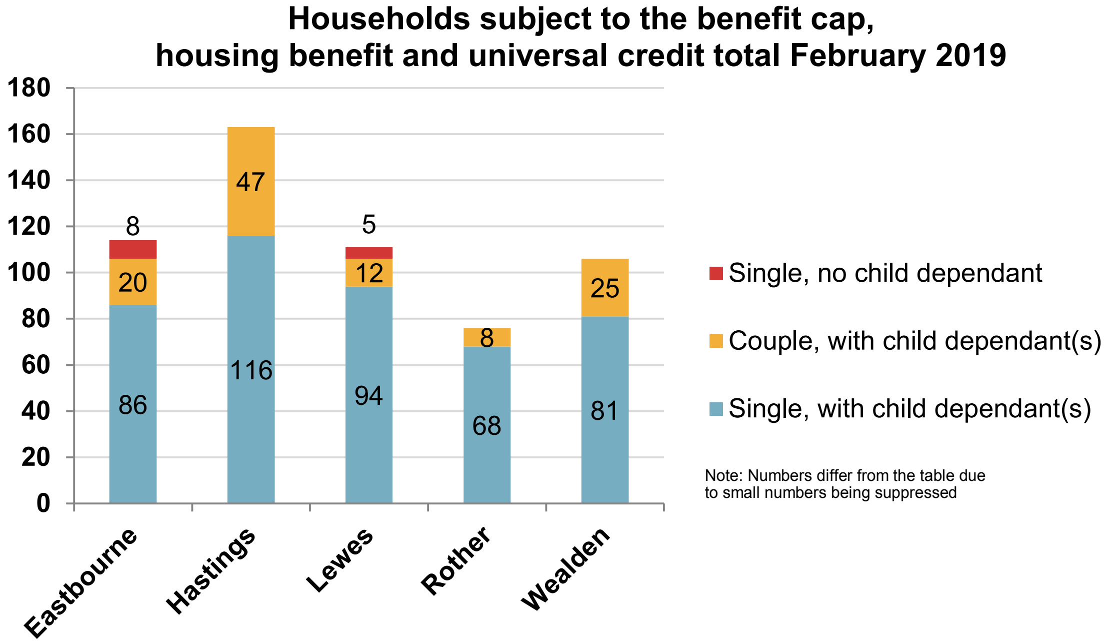


	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastbourne	31	60	114
Hastings	50	74	92
Lewes	57	66	80
Rother	22	33	69
Wealden	32	37	40

Source: Gov.uk live tables on homelessness

The Benefit Cap





Note: Numbers differ from the table due to small numbers being suppressed

Households subject to the benefit cap, housing benefit and universal credit by district

	Aug 13	Feb 14	Feb 15	Feb 16	Dec 16	Feb 17	Feb 18	Feb 19
Eastbourne	30	43	28	17	104	100	114	125
Hastings	54	56	51	52	166	177	167	162
Lewes	24	31	37	22	102	108	Sup	125
Rother	15	15	12	9	70	70	72	88
Wealden	14	18	21	22	99	102	81	105
East Sussex	137	163	149	122	541	557	434	605

Sources: Department for Works and Pensions, Small numbers may be suppressed (Sup)

The Benefit Cap, Housing Benefit and Universal Credit

- A limit on the total amount of benefit most people aged 16 -64 can get, it is applied through Housing Benefit or Universal Credit. Intended as an incentive to work, increase fairness, and make savings
- Rolled out from April 2013, first reported in East Sussex August 2013. The cap was £26,000 p.a. for couples and parents with children, £18,200 for single people without dependant children. Reduced to £20,000 and £13,400 in November 2016
- 74% (445) of capped households in East Sussex are single-parent families; England 71%

Intentionally homeless families

- Where a family is considered to be intentionally homeless by a local housing authority (district or borough council) Children's Social Care must ensure that a child is not destitute. This may require provision of temporary housing
- These families cannot claim Housing Benefit or Universal Credit to help with their housing costs, so the full cost is met by the County Council. East Sussex Children's Services spent £423,000 on 20 such families in 2018/19

Sources: East Sussex County Council Children's Services

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

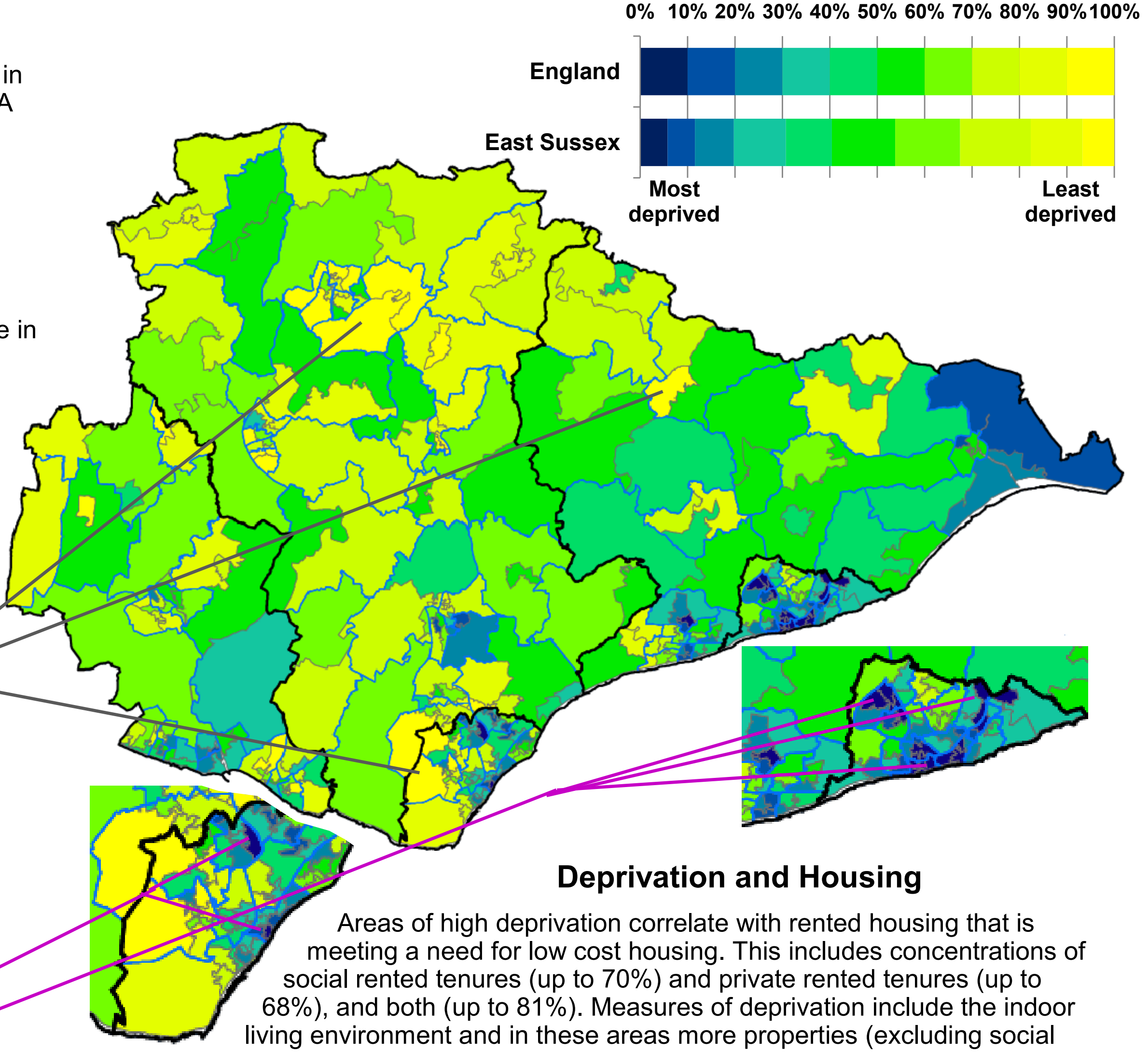
IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for people living in small areas in England called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). There are 32,844 LSOA averaging 1,500 residents each ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). IMD are weighted toward income/employment deprivation.

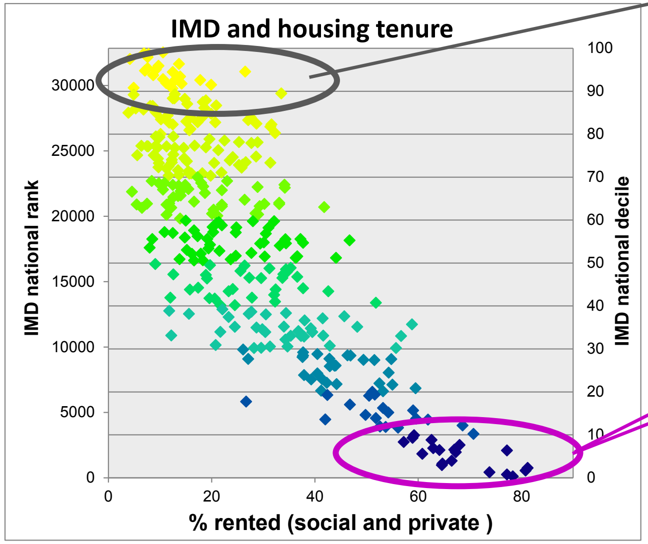
LSOA deprivation is shown by decile i.e. dividing the 32,844 areas into 10 equal groups from most deprived 10 per cent to least deprived 10 per cent. As it is a relative measure there will always be this even range across England.

In East Sussex there are 329 LSOAs, of which 19 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.

People that are more deprived may produce higher demand for County Council and other public services, particularly where they are in 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.





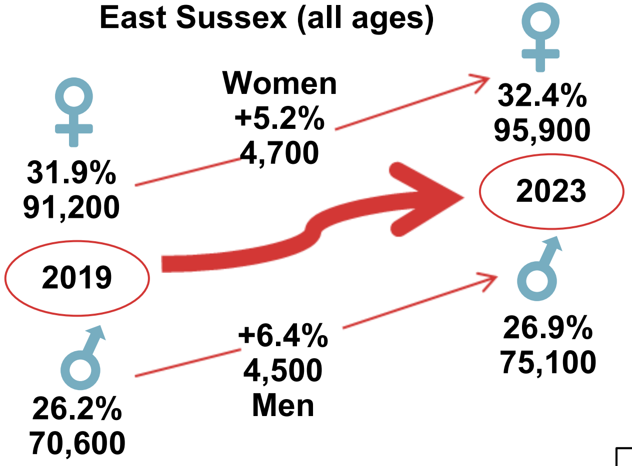
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) IMD 2015
Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011 housing tenure

Deprivation and Housing

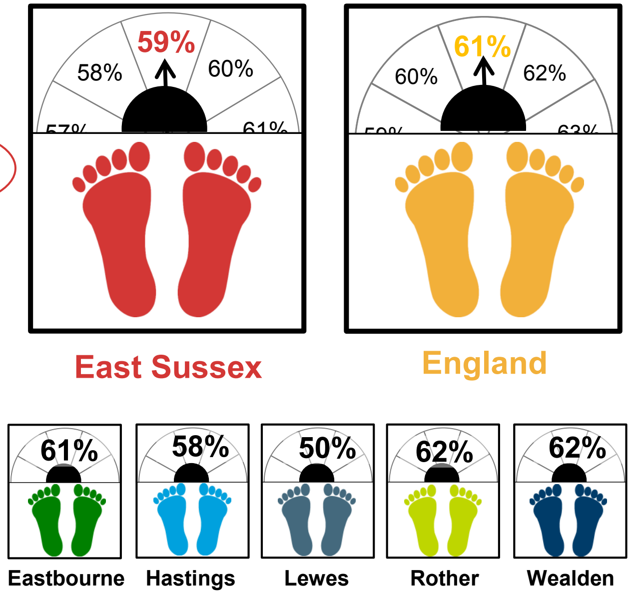
Areas of high deprivation correlate with rented housing that is meeting a need for low cost housing. This includes concentrations of social rented tenures (up to 70%) and private rented tenures (up to 68%), and both (up to 81%). Measures of deprivation include the indoor living environment and in these 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, deprived people may be found in all areas, and not all people in a deprived area will be deprived, as suggested by the more even mix of tenure types across middle level deprivation areas.

