



# State of the County 2024

## Focus on East Sussex

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## Summary

**Population** - around 558,400 people are estimated to live in East Sussex in 2024. By 2028 we expect that to increase to around 580,300 people, an increase of 3.9%, with just over half of our population aged 18-64 (53%), and over a quarter (29%) aged 65 and over. East Sussex has an older age profile than nationally, with a significantly higher proportion of the population aged 65 or more than both England and the South East. Rother has the highest proportion of people over the age of 85 in the country.

**Children and young people** - the levels of attainment at Key Stage 2 and at Key Stage 4 (Progress 8 and Attainment 8) in East Sussex are lower than the national average. The rate of children in East Sussex that are absent or excluded from school is higher than nationally, particularly from secondary schools. There continues to be higher levels of demand for children's social care which include more complex cases, and this has resulted in a higher number of Child Protection plans. The number of Looked After Children has also increased. Of those who became looked after last year, 23% were Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children. There continues to be increased demand for support for children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities, including for Home to School Transport.

**Health and wellbeing** - East Sussex has a consistently higher life expectancy for both men and women than the national average. However, there are challenges to health in the county. Smoking levels are significantly higher in some parts of the county than nationally, and a greater percentage of people have high blood pressure which can lead to serious health conditions. The number of people with multiple long-term conditions in East Sussex is expected to increase over the next ten years which will greatly increase the complexity and costs of providing care services.

**Adults** - the number of people receiving long term support increased in 2023/24, with the majority aged 65 and over. Projections indicate that the number of people with dementia and other long-term conditions will continue to increase in

the coming years. Fewer people aged 65 and over are admitted to residential care than nationally, and a higher percentage of people are supported to successfully live at home after discharge from hospital than the average in England. A higher percentage of the population were providing unpaid care in 2021 in East Sussex than nationally.

**Housing** - house prices in East Sussex remain higher than the national average. The ratio of median house prices to median earnings is also higher than the ratio in England, but is the same as the South East ratio. Rented housing makes up a significant proportion of the housing sector in East Sussex, and there were significant rises in the cost of private rented housing between 2019 and 2023.

**Deprivation** - as a county, East Sussex is ranked 93 out of 151 Upper Tier Local Authorities on the Index of Multiple Deprivation rank. This is a similar level of deprivation as Lincolnshire, Somerset and Kent. However, deprivation varies across the county, with Baird Ward in Hastings in the most deprived 1% of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the country, while an LSOA in Uckfield is in the least deprived 3%. The Government has identified 4 out of 5 district and borough council areas in East Sussex as having specific locations with priority need for 'levelling up' funding. This funding will be used on projects that address economic recovery and growth, improved transport connectivity, and the need for regeneration.

**Economy** - employment rates fell in 2023. The challenges that existed pre-pandemic relating to productivity and average wages for those employed within the county remain. Although the unemployment rate in the county is now below the national average, it remains higher than the regional rate. Youth unemployment remains higher than the overall percentage. Qualification levels across the county are broadly in line with the regional and national averages.

**Environment** - emissions of carbon dioxide have continued to fall in East Sussex over recent years. However, further reductions will be needed to contribute towards keeping the increase in global average temperature below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

**Civil Society** - There are a diverse range of Voluntary, Community and Social



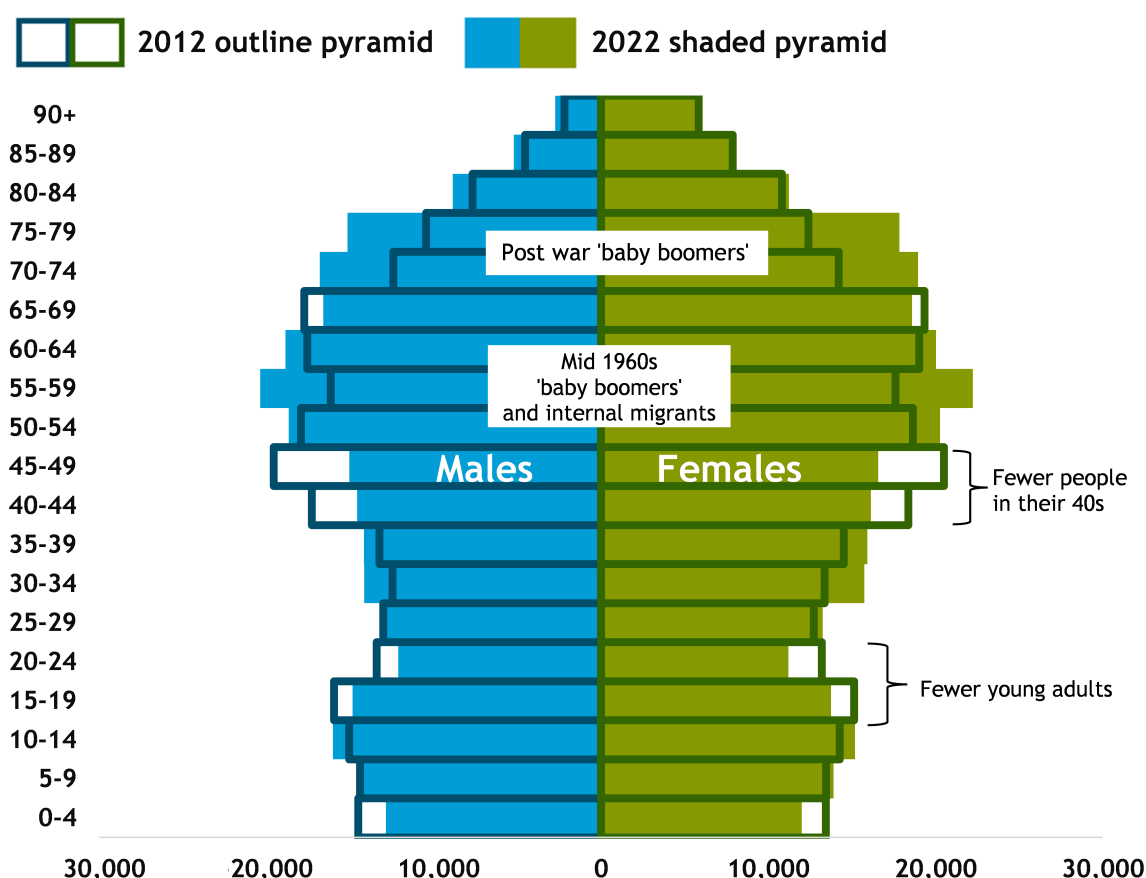
Enterprise organisations working at neighbourhood, town/parish, and district/borough levels in East Sussex. There are over 3,000 not-for-profit groups and organisations providing activities and support to residents and communities.

**Community safety** - the number of adults in East Sussex in treatment for substance misuse and alcohol use has increased, but at a lower percentage than nationally. In East Sussex in 2023 more potential victims of modern slavery and human trafficking were referred by the local authority and Sussex Police than in the previous year. There was an increase in neighbourhood crime in East Sussex between 2022 to 2023 but the rates are lower than the national average in all categories. There was also an increase in serious violent crime in the county. However, the rate of serious violent crime remains low in East Sussex.

# Population

## Age and sex

The ONS mid-year estimates 2022 estimated the population of East Sussex to be 550,700. Compared to England and the South East, East Sussex has a much older age profile, with Rother having the highest rate of people over the age of 85 in the country at 4.9%, just ahead of North Norfolk and New Forest, both 4.8%. 26% of the East Sussex population is comprised of people aged 65 or over, compared to 20% for the South East and 19% for England. 3.9% of people in East Sussex were aged 85+ in 2022, higher than nationally, 2.5%, and the South East, 2.8%.



Source: ONS mid-year estimates 2022

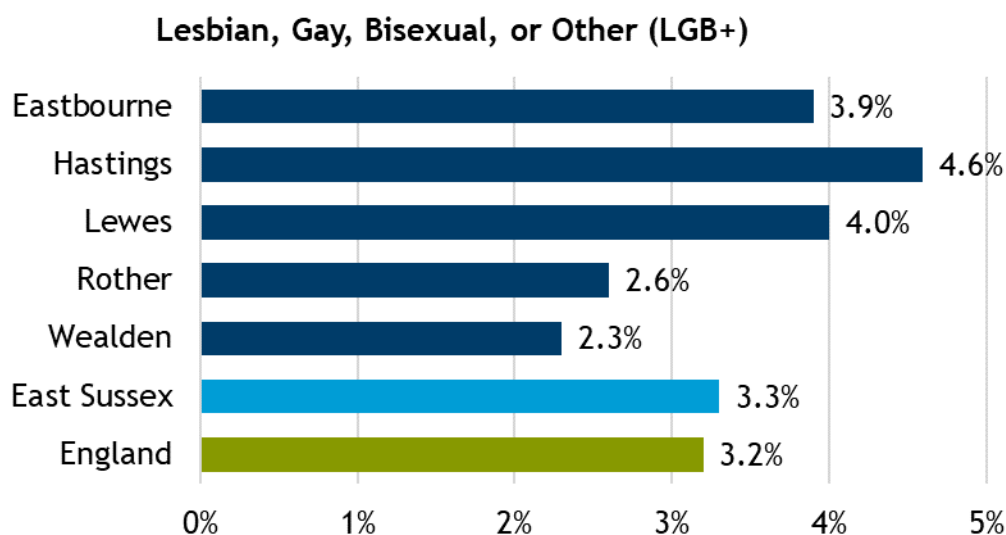
Young people, those aged 0-17, made up 18.7% of the population of East Sussex in 2022. This is lower than in England, 20.8%, and the South East, 20.9%. Working age people, those aged 18-64, made up 54.9% of the population in East Sussex in 2022.

This is lower than England, 59.4%, and the South East, 60.6%.

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

## Sexual Orientation

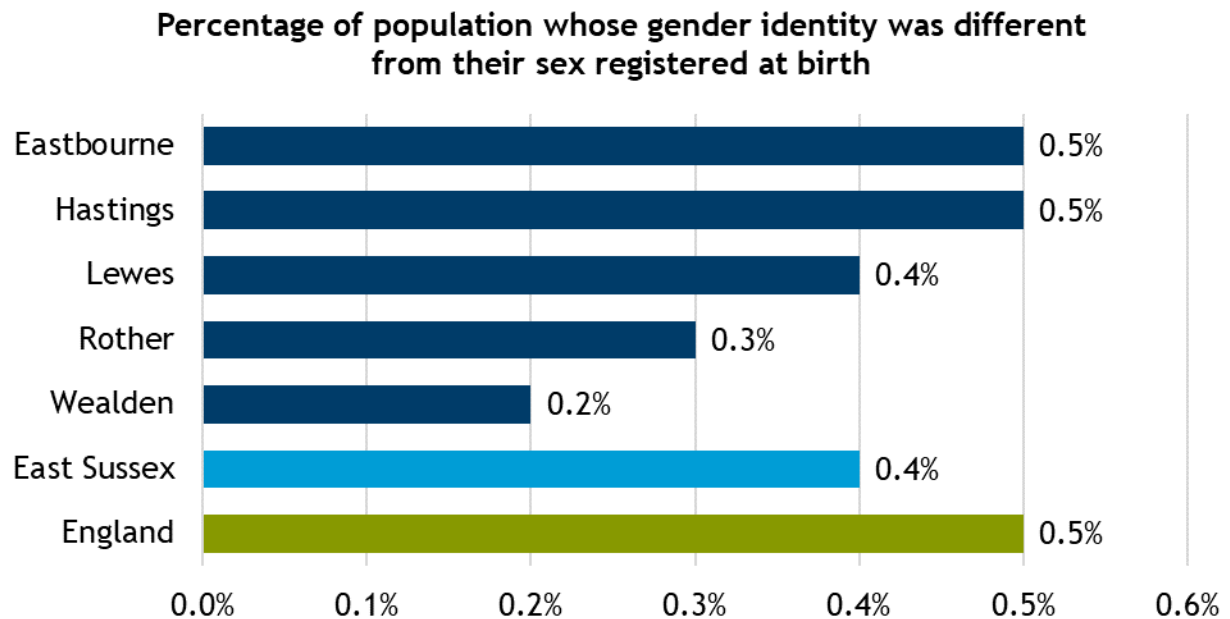
The 2021 Census indicates that 3.3% of the East Sussex population identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Other (LGB+). This is similar to the national average of 3.2%. Hastings had the highest percentage of people identifying as LGB+ at 4.6%.



Note: A significant percentage of people across the county provided no response, therefore the percentage of people identifying as LBG+ could be either higher or lower than estimated. Source: Census 2021

## Gender identity

Gender identity was included in the national census questions for the first time in 2021. A significant percentage of people did not respond to this question, but this is still the best data we have on this topic. 0.4% of the East Sussex population recorded that their gender identity is different to their sex registered at birth. This equates to 1,640 people.

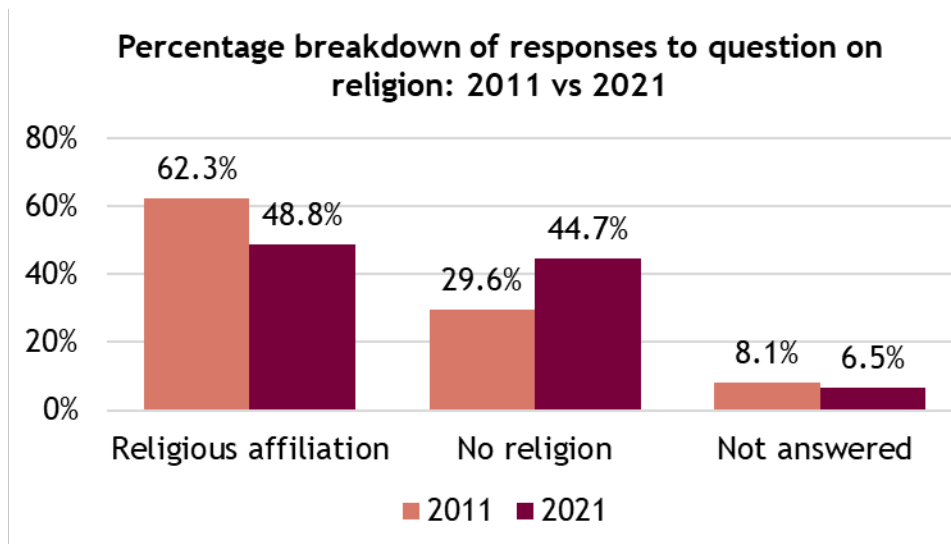


Note: A significant percentage of people across the county provided no response, therefore the percentage of people with a different gender identity to their sex registered at birth could be either higher or lower than shown. Source: Census 2021

## Religion

For the 2021 Census, 45.9% of the population in East Sussex stated their religion was Christian, 1.1% stated their religion was Islam, 0.5% as Buddhism and 0.3% as Hindu. 44.7% of the population selected 'no religion' as their response.

The percentage of people who indicated an affiliation to a religion fell between 2011 and 2021, while the number of people who gave 'no religion' as their response grew.



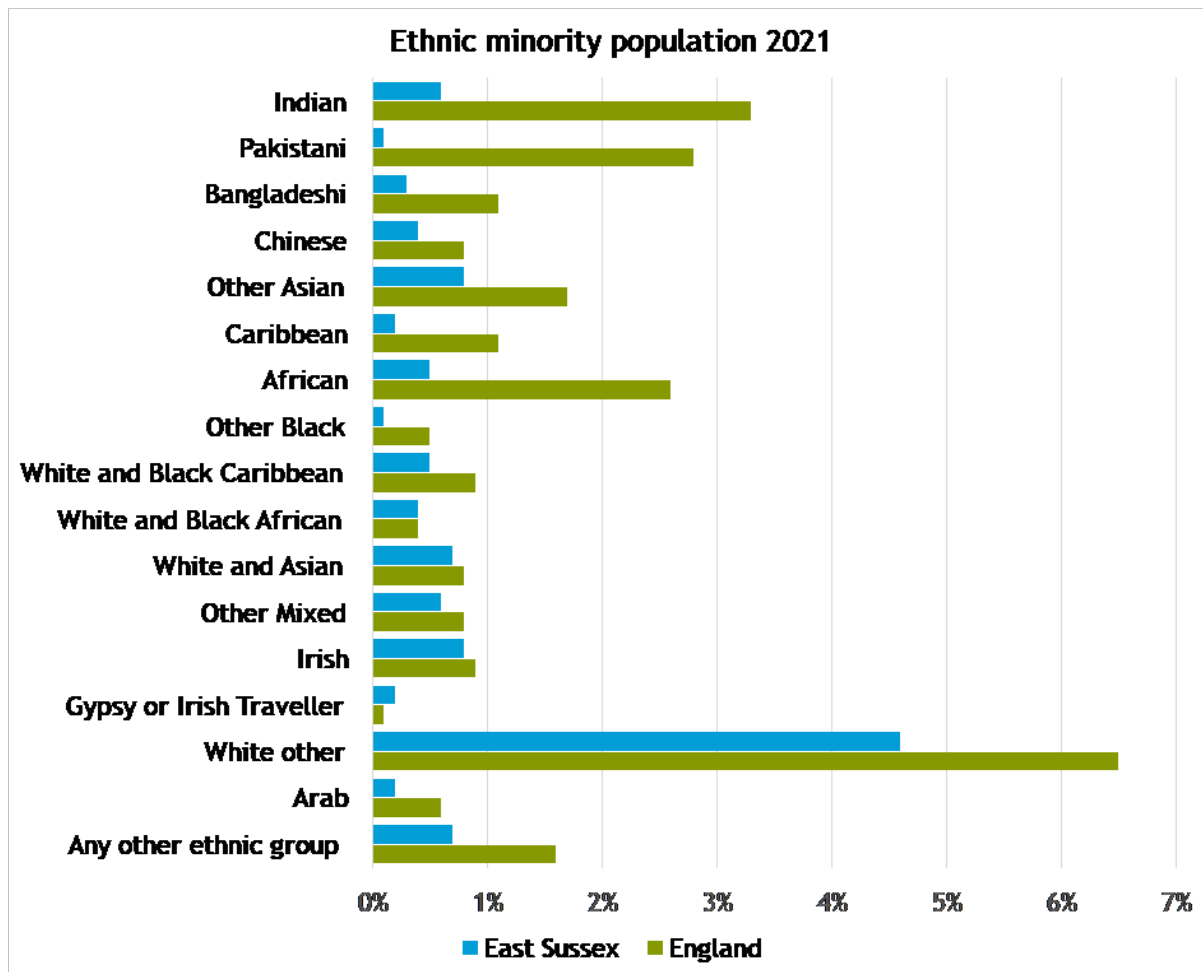
Source: Census 2021

## Marital status

Data from the 2021 Census shows that 31.9% of respondents from East Sussex were single and 46.8% of respondents were married or in a civil partnership. 2.3% of respondents were separated from their partners and 11.2% were divorced or had a civil partnership which was dissolved. The remaining 7.7% of respondents were widowed.

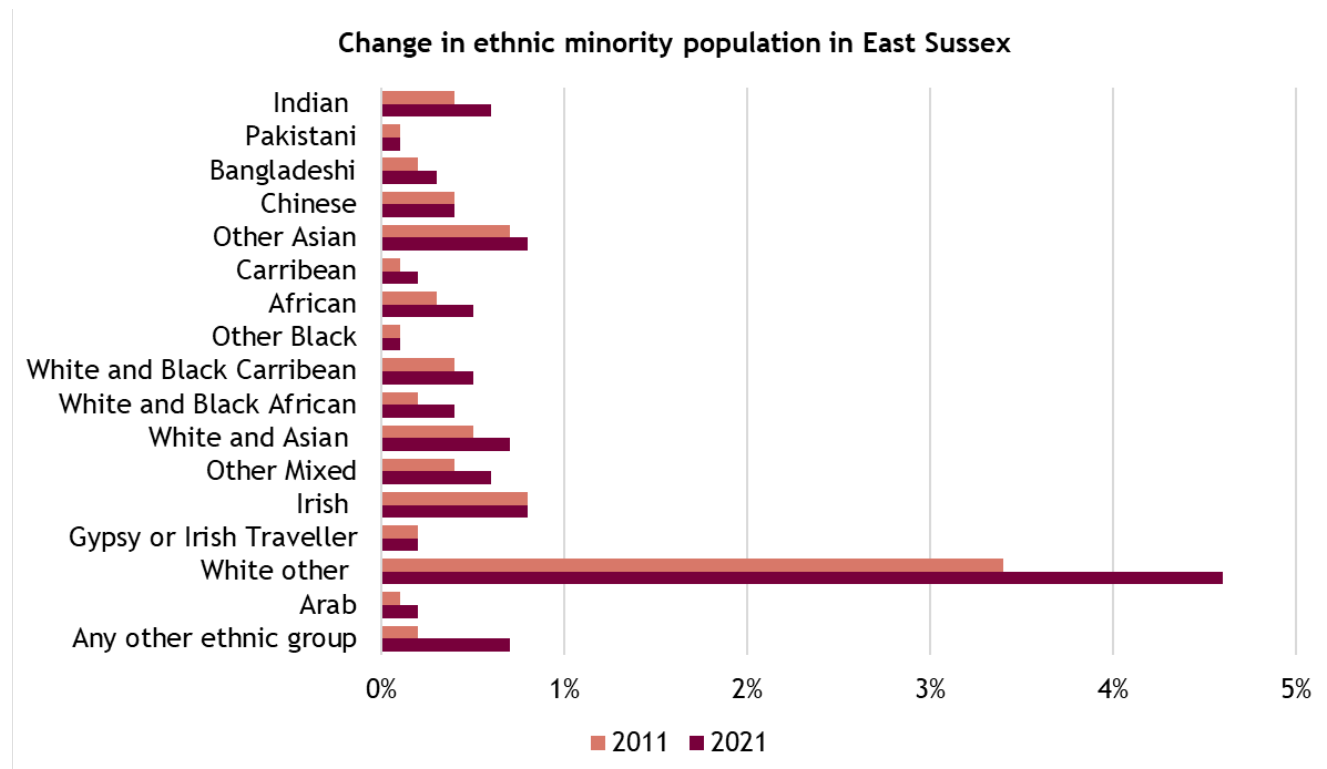
## Ethnicity

The latest ethnicity data for the county is from the 2021 Census. 88.3% of the county's population identified as White: British and Northern Irish, compared to the regional average of 78.8% and the national average of 73.5%. A higher percentage of the population in East Sussex identified as Gypsy or Irish Traveller than the national average (0.2% compared to 0.1%).



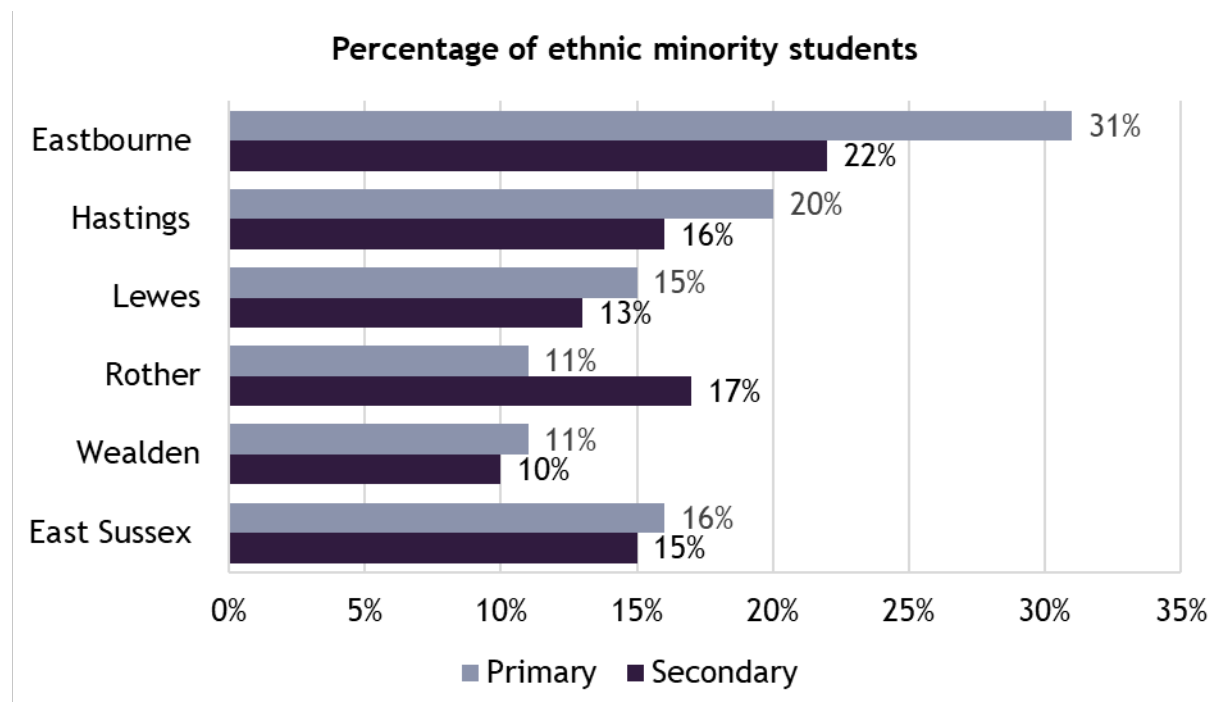
Source: Census 2021

Overall, the percentage of the population in East Sussex in each ethnic minority group has either stayed the same or increased between 2011 and 2021.



Source: Census 2021

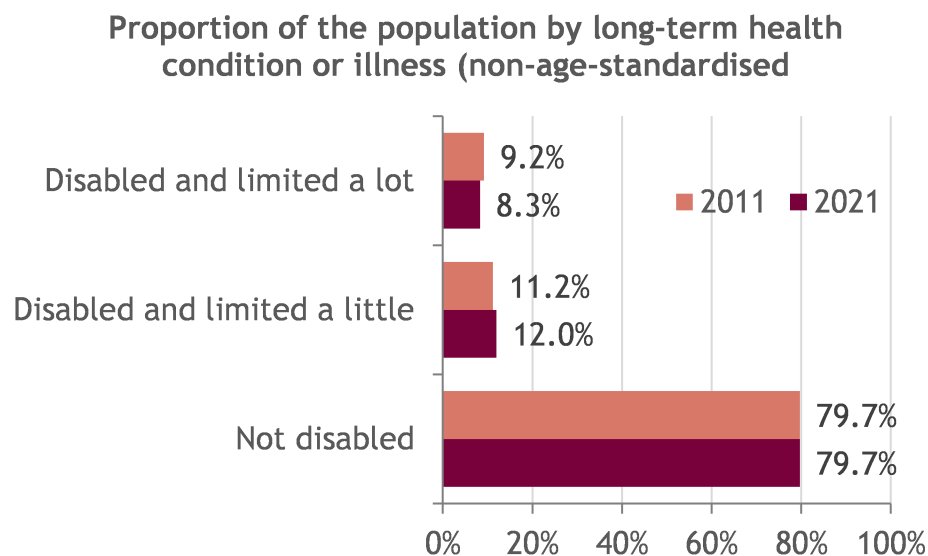
A higher percentage of pupils (15%) are from ethnic minority backgrounds, compared to the adult population. Overall, Eastbourne has the highest percentage of students from ethnic minority backgrounds in the county for both primary (31%) and secondary (22%) schools.



Source: ESCC Schools Census January 2023

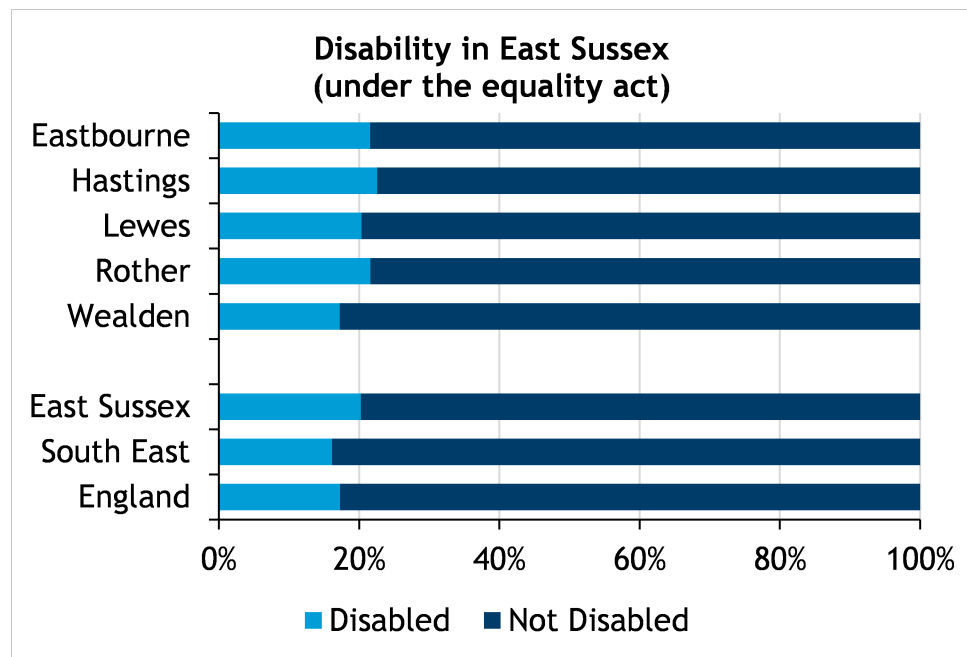
## Disability

In the 2021 Census, the proportion of the East Sussex population that identified as disabled was 20.3% (110,550). This is the same as the proportion that identified as disabled in the 2011 Census (20.3%, 107,150).



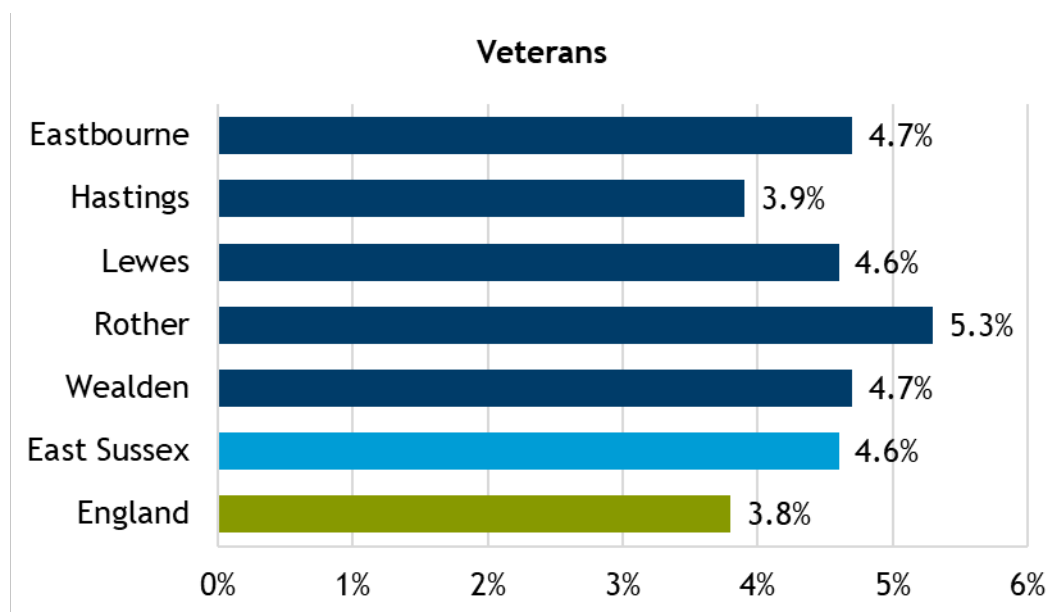
The percentage of people identifying themselves as disabled varied slightly across the district and boroughs, but rates across the county were higher than the South East average.





## Veterans

2021 Census data shows that 4.6% of the population in East Sussex were Veterans, compared to the national average of 3.8%. This equates to 21,200 Veterans living in East Sussex.



## 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.

Pregnancy and maternity	East Sussex	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden
Live births - 2022	4,519	838	909	769	631	1,372
Births per 1,000 females - 2022	15.4	15.4	19.2	13.7	13.7	15.4

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Population change

The latest ONS population estimates suggest that the East Sussex population increased by 0.7% between 2021 and 2022, lower than the increase in England at 1.0% and the South East at 0.9%. Over this period the population grew fastest in Wealden, up 1.4%, and declined slightly in Hastings, down 0.4%. Wealden has seen the fastest population growth over the past 10 years, with an increase of 8.2%, while Hastings has seen the slowest rate of growth, with only a 0.1% increase.

Based on the information currently available we estimate that around 558,400 people live in the county in 2024. We expect that to increase to around 580,300 people in 2028, an increase of 3.9%.

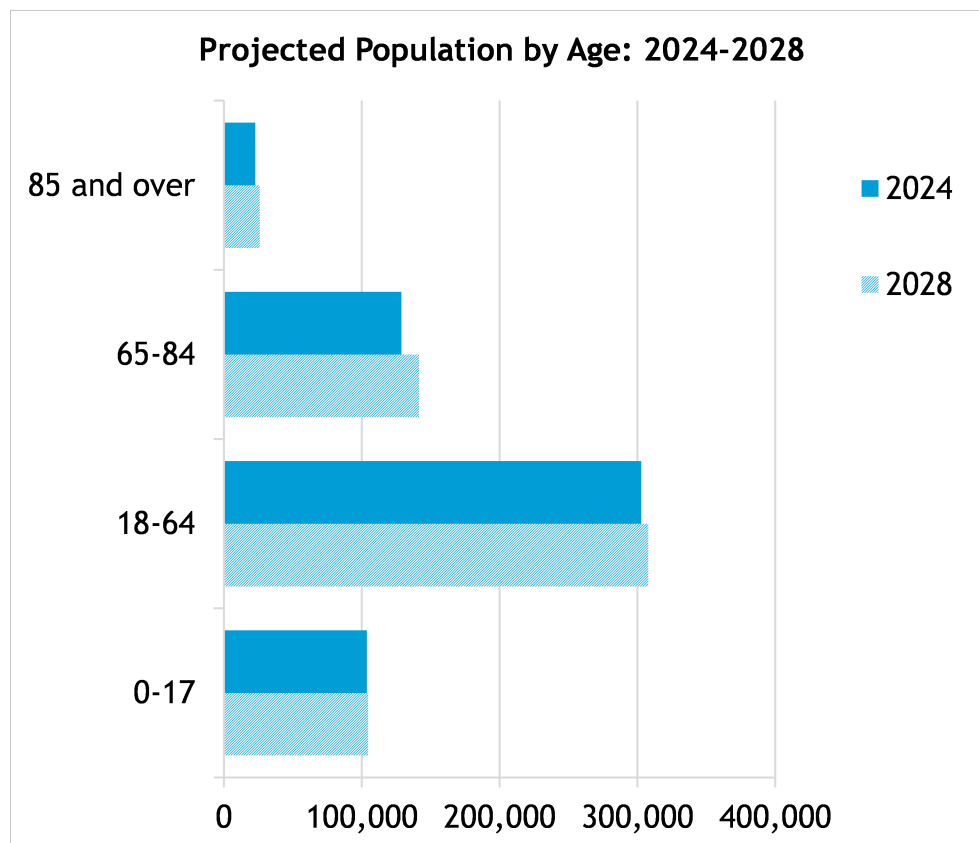
We expect the increase in population to be driven by people moving into the county from elsewhere in the UK. Many of the people who choose to come to East Sussex are older adults, as a result the over 65 age group is growing faster than younger age groups. In 2028 we expect that just over half of our population will be aged 18-64 (53%), with over a quarter (29%) aged 65 and over.

