

State of the County 2020

Focus on East Sussex



Population

559,409

Population 2020



3

Housing

246,700

Dwellings in the county 2018



6

Deprivation

22

Small areas in 10% most deprived in England



Most

Least

9

Health

1,476

Total cases of COVID-19 30/06/20



10

Environment

13%

Required reduction in CO2 emissions



13

Economy

68%

Businesses furloughing staff due to Covid



14

Civil Society

50

Mutual Aid Groups created



21

Schools

500

More secondary school places planned



22

Children

601

Looked after Children March 2020



24

Adults

9,533

Adults receiving long term support 2019/20

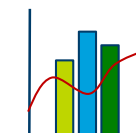


27

Data

32

Key outcome measures



32

$$\begin{array}{rclclclclclcl}
 \text{Population 2020} & & \text{Births} & & \text{Deaths} & & \text{Migration in} & & \text{Migration out} & & \text{Population 2024} \\
 559,409 & + & 20,136 & - & 25,944 & + & 144,961 & - & 120,129 & = & 578.433 \\
 & & & & & & & & & & +19,024 \text{ (3.4\%)}
 \end{array}$$

Population change 2020-2024: compared to 2020, by 2024 there will be:



19,024 more people living in East Sussex (+3.4%)



An increase of **2.2%** (**2,366** people) in the number of children and young people



An increase of **1.4%** (**4,407** people) in the working age population

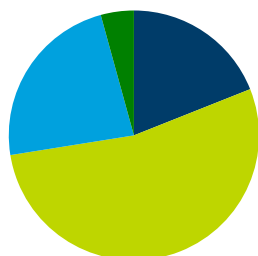


8.3% (**12,252**) more people aged 65 and over



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 2019)

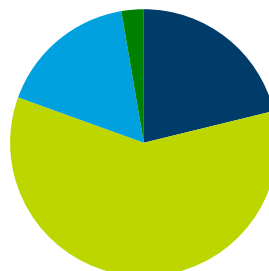
East Sussex



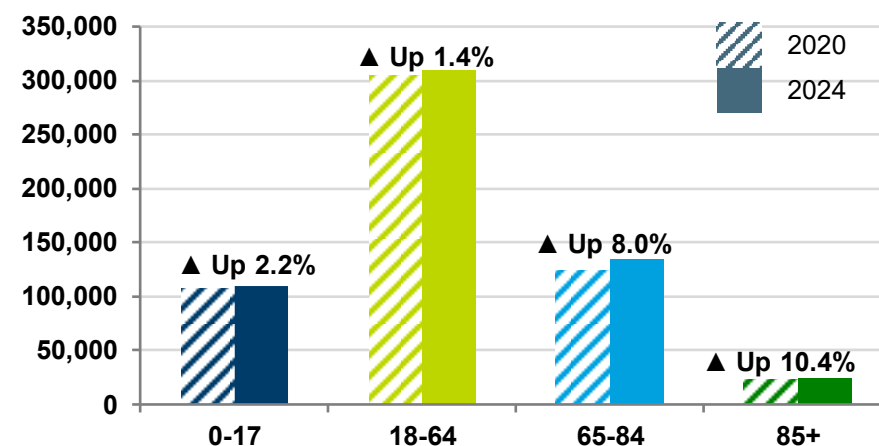
Population 2024

Age Range	East	England
0-17	19.0%	21.2%
18-64	53.5%	59.4%
65-84	23.3%	16.8%
85+	4.3%	2.7%

England







Projected population by age 2020-2024



Age band	2020	2024	Change
0-17	107,350	109,720	2,370
18-64	305,090	309,500	4,410
65-84	124,570	134,500	9,930
85+	22,390	24,710	2,320
All people	559,410	578,430	19,020

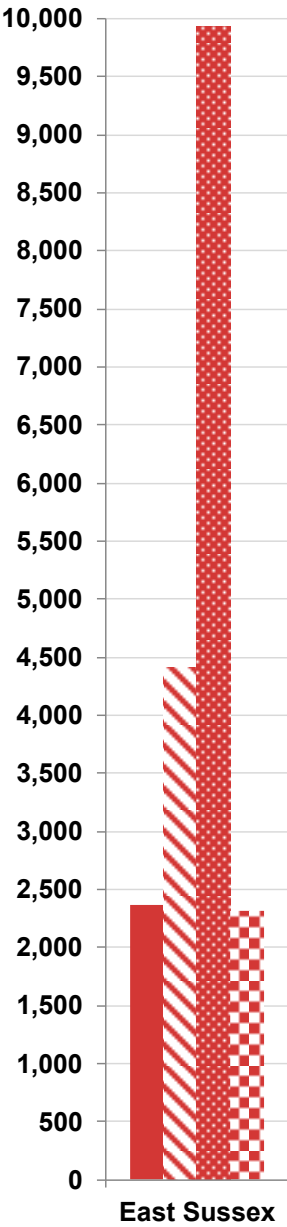
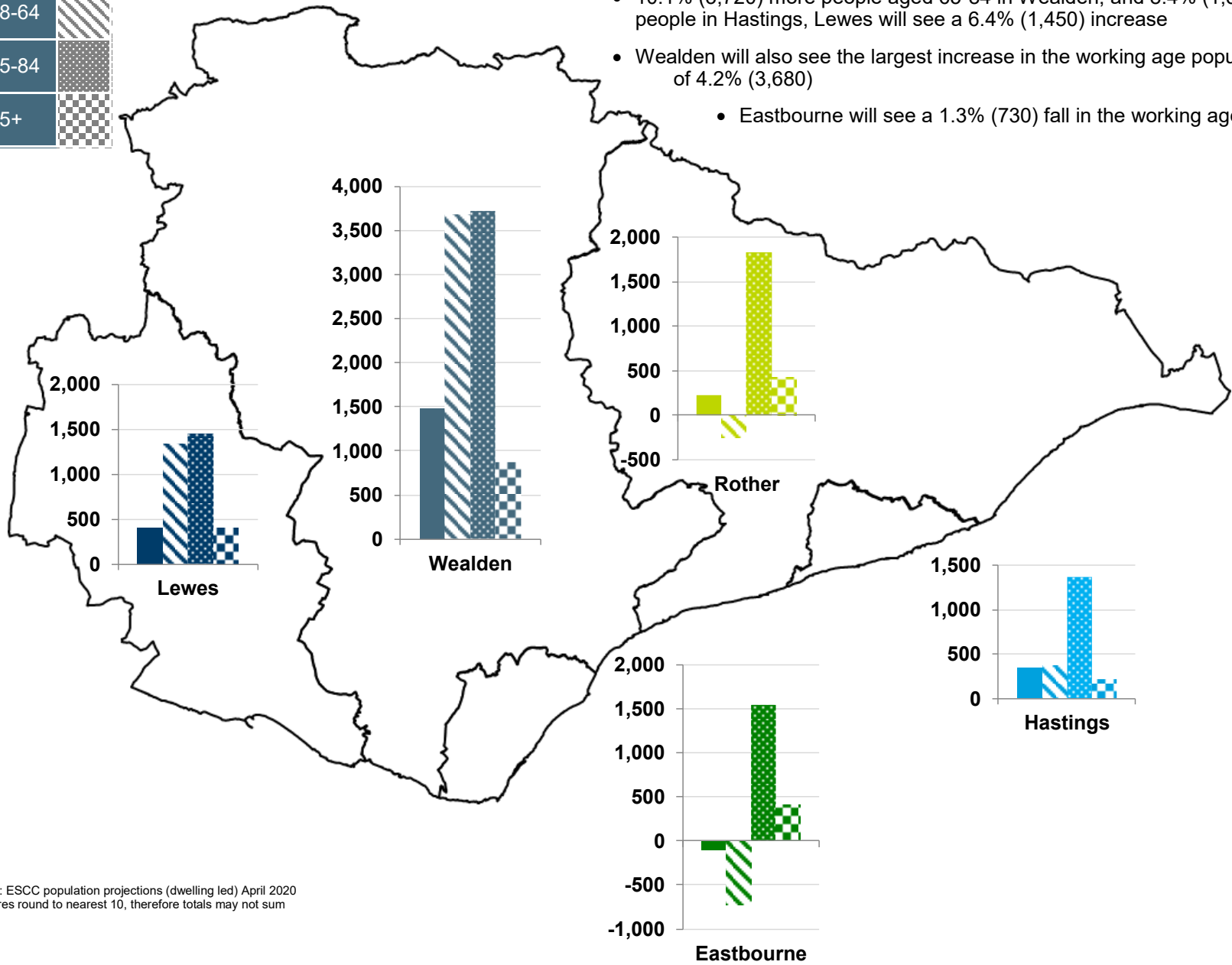
Source: ESCC population projections (dwelling led) April 2020. All figures round to nearest 10, therefore totals may not sum.
ONS trend-based population projections England May 2019

Age band	
0-17	
18-64	
65-84	
85+	

East Sussex population change 2020 - 2024

Districts population change: by 2024 there will be

- An increase of 14.1% (870) more people aged 85+ in Wealden; the smallest increase will be in Hastings, 8.4% (220)
- 10.1% (3,720) more people aged 65-84 in Wealden, and 8.4% (1,380) more people in Hastings, Lewes will see a 6.4% (1,450) increase
- Wealden will also see the largest increase in the working age population (18-64), of 4.2% (3,680)
 - Eastbourne will see a 1.3% (730) fall in the working age population



Source: ESCC population projections (dwelling led) April 2020
All figures round to nearest 10, therefore totals may not sum

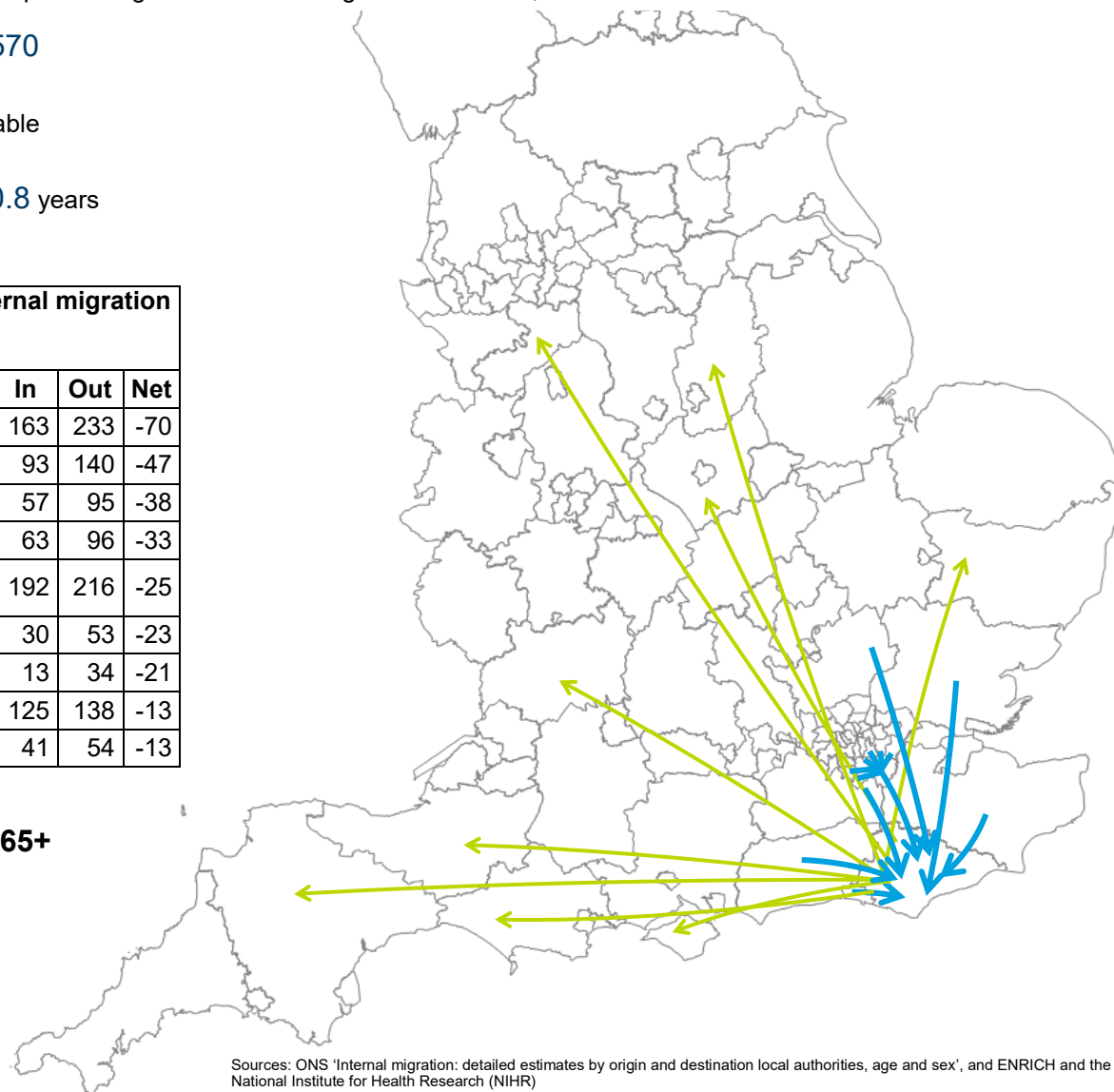
Older people moving in and out of East Sussex 2015 - 17

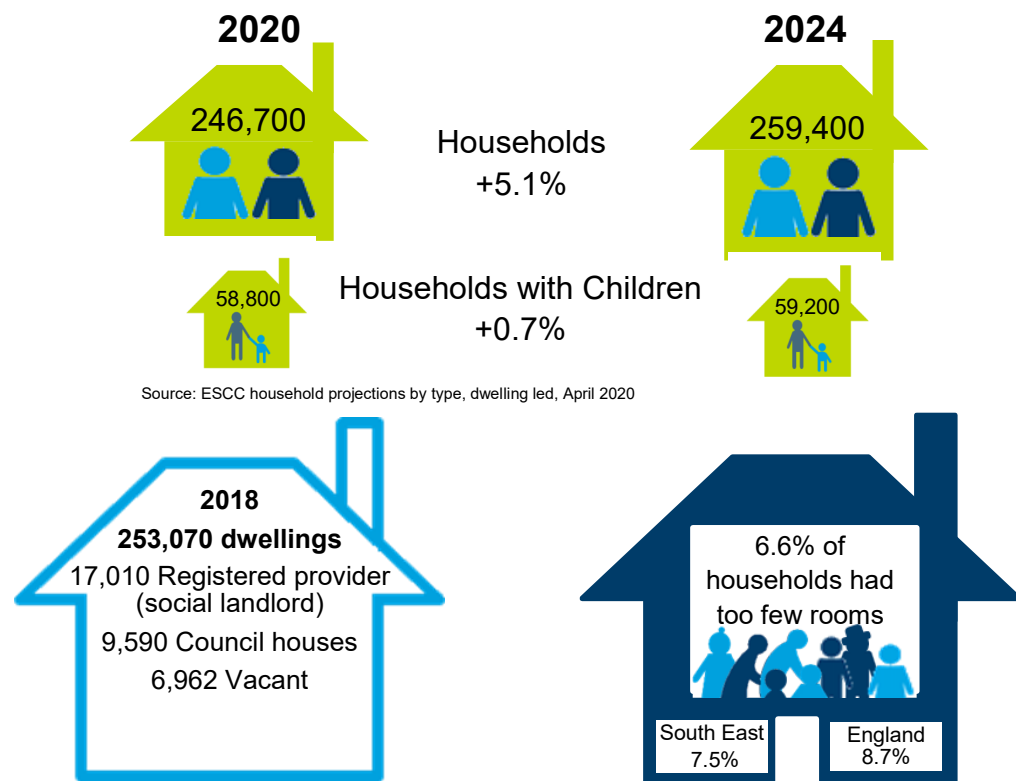
- **11,656** people aged 65+ moved into East Sussex from elsewhere in England between 2015 - 2018. **7,652** moved out of the county, making the net increase **4,004**
- The largest net inflow of people arrived from Kent, Brighton & Hove, Croydon and Surrey
- The largest net outflow of people aged 65+ was to Devon, with **70** more people moving there than coming to East Sussex; second was Somerset with a total of **47**
- **2,659** people aged 65+ moved to East Sussex from London, with only **570** 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 - 2018				Areas with highest net outflow of internal migration 65+ 2015 - 2018			
Area	In	Out	Net	Area	In	Out	Net
Kent	1,961	1,246	715	Devon	163	233	-70
Brighton and Hove	977	469	508	Somerset	93	140	-47
Croydon	432	70	362	Isle of Wight	57	95	-38
Surrey	786	427	359	Gloucestershire	63	96	-33
Bromley	368	113	255	Dorset, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	192	216	-25
West Sussex	1,375	1,179	196	Nottinghamshire	30	53	-23
Bexley	152	35	117	Cheshire East	13	34	-21
Hertfordshire	236	123	113	Suffolk	125	138	-13
Merton	127	14	113	Leicestershire	41	54	-13
Sutton	155	42	112				
Lewisham	105	14	91				
Greenwich	96	13	83				
Essex	252	171	81				
Lambeth	86	7	79				
Wandsworth	92	14	78				

Main net flows 2015 - 2018 65+

- Net movements in
- ← Net movements out





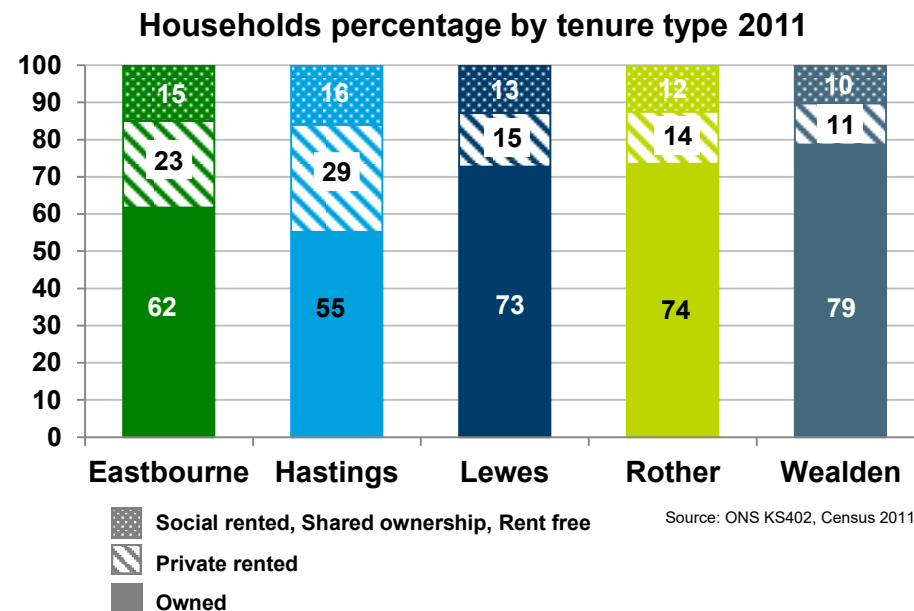
Source: ESCC household projections by type, dwelling led, April 2020

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

Local Plans (adoption date)	Number of dwellings over plan period
Eastbourne: Core Strategy Local Plan (February 2013)	5,022 (2006-2027) 239 per year
Hastings: The Hastings Planning Strategy (February 2014)	3,400 (2011-2028) 200 per year
Lewes: Joint Core Strategy (June 2016)	6,900 (2010-2030) 345 per year
Rother: Core Strategy (September 2014)	5,700 (2011-2028) 335 per year
Wealden: Core Strategy (February 2013)	9,440 (2006-2027) 450 per year

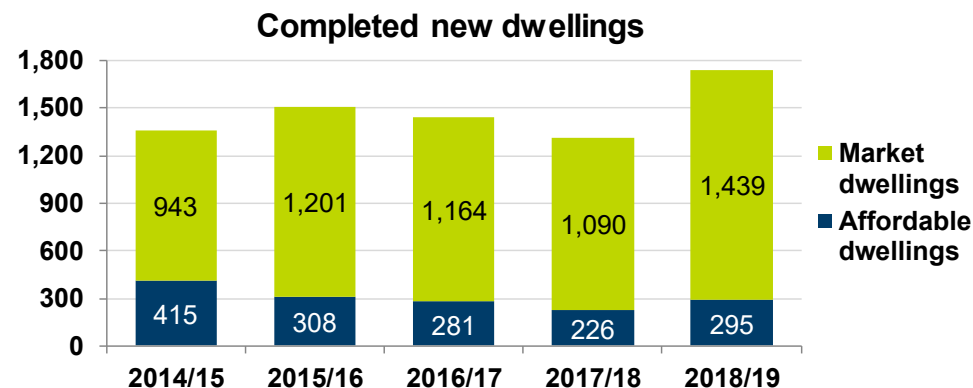
Local Plans produced by district and borough councils and the South Downs National Park Authority show the level and distribution of growth across the County. Currently around 2,000 new homes are proposed per year alongside additional employment workspace.