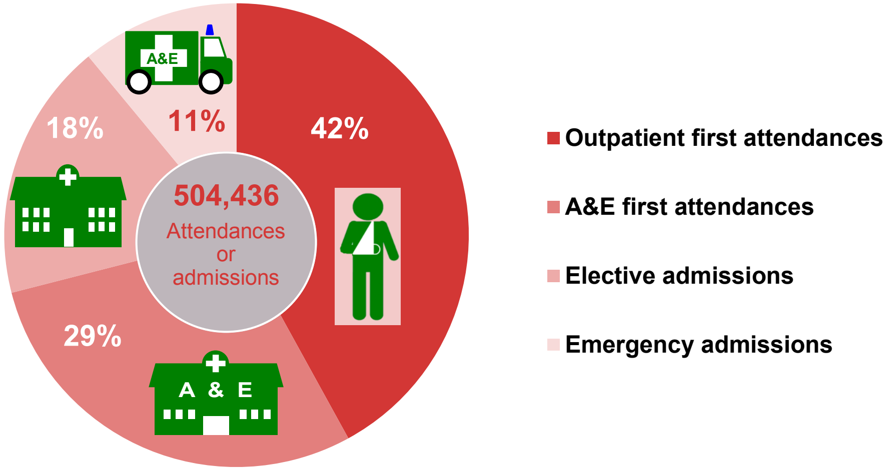
Estimated number of people with two or more long term conditions in East Sussex (all ages)



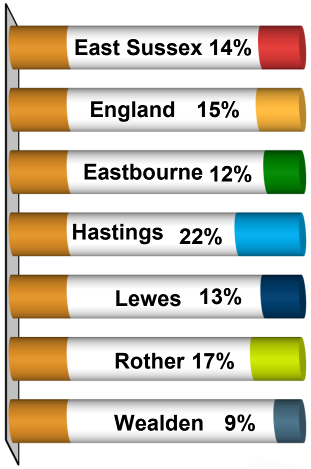
Adults overweight or obese 2016/17



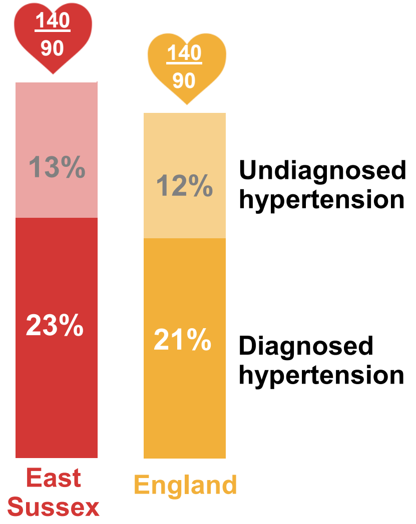
Hospital activity 2017/18



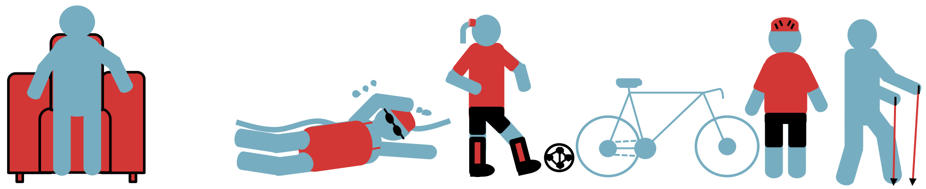
Current smokers age 18+, 2017



People with high blood pressure (hypertension) 2016/17



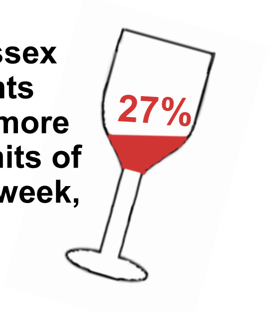
Physical activity amongst adults in East Sussex, 2017/18



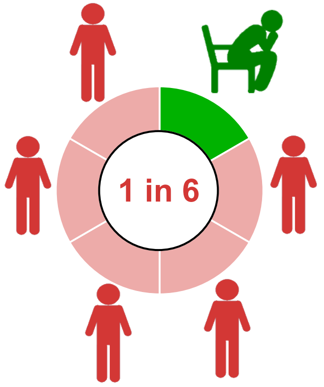
23% do less than 30 minutes a week

77% do 30 minutes or more a week

East Sussex residents drinking more than 14 units of alcohol a week, 2017



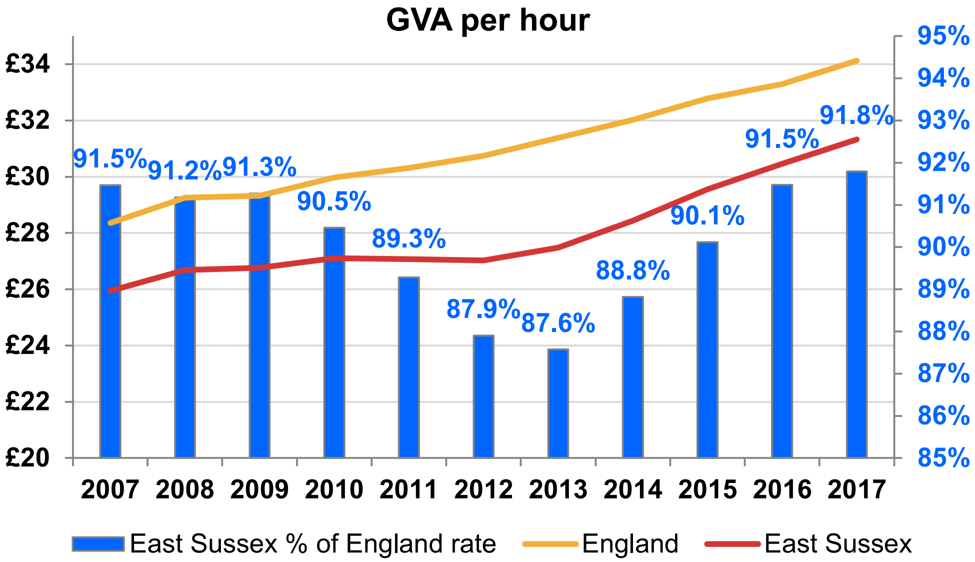
Estimated prevalence of people with a mental health condition at any one time



More information available from ***Picture East Sussex*** *– The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health 2018/19* www.eastsussexjsna.org.uk/publichealthreports

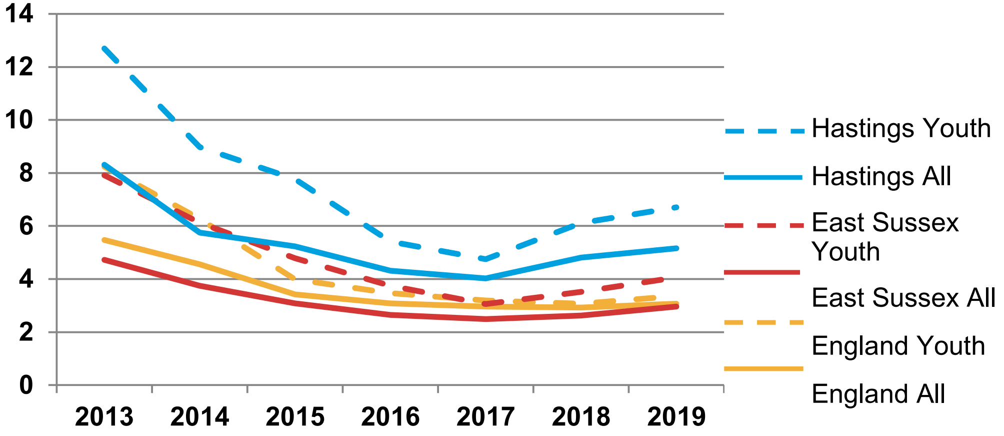
GVA per hour since 2008 recession

- Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour measures the value of goods or services produced in an area per hour worked in that area
- Following the 2008 recession the gap between GVA per hour in East Sussex and in England grew by 3.9%, with the East Sussex rate 87.6% of the England rate
- By 2016 the gap had returned to the 2007 rate of 91.5%



Source: ONS Subregional productivity: labour productivity indices by UK NUTS2 and NUTS3 subregions

Unemployment rate: percentage of adult and youth population



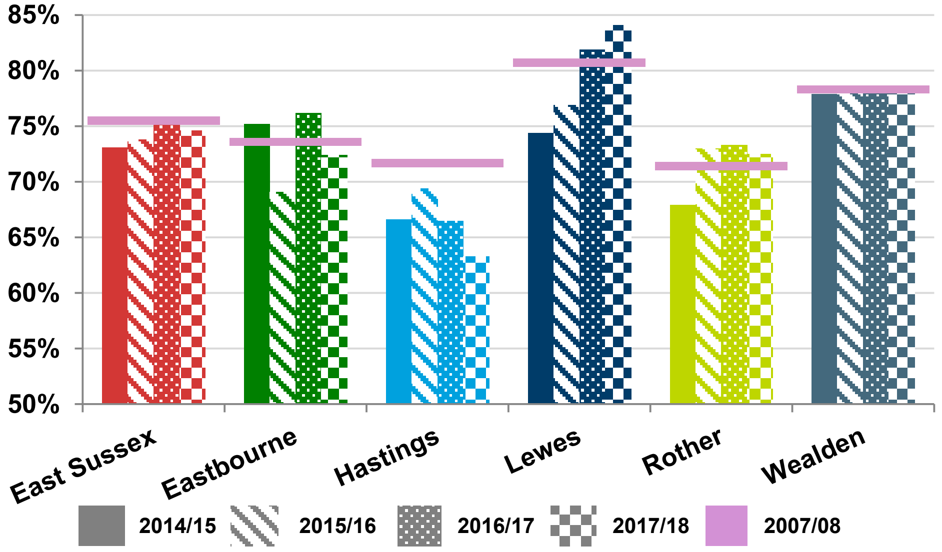
Sources: DWP alternative claimant count experimental statistics, ONS population statistics

Employment

- 74.6% of working age population (age 16-64) in employment 2017/18 (down from 75.5% in 2016/17), England 75.2%, South East 78.5%
- County employment remains below the pre-recession level of 75.5% in 2007/08
- Employment in Lewes didn’t recover to pre-recession levels until 2016/17, and in Wealden until 2017/18
- Employment levels in Hastings recovered in 2009/10, since then they have been fluctuating downwards and in 2017/18 fell to 63.3%
- Employment in Eastbourne fluctuated after the recession; currently below the 2007/08 rate

Sources: ONS Annual Population Survey

Percentage of working age population in employment



Unemployment

- The Alternative Claimant Count records the number of people claiming any unemployment related benefit e.g. Universal Credit (seeking work), Job Seekers Allowance etc. At February 2019, East Sussex 3%, England 3.1%
- Youth (18-24) unemployment is higher, 4.1%, and impacted more by economic shocks (e.g. rapid change in GVA) than the general adult rate; this is an international trend explained by issues around finding a first job and labour market policies e.g. differential employment protection, minimum wages, targeted support (e.g. apprenticeships and vocational training for disadvantaged youth). In East Sussex it is most keenly seen in Hastings, 6.7%

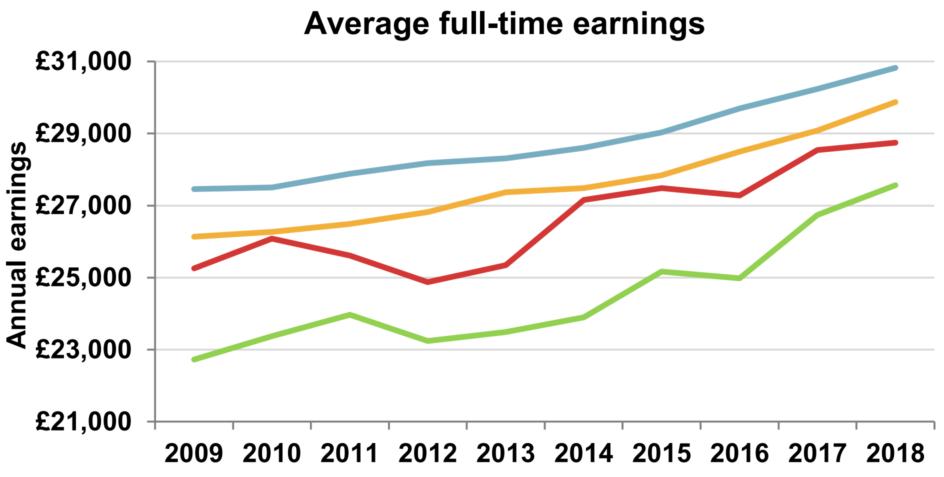
Earnings

Average (median) full time earnings						
	Workplace-based			Residence-based		
	2009	2018	% Change 2009/18	2009	2018	% Change 2009/18
Eastbourne	£25,088	£28,940	15.35%	£23,377	£29,498	26.18%
Hastings	£20,558	£24,853	20.89%	£20,753	£23,518	13.32%
Lewes	£25,167	£32,281	28.27%	£27,201	£28,502	4.78%
Rother	***£21,848***	£22,383	2.45%	£28,240	£27,577	-2.35%
Wealden	£22,695	£26,623	17.31%	£28,609	£30,133	5.33%