Between 2024 and 2028 we are expecting that there will be around 19,200 births in the county and around 26,500 deaths. This reflects the fact that we have a larger population of older adults in East Sussex. Over the same period, we are expecting around 141,600 people to move into the county, offset by around 112,500 people moving out of the county.

Overall, these changes mean that compared to 2024, we estimate that by 2028 there will be:

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- An increase of 0.9% (930 people) in the number of children and young people.
- An increase of 1.6% (4,960 people) in the working age population.
- 9.9% more people aged 65-84 (12,760 people).
- 14.2% more people aged 85+ (3,230 people).



Note: These dwelling-led population projections (sometimes known as policy-based projections) are constrained to reflect the number of extra dwellings being planned for future years by local authorities in East Sussex. They are also based on the latest 2022 data on population estimates and migration released by ONS in November 2023, which included rebased population estimates for the period 2012-2021, which take into account the results of the 2021 Census. These rebased mid-year estimates show that the population in 2020 was more than 14,000 lower than had been estimated by the ONS previously.

### Projected Population in 2028

Age Range	East Sussex	England
0-17	18.1%	19.6%
18-64	53.1%	60.6%
65-84	24.4%	17.1%
85+	4.5%	2.7%

### Population Change: 2024-2028

Age Range	2024	2028	Actual change
0-17	103,850	104,780	930
18-64	302,970	307,930	4,960
65-84	128,760	141,520	12,760
85+	22,800	26,030	3,230
All people	558,390	580,260	21,870

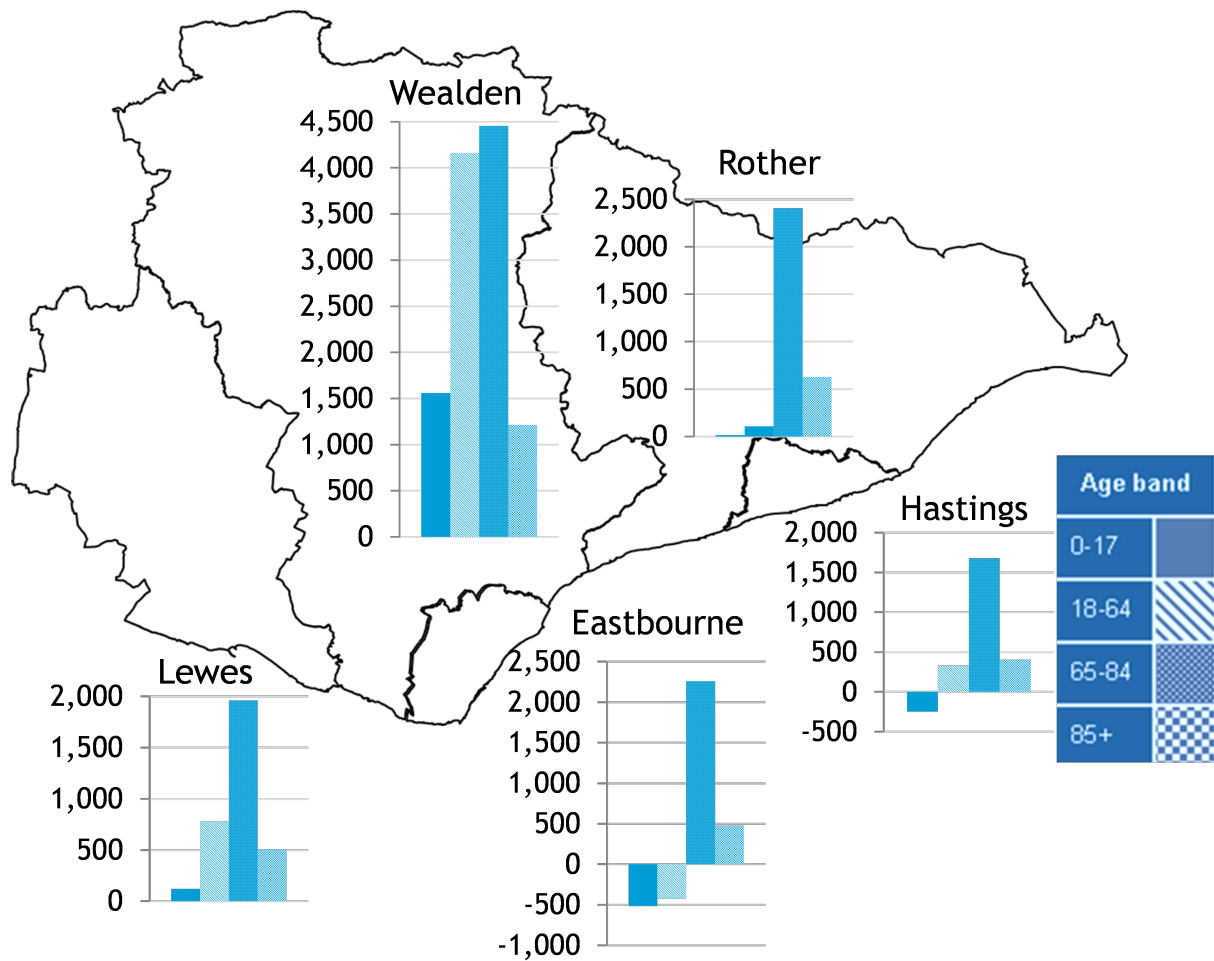
Source: ESCC data, ESCC interim population projections (dwelling led) January 2024. National Data, ONS trend-based projections, from 2021. All figures have been rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum.

## District population change

We expect that how our population changes will be different in different parts of the county. By 2028 our projections suggest:

- An increase of 19% (1,200) more people aged 85+ in Wealden; the smallest increase will be in Eastbourne, 11% (500).
- 11% (4,500) more people aged 65-84 in Wealden, 10% (2,300) more people in Eastbourne, and 8% (2,000) more in Lewes.
- Only Wealden is projected to see a significant increase of 5% (4,200) in the working age population (18-64).
- Eastbourne (down 0.7%, 400 people) is projected to see a fall in the working age population over this period.

### District population change 2024 - 2028



Source: ESCC data, ESCC interim population projections (dwelling led) January 2024.

# Children and young people

## Early Years

East Sussex received 1,612 applications for a funded place for eligible 2-year-olds in the spring 2024 funding period. Of these, 306 children were not eligible to receive funding. 80% (1,045) of the remaining 1,306 eligible children have accessed a place with an early years provider, compared to the England average of 74% (Source: ESCC Children's Services).

## Attainment

### Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS)

In early years, children in East Sussex achieve above the national averages for Good Level of Development which is the expected standard for: communication and language; physical development; personal, social and emotional development; literacy and mathematics.

In 2023 the percentage point gap between children eligible for free school meals achieving a good level of development and their peers was -20.5, which is just above the England average gap for this cohort of -19.9.

### Key Stage 2 Attainment

The percentage of pupils working at the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined at Key Stage 2 is 56%, which is below the England average of 60%.

The percentage of disadvantaged pupils working at the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined at Key Stage 2 is 39%, which is below the England average of 44%.

### Key Stage 4: Progress 8

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 -0.19 which is below the England average of -

0.03.

### Key Stage 4: Attainment 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. Overall pupils in East Sussex, including disadvantaged pupils, achieved 43.6%, lower than the England average of 46.4%. Disadvantaged pupils achieved 30.3%, lower than the England average of 35.1%.

## Attendance

The pandemic had a significant adverse impact on school attendance, both nationally and locally. The proportion of children persistently absent from school, defined as missing more than 10% of sessions, has doubled. In May 2022, the Government published attendance guidance to clarify responsibilities for local authorities, schools, parents and carers. This outlines the expectation that all councils should strengthen their oversight of attendance through regular individual dialogue with all schools, and provide whole family early help support, free of any charge, to schools and all families of children whose attendance is less than 50%. This guidance will become statutory in August 2024.

Absence for academic year 2022-2023 (Source Department for Education):

School type	Persistent Absence (%)	Overall Absence (%)
East Sussex Primary Schools	16.5	6.1
East Sussex Secondary Schools	30.0	10.4
East Sussex Special Schools	39.9	14.4
East Sussex schools overall	23.1	8.2
England National Primary Schools	16.2	5.9
England National Secondary Schools	26.5	9.0

East Sussex has high levels of suspension and exclusion, and these are rising further in line with national trends. School leaders are experiencing increased levels and complexity of need in their school populations and the demand for support services remains high.

School type	Permanent exclusions	Fixed term exclusions
East Sussex Primary Schools 2022/23	0.08%	1.81%
England National Primary Schools 2021/22	0.02%	1.42%
East Sussex Secondary Schools 2022/23	0.34%	31.58%
England National Secondary Schools 2021/22	0.16%	13.96%

Source: Children's Services Department and Department for Education

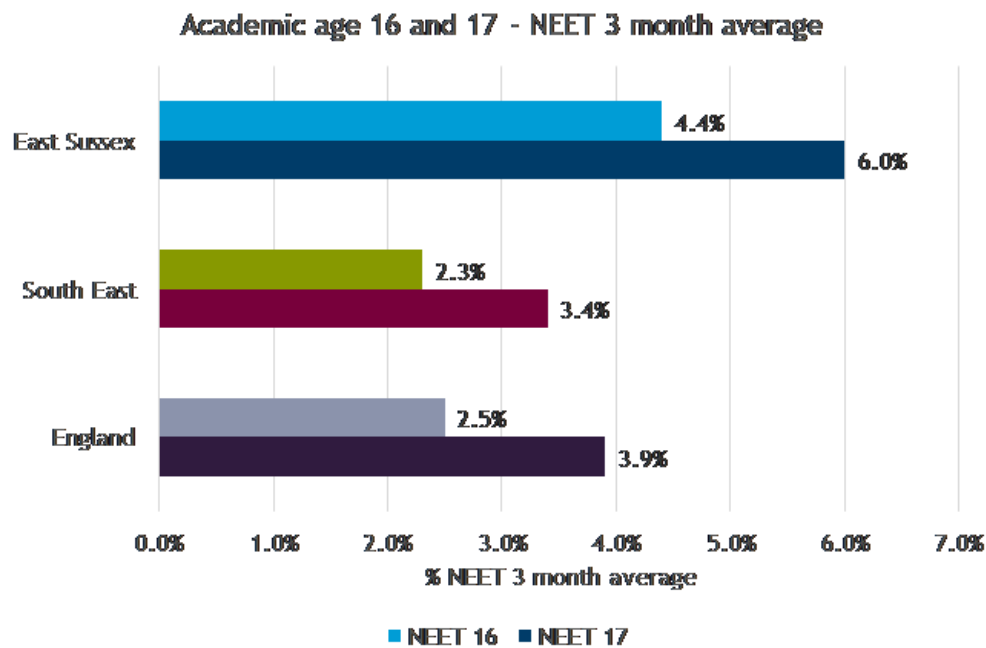
## Young people in education, employment and training

At the end of 2023/24 95.6% of 16 years old and 94% of 17 year olds were participating in some form of education, training or employment - this includes those in employment without DfE regulated training or part-time/temporary employment. Local Authority comparisons data indicate East Sussex is slightly above the south east and national averages. There are concerns about the impact for young people of the national Traineeship programme ceasing in summer 2023, as well as European Social Fund not in education, training or employment (NEET) provision.

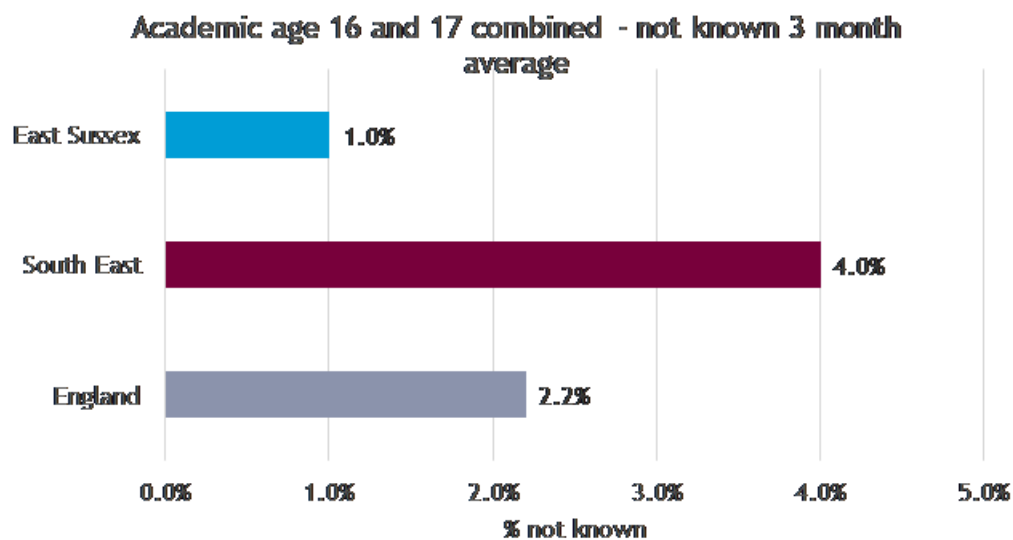
While the figures for the percentages of young people aged 16 and 17 who are known to be NEET are higher than the regional and national averages these need to be considered alongside the figures for young people whose activities were not known. We have a smaller percentage of young people whose activities were not known and it is likely that a significant proportion of the people across the South East and nationally whose activities were not known were actually NEET.



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Source: ESCC Children's Services



Source: ESCC Children's Services

## School places

Although our overall population of under 18s is expected to increase slightly over the period 2024 - 2027, the highest rate of growth is expected in those aged 16 - 17, with an expected fall in numbers of children aged 4 - 10. During the period

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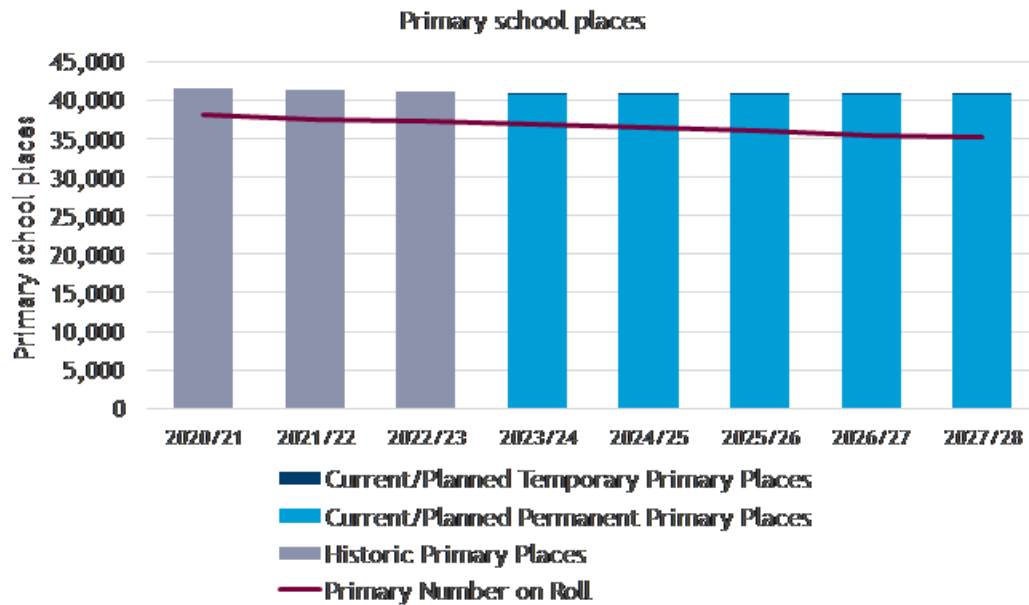
2028 - 2032 numbers of children aged 11-15 and 16-17 are expected to fall, but the total number of children aged 0-17 are expected to increase slightly.

Age/year	2024	2027	% change 2024-2027	2028	2032	% change 2028-2032
0-3	19,650	20,150	2.5%	20,180	20,840	3.3%
4-10	39,190	38,870	-0.8%	38,770	39,390	1.6%
11-15	31,180	31,390	0.7%	31,160	30,600	-1.8%
16-17	12,280	12,870	4.8%	13,190	12,890	-2.3%

Source: ESCC data, ESCC interim population projections (dwelling led) January 2024, numbers rounded to 10. Note: Care should be taken when using the projected population figures above. Due to ONS revised mid-year population estimates not currently being available these are interim projections based on dwelling-led population projections.

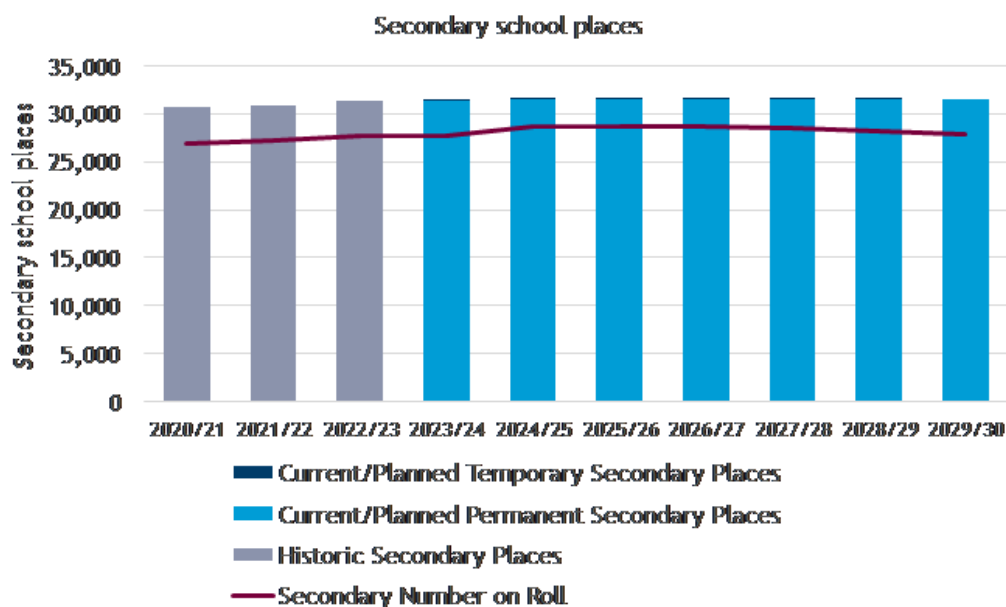
The total number of pupils in primary schools peaked in 2018/19 and are now in decline. As a result, some of the temporary additional capacity in schools that was created to accommodate the peak is being removed. This, together with the closures of Holy Cross CE Primary School on 31 December 2023 and St Pancras Catholic Primary School on 31 August 2024, will lead to a net reduction in capacity of 405 places between the start of the 2023/24 academic year and the start of the 2024/25 academic year.

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Source: Pupil Forecasts, July 2023, and Pupil Model, March 2024

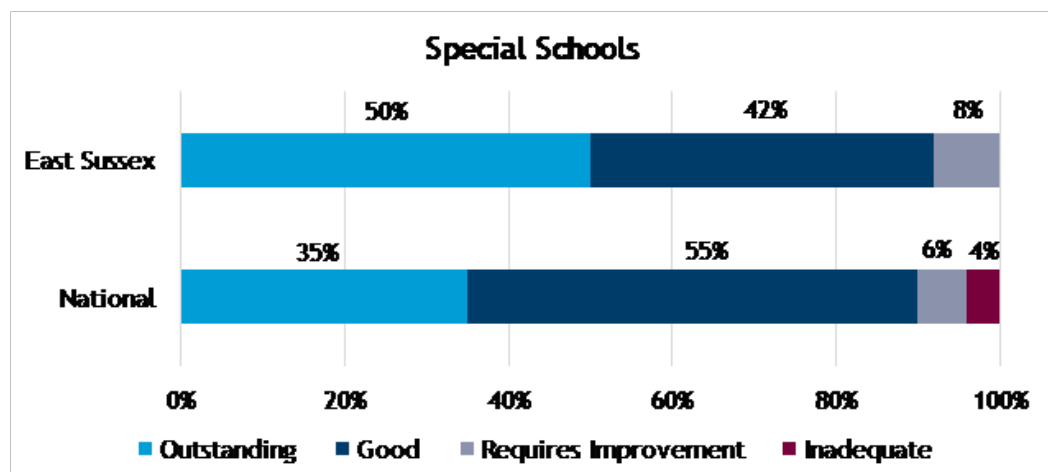
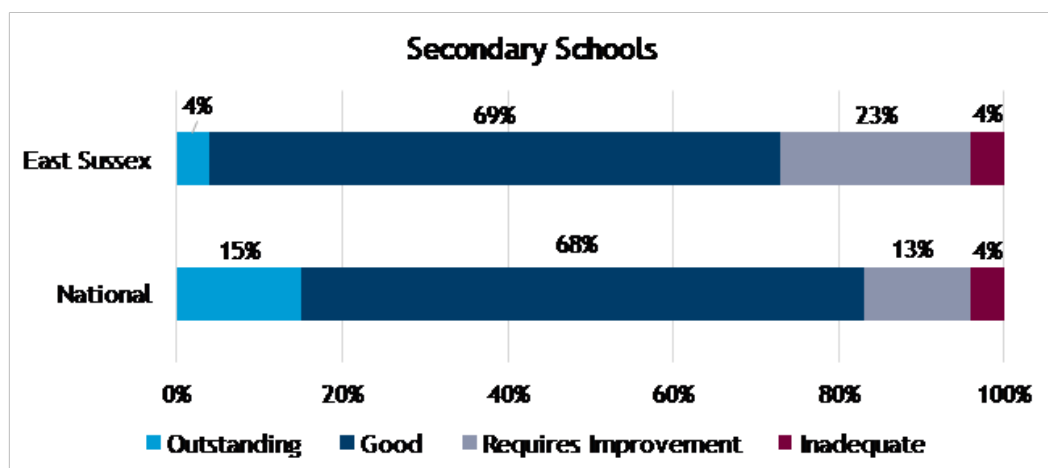
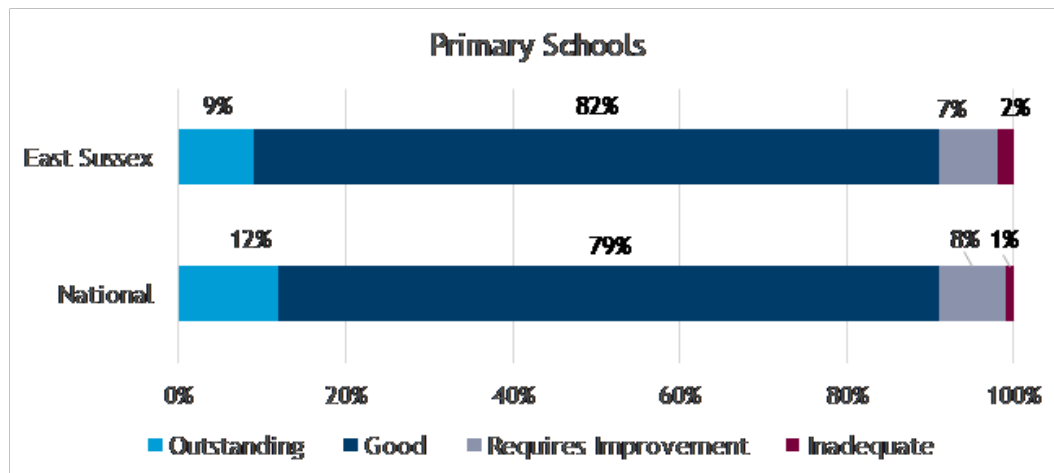
Secondary pupil numbers have been rising and are expected to peak around 2024/25. 105 additional permanent places and 30 additional temporary places will be added between 2023/24 and 2025/26 to meet forecast demand in local areas.



Source: Pupil Forecasts, July 2023, and Pupil Model, March 2024

## State funded schools, percentage overall effectiveness Ofsted 2022

The majority of schools in East Sussex are outstanding or good as assessed by Ofsted.

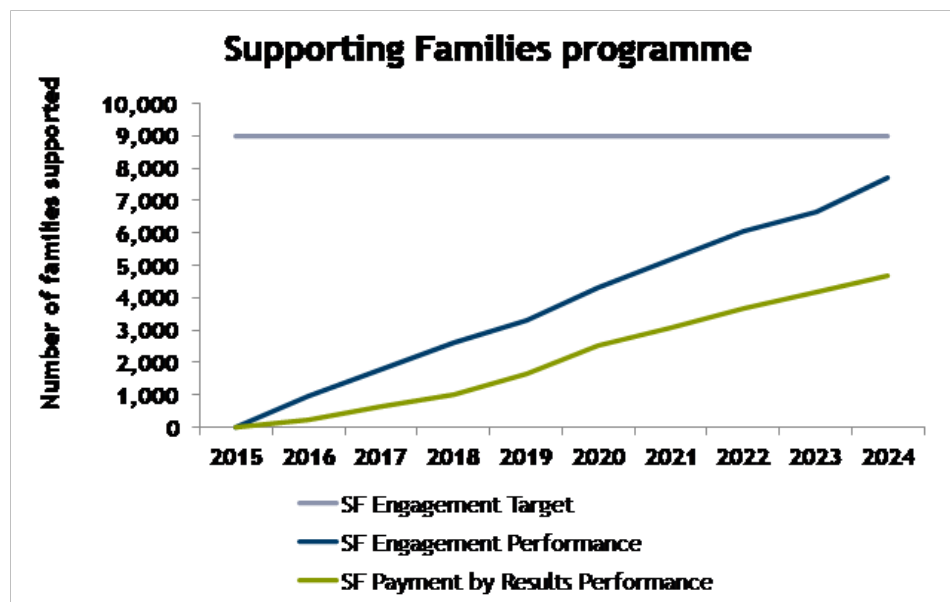


## Supporting Families

Our Supporting Families programme supports vulnerable families who are facing multiple challenges to achieve better outcomes. The key outcomes for the programme are:

- Getting a good education.
- Good early years development.
- Improved mental and physical health.
- Promoting recovery and reducing harm from substance use.
- Improved family relationships.
- Children safe from abuse and exploitation.
- Crime prevention and tackling crime.
- Safe from domestic abuse.
- Secure housing.
- Financial stability.

We receive payment from Government for each family that we help to achieve significant and sustained progress across each of the outcomes where they need support. By the end of 2023/24, 8,251 families had received or were receiving support and 4,849 had achieved Payment by Results outcomes.

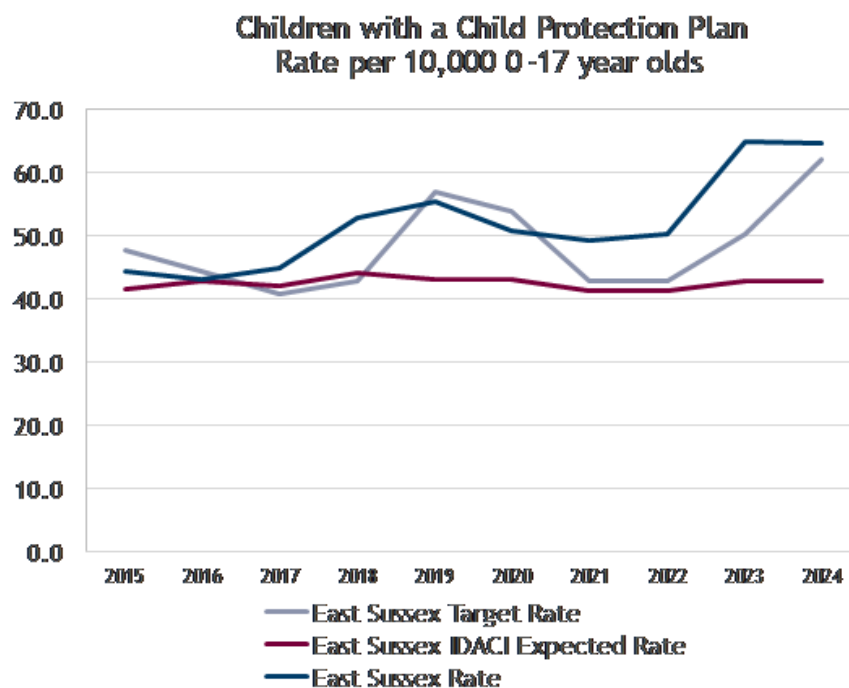


Source: ESCC Children's Services

## Child Protection (CP) Plans

At the end of March 2024, the number of CP plans was 688, a rate of 64.6 per 10,000 children aged 0-17. This is significantly above the expected rate benchmarked for child deprivation using the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI).

This reflects the significantly higher levels of demand and complexity seen over the past four years due to the pandemic, the impact of cost-of-living pressures and an increase in child and adult mental health concerns. We have a continued emphasis on enabling children to live safely at home where possible, resulting in relatively lower rates of looked after children.

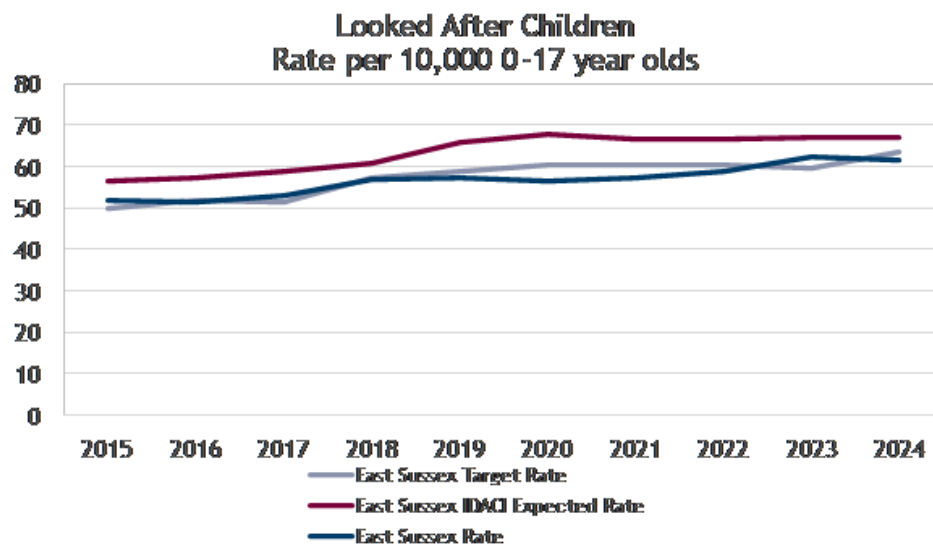


Source: ESCC Children's Services

## Looked After Children

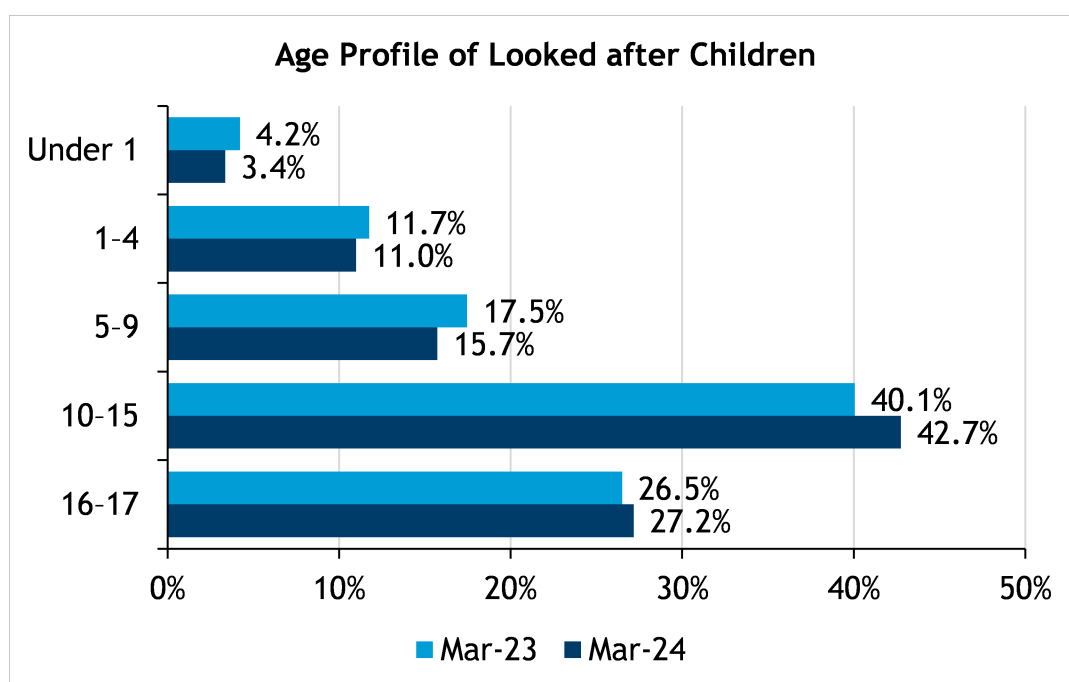
At the end of March 2024, the number of Looked After Children was 655, a rate of 61.5 per 10,000 children. Of the 655 children, 74 were Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker Children (UASC), this group represented 23% of our new entrants to care in 2023-24. The rate of Looked After Children is below the expected rate

benchmarked for child deprivation using the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) but remains higher than the average rate across those of our statistical neighbours who have been rated as Good and Outstanding (57.3 per 10,000 in 2023).



