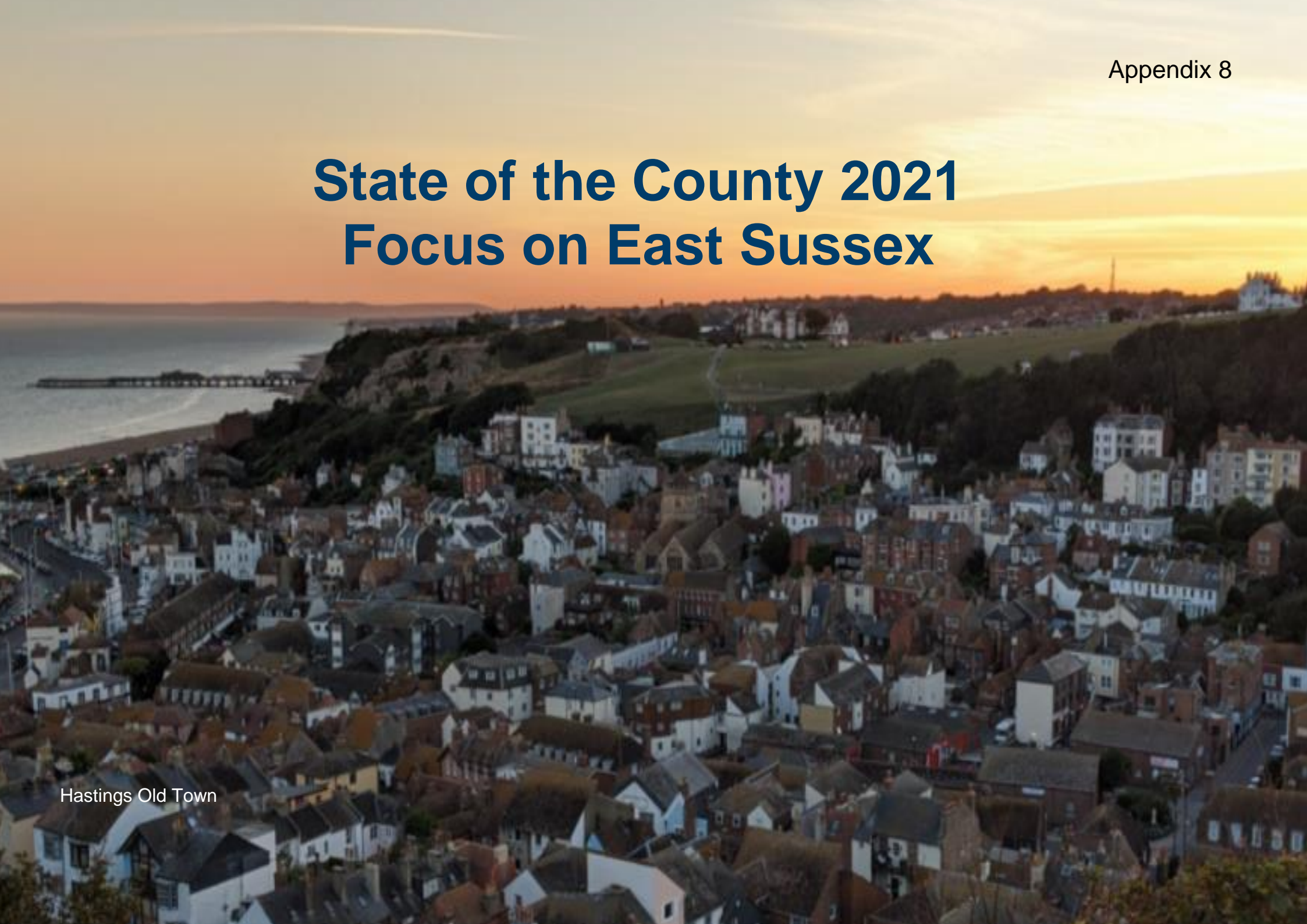


State of the County 2021 Focus on East Sussex

Hastings Old Town

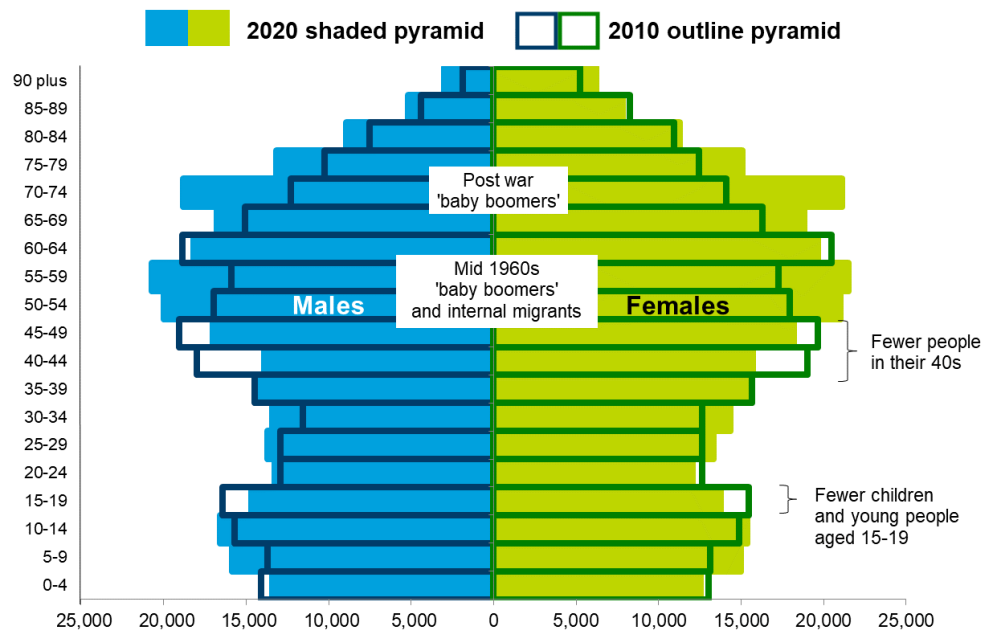


Contents

Population 3
Housing 9
Deprivation 12
Environment 13
Economy 19
Civil Society 25
Community Safety 27
Schools 28
Children 31
Health 36
Adults 39
Impact of Covid-19 on the community 46
Data 48

Age and sex

The population of East Sussex was estimated to be 558,852 in mid-2020 (ONS mid-year estimates, 2020). East Sussex has a much older age profile compared to England and the South East. 26% of the county's population is aged 65 or over, compared to 19% in England and 20% regionally. The median age of the county is 48.4, compared to the national average of 40.2



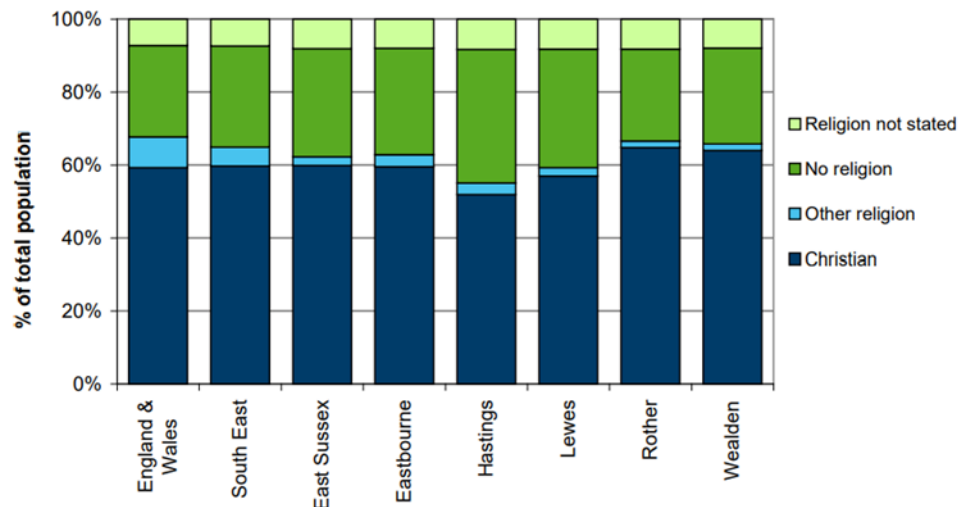
52% of the county's population was estimated to be female and 48% male, similar to the national split. However, for those aged 65 and over it was estimated that 55% of the population was female and 45% male.

Gender identity

It is estimated that nationally around 1 per cent of the population might identify as trans or non-binary (Source: Stonewall). For East Sussex this would be approximately 5,600 people.

Religion

For the 2011 Census 60% of the population in East Sussex stated their religion was Christian. 0.8% of the population stated their religion was Islam, 0.4% Buddhism and 0.3% Hinduism. 30% of the population stated they had no religion.

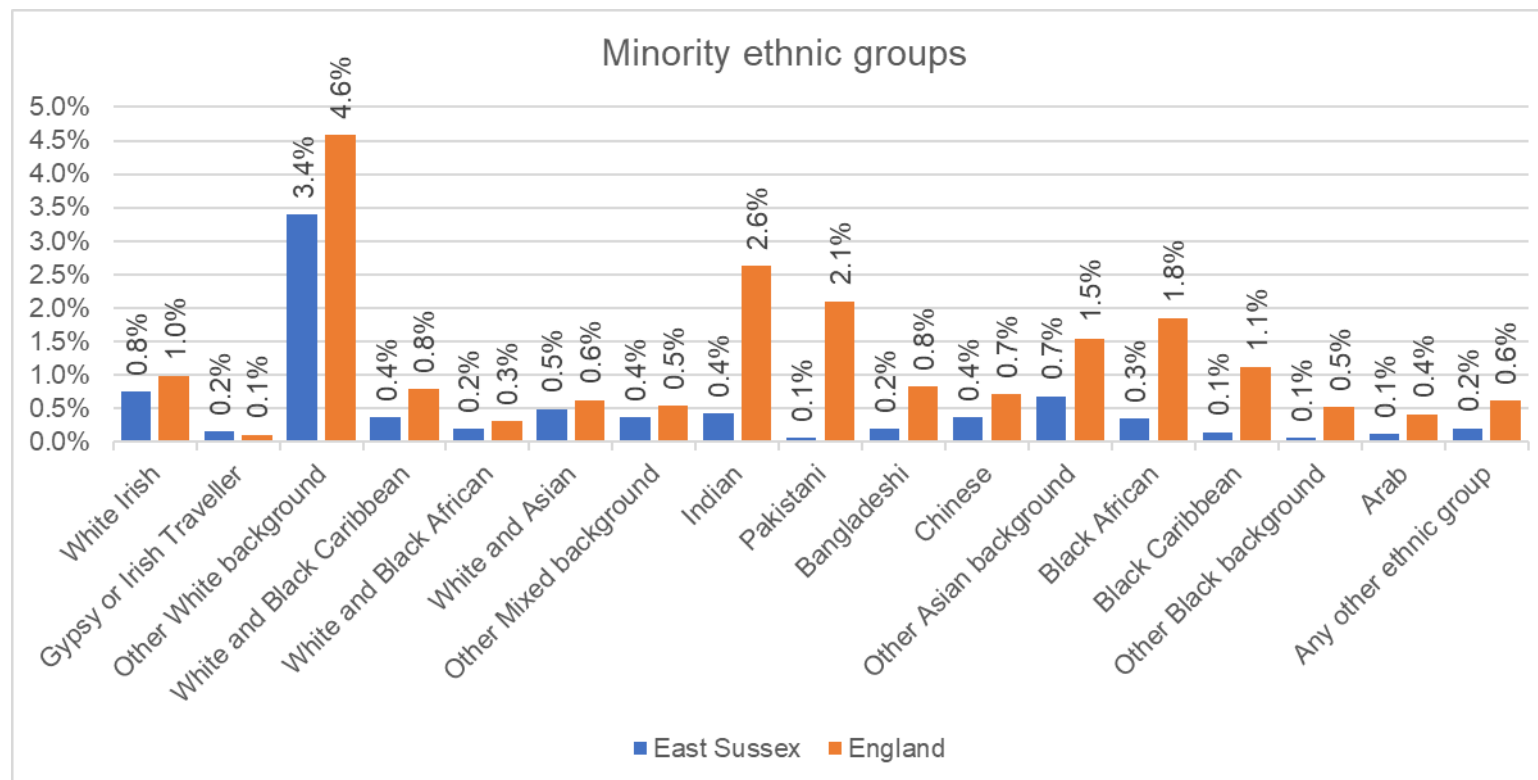


Marital status

The latest data for marital status is from the 2011 Census. 29.1% of respondents were single, 48.7% were married or in a civil partnership. 2.7% of respondents were separated from their partners, 10.7% were divorced or had been in a civil partnership which was dissolved. The remaining 8.7% of respondents were widowed.

Ethnicity

The latest ethnicity data for the county is from the 2011 Census. At the time 91.7% of the county’s population identified as White British, compared to the regional average of 85.2% and the national average of 80.5%.



Disability

The 2011 Census is the latest comprehensive data we have on the number of people with a disability in the county. Our local projections suggest that by 2032 there will be over 130,000 people with a disability in East Sussex.

Protected characteristic: Disability	East Sussex	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden
Limiting long-term illness (LLTI) - 2011	107,145	20,831	19,956	19,054	21,242	26,062
Projected LLTI - 2017	114,741	22,407	20,822	20,400	21,744	29,367
Projected LLTI - 2032	143,930	26,642	24,655	25,435	27,006	40,192
Projected disability - 2017	98,608	19,414	17,419	17,578	18,904	25,293
Projected disability - 2032	130,210	24,396	21,594	22,968	24,721	36,531
Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Personal Independence Payments (PIP) (All claimants, February 2020)	32,190	6,921	7,596	5,641	5,496	6,536

Sources: LLTI data: 2011 Census; Disability and limited long-term illness projection:, 2017 based East Sussex County Council Projections, DLA and PIP claimants: DWP StatXplore.

Pregnancy and maternity






The ONS births data provides an indication of the number of women in East Sussex who may be pregnant or on maternity.

Protected characteristic: Pregnancy and maternity	East Sussex	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden
Live births - 2019	4,677	915	1,005	796	721	1,240
Births per 1,000 females - 2019	8.4	8.8	10.8	7.7	7.5	7.7

Population Change

Population 2021 (562,750) + Births (18,760) – Deaths (26,830) + Migration in (145,320) – Migration out (119,340) = Population 2025 (580,650)

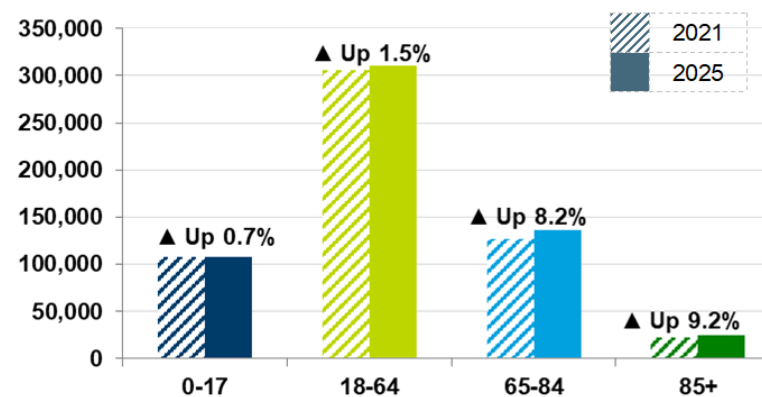
Population change 2021-2025: compared to 2021, by 2025 there will be:

	17,900 more people living in East Sussex (+3.2%)
	An increase of 0.7% (700 people) in the number of children and young people
	An increase of 1.5% (4,690 people) in the working age population
	8.2% (10,430) 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 1st in England for the highest proportion of population 85+, (ONS estimate 2019)

In 2025 we expect that just over half of our population will be aged 18-64, with over a quarter aged 65 and over.

Age Range	East Sussex	England
0-17	18.6%	21.1%
18-64	53.6%	59.2%
65-84	23.6%	17.0%
85+	4.3%	2.7%

Projected population by age 2021-2025



Age Range	2021	2025	Change
0-17	107,270	107,970	700
18-64	306,360	311,050	4,690
65-84	126,430	136,860	10,430
85+	22,690	24,770	2,080
All people	562,750	580,650	17,900

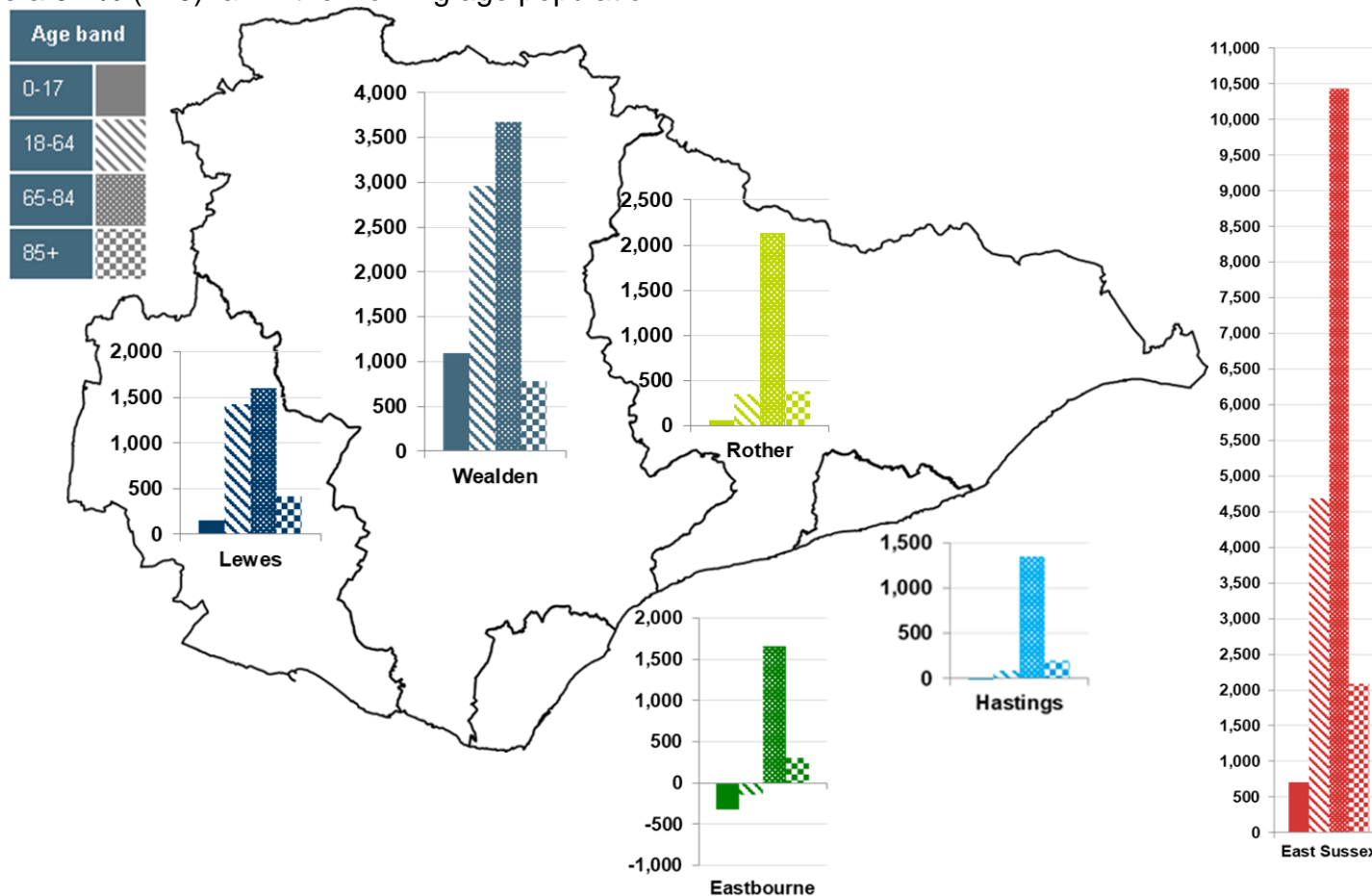
Note: These population projections are based on pre-pandemic data, so do not reflect any demographic changes due to COVID-19.

Source: ESCC population projections (dwelling led) March 2021. All figures rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum.

District population change

By 2025 there will be:

- an increase of 12.5% (780) more people aged 85+ in Wealden; the smallest increase will be in Eastbourne, 6.6% (310).
- 9.8% (3,680) more people aged 65-84 in Wealden, and 8.1% (1,360) more people in Hastings, Lewes will see a 6.9% (1,600) increase
- Wealden will also see the largest increase in the working age population (18-64), of 3.3% (2,970)
- Eastbourne will see a 0.2% (140) fall in the working age population



Source: ESCC population projections (dwelling led) March 2021. All figures rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum.