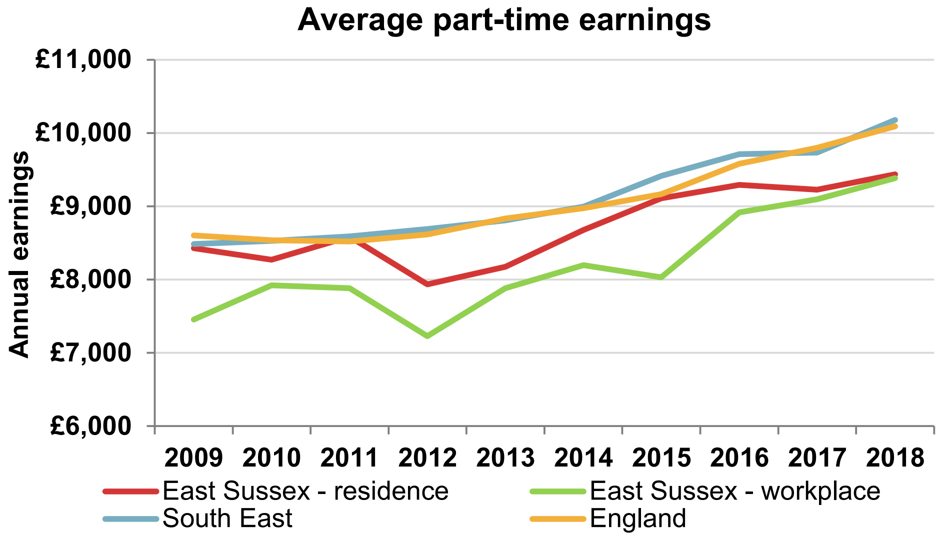
Average (median) part time earnings						
	Workplace-based			Residence-based		
	2009	2018	% Change 2009/18	2009	2018	% Change 2009/18
Eastbourne	£8,934	***£10,324***	15.56%	***£8,708***	£11,378	30.66%
Hastings	***£6,987***	£10,387	48.66%	***£6,987***	£10,401	48.86%
Lewes	***£8,551***	***£9,177***	7.32%	***£8,916***	£11,038	23.79%
Rother	£6,800	£10,546	55.09%	***£6,466***	£9,826	51.97%
Wealden	***£6,518***	£8,160	25.19%	***£7,613***	***£9,334***	22.60%

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. Purple figures have been calculated based on latest available percentage increase/decrease

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

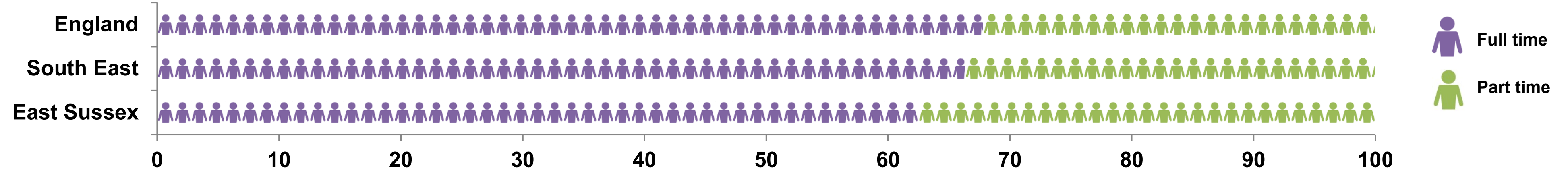


Average full-time earnings

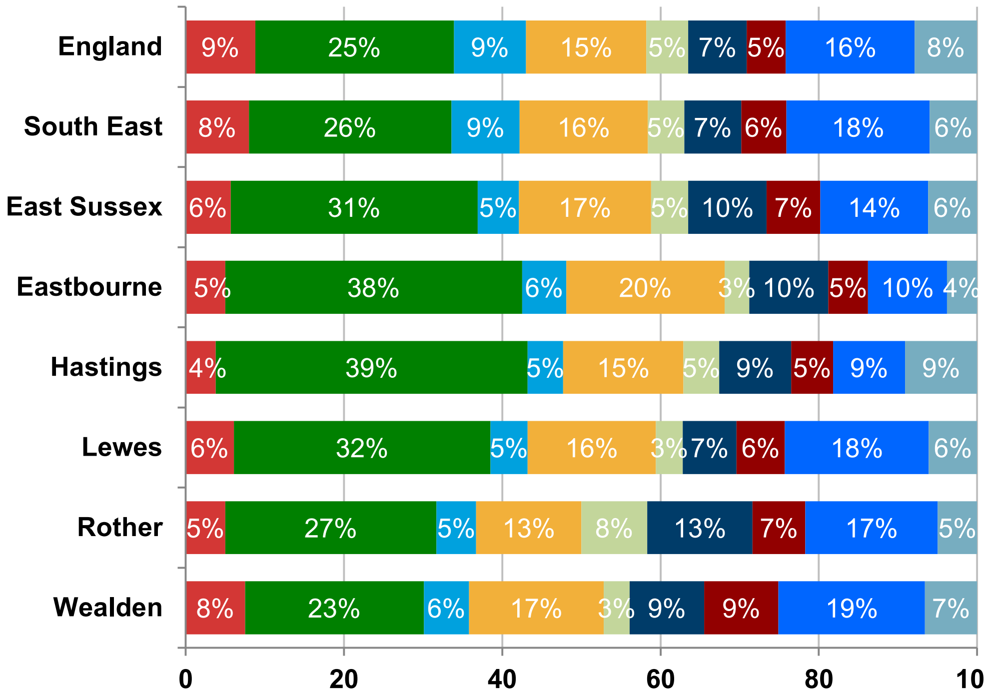


Average part-time earnings

Percentage of people who work full time and part time



Employment by industry



Professional, scientific and professional	Public admin, education and health	Admin and support services
Retail and motor vehicles	Finance, insurance and real estate	Hotel Accommodation and food
Construction	🟦 Other	Manufacturing

Other includes: Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; Agriculture, fishing, mining and utilities; Transportation and storage; Information and communication.

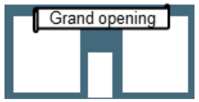
Source: ESIF Employment by industry UK SIC (2007), 2015-2017 - Districts

Active Businesses:

2016: 23,880

2017: 24,170

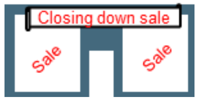
Source: ESCC Business demography, districts, ESCC New business registration rate, districts



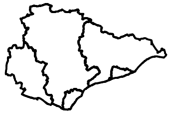
2017:

2,415 business starts

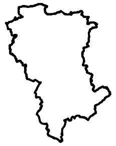
2,385 business closures, highest since 2009 (2,535)



New business registration rate per 10,000 people:



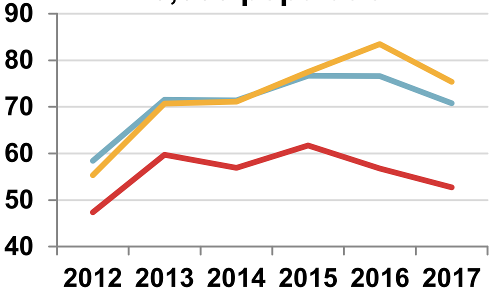
East Sussex rate fell by 7.2% between 2016 and 2017



Highest in Wealden 60.0

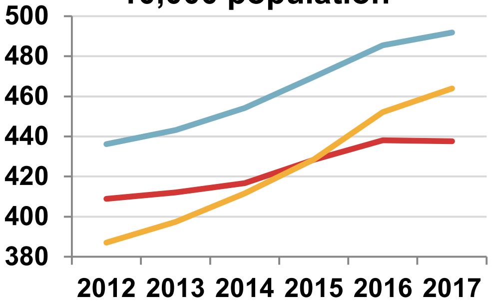
Lowest in Hastings 48.3

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



🟥 East Sussex 🟦 South East 🟧 England

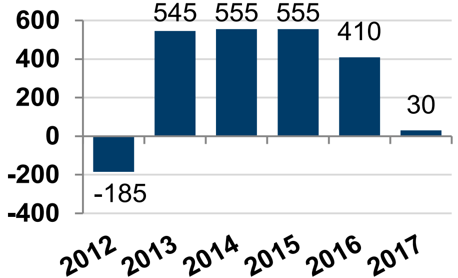
Source: ONS Business Demography tables

eSussex Broadband

- The eSussex project, led by the Council, is aiming to improve internet connectivity for homes and businesses in the county by investing in fibre infrastructure
- Contract 1 invested £22m of public funding to connect premises, which weren't considered commercially viable by private providers, to fibre infrastructure to improve speeds and reliability
- Contract 2 invested an additional £6m of public funding to further extend fibre broadband coverage and increase speeds
- A third, £4m, publically funded contract began in January 2019
- Forecast superfast coverage, in summer 2019, was 97%

Source: ESCC Broadband team

East Sussex Business births - deaths



Source: ONS Business Demography tables

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Eastbourne	-40	75	95	115	55	10
Hastings	5	70	95	130	55	15
Lewes	-65	160	155	70	95	15
Rother	-40	135	55	10	65	-10
Wealden	-45	105	155	230	140	0

Meeting business needs

- Innovative firms employ a higher share of Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Maths (STEAM) graduates

- There are 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

500

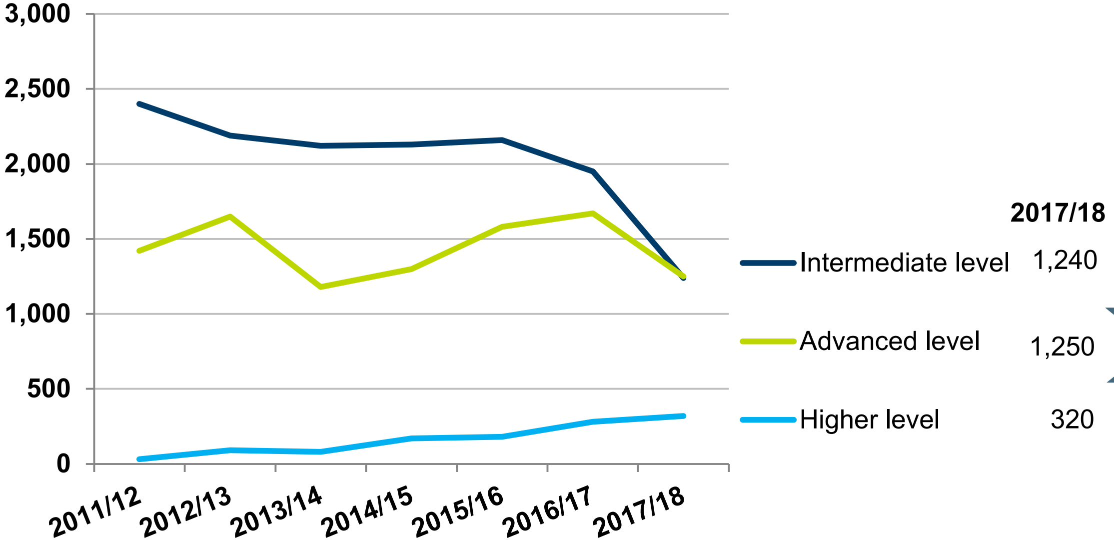
Students visited 44 businesses in November 2018 as part of the 'Open Doors' project to learn about the range of jobs available in industries including web design, event management, engineering, construction and hospitality among others.

Source: ESCC Economic Development

- Over 100 Industry Champions were recruited in 2018/19 to act as ambassadors for their sectors and promote STEAM careers to young people

Source: ESCC Economic Development

East Sussex apprenticeship starts



Qualifications of working age population 2018

- Qualification levels are broadly in line with England and South East averages
- Lewes and Wealden have a significantly higher proportion of better qualified people compared with other districts in the county

Qualifications of working age population 2018

	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4+	Other
England	7.6%	85.6%	75.0%	57.7%	39.0%	6.8%
South East	5.6%	89.2%	78.9%	61.8%	42.2%	5.2%
East Sussex	10.1%	84.8%	74.1%	53.6%	37.0%	5.0%
Eastbourne	6.6%	86.1%	72.4%	53.0%	33.4%	7.3%
Hastings	20.0%	76.0%	66.7%	46.5%	31.3%	4.1%
Lewes	7.3%	85.7%	75.1%	56.5%	45.2%	7.0%
Rother	19.0%	75.0%	67.7%	47.7%	25.9%	6.0%
Wealden	2.7%	95.1%	83.1%	60.2%	43.9%	2.2%

Note: Survey data, confidence intervals apply e.g. up to +/- 3.4% for East Sussex, with potentially much larger confidence intervals for District and Borough areas. Therefore care should be taken when reading these results.