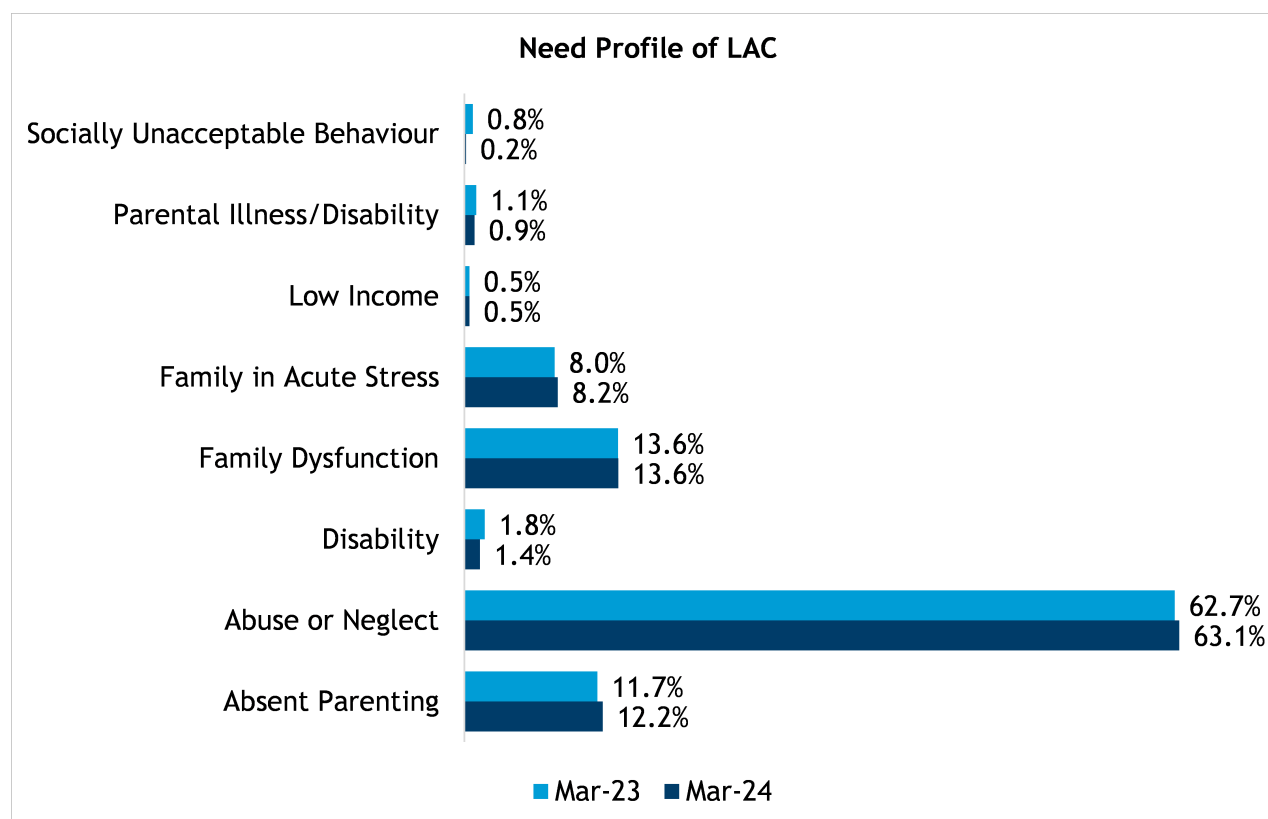
Source: ESCC Children's Services

The age profile of Looked after Children has increased between March 2023 and March 2024, with a higher percentage of children aged 10 and over.



Source: ESCC Children's Services

The 4 categories, Families in Acute Stress, Family Dysfunction, Abuse and Neglect and Absent Parenting accounted for over 97% of Looked after Children in March 2024. The percentage of all Looked After Children in these groups has increased between March 2023 and March 2024. The number of children in the remaining groups is very low in comparison.



Source: ESCC Children's Services

## Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)

In line with the national picture, East Sussex continues to see significant increases in demands for statutory assessments and specialist provision for children and young people with SEND.

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 seven percentage points higher than the England average. 64.3% of all new EHCPs were

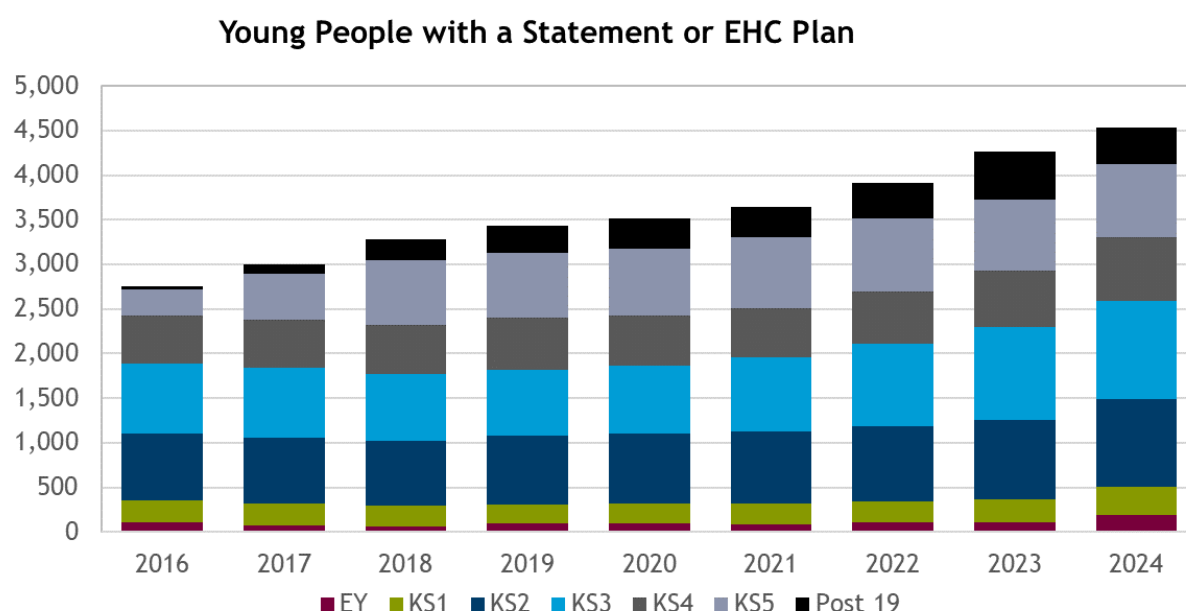


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placed in mainstream schools, compared to 72.1% nationally. Council funded high-cost placements at Independent and Non-Maintained Special Schools have increased significantly since 2015 and account for 9.8% of all EHCPs - greater than the England average of 6.1%.

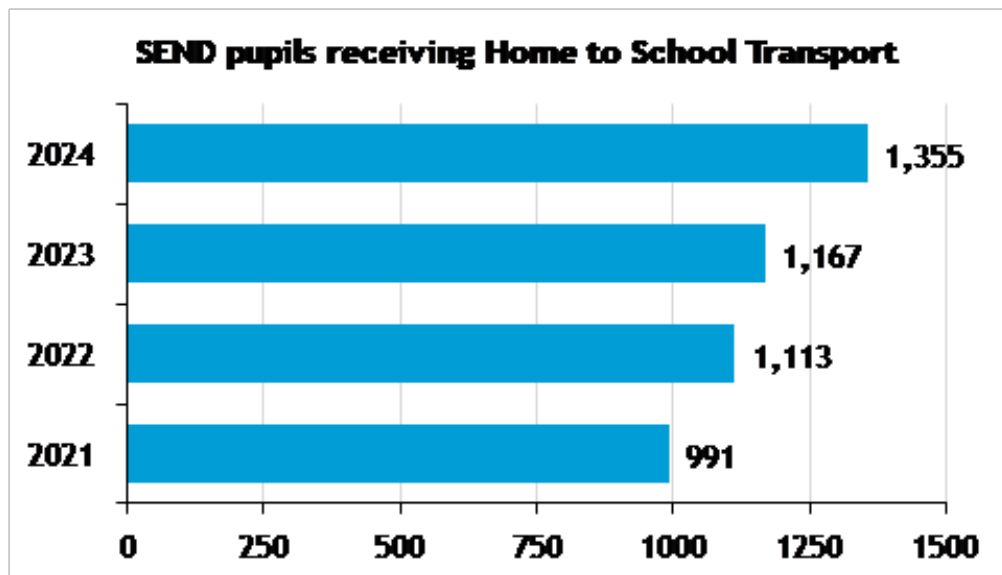
EHCPs of SEND maintained by the Council increased by 68% from 2014 (2,690) to 2024 (4,529). Most of the increase since 2015 has been in the Key Stage 5 and Post 19 groups; this is predominantly due to young people retaining EHCPs Post-16.

The number of school-aged pupils with an EHCP is forecast to rise in East Sussex by 24.2% over the next three years, having increased by 25.7% in the last three years.



Source: ESCC Children's Services

There have been increases in the number of pupils receiving Home to School Transport since 2021. These increases have been particularly acute with regards to children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) with a 36.7% increase in the number of children requiring transport. There have also been significant increases in the cost of providing transport due to inflationary pressures on fuel and staff. The increased number of SEND pupils receiving Home to School Transport and the inflationary pressures has led to a 75% increase in costs of transporting SEND children since 2021.



Source: ESCC Communities Economy and Transport Department

# Health and wellbeing

## Life course summary

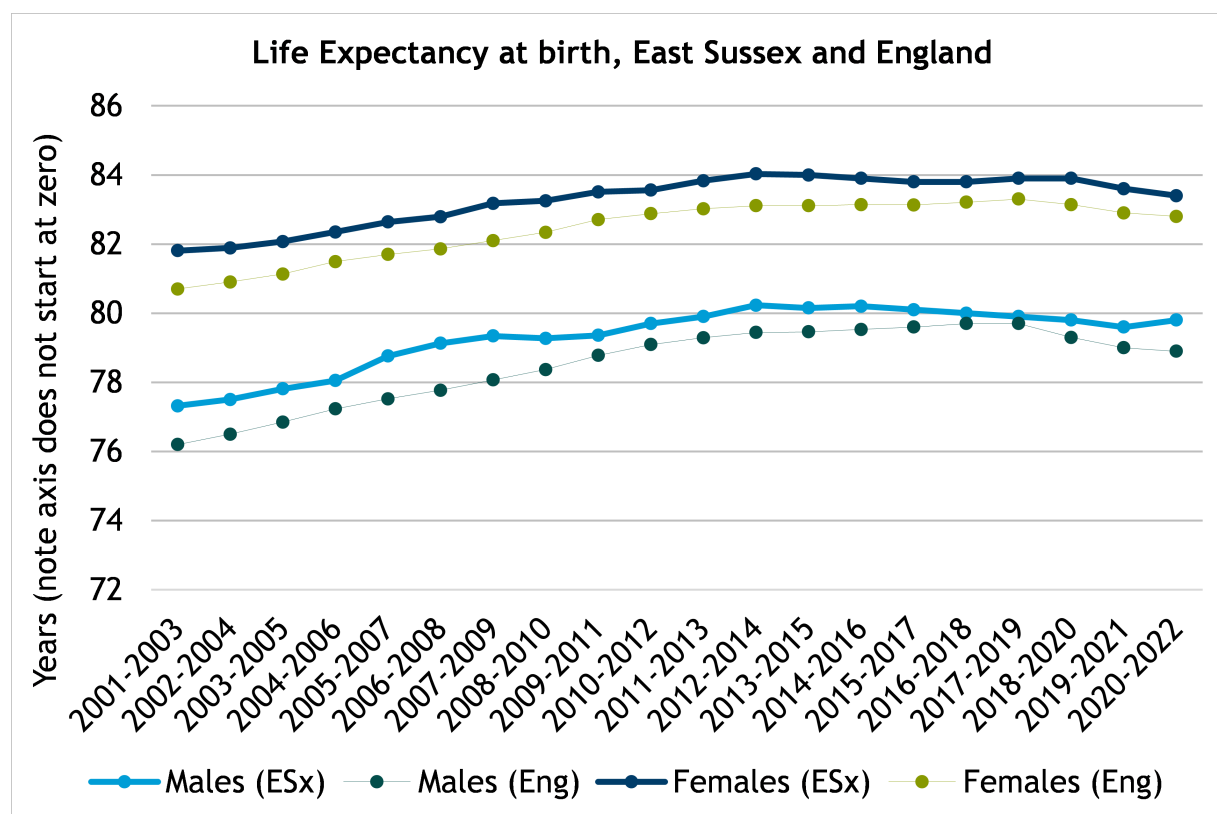


Source: ESCC Adult Social Care and Health department

This chart shows a timeline for the population of East Sussex, from having a good start in life, through living well and ageing well, to a good end of life. This is called a life course approach. It shows the protective factors and risk factors that can influence a person's physical and mental health and well-being throughout their life. There are many indicators that can be measured, but this chart selects a few key ones to paint a picture of the East Sussex population. Each indicator is compared to England where possible. For most indicators in East Sussex where comparison is possible the results are similar to or better than England overall. There are two indicators where the County is significantly worse, educational achievement in English and Maths at GCSE, and admissions to hospital for falls amongst older people.

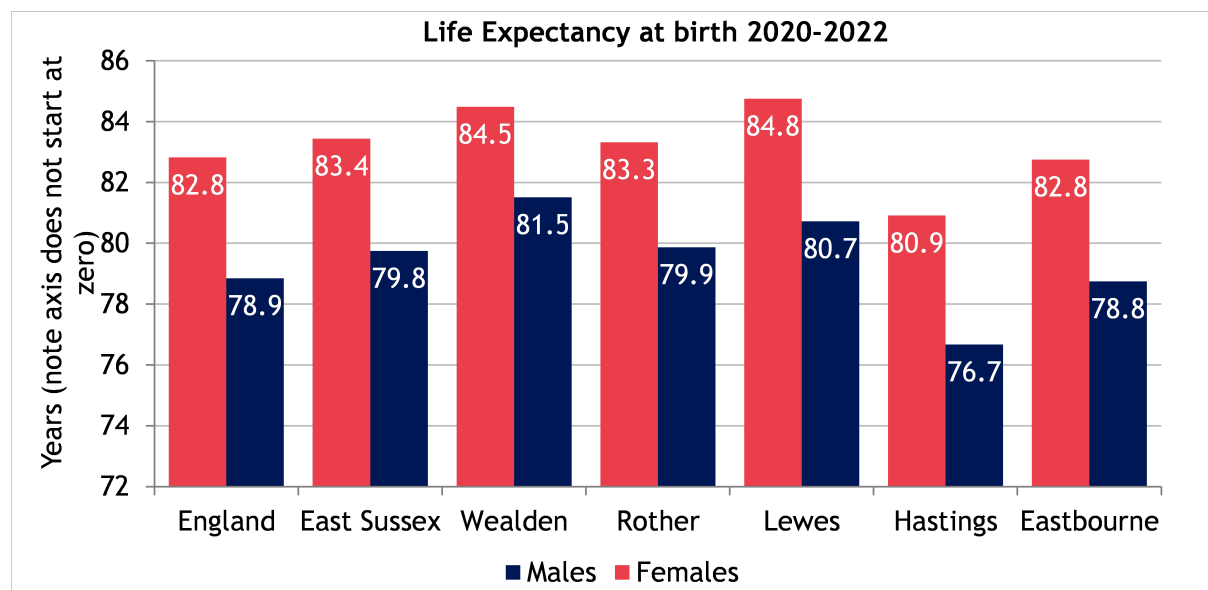
## Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years that a person born can expect to live. East Sussex has consistently had a higher life expectancy for both men and women than the national average. Life expectancy has generally increased gradually since the early 2000s, however it has plateaued, or begun to reduce, in recent years.



Source: Office for National Statistics Life expectancy at birth and selected older ages

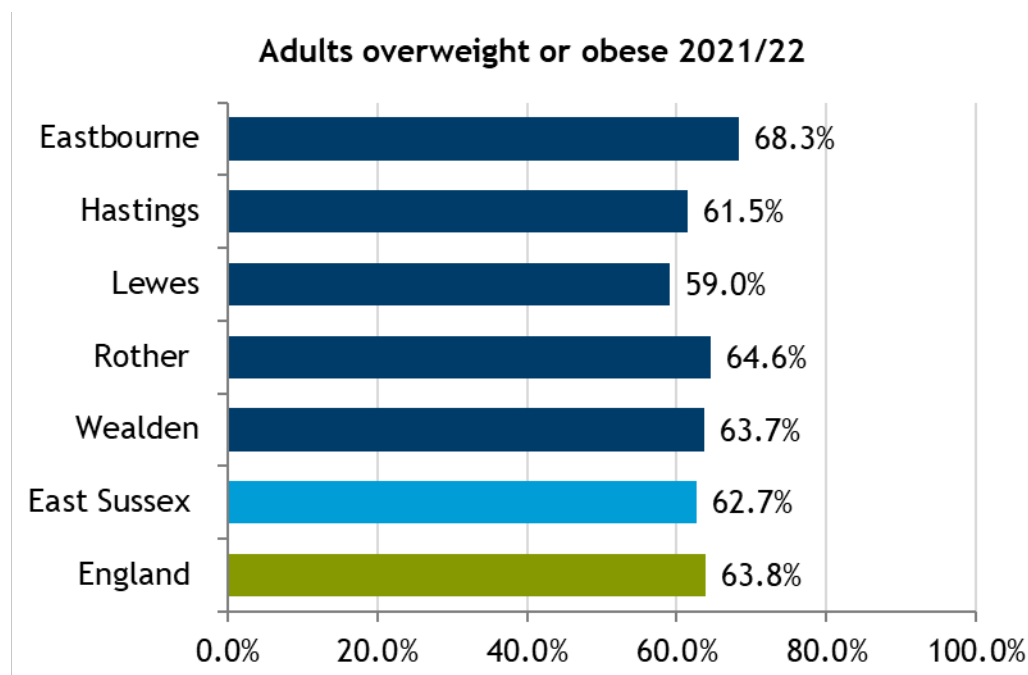
Wealden has the highest levels of life expectancy at birth for men in the county, the highest levels for women are in Lewes. The lowest levels are in Hastings. Countywide life expectancy levels are higher at birth for both men and women than nationally.



Source: Office for National Statistics

## Excess Weight

Overall, the percentage of adults in East Sussex who were overweight or obese in 2021/22 was lower than the national average, however the picture varied across the county.

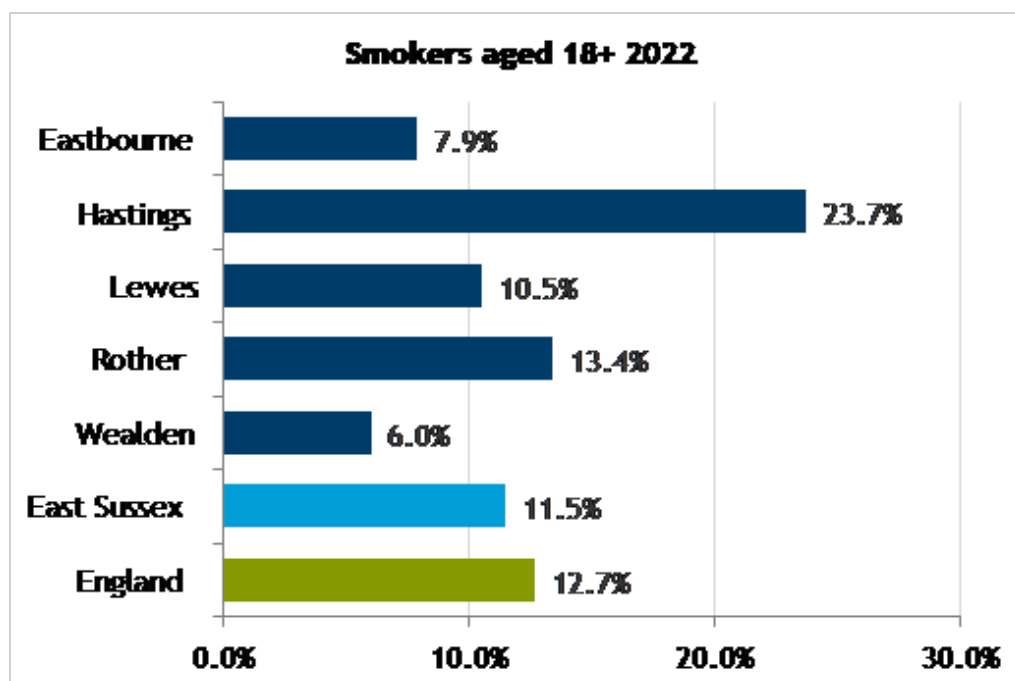


Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Eastbourne had the highest percentage of adults overweight or obese in East Sussex in 2021/22, at 68%. The lowest percentage in the county was for Lewes, at 59%.

## Prevalence of Smokers

Hastings has the highest proportion of people aged 18 or over who smoke in East Sussex at almost 24% in 2022. The lowest prevalence is in Wealden with 6%.

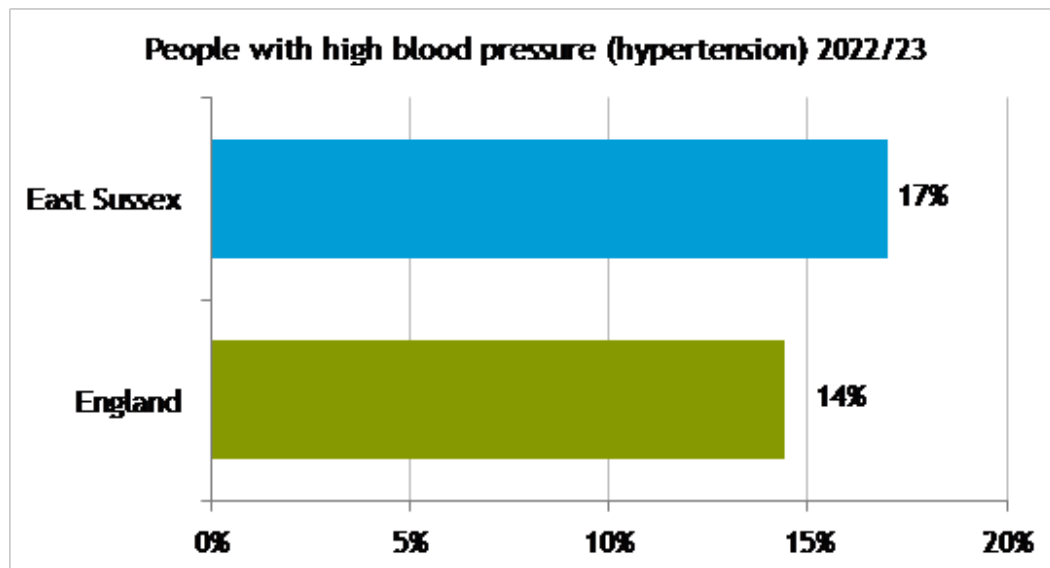


Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

## Prevalence of Hypertension

East Sussex has a higher prevalence of diagnosed high blood pressure (17%) compared to the national average for England (14%). Persistent high blood pressure can increase the risk of developing a number of serious and potentially life-threatening health conditions such as heart disease, heart attacks, strokes and

arterial disease.



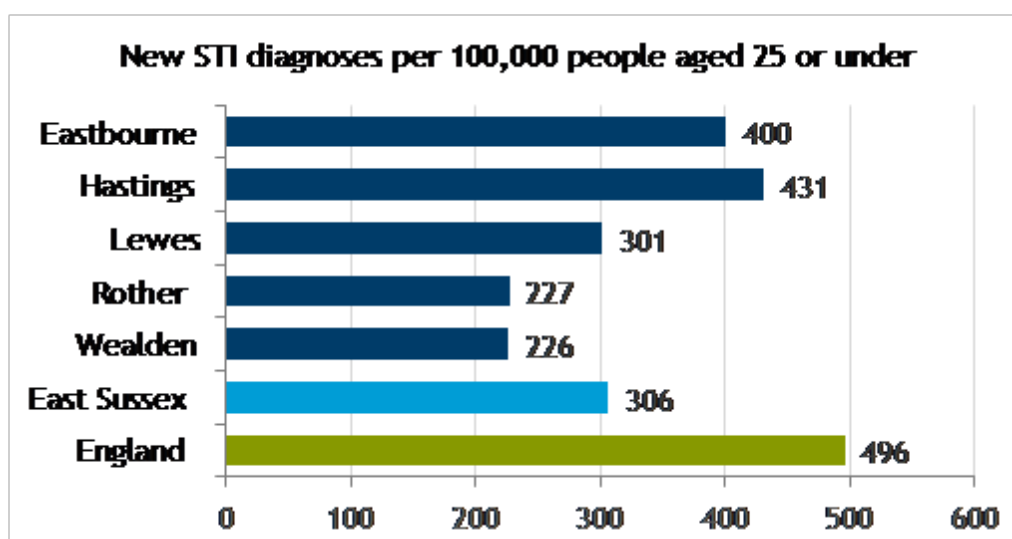
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

## Physical Activity

Over 70% of people in East Sussex did 150 or more minutes of physical activity per week in 2021/22. Almost 20% did less than 30 minutes per week with the remaining 10% falling in between these categories (source: Public Health Outcomes Framework).

## Sexual Health

East Sussex has fewer new Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) diagnoses per 100,000 population compared to England. Within the county rates are lower than for England in all areas.



Note: This data does not include diagnoses of Chlamydia and only represents people aged 25 or younger. Source: UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)

## Mental health

It is estimated that 1 in 6 people will have a mental health condition at any one time. Latest survey figures show a higher percentage of adults in East Sussex reported low happiness, high anxiety and low satisfaction with life compared to the national average.

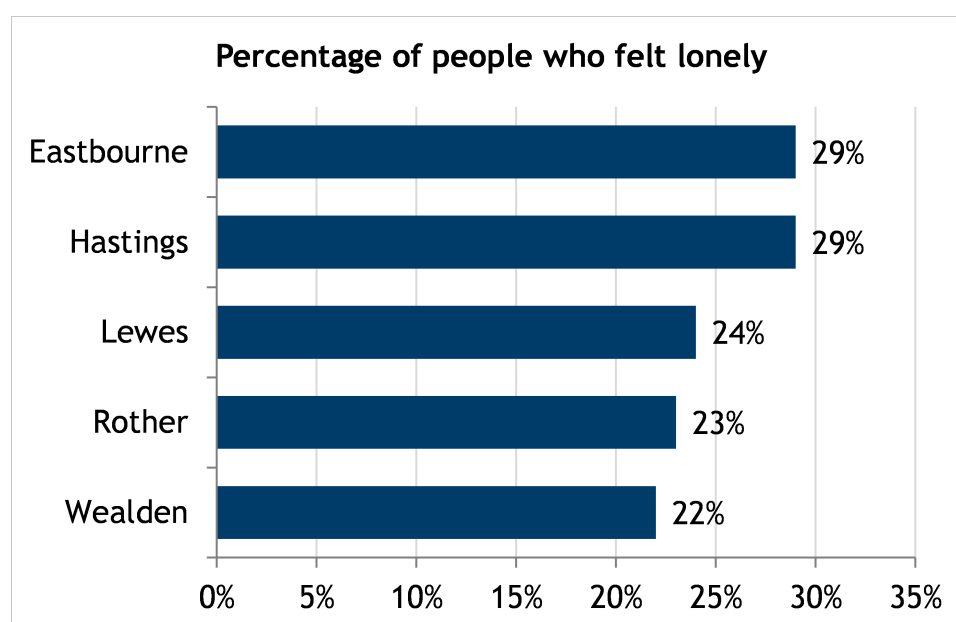
Indicator (persons aged 16+ years) 2022/23	East Sussex	England
Self-reported low satisfaction with life	7.5%	5.6%
Self-reported low worthwhile score	3.5%	4.4%
Self-reported low happiness score	13.0%	8.9%
Self-reported high anxiety score	24.1%	23.3%

Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

## Loneliness

In East Sussex, 25% respondents reported feeling lonely often (5%) or some of the time (20%), with feelings of loneliness not changing markedly from the 2015 (24%) and 2017 (25%) East Sussex Community Surveys.





Note: Percentages are derived by combining the number of people who answered as feeling lonely often and some of the time. Source: East Sussex Community Survey 2019

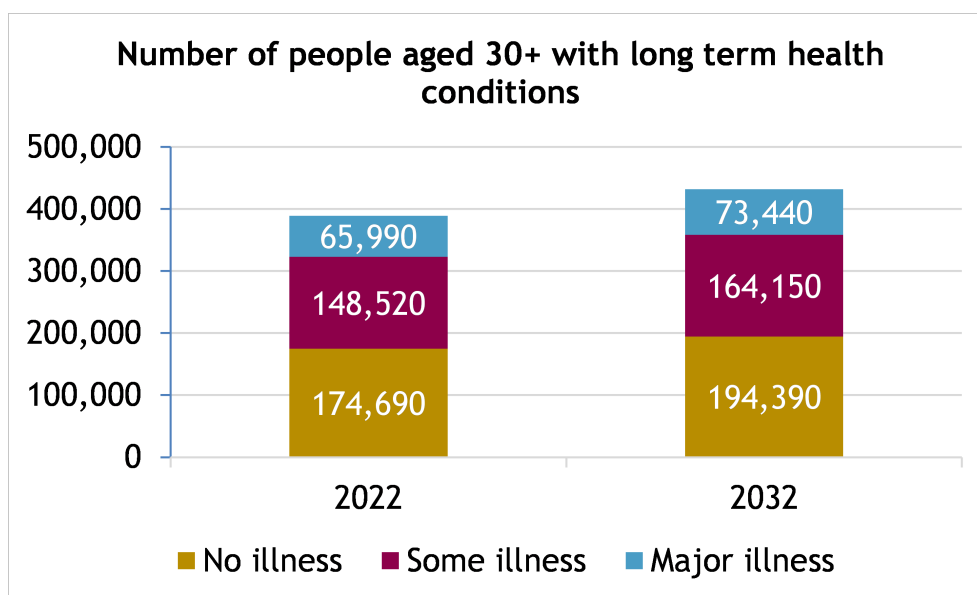
Data from the 2019 survey shows that feelings of loneliness are more prevalent among groups who are more likely to spend more time at home (e.g. due to mobility issues), workless residents (56% vs. 20% of those in work); those in poor health (55% vs. 18% of those in good health); those with a disability (44% vs. 19% of those without); single person households (38%) and single parents (47% vs. 25% overall). Other groups who are more likely to feel lonely include: social tenants (46%) and private renters (39% vs. 20% of owner occupiers); people with no qualifications (34% vs. 25% overall), and women (26% vs. 24% of men). At district and borough level, those in Hastings and Eastbourne are more likely than average to feel lonely often or some of the time (both 29% vs. 25% overall). The population in these areas are more likely to be comprised of the groups listed above. Those living in Rother and Wealden are more likely to say they hardly ever/never feel this way (77% and 78% respectively).

## Multiple long term health conditions

The number of people with multiple long-term conditions (multi-morbidity) in the East Sussex population is expected to increase in line with the growth in the

general population over the next ten years. Multi-morbidity is the presence of 2 or more conditions, and therefore greatly increases the complexity and overall costs of managing care for people, families and services.

For the purposes of looking at health problems at a population level these can be classified using the Cambridge Multimorbidity Score into three groups: people with no illness, some illness and major illness.



Source: Ref Watt T, Raymond A, Rachet-Jacquet L, Head A, Kypridemos C, Kelly E, Charlesworth A. Health in 2040: projected patterns of illness in England. The Health Foundation; 2023 ([Health in 2040: projected patterns of illness in England - The Health Foundation](#)). Population figures based on East Sussex population projections 2022 rounded to the nearest 10.

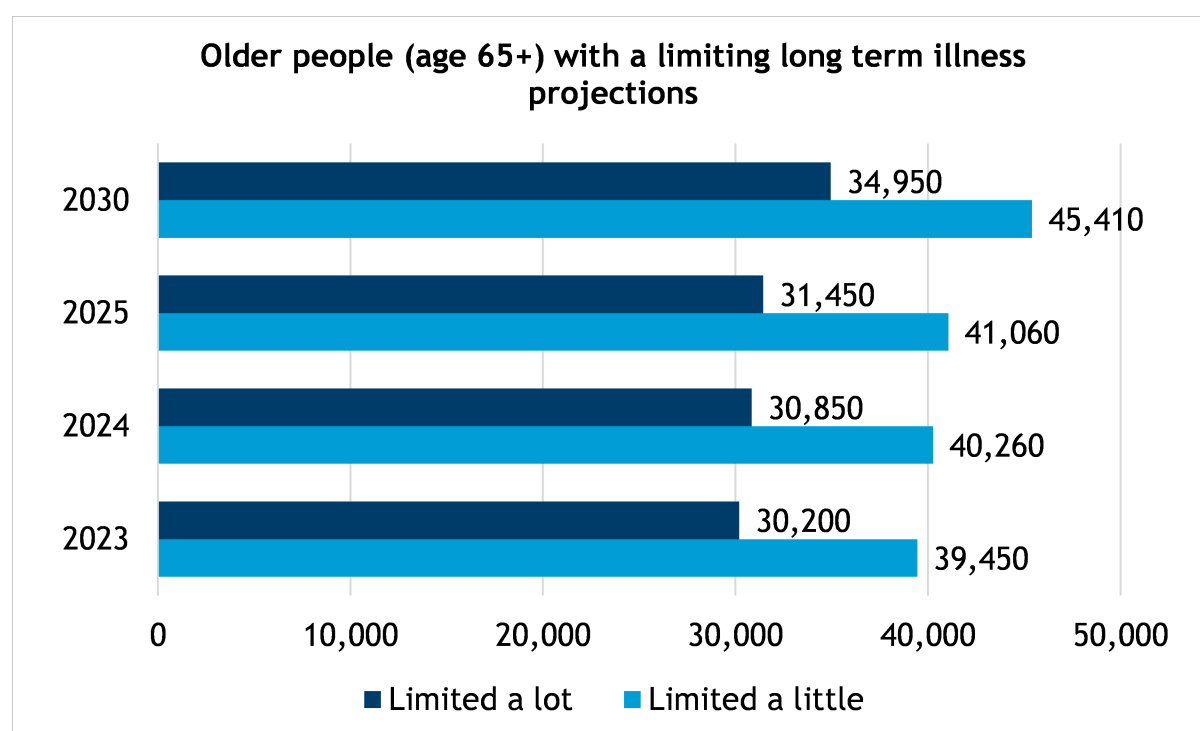
The Cambridge Multimorbidity Score (CMS) assigns a weight (score) to 20 conditions based on how the illness is likely to affect people's use of primary care and emergency health services and the likelihood of their death.

# Adults

## Long Term Illness

It is estimated that in 2023 there are 69,650 older people (age 65+) in East Sussex who are living with a long-term illness which limits their day-to-day activities. 39,450 of these people are 'limited a little' in their day-to-day activities, while the other 30,200 are 'limited a lot'.

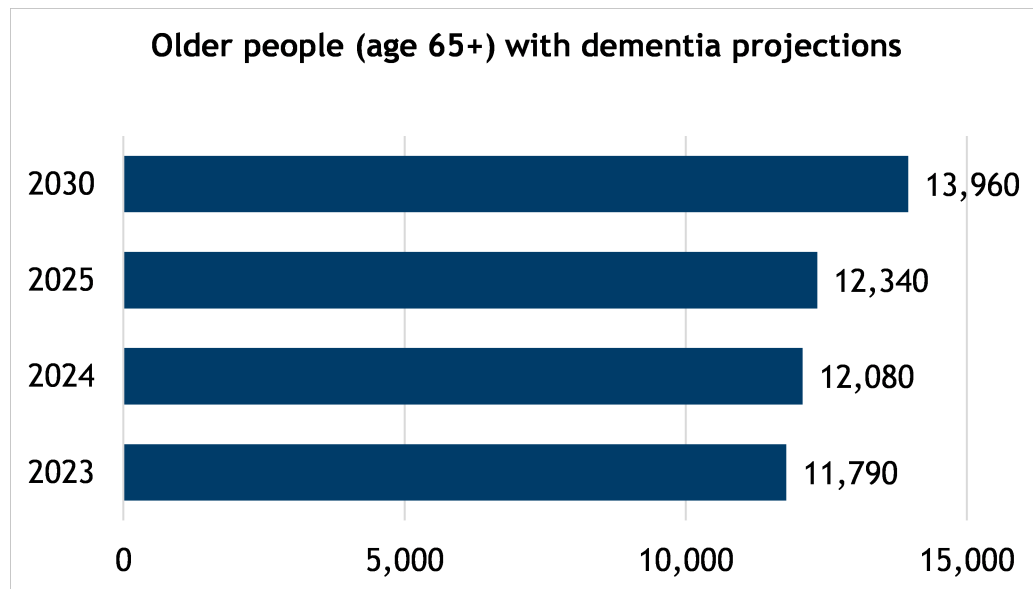
These figures are projected to rise to an estimated 80,360 older people living with a long-term illness which limits their day-to-day activities in 2030, an increase of 15.4% compared to 2023. 45,410 of these people are projected to be 'limited a little' (up 15.1% compared to 2023), and the other 34,950 are projected to be 'limited a lot' (up 15.8% compared to 2023).