Local Plans are being reviewed and have to consider higher housing targets to meet the assessed need. For example, the Wealden Local Plan Submission Document January 2019 provided 950 dwellings a year, however, this plan was withdrawn in January 2020. A new strategy is being developed and according to the standard methodology set out in the National Planning Framework, the minimum annual housing need figure that Wealden will have to consider is 1,231 homes.



Notes

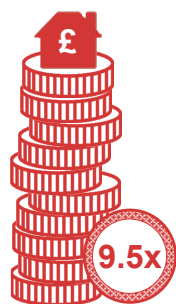
- A dwelling is a self-contained unit of accommodation used by one or more households as a home, e.g. a house, apartment, mobile home, houseboat. A single dwelling will be considered to contain multiple households if either meals or living space are not shared
- A household consists of one or more people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



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

Housing affordability 2019

Median average - house prices : residence-based annual earnings

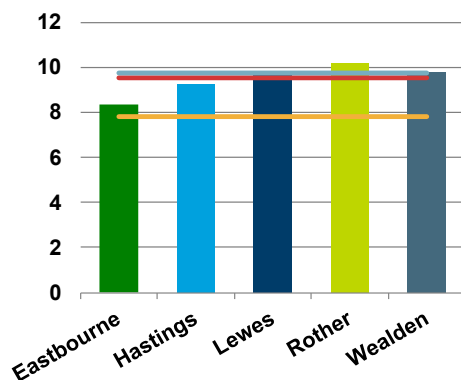


East Sussex
£280,000 9.5 x earnings £29,345

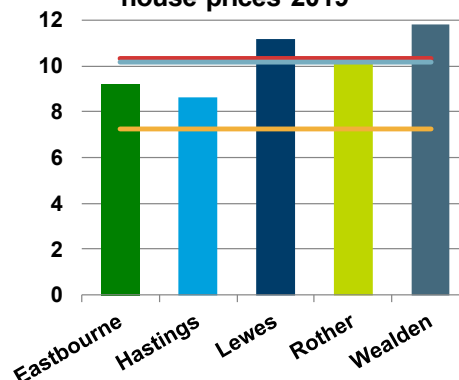
England
£240,000 7.8 x earnings £30,661



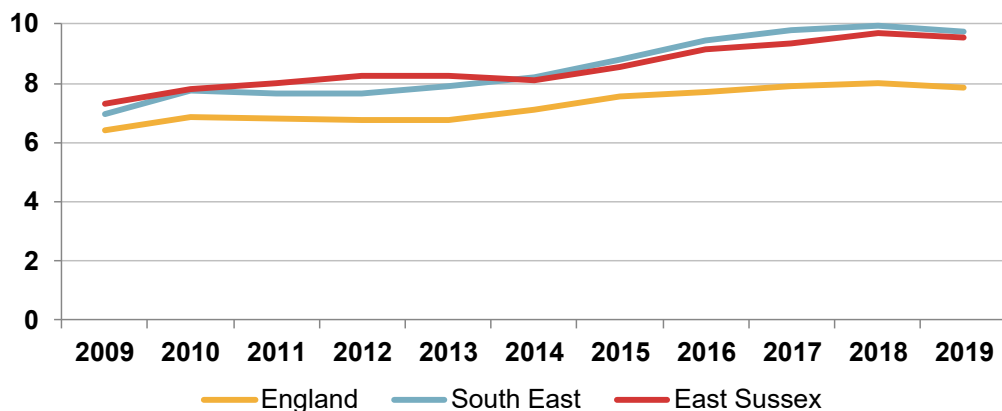
Ratio: median earnings to median house prices 2019



Ratio: lower quartile earnings to lower quartile house prices 2019



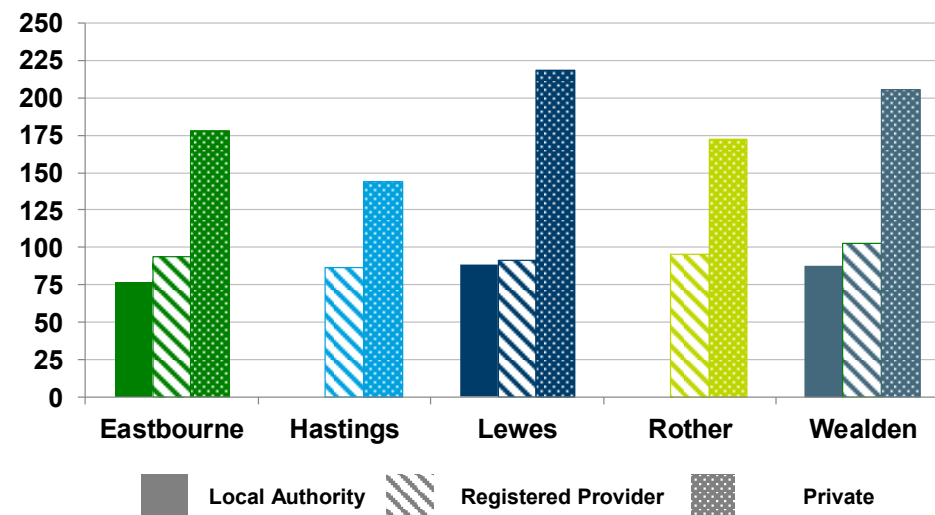
Ratio of median earnings to median house prices



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

Housing affordability - renting

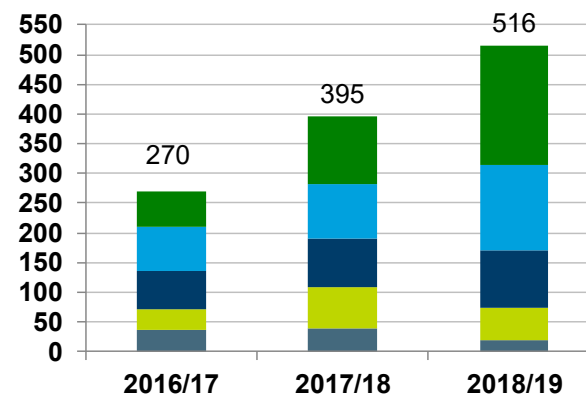
Average rent £ per week 2018/19



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

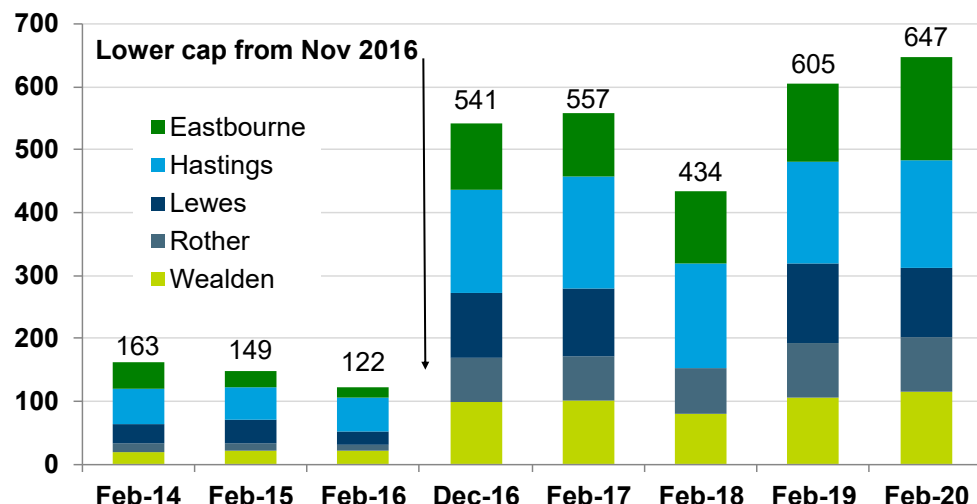


	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Eastbourne	60	114	201
Hastings	74	92	145
Lewes	66	80	96
Rother	33	69	56
Wealden	37	40	18

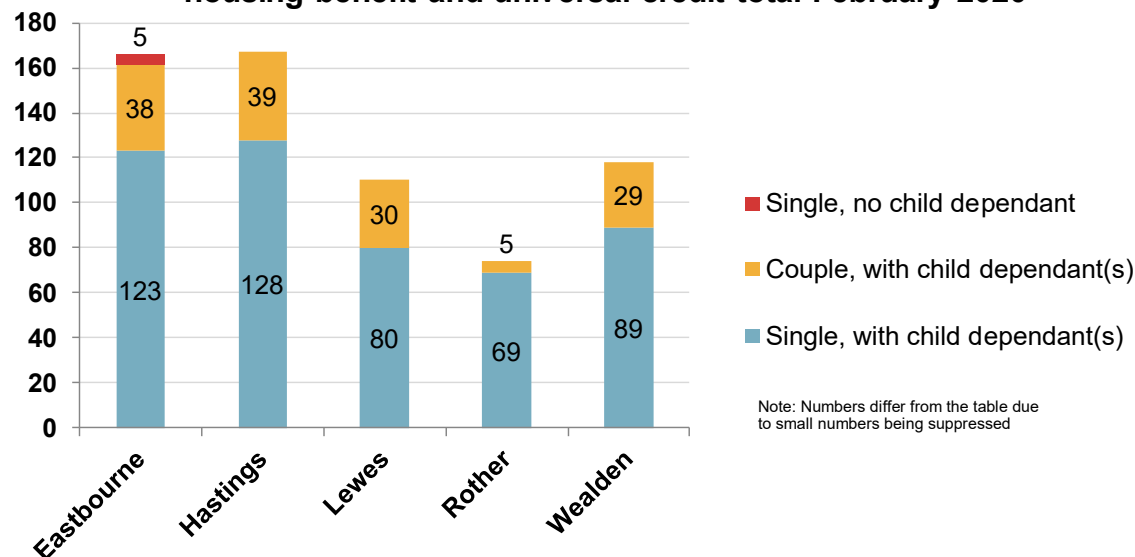
Source: Gov.uk live tables on homelessness

The Benefit Cap

Households subject to the benefit cap, housing benefit and universal credit total



Households subject to the benefit cap, housing benefit and universal credit total February 2020



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

	Feb 14	Feb 15	Feb 16	Dec 16	Feb 17	Feb 18	Feb 19	Feb 20
Eastbourne	43	28	17	104	100	114	125	164
Hastings	56	51	52	166	177	167	162	171
Lewes	31	37	22	102	108	Sup	125	110*
Rother	15	12	9	70	70	72	88	87
Wealden	18	21	22	99	102	81	105	115
East Sussex	163	149	122	541	557	434	605	647

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

*Universal credit only, housing benefit figure suppressed

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
- When introduced 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 and remain at that for 2020
- 77% (489) 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 £430,000 on 42 such families in 2019/20

Sources: East Sussex County Council Children's Services

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019

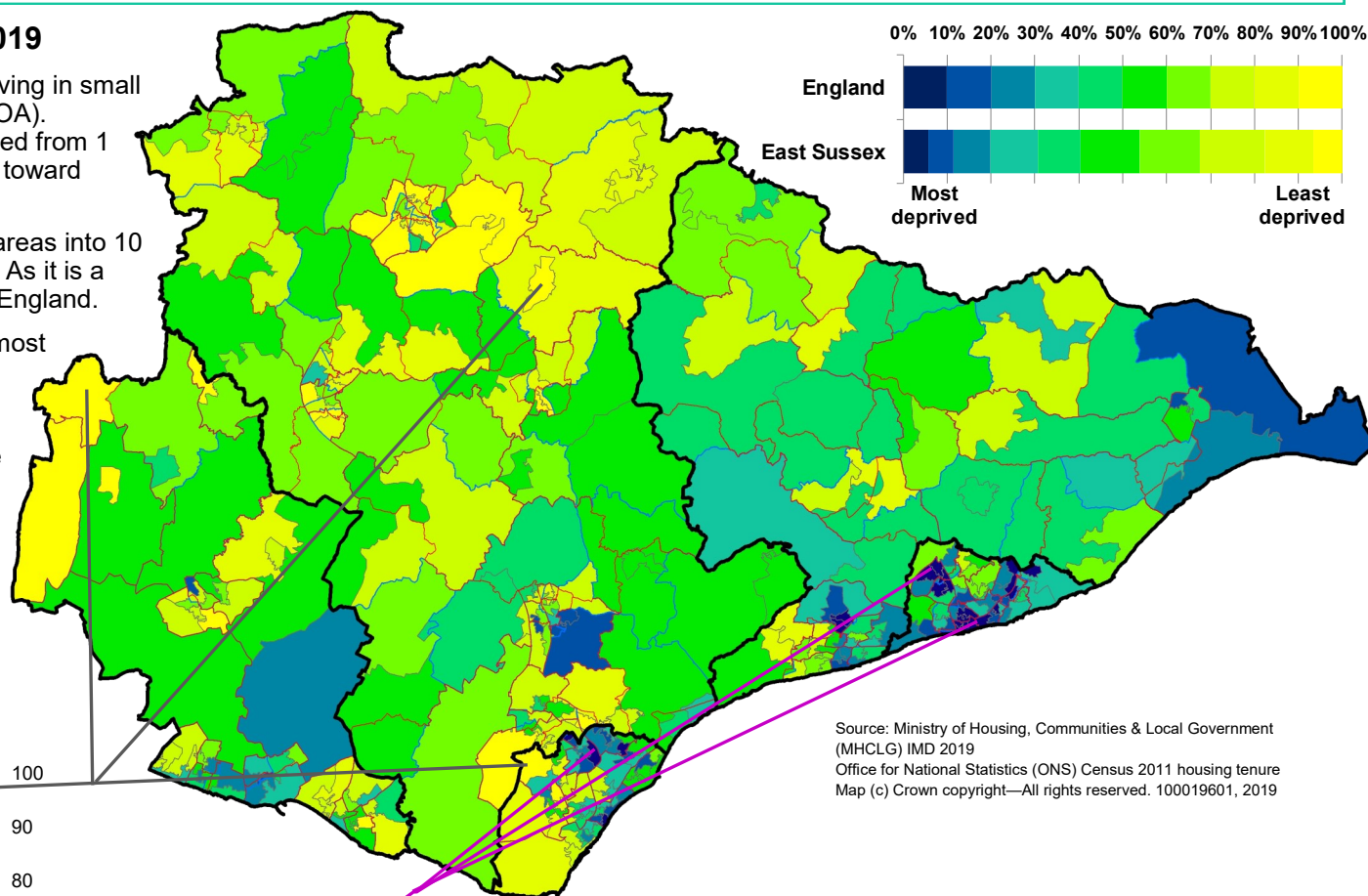
IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for people living in small areas in England called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). There are 32,844 LSOA averaging 1,500 residents each ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). IMD are weighted toward income/employment deprivation.

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

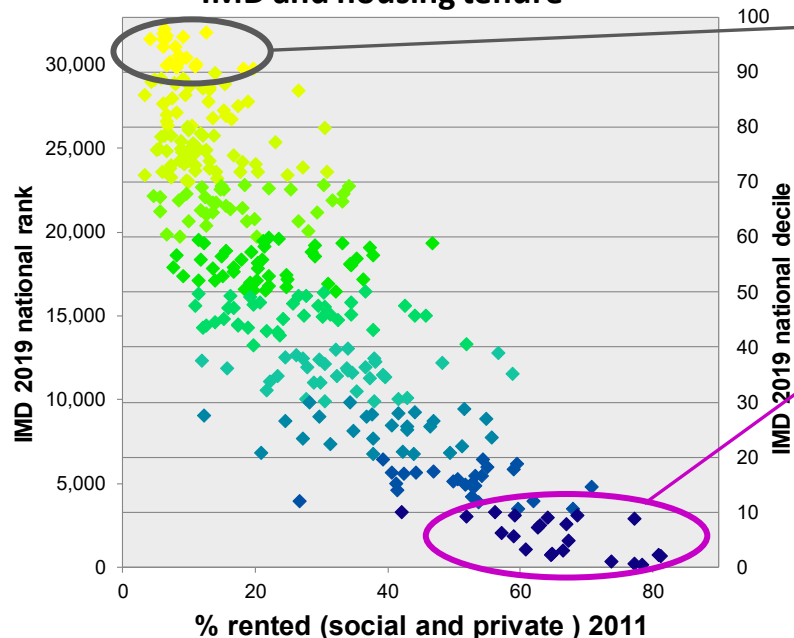
In East Sussex there are 329 LSOAs, of which 22 are in the most deprived 10% nationally, 16 of these are in Hastings, 4 Eastbourne, and 2 Rother. 21 LSOA are in the least deprived 10% nationally, of these 13 are in Wealden, 6 Lewes, and 2 Eastbourne. Overall East Sussex has become relatively more deprived compared to IMD 2015.

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 is available at eastsussexinfigures.org.uk.