None: No academic or professional qualifications

Source: ONS Nomis Annual Population Survey: Qualifications of working age population, 2018

Apprenticeship rates

28% Apprenticeship starts in East Sussex in 2017/18

14% Higher level apprenticeship starts in 2017/18

Apprenticeship Levy East Sussex County Council

December 2018:

1.1% of staff apprentices, against the 2.3% target

Placing us joint fourth highest nationally amongst county councils

4th

highest nationally

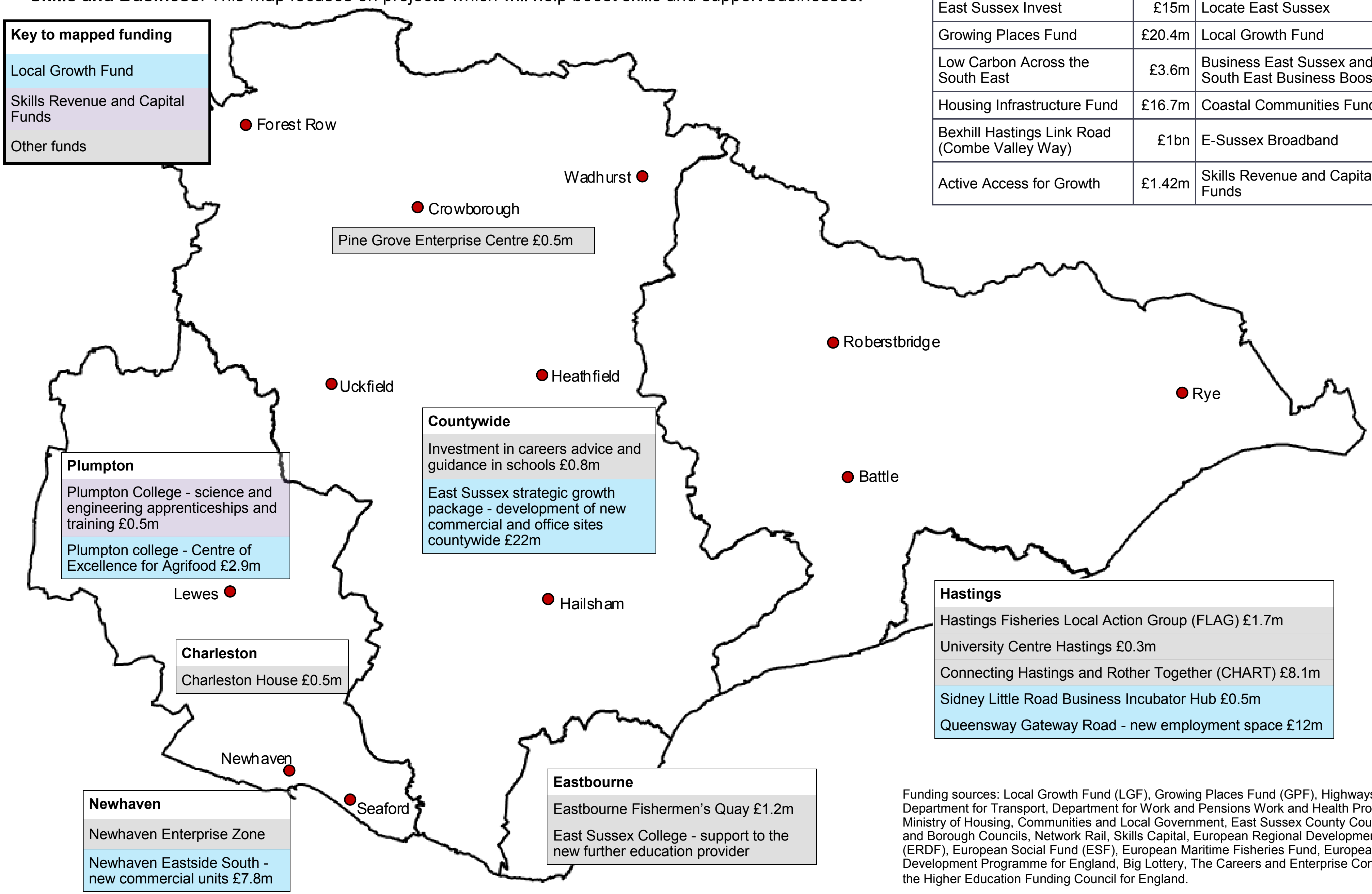
Source: Department for Education (DfE) further education data library, apprenticeships

The maps on the following two pages highlight programmes and schemes which will contribute towards the East Sussex Growth Strategy from 2014 until 2020.

Skills and Business: This map focuses on projects which will help boost skills and support businesses.

Countywide funding and Investments, including leveraged funds

East Sussex Invest	£15m	Locate East Sussex	£1.25m
Growing Places Fund	£20.4m	Local Growth Fund	£216m
Low Carbon Across the South East	£3.6m	Business East Sussex and South East Business Boost	£2.8m
Housing Infrastructure Fund	£16.7m	Coastal Communities Fund	£6.3
Bexhill Hastings Link Road (Combe Valley Way)	£1bn	E-Sussex Broadband	£28.5m
Active Access for Growth	£1.42m	Skills Revenue and Capital Funds	£10m+



Key to mapped funding

- 🟦 Local Growth Fund
- 🟪 Skills Revenue and Capital Funds
- ⬜ Other funds

Crowborough

- ⬜ Pine Grove Enterprise Centre £0.5m

Countywide

- ⬜ Investment in careers advice and guidance in schools £0.8m
- 🟦 East Sussex strategic growth package - development of new commercial and office sites countywide £22m

Plumpton

- 🟪 Plumpton College - science and engineering apprenticeships and training £0.5m
- 🟦 Plumpton college - Centre of Excellence for Agrifood £2.9m

Charleston

- ⬜ Charleston House £0.5m

Newhaven

- ⬜ Newhaven Enterprise Zone
- 🟦 Newhaven Eastside South - new commercial units £7.8m

Eastbourne

- ⬜ Eastbourne Fishermen's Quay £1.2m
- ⬜ East Sussex College - support to the new further education provider

Hastings

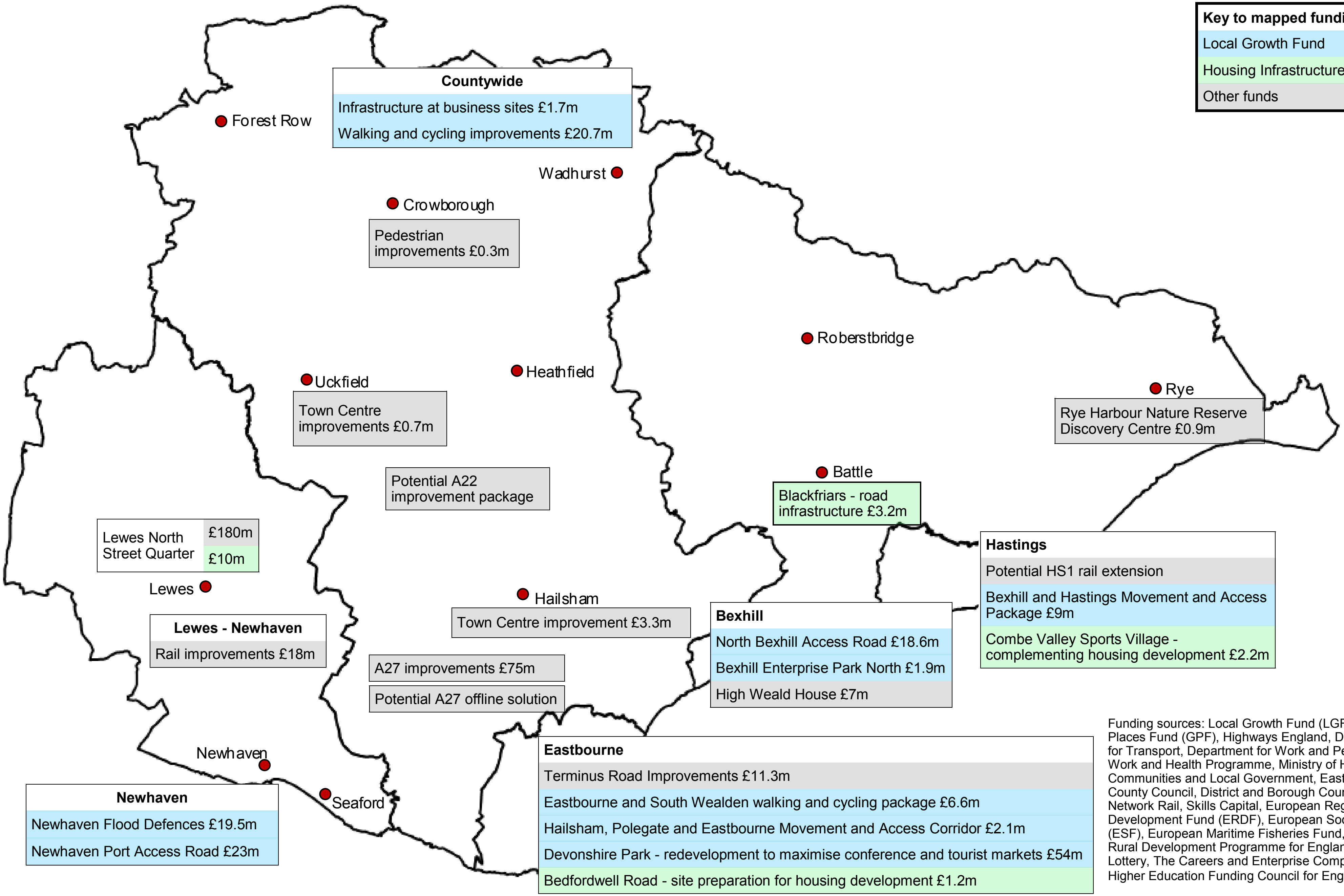
- ⬜ Hastings Fisheries Local Action Group (FLAG) £1.7m
- ⬜ University Centre Hastings £0.3m
- ⬜ Connecting Hastings and Rother Together (CHART) £8.1m
- 🟦 Sidney Little Road Business Incubator Hub £0.5m
- 🟦 Queensway Gateway Road - new employment space £12m

Funding sources: Local Growth Fund (LGF), Growing Places Fund (GPF), 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.

Infrastructure: This map focuses on projects which will improve the infrastructure in East Sussex.

Key to mapped funding

- 🟦 Local Growth Fund
- 🟩 Housing Infrastructure Fund
- ⬜ Other funds



Countywide
- 🟦 Infrastructure at business sites £1.7m
- 🟦 Walking and cycling improvements £20.7m

Crowborough
- ⬜ Pedestrian improvements £0.3m

Uckfield
- ⬜ Town Centre improvements £0.7m

- ⬜ Potential A22 improvement package

Lewes North Street Quarter
- ⬜ £180m
- 🟩 £10m

Lewes - Newhaven
- ⬜ Rail improvements £18m

Hailsham
- ⬜ Town Centre improvement £3.3m

- ⬜ A27 improvements £75m
- ⬜ Potential A27 offline solution

Newhaven
- 🟦 Newhaven Flood Defences £19.5m
- 🟦 Newhaven Port Access Road £23m

Rye
- ⬜ Rye Harbour Nature Reserve Discovery Centre £0.9m

Battle
- 🟩 Blackfriars - road infrastructure £3.2m

Hastings
- ⬜ Potential HS1 rail extension
- 🟦 Bexhill and Hastings Movement and Access Package £9m
- 🟩 Combe Valley Sports Village - complementing housing development £2.2m

Bexhill
- 🟦 North Bexhill Access Road £18.6m
- 🟦 Bexhill Enterprise Park North £1.9m
- ⬜ High Weald House £7m

Eastbourne
- ⬜ Terminus Road Improvements £11.3m
- 🟦 Eastbourne and South Wealden walking and cycling package £6.6m
- 🟦 Hailsham, Polegate and Eastbourne Movement and Access Corridor £2.1m
- 🟦 Devonshire Park - redevelopment to maximise conference and tourist markets £54m
- 🟩 Bedfordwell Road - site preparation for housing development £1.2m

Funding sources: Local Growth Fund (LGF), Growing Places Fund (GPF), 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.

Voluntary and Community Sector work

The Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) provides a wide range of services in East Sussex.

The chart below gives an estimate of how many VCS organisations are contributing across 35 areas of work. These areas of work may align with Council priorities and services in several ways and broad categories have been applied to the chart although the work areas may apply to more than one category.