Older people moving in and out of East Sussex 2015-19

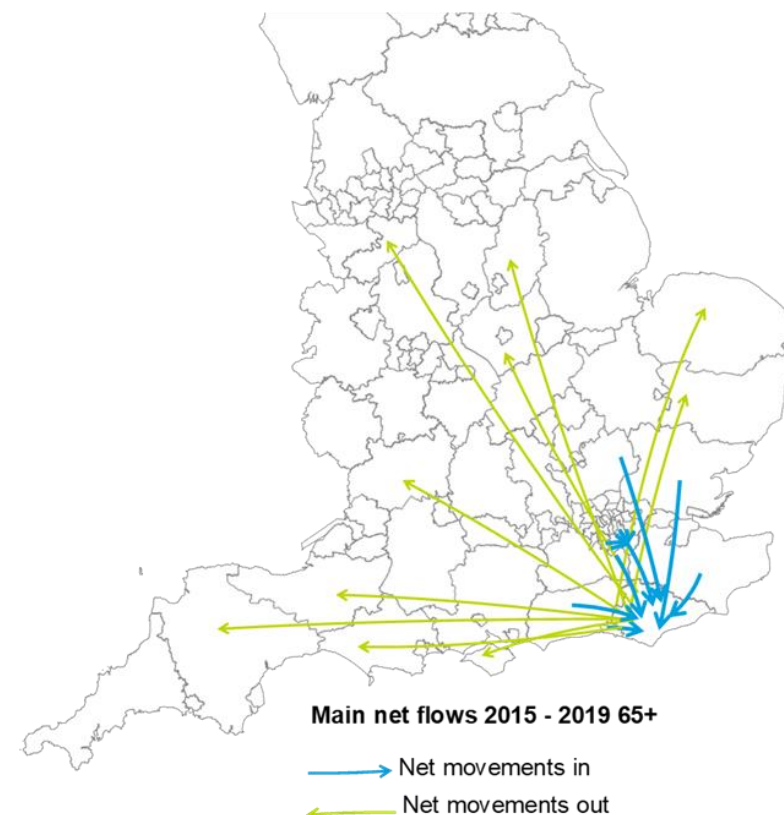
- **14,266** people aged 65+ moved into East Sussex from elsewhere in England between 2015 - 2019. **9,944** moved out of the county, making the net increase **4,322**
- The largest net inflow of people arrived from Kent, Brighton and Hove, Croydon and Surrey
- The largest net outflow of people aged 65+ was to Devon, with **88** more people moving there than coming to East Sussex; second was Somerset with a total of **63**
- 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
- Between 2015 - 2019 there was a net increase of 15,000 people of all ages moving into East Sussex; 4,500 0-17; 6,100 18-64; and 4,300 65+. 5,500 of these people were from Brighton and Hove with more young people moving into East Sussex from Brighton and Hove than moving out.

Areas with highest net inflow of internal migration 65+ 2015 - 2019

Area	In	Out	Net
Kent	2,393	1,733	660
Brighton & Hove	1,216	594	622
Croydon	541	94	447
Surrey	948	554	394
Bromley	480	131	349
West Sussex	1,716	1,536	180
Sutton	205	66	139
Merton	162	23	139
Bexley	175	56	119
Hertfordshire	278	161	117
Essex	319	207	112
Greenwich	124	22	102

Areas with highest net outflow of internal migration 65+ 2015 - 2019

Area	In	Out	Net
Devon	216	304	-88
Somerset	118	180	-62
Gloucestershire	84	136	-52
Isle of Wight	70	118	-48
Norfolk	227	270	-43
Suffolk	146	179	-33
Dorset, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	122	153	-31
Lincolnshire	160	190	-30
Cheshire East	23	46	-23
Nottinghamshire	45	63	-18

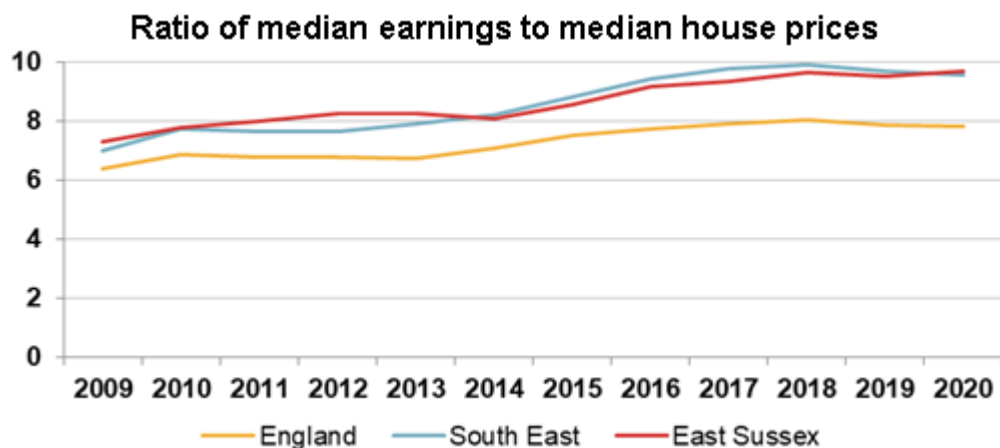


Sources: ONS 'Internal migration: detailed estimates by origin and destination local authorities, age and sex', and ENRICH and the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)

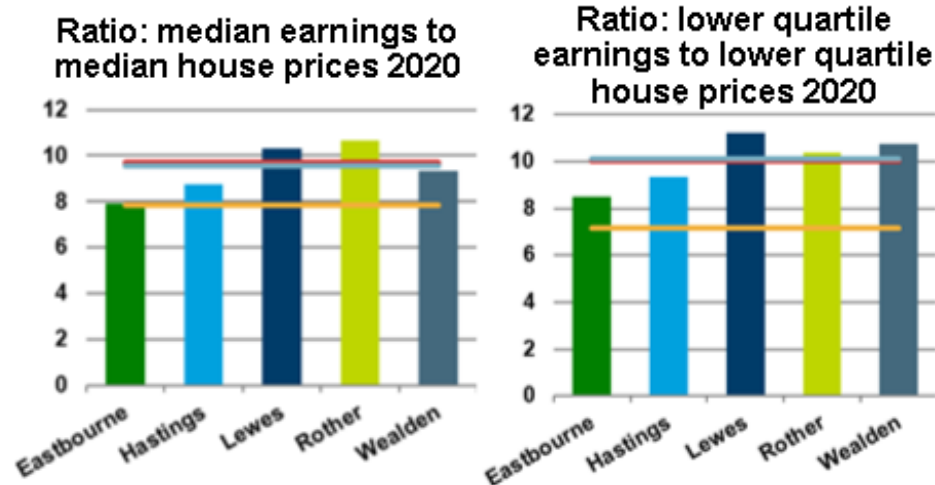
Housing affordability in 2020

- In East Sussex the median average house price was £285,000, 9.5 times the average annual earnings of residents, which were £30,116
- In England the median average house price was £245,000, 7.7 times average annual earnings, which were £31,766.

The average ratio of median earnings to median house prices in East Sussex was similar to the South East average.



However, the median average house prices in Lewes and Rother were over 10 times average annual earnings of residents, in Eastbourne median average house prices were just under eight times the average annual earnings of residents.



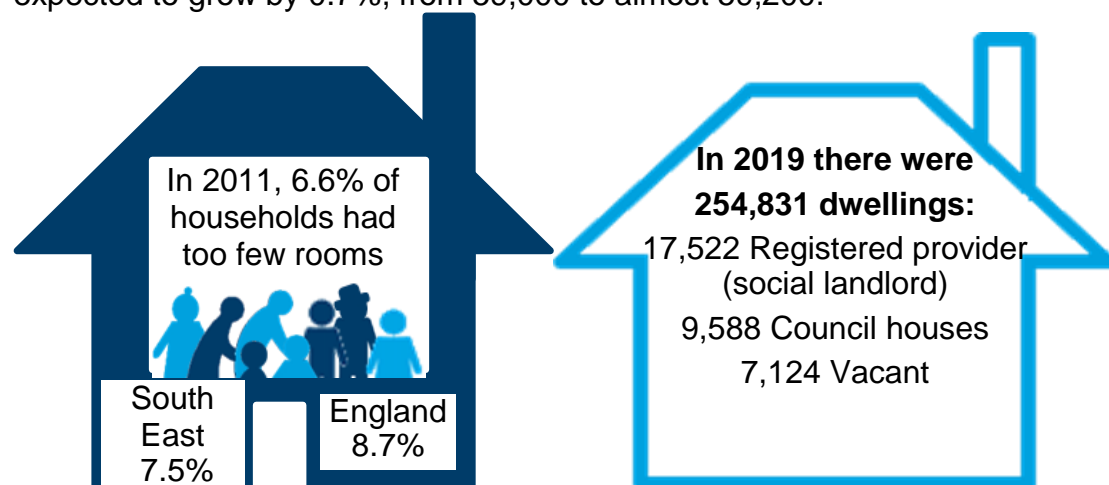
The cost of renting varies across the county. The average private rent per week in Lewes was £214 in 2019/20, compared to £149 in Hastings.



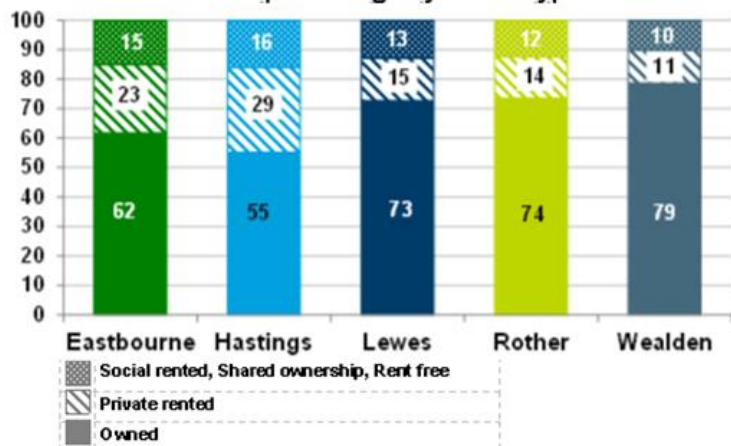
Note: Hastings and Rother do not have any LA housing stock. Source: ONS Private rental market summary statistics; MHCLG Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies.

Households

The number of households in East Sussex is expected to grow from around 250,600 in 2021 to 261,400 in 2025, an increase of 4.3% (ESCC household projections by type, dwelling led). The number of households with children is expected to grow by 0.7%, from 59,000 to almost 59,200.



Households percentage by tenure type 2011



Sources: Census 2011, MHCLG live tables on dwelling stock including vacants.
 Note: Affordable housing includes housing for social rent, shared ownership, low cost home ownership and sub-market rent.

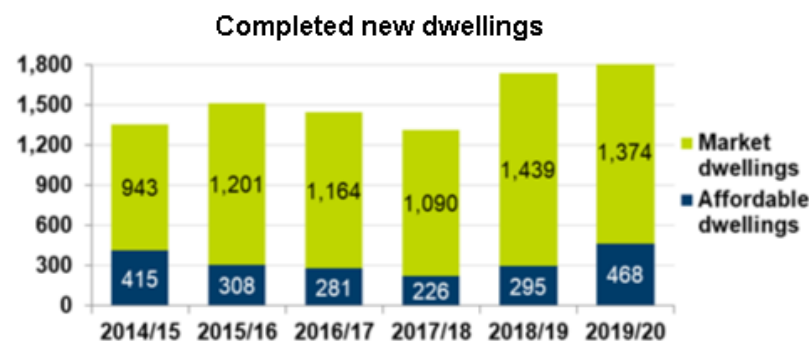
Households in temporary accommodation

There was an increase in the number of households in temporary accommodation across the county between 2017/18 and 2019/20.

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Eastbourne	114	201	171
Hastings	92	145	203
Lewes	80	96	87
Rother	69	56	53
Wealden	40	18	30
East Sussex total	395	516	544

New dwellings

In 2019/20 there were 1,842 dwellings completed in East Sussex, an increase on previous years.



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

Local Plans produced by district and borough councils and the South Downs National Park Authority show the level and distribution of planned growth across the county. Currently around 2,000 new homes are proposed per year alongside additional employment workspace. Local Plans are being reviewed and may have to consider higher housing targets to meet the assessed need.

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

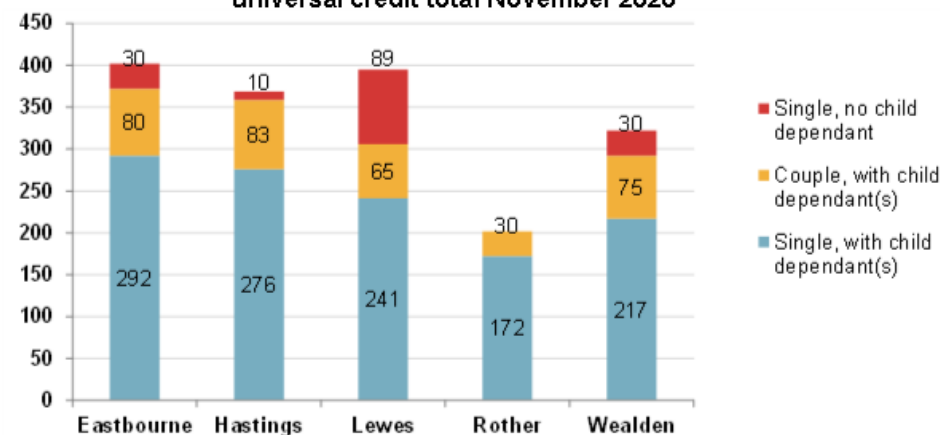
The Benefit Cap

The Benefit Cap is a limit on the total amount of benefit most people aged 16-64 can get, it is applied through Housing Benefit or Universal Credit. When it was introduced the cap was £26,000 per annum for couples and parents with children and £18,200 for single people without dependent children. It reduced to £20,000 and £13,400 in November 2016 and remained at that for 2020.

The number of households in East Sussex affected by the Benefit Cap increased from 647 in February 2020 to 1,640 in November 2020.

Households affected by the Benefit Cap							
	Feb-15	Feb-16	Feb-17	Feb-18	Feb-19	Feb-20	Nov-20
Eastbourne	28	17	100	114	125	164	391
Hastings	51	52	177	167	162	171	372
Lewes	37	22	108	Sup	125	110*	350
Rother	12	9	70	72	88	87	204
Wealden	21	22	102	81	105	115	323
East Sussex	149	122	557	434	605	647	1,640

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



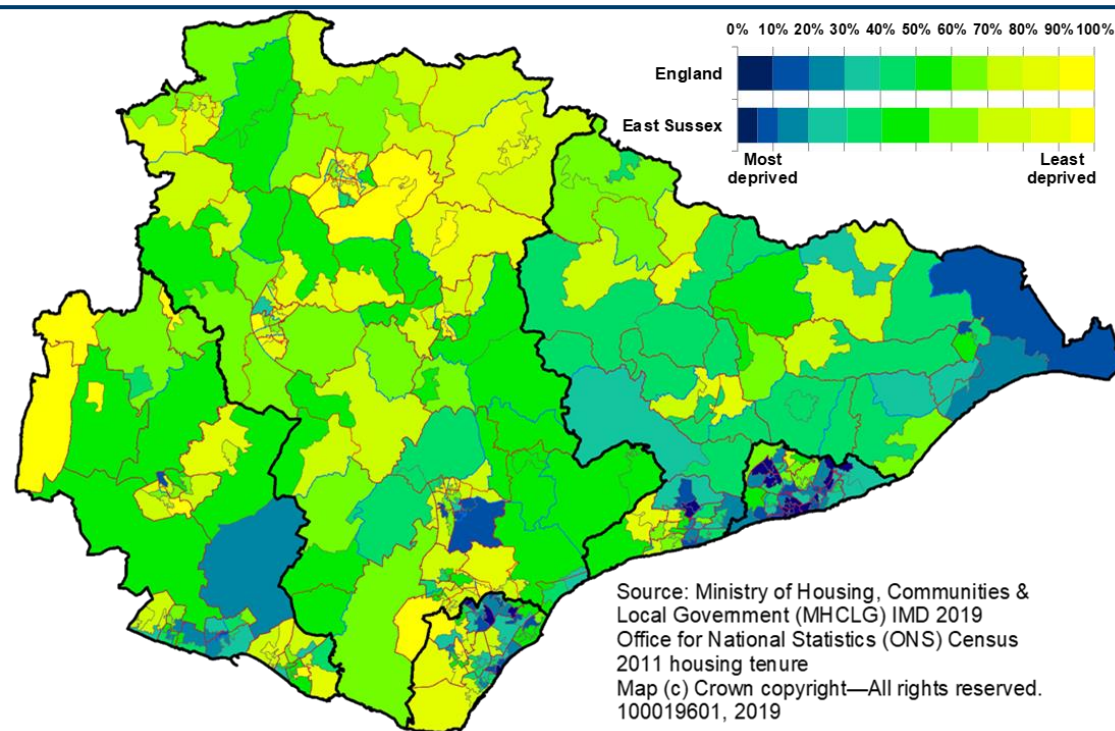
Where a family is considered to be intentionally homeless by a local housing authority (district or borough council) Children’s Social Care must ensure that a child is not destitute. This may require provision of temporary housing. These families cannot claim Housing Benefit or Universal Credit to help with their housing costs, so the full cost is met by the County Council. East Sussex Children’s Services spent £0.3m on such families in 2020/21.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 and housing

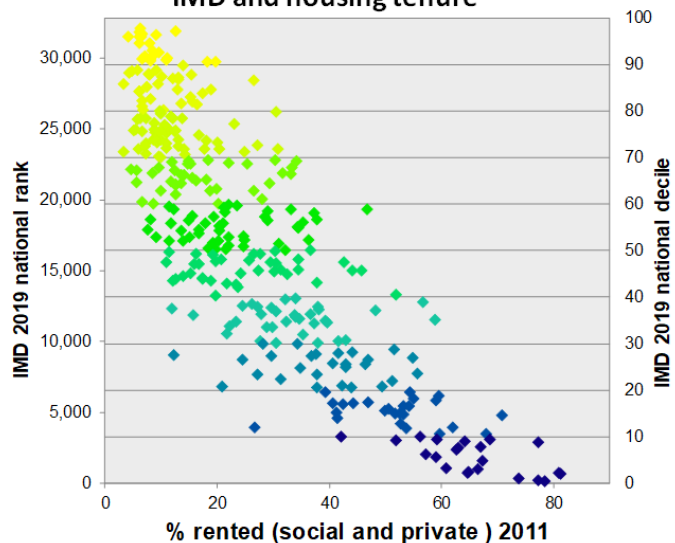
IMD measures relative deprivation for people living in small areas in England called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). There are 32,844 LSOA averaging 1,500 residents ranked 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). IMD are weighted toward income/employment deprivation.

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

In East Sussex there are 329 LSOAs, 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%, 13 are in Wealden, 6 Lewes, and 2 Eastbourne. People that are more deprived may produce higher demand for Council and other public services. Deprived LSOAs are characterised by poorer health and disability, lower skills, educational disadvantage, higher crime and drug misuse.



IMD and housing tenure



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.

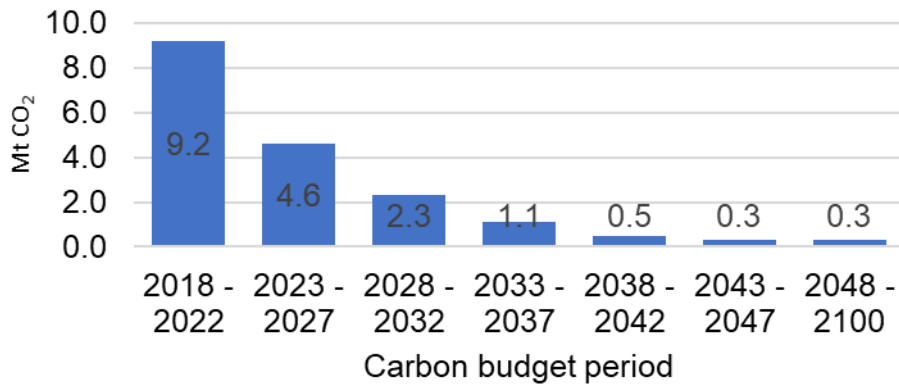
The relationship with housing tenure type means that the areas of high deprivation may not change IMD decile quickly unless there are significant housing developments or a process of gentrification. Where household income increases people are likely to move to other areas and be replaced by people with 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.