IMD and housing tenure

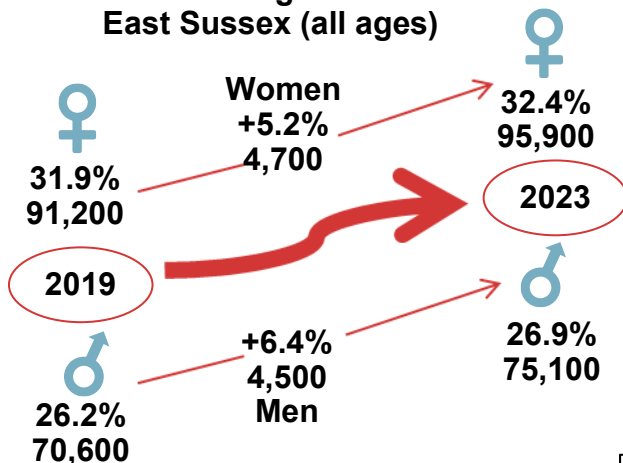


Deprivation and Housing

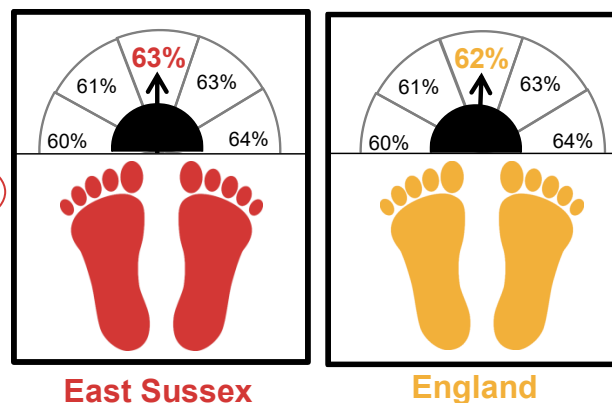
Areas of high deprivation correlate with rented housing that is meeting a need for low cost housing. This includes concentrations of social rented tenures (up to 70%) and private rented tenures (up to 68%), and both (up to 81%). Measures of deprivation include the indoor living environment and in these 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.

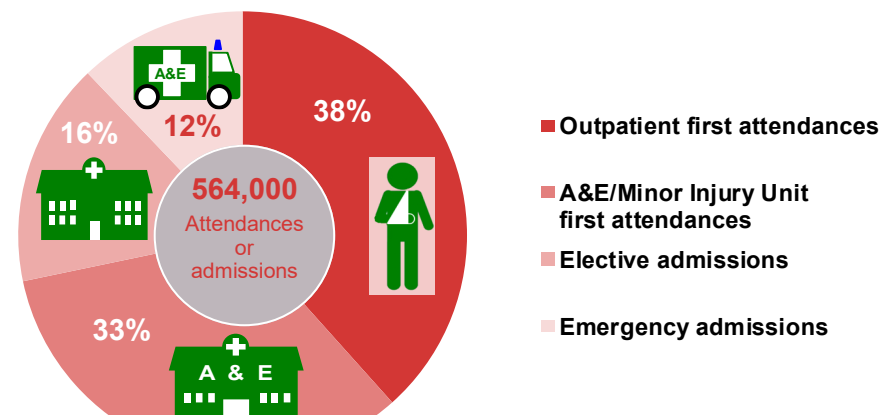
Estimated number of people with two or more long term conditions in East Sussex (all ages)



Adults overweight or obese 2018/19

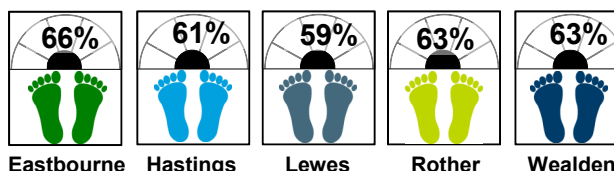
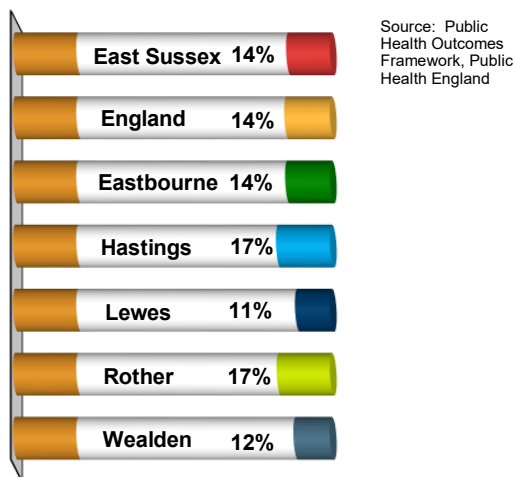


Hospital activity 2019/20 provisional data

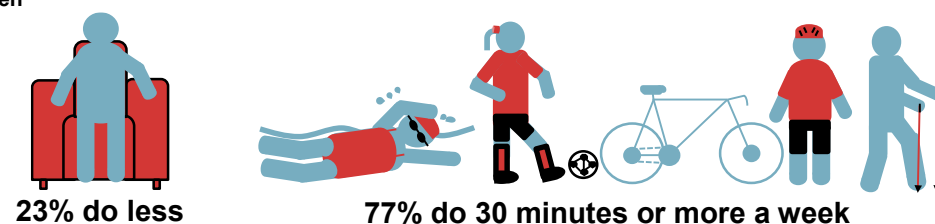


Source: Hospital Episode Statistics accessed via DAE. NHS Digital

Current smokers age 18+, 2018

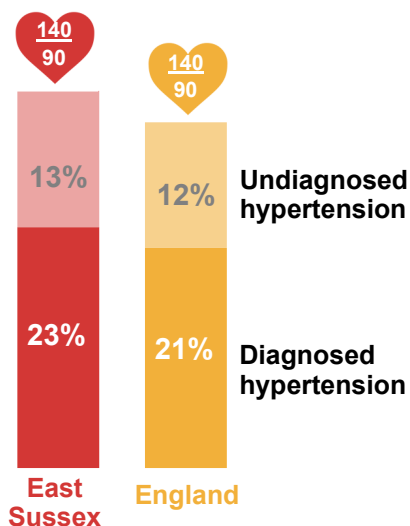


Physical activity amongst adults in East Sussex, 2017/18



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England

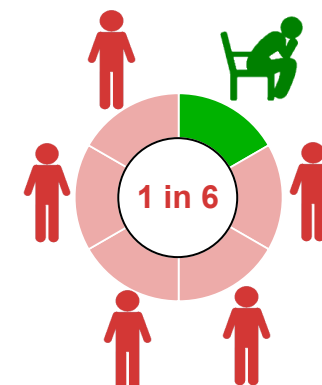
People with high blood pressure (hypertension) 2016/17

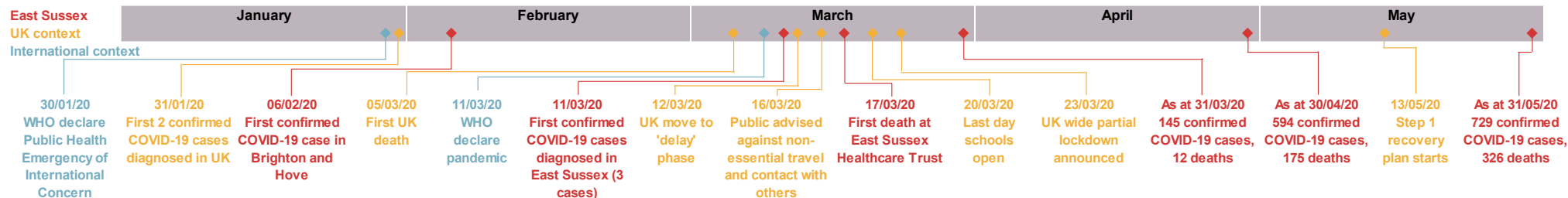


Adult drinkers in East Sussex who drink at high risk, 2016

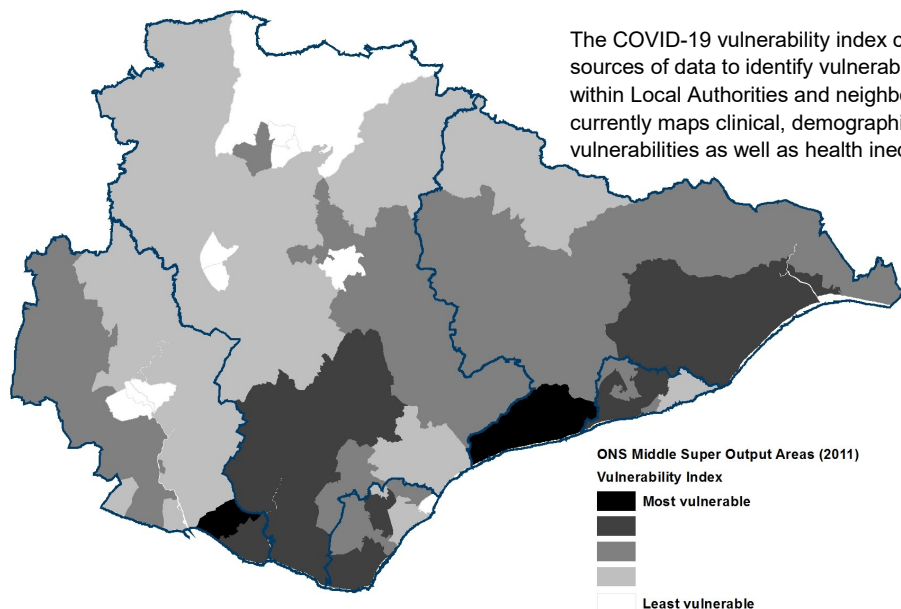


Estimated prevalence of people with a mental health condition at any one time

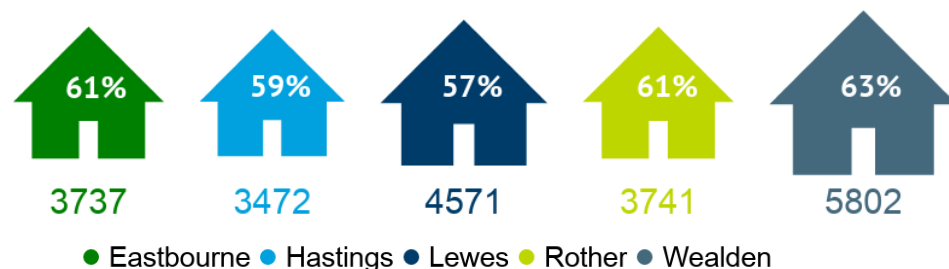




British Red Cross COVID-19 Vulnerability Index



Numbers of people identified by the NHS as needing to shield and the percentage registered for help (as at 25th June)



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

Risk factors of poorer outcomes



Increasing diagnosis rates with increasing **age**

Of confirmed cases, persons aged 80 and over are 70x more likely to die compared to Under 40s



Working age **males** with COVID-19 are twice as likely to die compared to females



Local authorities with the highest diagnosis and death rates are mostly **urban**



Persons living in the **most deprived** areas have higher diagnosis rates and more than double the death rate compared to those in less deprived areas



Diagnosis rates highest in people from **Black ethnic** groups with the highest death rates among those of Black and Asian ethnic groups

Studies looking at outcomes of patients with COVID-19 and analysis of death certificates suggests that there is an increased risk of an adverse outcome for patients with the following:



diabetes



chronic obstructive pulmonary disease



hypertensive diseases



dementia



chronic kidney disease

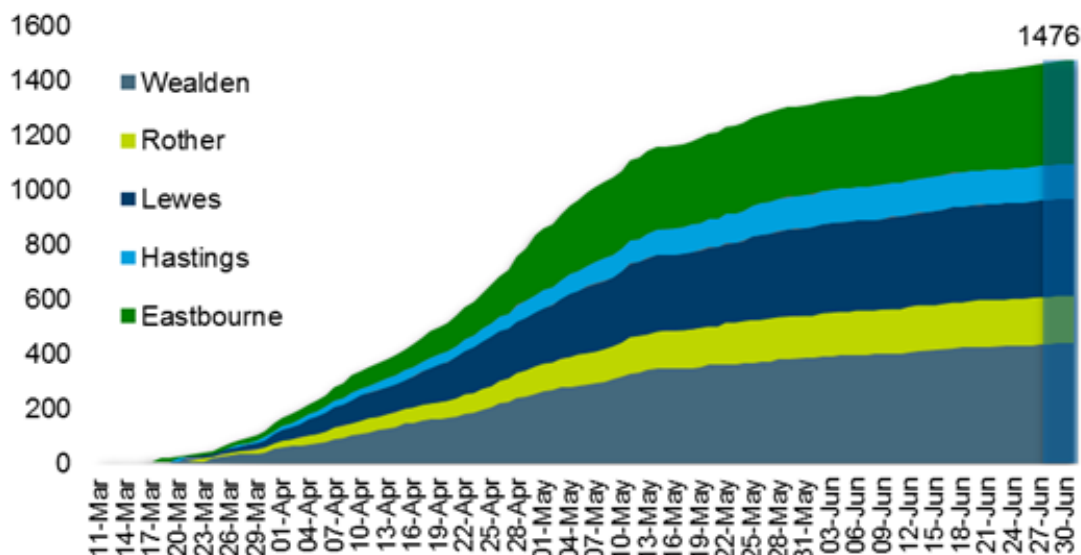


obesity

Source: Disparities in the risk and outcomes of COVID-19, Public Health England, June 2020

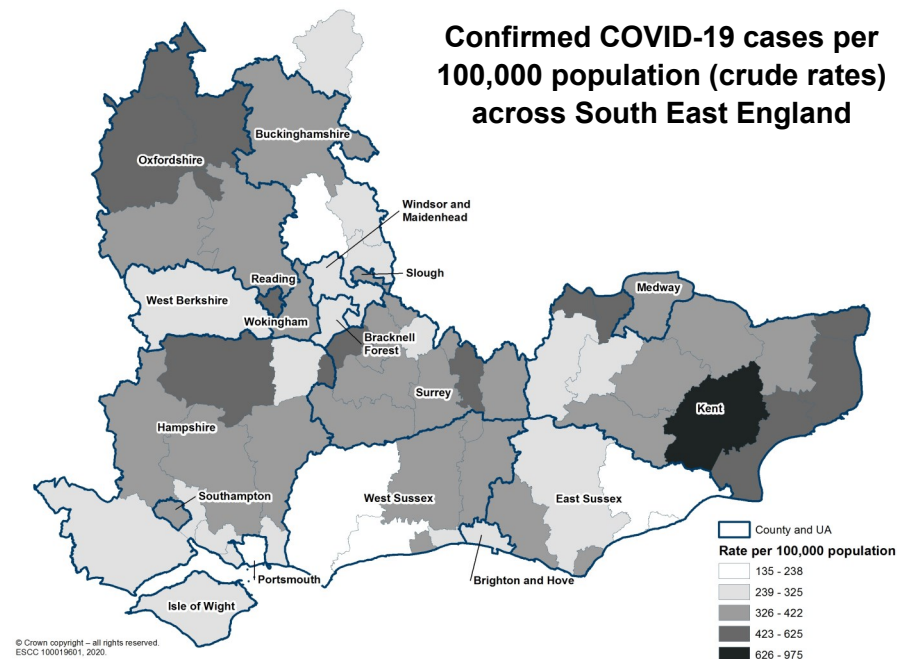
NOTE: the latest data is available from Public Health England

Daily cumulative cases for East Sussex residents



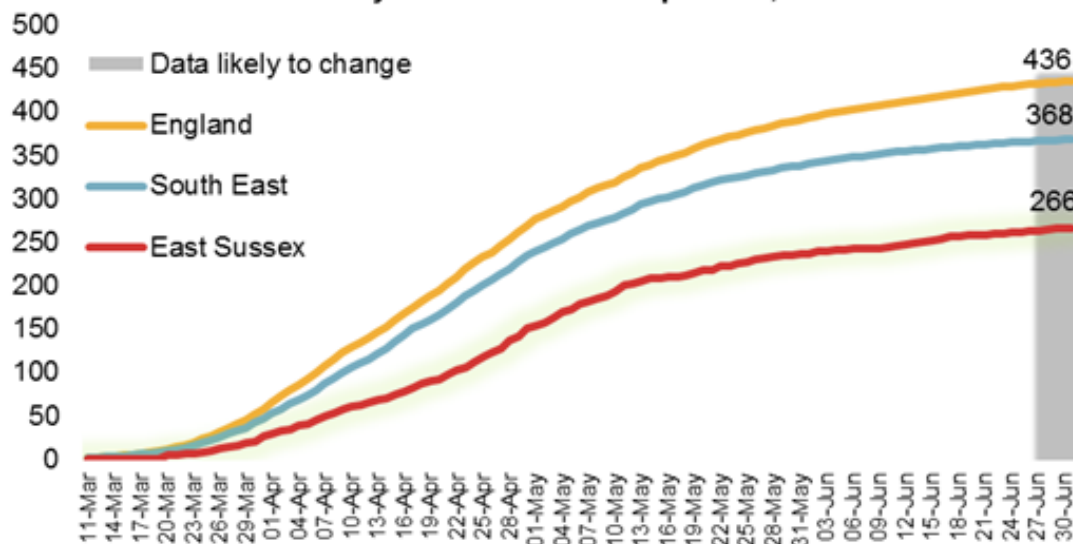
Source: Public Health England. Data in shaded area may increase with subsequent data releases

Confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population (crude rates) across South East England



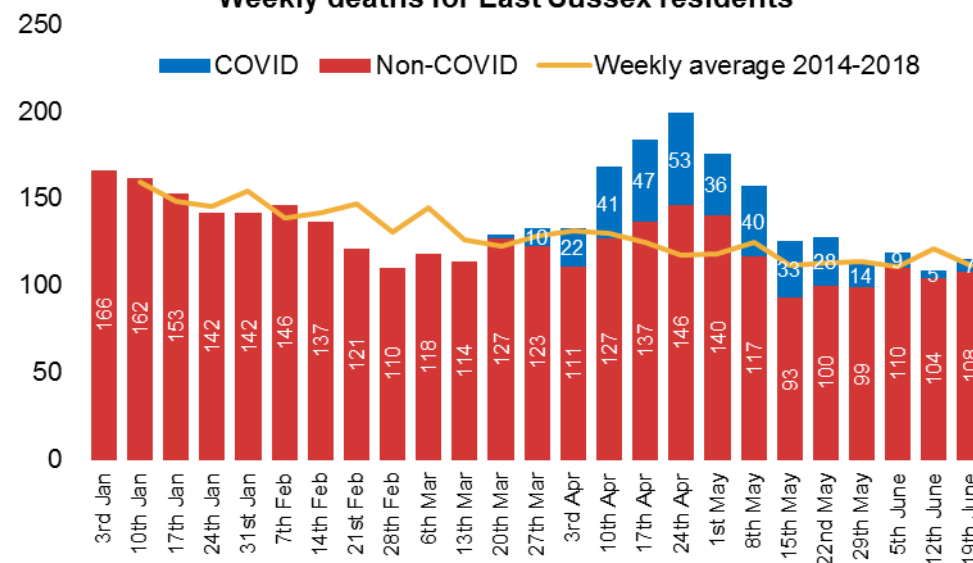
Source: Public Health England. Data as published 03/07/2020