The top five areas of work for the VCS in East Sussex are:

1. **Children & Families**
2. **Advice/information/advocacy**
3. **Older People**
4. **Education/training/learning**
5. **Health**

VCS East Sussex

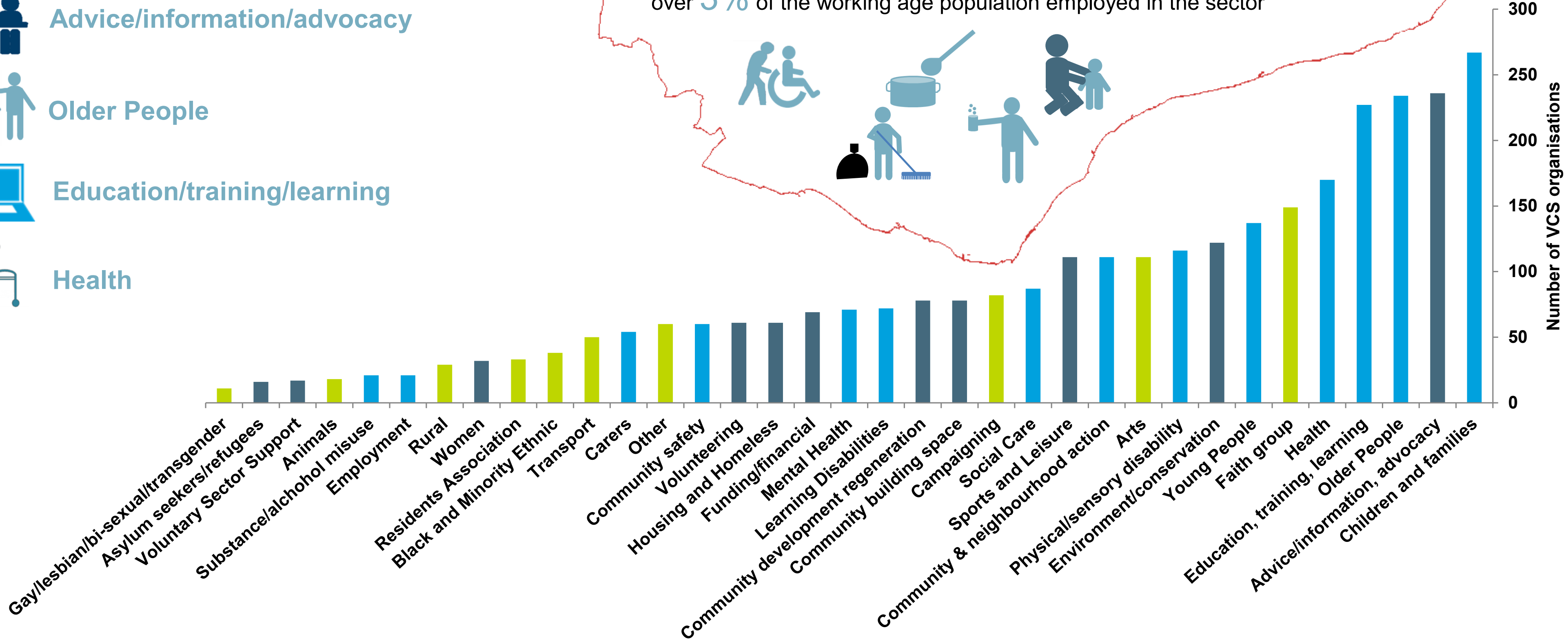
In East Sussex it is estimated that there are:

over **60,000** volunteers

contributing more than £80m per year to the local economy

3,000 Voluntary and Community Sector organisations

over 3% of the working age population employed in the sector

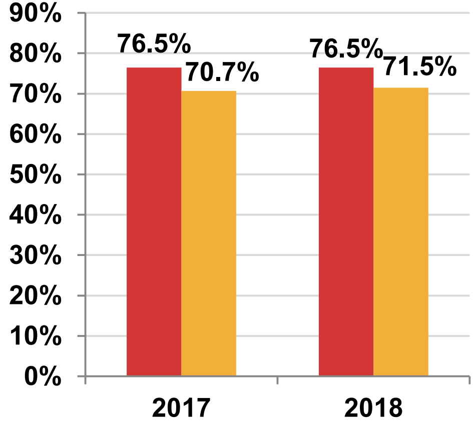


🟦 **Delivers Council priorities or service** ⬛ **Supports (or reduces demand for) Council services** 🟩 **May aid or inform Council service provision**

Source: Count by type from: Valuing the Voluntary Sector 2011, and NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac 2016

Early Years (age 0 - 5)

Children with a good level of development in learning



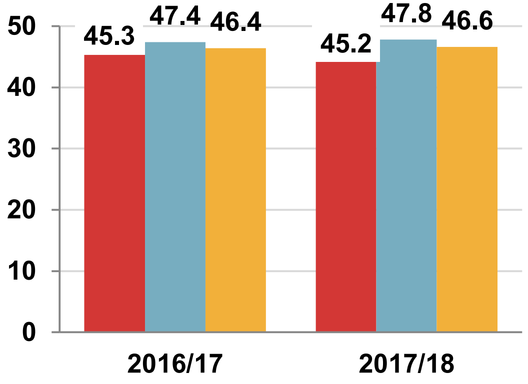
- Early Years Good Level of Development is achieving the expected standard for: communication and language; physical development; personal, social and emotional development; literacy and mathematics

Attainment/Progress 8

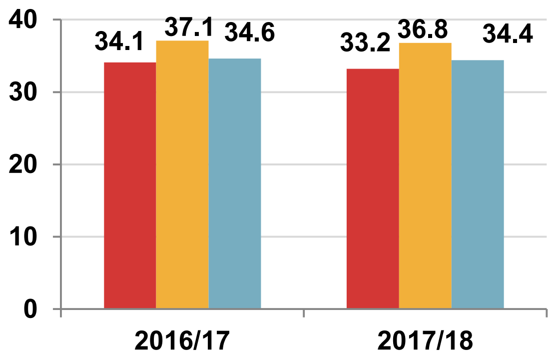
- Attainment 8 is the students' average achievement across eight subjects: English, mathematics, three English Baccalaureate (EBacc) subjects (from sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages), and three further subjects, from the range of EBacc subjects, or any other GCSE or approved, high-value arts, academic, or vocational qualifications
- Progress 8 is a measure of students' progress across the Attainment 8 subjects from the end of primary school (Key Stage 2) to the end of secondary school (Key Stage 4). Scores for East Sussex are in line with national

Attainment 8 Score

(Age 14 - 16)

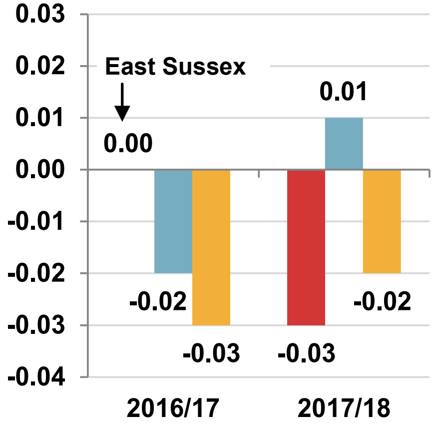


Attainment 8 score for disadvantaged pupils



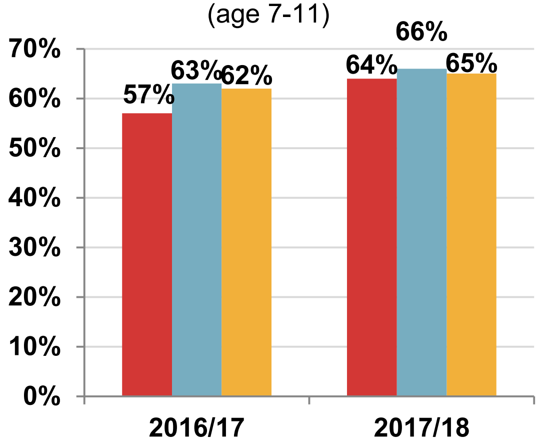
Progress 8

Average score (age 14 - 16)

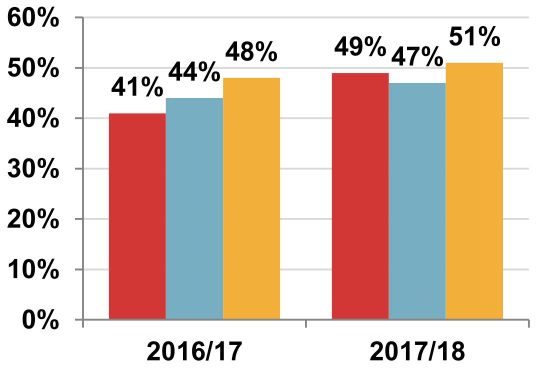


Key stage 2 Expected Standard

(age 7-11)



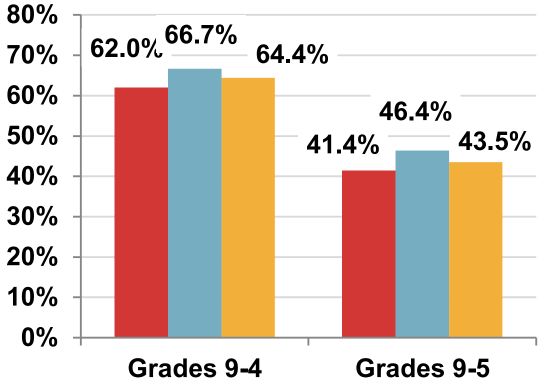
Key Stage 2 Expected Standard disadvantaged pupils



- At Key stage 2 the percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined
- 2017/18 results are not directly comparable with 2016/17 because of changes to writing teacher assessment frameworks

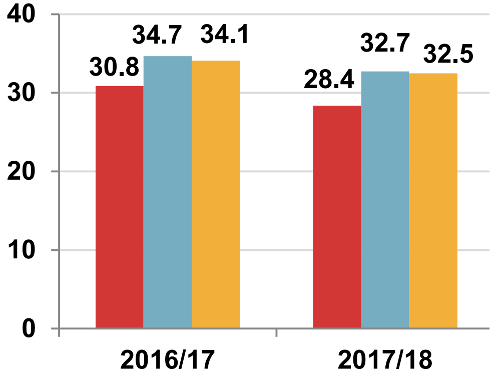
GCSE 2017/18 (age 14 - 16)

Pupils acheiving a pass in English and maths



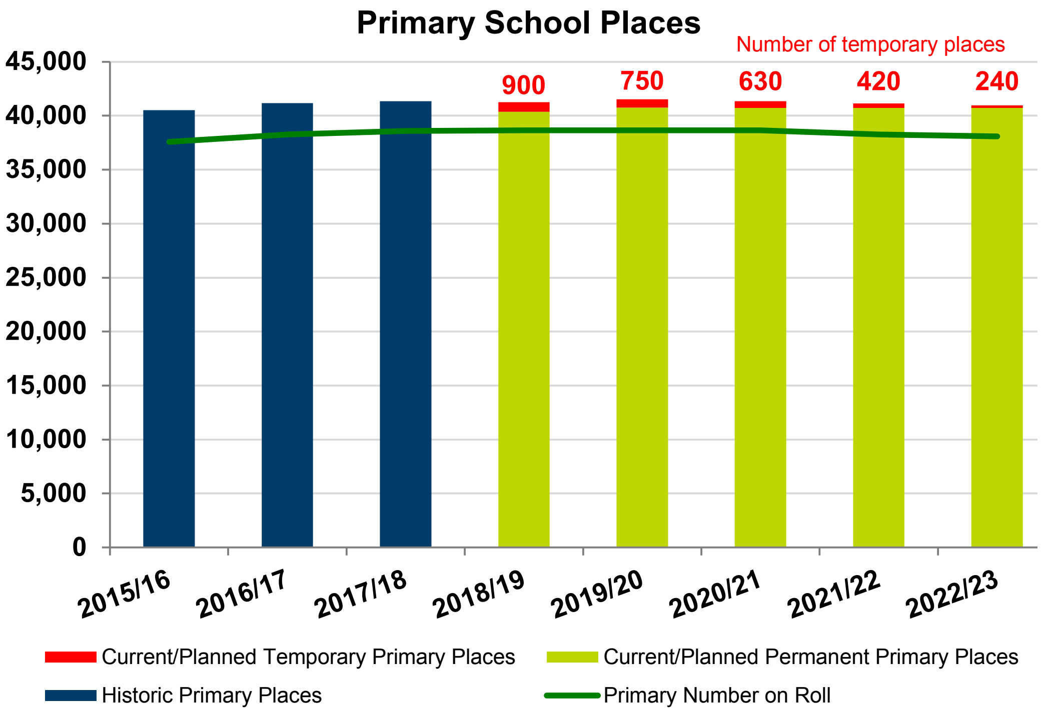
A Level (age 16 - 18)

Average point score per entry best three

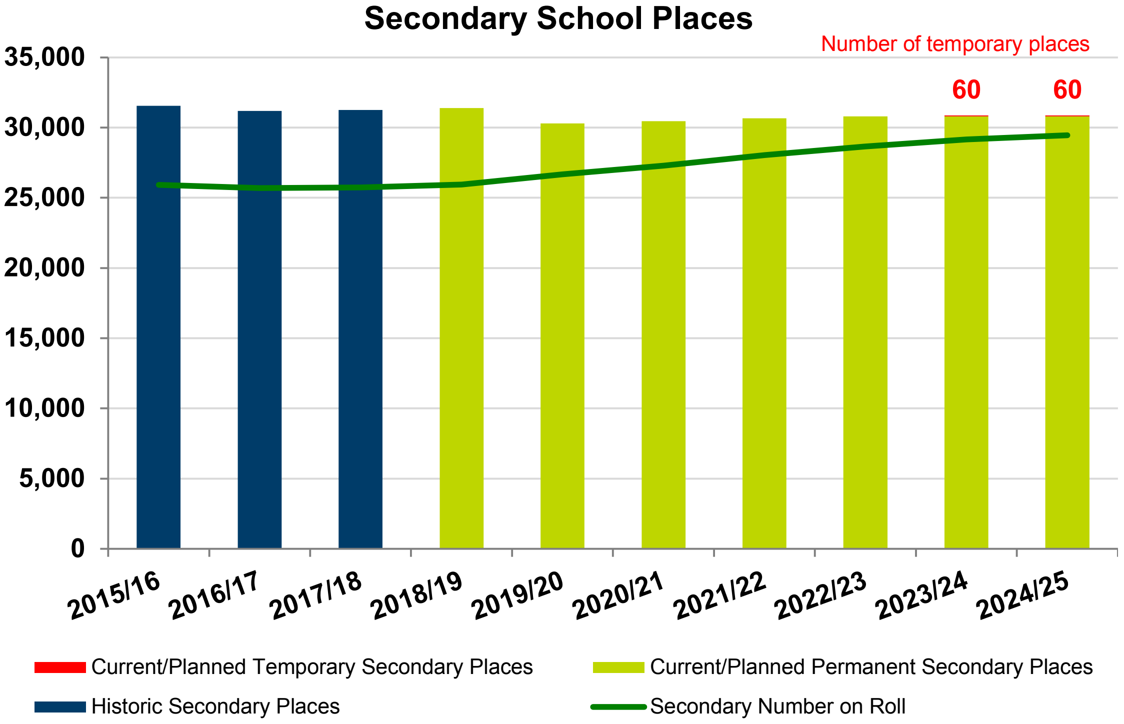


🟥 East Sussex 🟦 South East 🟨 England

Source for all: DfE



Source: ESCC Pupil Forecasting Model 1st July 2017



Primary school places

- Additional capacity to meet known forecast demand is either in place or under construction
- Total numbers of pupils in primary schools have now plateaued and are forecast to fall from around 2021/22
- There will be a net reduction in capacity of 296 places, between 2018/19 and 2022/23, as previous temporary capacity, will be removed when no longer required