The Cumulative CO_{2e} emissions budget

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in East Sussex fell by about 35% between 2005 and 2018, 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

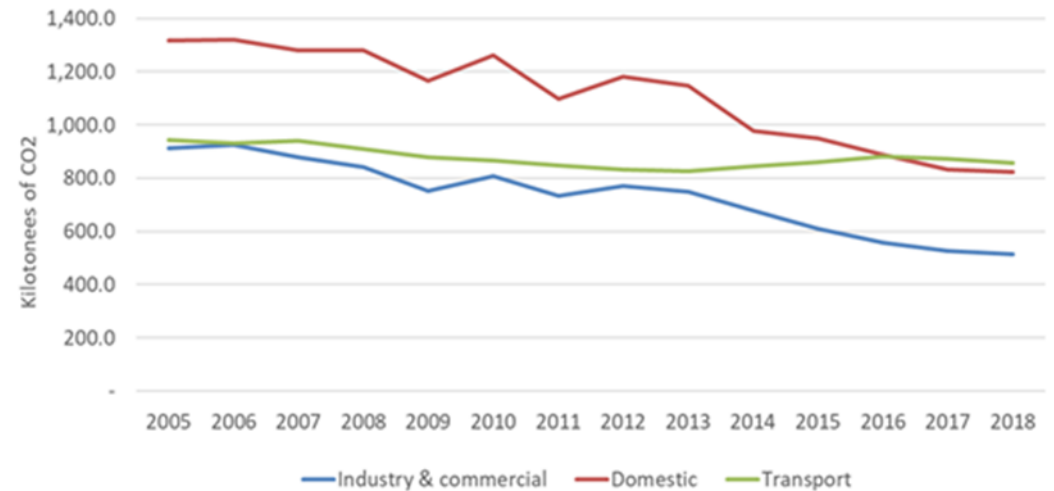
For East Sussex to contribute to keeping the increase in global average temperature below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels requires cutting emissions across East Sussex by an average of about 13% per year, which roughly equates to cutting total emissions in half every 5 years.

Recommended Carbon Budget (Mt CO₂)

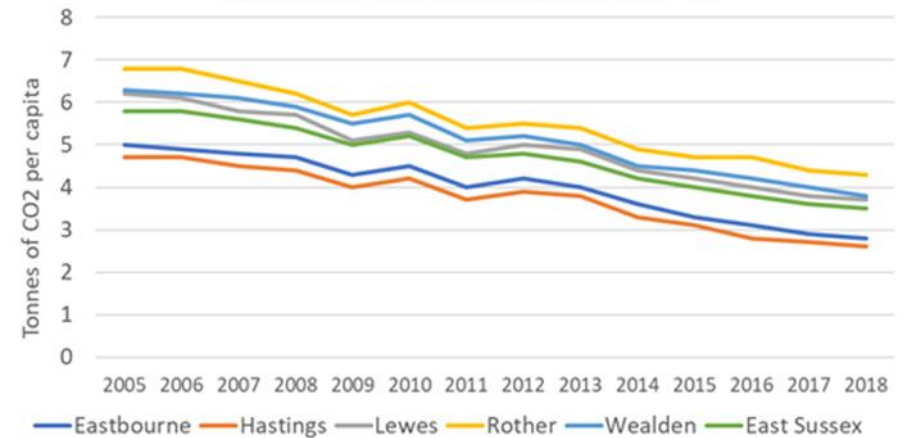


Source: Tyndall Centre for Climate Change, 2020.

CO_{2e} Emissions by sector 2005 - 2018 in East Sussex

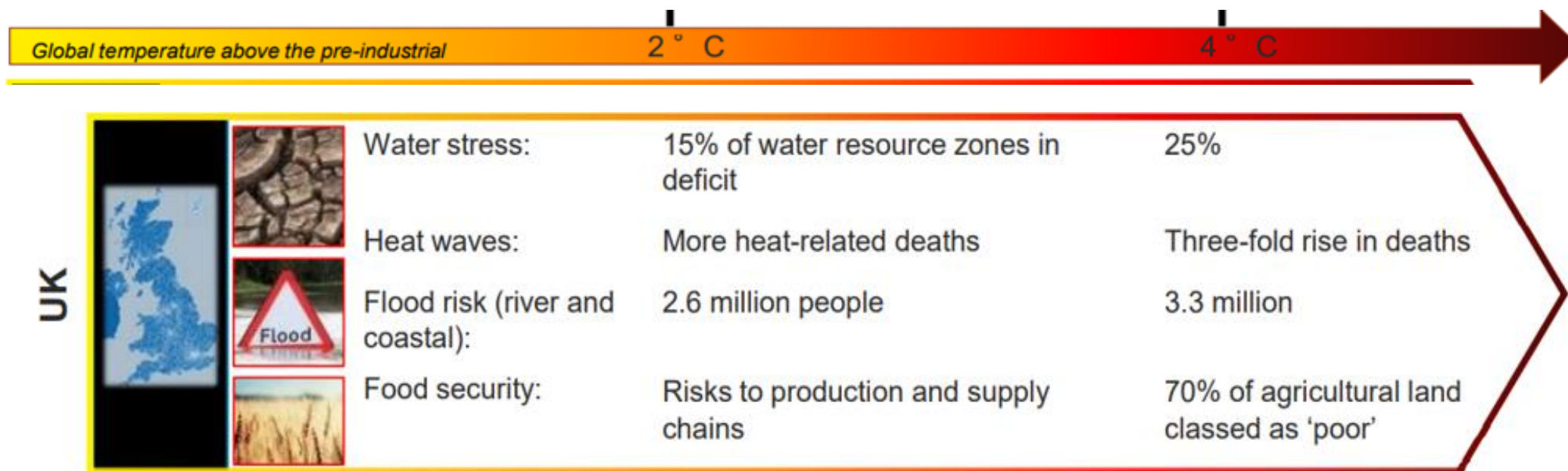


Emissions of carbon dioxide per person in East Sussex by District and Borough between 2005 - 18



East Sussex had the lowest emissions of carbon dioxide per person of any County Council area in England in 2018 (BEIS, 2020)

Climate adaptation



National risks from different levels of climate change (source: Met Office, 2020)

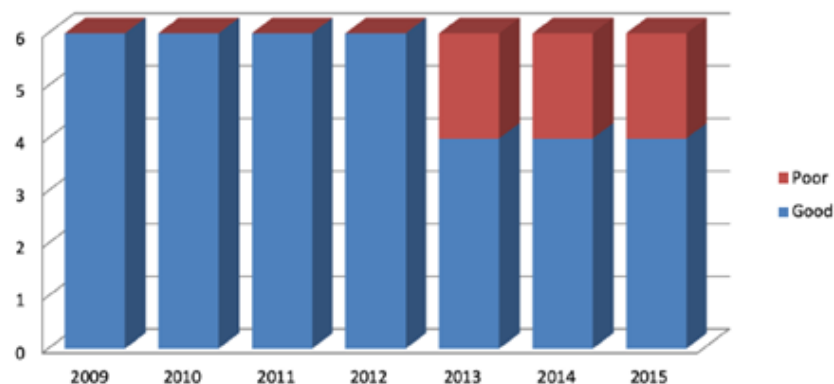
Even if global warming can be limited to 1.5°C, significant additional investment will be needed in measures to adapt to the effects of climate change that are already locked in due to past emissions of greenhouse gases.

UK Met Office predictions of the effects of climate change in East Sussex include hotter and drier summers, milder and wetter winters, more droughts, more flooding and more intense and frequent storms. This is predicted to lead to an increase in heat-related deaths, particularly amongst the elderly, damage to essential infrastructure, increased cost of food, disruption to supply chains and service provision, greater coastal erosion and impact on coastal habitats.

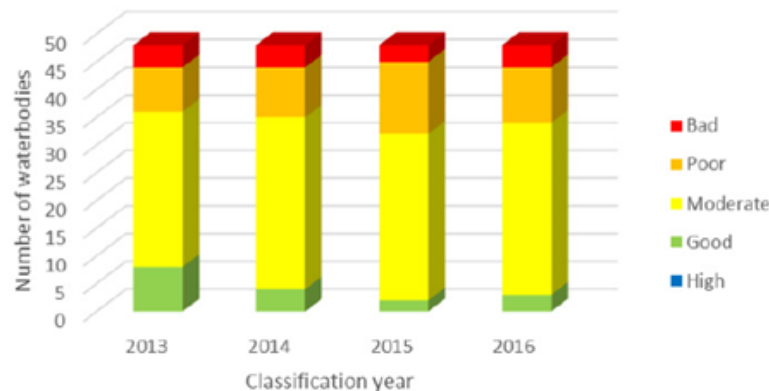
Water quality

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. The quality of bathing waters has generally improved.

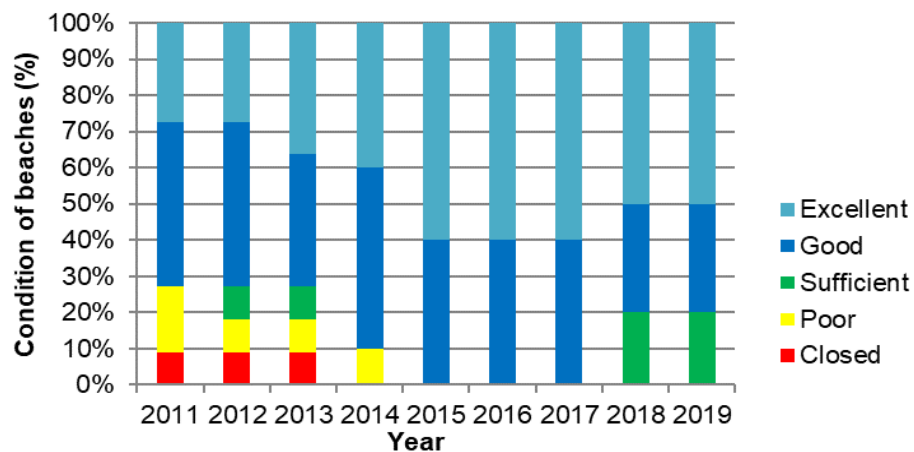
Overall ecological status of Groundwater bodies in East Sussex



Overall status of surface water bodies in East Sussex



Condition of the 10 monitored beaches in East Sussex



Designated sites and reserves

East Sussex has a rich natural environment, with over two thirds of the county being covered by one or more environmental designations. The table shows how much of the county is covered by which type of designation.

Designated sites and reserves		% of East Sussex
International	Ramsar	3.2
	Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	3.6
	Special Protection Area (SPA)	2.7
National	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	43.5
	National Nature Reserve (NNR)	0.2
	National Park	12.0
	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	7.6
Local	Country Park	0.3
	Local Geological Site (LGS)	0.4
	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	0.7
	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	4.7
	Notable Road Verge	0.0
Reserve/ Property	Environmental Stewardship Agreement	15.6
	National Trust	0.9
	RSPB Reserve	0.1
	Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve	0.6
	Woodland Trust	0.2

Habitats

The key habitats in East Sussex are grassland, arable farmland and woodland.

Habitat	% of East Sussex
Water bodies	1.5
Arable	22.7
Grassland	40.0
Heathland	0.9
Intertidal	0.7
Coastal	0.4
Built up Areas and Gardens	9.1
Woodland	19.9
Other	4.8

State of County Report – Ecology

Protected Areas

Over half of the county is designated for its landscape value, either as part of a National Park or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. There are 65 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), covering about 8% of the county, which recognises and protects their biological and or geological value. About half of these SSSIs are additionally designated as being internationally important for biodiversity, either as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitats Directive, a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the Birds Directive, or a Ramsar site (an internally important wetland site).

There are 26 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), four National Nature Reserves (NNRs) – considered to be the “jewel in the crown” of SSSIs, and 285 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS).

About a third of the county supports priority habitats, which are identified as being of principal importance for conservation.

Condition

About three quarters of the SSSIs are in favourable or favourable recovering condition and the rest have either been partially destroyed or are in unfavourable condition. About half of the LWS are currently known to be in positive conservation management.

Assets at Risk

Sussex Nature Partnership Natural Capital Investment Strategy 2019 identifies the following priority habitats as being at high risk, because they:

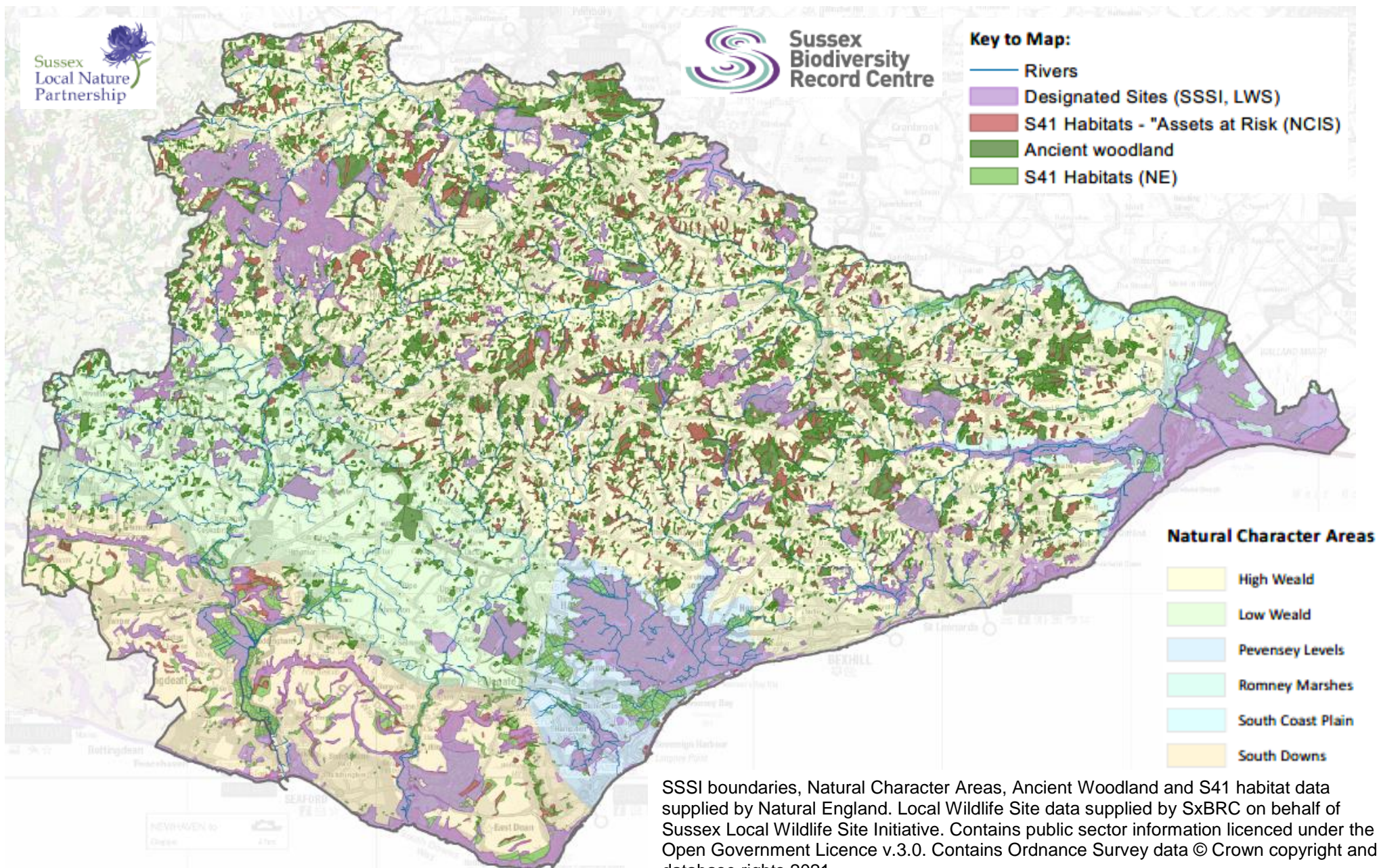
- a) Are not adequately protected under existing mechanisms
- b) Are fragile or vulnerable and/or already highly fragmented
- c) May be of particular significance in a Sussex context

d) Are irreplaceable or not easily recreated (either on-site or elsewhere) if destroyed.

- Lowland heath – particularly significant in East Sussex, notably at Ashdown Forest, due to small amounts present in the south of England, the fragmentation of the habitat type (especially outside Ashdown Forest) and provides a range of benefits, notably clean water).
- Mudflats and saltmarsh – these habitats provide a range of benefits yet are under increasing pressure from climate change, development and construction of hard sea defences. The national picture is one of medium risk, but the East Sussex context (with high levels of coastal squeeze) increases the risk to these habitats and the benefits they provide. There are small amounts at Newhaven Tide Mills, Cuckmere Estuary and Rye Harbour.
- Vegetated shingle – a globally restricted and internationally important habitat, for which East Sussex is a stronghold in the UK, mostly at Rye Harbour.
- Reedbed, fen and grazing marsh – small and highly fragmented areas remain in East Sussex, notably at Pevensy, yet they have the potential to provide a wide range of benefits, particularly flood risk mitigation in flood plains and provision of clean water.
- Floodplain woodlands – a fragmented habitat type which plays a very important role in floodplain function.
- Species rich grassland – highly fragmented and those areas outside formal designated areas have little/no protection from further loss. These areas are a priority for loss to development.

Nature Recovery Network Mapping

The map below shows the fragmented state of the most important species rich S41 Habitats that are to be conserved under section 41 of the NERC Act.

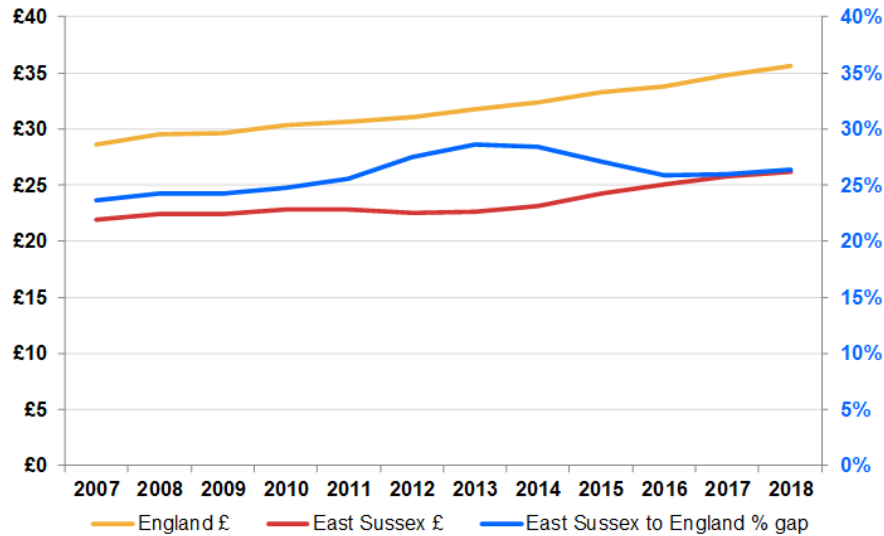


SSSI boundaries, Natural Character Areas, Ancient Woodland and S41 habitat data supplied by Natural England. Local Wildlife Site data supplied by SxBRC on behalf of Sussex Local Wildlife Site Initiative. Contains public sector information licenced under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights 2021.

Drawn by: Andrew Lawson (SxBRC) Date: 14/06/2021

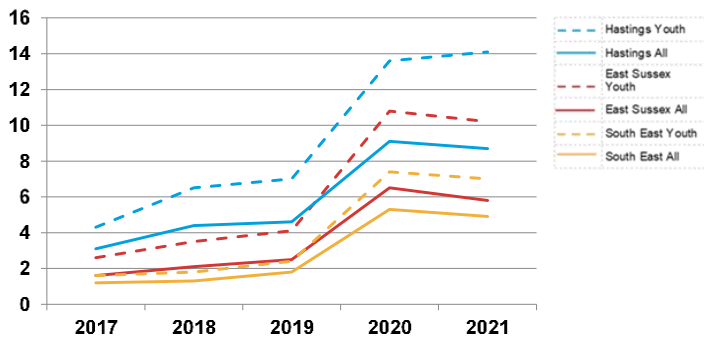
GVA per hour

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.