Daily cumulative cases per 100,000

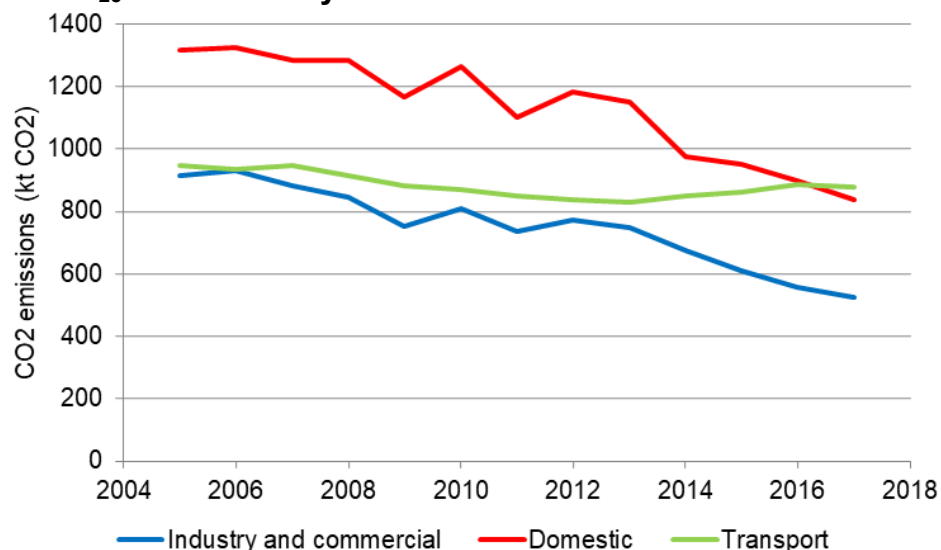


Source: Public Health England

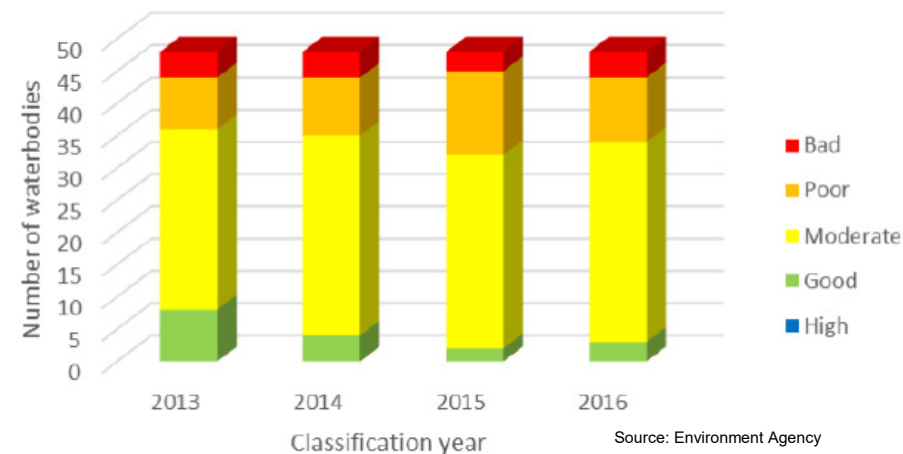
Weekly deaths for East Sussex residents



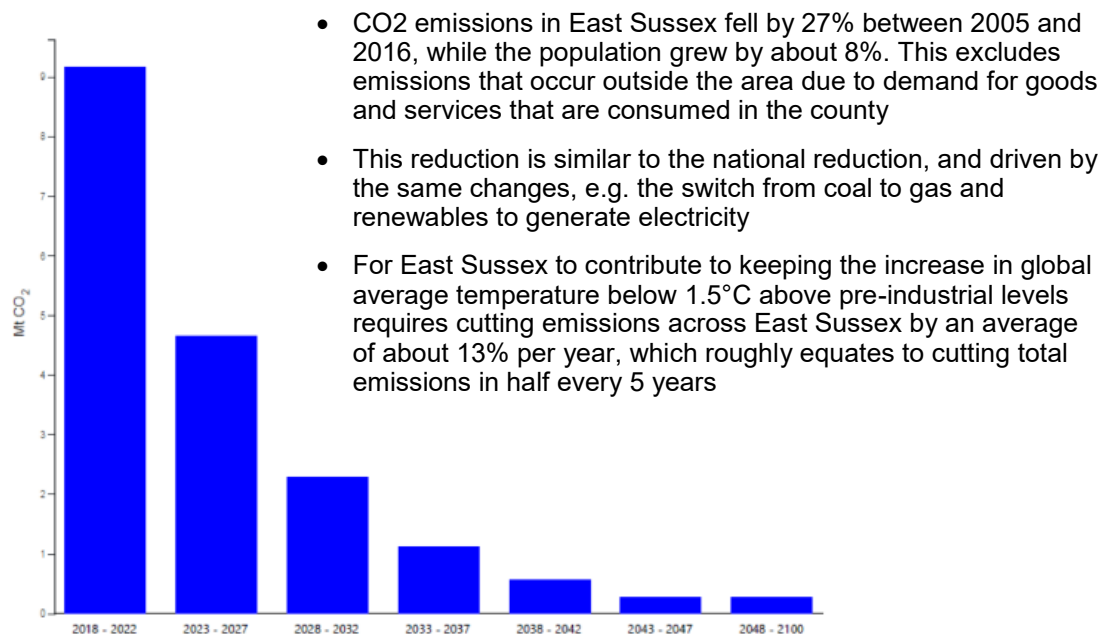
CO_{2e} Emissions by sector 2005 - 2017 in East Sussex



Overall status of surface water bodies in East Sussex



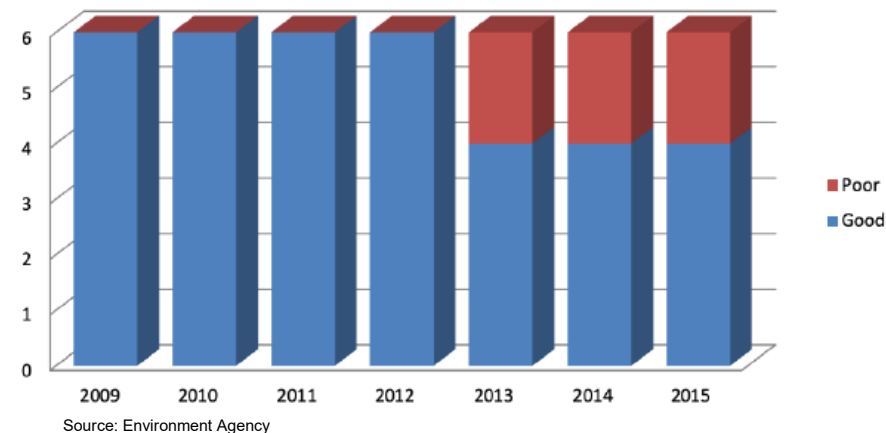
Cumulative CO_{2e} Emissions budget for East Sussex from 2018 - 2100



Source: Source: Tyndall Centre for Climate Change, 2020

- CO₂ emissions in East Sussex fell by 27% between 2005 and 2016, while the population grew by about 8%. This excludes emissions that occur outside the area due to demand for goods and services that are consumed in the county
- This reduction is similar to the national reduction, and driven by the same changes, e.g. the switch from coal to gas and renewables to generate electricity
- For East Sussex to contribute to keeping the increase in global average temperature below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels requires cutting emissions across East Sussex by an average of about 13% per year, which roughly equates to cutting total emissions in half every 5 years

Overall ecological status of Groundwater bodies in East Sussex

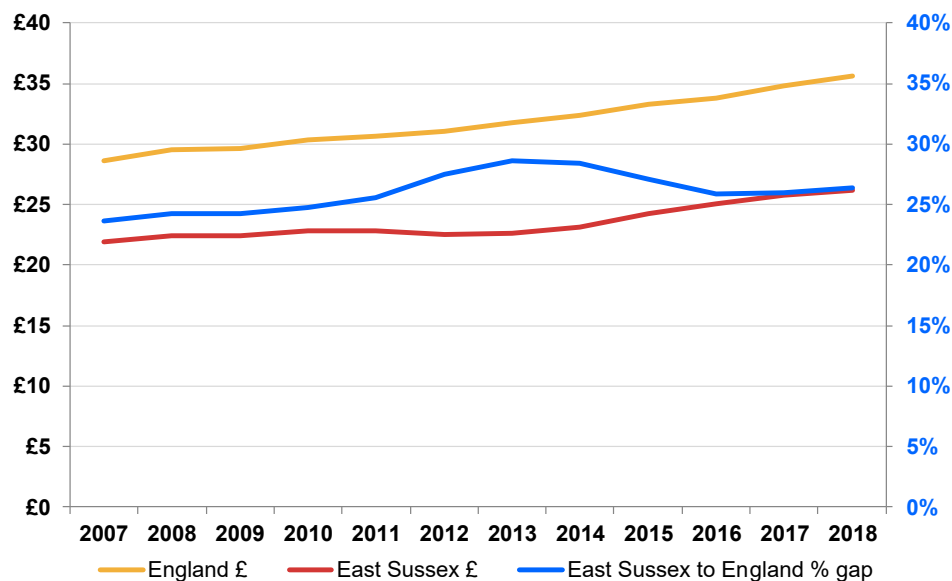


- Water pollution is mostly caused by land management practices (e.g. agricultural run-off), wastewater treatment plants, and urban and highway run-off
- The quality of waterbodies has deteriorated in recent years. The quality of some ground waters, which provide about 70% of drinking water, have deteriorated due to rising nitrate levels, mostly due to historic farming practices

GVA per hour

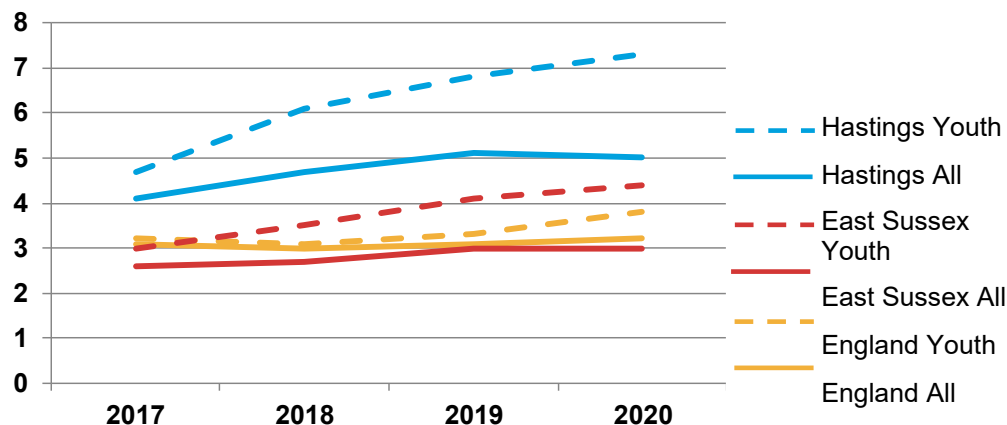
- Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour measures the value of goods or services produced in an area per hour worked in that area. Note that revised GVA data was released in December 2019 which substantially changes the GVA attributed to East Sussex

GVA per hour



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

Unemployment rate: percentage of adult and youth population



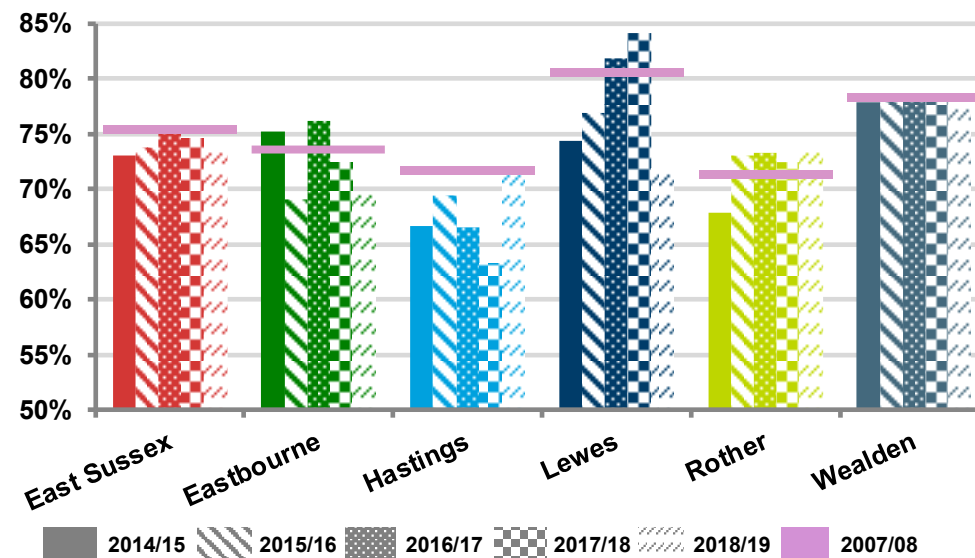
Sources: DWP alternative claimant count experimental statistics, ONS population statistics

Employment

- 73.6% of working age population (age 16-64) in employment 2018/19 (down from 74.6% in 2017/18), England 75.6%, South East 78.4%
- County employment remains below the pre-recession level of 75.5% in 2007/08
- Employment in Lewes fell by 14.6% in 2018/19
- Employment levels in Hastings recovered in 2009/10, since then they had been fluctuating downwards, however in 2018/19 they increased to 72.0%
- 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 2020, East Sussex 3%, England 3.2%
- Youth (18-24) unemployment is higher, 4.4%, 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, 7.3%

Earnings

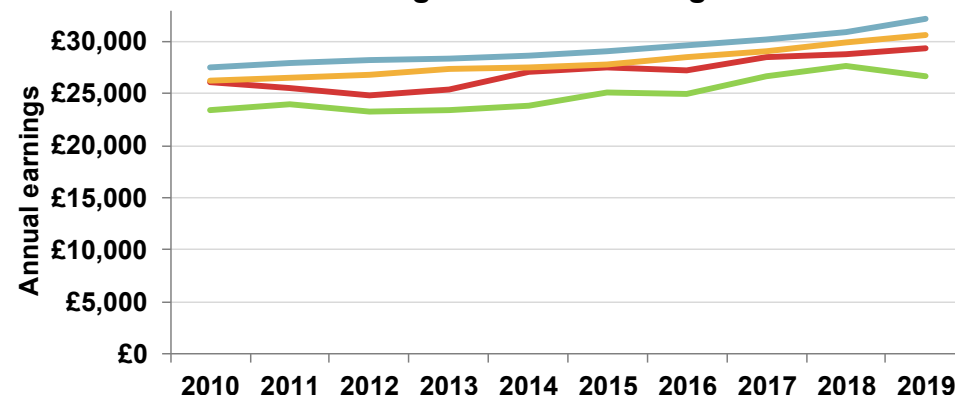
Average (median) full time earnings						
	Workplace-based			Residence-based		
	2010	2019	% Change 2010/19	2010	2019	% Change 2010/19
Eastbourne	£25,120	£30,001	19.4%	£25,598	£29,287	14.4%
Hastings	£21,700	£24,050	10.8%	£21,711	£24,655	13.6%
Lewes	£23,931	£28,516	19.2%	£27,898	£32,786	17.5%
Rother	£21,371	£23,516	10.0%	£29,024	£28,718	10.4%
Wealden	£23,341	£27,046	15.9%	£30,792	£31,786	3.2%

Average (median) part time earnings						
	Workplace-based			Residence-based		
	2010	2019	% Change 2010/19	2010	2019	% Change 2010/19
Eastbourne	£8,735	£10,386	18.9%	£7,867	£10,870	38.2%
Hastings	£8,010	£9,519	18.8%	<i>£7,404</i>	£9,773	32.0%
Lewes	<i>£9,281</i>	£9,738	4.9%	£9,570	£9,753	1.9%
Rother	£6,372	£10,817	69.8%	£7,678	<i>£8,655</i>	12.7%
Wealden	£7,513	<i>£9,229</i>	22.8%	£8,212	<i>£9,385</i>	14.3%

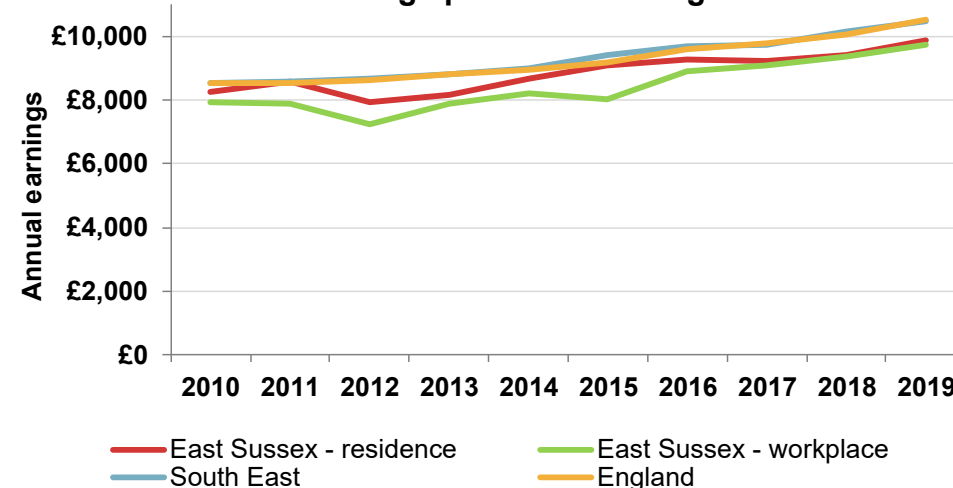
Data for annual earnings are not available for some areas. For these areas annualised weekly earnings are used and are recorded in *bold grey italics*. Annualised weekly earnings are not produced on an identical basis to annual earnings and are therefore not directly comparable.