Source: POPPI. Note: These figures are based on population projections produced before the latest population figures from the 2021 Census were available

## Dementia Projections

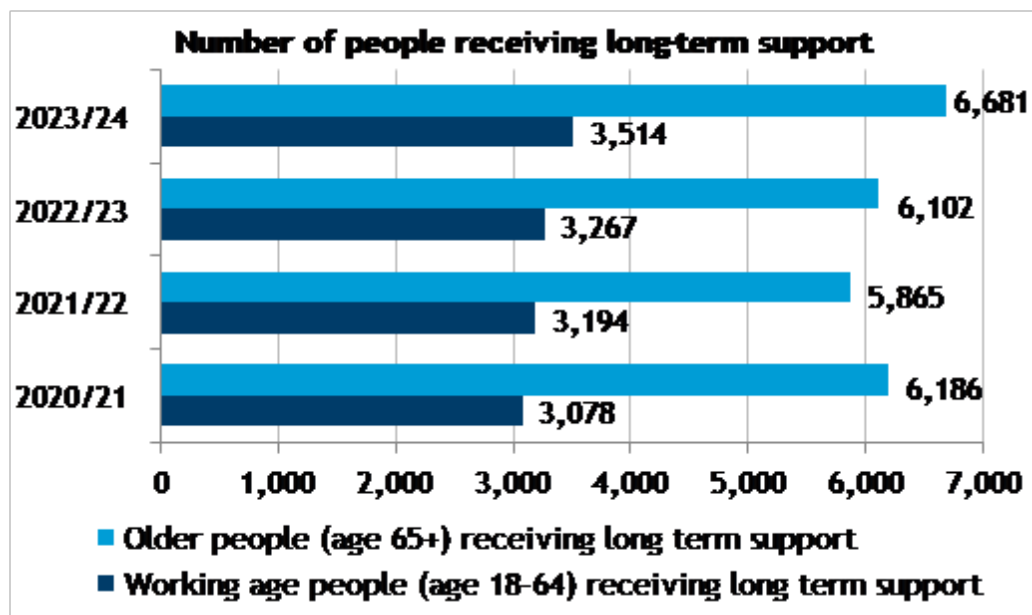
13,960 older people (age 65+) are projected to have dementia by 2030, an increase of 18.4% from 2023.



Source: POPPI. Note: These figures are based on population projections produced before the latest population figures from the 2021 Census were available.

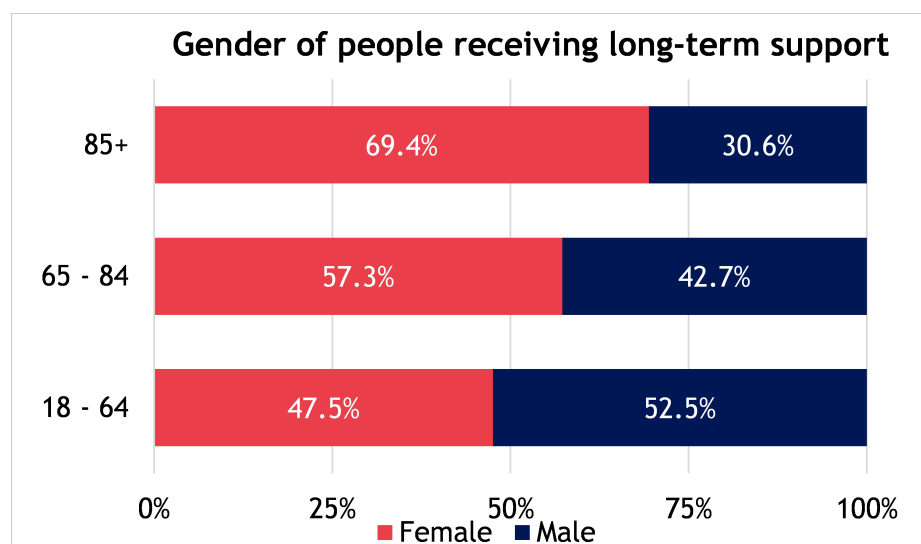
## People receiving long term support

The total number of Adult Social Care clients receiving long term support increased by 8.8% in 2023/24 to 10,195. The majority of clients receiving long term support are older adults (those aged 65 and over).



Source: East Sussex SALT Return

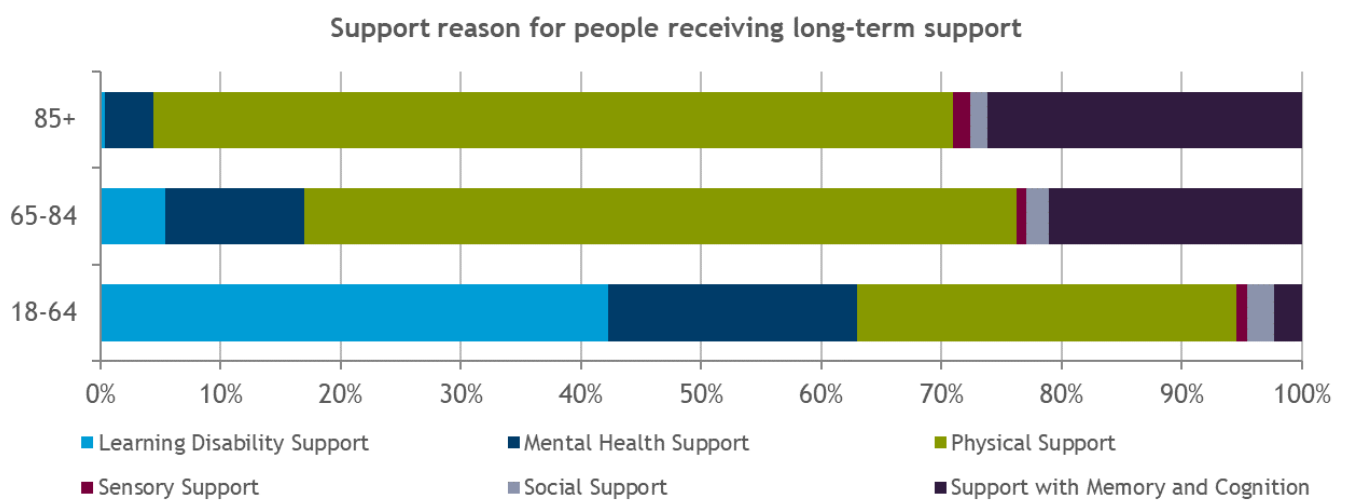
The percentage of women receiving long term support is higher than the number of men for older people, especially those above the age of 85. This reflects the fact that women on average have a longer life expectancy than men and make up a higher proportion of the population among older age groups. The percentage of men receiving long term support is slightly higher than women for the working age population.



Source: East Sussex SALT Returns

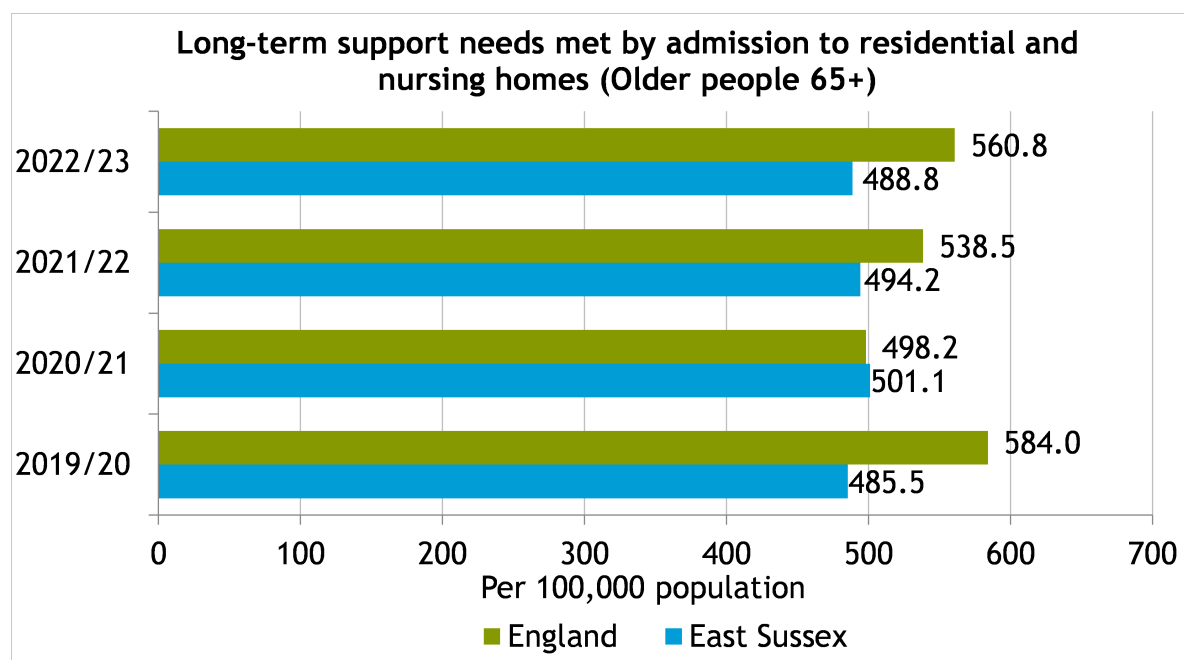
## State of the County 2024: Focus on East Sussex

People receive long-term support for a variety of different needs. The percentage of people receiving long term support due to Learning Disability Support and Mental Health Support reduces as you move up the age ranges, whilst the percentage of people needing support for Physical Support, Sensory Support and Support with Memory and Cognition increases.



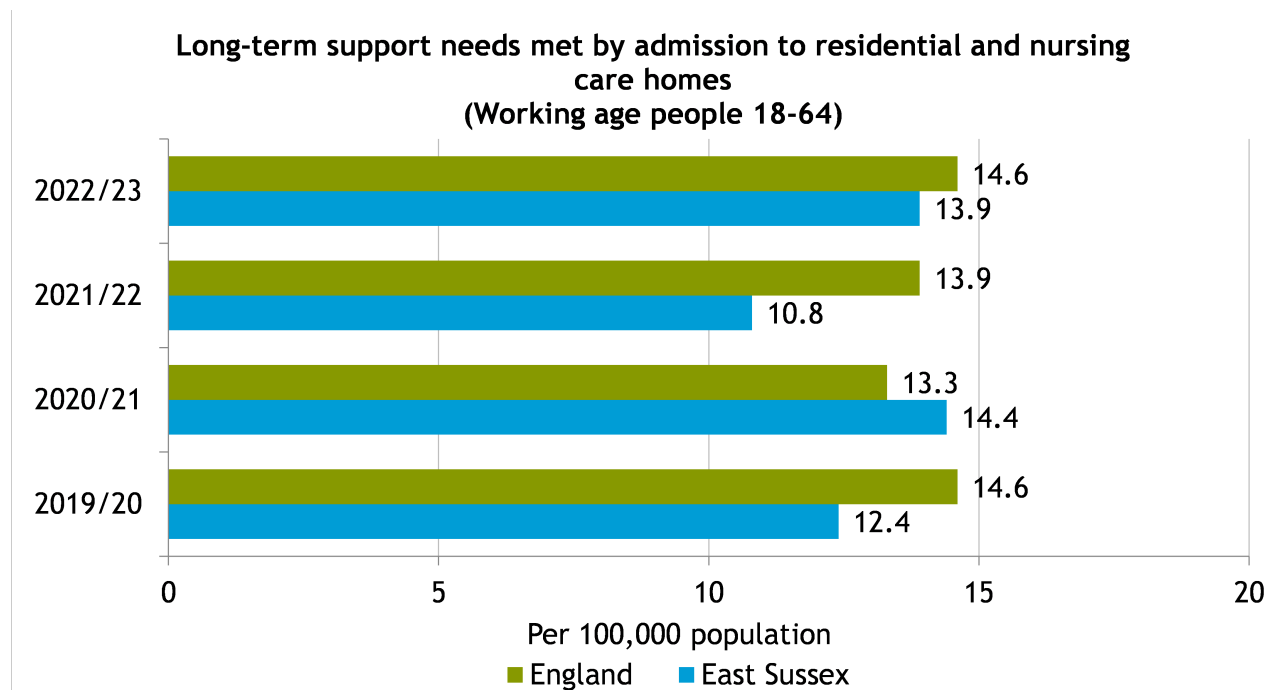
Source: East Sussex SALT Return

Permanent admissions of older people aged 65 and over to residential and nursing homes per 100,000 population aged 65 and over slightly decreased in East Sussex in 2022/23.



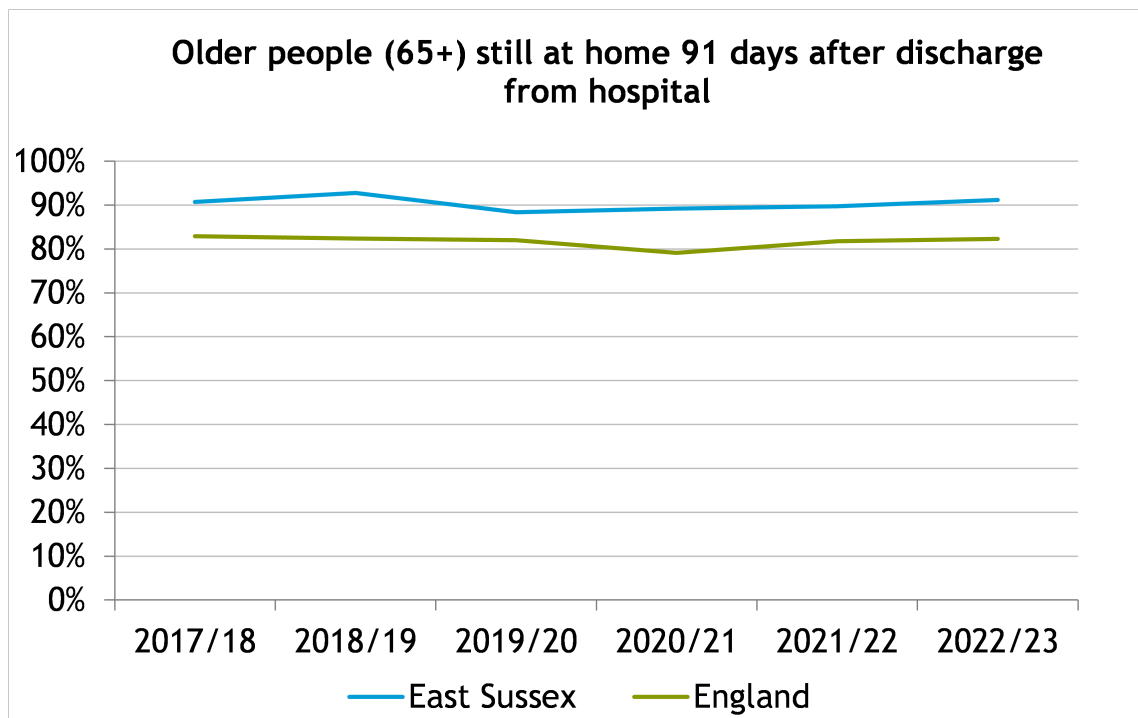
Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework data ASCOF 2A2

Permanent admissions of working age people (18-64) to long term residential care increased in East Sussex in 2022/23 and is now similar to the national rate.



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework data ASCOF 2A1

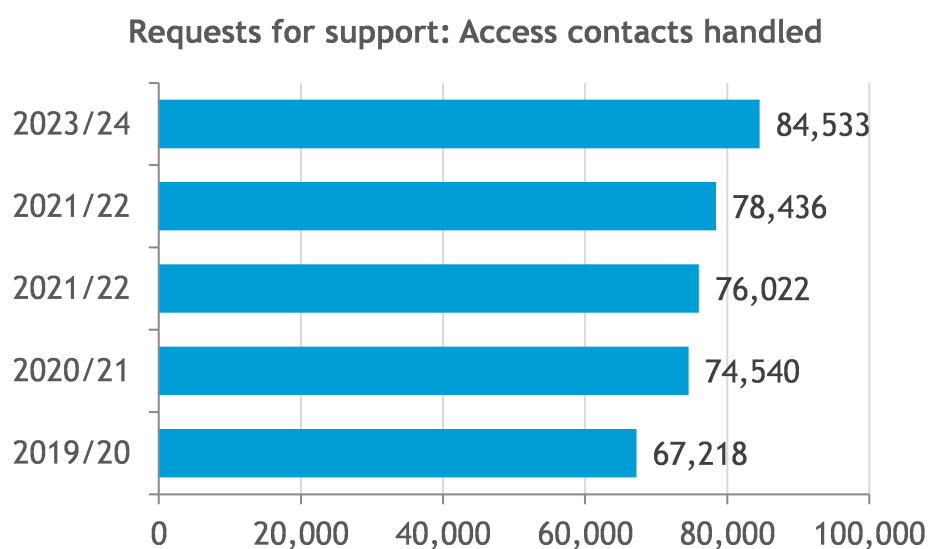
The proportion of older people (age 65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services increased in 2022/23 to 91.2% and remains significantly above the national figure of 82.3%.



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

## Access contacts

The Access team in Health and Social Care Connect (HSCC) handled 84,533 contacts in 2023/24, an increase of 6,097 (7.8%) compared to 2022/23.

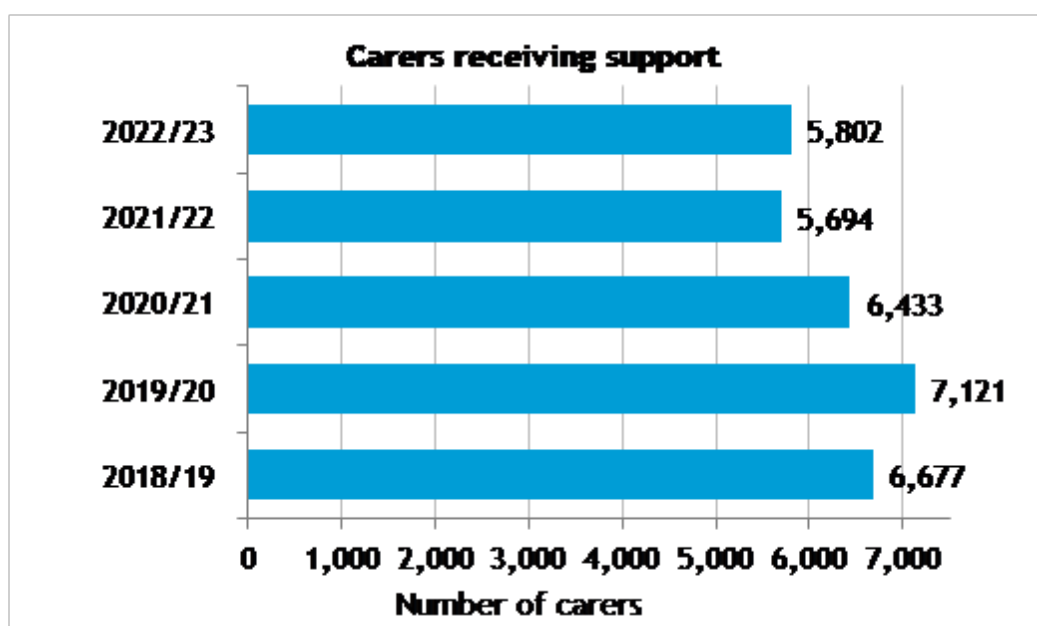


Source: East Sussex Adult Social Care and Health department



## Carers receiving support

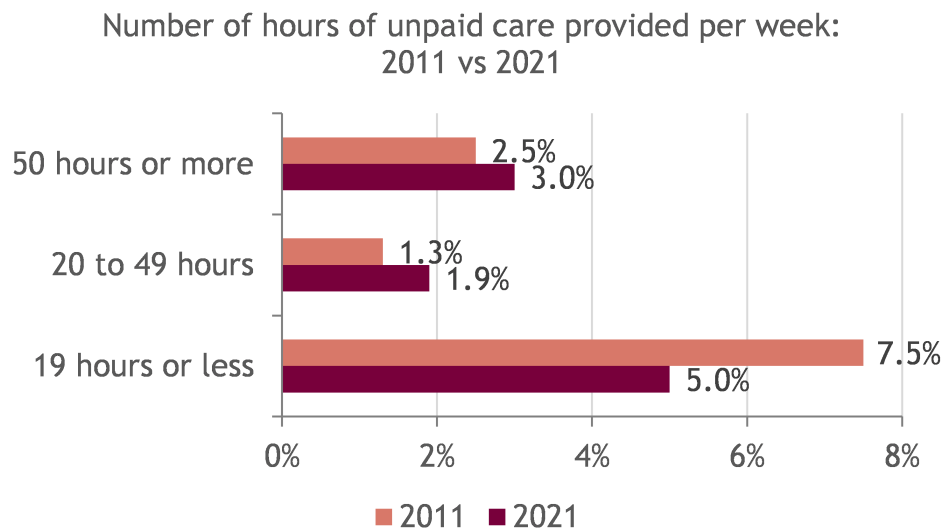
The total number of carers receiving support from Adult Social Care and Health (ASCH) in East Sussex increased slightly in 2022/23, however the numbers are still well below the peak seen in 2019/20. This decrease is partly due to the impact of the pandemic, during which carers were less likely to contact Adult Social Care for help, and also due to an increase in the number of carers being supported by Care for the Carers, a partner organisation who provide support, guidance and information to carers in East Sussex.



Source: East Sussex SALT Return

## Unpaid Carers

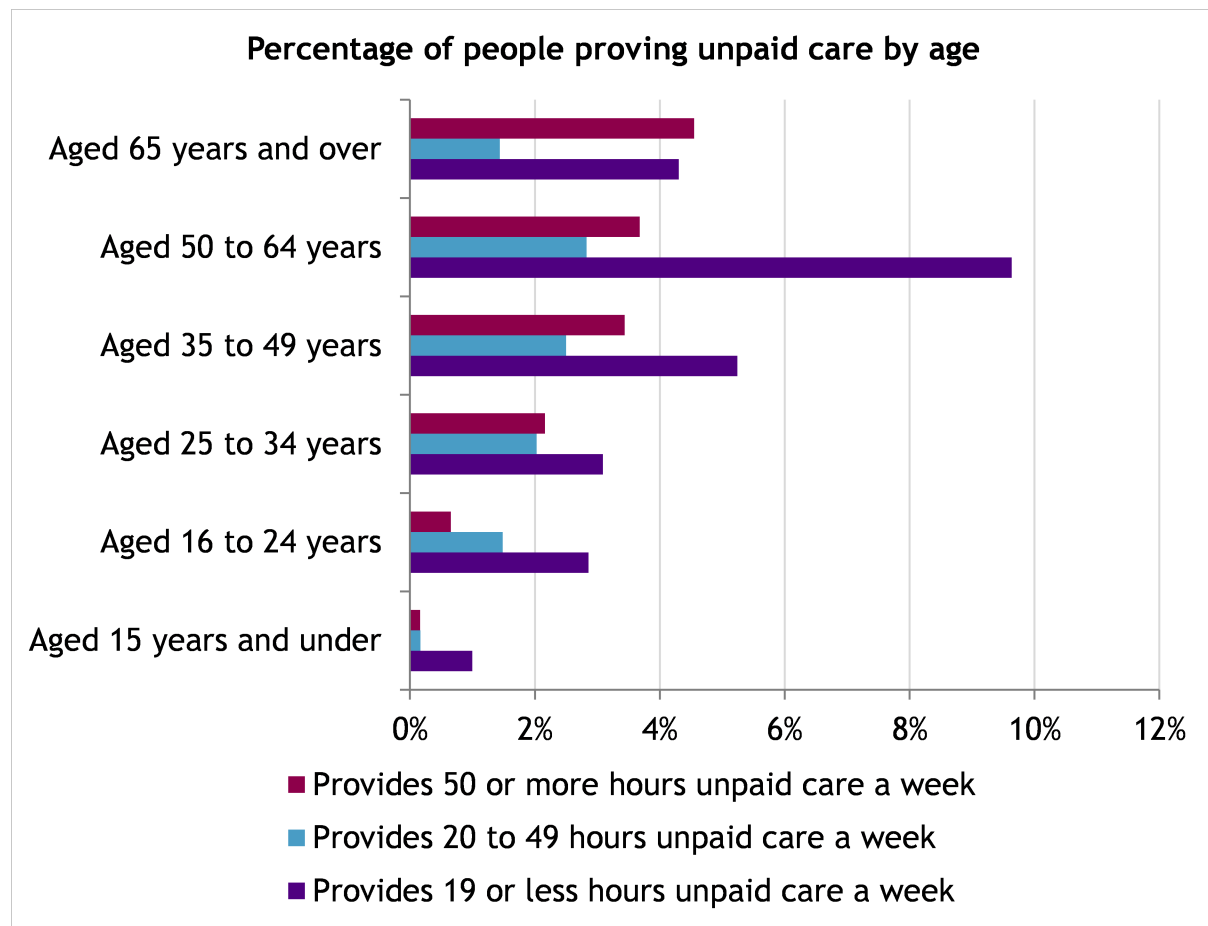
Data from the 2021 Census suggests that 9.9% of the population in East Sussex provides any form of unpaid care, compared to the national average of 8.8%. Compared to the 2011 Census however, the proportion of unpaid carers has decreased by 1.8 percentage points within East Sussex. The proportion of people providing 19 hours or less of unpaid care a week decreased from 7.5% in 2011 to 5.0% in 2021, those providing 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care increased from 1.3% to 1.9% and those providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care increased from 2.5% to 3.0%.



Note: Percentages are representative of the population aged 5 years or above.

Source: Office for National Statistics

The percentage of people providing unpaid care varies by age. 16.1% of those aged 50 to 64 provided some unpaid care a week, with the majority providing 19 or less hours unpaid care a week. Although the percentage of those aged 65 and over providing unpaid care is lower, people in this age group were more likely to be providing 50 or more hours unpaid care a week.

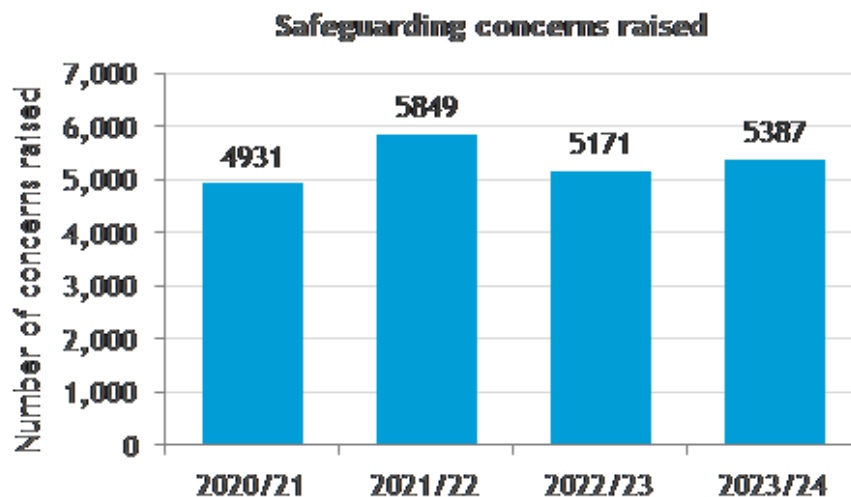


Note: Percentages are representative of the population aged 5 years or above.

Source: ONS

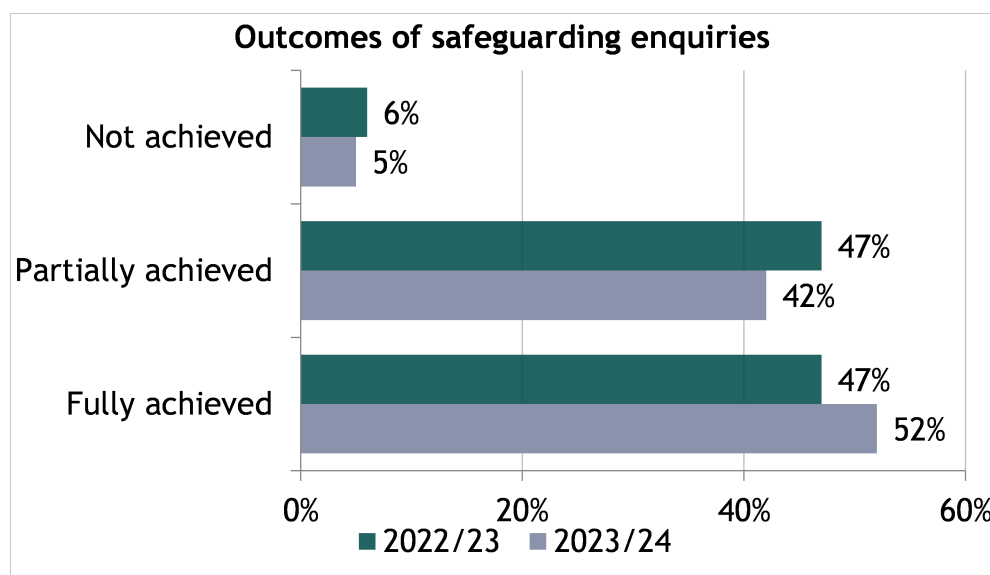
## Adult safeguarding

5,387 adult safeguarding concerns were received in 2023/24. This is an increase of 4.2% compared to the 5,171 concerns received in 2022/23, but below the 5,819 received in 2021/22.



Source: East Sussex Adult Social Care and Health department

Part of a safeguarding enquiry is to identify desired outcomes for the adult concerned. In 2023/24, there was an increase of 5 percentage points in the number of safeguarding enquiries where outcomes were fully achieved compared to the previous year. The number of enquiries where outcomes were partially achieved fell by 5 percentage points.

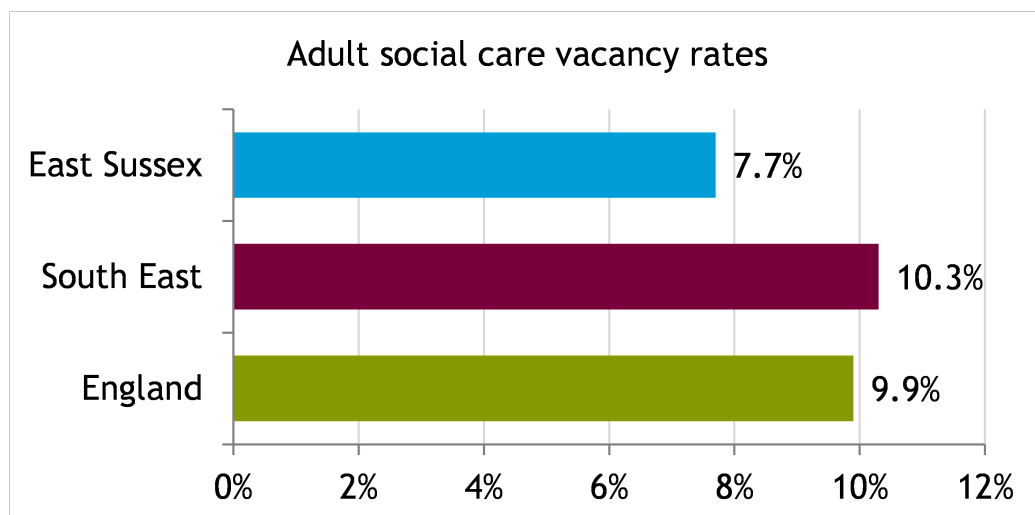


Source: East Sussex Adult Social Care and Health department. Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding issues

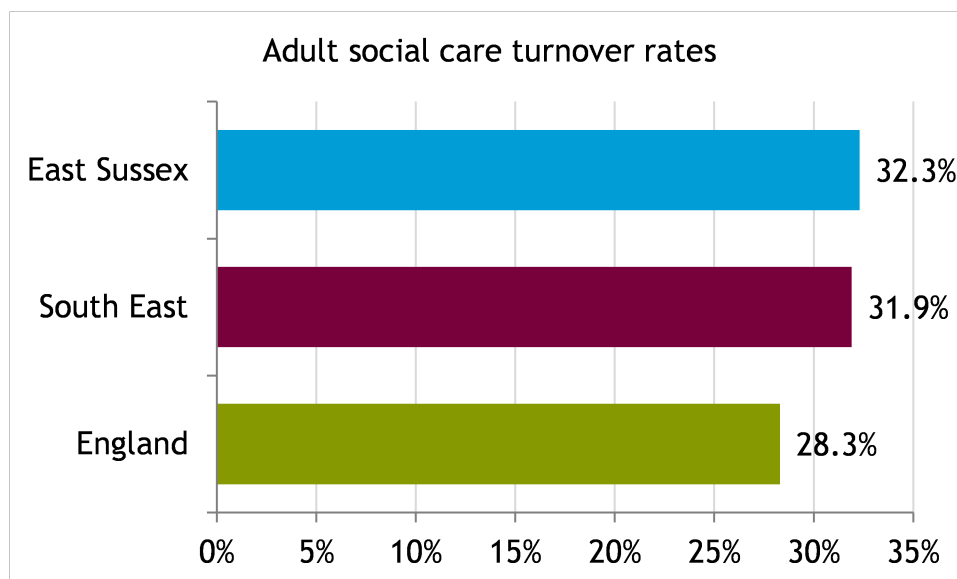
## Adult social care workforce

As the demand for support in adult social care increases it is important that we have a sufficient supply of highly skilled workers for the sector. The adult social care workforce includes all staff working in adult social care settings, in both the independent sector and for the Council. There were 17,000 staff in post in the adult social care workforce in East Sussex in 2022/23, with 1,500 posts vacant. Projections show that between 2023 and 2035 the workforce required in the county will grow by 28%.