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

Unemployment rate: percentage of adult and youth population

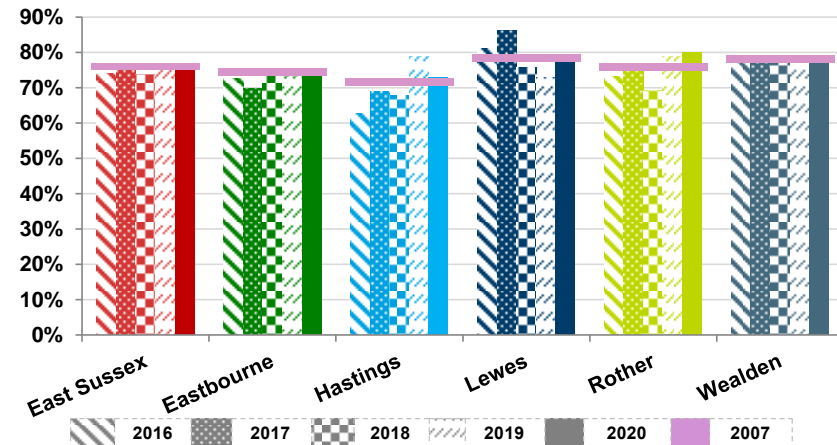


Sources: NOMIS Claimant Count by Age

Employment

- 76.3% of working age population (age 16-64) in employment 2020 (down from 77.0% in 2019), England 75.7%, South East 78.3%
- County employment is now above the pre-recession level of 76.0% in 2007
- Employment in Lewes rose by 5.6% in 2020 to 77.1%, however they are below their peak in 2017
- Employment levels in Hastings decreased by 7.7% in 2020 to 72.9%, however they still remain above the pre-recession level
- Employment in Eastbourne fluctuated after the recession; but has been relatively stable since 2017 at rates similar to before the recession

Percentage of working age population in employment



Sources: ONS

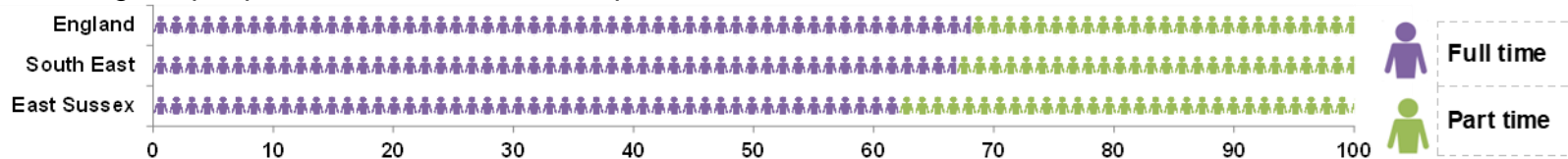
Annual Population Survey

Unemployment

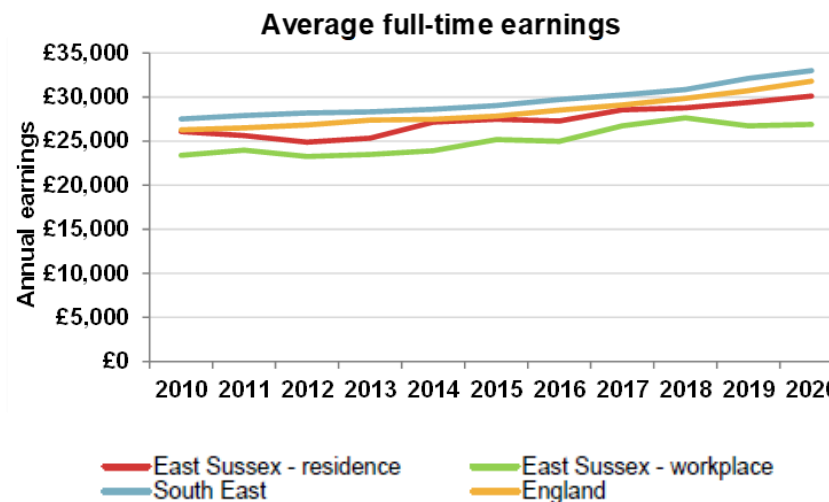
- Claimant Count includes people on Universal Credit and JSA. At May 2021, East Sussex 5.8%, South East 4.9%
- Youth (18-24) unemployment is higher, 10.2%, with Hastings having the highest rate in the county, 14.1%
- Rates for both the whole of the working age population and younger people increased significantly in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic but in most instances have decreased slightly in 2021

Earnings

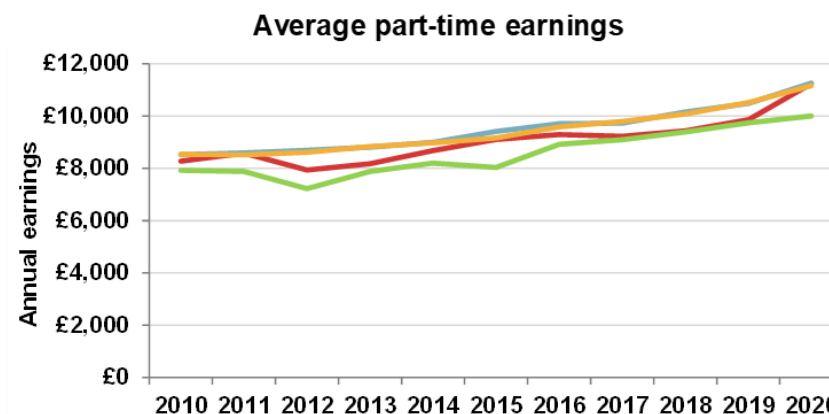
Percentage of people who work full time and part-time



£	Average (median) full time earnings					
	Workplace-based			Residence-based		
	2010	2020	% Change 2010/20	2010	2020	% Change 2010/20
Eastbourne	£25,120	£30,013	19.5%	£25,598	£31,555	23.3%
Hastings	£21,700	£24,031	10.7%	£21,711	£26,336	21.3%
Lewes	£23,931	£29,355	22.7%	£27,898	£31,031	11.2%
Rother	£21,371	£23,567	10.3%	£26,024	£29,084	11.8%
Wealden	£23,341	£26,999	15.7%	£30,792	£34,747	12.8%

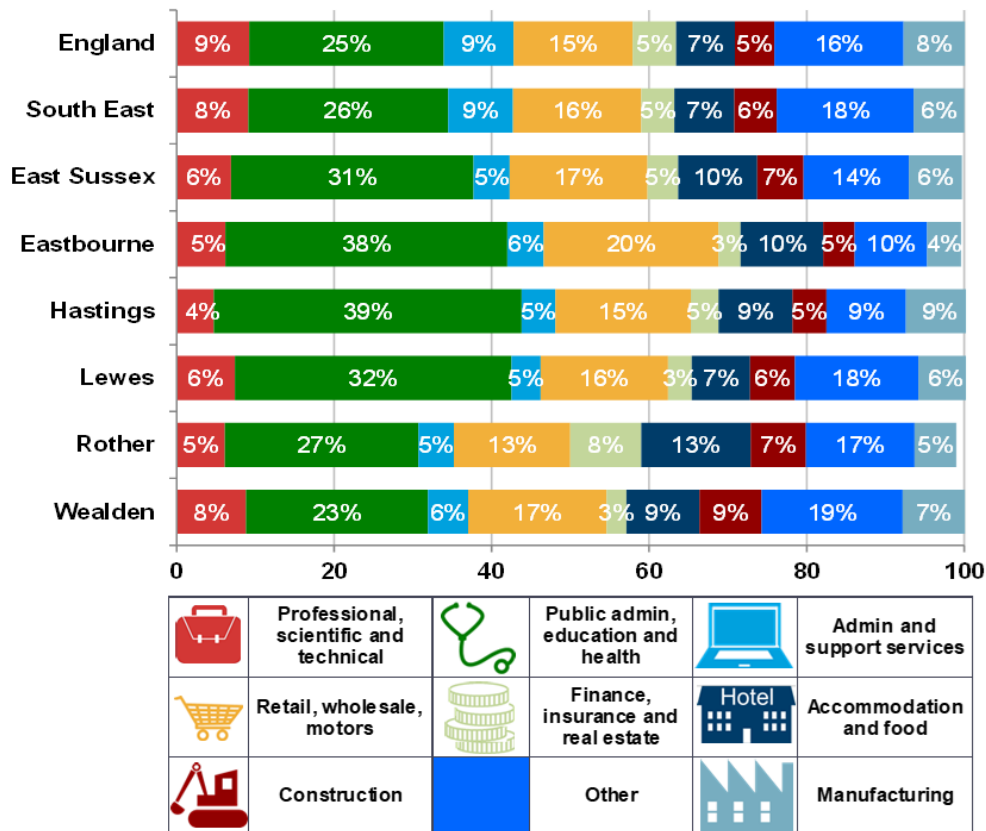


£	Average (median) part time earnings					
	Workplace-based			Residence-based		
	2010	2020	% Change 2010/20	2010	2020	% Change 2010/20
Eastbourne	£8,735	£11,628	33.1%	£7,867	£9,665	22.9%
Hastings	£8,010	£9,177	14.6%	£7,404	£9,334	26.1%
Lewes	£9,281	£9,993	7.7%	£9,570	£12,224	27.7%
Rother	£6,372	£9,997	56.9%	£7,678	£9,281	20.9%
Wealden	£7,513	£11,265	49.9%	£8,212	£11,002	34.0%



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

Employment by industry



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) 2019

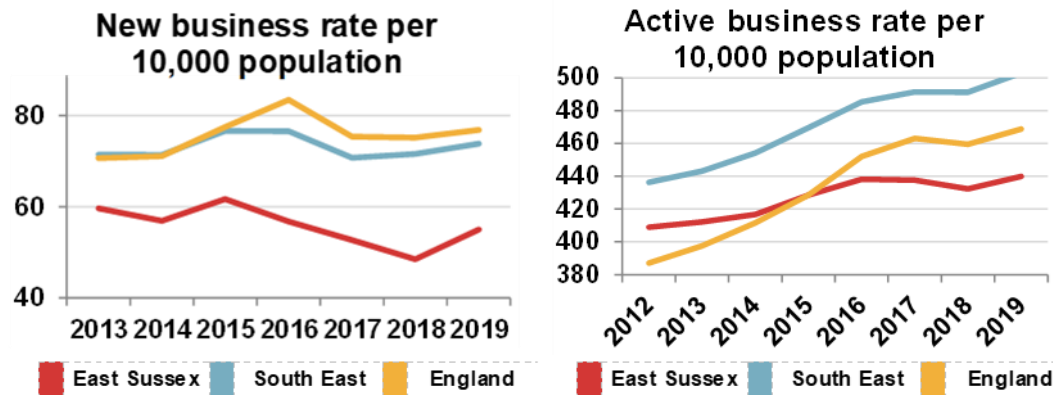
eSussex Broadband

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 has connected almost 6,000 premises in 2020/21.

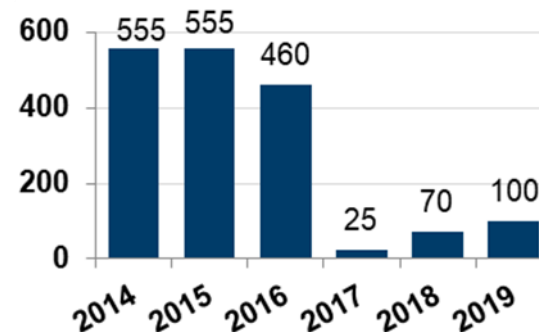
Superfast coverage, in spring 2021 is 98% (Source: ESCC Broadband team)

Businesses

In 2019 there were 2,545 business starts and 2,445 business closures. The East Sussex new business registration rate per 10,000 people increased by 13.4% between 2018 and 2019 to 55. The highest rate was in Wealden 60.8, whilst the lowest was in Rother 47.8 (Source ESCC Business demography, districts, ESCC New business registration rate, districts).



East Sussex Business births - deaths



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

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:

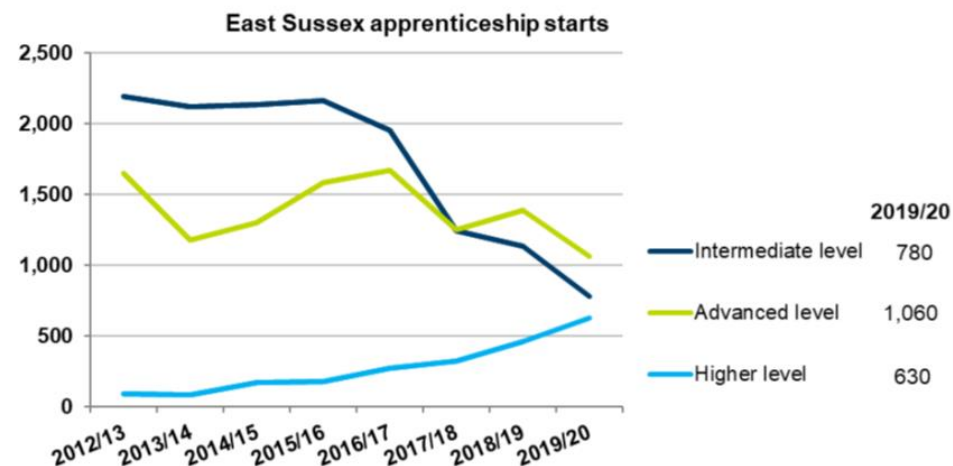
- Engineering
- Land-based
- Construction
- Creative and digital industries
- Visitor economy
- Health and social care.

The Careers Hub has continued to develop its online resources in 2020, with the website receiving over 1,700 views of the seven Open Doors workplace virtual tours during the year (Source: ESCC Economic Development).

10,000 young people, parents and carers tuned in to watch a Virtual Careers Hub event ‘What’s Next in Sussex’ in late 2020 (Source: ESCC Economic Development).

Apprenticeships

There have been **16,600** apprenticeship starts in East Sussex since 2015 (Source: Department for Education).



Apprenticeship starts in East Sussex in 2019/20 were **down 17%**.

Higher level apprenticeship starts in 2019/20 **rose by 37%**. (Source: Department for Education further education data library, apprenticeships)

Apprenticeship Levy East Sussex County Council December 2020: **1.1%** of staff apprentices, against the 2.3% target

Placing us **6th** highest nationally amongst county councils

Qualifications of working age population 2019

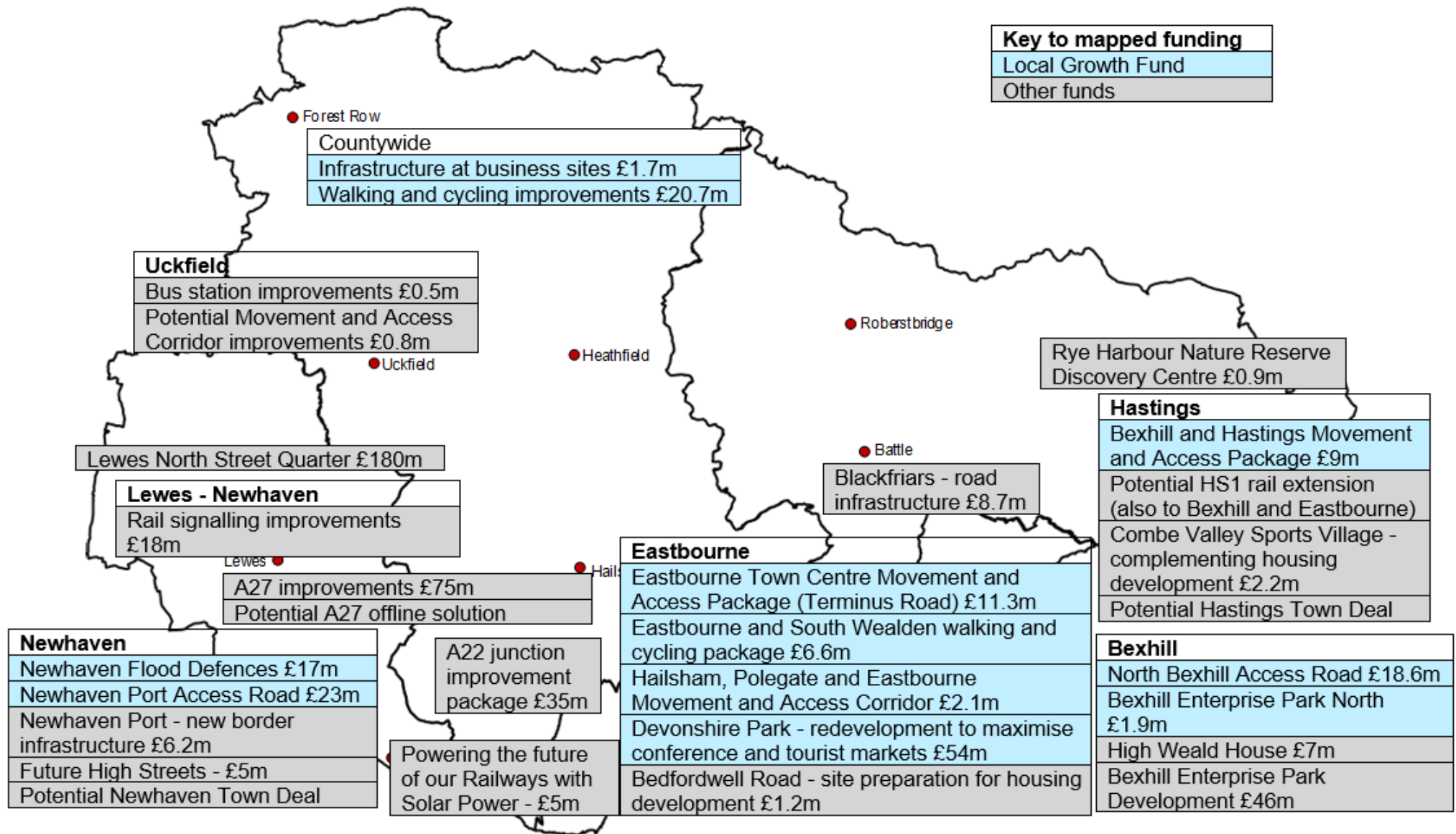
Qualification levels are broadly in line with England and South East averages. Lewes and Wealden have a significantly higher proportion of better qualified people compared with other districts in the county.

Qualifications of working age population 2020						
	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4+	Other
England	6.2%	10.0%	16.9%	18.5%	42.8%	5.7%
South East	4.9%	9.7%	17.1%	18.6%	44.9%	4.8%
East Sussex	6.2%	12.1%	20.4%	19.8%	36.8%	4.7%
Eastbourne	9.2%	11.9%	21.4%	16.0%	32.5%	8.9%
Hastings	11.2%	14.0%	20.6%	19.1%	29.1%	6.0%
Lewes	8.5%*	9.4%	23.7%	21.8%	40.0%	2.9%
Rother	9.3%	17.7%	22.4%	11.5%	34.8%	4.2%
Wealden	1.9%	9.5%	16.4%	26.3%	43.2%	2.6%

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, 2020 *2020 data for Lewes unavailable, so 2019 figure used.

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

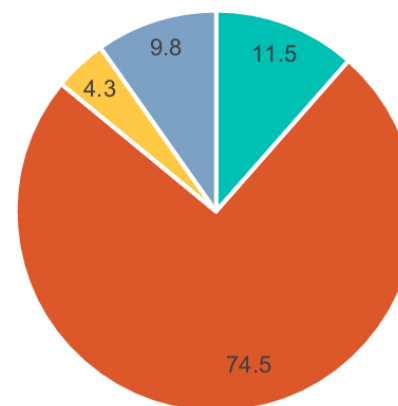


Working well from home in East Sussex

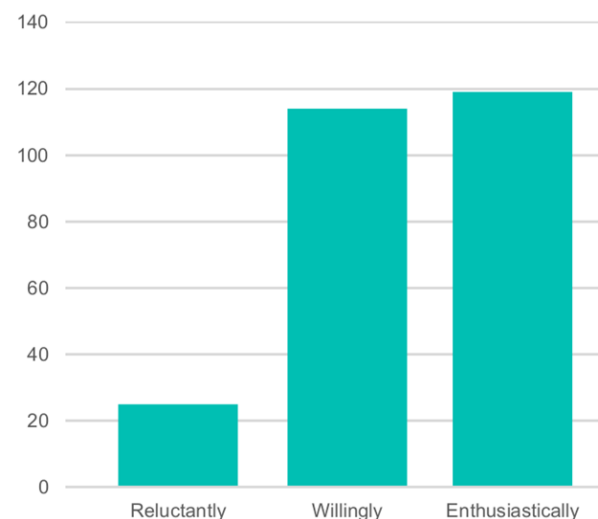
A collaborative project including Team East Sussex and the University of Sussex and representatives from: Locate East Sussex, East Sussex County Council, Local Business Consultants. A survey was conducted in March to June 2021 of employees, employers, and self-employed people in East Sussex to understand the local situation and needs of home-workers. There were 263 respondents with useable data across East Sussex (90%) and Brighton & Hove (10%).

Do you think your organisation will encourage working from home in the longer-term (e.g. after current government restrictions are eased)?

- Yes, I think my organisation are likely to encourage conducting all work from home for the foreseeable future
- Yes, I think my organisation are likely to encourage at least some amount of home-working for the foreseeable future
- Not sure
- No, I think my organisation is likely to discourage working from home in the future



Are you currently working from home Reluctantly/ Willingly/ Enthusiastically?



Next steps

1. Separate focus groups for employers, employees, self-employed in July.
2. With information from focus-groups and in partnership with local business consultants, we will develop a 'toolkit' to support ongoing WFH.