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

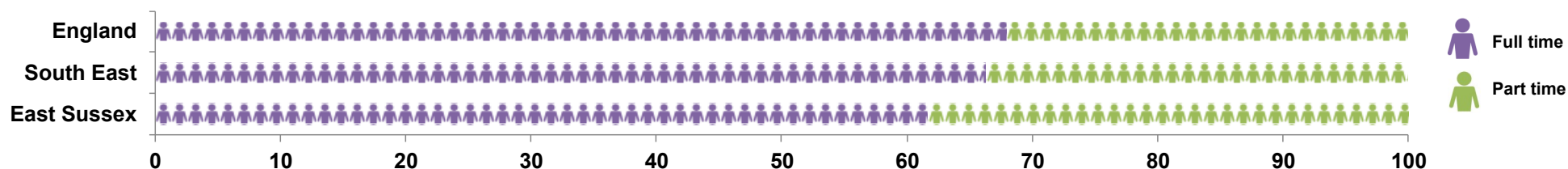
Average full-time earnings



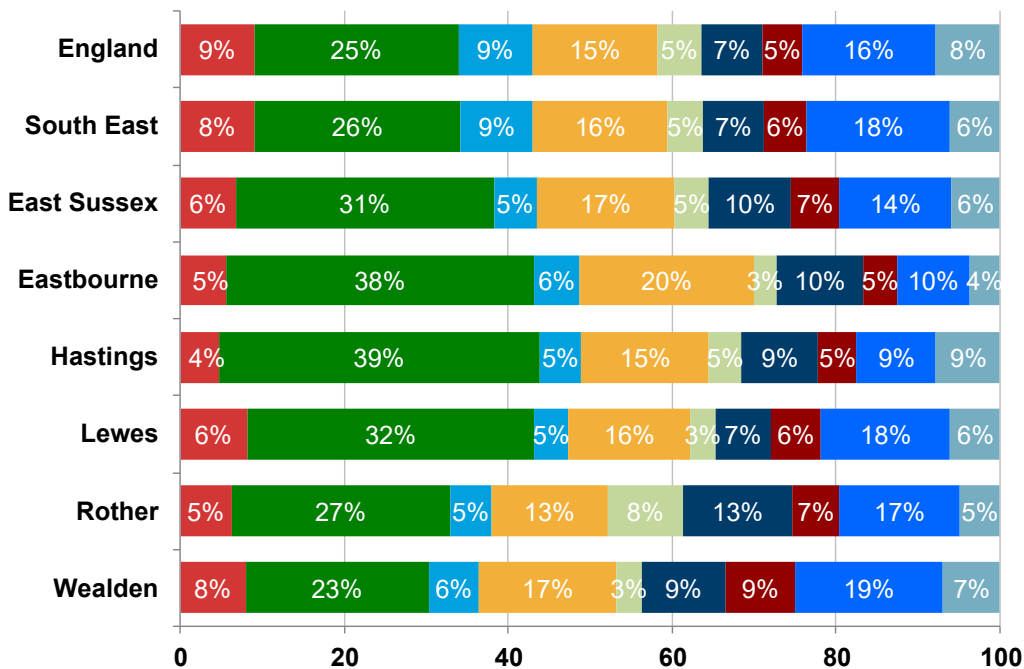
Average part-time earnings



Percentage of people who work full time and part time



Employment by industry

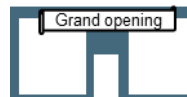


Active Businesses:

2017: 24,170

2018: 23,985

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



2018: 2,230 business starts,
2,235 business closures,
a reduction of 7.3% from 2017



New business registration rate per 10,000 people:

East Sussex rate fell by 8.0% between 2017 and 2018 to 48.5

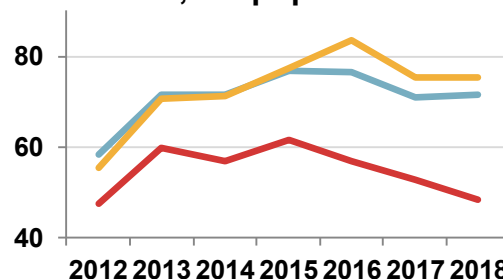


Highest in Wealden 52.0

Lowest in Hastings 44.3

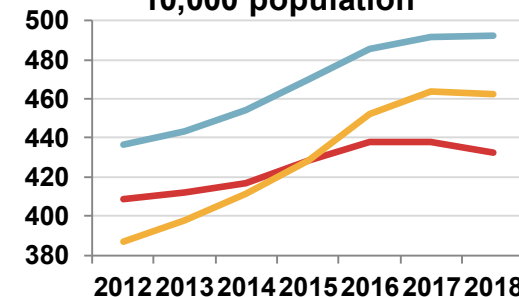


New business rate per 10,000 population



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

Active business rate per 10,000 population



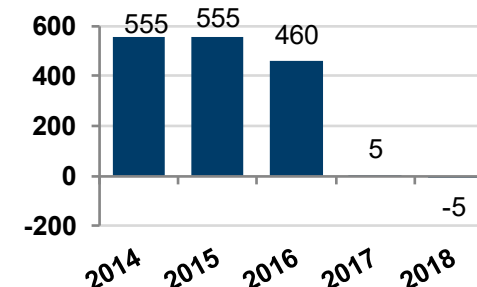
Source: ONS Business Demography tables

	Professional, scientific and technical		Public admin, education and health		Admin and support services
	Retail, wholesale, motors		Finance, insurance and real estate		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: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2018

East Sussex Business births - deaths



Source: ONS Business Demography tables

eSussex Broadband

- The eSussex project, led by the Council, is delivering internet connectivity for homes and businesses in the county by investing in fibre infrastructure
- Three contracts, worth over £32m in total, have been connecting premises which are not considered commercially viable by private providers
- The third contract began delivering at pace in March 2020 and will deliver full fibre (fibre to the premises) to over 5,500 premises by December 2021
- Superfast coverage, in spring 2020 is 97%

Source: ESCC Broadband team

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Eastbourne	75	95	115	60	0	5
Hastings	70	95	130	60	10	10
Lewes	160	155	70	110	25	5
Rother	135	55	10	70	0	5
Wealden	105	155	230	160	-30	-30

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

1,000

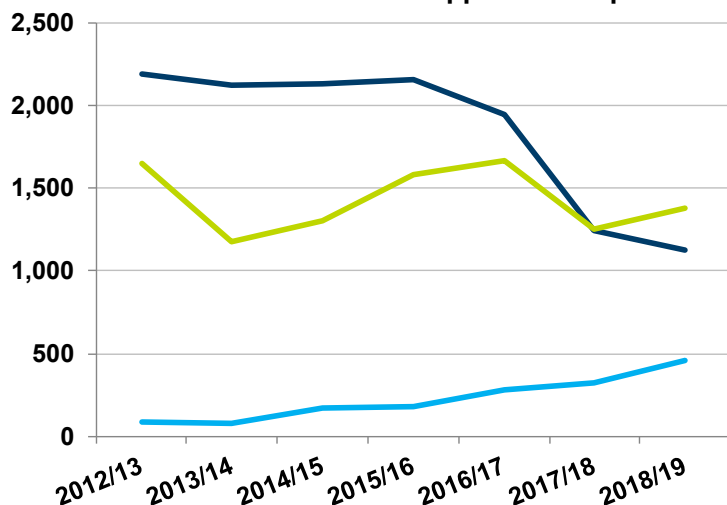
Students visited 34 businesses between October and December 2019 as part of the 'Open Doors' project to learn about the range of jobs available in industries including web design, event management, engineering, construction and hospitality among others.

Source: ESCC Economic Development

- 21 Industry Champions were recruited in 2019/20 to act as ambassadors for their sectors and promote careers to young people

Source: ESCC Economic Development

East Sussex apprenticeship starts



Intermediate level	1,130
Advanced level	1,380
Higher level	460

2018/19

↑ 6%

Apprenticeship starts in East Sussex in 2018/19

↑ 44%

Higher level apprenticeship starts in 2018/19

Apprenticeship rates

Apprenticeship Levy East Sussex County Council

December 2019:

1.8% of staff apprentices, against the 2.3% target

Placing us joint fourth highest nationally amongst county councils

4th
highest nationally

Qualifications of working age population 2019

- 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 2019						
	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4+	Other
England	7.5%	10.1%	17.2%	18.5%	40.0%	6.7%
South East	5.8%	9.7%	17.0%	18.7%	43.4%	5.4%
East Sussex	6.2%	13.0%	20.4%	17.7%	35.6%	7.1%
Eastbourne	5.4%	16.7%	24.4%	12.2%	32.7%	8.7%
Hastings	12.2%	10.7%	20.6%	9.3%	38.4%	8.8%
Lewes	8.5%	7.1%	20.1%	21.5%	39.7%	3.1%
Rother	3.0%	14.9%	23.4%	26.1%	24.8%	7.8%
Wealden	3.4%	14.5%	16.2%	19.6%	39.3%	7.0%

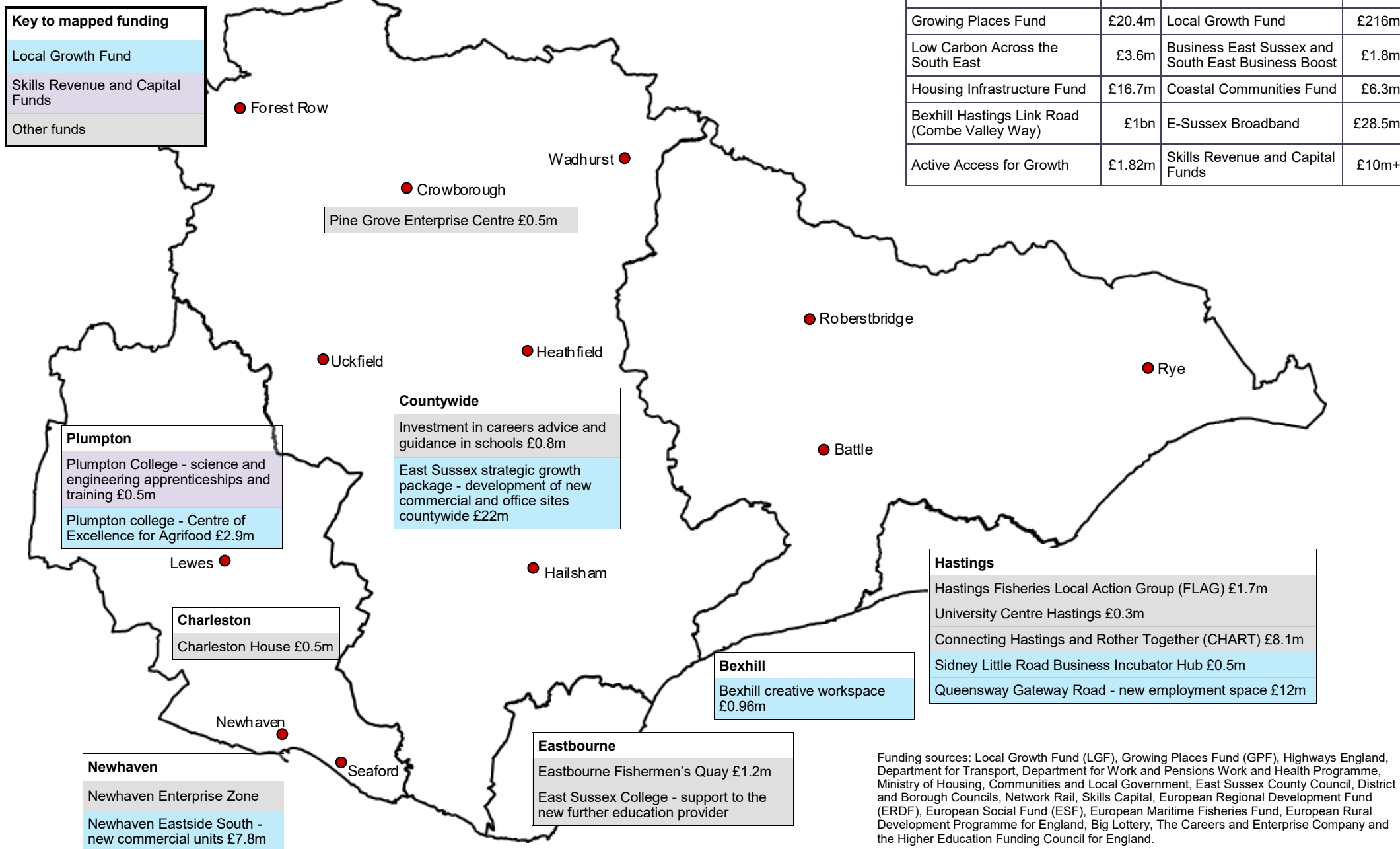
Note: Survey data, confidence intervals apply e.g. up to +/- 3.8% for East Sussex, with potentially much larger confidence intervals for District and Borough areas. Therefore care should be taken when reading these results.

None: No academic or professional qualifications

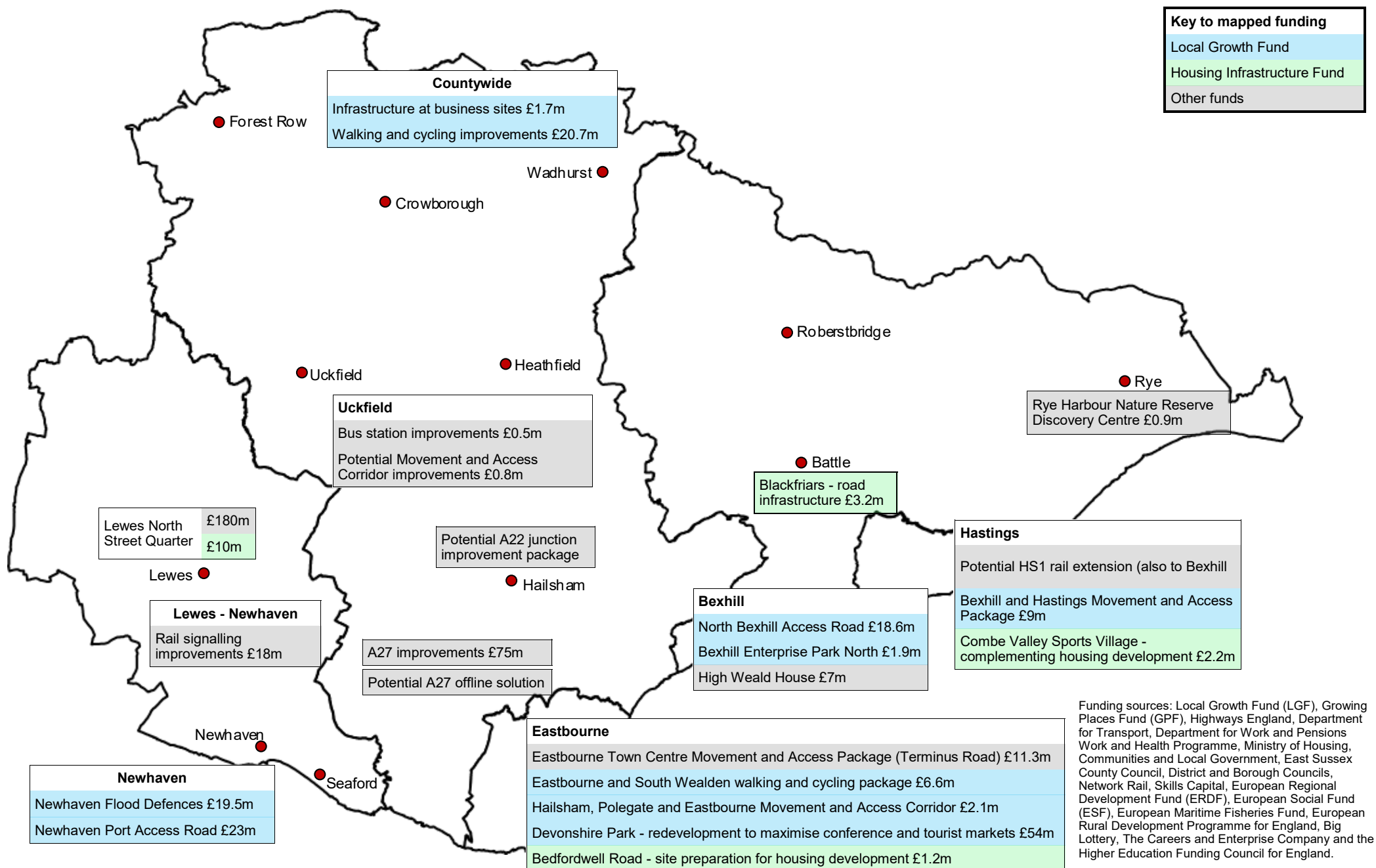
Source: ONS Nomis Annual Population Survey: Qualifications of working age population, 2019

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.



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



Unemployment

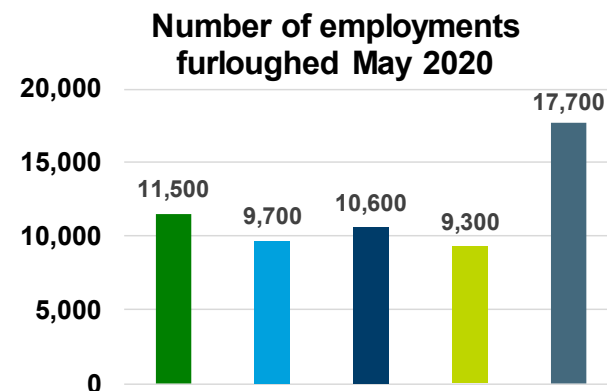
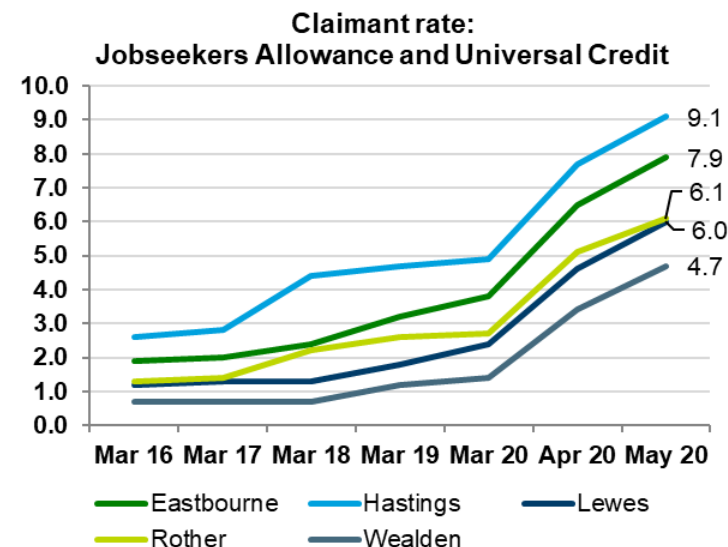
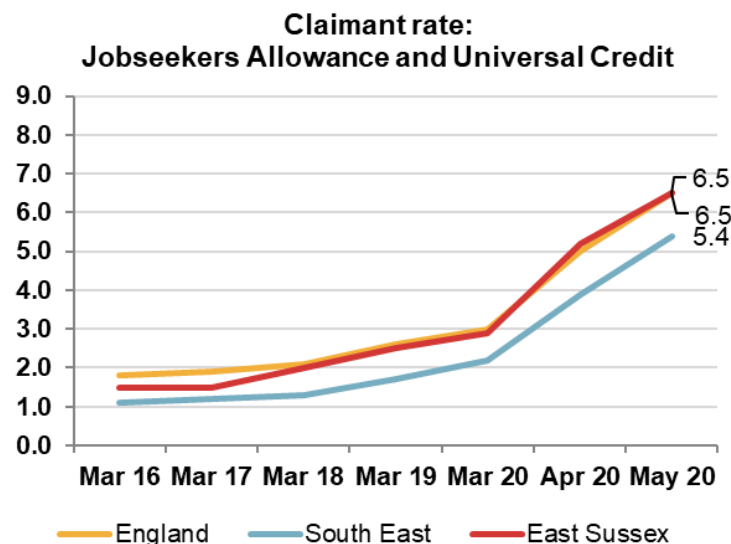
- There was a sharp increase in people claiming Jobseekers allowance and Universal Credit (and searching for work) in May 2020 (Note this is slightly different to the Alternative Claimant Count which records the number of people claiming any unemployment related benefit)
- Across East Sussex the number of people claiming increased by 11,640 to 20,775 between March and May 2020, the figures for the district are:

Unemployment 2020	March	May	Increase
Eastbourne	2,245	4,735	2,490
Hastings	2,780	5,185	2,405
Lewes	1,410	3,515	2,105
Rother	1,380	3,100	1,720
Wealden	1,315	4,245	2,930