Secondary school places

- Additional capacity is planned to meet forecast demand in local areas
- Secondary pupil numbers are expected to continue to increase and peak around 2024/25
- There will be a reduction in capacity by 535 places between 2018/19 and 2024/25 due to the closure of UTC@Harbourside in Newhaven at the end of the 2018/19 academic year and the amalgamation of ARK Helenswood and ARK William Parker in Hastings from 2019/20

Projected change in youth population

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change 2019-2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	% change 2023-2027
0-3	21,220	21,200	21,380	21,450	+1.1%	21,540	21,590	21,710	21,780	21,780	+1.1%
4-10	43,040	42,930	42,700	42,440	-1.4%	42,220	42,010	42,020	41,980	41,970	-0.6%
11-15	30,650	31,240	32,150	32,810	+7.0%	33,300	33,450	33,440	33,320	32,930	-1.1%
16-17	11,540	11,900	12,080	12,460	+8.0%	12,940	13,180	13,390	13,580	13,870	+7.2%

Source: ESCC population projections by age and gender (dwelling led) April 2019, numbers rounded to 10

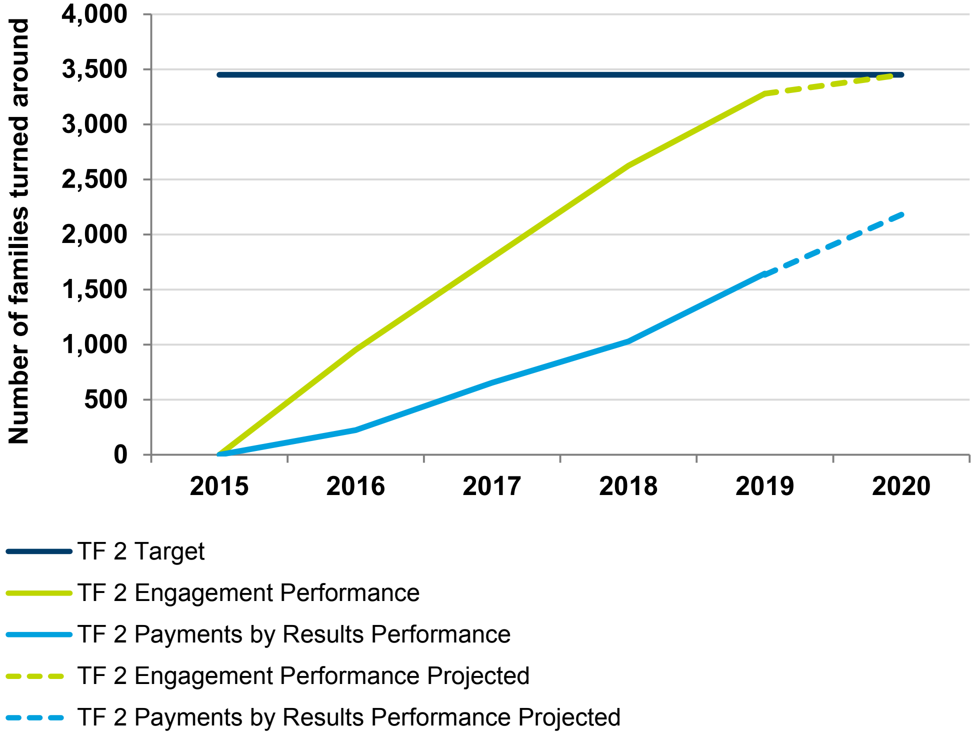
Troubled Families results

- The national Troubled Families programme (TF2) runs from 2015 -2020
- Troubled Families work is a core element of Children's Services delivery
- Payment by Results outcomes are achieved when families reach and sustain progress thresholds in six key areas
- Successful family outcomes impact positively on all priority outcomes and reduce demand for other services
- The 2012-15 Troubled Families 1 programme (TF1) successfully achieved the target of 1,015 households receiving support
- By the end of 2018/19, 3,278 families had received or were receiving support and 1,645 had achieved Payment by Results outcomes

Child Protection (CP) Plans

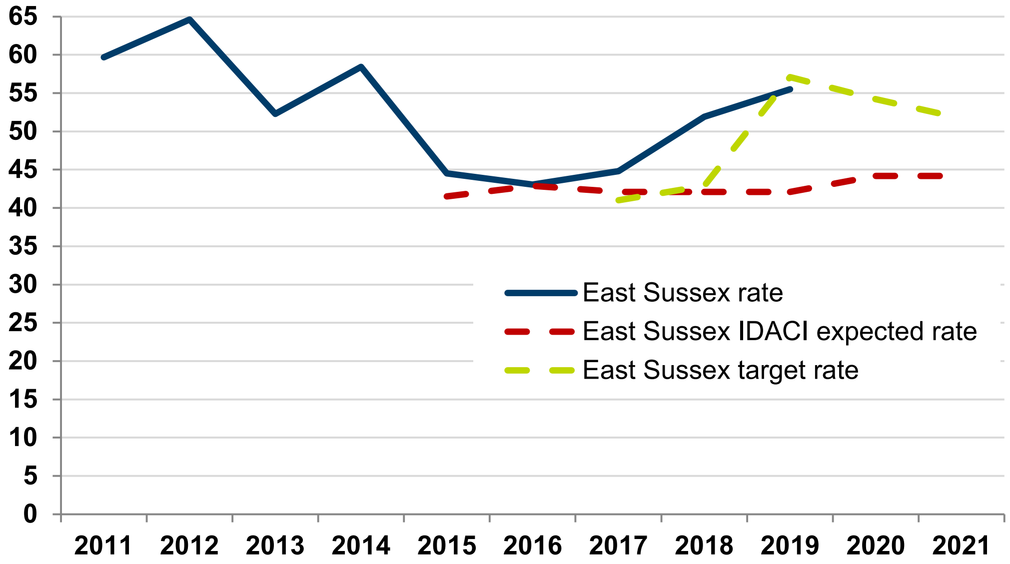
- At the end of March 2019, the number of CP plans was 588, a rate of 55.5 per 10,000 children
- This is above the expected rate benchmarked for child deprivation; the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). The focus continues to be ensuring the right children are made subject to plans 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

Troubled Families (TF) programme 2

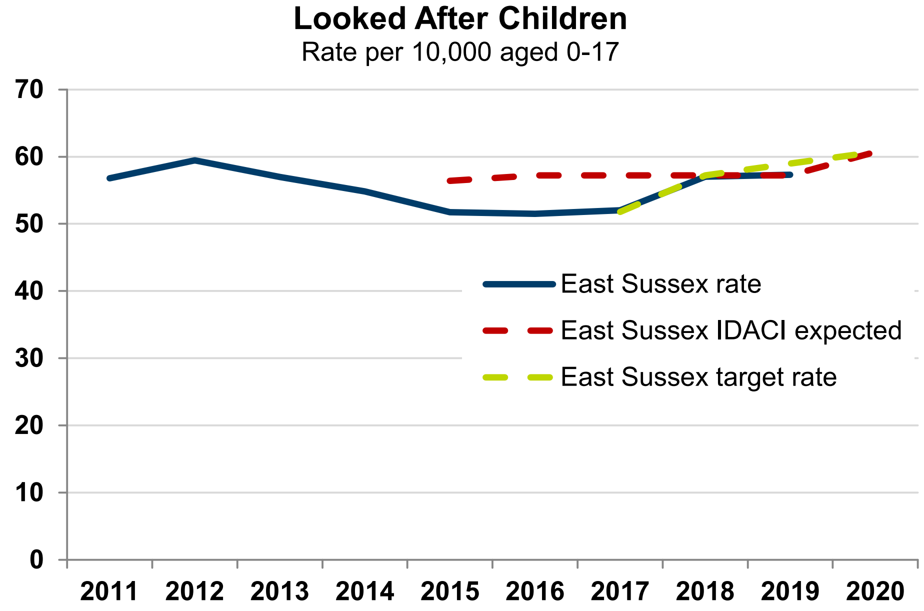


Children with a Child Protection Plan

Rate per 10,000 aged 0-17

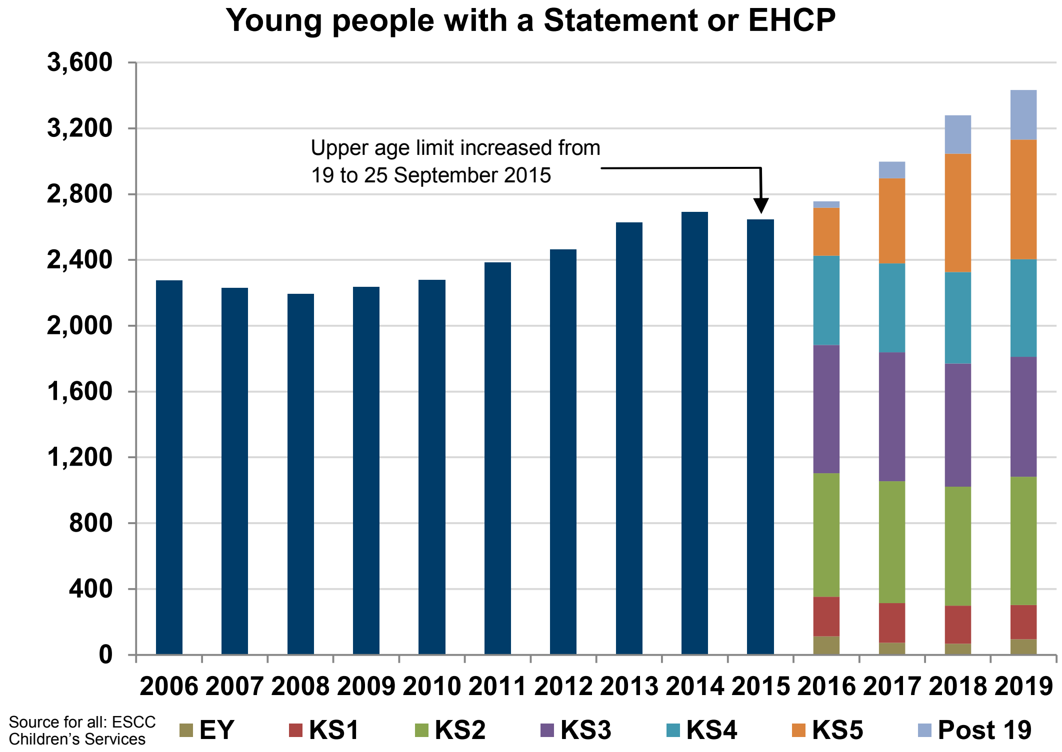


Source for all: ESCC Children's Services



Looked After Children

Rate per 10,000 aged 0-17



Young people with a Statement or EHCP

Upper age limit increased from 19 to 25 September 2015

Source for all: ESCC Children's Services

Looked After Children (LAC)

- After reaching a low of **545** in 2016 LAC numbers have been increasing, with **607** children looked after at the end of March 2019 (57 per 10,000 children), this compares to a high of **620** at the end of 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 similar to the 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 2010 **(2,280)** to 2019 **(3,434)**
- The vast majority of the increase since 2015 has been in the Key Stage 5 and Post 19 groups
- Numbers are currently forecast to rise to approximately **3,800** 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 (**2.30%** in 2019) 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; the county has secured agreement for four new free schools (three special schools and one alternative provision). The first, an alternative provision provider, is planned to open in 2019/20
- 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.