Source: University of Sussex

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

The Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector across the county continued to respond to the needs of people, families and communities in 2020, adapting their services and support in line with government guidance. Collaboration and partnership working between organisations and sectors become a key feature in meeting the growing needs of people and communities.

Partners from both the VCSE and public sectors established several grant funding programmes aimed at helping VCSE organisations access funds to meet growing needs. During the year close to £2m was allocated to VCSE organisations across the county to enable them to adapt to the needs of people, families, and communities.

During the year we have seen the VCSE sector demonstrated great agility, the ability to work at pace, collaborate and work in partnership.

Some of the organisations the Council has funded or supported during the pandemic



Community Hubs

Community Hubs in each District and Borough brought together VCSE organisations and the public sector, providing services, signposting, establishing referral pathways, as well as delivering essential services and support. The Community Hubs have had contact with over 7,000 people in East Sussex (Source: ESCC VCSE Team).

Volunteering

Volunteering continued to be an essential part of the response to the pandemic, with both local and national recruitment programmes being established to assist people in giving their time to organisations based in their community or area. 196,000 adults, 46% of the population, volunteered at least once in the past year; with 115,000 volunteering at least once a month. These volunteers contribute an estimated 9.6m volunteer hours per annum, with a value of £110m (Source: 'The contribution and value of the VCSE sector in East Sussex' Institute for Voluntary Action Research 2021).

Foodbanks

Foodbanks played a key role in ensuring people experiencing hardships had access to food and other items, with VCSE organisations working alongside foodbanks to collect and restock supplies throughout the year. As the year progressed projects began focusing on helping people address food issues through online cooking classes, recipe cards and food parcels with all the ingredients to cook nourishing meals. Foodbanks in East Sussex have seen an increase of over 150% in the number of people receiving a food parcel, with 7,313 people receiving a parcel in May 2020 (4,383 adults and 2,930 children). Source: ESCC VCSE Team.

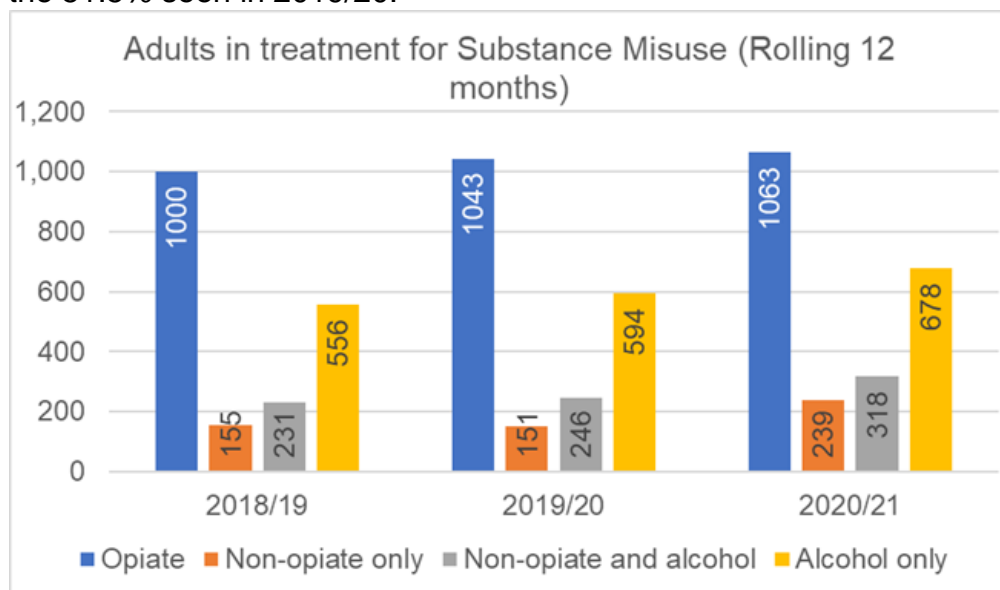
Financial, Benefit and Debt Advice

Services experienced substantial increases in people requiring financial support as government guidance impacted on jobs, finance, and the growing levels of debt.

Drug and alcohol-related harm

The number of people receiving substance misuse treatment in the 12 months to end-February 2021 increased by 11.8% to 2,253.

From this group, 28.9% were receiving treatment for alcohol dependence, similar to the proportion in 2019/20 and remaining slightly higher than the national average (27%). 47.2% of people were receiving support solely for opiate dependence, a decrease against the 51.5% seen in 2019/20.



When compared to national figures, people in East Sussex are less likely to re-present to services following successful completion of treatment with 4.2% of opiate users re-presenting (vs 4.9% national average), 24.2% of non-opiate users (vs. 32.5%) and 24.2% of alcohol users (vs. 35.3%).

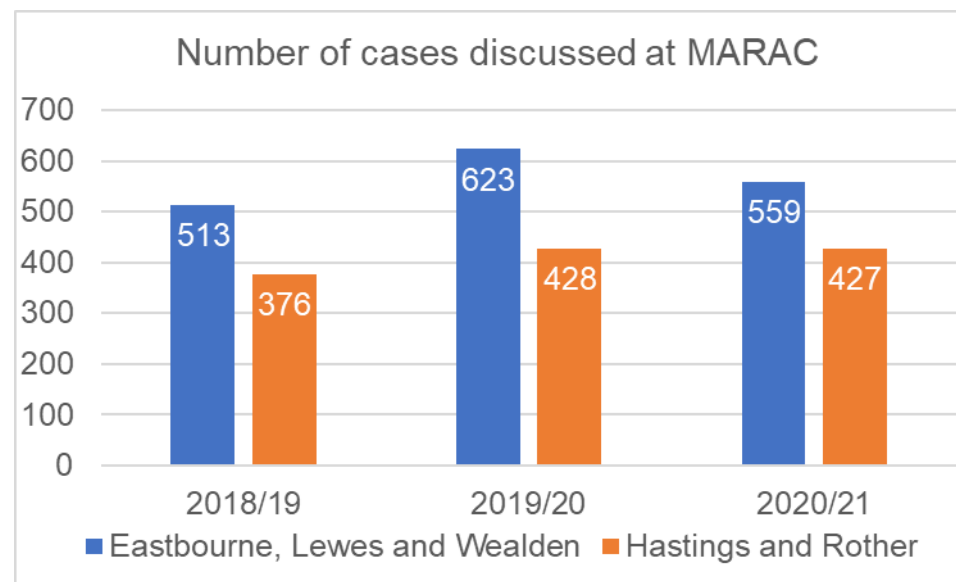
There was a small increase of 7.7% in the number of young people accessing ESCC's Under-19s substance misuse service, from 117 in 2019 to 126 in 2020.

Modern slavery and human trafficking

43 adults and 54 minors (those aged under 18) who were potential victims of modern slavery and human trafficking were referred through the National Referral Mechanism in 2020, compared to 39 adults and 63 minors in 2019. The decrease in referrals for minors may be due in part to the restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Criminal exploitation was the most commonly reported type of exploitation in 2020, particularly for young men.

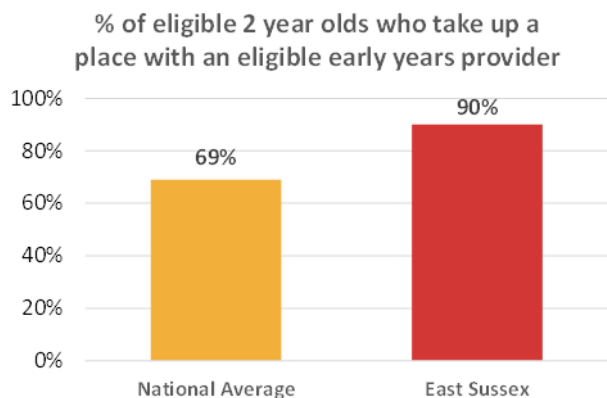
MARAC cases

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences are held to discuss high risk cases involving domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and abuse, or stalking, harassment and harmful practices. Nationally there was an increase in cases of 9% between 2019/20 and 2020/21, however in East Sussex there was a decrease of 6.2%. There were 7,328 referrals to community domestic abuse services between January 2019 and the end of December 2020, an increase of 26 on the previous calendar year.



Due to the cancellation of all assessments, tests and exams in England (from Early Years through to Post 16) in academic year 2019-20, data on attainment is not available.

Early Years

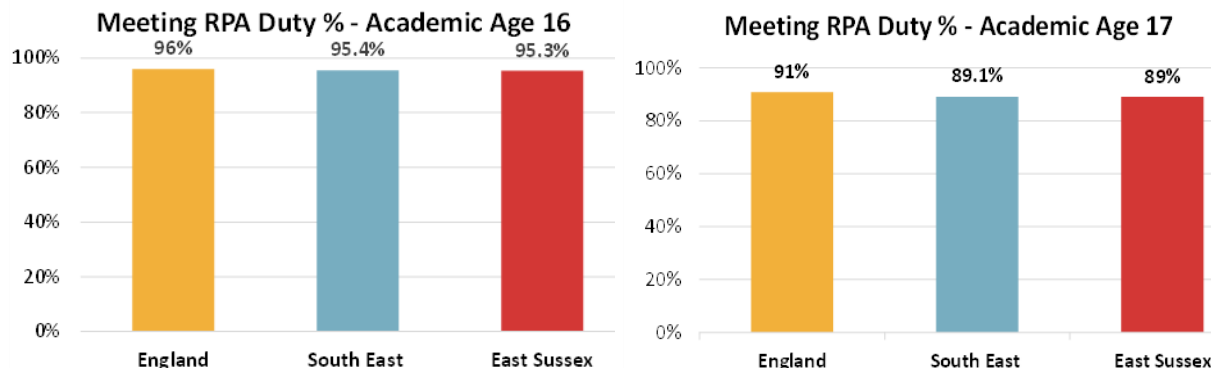


East Sussex received 1,545 applications for a funded place for eligible 2-year olds in the spring 2021 funding period. Of these, 228 children were not eligible to receive funding. 90% (1198) of the remaining 1,317 eligible children have accessed a place with an early years provider, compared to the national average of 69%.

Raising the Participation Age (RPA)

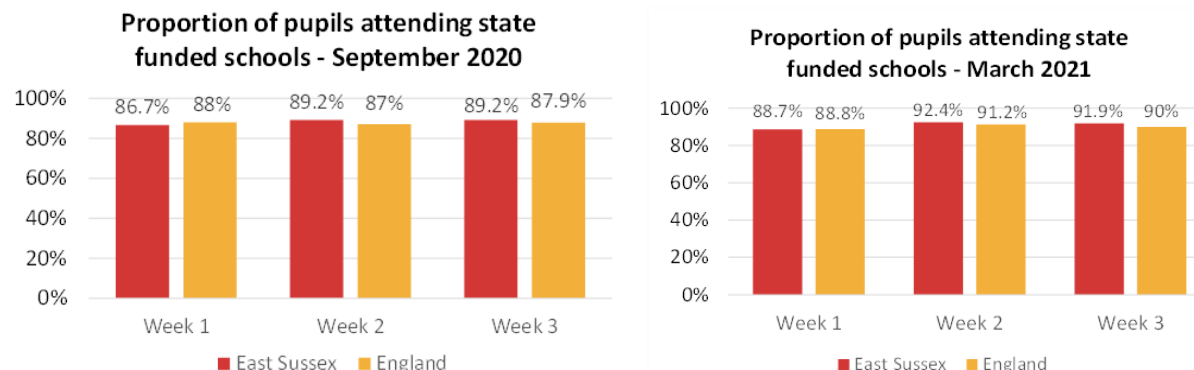
95.3% of young people at academic age 16 (year 12) and 89% age 17 (year 13) are either participating in education, training or employment with training, or undertaking re-engagement provision. This has been achieved by working with key partners to help address the impact of COVID. This has included frequent and intensive support from the Youth Employability Service (YES) who offer support to children and young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) or at risk of becoming NEET. YES interactions

have doubled in the past year from 15,000 to 30,000. 87% of looked after children (LAC) academic age 16 are participating in education, training or employment with training. For academic age 17, 75% of LAC are participating. Caseworkers, Through Care and YES have continued to work with the young people to maintain their current placements. They also ensured appropriate pathways into higher education, further training or employment.



Attendance

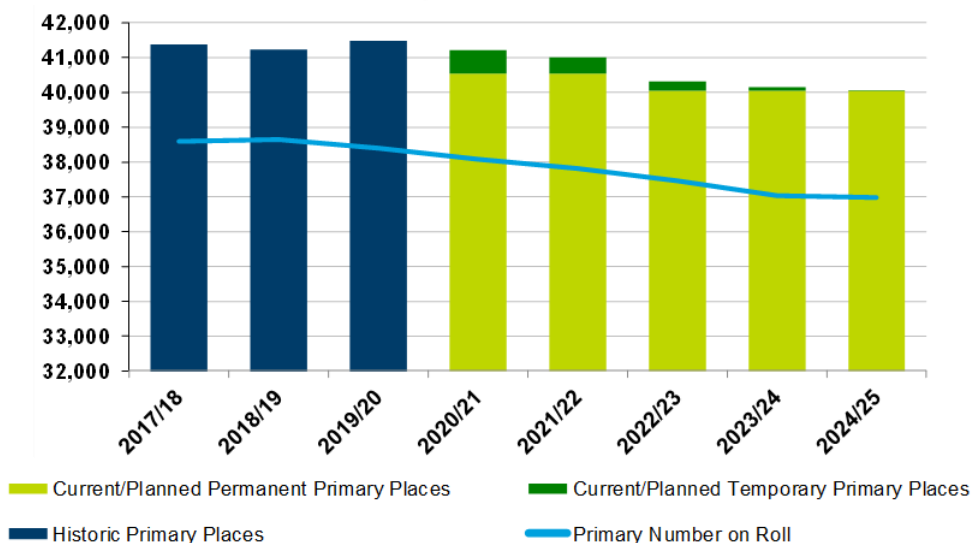
In September 2020 (when all state-funded East Sussex schools reopened to all pupils), attendance increased from 86.7% in week 1, (1.3 percentage points below the national average) to 89.2% in week 2 (2.2 percentage points above the national average), a difference of 2.5%. Similarly, March 2021 saw the reopening of schools to all pupils following the January 2021 lockdown. Here, there was an increase in attendance from 88.7% in week 1 to 92.4% in week 2 which took attendance levels slightly above the national average. This is particularly positive as pre-Covid attendance levels were slightly lower than the national average.



Primary School Places

- Total numbers of pupils in primary schools peaked in 2018/19 and are now in decline
- There will be a net reduction in capacity of 1,140 places, between 2020/21 and 2024/25, as a result of previous temporary capacity being removed when no longer required and some undersubscribed schools reducing their Published Admission Numbers.

Primary School Places

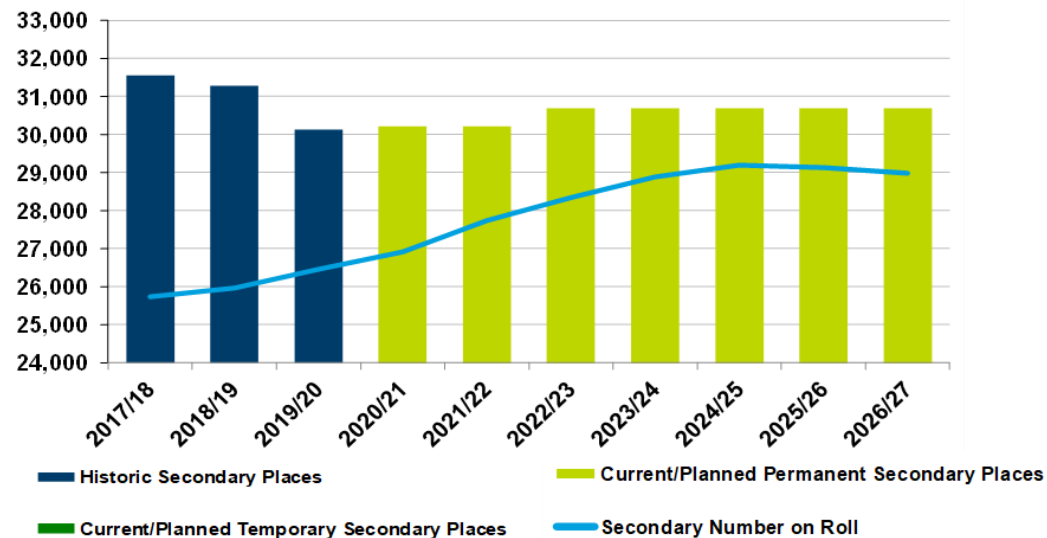


Secondary School Places

- Secondary pupil numbers are expected to continue to increase and peak around 2024/25
- 480 additional permanent places will be added between 2020/21 and 2026/27 to meet forecast demand in local areas.

Source: ESCC Pupil Forecasting Model 22 July 2020.

Secondary School Places

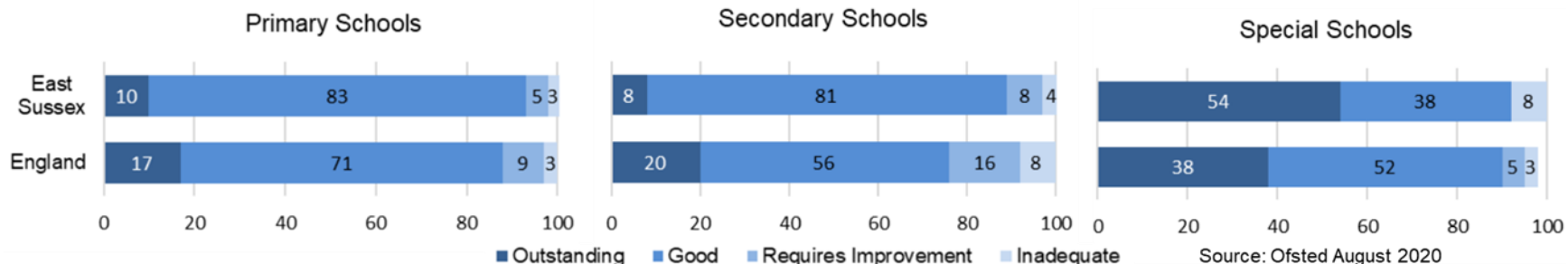


Projected change in youth population

	2021	2021	2022	2024	% change 2021-2024	2025	2025	2026	2027	2029	% change 2025-2029
0-3	20,220	20,000	19,980	19,980	-1.2%	20,120	20,370	20,560	20,730	20,880	+3.8%
4-10	42,740	42,160	41,450	41,030	-4.0%	40,910	40,660	40,380	40,160	40,060	-2.1%
11-15	32,210	32,740	33,200	33,470	+3.9%	33,520	33,580	33,340	32,980	32,590	-2.8%
16-17	12,110	12,490	12,940	13,170	+8.8%	13,430	13,700	14,030	14,190	14,070	+4.8%

Source: ESCC population projections by age and gender (dwelling led) April 2021, numbers rounded to 10

State funded schools percentage overall effectiveness Ofsted 2020



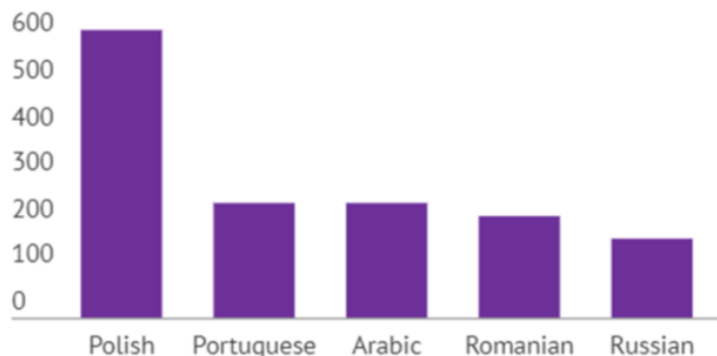
East Sussex pupils

14.2% of East Sussex pupils are of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds (January 2021) compared to **31.9%** in England (January 2020). Source: School Census.

20.5% of East Sussex pupils are known to be eligible for Free School Meals (January 2021) The latest England figure is **17.3%** (January 2020). Source: School Census.

First languages of East Sussex pupils

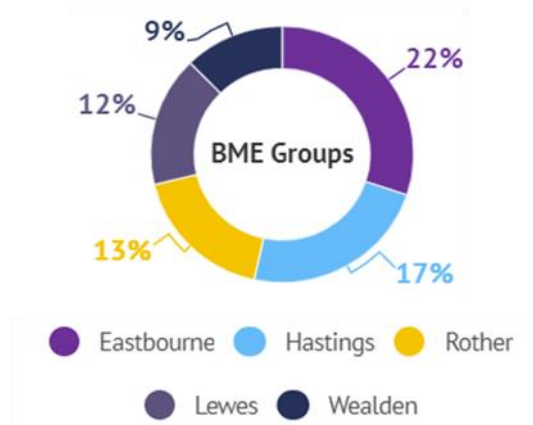
6.1% of pupils were recorded as having English as an additional language. This is where the pupil has been exposed to a language other than English during early development and continues to be exposed to this language in the home or in the community. Polish is the most commonly recorded first language, other than English, across the County.