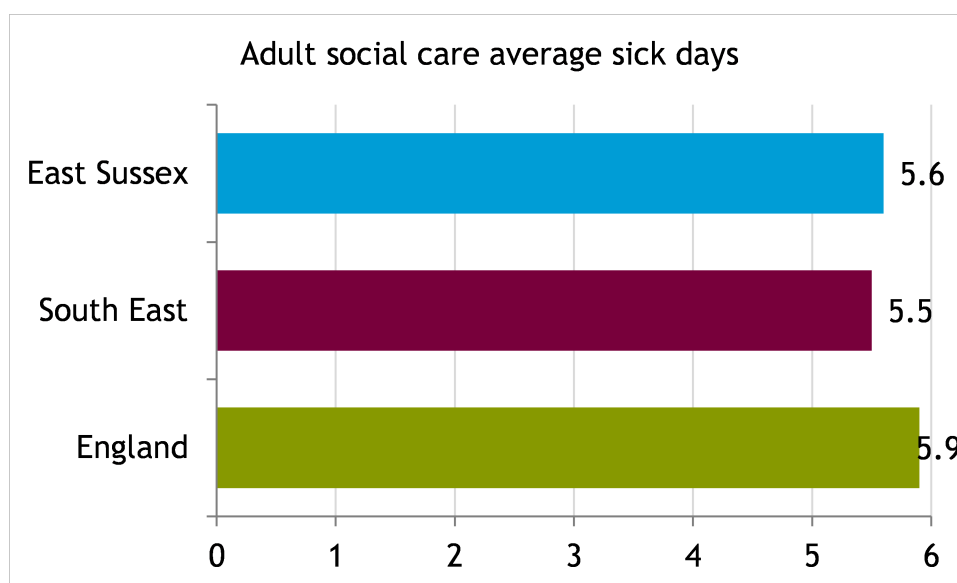
The vacancy rate in the adult social care workforce in East Sussex was lower than both the South East and England averages in 2022/23.



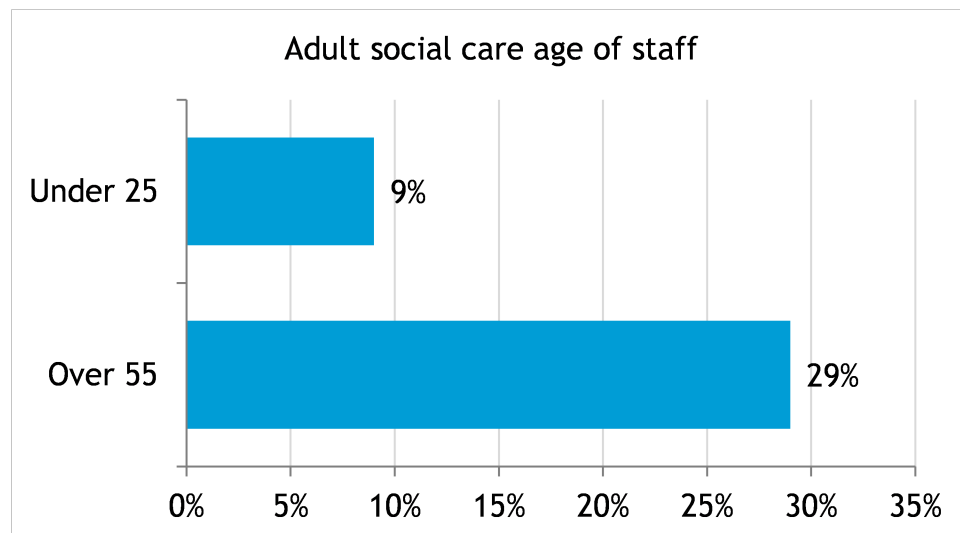
However, the rate of staff turnover was higher than the South East and England averages.



The average number of sick days taken by adult social care staff in East Sussex in 2022/23 was similar to the average across the South East and for England.



Only 9% of people working in the adult social care sector in East Sussex in 2022/23 were under 25, while 29% were over 55. It is expected that 5,000 workers in the sector will reach retirement age in the next 10 years.

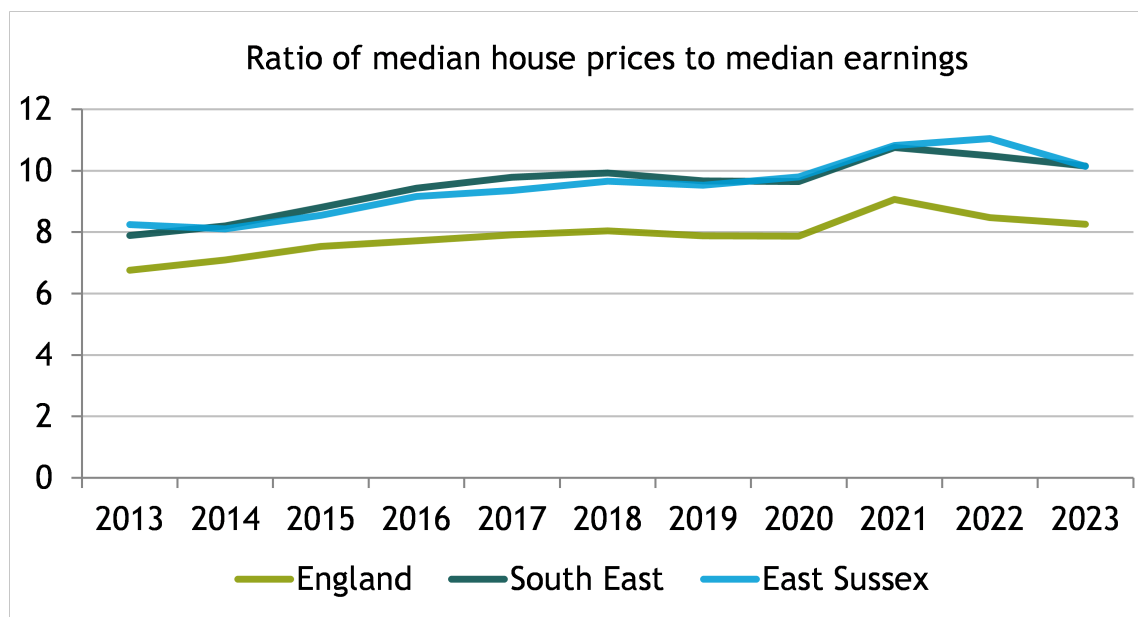


## Housing

### Housing affordability

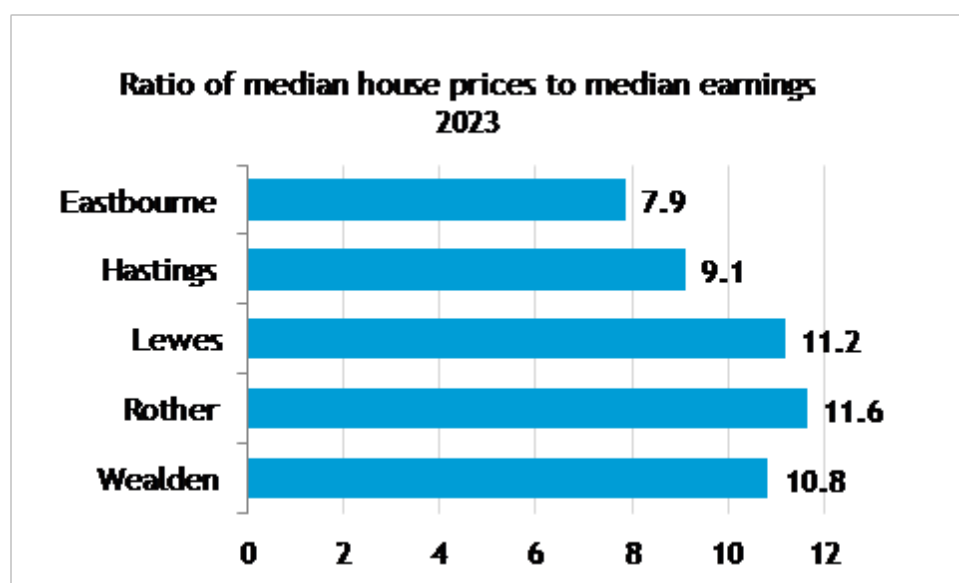
East Sussex is an attractive area to live, however this means that house prices are higher than the national average. In 2023 in East Sussex the average (median) house price was £345,000, 10.1 times the average annual earnings of residents, which were £34,028. In comparison the average house price in England was £290,000, 8.3 times average annual earnings, which were £35,100.

The average ratio of median house prices to median earnings in East Sussex is higher than for England and is the same as the South East average.



Source: ONS

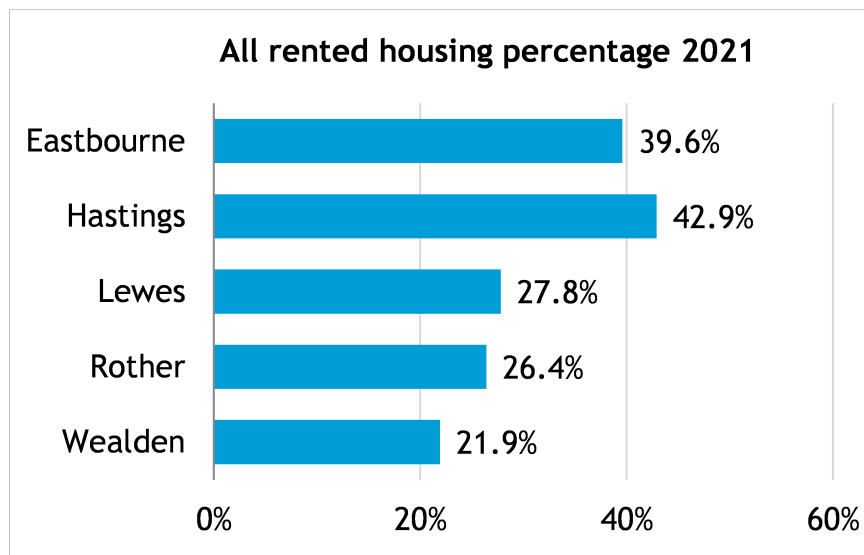
The median average house prices were over 10 times the average annual earnings of residents in Lewes, Rother and Wealden.



Source: ONS

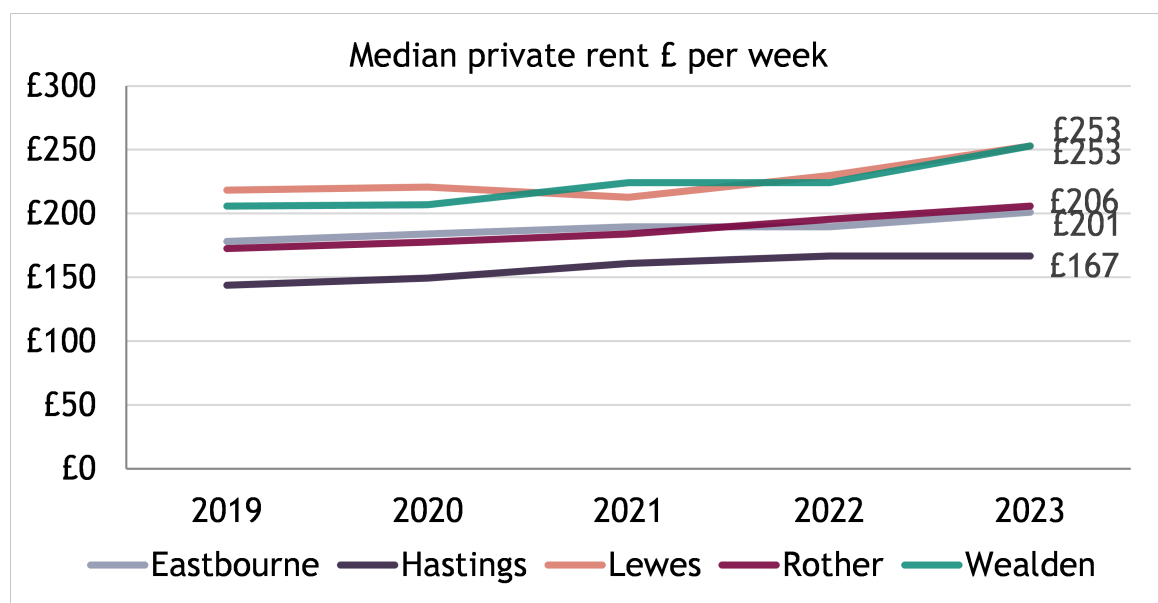
Rented housing is a significant sector in East Sussex, making up 21.9% of housing in Wealden and 42.9% in Hastings.





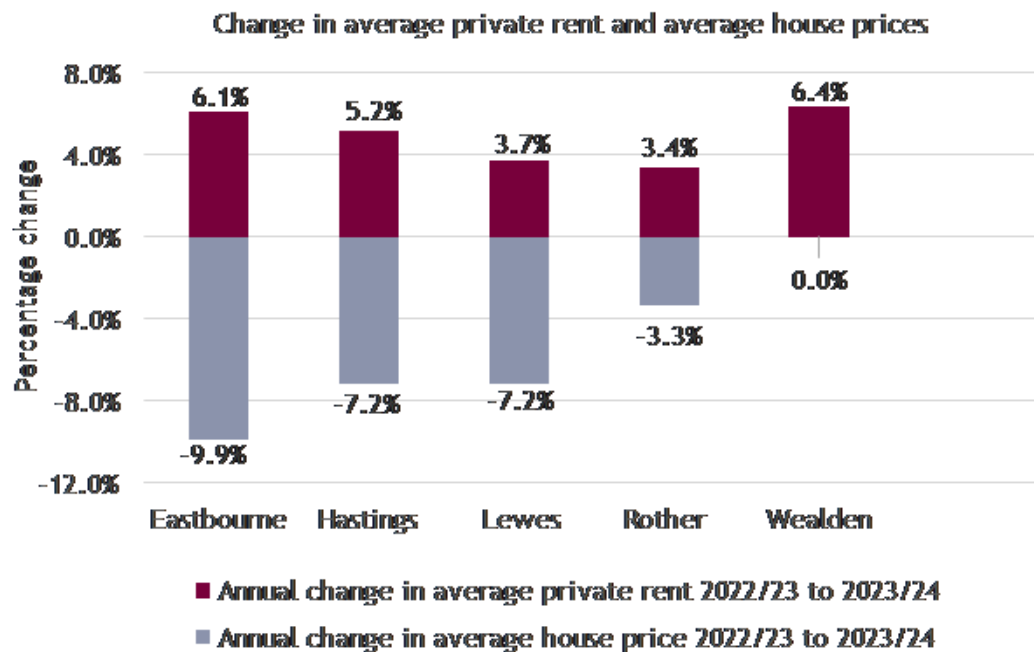
Source: Census 2021.

The cost of private rented housing rose by up to 27% between 2019 and 2023. Average private rents ranged from £167 to £253 a week across districts.



Source: ONS/Valuation Office Agency

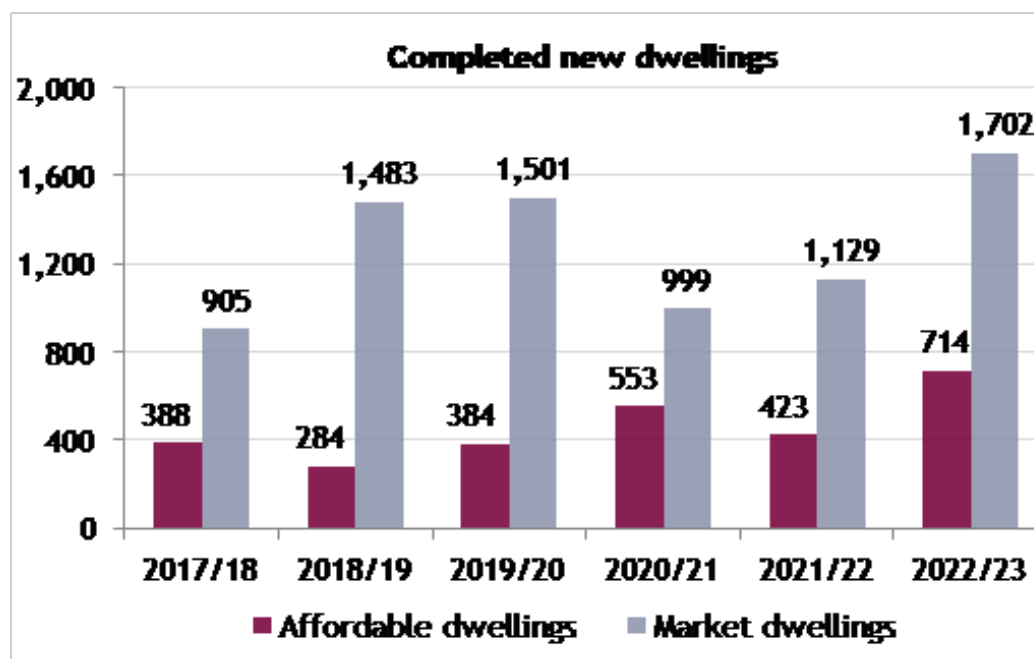
The cost of private rented housing in East Sussex continued to rise during 2023 to 2024, while the cost of house purchases across the county fell by up to 9.9%.



Source: Price index of Private Rents and UK House Prices from the ONS

## Households and housing delivery

2,416 new dwellings were completed across the county in 2022/23. Of these, 714 (29.6%) were classed as affordable.



Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

## Homelessness

There was an increase in the number of households in East Sussex in temporary accommodation in September 2023 compared to the previous year. The rate of households in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households shows Hastings having the highest rate in East Sussex at 12.16. The highest rate in the country outside of London was for Brighton and Hove at 12.88.

District/Borough	Number of households in temporary accommodation (30 September 2023)
Eastbourne	359
Hastings	532
Lewes	74
Rother	160
Wealden	57

Source: ONS

The Council's Children's Services Department have a duty to help children whose families face destitution. As some immigrant families with children have no recourse to public funds the Council provides assistance to prevent them from becoming homeless. The total number of people assisted with accommodation over the last three years has fluctuated, but the number of households has been consistent.

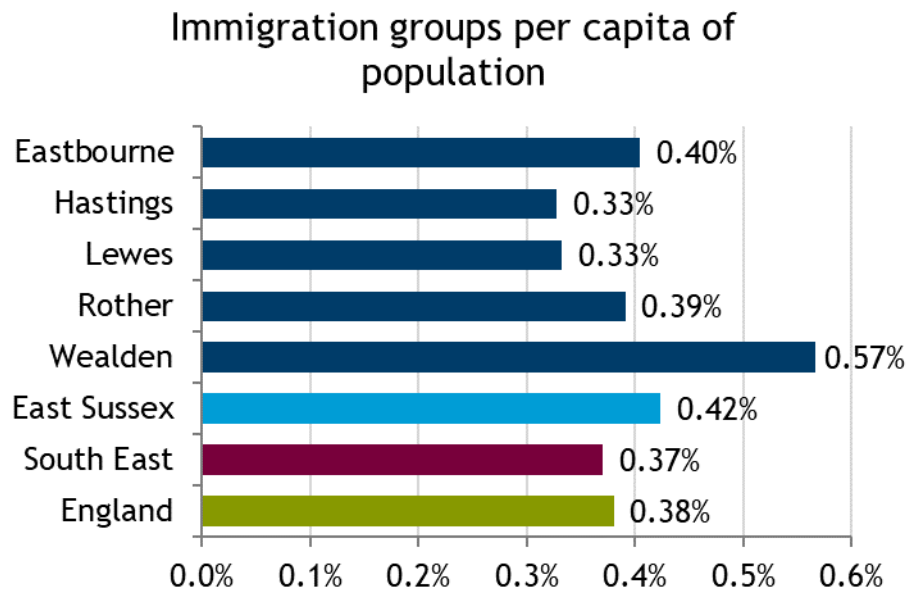
Year	Number of adults	Number of children	Total households
2020/21	23	40	22
2021/22	31	53	22
2022/23	21	34	21
2023/24	38	33	22

Source: ESCC Children's Services department]

## Refugees and asylum seekers

The rate of immigrants who have arrived in East Sussex as refugees, asylum seekers or displaced persons of another type as a percentage of the total population shows that East Sussex had a higher rate at the end of 2023 than both the South East and England. The rates differed across the county, with the highest

level in Wealden and the lowest in Lewes and Hastings.



Source: Office for National Statistics. Note: the groups above include those who have arrived as part of the Homes for Ukraine, Afghan Resettlement Programme and as part of Supported Asylum.

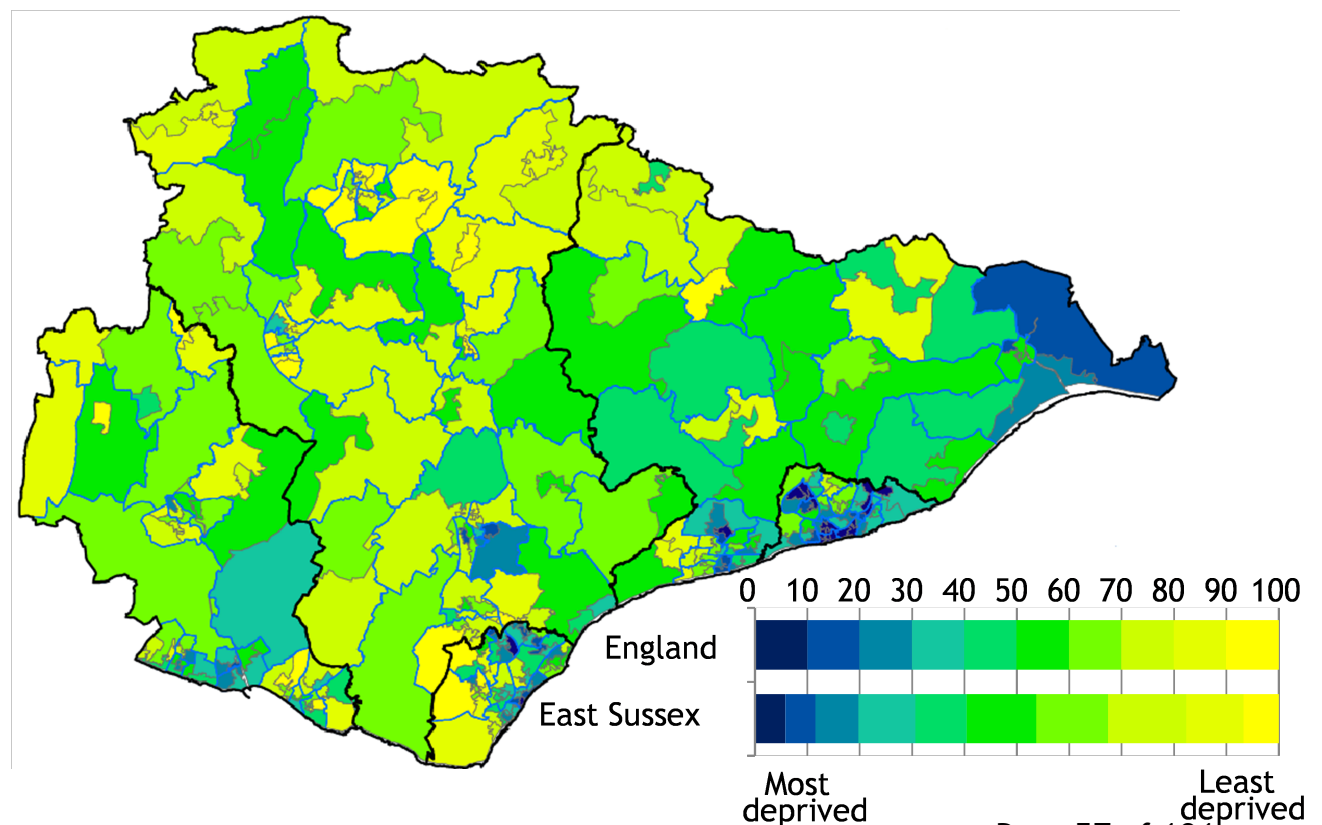
# Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 measures relative deprivation for small areas in England. It takes into account a number of factors including health, access to services, environment, crime and housing, however income and employment have the greatest effect on the deprivation score given to an area.

East Sussex has a significant variation across the county in levels of deprivation. Hastings is the 13 most deprived Lower Tier Local Authority (LTLA) out of 317 LTLAs in the country, with similar levels of deprivation as Newham, and Blackburn with Darwen. Wealden is the least deprived LTLA in East Sussex, with a rank of 254, which means it has similar levels of deprivation as Sevenoaks and Hambleton.

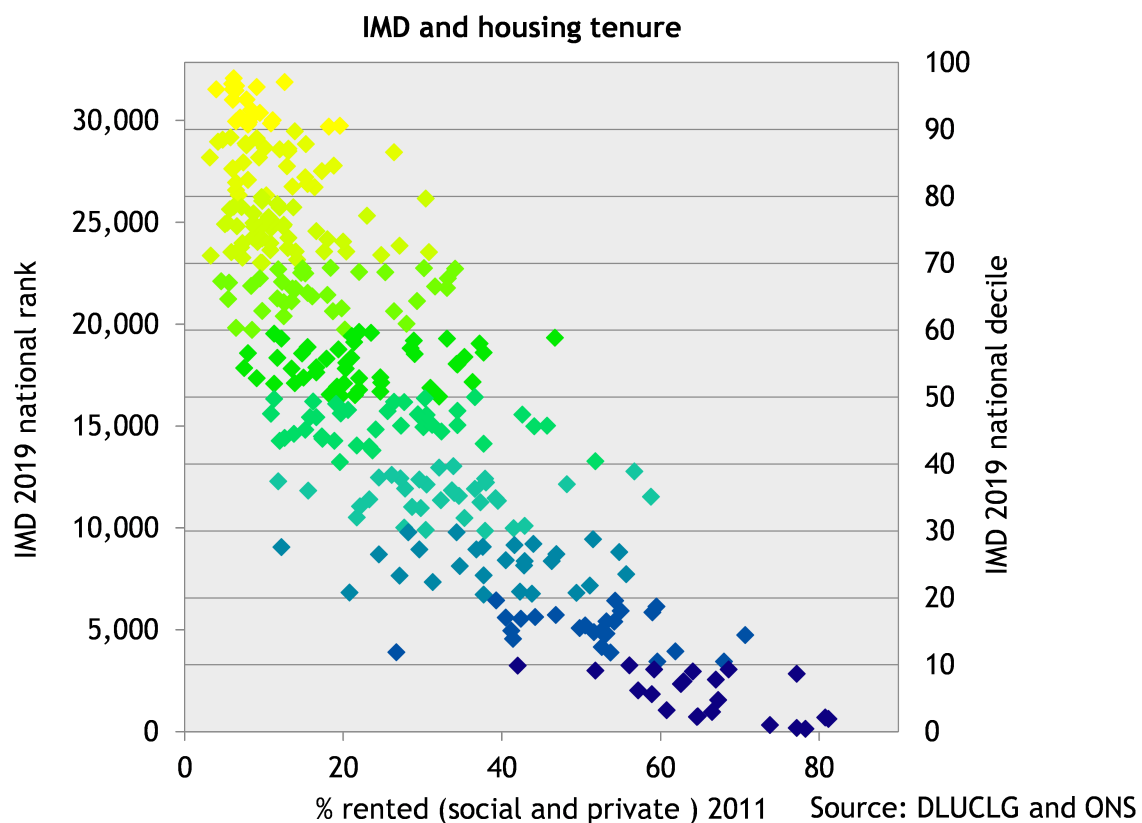
Overall, as a county East Sussex is ranked 93 out of 151 Upper Tier Local Authorities (UTLA) on the IMD rank. This is a similar level of deprivation as Lincolnshire, Somerset and Kent. Blackpool is the most deprived UTLA, whilst Wokingham is the least deprived.

The map shows how deprived individual parts of the county are compared to the national average. Map of East Sussex showing LSOA deciles of deprivation



## State of the County 2024: Focus on East Sussex

The IMD is calculated for small areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), as shown on the map, each of which have approximately 1,500 residents. In East Sussex there are 329 LSOAs. 22 of these are in the most deprived 10% nationally. 16 of these are in Hastings, four in Eastbourne, and two in Rother. 21 LSOAs are in the least deprived 10%, 13 are in Wealden, six in Lewes, and two in Eastbourne.



Areas of high deprivation correlate with some areas of predominately rented housing. This includes concentrations of social rented properties (up to 70%) and private rented properties (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.

People living in more deprived areas often face multiple challenges and therefore may be more likely to access Council and other public services. However, it is important to note that the IMD is based on averages across an area, so it is possible to have people with low levels of deprivation in an area classified as being more deprived and vice versa.

The relationship between multiple deprivation, low income and poor-quality housing means it can be hard to change relative deprivation for people living in an area of predominantly low-cost housing without addressing housing quality.

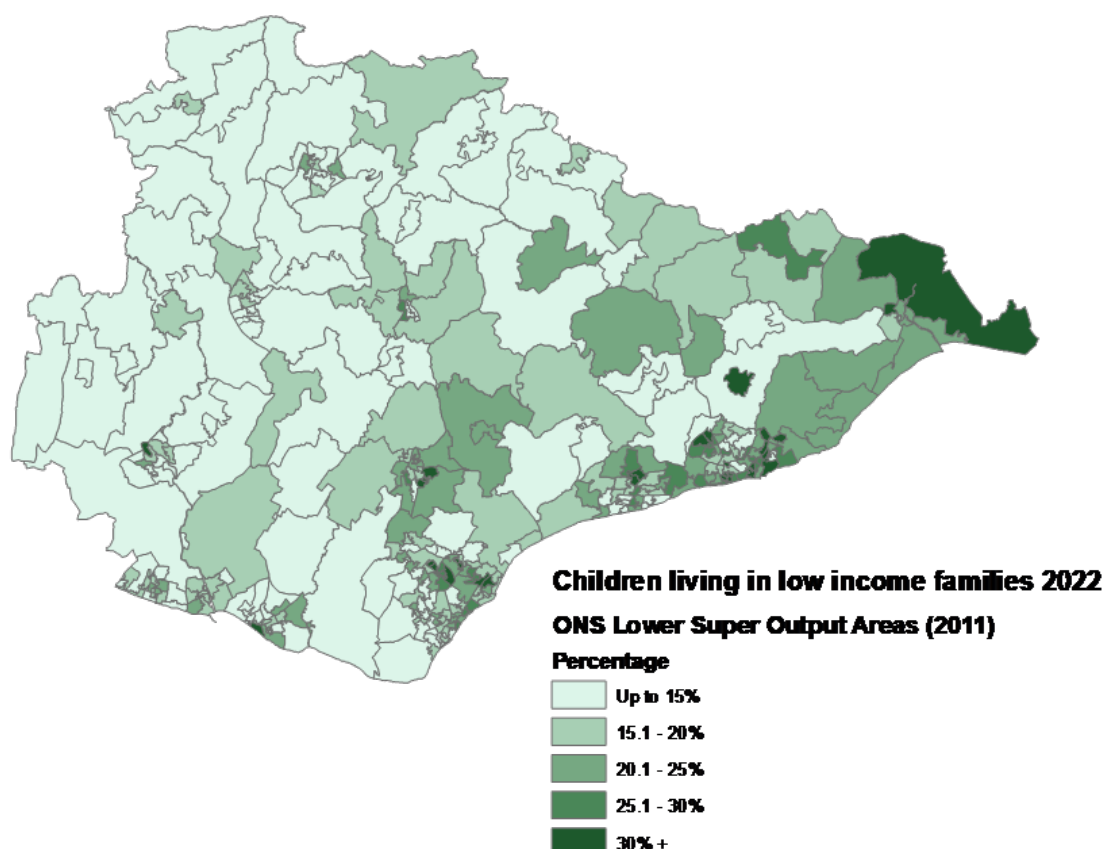
Lower Tier Local Authority	Rank of average rank out of 317 (1=most deprived)
Blackpool	1
Newham	12
<b>Hastings</b>	<b>13</b>
Blackburn with Darwen	14
Northampton	105
<b>Eastbourne</b>	<b>106</b>
Dover	107
Westminster	133
<b>Rother</b>	<b>135</b>
Crawley	136
Exeter	193
<b>Lewes</b>	<b>194</b>
Watford	195
Sevenoaks	253
<b>Wealden</b>	<b>254</b>
Hambleton	255
Hart	317

At the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level the picture across the county is even more nuanced. The most deprived LSOA in the county, Hastings 005A within Baird Ward, is within the most deprived 1% of LSOAs in England. Whereas the least deprived LSOA, Wealden 012D in Uckfield, ranks amongst the least deprived 3%.

	Most deprived LSOA	Least Deprived LSOA
England	1	32,844
Eastbourne	2,352	31,476
Hastings	147	23,407
Lewes	5,233	31,476
Rother	754	28,840
Wealden	4,812	32,075

Some of the data that the IMD is based on is now several years old. However, the latest child poverty data, relating to children living in families with relative low-income, shows a similar pattern in income deprivation across the county.

In 2021/22, there were 20,910 children in East Sussex living in families with relative low-income, which was 18.6% of all children and young people aged 0-19. This is a slightly lower rate than the national average of 19.8%. 87% of all children in relative low-income families in East Sussex were in working families. This compares to the national picture, where 71% of children in relative low-income families were in working families. Only 13% of East Sussex children in low-income families were in families where no-one was in work.



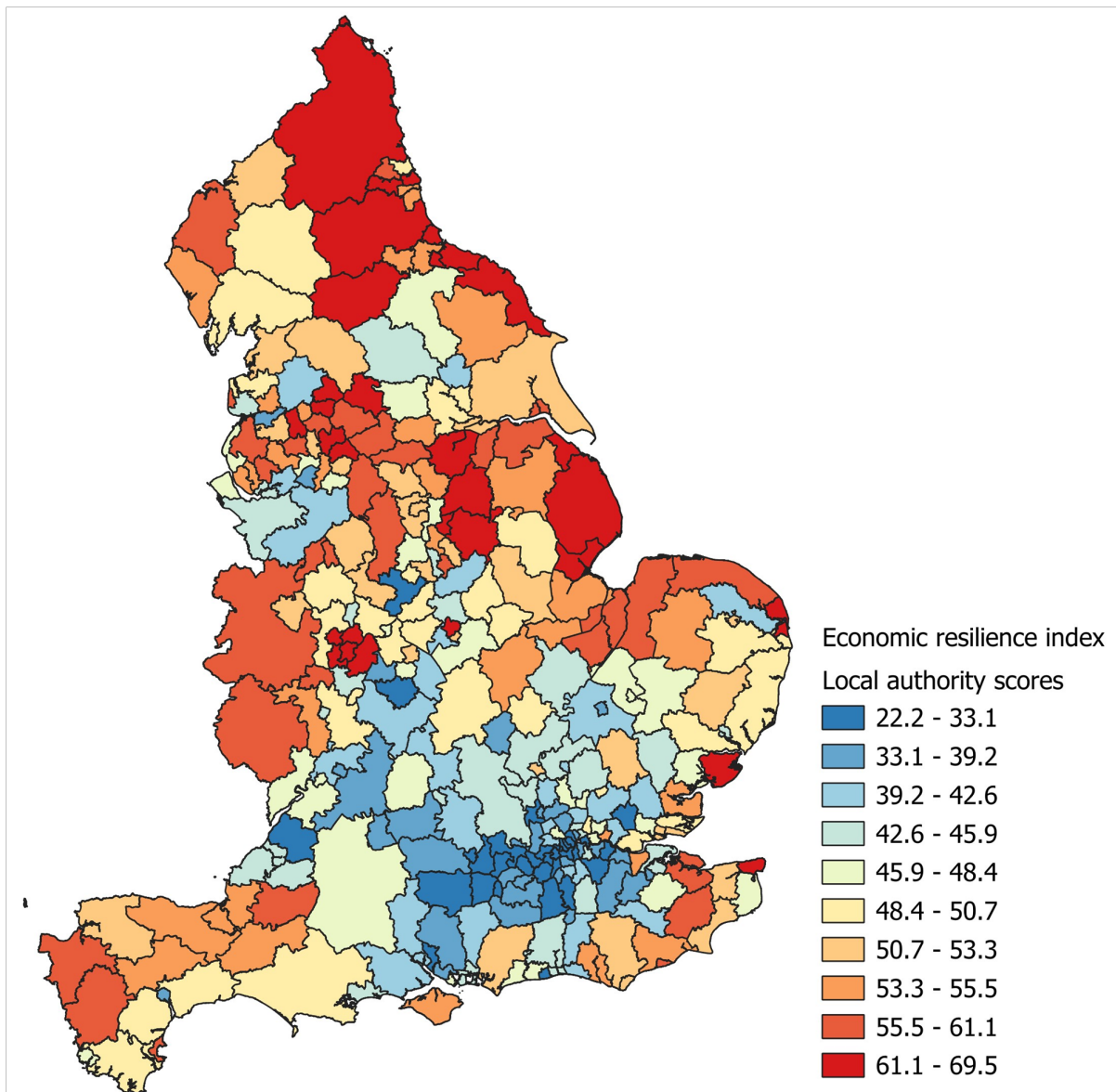
23.5% of East Sussex pupils are known to be eligible for Free School Meals in 2022/23. For England the figure was 23.8% (Source: Department for Education).