Compared to 2019, by 2023 there will be:

- An increase in the population of working age people (age 18-64) of **4,620** (1.5%)
- A countywide increase in older people (age 65+) of **12,170** (8.4%) from 144,920 to 157,090

→ Eastbourne: 1,870 more (up 7.1%) biggest increase in age 75-84 **(21.1%)**

→ Hastings: 1,550 more (up 8.3%), little rise in 65-74 (1.2%), but 9.7% in 85+ and **25.5%** in 75-84

→ Lewes: 2,040 more (up 7.7%) biggest increase in age 75-84 **(21.1%)**

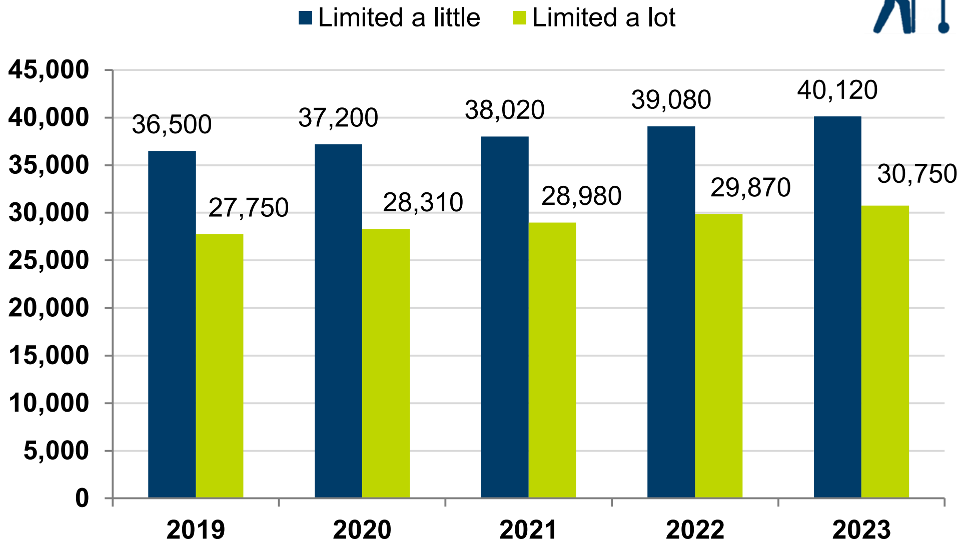
→ Rother: 2,260 more (up 7.3%), small decrease in 65-74 (-3.4%), **23.3%** rise in 75-84

→ Wealden: 4,450 more (up 10.5%), **25.7%** rise in 75-84 and 15.5% rise in 85+

- 40,120 older people (age 65+) projected to have a limiting long term illness whose day to day activities are limited a little (up 9.9%), 30,750 limited a lot (up 10.8%)

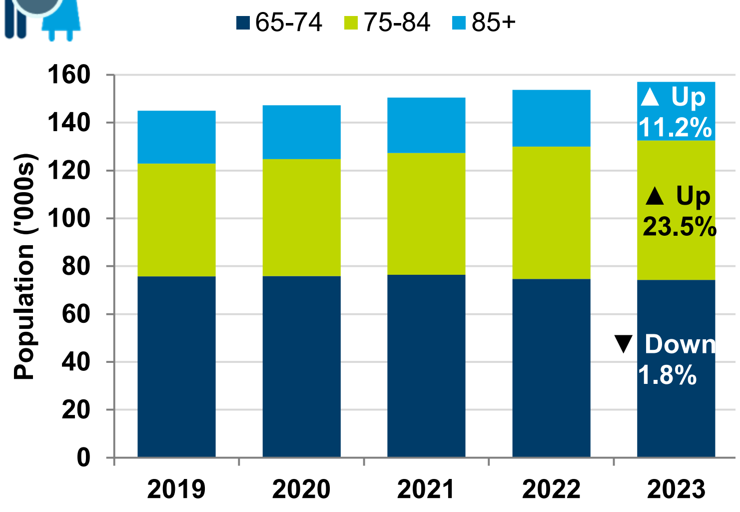
- 12,020 older people (65+) projected to have dementia **(up 10.0%)**

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



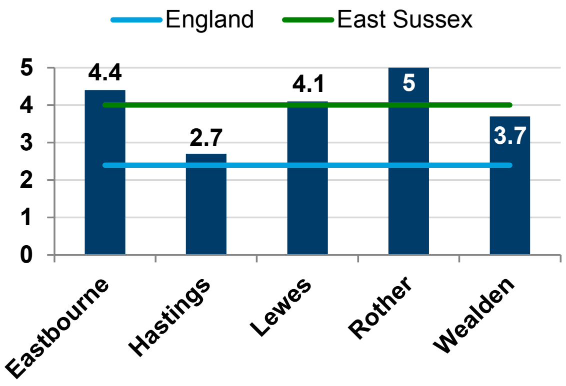
Source: POPPI, www.poppi.org.uk

Increase in older people, 2019-2023



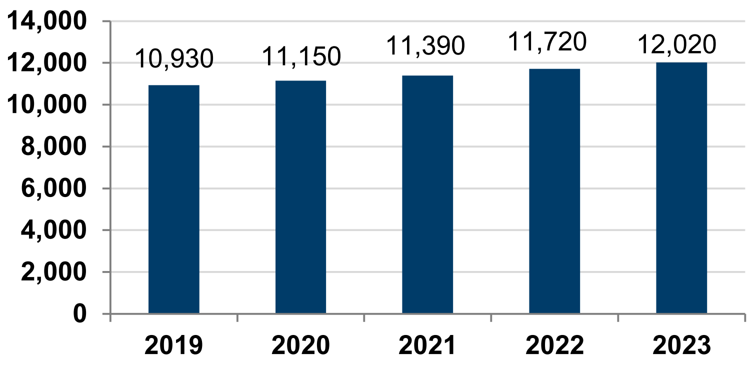
Source: ESCC population projections (dwelling led) April 2018

Population % 85+ (mid 2017 est)



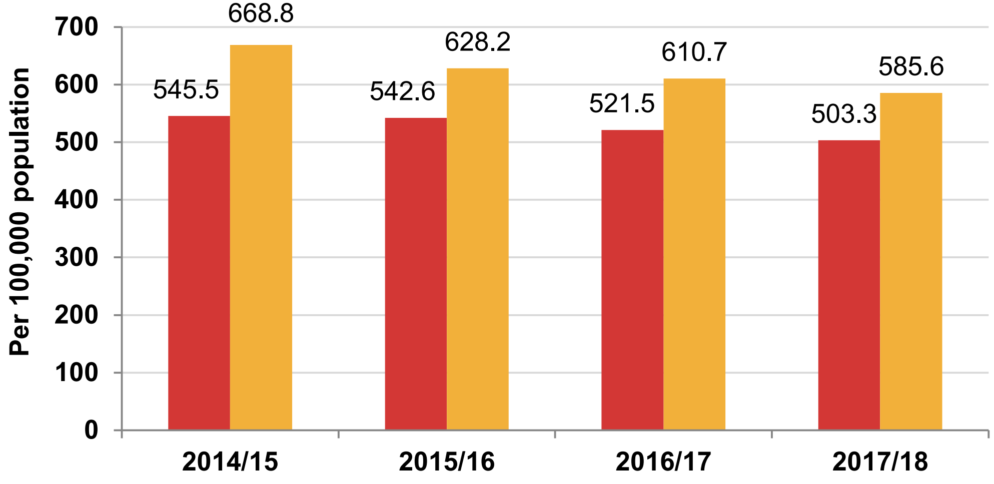
Source: ESCC Small area population estimates 2002 - 2017 - super output areas

Older people (age 65+) with dementia projections



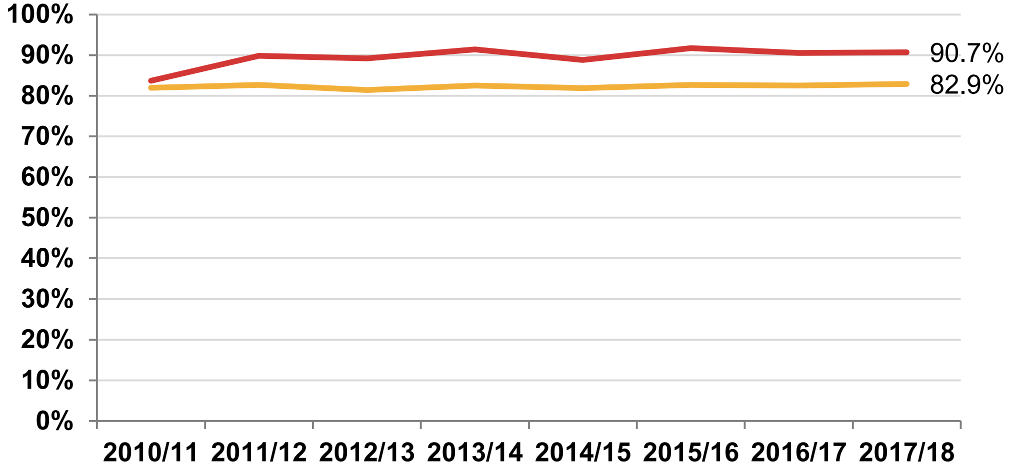
Source: POPPI, www.poppi.org.uk

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



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework data ASCOF 2A2

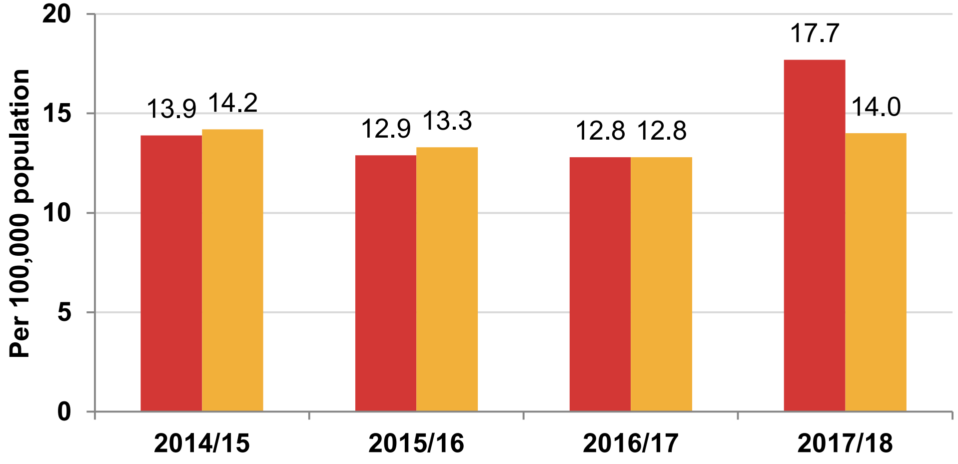
Older people (65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital



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

🟥 **East Sussex** 🟧 **England**

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

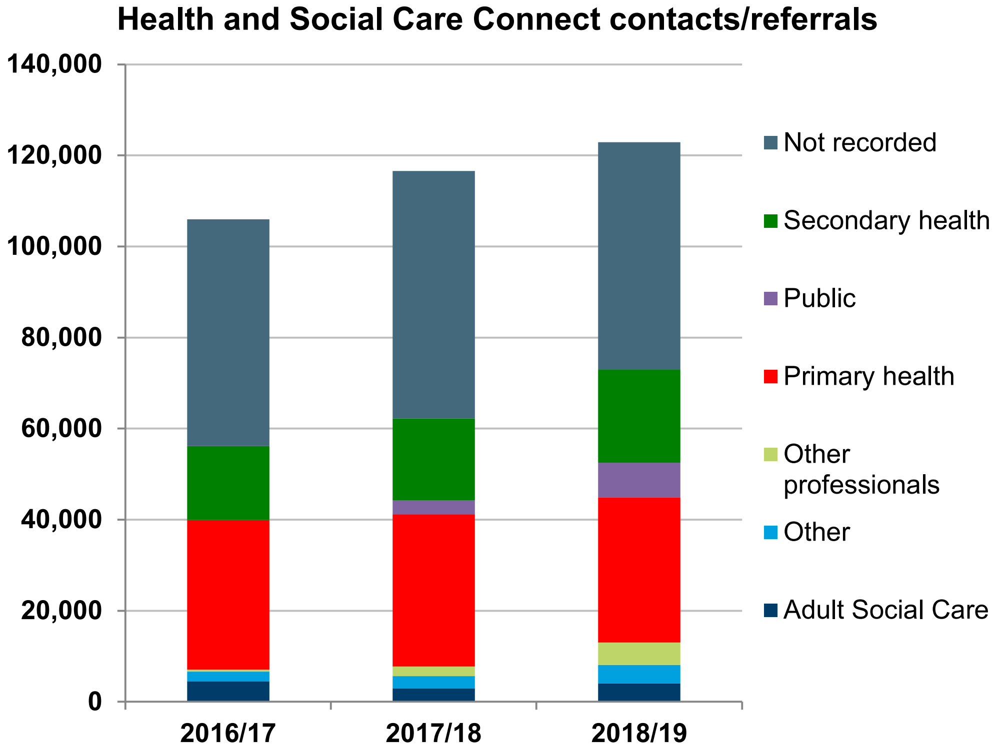
- Permanent admissions of working age people (18-64) to long term residential care have increased significantly in 2017/18, and are now above the national rate
- Permanent admissions of older people (age 65+) reduced in 2017/18 and remain significantly below the rate for England
- The proportion of older people (age 65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services increased in 2017/18 to 90.7%, and remains significantly above the national figure, 82.9%
- The number of older people (age 65+) admitted to hospital due to falls has increased in 2017/18 to 2,229 per 100,000 (England 2,170)