Source: School Census January 2021

Percentage of pupils of BME backgrounds by district and borough

There has been a 2.1% increase in the school BME population since 2014.



Note: BME in this chart relates to all non-White British pupils

Source: School Census January 2021

Troubled Families results

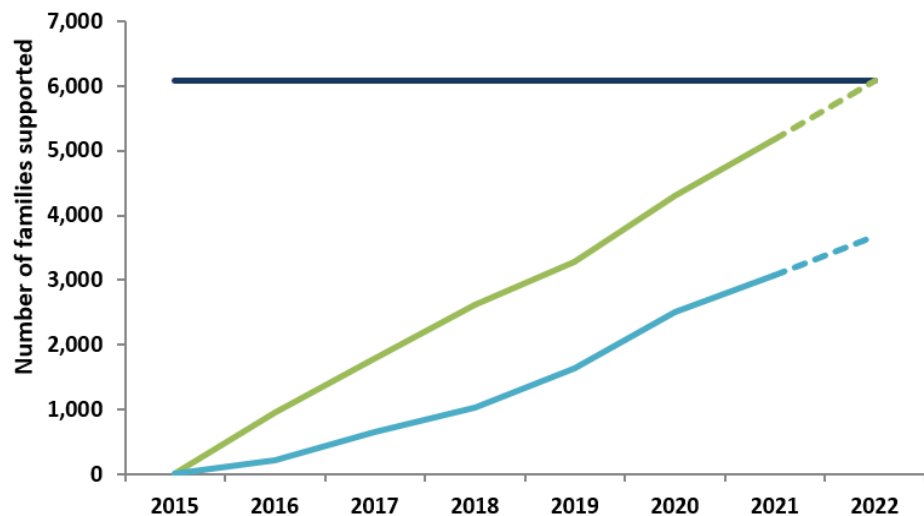


The national Troubled Families programme (TF2)* runs from 2015 to 2022

- 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 2020/21, 5,180 families had received or were receiving support and 3,080 had achieved Payment by Results outcomes.

*From April 2021 the programme has changed its name nationally to Supporting Families

Troubled Families (TF) programme 2



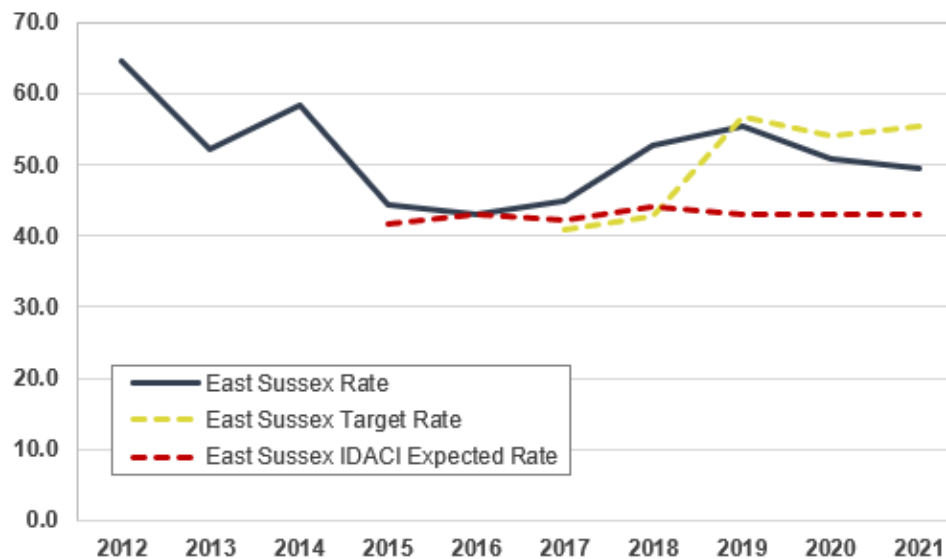
- TF 2 Target
- TF 2 Engagement Performance
- TF 2 Payments by Results Performance
- - - TF 2 Engagement Performance Projected
- - - TF 2 Payments by Results Performance Projected

Child Protection (CP) Plans



- At the end of March 2021, the number of children with CP plans was **525**, a rate of **49.4** 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, with continued targeted work to ensure plans are progressed in a timely way.

**Children with a Child Protection Plan
Rate per 10,000 0-17 year olds**

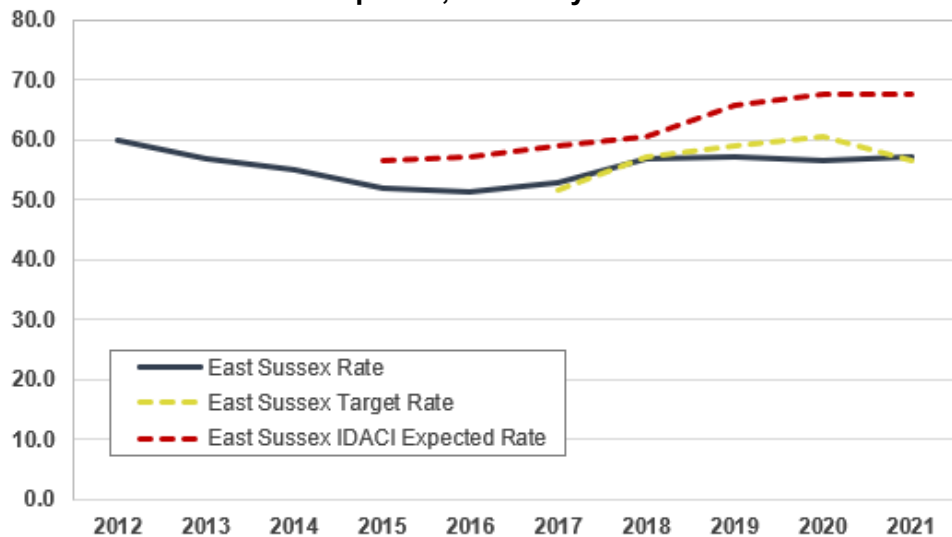


Source for all: ESCC Children’s Services

Looked After Children

- Since 2018 LAC numbers have remained fairly stable, with **612** children looked after at the end of March 2021 (57.6 per 10,000 children)
- Our active participation in the National Transfer Scheme has seen a rise in Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children, currently accounting for 9% of LAC within the county
- Our strategy of using Early Help and CP plans to keep children at home is connected to the rate of Looked After Children (LAC)

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



Special Educational Needs (SEN) and Disability

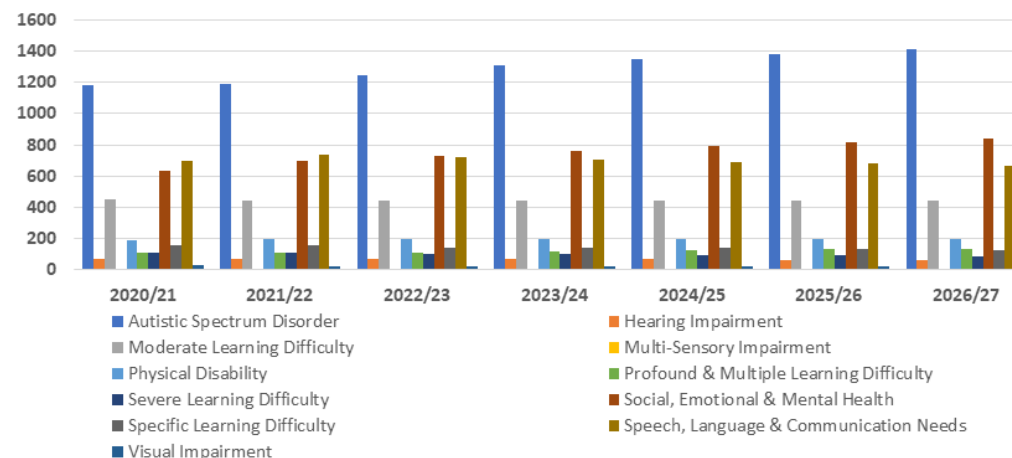
From 2017 to 2020, the number of requests for statutory assessments increased by 54% and the demand for specialist placements for children with SEND continue to grow. Over 40% of all children and young people aged 0-25 with Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) in East Sussex are placed in special schools which is over 3% higher than the England average. Council funded high-cost placements at Independent and Non-Maintained Special Schools (INMSS) have increased significantly since 2015 and account for 8.8% of all EHCPs – greater than the England average of 6.1%. This means that the expenditure for placements in INMSS in East Sussex is significantly higher than national averages.

EHCPs of SEN maintained by the Council increased by **60%** from 2010 (**2,280**) to 2021 (**3,640**):

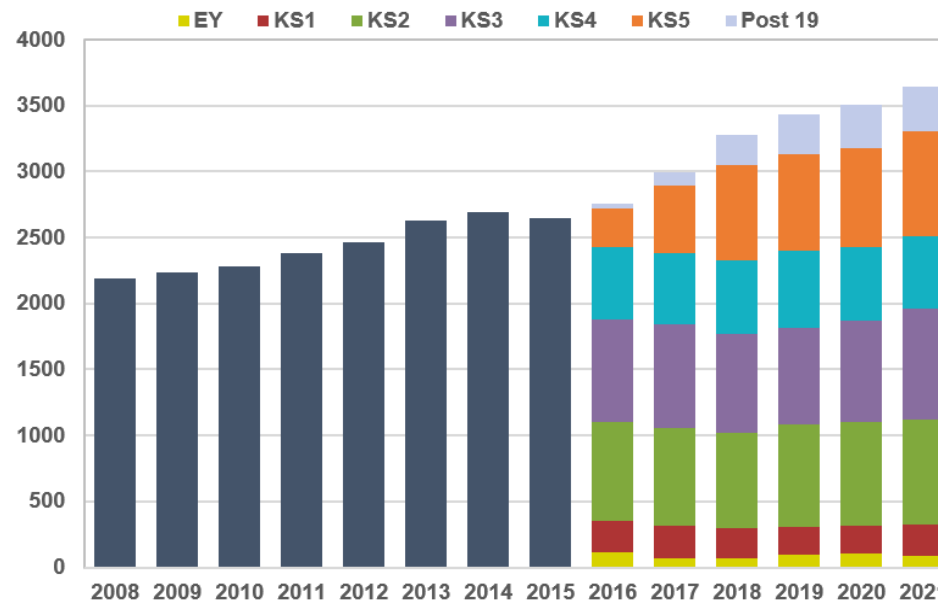
- The vast majority of the increase since 2015 has been in the Key Stage 5 and Post 19 groups
- Numbers are currently forecast to rise to approximately **3,700** by 2022 and **4,000** by 2027
- Just 31% of newly-issued EHCPs are placed in mainstream schools (compared to a national average of 37%). This has been a shift since 2014 when the majority of children with EHCPs were placed in mainstream schools.
- There has been a significant increase in the number of children with autism as a primary need. Numbers of children with autism have increased significantly since 2016 (by around 500 children to 2021) and this trend is set to continue.
- In response to the increased demand for specialist provision, the county has secured agreement for four new free schools (three special schools and one alternative provision). Two of these, an alternative provision school and a special free school for children with social, emotional and mental health needs and autism opened in September 2020, another is due to open in September 2021 and another in September 2022.
- For 2020, East Sussex EHC Plans as a percentage of population aged 0-25 is in line with National Averages for the first time.

- The overall number of children with SEND (but without an EHCP) has risen to 11.7% (from 9.2% in 2016).

Forecast Young People (Age 5-25) with EHC Plans by Primary Need



Young people with a Statement or EHC Plan



Note: 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.

Covid-19 impacts – Early Help and Social Care

- With the lockdown and the closure of schools in January 2021 the average number of contacts to the Single Point of Advice (SPOA) dropped to 206. Since the opening of schools on 8 March 2021 this has increased to 248 which is in line with pre COVID-19 levels. There has been a significant increase in the number of contacts for children with emotional wellbeing / mental health difficulties.
- Referrals into the social work teams have remained broadly stable overall, proportions have seen an adjustment as the schools re-opened. Police referrals have decreased and referrals from schools have increased once more. We have continued to work with children on Child in Need (CIN) plans seeing more than 85% throughout. For children subject to CP plans contact levels have been even higher at an average of 95%. Social work staff resumed face to face visiting in September 2020.
- During the last lockdown there was a rise in children subject to CP Plans through the first school half term of 2021 to a rate per 10,000 of 53.0 (564 children). Targeted work continues to focus on a safe reduction in the number of plans now more children are in school. As at 31 March 2021 the number of children on a CP plan had reduced to a rate of 49.4 (525).
- The Contact Service has continued to provide contact for children in the care system to see their birth families, using a wide variety of creative virtual methods such as video diaries, story reading over Skype etc. and then resuming face to face sessions where this could be delivered safely. The service has prioritised physical contact for parents and babies and contact as part of the assessment during care proceedings. Some children have found virtual contact sessions much easier to cope with.

Covid-19 impacts – Schools

- No assessments for Early Years Foundation Stage or Key Stage 2.
- No GCSE or A level exams will be taken this summer.
- For academic year 2020/21 GCSE and A level awards, schools and colleges are being asked to provide centre assessment grades for their students.
- The Department for Education will not be publishing data on outcomes from academic year 2020/21, 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.

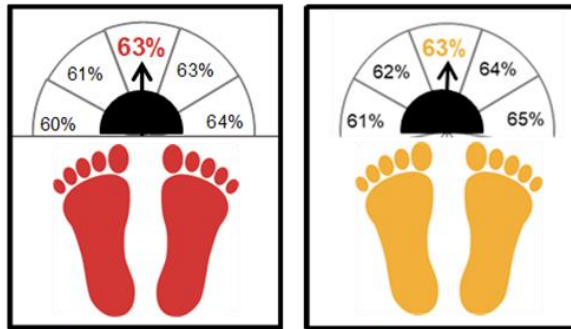
Support for schools for the academic year 2020/21, has focused on:

- Close liaison with schools and early years to maintain provision for keyworker and vulnerable pupils during periods of lockdown and support full reopening.
- Increased support for schools, through the Primary and Secondary Boards, to support the delivery of high quality remote education.
- Increased support for vulnerable pupils, including safeguarding and ensuring attendance.
- Working closely with schools and Public Health to support asymptomatic COVID-19 testing and provide clear communications for families.
- Managing the impact of COVID-19 on early years providers and ensuring that we maintain sufficient places for the future supporting young people into education, employment and training during a period of rising unemployment and economic downturn that will disproportionately impact 18-24 year olds.

Support for emotional wellbeing and mental health

- 42 mainstream schools and three specialist schools are part of the Mental Health Support Teams (MHST) programme. Overall contacts with children and young people increased, from 175 in December 2020 to 219 by February 2021. This has reduced waiting lists for the service across all three teams.
- The Educational Psychology Service (EPS) has offered a telephone helpline that enables parents/carers to access support for managing the emotional wellbeing and home learning of their children during lockdown.
- A confidential telephone service was made available for members of staff in leadership roles in East Sussex schools throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The Schools Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing Adviser has maintained regular communications to schools to promote Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing toolkits, online resources and training/support.

Adults overweight or obese 2019/20



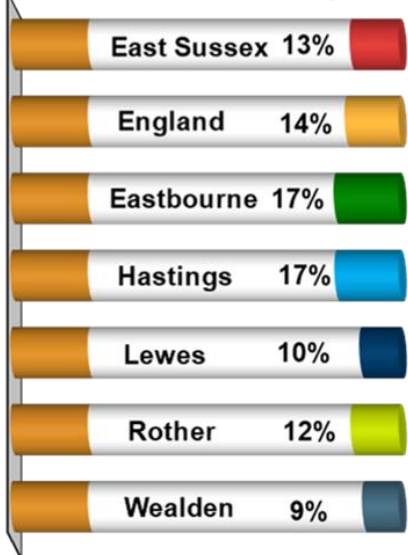
East Sussex

England



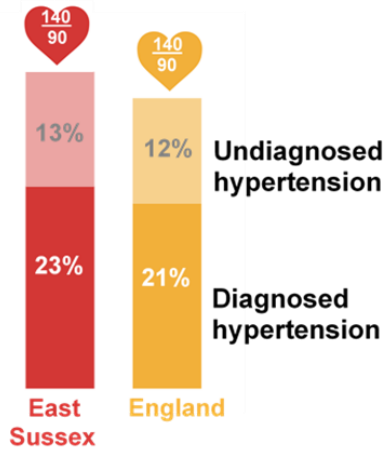
Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother Wealden

Current smokers age 18+, 2019



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England

People with high blood pressure (hypertension) 2016/17



Physical activity amongst adults in East Sussex, 2018/19:



21% do less than 30 minutes a week



68% do 150 minutes or more a week

The remaining 11% fall in between these categories, as per Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England

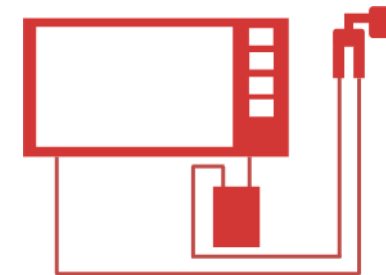
Mental health

It is estimated that **1 in 6** people will have a mental health condition at any one time

Covid-19 hospital numbers



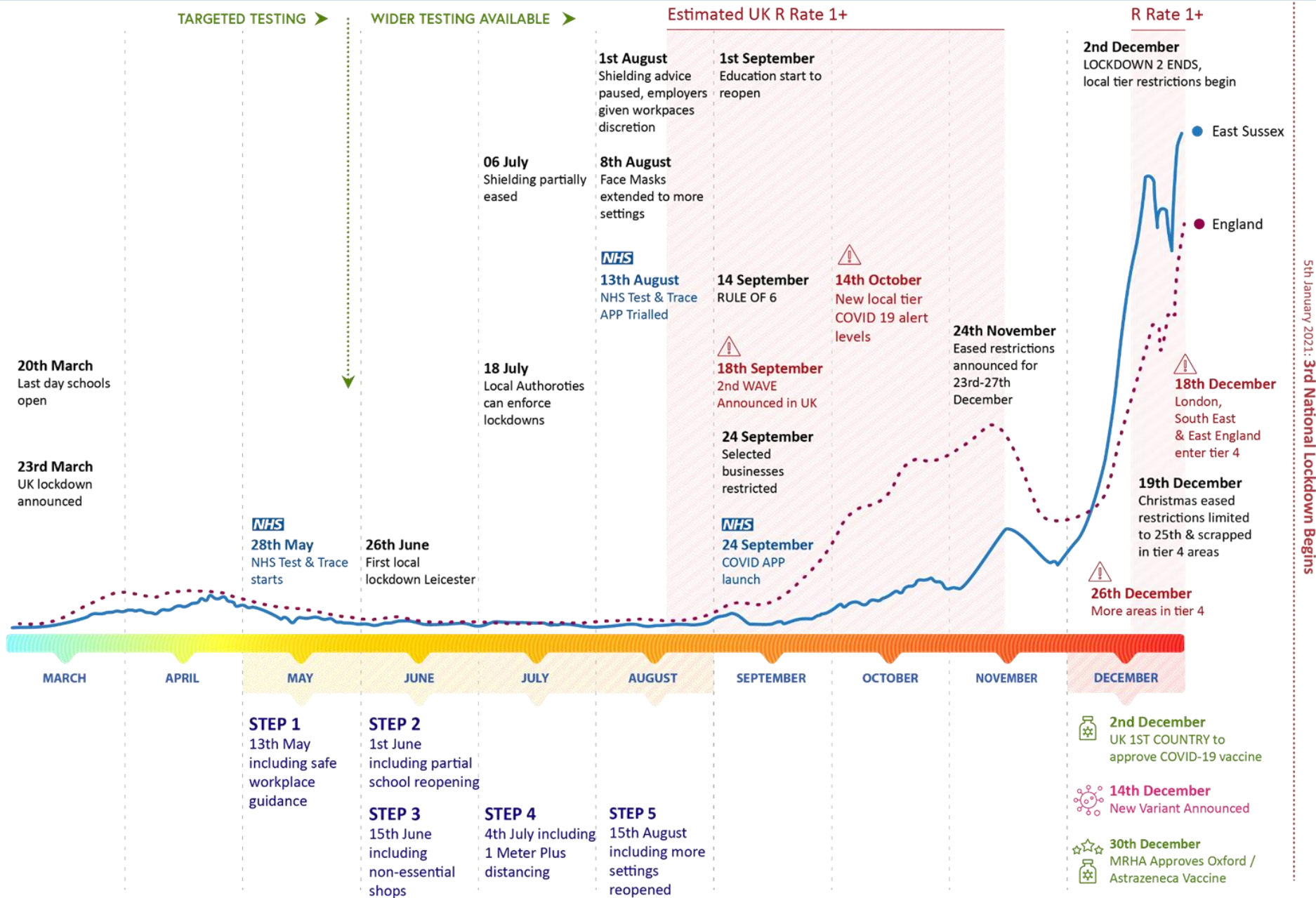
2,108 people have been admitted to East Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust hospitals with COVID-19 since the start of the pandemic.