The data on deprivation shows some parts of the coastal region of the county face greater challenges. Central Government has established the Levelling Up Fund to



address areas of high need. The Government has identified 4 out of the 5 local authorities in East Sussex as having locations with priority need for ‘levelling up’ funding, which will be used in projects that address economic recovery and growth, improved transport connectivity, and need for regeneration. Eastbourne, Hastings, Lewes, and Rother have all been identified as having specific locations with the greatest priority need for ‘levelling up’.

The allocation of funding from one of the levelling up funding streams, the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, was informed by an economic resilience index. This looked at a range of factors including economic productivity, employment rates, wage levels and skills. The map shows that all of the district and borough areas in East Sussex scored above the national average, indicating higher levels of need for support. The map below also shows most lower tier local authorities in the South East scored lower than the national average.



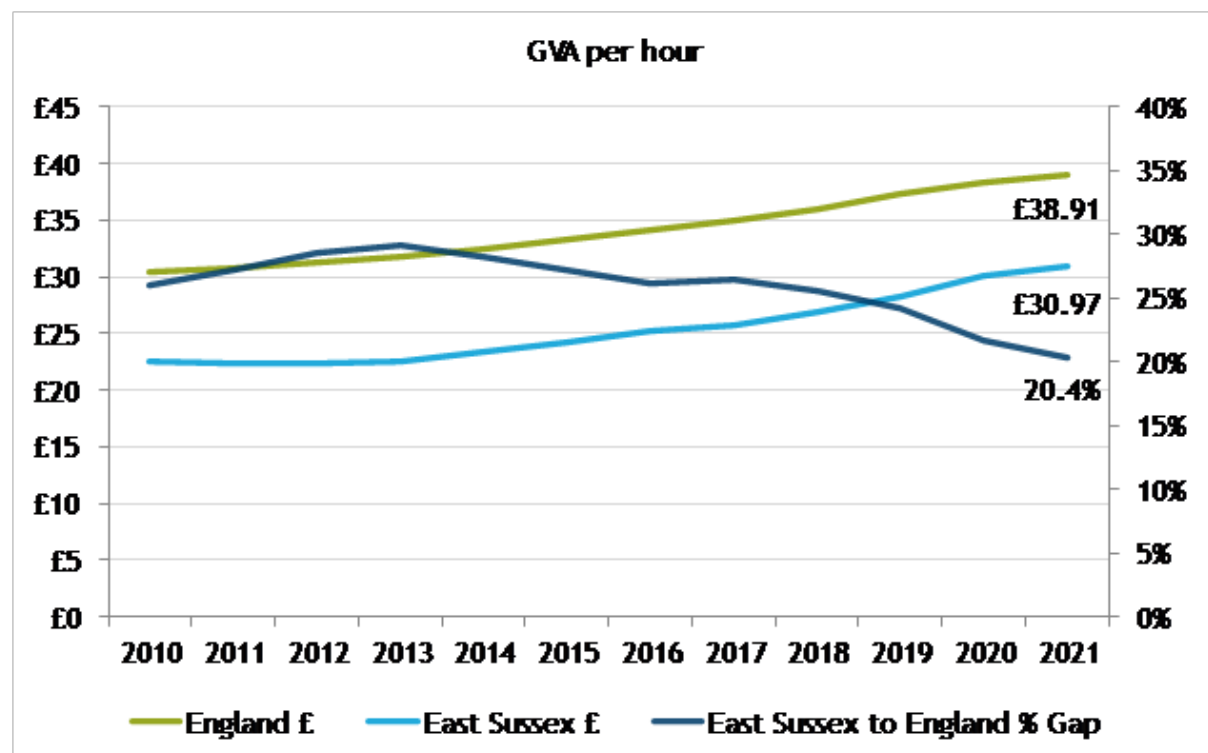
Source: data from DLUHC, Local authority boundary information from Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2024. Note that Cornwall and the City of London were not included in the index.

# Economy

## GVA per hour

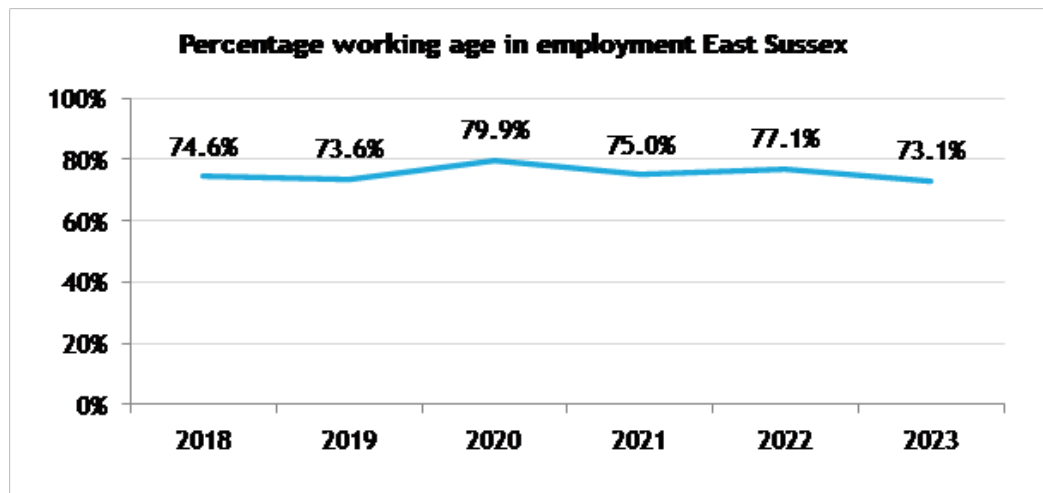
Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour is used to assess the productivity of an area. It measures the value of goods or services produced in an area per hour worked in that area. GVA per hour for East Sussex in 2021 was £30.97, 20.4% below the England level of £38.91. This gap has narrowed from a high point of 29.2% in 2013.



Source: Office for National Statistics

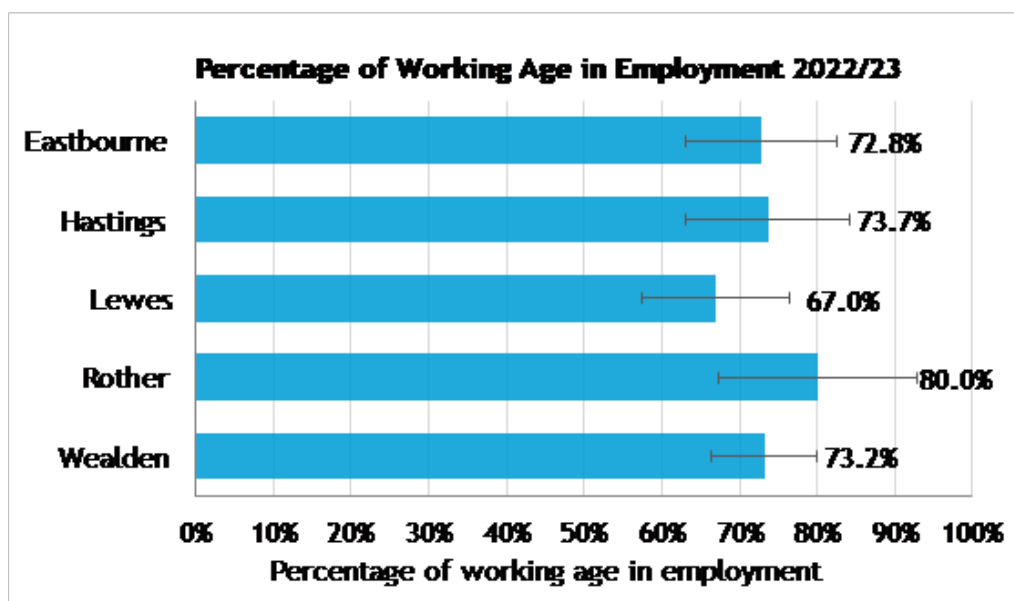
## Employment

73.1% of the East Sussex working age population (age 16-64) were in employment between April 2022 - March 2023. This was lower than the national average of 75.7% and the average across the South East of 78.0%.



Sources: Annual Population Survey/Labour Force Survey, NOMIS/ONS

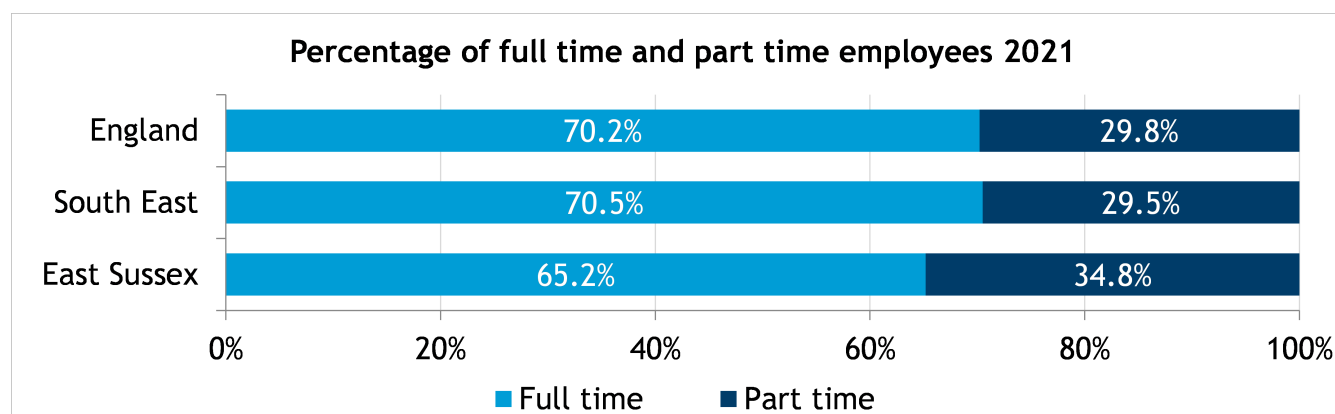
Rother experienced a surge of almost five percentage points since 2022, giving it the highest rate of employment at 80.0%. Meanwhile, Lewes had the lowest at 67.0% following a dip of almost nine percentage points compared to the previous year. However, The Annual Population Survey (APS) can have very small sample sizes at district and borough levels which can result in the data changing significantly year on year and having very broad confidence intervals. The confidence intervals have been added to the chart above, the actual figure may fall anywhere between the lower and higher level.



Sources: Annual National Survey/Labour Force Survey, NOMIS/ONS

Note: The Annual Population Survey (APS) can have very small sample sizes at district and borough levels which can result in the data changing significantly year on year and having very broad confidence intervals. The confidence intervals have been added to the chart above, the actual figure may fall anywhere between the lower and higher level.

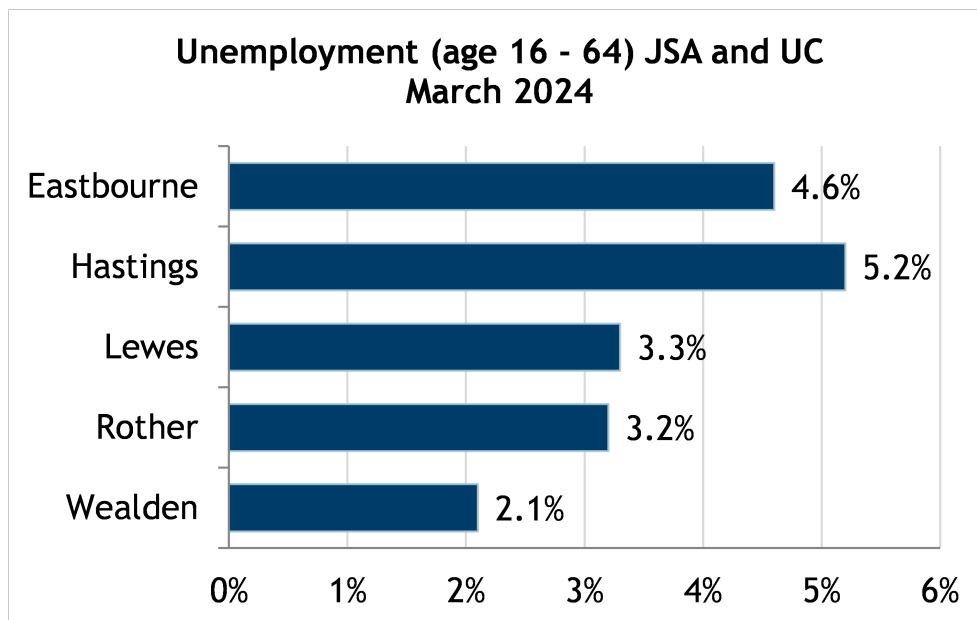
A higher proportion of people work part time in East Sussex (34.8%) than in the South East (29.5%) or England (29.8%).



Sources: Census 2021

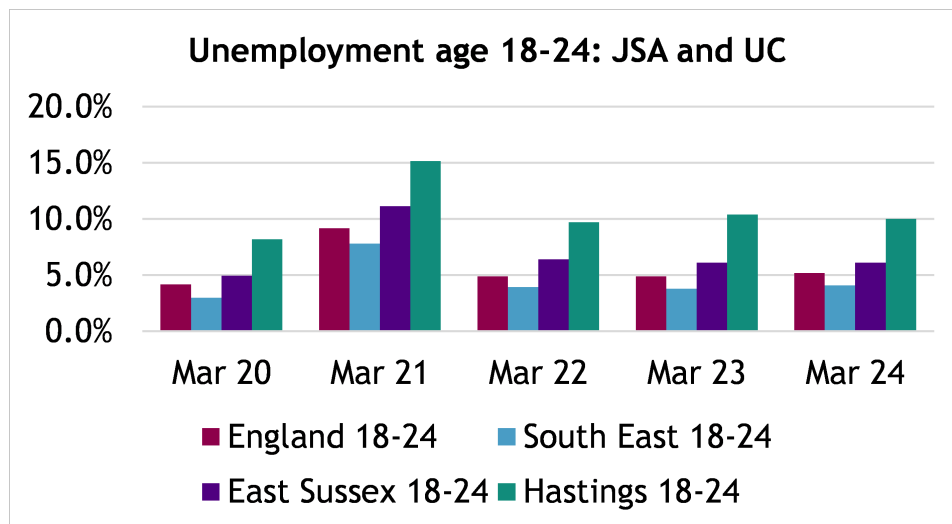
## Unemployment

The unemployment rate for March 2024 was 3.5% for East Sussex, lower than the national average of 3.9%, but above the regional average of 3.0%. Hastings had the highest rate of the districts and boroughs at 5.2%.

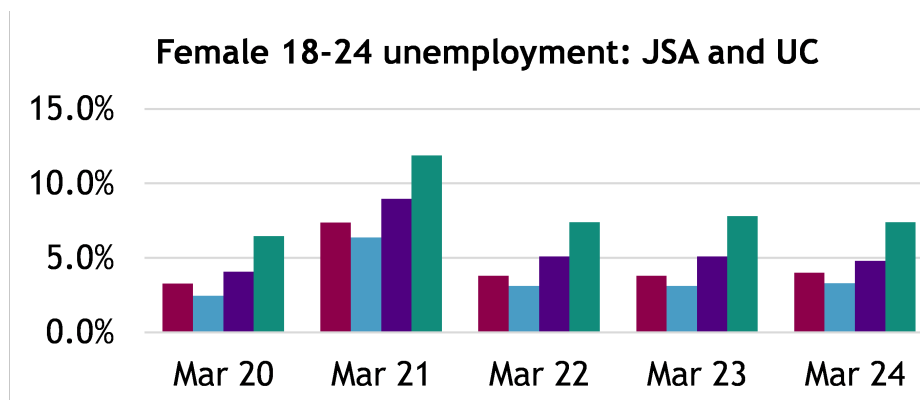


Source: Office for National Statistics/NOMIS - claimants of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit (UC) who are searching for work age 16 - 64

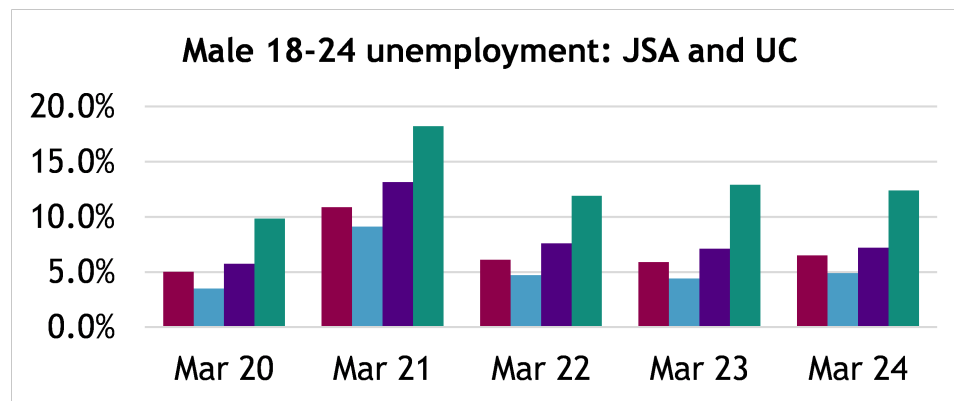
Youth unemployment (age 18-24) is normally higher than the overall rate and this trend is greater at time of economic stress. In March 2023 youth unemployment for East Sussex was 6.1%, whilst the England rate was 4.9%. Hastings had the highest district and borough rate at 10.4%. Rates in East Sussex stayed the same for March 2024 at 6.1%, compared to an increase nationally to 5.2%. Youth unemployment in Hastings fell but remained higher than the county average at 10.0%.



Female unemployment is usually lower than male unemployment. For example, in March 2024 female youth unemployment for Hastings was 7.4%, while the male rate was 12.4%.



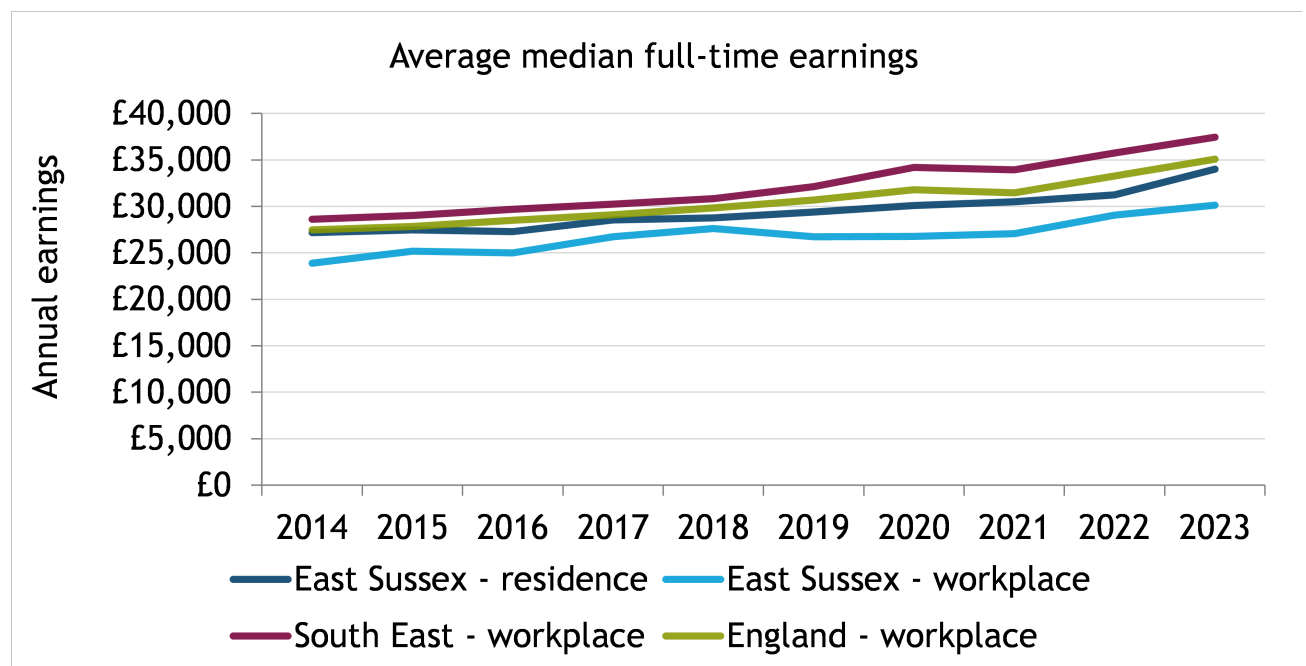
Males are more likely to be economically active, which causes the unemployment rate to result in relatively more unemployed males than the same rate for females. 590 young people were unemployed in Hastings in March 2024, 210 were female and 380 were male.



Source all: Office for National Statistics/NOMIS

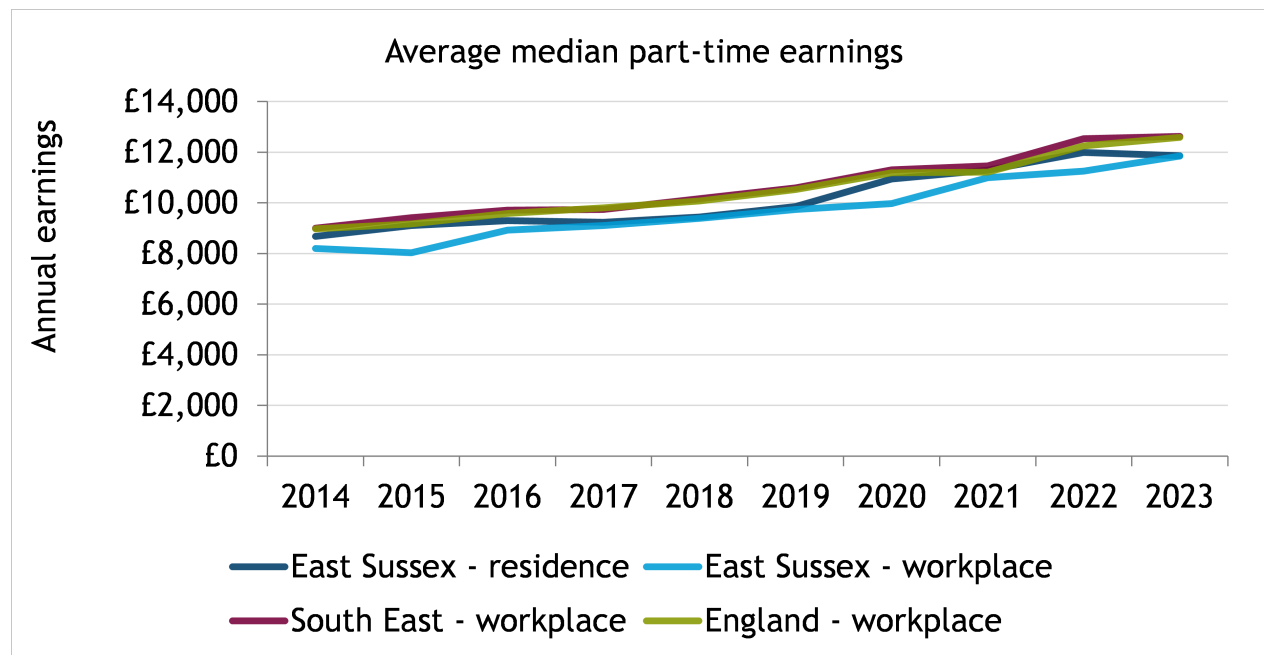
## Earnings

East Sussex residence based earnings increased for full-time employees in 2023, and are now closer to the England average. However, earnings for residence based part-time employees fell in 2023 and are now at a similar level to workplace based employees in the county, and below the average earnings for England and the South East. Residence based earnings are those of people living within East Sussex, some of whom have workplaces outside East Sussex; workplace earnings are those of people whose workplace is within East Sussex.



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), Office for National Statistics





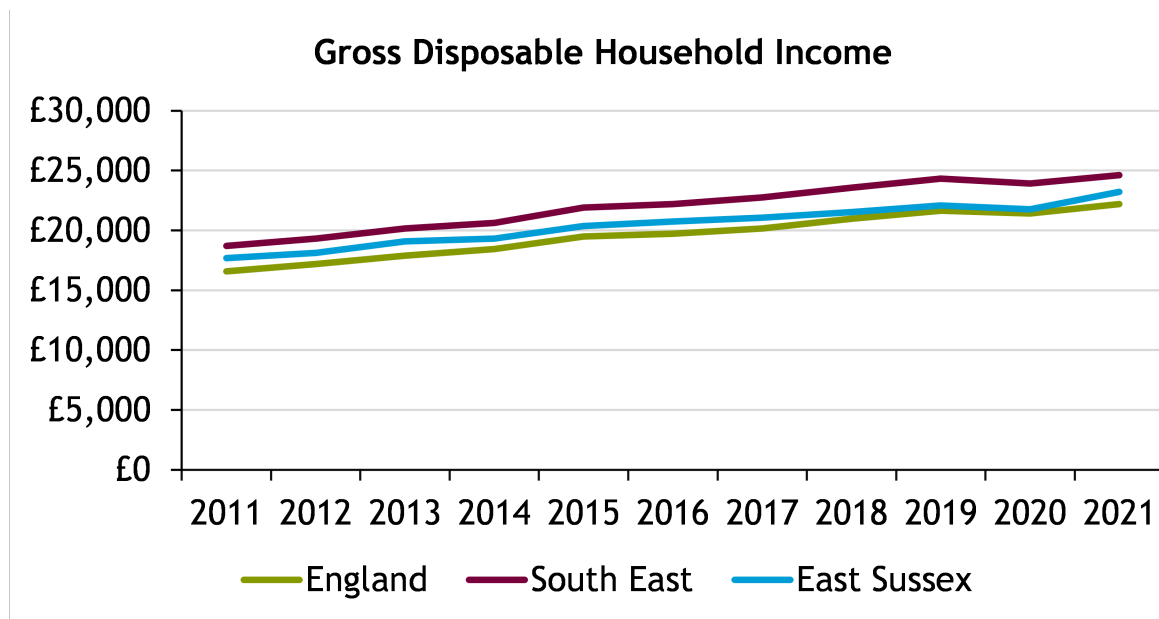
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), Office for National Statistics.

Note: The ASHE can have very broad confidence intervals, so changes in data year on year may not be reflective of a real change in earnings.

## Gross Disposable Household Income

Gross disposable household income in 2021 was close to the average in the South East, and slightly above the England rate. There is a time lag with the release of this data so it is unclear how the inflationary rises over the last few years have

affected current levels of gross disposal household income.

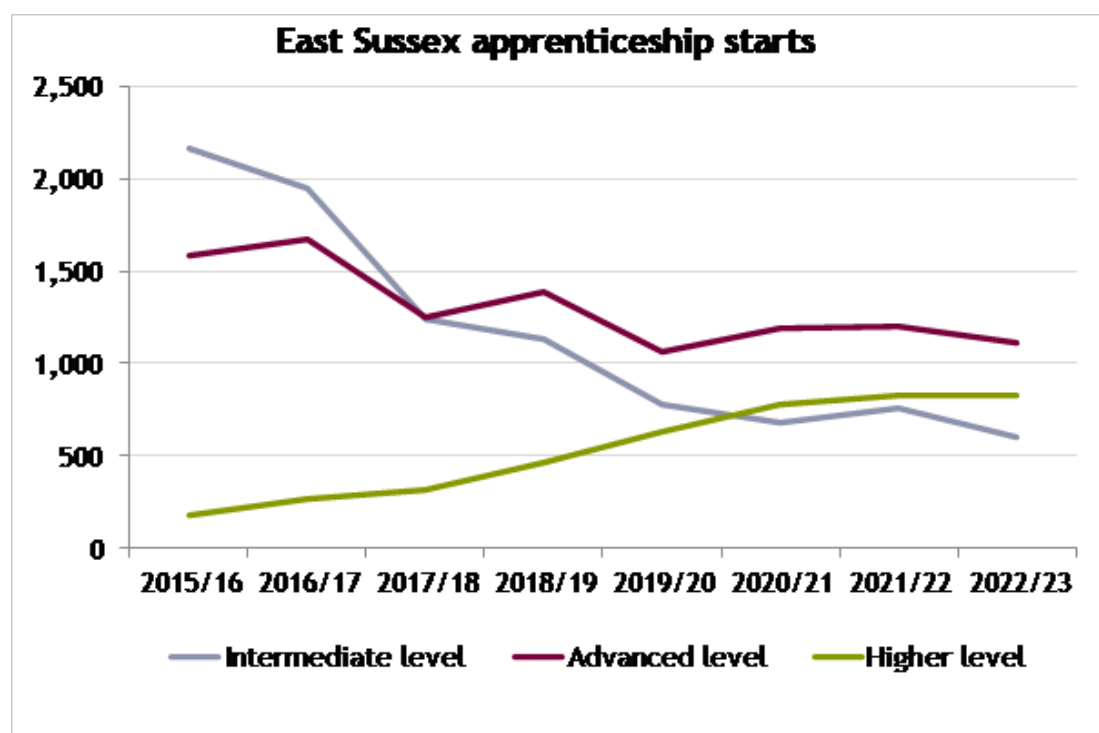


Source: Office for National Statistics

## Skills

There were 16,260 apprenticeship starts in East Sussex between 2017 and 2023.

Apprenticeship starts in East Sussex in 2022/23 were down 9% on the previous year at 2,540. There were 830 higher level apprenticeship starts in 2022/23, which was the same level as the previous year.



Source: Department for Education further education data library, apprenticeships

Qualification levels across the county are broadly in line with the regional and national averages. Both Lewes and Wealden have a significantly higher proportion of better qualified people compared to the rest of districts and boroughs in the county.

Qualifications of working age population 2021 (16-64)						
	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4+	Other
Eastbourne	12.2%	11.6%	16.7%	20.6%	32.2%	6.7%
Hastings	14.1%	11.9%	17.4%	19.8%	30.6%	6.2%
Lewes	9.2%	10.7%	16.5%	20.4%	37.4%	5.7%
Rother	11.0%	11.7%	17.5%	21.1%	32.6%	6.1%
Wealden	8.1%	10.5%	17.9%	22.1%	35.3%	6.0%
East Sussex	10.6%	11.2%	17.2%	21.0%	33.8%	6.1%
SE region	10.0%	9.9%	15.3%	20.1%	38.8%	5.9%
England	12.4%	9.9%	14.8%	19.5%	37.1%	6.3%

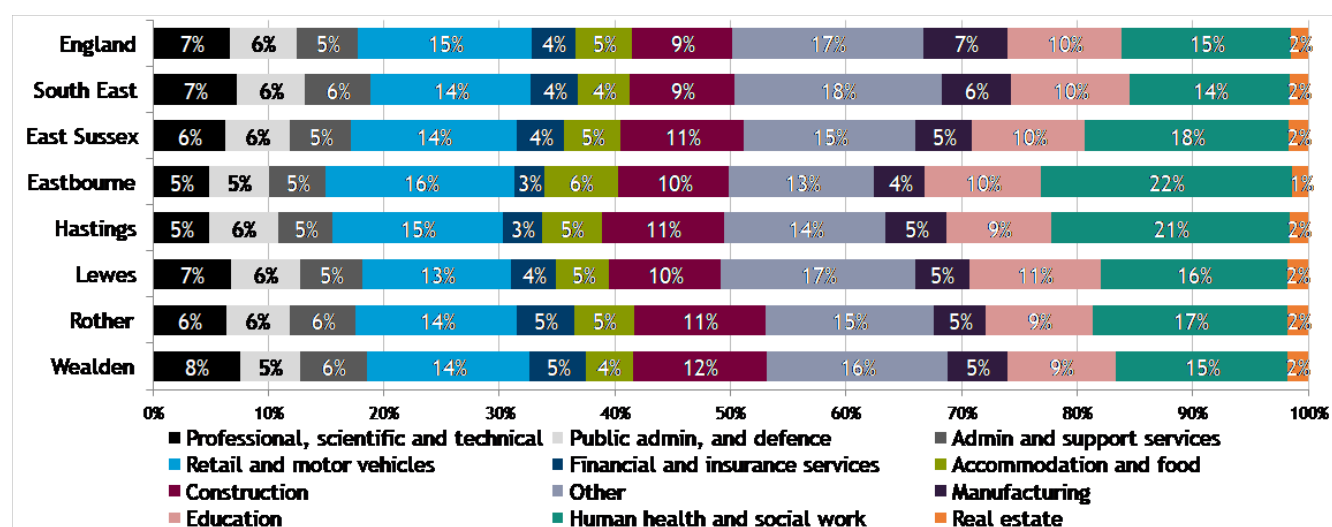
Source: Census 2021

## Employment by industry

The proportion of people in East Sussex employed in different industries is broadly

## State of the County 2024: Focus on East Sussex

similar to the national picture. We have a higher proportion of people employed in human health and social work and a lower proportion employed in professional, scientific and technical, and manufacturing than the national average. However, employment by industry varies significantly across the county. It is interesting to note that the proportion of people employed within the Accommodation and Food industry reduced by half in Rother compared to 2020 (from 10% to 5%), possibly linked to the impacts of Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic.