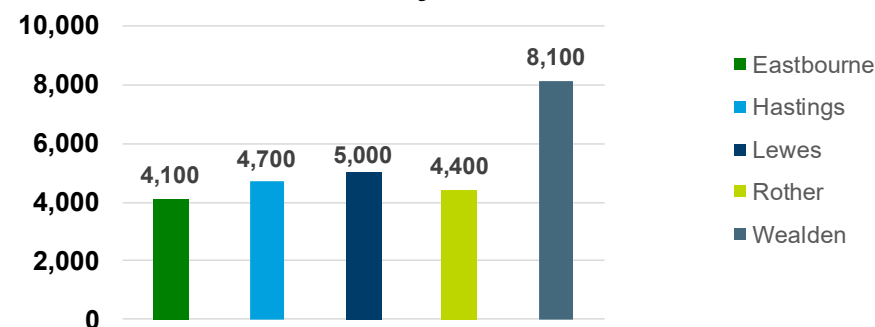
Business and employment

- 68% of businesses in East Sussex are furloughing staff, and 30% have accessed loans, grants and or business rates relief
- The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on almost all sectors of the East Sussex economy, with the visitor, retail and the creative and digital sectors particularly hit
- Businesses in the construction sector have continued to operate at non-domestic sites where possible, implementing social distancing and using PPE
- The engineering sector has continued to operate, but has experienced supply chain challenges and have an older average employee age than other sectors which has led to labour challenges due to some staff self-isolating or shielding
- In the land based sector, many East Sussex farms have participated in a national campaign to recruit local seasonal workers, to replace those who normally arrive from the EU
- Health and social care is one of the few sectors which needs new and additional staff

Source: ESCC Claimant Count including JSA and Universal Credit by age, 2018-2020 - districts, and ESCC Economic Development Team, HM Revenue and Customs



Self-employment income support scheme claims May 2020



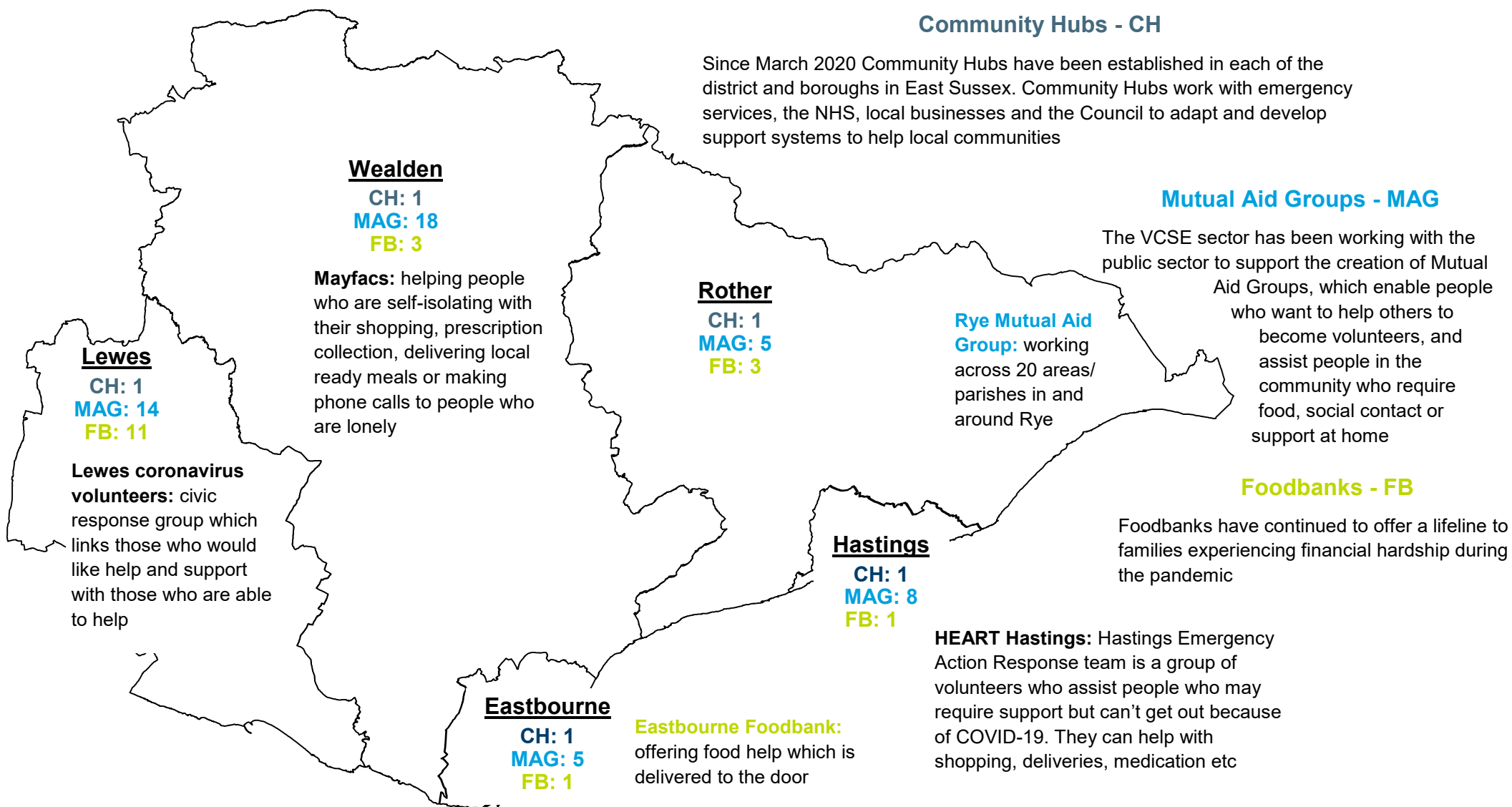
In East Sussex for the period up to 31/05/2020 there were estimated:

- 58,900 employments furloughed
- 26,200 claims to the Self-employment income support scheme (SEISS) with a total value of £79.1m

Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise sector work and responding to COVID-19

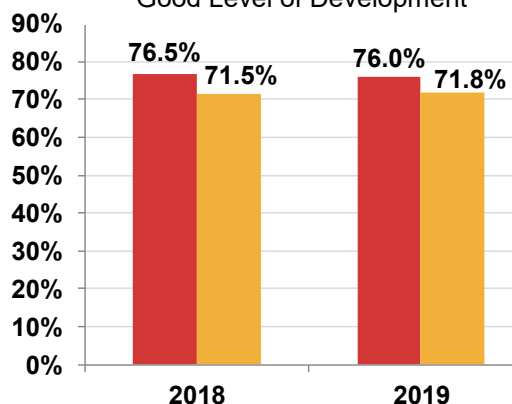
The Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector provides a wide range of services in East Sussex. **46%** of people volunteered for a group or organisation in 2019, with over a quarter (27%) doing so at least once a month.

VCSE organisations have responded rapidly to the outbreak of Covid-19 in East Sussex. Many have adapted their services from face to face to online support, and developed teams of trained volunteers who can continue to assist people during the pandemic. Just a few examples are given here.



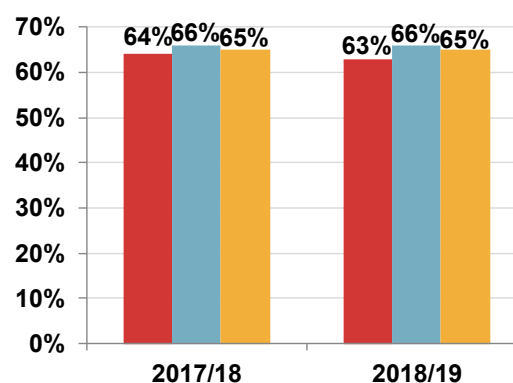
Early Years (age 0-5)

Good Level of Development



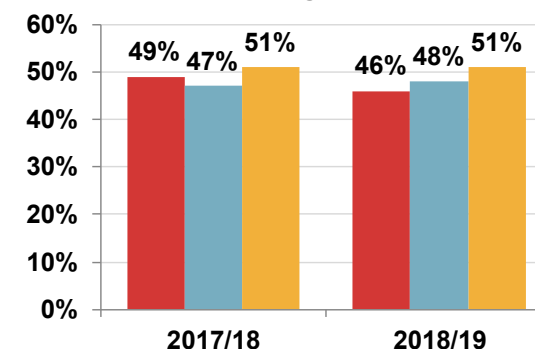
- Early Years Good Level of Development is achieving the expected standard for: communication and language; physical development; personal, social and emotional development; literacy and mathematics

Key Stage 2 Expected Standard (age 7-11)



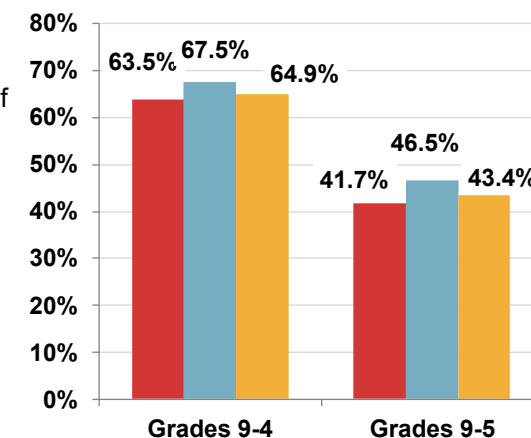
- At Key Stage 2 the percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined

Key Stage 2 Expected Standard disadvantaged pupils



GCSE 2018/19 (age 14 - 16)

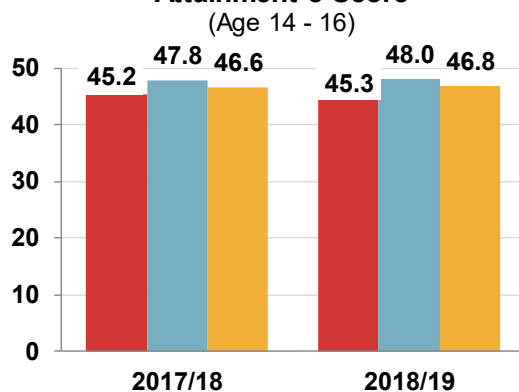
Pupils achieving a pass in English and maths



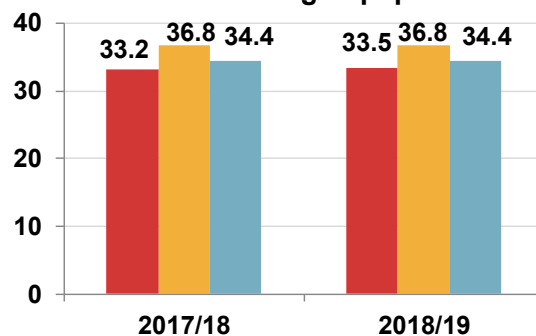
Key Stage 4 - Attainment 8 / Progress 8

- 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 below national

Attainment 8 Score (Age 14 - 16)

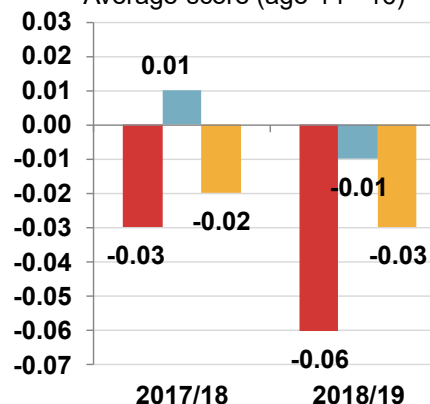


Attainment 8 score for disadvantaged pupils



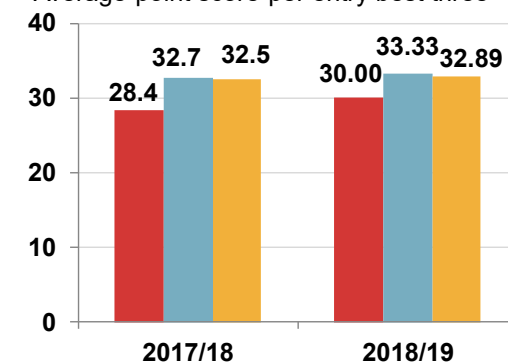
Progress 8

Average score (age 14 - 16)



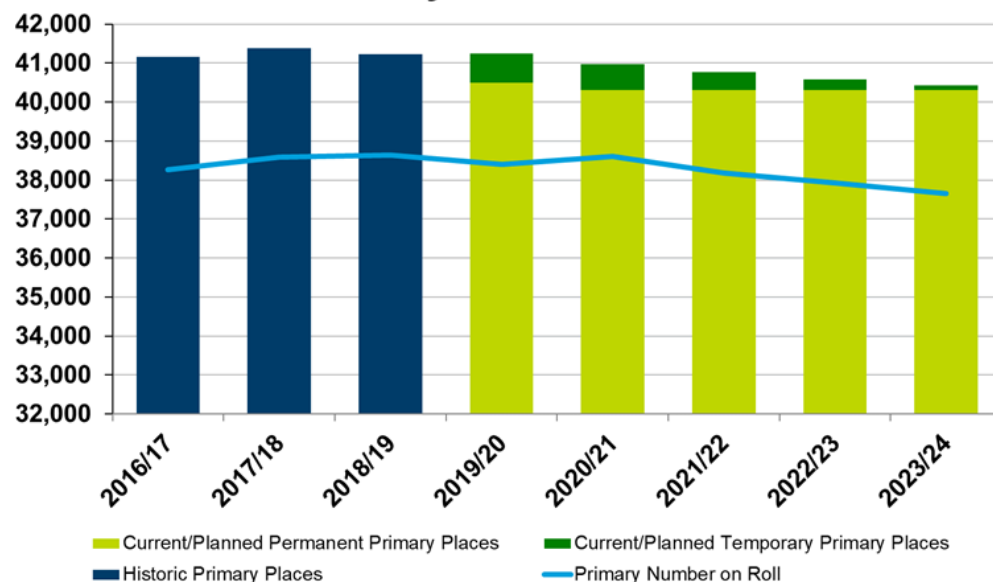
A Level (age 16 - 18)

Average point score per entry best three

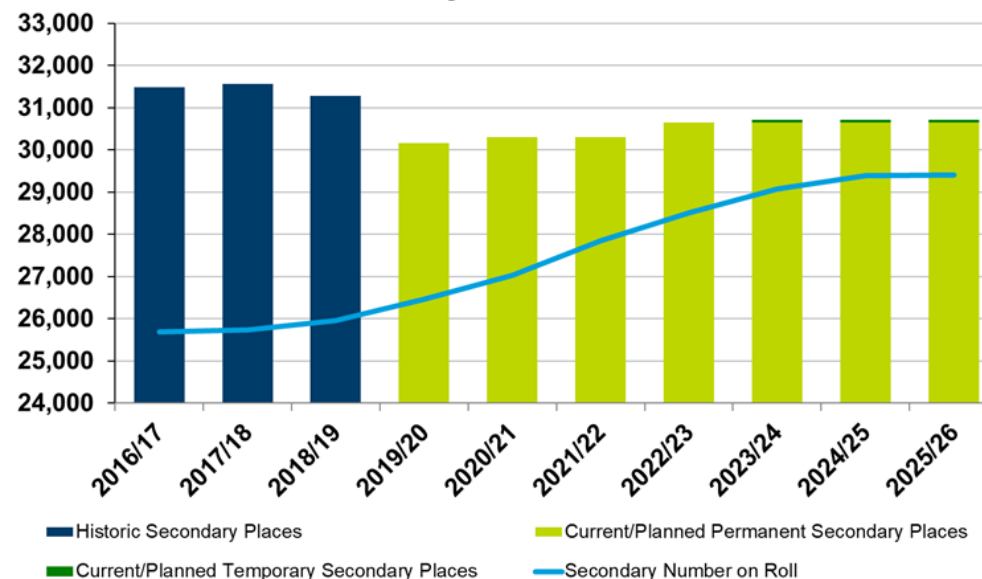


- Following the cancellation of all assessments, tests and exams in England (from Early Years through to Post 16), Ofqual has determined a process where students' work (up until March 2020) is assessed to enable them to receive grades for GCSEs, AS and A levels in time to progress.

Primary School Places



Secondary School Places



Source: ESCC Pupil Forecasting Model 16th July 2019

Primary school places

- 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 819 places, between 2019/20 and 2023/24, as previous temporary capacity will be removed when no longer required



Secondary school places

- Secondary pupil numbers are expected to continue to increase and peak around 2025/26
- 500 additional permanent places will be added between 2019/20 and 2025/26 to meet forecast demand in local areas

Projected change in youth population

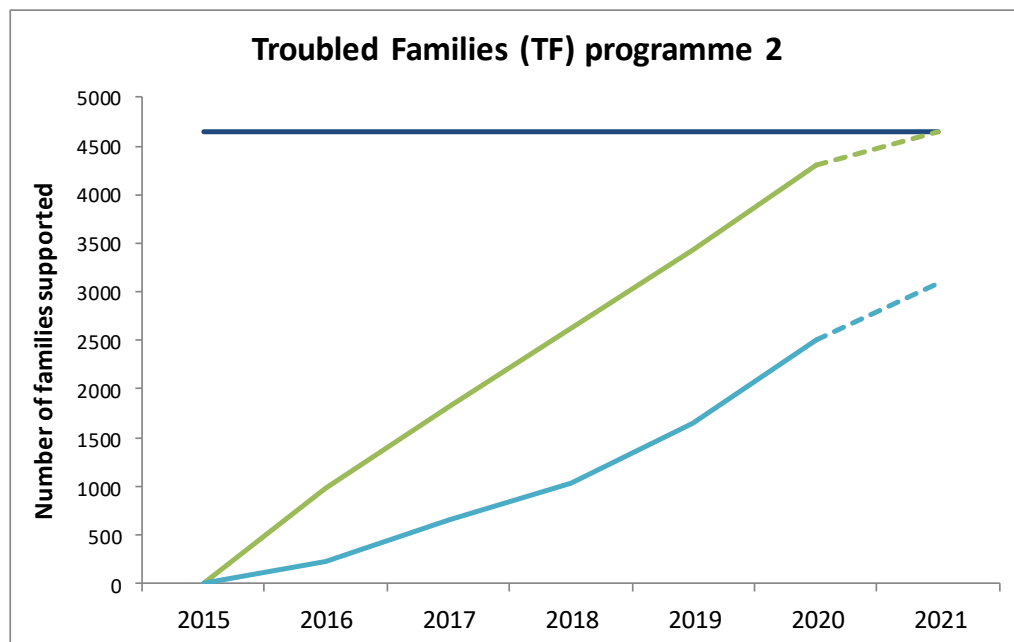
	2020	2021	2022	2023	% change 2020-2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	% change 2024-2028
0-3	21,100	21,070	21,140	21,220	+0.6%	21,250	21,400	21,510	21,610	21,660	+1.9%
4-10	43,060	42,710	42,200	41,940	-2.6%	41,760	41,780	41,580	41,370	41,270	-1.2%
11-15	31,290	32,100	32,700	33,290	+6.4%	33,530	33,620	33,580	33,250	32,830	-2.1%
16-17	11,900	12,050	12,450	12,950	+8.8%	13,190	13,440	13,670	13,990	14,120	+7.1%

Source: ESCC population projections by age and gender (dwelling led) April 2020, numbers rounded to 10