At the height of the second wave there were 27 people in mechanical ventilation beds in East Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust hospitals.

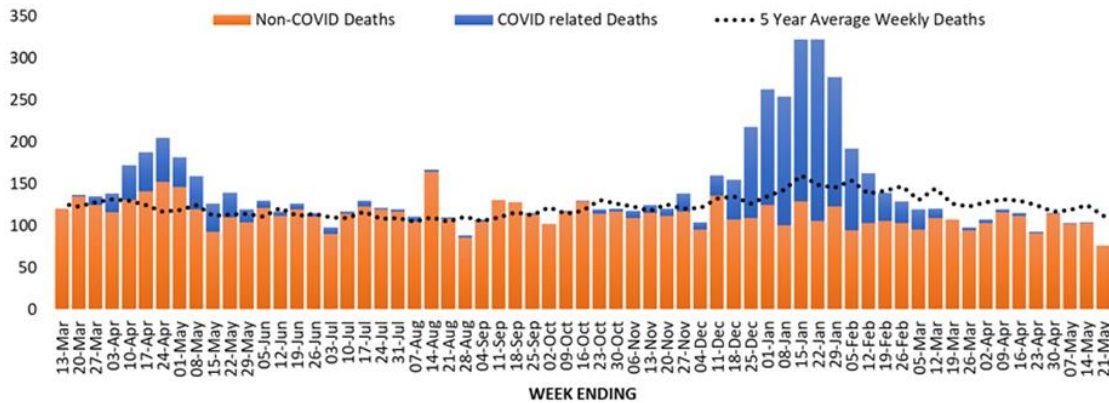
Source: Coronavirus in the UK NHS dashboard, gov.uk

Note: East Sussex residents are also served by other NHS Trusts, such as Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust, and Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust, East Sussex residents in hospitals run by those trusts are not included in these statistics. Residents of surrounding counties may also come to East Sussex hospitals so could possibly be included in the figures above.



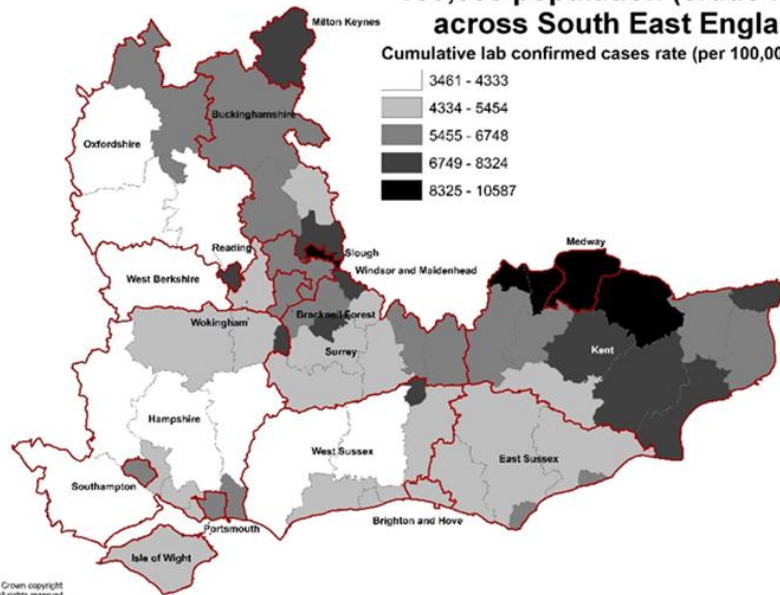
NOTE: the latest data is available from Public Health England

Weekly deaths for East Sussex residents



Source: ONS

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



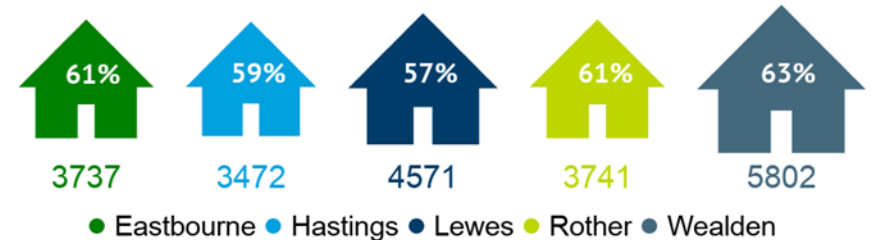
Source: Public Health England. Data as at 07/06/2021

National findings on risk factors associated with poorer outcomes

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:

- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- diabetes
- dementia
- hypertensive diseases
- obesity
- chronic kidney disease

Numbers of people identified by the NHS as needing to shield and the percentage registered for help (as at 25 June 2020)



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

- 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

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

Population and health



Compared to 2021, by 2025 there will be:

- An increase in the population of working age people (age 18-64) of **4,690** (1.5%)

- A countywide increase in older people (age 65+) of **12,510** (8.4%) from **149,113** to **161,623**

→ Eastbourne: 1,965 more (up 7.4%) biggest increase in age 75-84 (**19.8%**)

→ Hastings: 1,557 more (up 8.1%), a decrease in 65-74 (-0.3%), but 7.5% in 85+ and **23.1%** in 75-84

→ Lewes: 2,014 more (up 7.3%) biggest increase in age 75-84 (**19.6%**)

→ Rother: 2,525 more (up 7.9%), small decrease in 65-74 (-2.2%), **22.6%** rise in 75-84

→ Wealden: 4,450 more (up 10.2%), **21.8%** rise in 75-84 and 12.5% rise in 85+

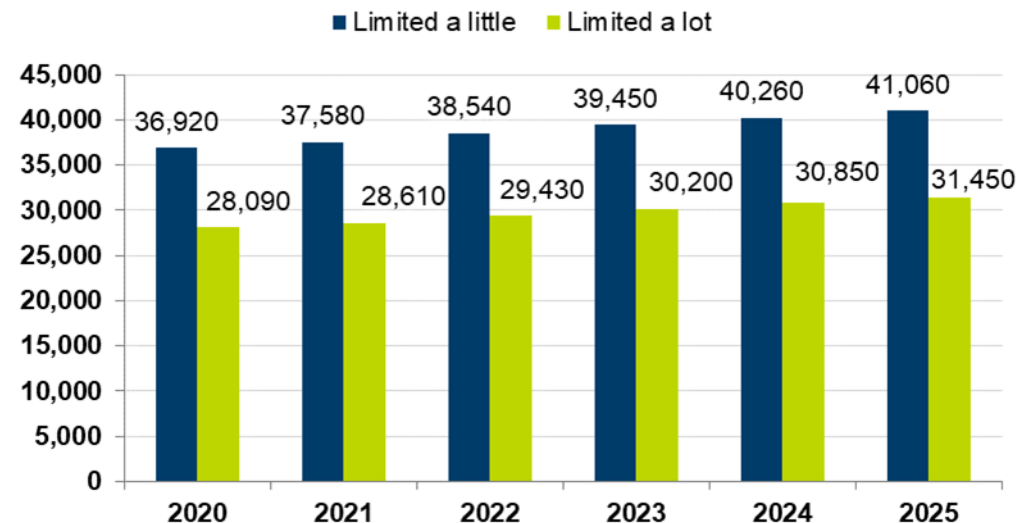


- **41,060** older people (age 65+) projected to have a limiting long term illness whose day to day activities are limited a little (up 9.1%), **31,450** limited a lot (up 9.8%)



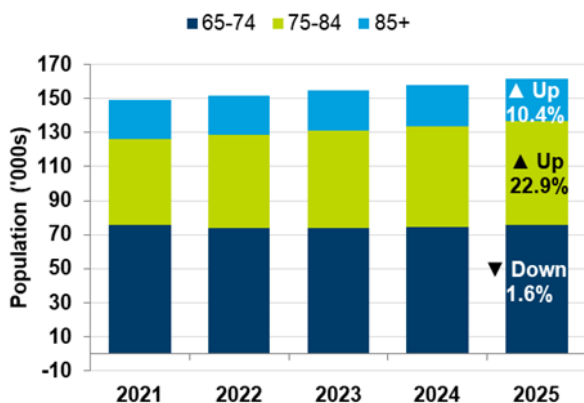
- **12,340** older people (65+) projected to have dementia (up 9.7%)

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

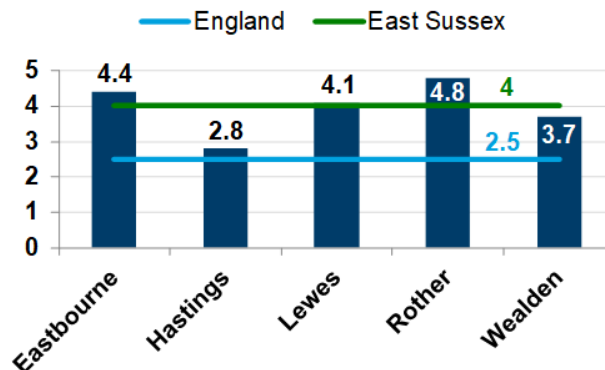


Source: POPPI, www.poppi.org.uk

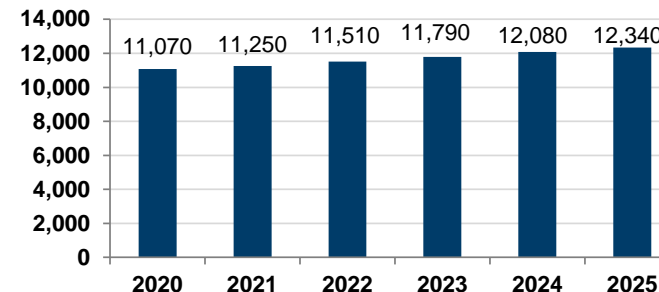
Increase in older people 2021-2025



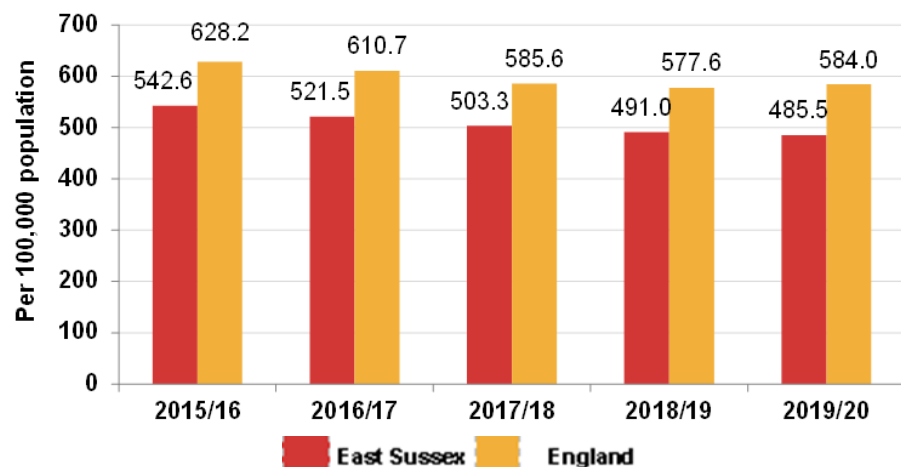
Population % 85+ (mid 2019 est)



Older people (age 65+) with dementia projections

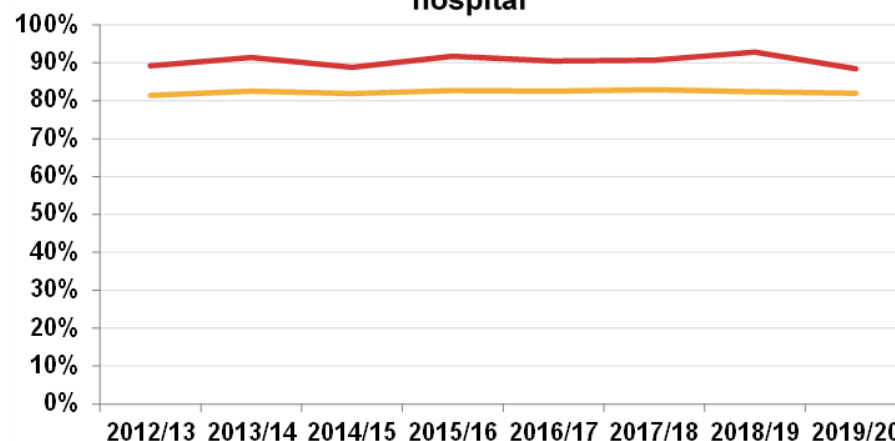


Long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing homes (Older people 65+)



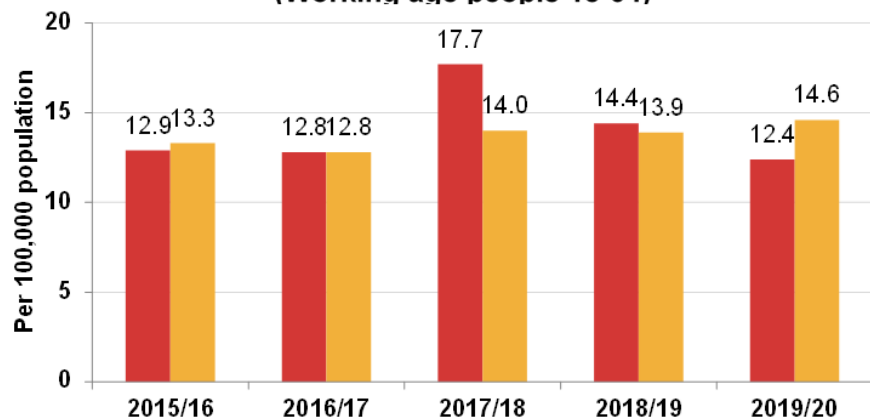
Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework data ASCOF 2A2. Note: New definition 2014/15 onwards, not comparable to previous years.

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



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

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.

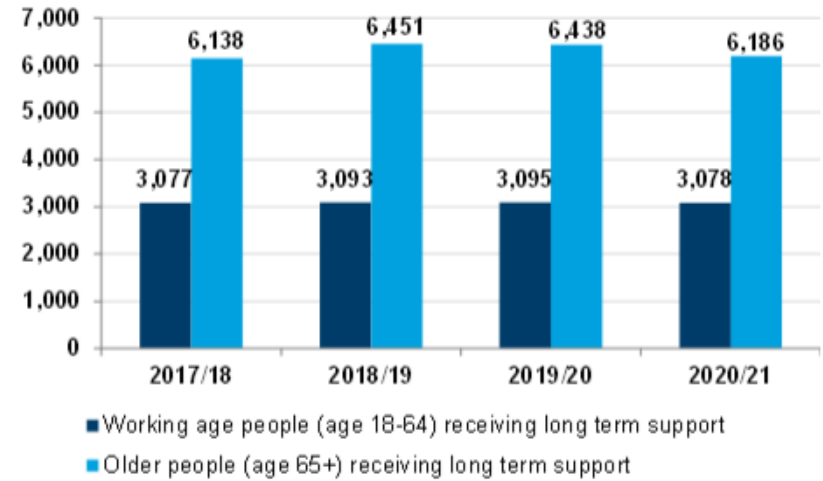
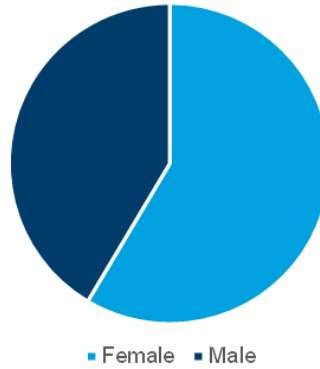
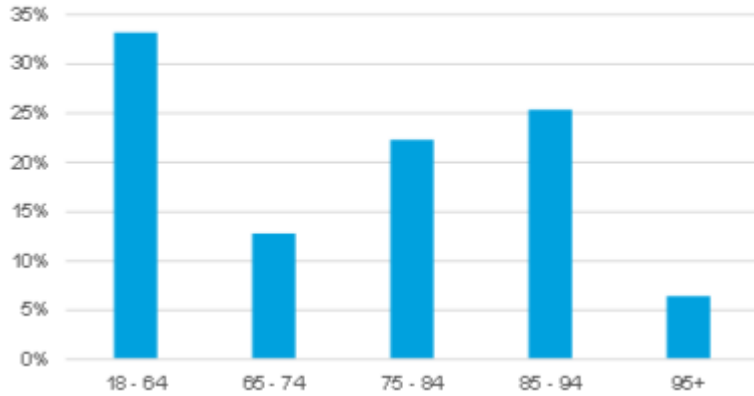
Community care and promoting independence

- Permanent admissions of working age people (18-64) to long term residential care reduced in 2019/20 and are now below the national average
- Permanent admissions of older people (age 65+) reduced again 2019/20 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 decreased in 2019/20 to **88.4%**, but still remains significantly above the national figure of 82.0%
- **93.3%** 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 79.5%

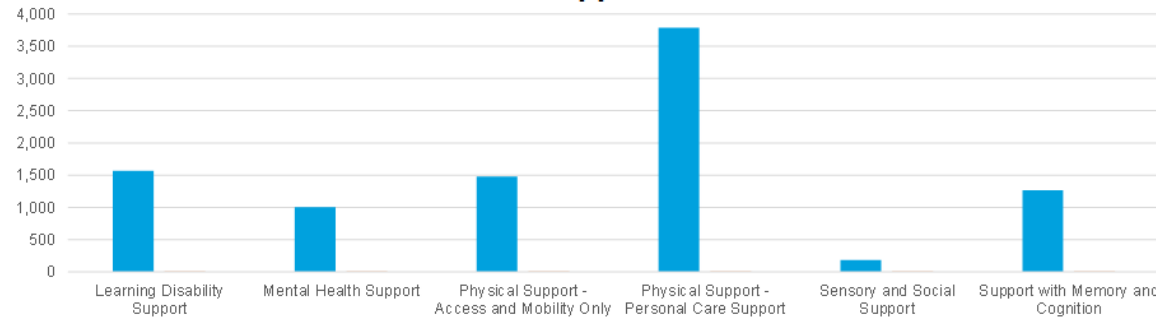
Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework data

People receiving long term support

Age of clients



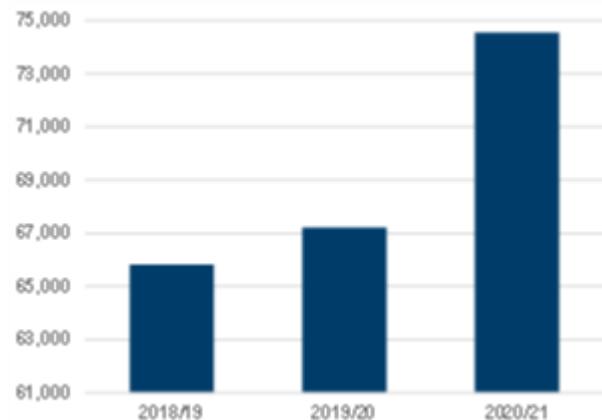
Client's support needs



The total number of clients receiving long term support has decreased by 2.8% in 2020/21 to 9,264.
 Source: Health and Social Care Connect

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

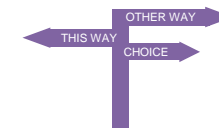
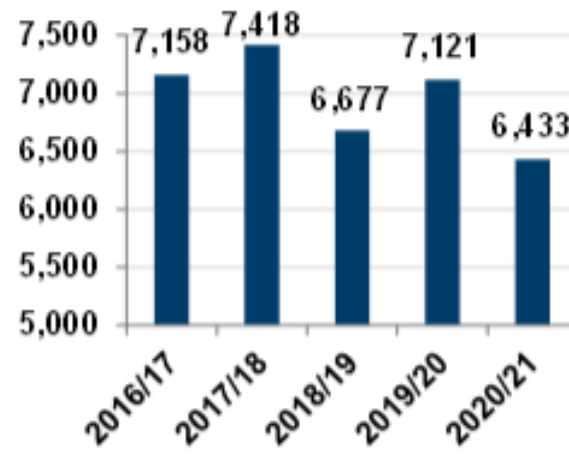
Requests for support: Access contacts handled



- The Access team in Health and Social Care Connect (HSCC) handled **74,540** contacts in 2020/21, an increase of **6,640 (10%)** compared to 2019/20.