Source: ASCOF and Public Health Outcomes Framework

Integrating health and social care

- 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)
- Work has continued on creating a single health and care programme across the whole of East Sussex. Senior leaders across the health and social care system in East Sussex will work together as a single executive group to deliver the transformation programme, based on the needs and priorities of our residents

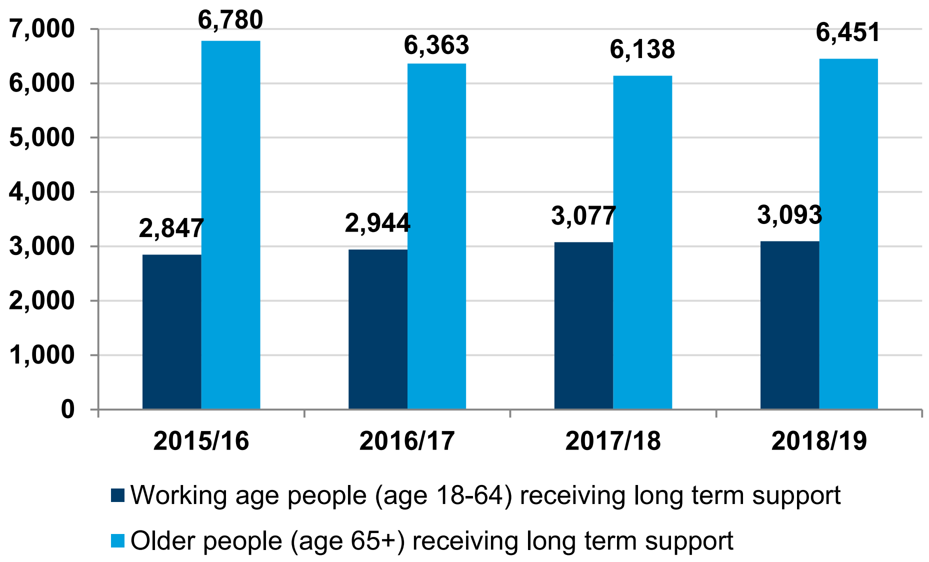
Requests for support



- Health and Social Care Connect (HSCC) received **122,886** contacts in 2018/19, an increase of **6,290 (5.4%)** compared to 2017/18

Source: East Sussex Health and Social Care Connect

People receiving Long term support

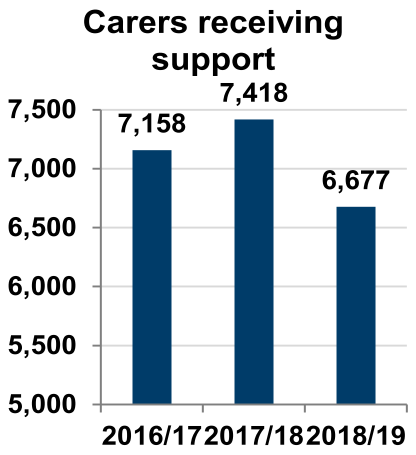


- The total number of clients receiving Long Term support has increased by 3.6% in 2018/19 to 9,544

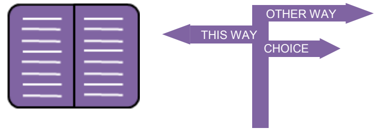
Long Term support encompasses any service or support which is provided with the intention of maintaining quality of life for an individual on an ongoing basis, and which has been allocated on the basis of eligibility criteria/policies (i.e. an assessment of need has taken place) and is subject to regular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

Source: East Sussex Health and Social Care Connect

Carers receiving support

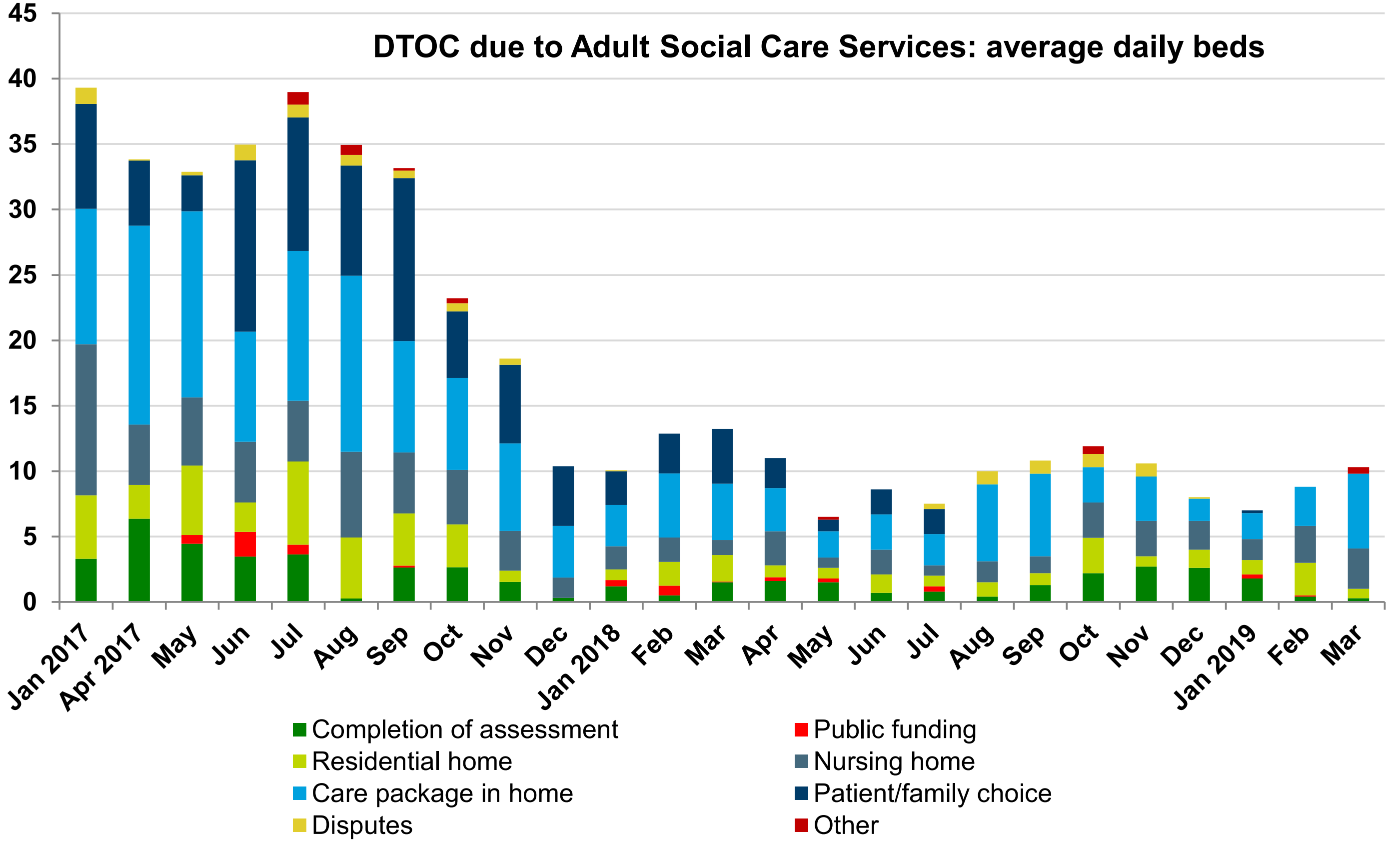


- The total number of carers receiving support has decreased by 10.0% in 2018/19
- Carers receive support including Information, Advice and Other Universal Services / Signposting



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
- Delays attributable to Adult Social Care (ASC):

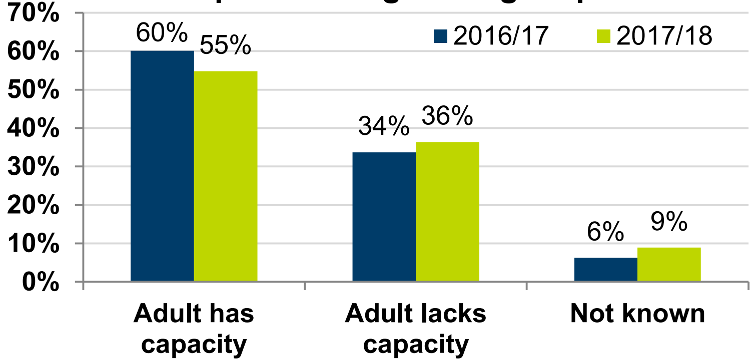
10.1, January 2018 10.3, March 2019

Although the number of delays attributable to ASC have increased slightly, we are still meeting our target of 11.5 or less

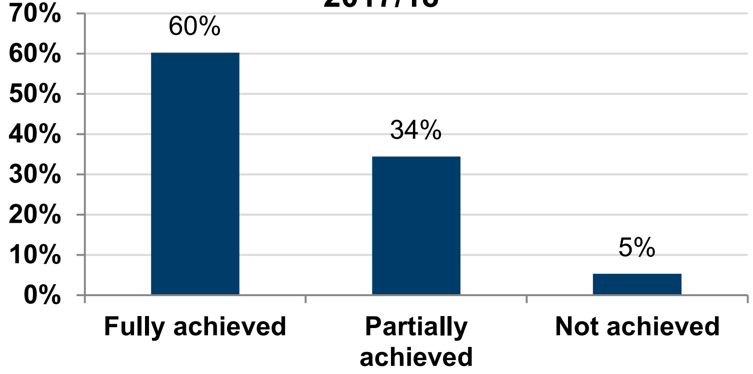
- The main reasons for ASC delays in March 2019 were:
  - → Awaiting care package in own home: average 5.7 delays per day, 55% of delays
  - → Awaiting nursing home placements: 3.1 delays, 30% of delays

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

Source for all: East Sussex Adult Social Care and Health

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.

CY = Calendar Year (January-December) NA = Data Not Available

Measure	16/17	17/18	*17/18 Eng*
Percentage of working age residents (16-64 year olds) with a level 4 or higher qualification (HNC, HND, degree etc.) (CY)	37.7% (2017)	37.0% (2018)	39.0% (2018)
Percentage of working age residents (16-64 year olds) with no qualifications or qualified only to NVQ1 (CY)	15.5% (2017)	20.9% (2018)	18.2% (2018)
Annual gross full time earnings, median average (residence based)	£28,546	£28,746	£29,869
Percentage of working age population (16-64 year olds) in employment	75.5%	74.6%	75.2%
People claiming unemployment related benefits (alternative claimant count) , percentage of population 16-64 year old	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%
New business registration rate per 10,000 people over 16	56.8	52.7	75.4
New houses built, total completed / total affordable	1445 / 281	1316 / 226	N/A
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)	76.5%	76.5%	71.5%
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard at key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	57%	64%	65%
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil state funded secondary schools	45.3	45.2	46.6
Average Progress 8 score for state funded secondary schools	0.00	-0.03	-0.02
Percentage of pupils who achieved a 9-5 pass in English and maths GCSEs	38.4%	41.4%	43.5%
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil of Looked After Children	19.9	18.4	18.9
Average point score (APS) per entry for level 3 exams including A levels (16-18 year olds)	32.16	30.85	31.84
Attainment of A level students (age 16-18) average point score (APS) per entry, best 3	30.84%	28.35%	32.49%
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	8.7%	8.9%	13.7%

Measure	16/17	17/18	*17/18 Eng*
Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of Looked After Children	52	57	64
Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of children with a Child Protection Plan	44.8	52.8	45.3
Percentage of children who ceased to be looked after adopted during the year ending 31 March	20%	20%	13%
Rate of hospital emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people aged 0-14 years per 10,000 population	115.0	112.5	96.4
Percentage of children aged 4-5 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) LA by postcode of child	23.3%	23.3%	22.4%
Percentage of children aged 10-11 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) LA by postcode of child	30.3%	29.6%	34.3%
Proportion of people who use Adult Social Care services who feel safe	77.4%	71.5%	69.9%
Proportion of people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital	90.5%	90.7%	82.9%
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	12.8	17.7	14.0
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	521.5	503.3	585.6
Proportion of older people aged 65 and over who received reablement services following discharge from hospital	1.6%	3.0%	2.9%
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	97.6%	93.3%	77.8%
Proportion of people who use Adult Social Care services who find it easy to find information about support	79.4%	78.6%	73.3%
Social isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	51.3%	51.3%	46.0%
Suicide rate per 100,000 of population, three year average	2014-2016 12.8	2015-2017 13.1	2015-2017 9.6
Number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads (CY)	370 (2017)	355 (2018)	N/A