Troubled Families results



- The national Troubled Families programme (TF2) runs from 2015 to 2021
- Troubled Families promotes whole family working which is now a core element of Children's Services delivery
- Payment by Results outcomes are achieved when families reach significant and sustained progress thresholds in six key areas
- Successful family outcomes impact positively on all priority outcomes and reduce demand for other services
- By the end of 2019/20, 4,306 families had received or were receiving support and 2,504 had achieved Payment by Results outcomes

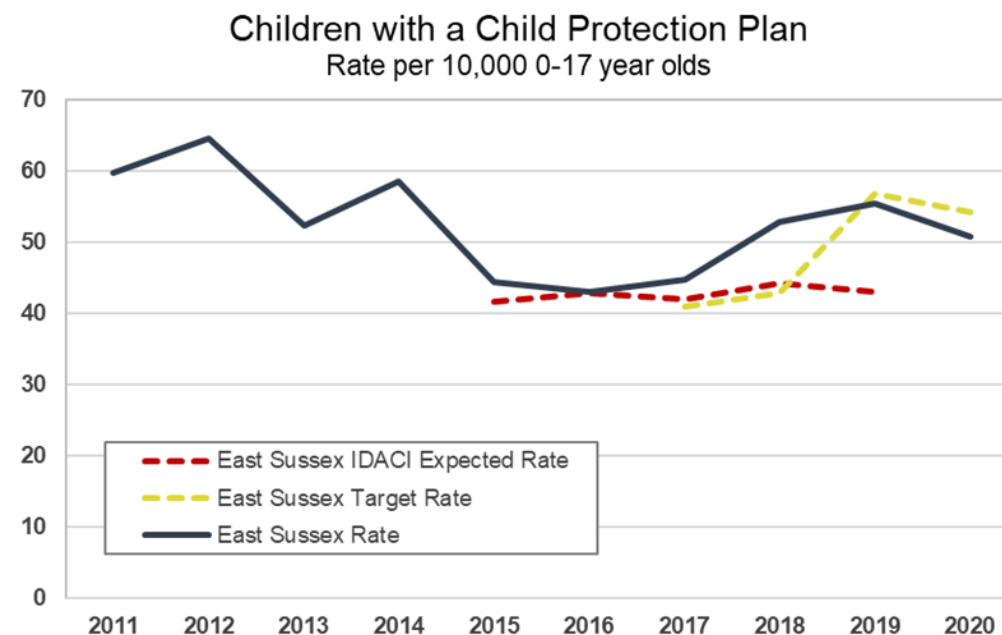


- TF 2 Target
- TF 2 Engagement Performance
- TF 2 Payments by Results Performance
- - - TF 2 Engagement Performance Projected
- - - TF 2 Payments by Results Performance Projected

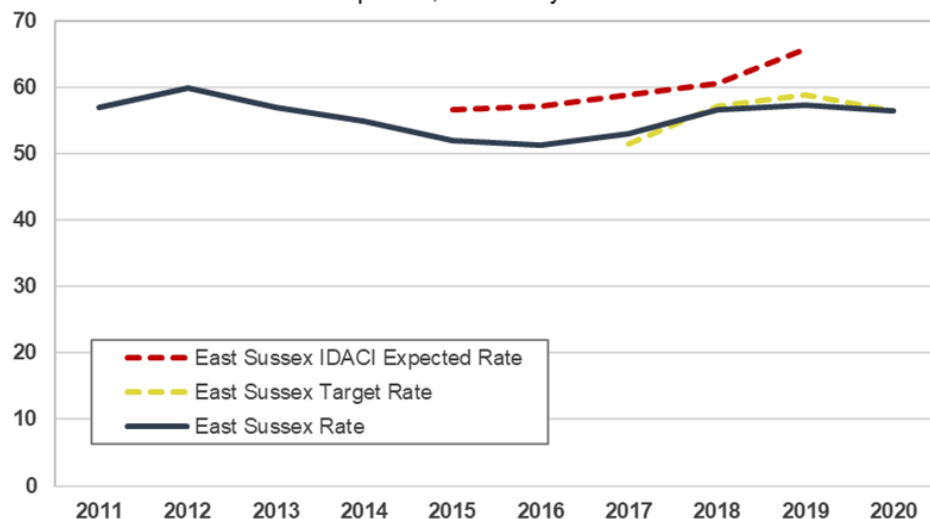
Child Protection (CP) Plans



- At the end of March 2020, the number of CP plans was **542**, a rate of **50.9** per 10,000 children
- This is above the expected rate benchmarked for child deprivation; the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) but is linked to the relatively low numbers of children who are in care placements. 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



Looked After Children
Rate per 10,000 0-17 year olds



Looked After Children (LAC)

- After reaching a low of **544** in 2016, LAC numbers increased to **602** in 2018 and have since remained fairly consistent, with **601** children looked after at the end of March 2020 (56.5 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)

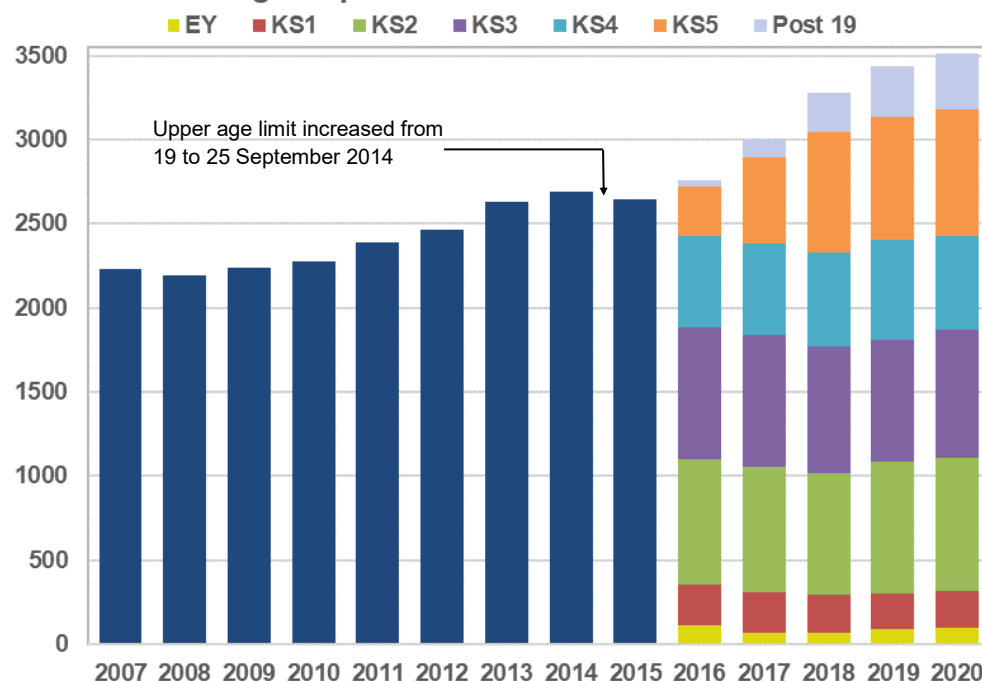
Special Educational Need (SEN) and Disability



- 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 Education, Health & Care Plans (EHCPs)
- EHCPs of SEN maintained by the Council increased by **54%** from 2010 (**2,280**) to 2020 (**3,510**):

- 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 **3,900** by 2022
- Over half of the number of newly issued EHCPs are, now, placed within special schools. This has been a shift since 2014 when the majority of children with EHCPs were placed in mainstream schools.
- Due to increased demand, there has been an increase in the number of specialist placements. The county has secured agreement for four new free schools (three special schools and one alternative provision). The first, an alternative provision provider and a special free school for children with social, emotional and mental health needs and autism are planned to open in September 2020
- For 2020, East Sussex EHC Plans as a percentage of population aged 0-25 (**2.37%**) continues to be above that of England (**2.23%**)

Young People with a Statement or EHC Plan



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-14 EHC Plans can remain in place until the young person reaches the age of 25

Early Help and Social Care

- 40% reduction (220 - 132) in contacts to our Single Point of Advice (SPOA) against the average for the 20 weeks before lockdown. Especially from schools and GPs, and around child and young people's mental health
- Referrals to social care reduced by 24% (331-251) against the average for the 20 weeks before lockdown, with a 73% reduction in school referrals and a 3% increase from the Police
- There is a potential backlog of cases that may be referred once schools are open to more students. The most significant area of reduction is contacts from schools with outcomes relating to mental health
- The number of children with a child protection plan has increased from 542 (week commencing 9 March) to 586 (week commencing 15 June)
- The number of looked after children has reduced slightly from 605 (week commencing 9 March) to 602 (week commencing 25 May)

Attainment and Attendance

- No assessments for Early Years Foundation Stage or Key Stage 2
- No GCSE or A levels exams will be taken this summer
- For academic year 2019/20 GCSE and A level awards, schools and colleges are being asked to provide centre assessment grades for their students.
- The DfE will not be publishing data on outcomes from academic year 2019/20, nor producing any league tables. The Council will only have limited access to school by school data which cannot be verified or used for accountability purposes

Schools have remained open for vulnerable children and children of key workers, with:

- 2,000 children attended school week commencing 18 May; two thirds are children of key workers and one third vulnerable children
- 1,187 laptops are being distributed to the most vulnerable Year 10 pupils. Working in partnership with Uni Connect and Hastings Opportunity Area we have ordered in excess of 200 additional devices to support our most vulnerable learners

All pupils: 13,102 attended school week commencing 22 June

The East Sussex Vulnerable Children's Risk Assessment Process has been devised and implemented during COVID-19 to support LA services and schools to work together on:

- Assessing and managing risk of vulnerable children and encouraging their attendance at school to mitigate these risks
- Developing improved systems of sharing information and utilising resources to monitor at-risk children during partial school closures
- Checking if there are barriers to attending school and working to resolve these
- Coordinating resources to support schools to widen provision

Exclusions: The reduced number of children in schools will deflate the number of exclusions issued this year. As schools did not use normal attendance monitoring systems, there will be an impact on the recording and accuracy of exclusion data



Compared to 2020, by 2024 there will be:



- An increase in the population of working age people (age 18-64) of **4,407** (1.4%)
- A countywide increase in older people (age 65+) of **12,251** (8.3%) from **146,962** to **159,213**
 - Eastbourne: 1,952 more (up 7.4%) biggest increase in age 75-84 (**21.0%**)
 - Hastings: **1,596** more (up 8.4%), a decrease in 65-74 (-1.5%), but 8.4% in 85+ and **26.6%** in 75-84
 - Lewes: **1,848** more (up 6.8%) biggest increase in age 75-84 (**20.2%**)
 - Rother: **2,265** more (up 7.2%), small decrease in 65-74 (-3.1%), **21.9%** rise in 75-84
 - Wealden: **4,590** more (up 10.6%), **25.0%** rise in 75-84 and 14.1% rise in 85+

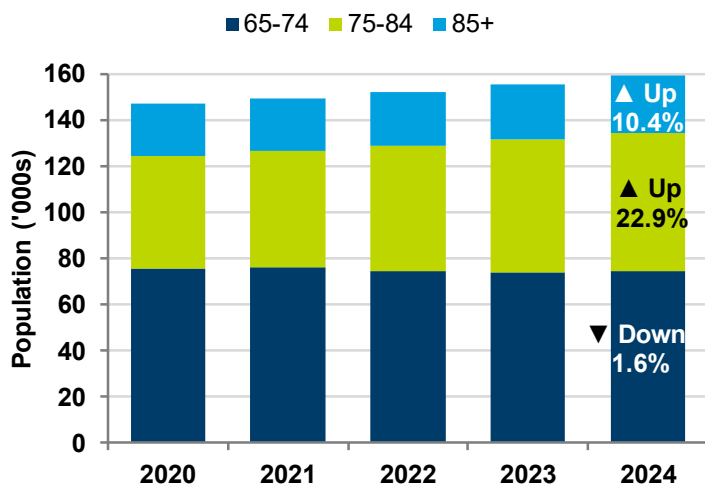


- 41,060** older people (age 65+) projected to have a limiting long term illness whose day to day activities are limited a little (up 10.4%), **31,500** limited a lot (up 11.2%)



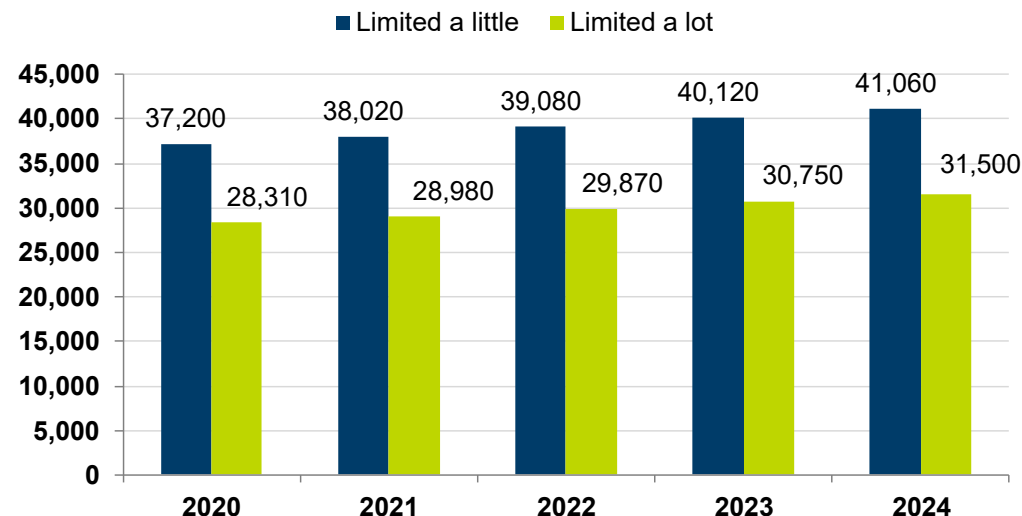
- 12,350** older people (65+) projected to have dementia (up 10.7%)

Increase in older people, 2020-2024



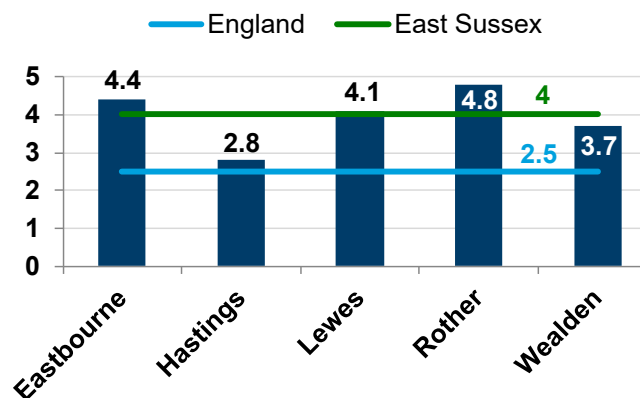
Source: ESCC population projections (dwelling led) April 2020

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



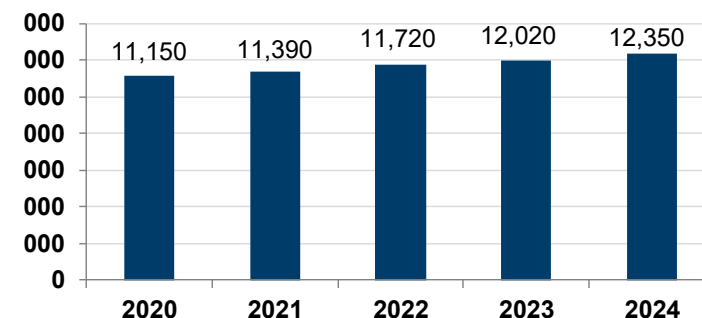
Source: POPPI, www.poppi.org.uk

Population % 85+ (mid 2019 est)



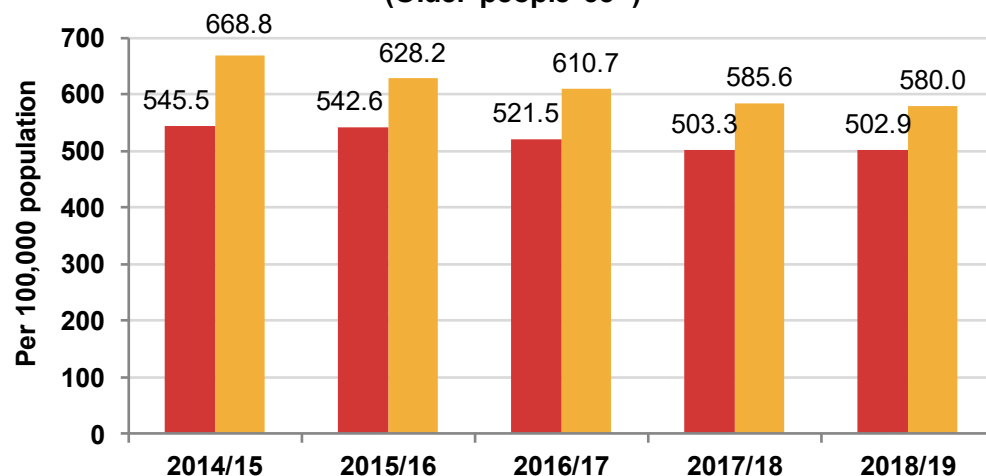
Source: ONS Population estimates -2019

Older people (age 65+) with dementia projections



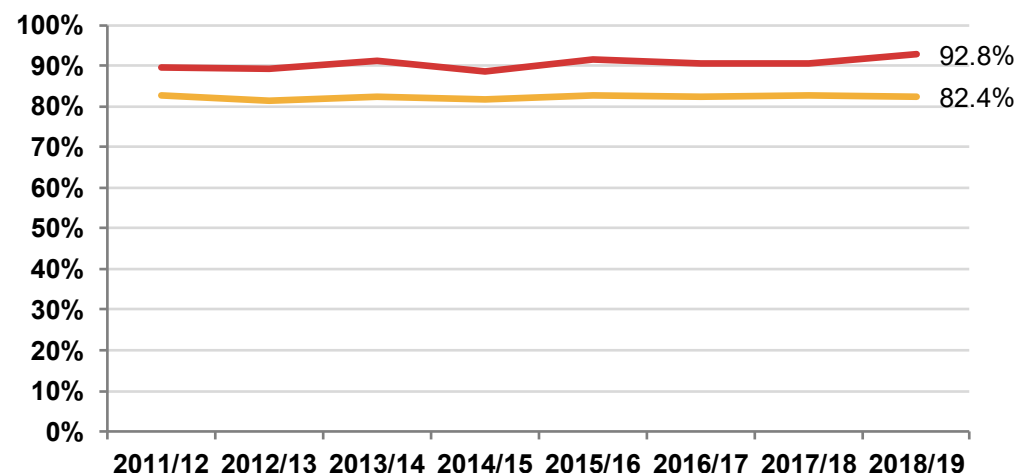
Source: POPPI, www.poppi.org.uk

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
Note: New definition 2014/15 onwards, not comparable to previous years