Source: East Sussex Health and Social Care Connect

Carers receiving support

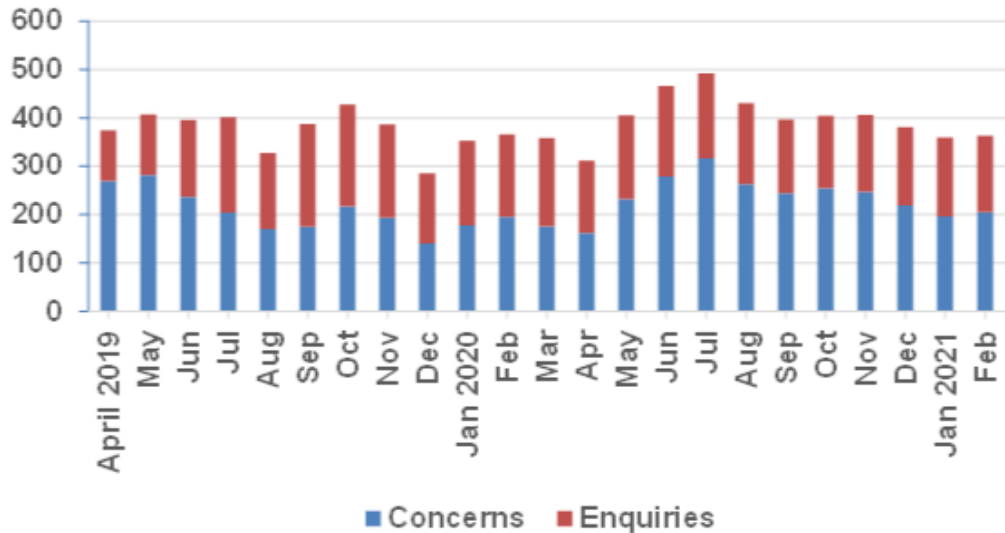


- The total number of carers receiving support has decreased by **9.7%** in 2020/21. This is due to decreased incoming contacts and re-focusing of work to support hospital discharges, home care closures and the Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) population.
- Carers receive support including Information, Advice and Other Universal Services / Signposting

Source: East Sussex Health and Social Care Connect

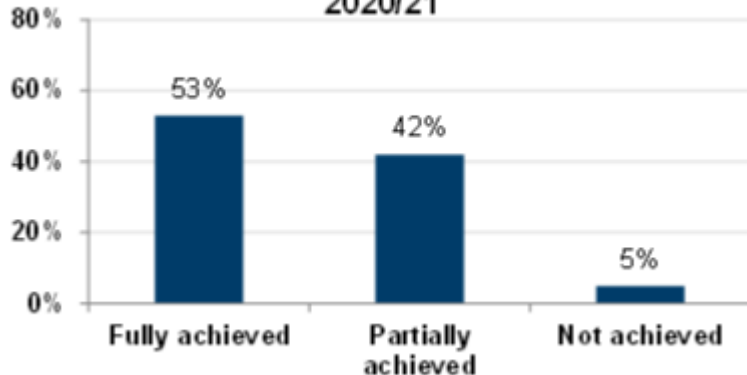
Safeguarding

Safeguarding and Homefirst
Safeguarding concerns and enquiries

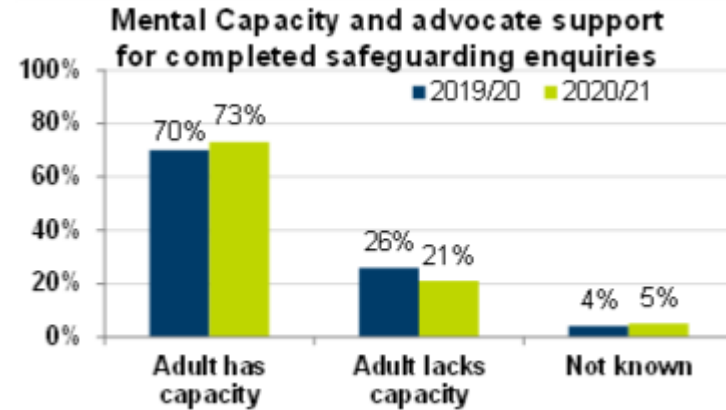


95% of safeguarding enquiries resulted in the expressed outcomes being achieved or partially achieved in 2020/21.

Safeguarding enquiries: outcomes
2020/21



There has been a decrease in the percentage of safeguarding enquiries for adults who lack capacity between 2019/20 and 2020/21 (26% to 21%)



Source for all: East Sussex Adult Social Care and Health

Integrating health and social care

With our partners we are shaping the next steps for strengthening joint working to meet the needs of the diverse communities within East Sussex, to improve population health and impact on social and economic wellbeing more broadly to help reduce health inequalities.

We are part of the Sussex Health and Care Partnership (SHCP), the Integrated Care System for Sussex, alongside the upper tier and unitary authorities, CCGs and NHS Provider Trusts in West Sussex and Brighton and Hove. Further details of the SHCP can be found on its website <https://www.sussexhealthandcare.uk/>

COVID-19 Impacts – Adults

- Adult Social Care and Health (ASC&H) have continued to undertake a range of pandemic-related work, including: testing; local contact tracing and Outbreak Control; flu vaccinations; Care Homes Support (including capacity and workforce); support to Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) people, as well as maintaining our core business.
- ASC&H continues to work in close partnership with East Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust (ESHT), and the other Acute Trusts that support East Sussex residents, to support the timely discharge of patients from hospital into care homes and back into the community.
- The Department has also continued to provide support to keep vulnerable adults safe within our communities. Many staff have, by necessity, continued to work in offices and operational buildings whilst others have continued to provide support remotely. Face-to-face Safeguarding, Care Act and Mental Health Act Assessments have continued within our communities, using appropriate infection control measures.

Care Homes:

- The challenges faced by care homes have been significant and varied, including the challenge of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) provision during the first wave; managing significant outbreaks of COVID-19 amongst residents and staff; and supporting residents, care staff and families through loss and bereavement.
- The department has supported a range of care homes with the provision of temporary staff; meals; deep cleaning; infection prevention and control guidance; psychological wellbeing support for staff; regular information bulletins; weekly virtual huddles where current issues are discussed with local clinicians.
- In May 2020, the Sussex Health and Care Partnership (SHCP) established the Sussex Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Disparity Programme in response to the evidence emerging from the Office for National Statistics around the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities. A key part of the Programme has been the development of the Sussex Care Homes BAME Staff Network. This network is supported by the Sussex Health and Care Partnership which includes all Sussex NHS Organisations and the three Local Authorities. The purpose of the network is to provide a place for care home staff to bring new perspectives and fresh ideas that helps drive change and progress. In this space, staff are able to:
 - Celebrate a range of diversity through social events and activities;
 - Facilitate informal relationships with other BAME care home workers in Sussex;
 - Reflect on the last few months and how the pandemic has made an impact on BAME lives and communities; and
 - Access peer support through discussions about lived experiences.
 - Receive guidance and signposting to appropriate services, if desired; and
 - Work with employers to ensure that BAME staff have a consistent and positive experience in the home(s) they work in.

Practical support to residents who are shielding or vulnerable:

At the start of the pandemic there were 21,672 people registered as Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV). As a result of a new Risk Model, developed by central Government, this figure increased to 38,169 by the time shielding ended on 31 March 2021. We made contact with individuals identified as needing to shield and provided information, advice and practical support either directly or through the five district and borough Community Hubs.

Self-isolation:

ASC&H have implemented support to residents required to self-isolate in East Sussex. The basic support offer is broadly similar to that which is currently offered to CEV individuals (albeit shorter term and potentially more urgent) and covers:

- assisting people with access to food;
- befriending and wellbeing services;
- mental health support; and
- delivery of prescriptions.

ASC Contact Strategy:

In addition to support offered to CEV and other vulnerable people, a contact strategy specific to ASC&H clients and carers was devised to offer reassurance and signposting to local support during the current lockdown. We also took the opportunity to share key messages on the COVID-19 vaccination programme, and to collect email addresses for future contacts.

Future ways of working:

New ways of working for ASC&H services were required as a result of COVID-19. This included provision of devices and tools to enable staff to work from home wherever possible; use of digital tools to enable remote assessments, meetings etc; the use of data and insight to inform our COVID response, including the management of Clinically Extremely Vulnerable clients; and a move towards more electronic communication.

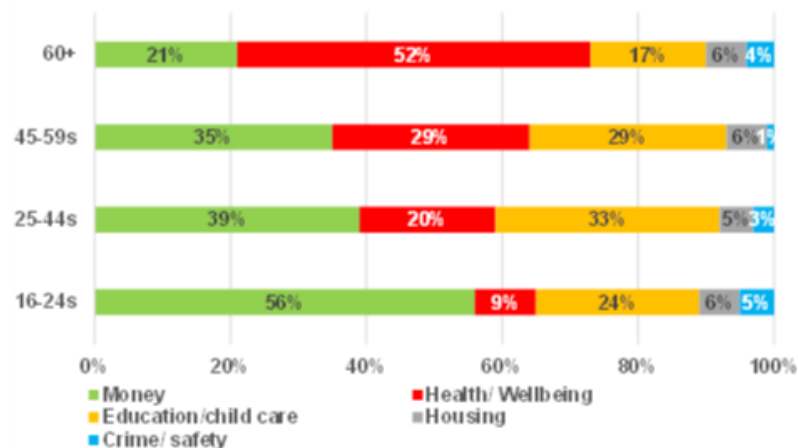
We will build on the changes made as a result of COVID-19 to ensure that that people are able to engage with services in a way that meets their needs, for example by using digital tools to access advice and information to support decision making.

The Council conducted a survey in November/December 2020 to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the attitudes, and behaviours of people in East Sussex, now and in the future.

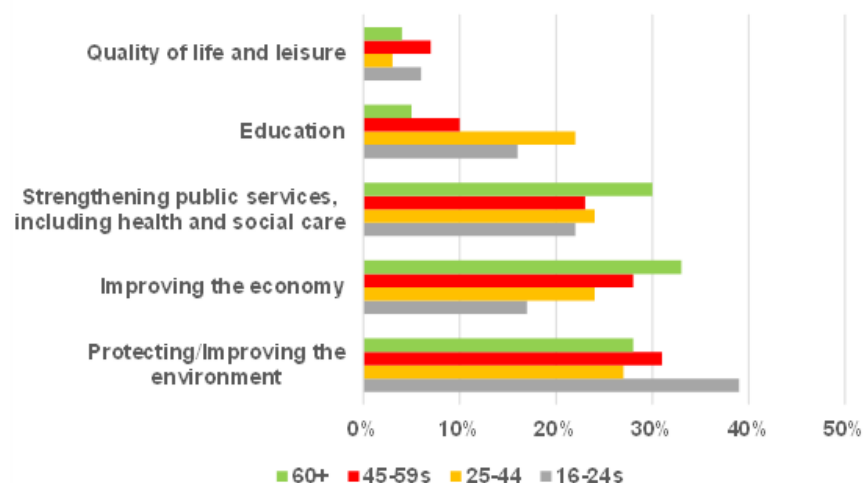
In the year to come, which of the following, do you expect will apply to you



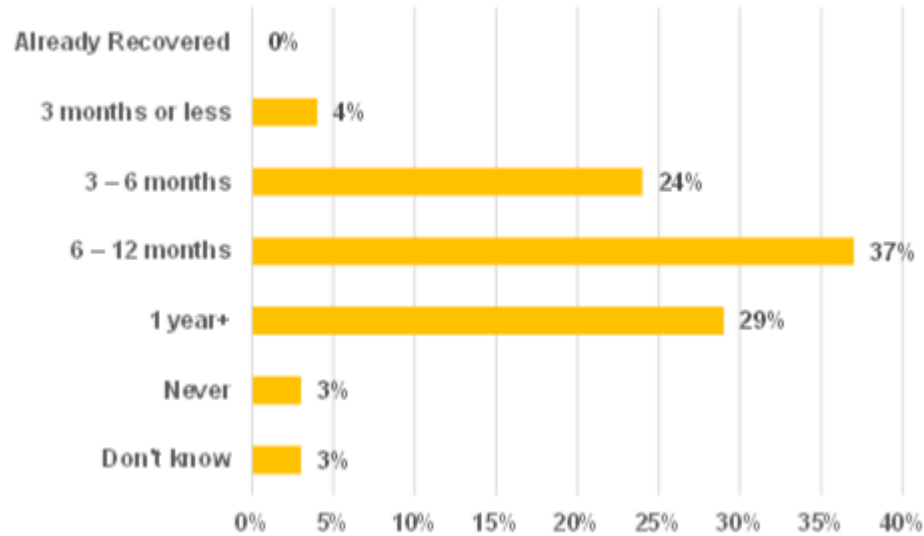
Which area of you, or your families, life is your greatest concern at the moment



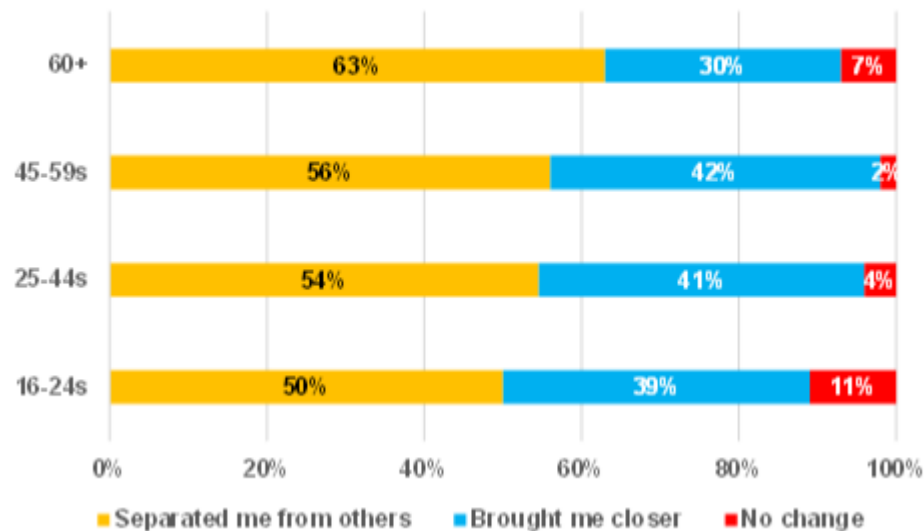
As East Sussex rebuilds from the effects of coronavirus, which one of these would be your priority



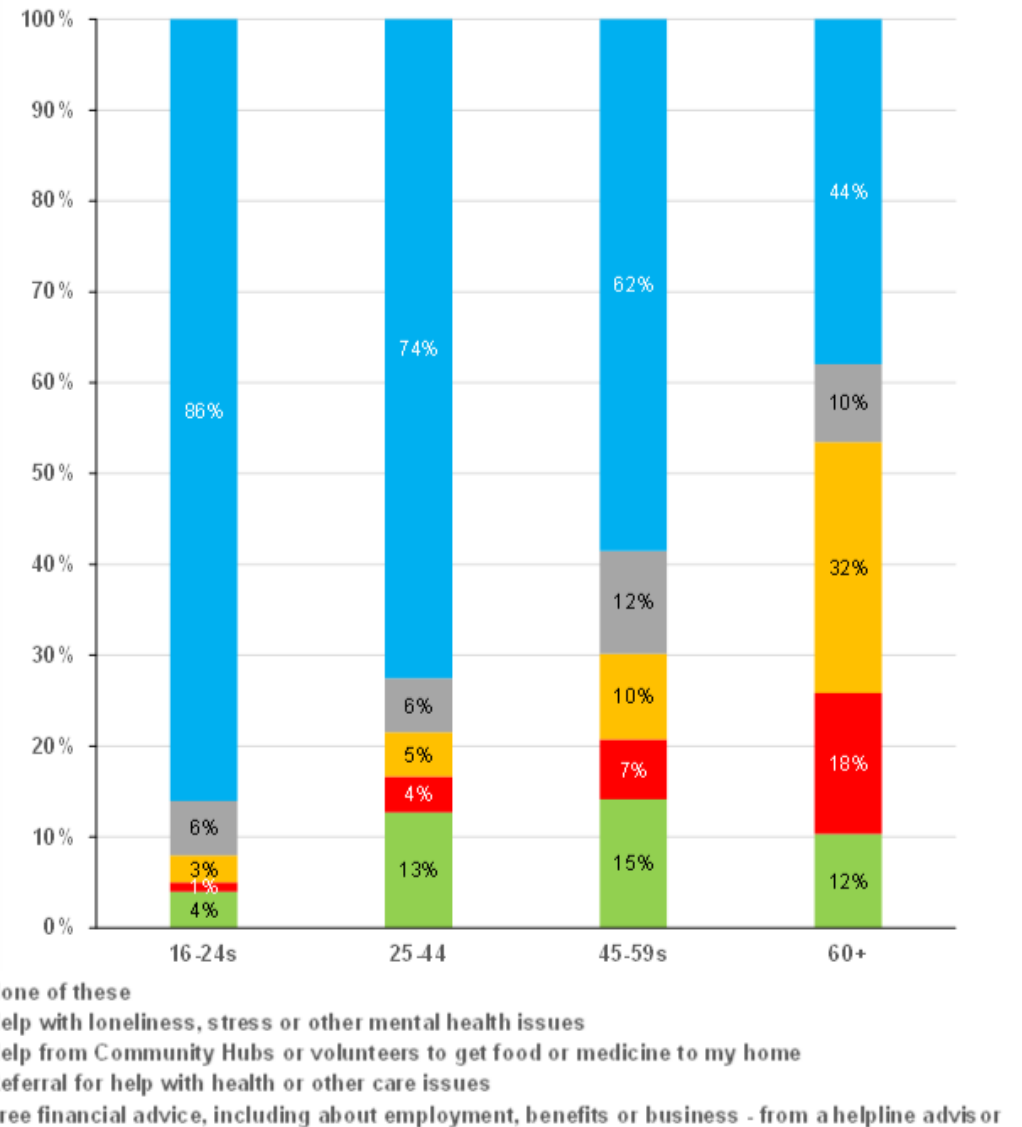
How long do you think it will be before you, and your family fully recover from COVID-19



How has COVID-19 changed your relationships with your local community



Initiatives people expect to use in the next six months



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. Key: CY – calendar year (January-December), NA – data not available.

Measure	18/19 outturn	19/20 outturn	19/20 England
Percentage of working age residents (16-64 year olds) with a level 4 or higher qualification (HNC, HND, degree etc.) (CY)	35.6%	36.8%	42.8%
Percentage of working age residents (16-64 year olds) with no qualifications or qualified only to NVQ1 (CY)	19.2%	18.3%	16.1%
Annual gross full time earnings, median average (residence based)	£29,345	£30,116	£31,766
Percentage of working age population (16-64 year olds) in employment	73.6%	80.1%	76.2%
People claiming unemployment related benefits (alternative claimant count) percentage of population 16-64 year old at February	3.0% (2020)	6.3% (2021)	6.6% (2021)
New business registration rate per 10,000 people over 16 (CY)	48.5	55	76.9
New houses built, total completed / total affordable	1,734 / 295	1,842 / 468	N/A
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil state funded secondary schools (assessment/calculated grade)	N/A	48.5	50.2
Percentage of pupils who achieved a 9-5 pass in English and maths GCSEs (assessment/calculated grade)	N/A	47.4%	49.9%
Average point score (APS) per entry for level 3 exams including A levels (16-18 year olds)	N/A	34.86	37.96
Attainment of A level students (age 16-18) average point score (APS) per entry, best 3	N/A	35.65	38.90
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	N/A	15.3%	24.2%
Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of Looked After Children	56	56	67
Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of children with a Child Protection Plan	53.5	50.4	42.8
Percentage of children who ceased to be looked after adopted during the year ending 31 March	16%	16%	11%

Measure	18/19 outturn	19/20 outturn	19/20 England
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-14 years, rate per 10,000 resident population	N/A	100.3	91.2
Percentage of children aged 4-5 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) LA by postcode of child	23.4%	23.0%	23.0%
Percentage of children aged 10-11 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) LA by postcode of child	28.2%	32.0%	35.2%
Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	62.5%	62.6%	62.8%
Proportion of people who use Adult Social Care services who feel safe	72.7%	70.9%	70.2%
Proportion of people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital	92.8%	88.4%	82.0%
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	14.4	12.4	14.6
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	491.0	485.5	584.0
Proportion of older people aged 65 and over who received reablement services following discharge from hospital	2.9%	3.1%	2.6%
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	92.2%	93.3%	79.5%
Proportion of people who use Adult Social Care services who find it easy to find information about support	75.5%	75.7%	68.4%
Social isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	49.2%	52.4%	45.9%
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over per 100,000	N/A	2,488	2,222
Suicide rate per 100,000 of population, three year average	13.7 (16-18)	13.5 (17-19)	10.1 (17-19)
Number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads (CY)	408 (2019)	293 (2020)	N/A