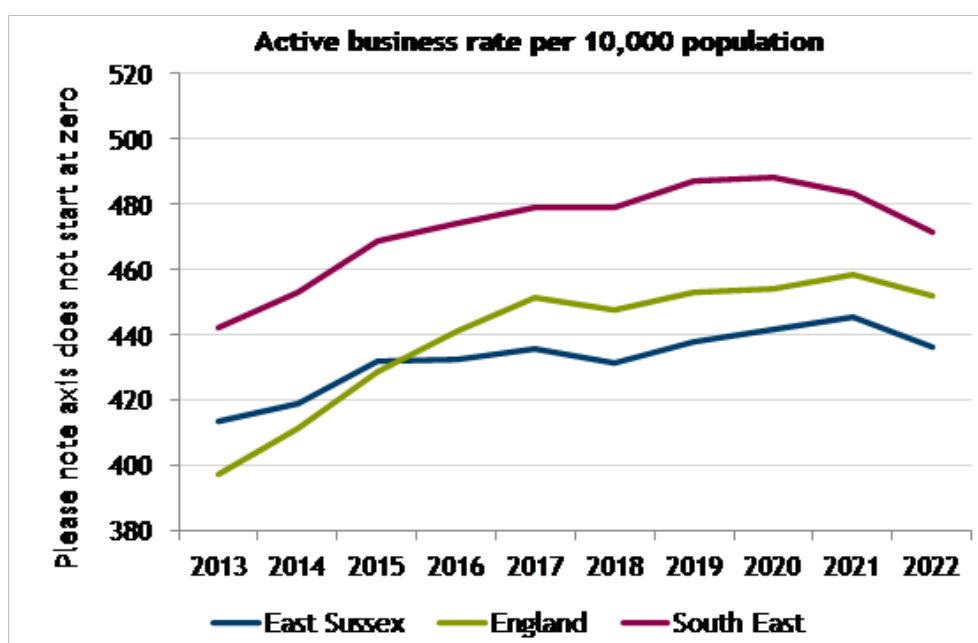
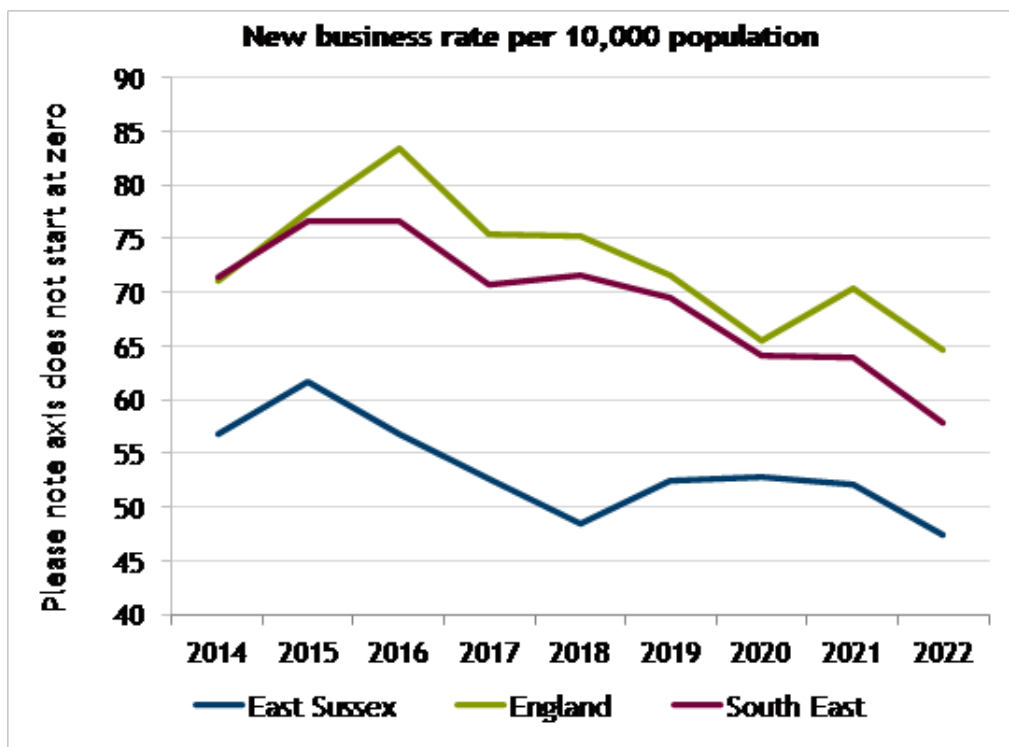


Other includes- Arts, Entertainment and other; Agriculture energy and water, Transportation and storage; and Information and communication.

Source: Census 2021

## Businesses

The latest data we have for businesses is for 2022 when the economy was still affected by the impact of the pandemic and there were significant increases in the rate of inflation which will have affected both decisions to start new businesses and business survival rates. In 2022 in East Sussex there were 2,185 business starts and 2,335 business closures. The East Sussex new business registration rate per 10,000 people decreased between 2021 and 2022 to 47.5. The highest rate was in Wealden at 53.3, whilst the lowest was in Rother at 42.3.



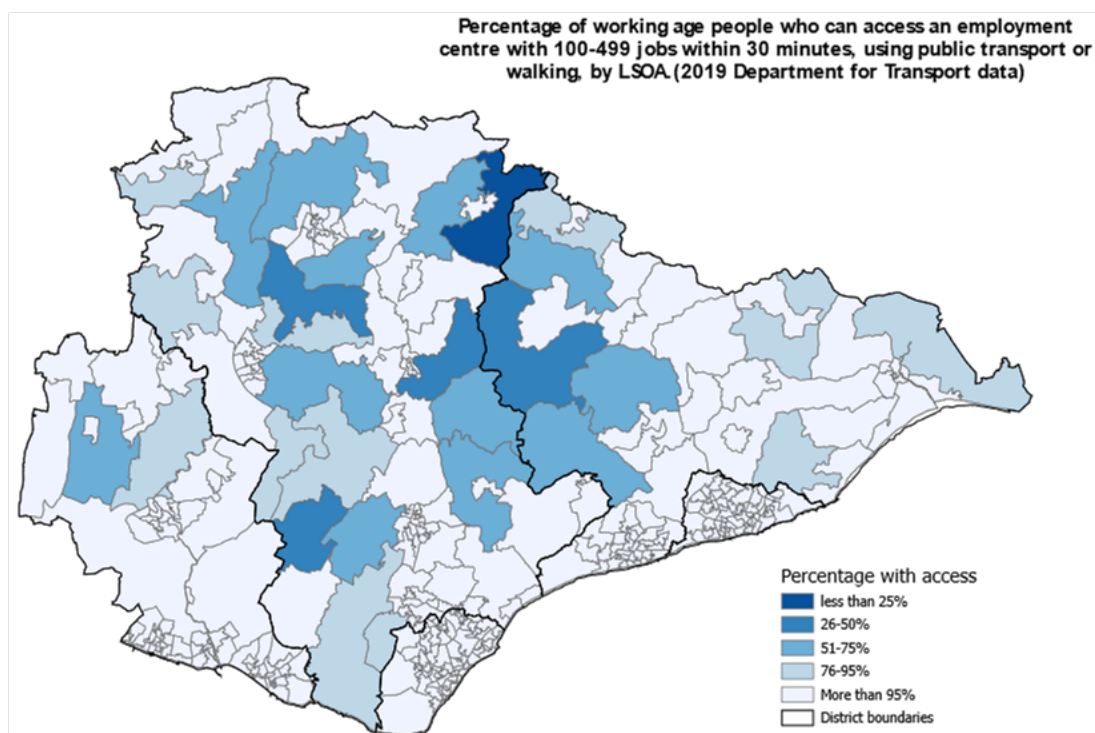
Source for all: Office for National Statistics Business Demography

## Infrastructure

The latest Department for Transport data from 2019 shows there was good access to services by car across the county. However, accessing services by public transport or walking can be more challenging in rural areas.

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Access to employment centres (100-499 jobs) within 30 minutes by public transport/walking.



Source: Department for Transport

This table details the projects which will improve the infrastructure in East Sussex in the coming years.

Key		
Local Growth Fund		Other Funds
Area	Project	Value
Countywide	Local Transport Improvements	£20.5m
Countywide	Developing EV infrastructure provision across the county	£4.4m

## State of the County 2024: Focus on East Sussex

Key		
Local Growth Fund		Other Funds
Area	Project	Value
Countywide	Broadband - Superfast coverage (>30 Mbps) 99% Ultrafast coverage (>100Mbps) 68%  Building Digital UK (BDUK) has awarded a contract for East & West Sussex, Brighton & Hove, to Cityfibre as part of their Project Gigabit programme. Details tbc.	£100m  (please note this is for Sussex overall, not just East Sussex)
Countywide	East Sussex Bus Service Improvement Plan -Bus priority measures in Eastbourne, Newhaven and Peacehaven	£18.5m
Countywide	A259 Major Road Network South Coast Corridor Package	£28m
Countywide	Exceat Bridge Levelling Up Fund Round 1	£7.9m
Countywide	Potential A27 offline solution	N/A
Countywide	A22 Major Road Network Junction Improvement Package	£46.5m
Countywide	Centres of Digital Excellence across Sussex	£2.3m
Countywide	Greener Sussex land management & Decarbonisation Academies	£7.2m
Bexhill	North Bexhill Access Road	£18.6m
Bexhill	Bexhill Enterprise Park North	£1.9m
Bexhill	Bexhill Enterprise Park Development	£46.0m
Eastbourne	Eastbourne Town Centre Movement and Access Package (Terminus Road)	£11.3m
Eastbourne	Eastbourne and South Wealden walking and cycling package	£6.6m
Eastbourne	Hailsham, Polegate and Eastbourne Movement and Access Corridor	£2.1m

Key		
Local Growth Fund		Other Funds
Area	Project	Value
Eastbourne	Levelling Up Fund (including £4.7m 'Victoria Place' pedestrianisation project)	£19.9m
Eastbourne	Long Term Plan for Towns (over ten years)	£20m
Hastings	Bexhill and Hastings Movement and Access Package	£9.0m
Hastings	Potential HS1 rail extension (also to Bexhill and Eastbourne)	N/A
Hastings	Town Deal (includes the £10m Hastings Green Connections public realm project)	£24.3m
Hastings	Long Term Plan for Towns (over ten years)	£20m
Hastings	Levelling Up Partnership (LUP) (including £2.5m for Queensway Gateway Road infrastructure)	£20m
Lewes	North Street Quarter	N/A
Newhaven	Future High Streets	£5.0m
Newhaven	Town Deal	£19.3m
Newhaven	Levelling Up Fund	£12.7m
Rother	Levelling Up Fund	£19.2m
Bexhill	Long Term Plan for Towns (over ten years)	£20m
Rother	Levelling Up Partnership (LUP)	£20m
Uckfield	Bus station improvements	£0.7m

N/A = Not Allocated at present

## Broadband

Over 99% of East Sussex premises had access to superfast broadband in 2023, with 68.8% having access to Gigabit capable broadband. 0.42% of properties have less than the Legal Universal Service Obligation (at least 10Mbps).

## Digital Inclusion

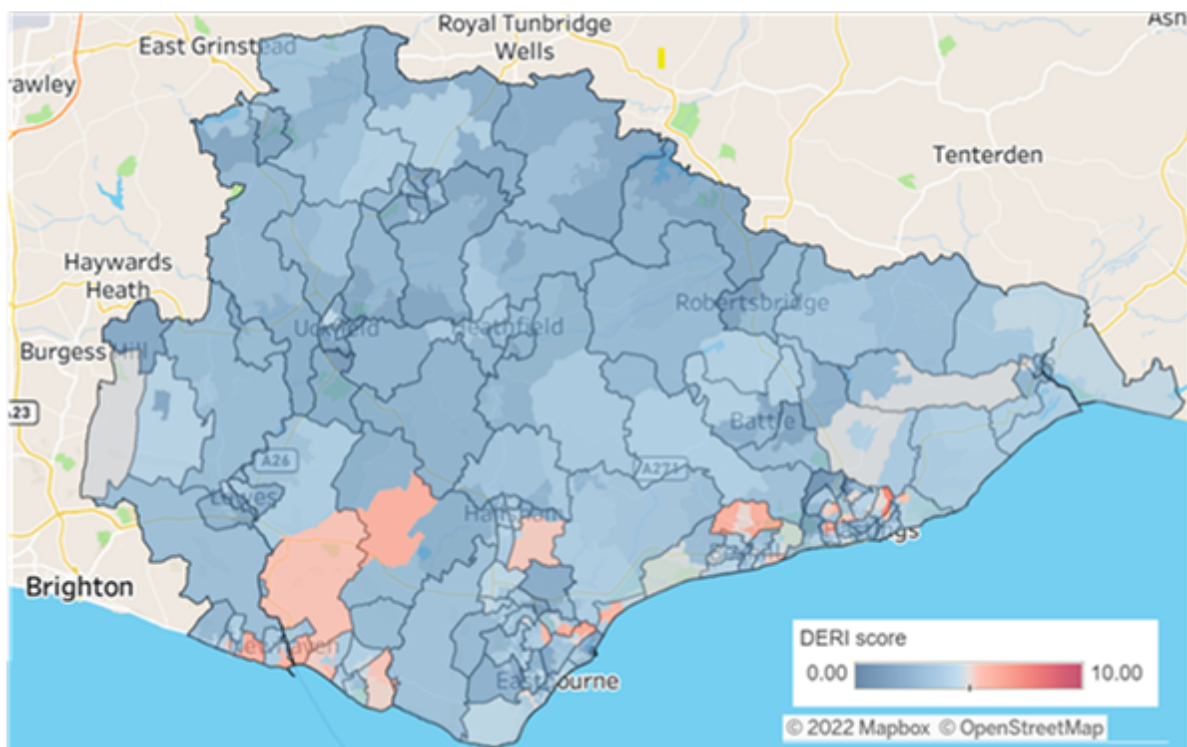
As more businesses and services use digital channels to engage with residents those



## State of the County 2024: Focus on East Sussex

people who are digitally excluded are likely to face increasing challenges. Access to broadband is one part of being able to access digital services. People also need to have the necessary skills and confidence to use digital services, as well as being able to afford the devices and data connections needed for these.

A digital exclusion risk index has been developed by the Greater Manchester Office of Data Analytics that shows where people at higher risk of digital exclusion live. This index is based on a range of data including data on population, relative deprivation and broadband coverage. Areas where people have a higher risk of digital exclusion have a higher score, for East Sussex the areas with the highest risk of digital exclusion scores are in the south of the county. It should be noted that the index includes the proportion of population aged over 65 as one of the risk factors due to national research indicating lower digital skill levels in this age group. We have a large population of over 65s in East Sussex, many of whom will have strong digital skills.



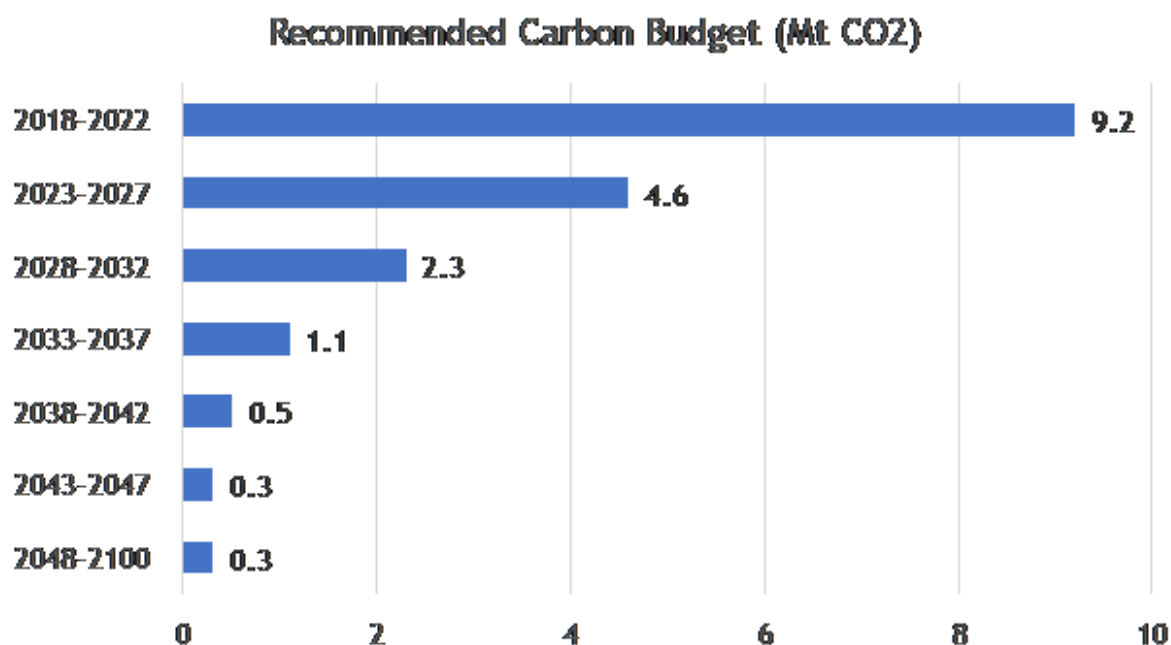
Source: Digital Exclusion Risk Index (Greater Manchester Office of Data Analytics)

# Environment

## The Cumulative CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions budget

Emissions of the main greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), in East Sussex fell by 42% between 2005 and 2021, 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 decrease seen nationally and driven by the same changes (e.g. the switch from coal to gas and renewables to generate electricity).

The Tyndall Centre for Climate Change has calculated the emissions reductions necessary for East Sussex (and other local authority areas) to make a fair contribution towards keeping the increase in global average temperature below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. This requires cutting emissions from the county area by an average of about 13% per year, which roughly equates to halving total emissions every 5 years.

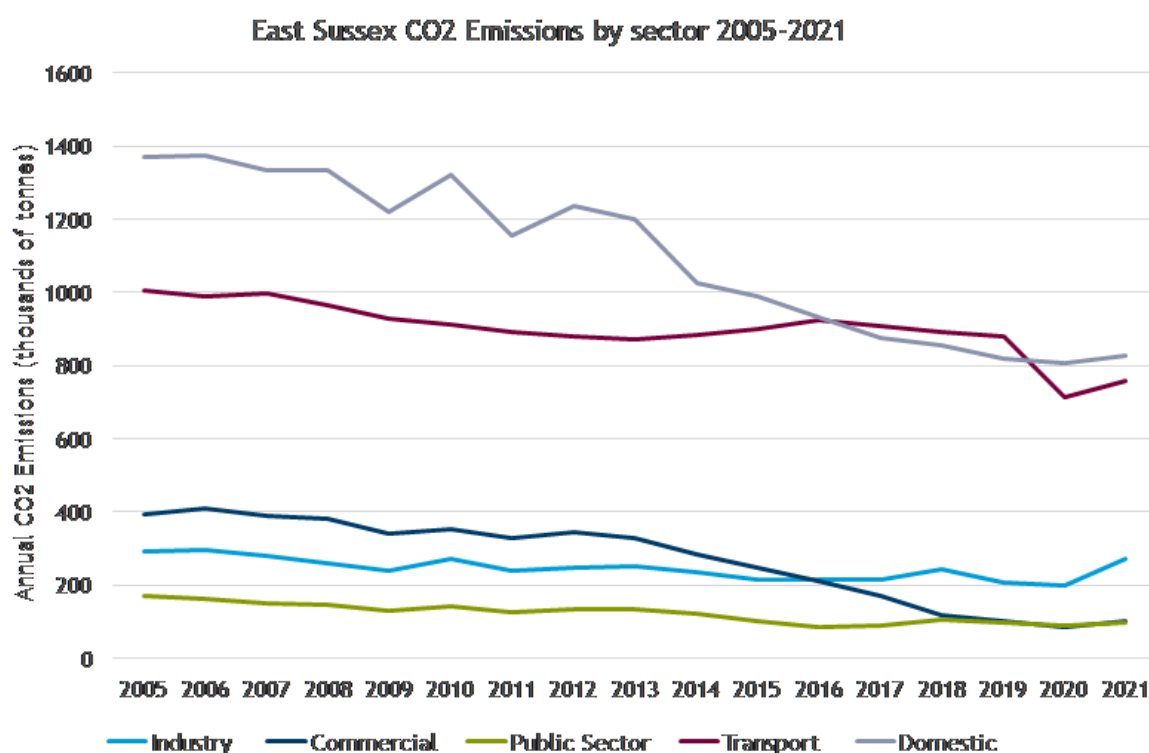


Source: Tyndall Centre for Climate Change, 2022.

Emissions from domestic properties and transport are the greatest contributors to

overall emissions across the county. Domestic emissions fell by 40% between 2005 and 2021. Transport emissions also fell, but at a slower pace. Emissions from all sectors, but especially transport, fell sharply in 2020 due to pandemic impacts, before rebounding in 2021. 2021 also saw a sudden increase in industrial emissions in the Rother district - this may be an error in the data, as we have not been able to match this with any recorded increase in industrial activity.

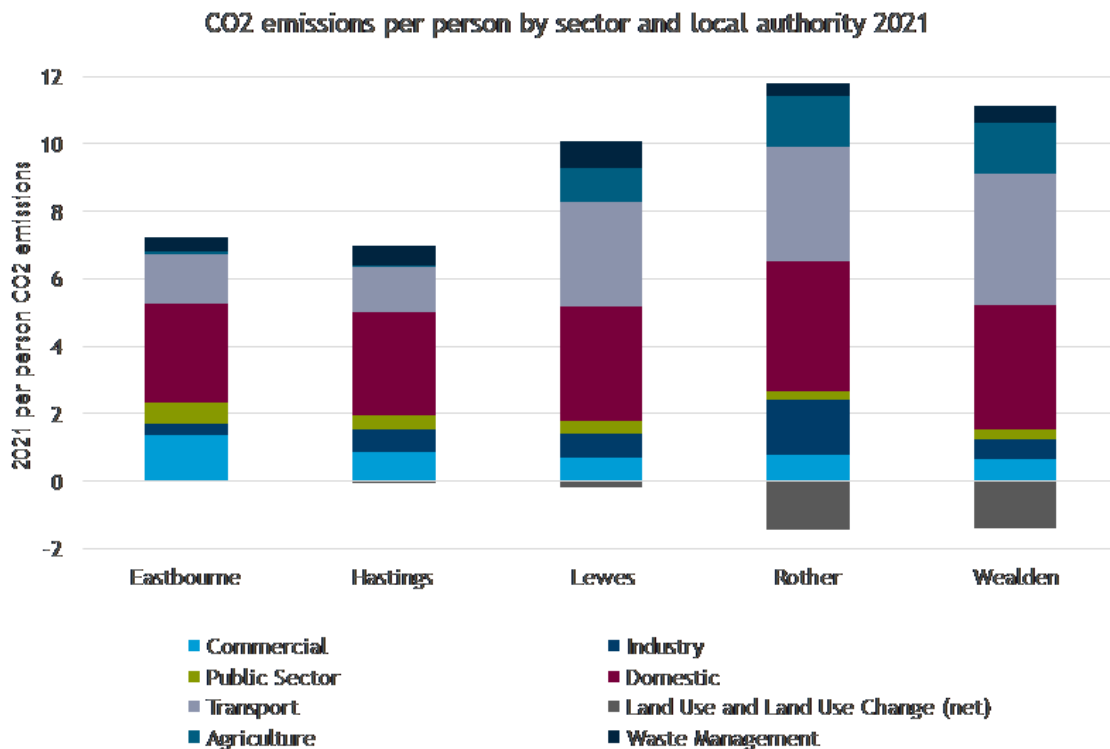
Land use (and land use changes) both absorb and emit carbon, however on an overall (net) basis carbon emissions from land use in East Sussex are negative. Carbon is absorbed by forests and grasslands, while carbon losses occur on existing cropland and when natural land (e.g. grassland) is converted to croplands or settlements. Lewes, Rother and Wealden all have significant (net) negative land use emissions, whilst land use emissions in the urban boroughs of Eastbourne and Hastings are negligible.



Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

Domestic emissions make up a larger share of emissions in the county's two urban areas - Eastbourne and Hastings - than the three more rural areas, whilst transport emissions are lower. This is due to the smaller road networks in the urban areas,

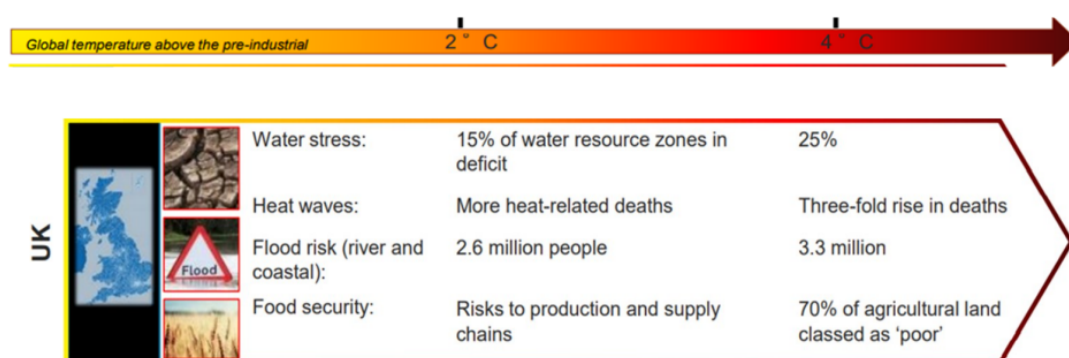
and smaller, higher density housing. Total per capita domestic emissions are higher in the rural areas as houses tend to be larger, and many properties use higher carbon forms of heating such as oil.



Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

## Climate adaptation

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.

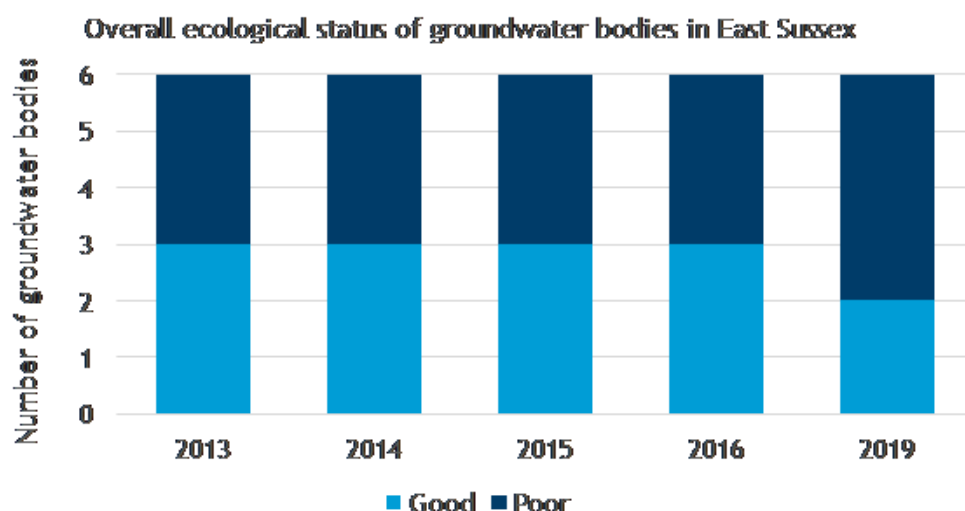


Source: Met Office

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

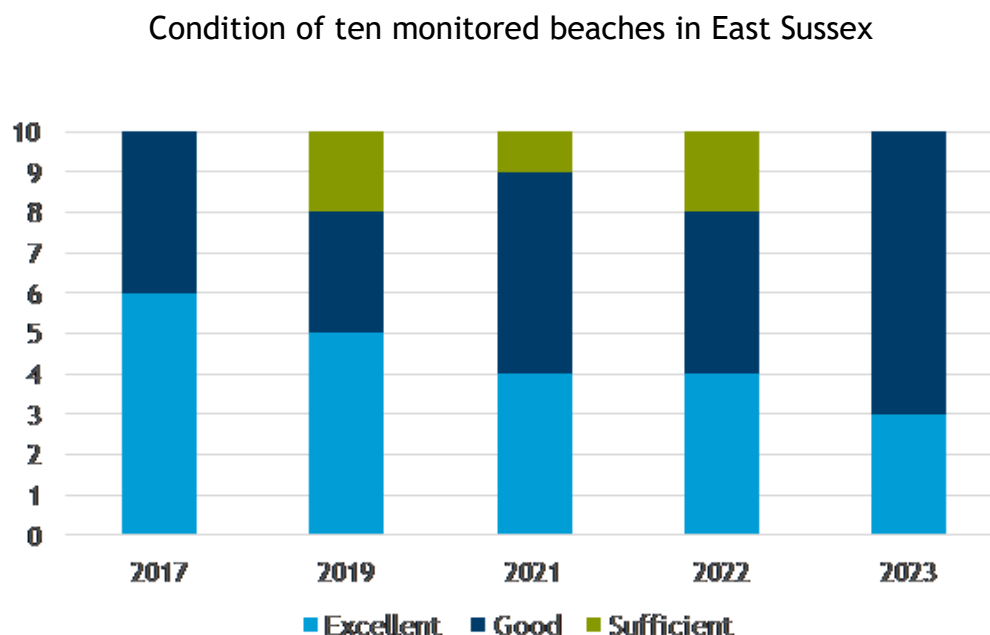
Water pollution is mostly caused by land management practices such as agricultural run-off, wastewater treatment plants, and urban and highway run-off. The most recent data available for groundwater bodies is for 2019. The quality of water bodies in East Sussex has deteriorated slightly in recent years, with the number of groundwater bodies rated as good reduced from three to two between 2016 and 2019. 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.



Source: Environment Agency

The quality of bathing waters has deteriorated in recent years. Between 2017 and 2023, the number of monitored beaches rated 'excellent' fell from six to three,

although in 2023 no bathing waters were rated below ‘good’.



Source: Environment Agency

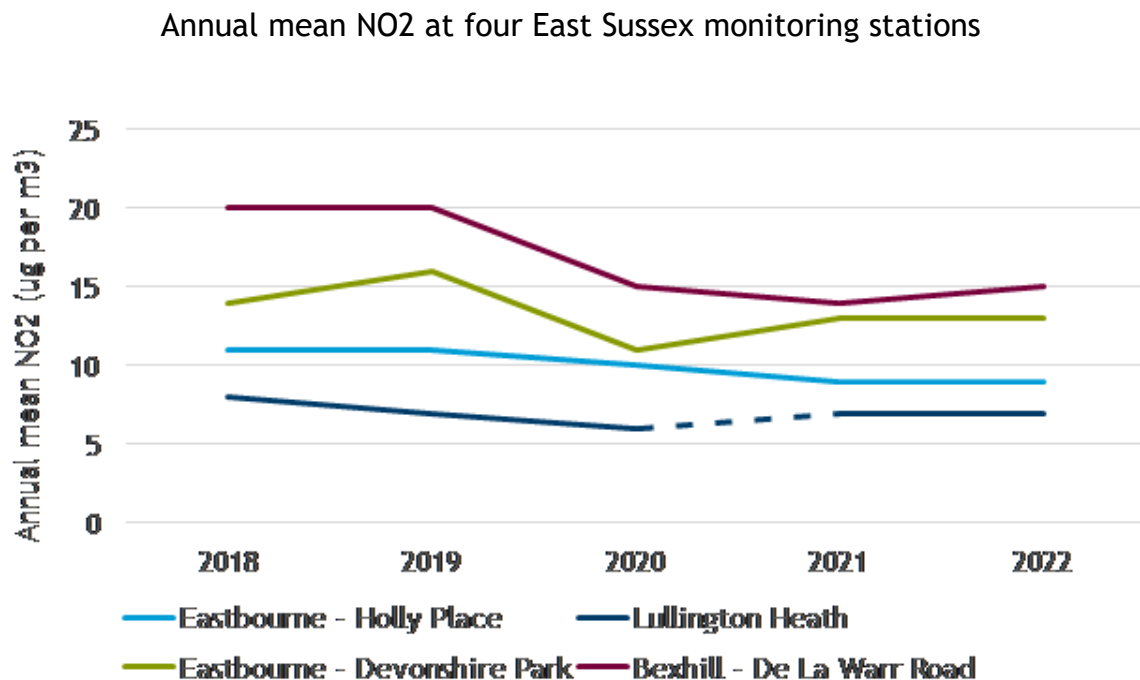
## Air quality

Air quality has improved considerably across most of the UK over the last 30 years. However, up to 36,000 deaths per year in the UK are still attributable to exposure to outdoor air pollution (Public Health England, 2017). This makes air pollution the top environmental risk to human health in the UK, and the fourth greatest threat to public health after cancer, heart disease and obesity. The concentration of pollutants in the air is determined by the emission of air pollutants and factors such as building layout and weather conditions.

In East Sussex, the three main pollutants of concern for health are nitrogen dioxide, particulates and ozone. These are monitored by a small number of automatic monitoring stations in the county and the data are published on the Sussex Air website. The latest available data are from 2022.

### Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)

The main sources of NO<sub>2</sub> are road vehicles and domestic combustion. In 2022 the levels of NO<sub>2</sub> monitored at all sites in East Sussex were compliant with the short and long term health-based national air quality strategy objectives. Annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> has trended downwards over the past 5 years, largely due to effective controls on newer road vehicles.



Note that no annual mean was available for Lullington Heath in 2021

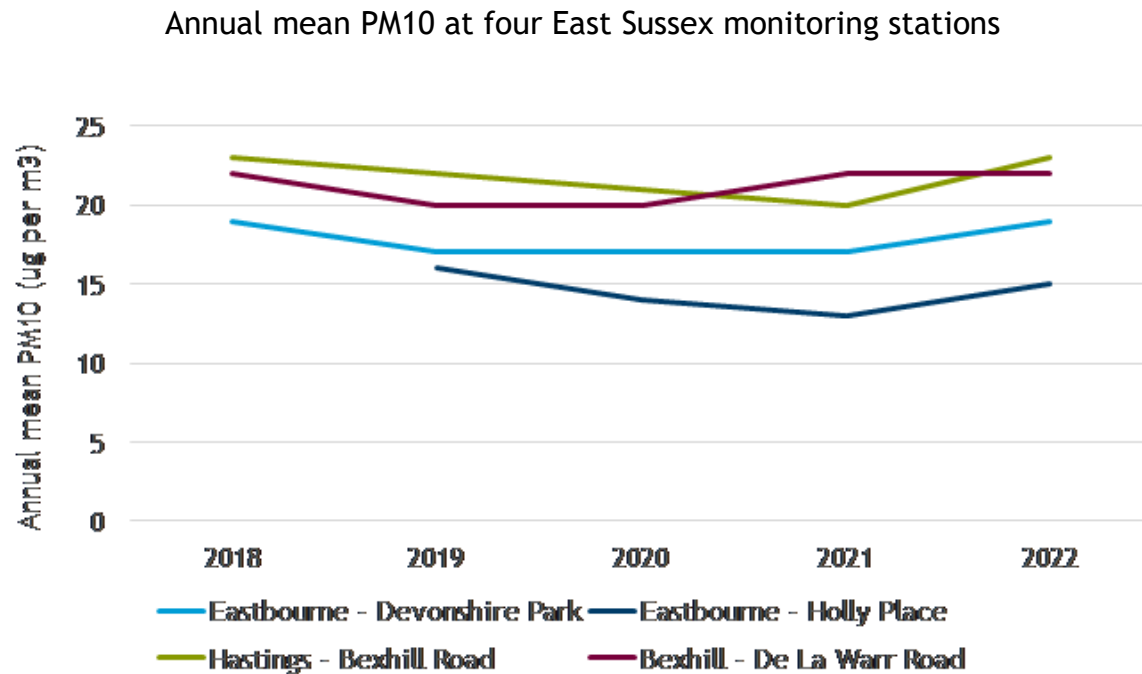
Source: ESCC Communities, Economy and Transport

### Particulate matter

Particulate matter is everything in the air that is not a gas and so consists of a wide range of chemical compounds and materials. The main sources of particulates are road vehicles and solid fuel combustion, notably wood. Particulates are measured as either 'PM<sub>10</sub>' or 'PM<sub>2.5</sub>', which refers to the diameter of the particulates; the smaller they are the further they can penetrate into the lungs and, potentially, the blood stream. There are no safe levels of particulates.