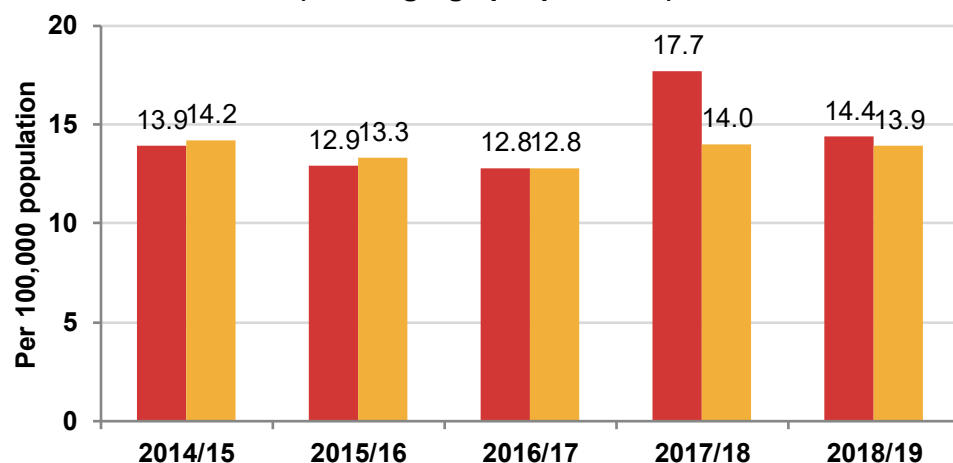
Older people (65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital



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 reduced in 2018/19 but are slightly above the national rate
- Permanent admissions of older people (age 65+) reduced again 2018/19 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 2018/19 to **92.8%**, and remains significantly above the national figure of 82.4%
- **92.2%** of people who received short-term services during the year, required no ongoing support or support of a lower level; significantly higher than the national average of 7.6%

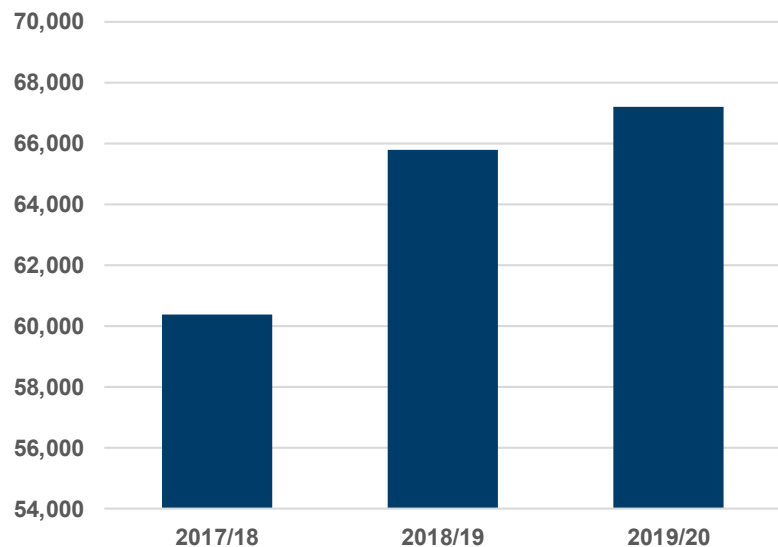


Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework data

Integrating health and social care

- There is now a single East Sussex Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), and 12 Primary Care Networks, enabling the Council and the CCG to work together and explore taking forward an integrated approach to commissioning health and social care outcomes
- Our East Sussex Health and Social Care System partnership consists of the East Sussex CCG, the Council, East Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust, Sussex Community NHS Foundation Trust and Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, working with our wider system including Primary Care Networks, district and borough councils, Healthwatch and the voluntary and community sector. The key aim is to improve the health, health inequalities and the wellbeing of local people, and make the best use of our combined resources, through more integrated care and an enhanced focus on prevention and reablement after episodes of ill-health
- Through our East Sussex Health and Social Care Plan we have set out the priority developments we need to work on collectively to meet the health and care needs of our population, over the next 3-5 years. This is also the East Sussex contribution to the wider Sussex Health and Care Partnership Strategy to help achieve NHS Long Term Plan ambitions. We will review our plans using learning from responding to COVID-19, and the need to continue to manage existing and new challenges and requirements as they arise so that our response is coordinated and provides safe, effective care
- The Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) in East Sussex has begun to enable greater levels of collaboration across health and social care provision and commissioning. Together with our integrated health and social care outcomes commissioning this will help us to deliver improved outcomes and reduce health inequalities for our population

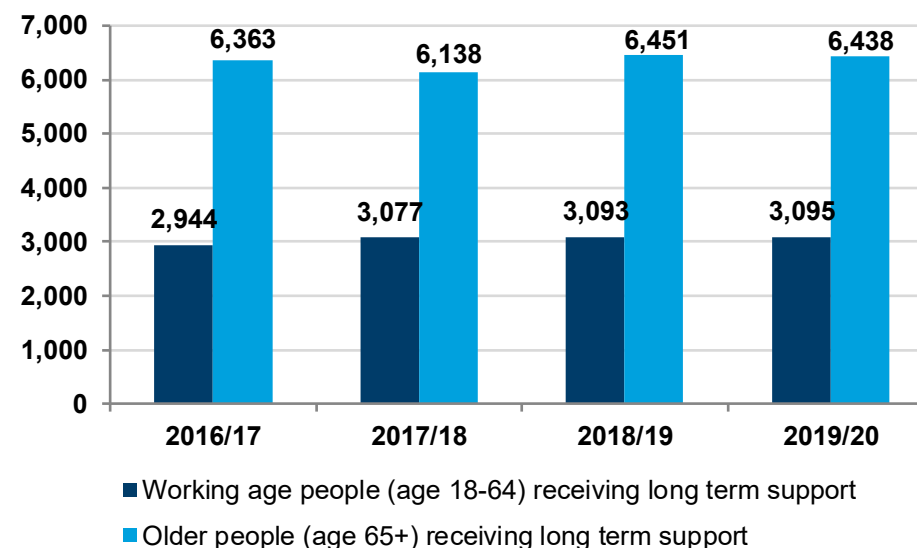
Requests for support Access contacts handled



- The Access team in Health and Social Care Connect (HSCC) handled **67,218** contacts in 2019/20, an increase of **1,407 (2%)** compared to 2018/19

Source: East Sussex Health and Social Care Connect

People receiving Long term support

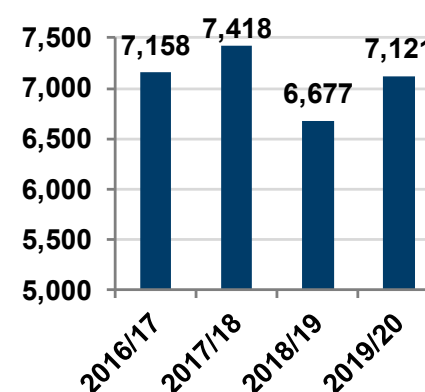


- The total number of clients receiving Long Term support has decreased by **0.1%** in 2019/20 to **9,533**

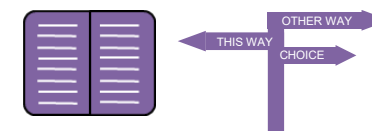
Long Term support encompasses any service or support which is provided with the intention of maintaining quality of life for an individual on an ongoing basis, and which has been allocated on the basis of eligibility criteria/policies (i.e. an assessment of need has taken place) and is subject to regular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

Source: East Sussex Health and Social Care Connect

Carers receiving support

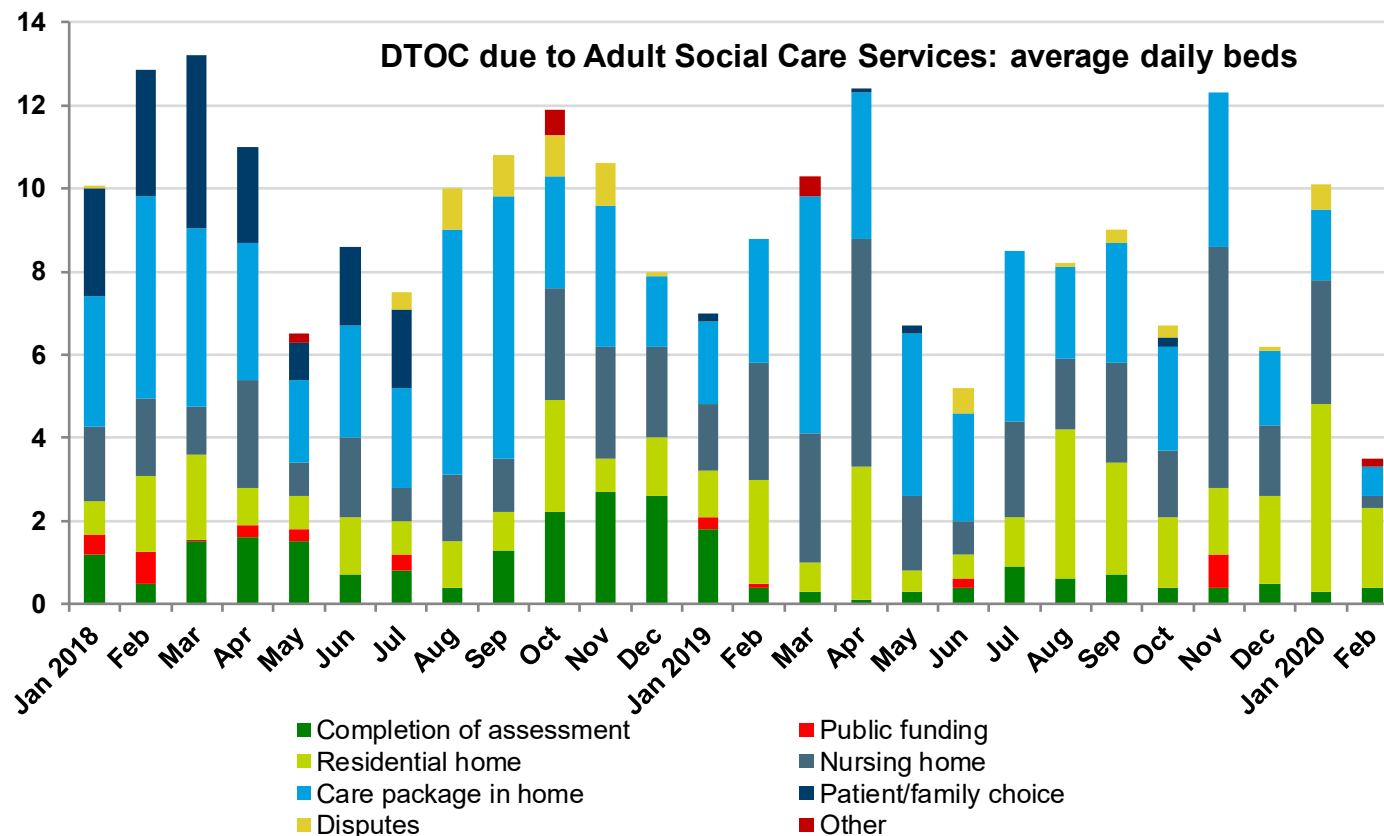


- The total number of carers receiving support has increased by **6.6%** in 2019/20
- Carers receive support including Information, Advice and Other Universal Services / Signposting



Source: East Sussex Health and Social Care Connect

Delayed Transfers of Care (DTOC)



DTOC due to 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):

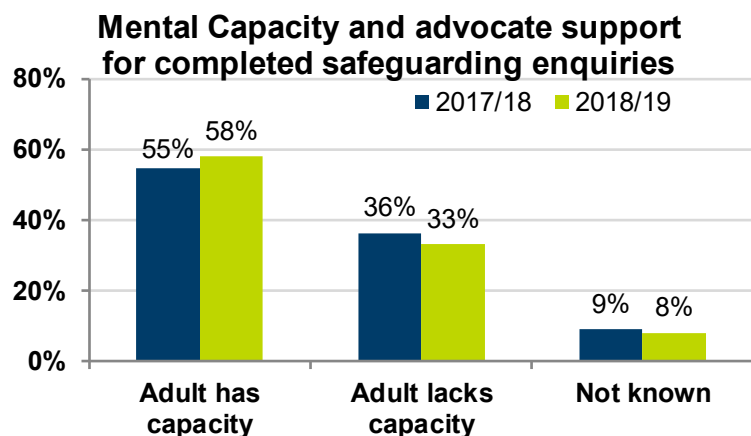
10.3, March 2019 → 3.5, February 2020

The number of delays attributable to ASC has significantly reduced, and consistently met the target of 11.5 or less

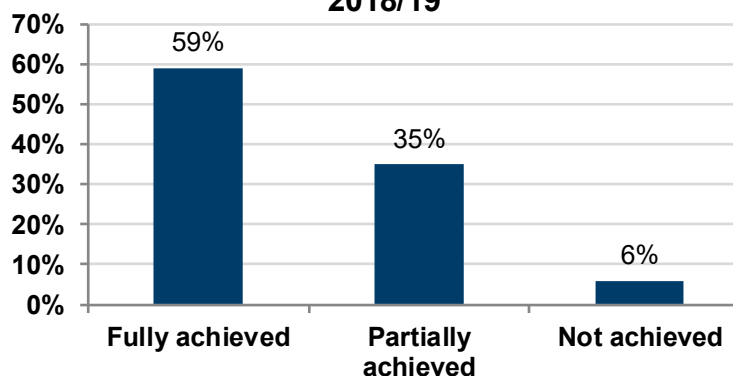
- The main reasons for ASC delays in February 2020 were:

- Awaiting residential home placements: average 1.9 delays per day, **54%** of delays
- Awaiting care package in own home: 0.7 delays, **20%** of delays

Adult Safeguarding



Safeguarding enquiries: outcomes 2018/19



- There has been a decrease in the percentage of safeguarding enquiries for adults who lack capacity between 2017/18 and 2018/19 (36% to 33%)

- Of the adults who lacked capacity, **99%** were supported by an advocate which was the same as 2017/18



- 94%** of safeguarding enquiries resulted in the expressed outcomes being achieved or partially achieved in 2018/19

- Since March 2020 all parts of the social care sector have been responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, including making changes to service delivery to care for the most vulnerable people during lockdown, physical distancing, shielding and isolation, as well as to discharge pathways to rapidly allow for surge capacity in hospitals
- In East Sussex this has been supported by regular communication and sharing of information and guidance, training and good practice, and daily monitoring of the sector to support business continuity and provide rapid multi-disciplinary support in emergency situations
- This has included specific steps taken by the Council and the East Sussex CCG to alleviate short-term financial pressure on care homes, home care, extra care, Direct Payments and Personal Assistants and commissioned services as a result of responding to COVID-19
- An East Sussex Care Homes Resilience Plan has been developed to draw together our work as a health and social care system on infection prevention and control, training, PPE, reducing workforce movement, quarantining, stepping up NHS clinical support, comprehensive testing and building the workforce
- Our care sector has reported ongoing concerns about PPE, workforce challenges and the impact on short, medium and long term financial outlook caused by COVID-19 and the ongoing need to prevent and control infection. We will continue to work as a whole health and social care system to manage existing and new challenges and requirements as they arise from COVID-19, and deliver co-ordinated support to enable our local independent care sector to provide safe, effective care for our population. This will focus on all aspects of social care, including care homes, home care, personal assistants, extra care, and supported housing, and for the Council will be managed alongside significant financial risks that have arisen from the pandemic

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The Local Resilience Forum for East Sussex has issued stocks of PPE to care homes, home care providers, GPs, pharmacies etc

	IIR Masks	Small gloves	Medium gloves	Large gloves	Aprons	FFP3 masks	Hand sanitiser	Body Bags	Visors	Waste bags
TOTAL ISSUED = 494,806 items	89,443	66,000	108,600	95,600	132,100	2,167	158	10	728	0

Significant funding has been provided to the care sector to help support them through COVID-19:

(Figures are support that has been committed to; not all funds will necessarily have been paid at the time of publication)

- £2.8m committed as a temporary fee uplift equal to 10% of gross costs. This is paid home care, extra care, residential & nursing care and supported accommodation providers for 3 months and is additional to previously agreed fees for 2020/21
- £0.8m resilience payments paid to day care and homecare providers to guarantee a minimum level of payment where providers may incur reduced activity
- £1.5m a month on PPE up to the end of May 2020
- Nearly £5m committed for block purchases of beds and homecare hours to support the NHS in discharging people from acute settings
- £0.6m supporting community hubs, grants to the voluntary sector and food to shielded groups



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	17/18	18/19	18/19 Eng	Measure	17/18	18/19	18/19 Eng
Percentage of working age residents (16-64 year olds) with a level 4 or higher qualification (HNC, HND, degree etc.) (CY)	37.0% (2018)	35.6% (2019)	40.0% (2019)	Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of Looked After Children	57	56	65
Percentage of working age residents (16-64 year olds) with no qualifications or qualified only to NVQ1 (CY)	20.9% (2018)	19.2% (2019)	17.6% (2019)	Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of children with a Child Protection Plan	52.8	53.5	43.7
Annual gross full time earnings, median average (residence based)	£28,746	£29,345	£30,661	Percentage of children who ceased to be looked after adopted during the year ending 31 March	20%	16%	12%
Percentage of working age population (16-64 year olds) in employment	74.6%	73.6%	75.6%	Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	61.8%	63.5%	62.3%
People claiming unemployment related benefits (alternative claimant count) , percentage of population 16-64 year old at February	2.7%	3.0%	3.1%	Percentage of children aged 4-5 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) LA by postcode of child	23.3%	23.4%	22.6%
New business registration rate per 10,000 people over 16 (CY)	52.7	48.5	75.2	Percentage of children aged 10-11 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) LA by postcode of child	29.6%	28.2%	34.3%
New houses built, total completed / total affordable	1,316 / 226	1,734 / 295	N/A	Proportion of people who use Adult Social Care services who feel safe	71.5%	72.7%	70.0%
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%	76.0%	71.8%	Proportion of people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital	90.7%	92.8%	82.4%
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard at key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	64%	63%	65%	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	17.7	14.4	13.9
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil state funded secondary schools	45.2	45.3	46.8	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	503.3	502.9	579.4
Average Progress 8 score for state funded secondary schools	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	Proportion of older people aged 65 and over who received reablement services following discharge from hospital	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%
Percentage of pupils who achieved a 9-5 pass in English and maths GCSEs	41.4%	41.7%	43.4%	Adult social care short-term services proportion of new service users that received a short term service during the year where the sequel to service was either no ongoing support or support of a lower level	93.3%	92.2%	79.6%
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil of Looked After Children	18.4	14.9	19.2	Proportion of people who use Adult Social Care services who find it easy to find information about support	78.6%	75.5%	69.7%
Average point score (APS) per entry for level 3 exams including A levels (16-18 year olds)	30.85	30.98	32.23	Social isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	51.3%	49.2%	45.9%
Attainment of A level students (age 16-18) average point score (APS) per entry, best 3	28.35	30.00	32.89	Suicide rate per 100,000 of population, three year average	13.1 (2015-2017)	13.7 (2016-2018)	9.6 (2016-2018)
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	8.9%	9.6%	14.1%	Number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads (CY)	355 (2018)	410 (2019)	N/A