Figure 6 shows that annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> fell at most sites between 2018 and 2021 but rose at 3 sites during 2022. Nevertheless, the levels monitored at all sites in 2022

complied with the health-based national air quality strategy objectives, whilst the PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels complied with the health-based interim standards required to be met by 2028, as set out in the Environment Act of 2021.



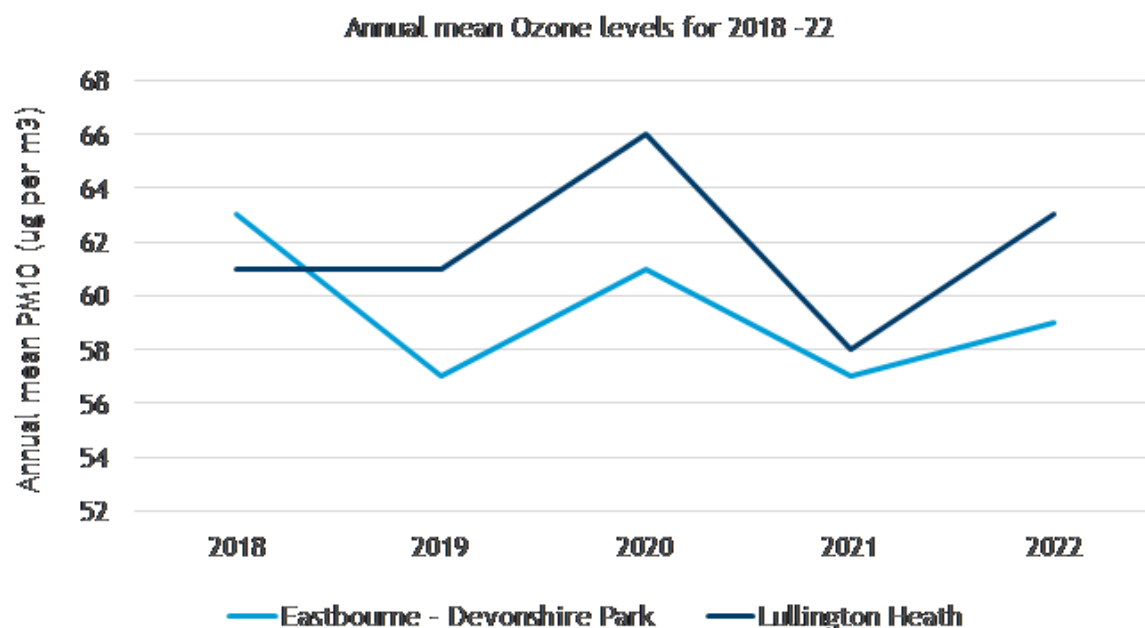
Source: ESCC Communities, Economy and Transport

### Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)

Ozone is a secondary pollutant, created when other pollutant gases react in sunlight. It is a long-lived pollutant and tends to affect urban background and rural locations, rather than roadside sites.

Annual mean concentrations of O<sub>3</sub> levels have shown no clear trend between 2018 and 2022, albeit with significant year-on-year variation, largely due to the impact of the weather on O<sub>3</sub> formation.





Source: ESCC Communities, Economy and Transport

The government's Daily Air Quality Index divides air pollution levels into 'low', 'moderate', 'high' and 'very high', based on the potential impact on health. In 2022 there were no days when O<sub>3</sub> levels were measured as being either 'very high' or 'high', and one monitoring site measured 'moderate' levels on 7 days.

## Ecology

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

Designated sites and reserves		Area (ha)
International	Ramsar	6,442
	Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	7,193
	Special Protection Area (SPA)	5,546
National	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	87,980
	National Nature Reserve (NNR)	321
	National Park	24,365
	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	15,380
	Country Park	692
	Local Geological Site (LGS)	766

Designated sites and reserves		Area (ha)
Local	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	1,435
	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	9,382
	Notable Road Verge	47
Reserve/ Property	Environmental Stewardship Agreement	20,121
	National Trust	1,841
	RSPB Reserve	284
	Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve	1,118
	Woodland Trust	484

Source: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

## 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%

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

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 LWSs are currently known to be in positive conservation management.

## **Assets at Risk**

The 2019 Sussex Nature Partnership Natural Capital Investment Strategy identifies some 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.

The priority habitats most at risk in Sussex are:

- 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 it 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.

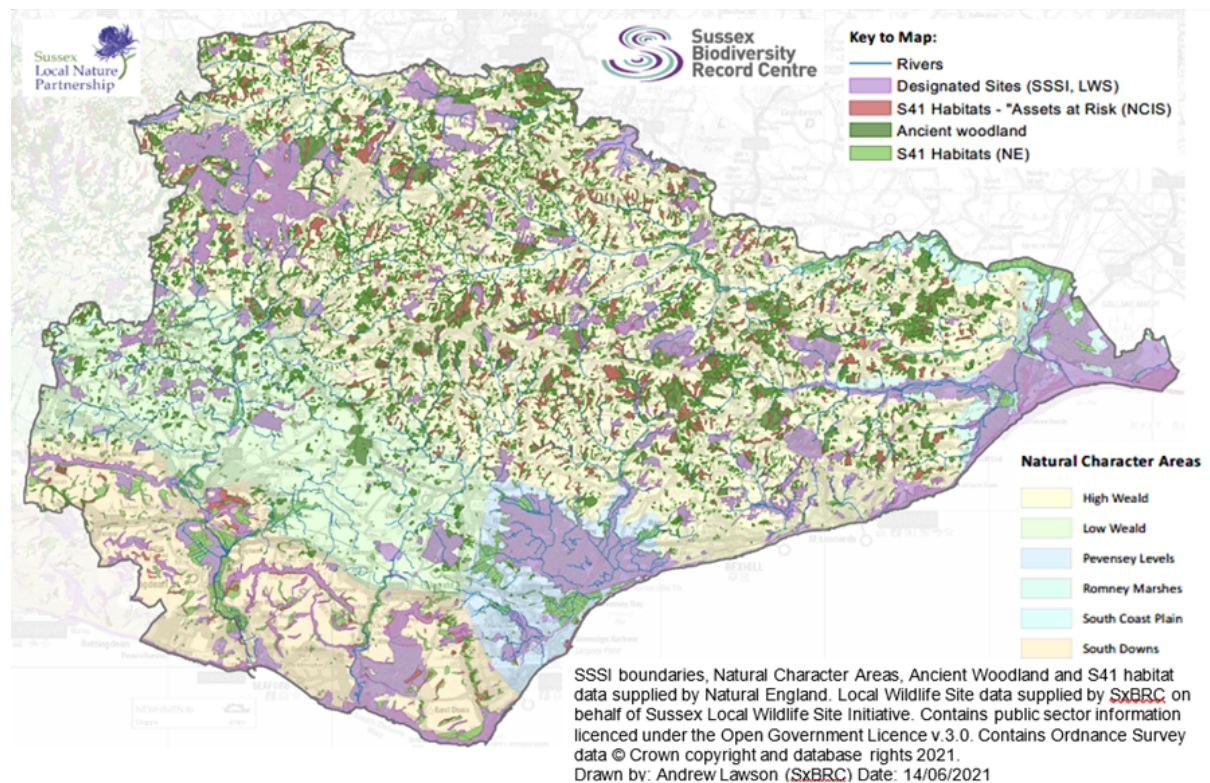
- Reedbed, fen and grazing marsh - small and highly fragmented areas remain in East Sussex, notably at Pevensey, yet they have the potential to provide a wide range of benefits, particularly flood risk mitigation in flood plains and provision of clean water.
- Floodplain woodlands - a fragmented habitat 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.

## **Marine Conservation Zones**

There are two Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) off East Sussex, with two other offshore sites under consideration. Designated under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, MCZs protect areas that are important to conserve the diversity of national rare, threatened, and representative habitats and species. These are Beachy Head West, which stretches along the coastline from Brighton Marina to Beachy Head, with a gap at Newhaven, and Beachy Head East which contains two marine Sites of Nature Conservation Importance: the Royal Sovereign Shoals and the Horse of Willingdon Reef. This large inshore area runs to Hastings, out to just beyond six nautical miles from the coast at its furthest points.

## **Nature Recovery Network Mapping**

The map below shows the fragmented state of the most important species rich habitats that are to be conserved under section 41 of the National Environment and Rural Communities Act.



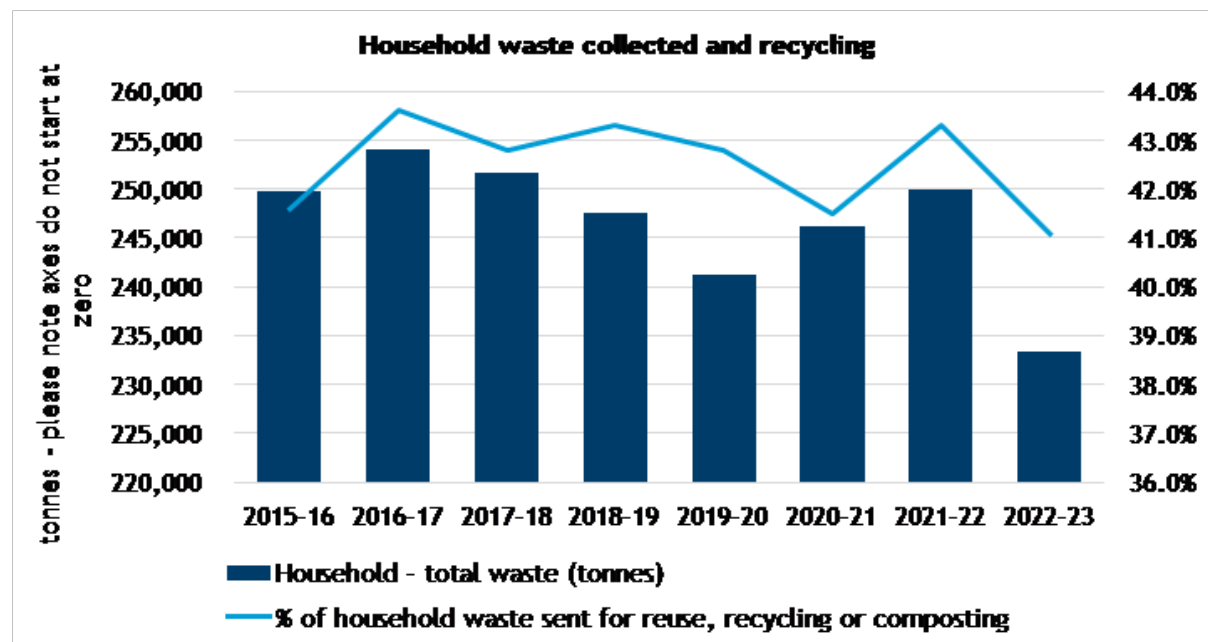
## Local Nature Recovery Strategies

The Council has been appointed as the Responsible Authority to produce a Local Nature Recovery Strategy for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, under the Environment Act 2021. Local Nature Recovery Strategies are a mandatory new system of spatial strategies for nature. They are designed to work closely alongside other measures in the Act and will help support delivery of mandatory biodiversity net gain, provide a focus for a strengthened duty on all public authorities to conserve and enhance biodiversity, and will underpin a national Nature Recovery Network.

## Waste

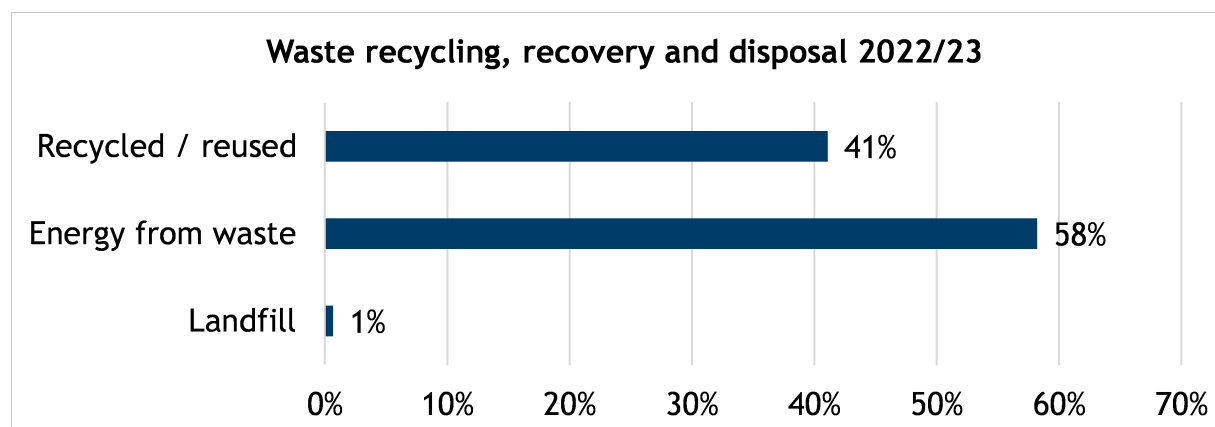
Household waste reduced significantly in 2022/23. This is partly because of increased costs of living resulting in reduced purchasing and reduced waste. Additionally, one of the driest summers in recent times occurred in 2022, leading to a significant drop in green waste.

Chart showing tonnes of household waste collected and percentage of household waste sent for recycling, composting or re-use between 2014-15 and 2021-22



Source: Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

In 2022/23 41% of our waste was reused, recycled or composted. The drop in green waste contributed to the reduction in the rate of waste reused, recycled or composted in 2022/23. 58% of our waste was sent for energy recovery. Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) supplies power for over 25,000 homes. East Sussex sent only 1% of collected waste to landfill in 2022/23. This was the joint fourth lowest of all county councils in the UK.



Source: Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

## Flooding

Flooding is a natural process that shapes our environment, but it can also pose a threat to the safety and wellbeing of communities. Flooding can be caused by major rivers, the sea, groundwater and surface water. Overall flood risk is highest to the south of the county and on river flood plains. The highest risk of surface water flooding is in Eastbourne and Hastings.

Settlement	Residential Properties at Risk
Eastbourne	Greater than 1,000
Seaford	500 to 1,000
Newhaven	50 to 150
Peacehaven	150 to 500
Lewes	50 to 150
Hailsham	150 to 500
Bexhill	500 to 1,000
Battle	50 to 150
Hastings	Greater than 1,000
Rye	Fewer than 50
Heathfield	50 to 150
Crowborough	50 to 150
Uckfield	Fewer than 50
Forest Row	Fewer than 50

Note: A comparison of residential properties at risk from a 1 in 30 year surface water flood event (3% chance in any given year) between 2016-2026 Assessments of Local Flood Risk. Source: ESCC Flood Risk Strategy

Settlement	Non-Residential Properties at Risk
Eastbourne	Greater than 200
Seaford	25 to 50
Newhaven	Fewer than 25
Peacehaven	Fewer than 25
Lewes	Fewer than 25
Hailsham	25 to 50
Bexhill	25 to 50
Battle	Fewer than 25
Hastings	Greater than 200
Rye	Fewer than 25
Heathfield	Fewer than 25
Crowborough	Fewer than 25
Uckfield	Fewer than 25
Forest Row	Fewer than 25

Note: A comparison of non-residential properties at risk from a 1 in 30 year surface water flood event (3% chance in any given year) between 2016-2026 Assessments of Local Flood Risk. Source: ESCC Flood Risk Strategy.

## Civil Society

### Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector and volunteering

We have a diverse range of VCSE organisations working at every level, neighbourhood, town/parish, and district/borough, there are over 3,000 not-for-profit groups and organisations providing activities and support to residents and communities that bring about positive change and improve people's lives.

Some of the organisations the Council funded or supported during 2023:



Source: East Sussex Adult Social Care and Health department

A quarter of the population volunteer at least once a month in East Sussex, giving

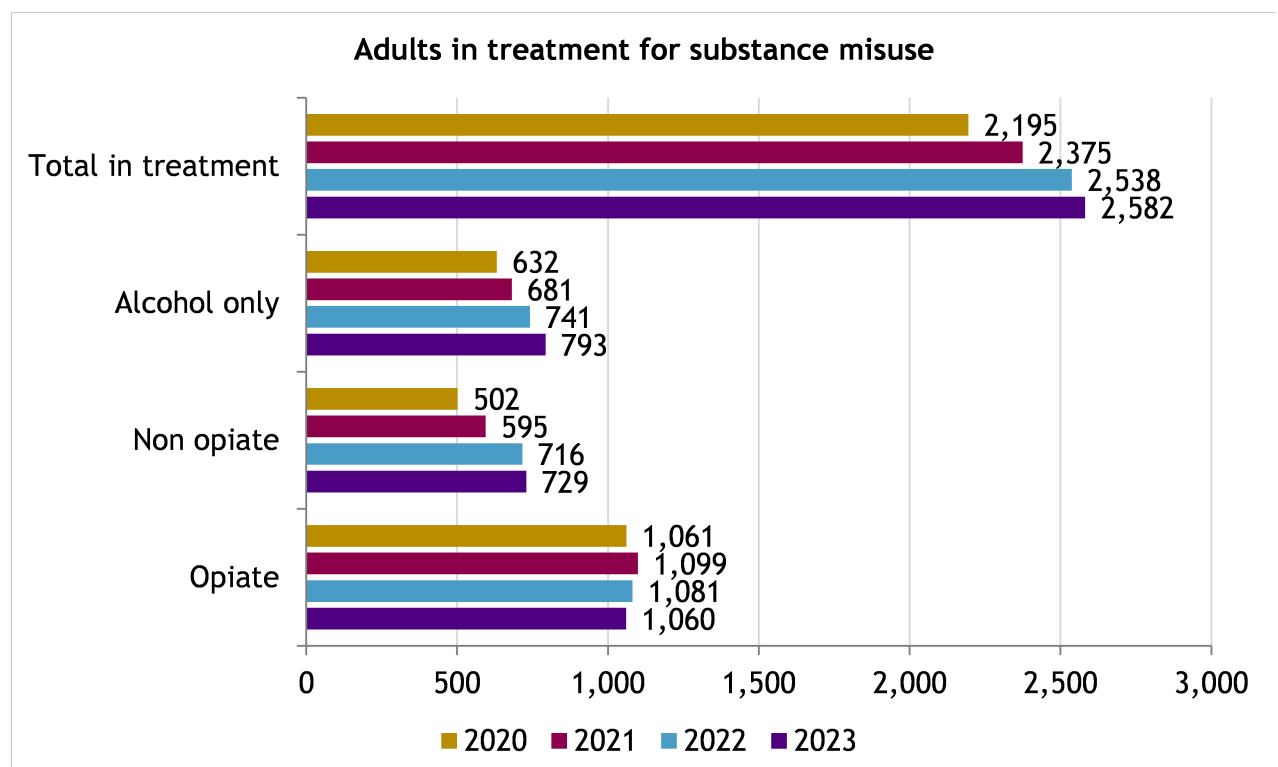


their time to local causes, groups, and communities that aim to make communities a better place where helping people themselves is part of everyday life. The sense of community that volunteering brings enables people to feel connected and that they are making a positive difference.

## Community Safety

### Drug and alcohol-related harm

The number of East Sussex adults in substance misuse treatment in 2023 increased by 1.7% to 2,582, compared to 2022. In England there was an increase of 6.9%. Those in treatment for non-opiate use increased by 1.8% between 2022 and 2023. This is a much smaller increase than seen in earlier years. Opiate users as a proportion of all those in treatment has decreased year-on-year since 2020, being 41% of those in treatment in East Sussex in 2023. Between 2022 and 2023 there was a decrease of 1.9% in East Sussex, compared to a slight decrease in England of 0.06%. The number of people in treatment for alcohol use in East Sussex has increased by 25% between 2020 and 2023, with a 7% increase between 2022 and 2023. Between 2020 and 2023 there was a 23% increase across England in this group.



Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

## Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive appropriate support. Nationally in 2023, the NRM received 17,004 referrals of potential victims of modern slavery. This is similar to 2022 when there were 16,921 referrals; nevertheless 2023 still represents the highest annual number since the NRM began in 2009. Of all referrals nationally, 76% (12,903) were for males which is down from 78% (13,290) the previous year, and 24% (4,088) for females which is the highest on record. 44% (7,342) of referrals were for children, which is the highest on record, and 51% (8,662) were for adults, which is lower than the previous year. The age category of 6% (950) is unknown. The most common nationality referred was UK (25%), the second was Albanian (24%) and the third was Vietnamese (6%).

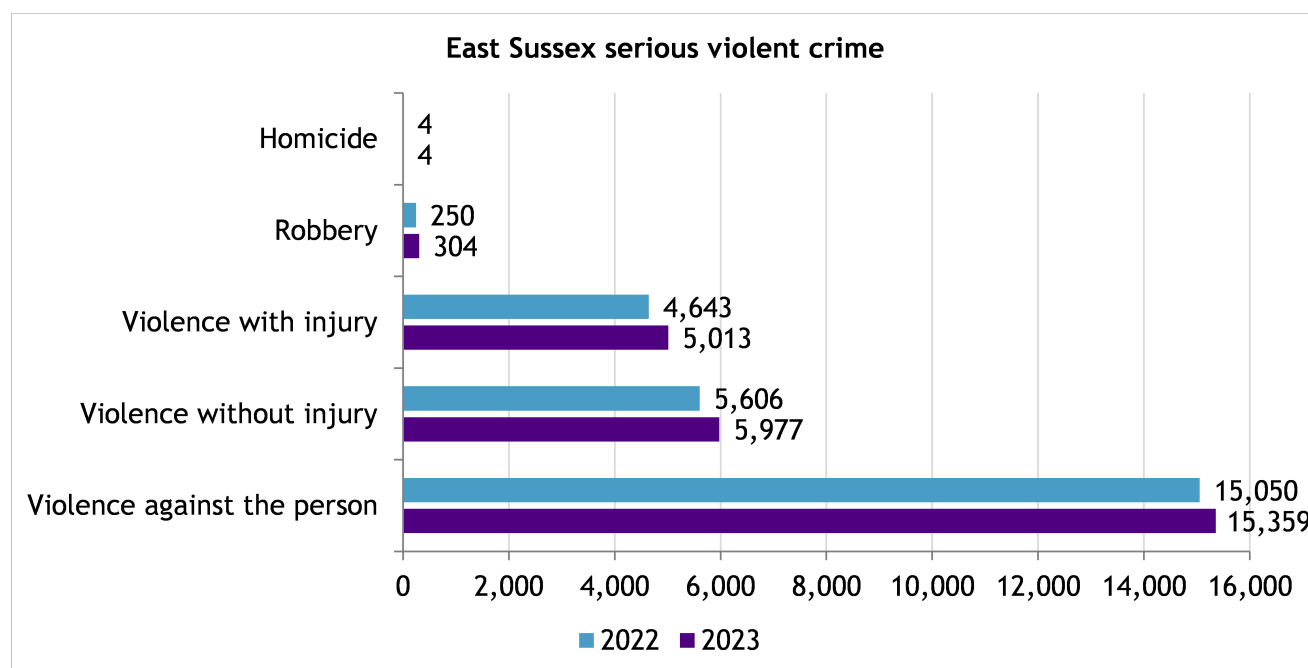
In East Sussex in 2023, 5 adults and 24 children who were potential victims of modern slavery and human trafficking were referred by the local authority through the NRM. This compares to 2 adults and 9 children in 2022. (Source: National Referral Mechanism statistics)

Sussex Police made 69 NRM referrals in East Sussex during 2023, this compares to 63 for 2022. (Source: Sussex Police)

## Serious Violence

Serious violence is one of the areas that is under increasing national scrutiny. We have an active focus on this through our partnership working, however rates of serious violence in East Sussex are low.

Between 2022 to 2023 there was an increase in serious violent crime in East Sussex. The largest increase has been in robbery with a 22% increase. Violence with injury increased by 8%; violence without injury increased by 7% and violence against the person increased by 2%. The number of homicides has remained the same.



Source: CSP Report December 2023, Sussex Police

## Child criminal exploitation and child sexual exploitation

Between April 2023 and March 2024, 68 East Sussex children were experiencing either criminal or sexual exploitation or both. This is an increase on the 56 children experiencing exploitation between April 2022 and March 2023.

Eighty-four percent of children experiencing exploitation were male and 75% were aged 15 or older. 38 children were removed from the Safeguarding Adolescents From Exploitation and Risk (SAFER) group during the year and the average time it took for a child to be removed from SAFER due to a lowering of their risk level was seven months.

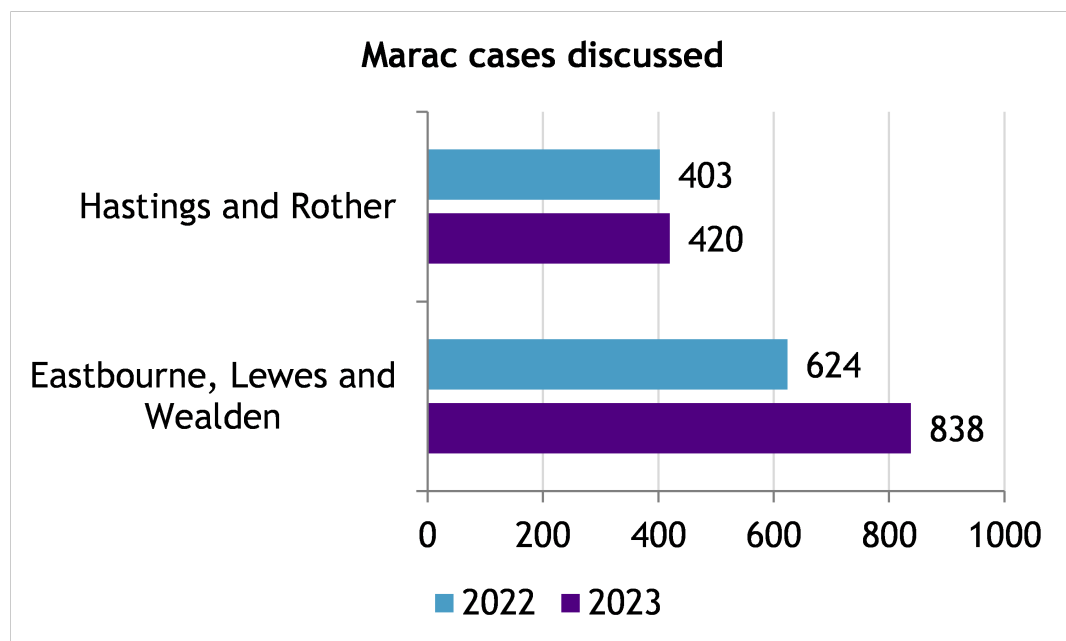
## Domestic violence and abuse

Multi-Agency Risk Conferences (MARACs) are meetings that discuss the highest risk domestic abuse cases. In East Sussex during 2023 there was a 24% increase in the number of cases discussed at MARACs compared to the previous year.

The Eastbourne, Lewes & Wealden (ELW) MARAC saw a 37% increase in the number

of cases discussed between 2022 to 2023, whilst Hastings & Rother (HR) saw a 6% increase.

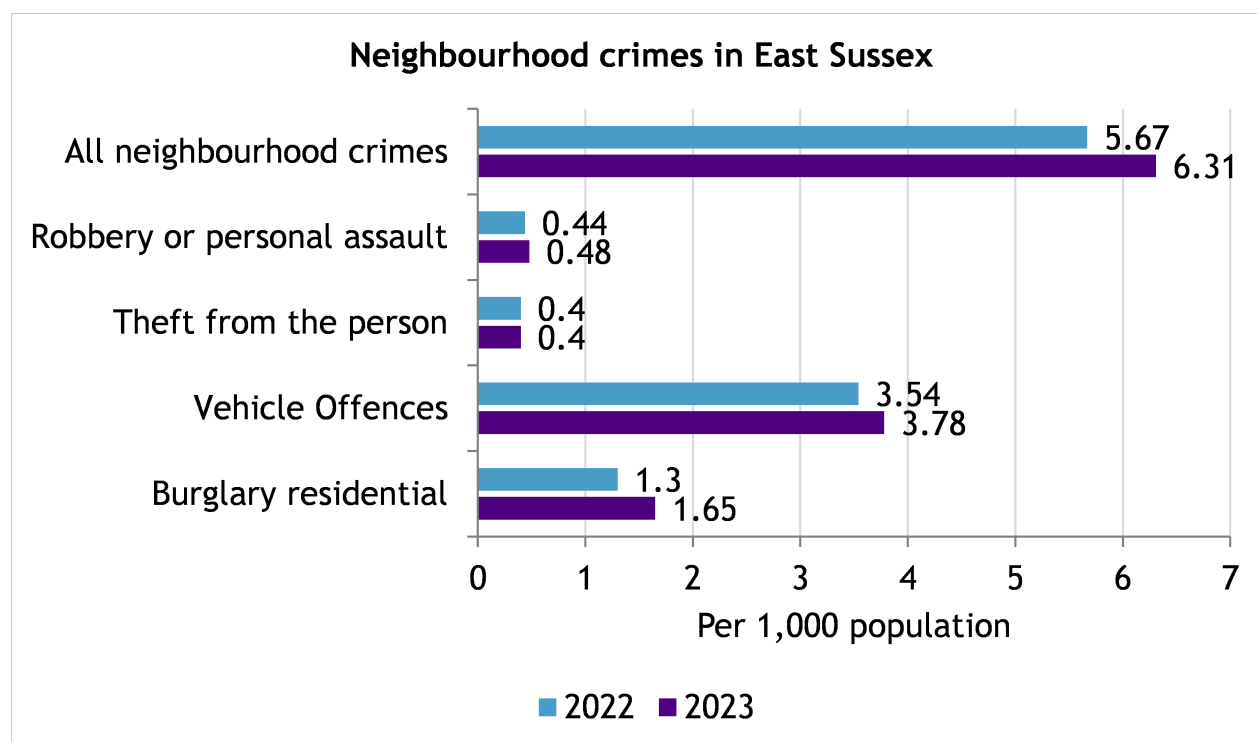
East Sussex has historically had a high number of referrals into MARAC and both ELW and HR MARACs remain over the recommended number of 40 cases per 10,000 population.



Source: ESCC Adult Social Care and Health Department

## Neighbourhood Crime

Neighbourhood crime rates in East Sussex are lower than the national average across all categories. Neighbourhood crime includes residential burglary, vehicle offences, theft from the person and robbery of personal property. In total, there was an 11% increase in neighbourhood crime in East Sussex between 2022 to 2023. The biggest increase was in residential burglary with an increase of 28%; however, the actual figure remains low with 1.65 crimes per 1,000 population in 2023.



Source: ESCC Adult Social Care and Health Department

## Road Safety

The rate of people being killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions in East Sussex has historically been higher than the average for England. For the three-year period 2017-2019 (the latest period not impacted by the national Covid-19 lockdowns) the average rate of people killed or seriously injured for East Sussex was 68.1 per 100,000 population compared to 43.2 in England.

Although East Sussex has had higher rates of people killed or seriously injured than the national average and many other areas, direct comparisons between rates are unreliable due to both methods of data collection and recording across police forces, and the differences in road networks and infrastructure.

The number of people killed or seriously injured in East Sussex has fluctuated in recent years. Please note the 2020 and 2021 figures were affected by COVID-19 restrictions/lockdowns. The figures also include crashes on the Strategic Road Network which is managed by National Highways.

Number of people killed or seriously injured in East Sussex

## State of the County 2024: Focus on East Sussex

Year	Seriously injured	Fatalities	Total
2023	349	13	362
2022	379	20	399
2021	321	18	339
2020	279	17	296
2019	395	14	409
2018	334	21	355
2017	344	26	370

Source: Sussex Safer Roads Partnership

# Data

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	2021/22 Outturn	2022/23 Outturn	2022/23 England
Percentage of working age residents (16-64 year olds) with a level 3 or higher qualification (HNC, HND, degree etc.) (CY)	N/A	33.8% (Census 2021)	37.1% (Census 2021)
Percentage of working age residents (16-64 year olds) with no qualifications or qualified only to NVQ1 (CY)	N/A	10.6% (Census 2021)	12.4% (Census 2021)
Annual gross full-time earnings, median average (residence based)	£31,259 (2022)	£34,028 (2023)	£35,100 (2023)
Percentage of working age population (16-64 year olds) in employment	77.1% (2022)	73.1% (2023)	75.7% (2023)
People claiming unemployment benefits (JSA and Universal Credit) percentage of population 16-64 year olds at March	3.6% (2023)	3.5% (2024)	3.9% (2024)
New business registration rate per 10,000 people over 16 (CY)	52.2 (2021)	47.5 (2022)	64.6 (2022)
New houses built, total completed / total affordable	1,606 / 359 (2021/22)	1,702 / 714 (2022/23)	N/A
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil state funded secondary schools	46.5	43.6	46.4
Average Progress 8 score for state funded secondary schools	-0.11	-0.19	-0.03

Measure	2021/22 Outturn	2022/23 Outturn	2022/23 England
Percentage of pupils who achieved a 9-5 pass in English and maths GCSEs	46.3%	41.0%	45.3%
Average point score (APS) per entry for level A levels (age 16-18)	36.19	32.46	34.16
Attainment of A level students (age 16-18) average point score (APS) per entry, best 3	34.81	31.27	34.68
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	12.3%	9.18%	15.8%
Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of Looked After Children	61	62	71
Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of children with a Child Protection Plan	50.1	64.8	43.2
Percentage of children who ceased to be looked after adopted during the year ending 31 March	8%	7%	9%
Proportion of people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital	89.7%	91.2%	82.3%
Suicide rate per 100,000 of population, three-year average	12.1 (2019 - 2021)	11.6 (2020 - 2022)	10.3 (2020 - 2022)
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-14 years, rate per 10,000 resident population	99.8 (2020/21)	107.6 (2021/22)	84.3 (2021/22)
Percentage of children aged 4-5 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) LA by postcode of child	19.8%	22.1%	21.3%
Percentage of children aged 10-11 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) LA by postcode of child	32.8%	32.6%	36.6%



Measure	2021/22 Outturn	2022/23 Outturn	2022/23 England
Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	64.9%	62.7% (2021/22)	63.8% (2021/22)
Percentage of children aged 4-5 years who are underweight	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%
Percentage of children aged 10-11 years who are underweight	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%
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	10.8	13.9	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	494.2	488.2	560.8
Proportion of older people aged 65 and over who received reablement services following discharge from hospital	1.6%	1.4%	2.9%
The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service: proportion of people who received short-term services during the year, where no further request was made for ongoing support or support of a lower level	93.7%	94.7%	77.5%
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over per 100,000	2,314 (2020/21)	2,523 (2021/22)	2,100 (2021/22)
Number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads (CY)	399 (CY 2022)	362 (CY 2023)	N/A