

Director of Public Health
Annual Report 2010/11



Reducing Health Inequalities in East Sussex

Hastings Borough Summary



East Sussex Downs & Weald PCT



Hastings & Rother PCT



Introduction

This document provides an abstract of the data available for Hastings borough from the Director of Public Health Annual Report 2010/11 – Reducing Health Inequalities in East Sussex. These quick reference summaries are designed to provide information about health inequalities in these areas, for use by those working in, and commissioning for, these specific districts and boroughs. However, the main report should be accessed at:

<http://www.esdw.nhs.uk/>

<http://www.hastingsandrother.nhs.uk/>

to explain the information contained in this document. The figure numbering in this document is taken from the main report, to enable you to easily relate back to the main report for further information and commentary on any particular figure. Throughout the main report, the districts and boroughs are colour coded in the same colours, to enable the local information to be easily spotted.

Table 1: *Life Expectancy and disability-free life expectancy among males at birth, 2001*

	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 Score	Life expectancy (yrs)	Disability-free life expectancy (yrs)	Difference (yrs)
Eastbourne	23.36	75.3	61.2	14.1
Hastings	32.21	74.2	58.3	15.9
Lewes	14.79	78.7	65.1	13.6
Rother	17.85	77.4	63.5	13.9
Wealden	10.86	78.3	66.0	12.3

Note: The higher the Index of Multiple Deprivation Score the more deprived.

Table 2: *Life Expectancy and disability-free life expectancy among females at birth, 2001*

	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 Score	Life expectancy (yrs)	Disability-free life expectancy (yrs)	Difference (yrs)
Eastbourne	23.36	81.7	65.2	16.5
Hastings	32.21	79.6	62.2	17.4
Lewes	14.79	82.3	66.8	15.5
Rother	17.85	81.4	66.3	15.1
Wealden	10.86	83.1	68.5	14.6

Note: The higher the Index of Multiple Deprivation Score the more deprived.

Figure 2: Difference between life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy among males at birth, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 2001



Source: 2001 Census and ONS mortality data

Figure 3: Difference between life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy among females at birth, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 2001

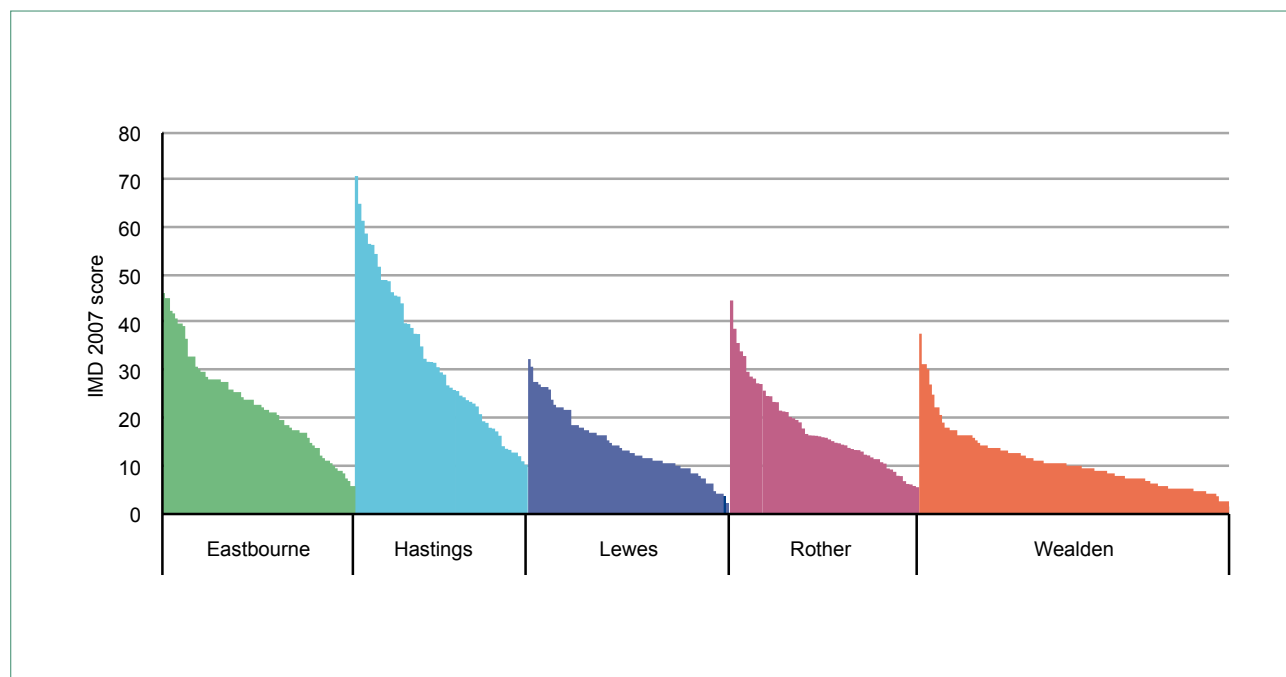


Source: 2001 Census and ONS mortality data

Table 4: IMD 2007 score and rank for districts and boroughs in East Sussex

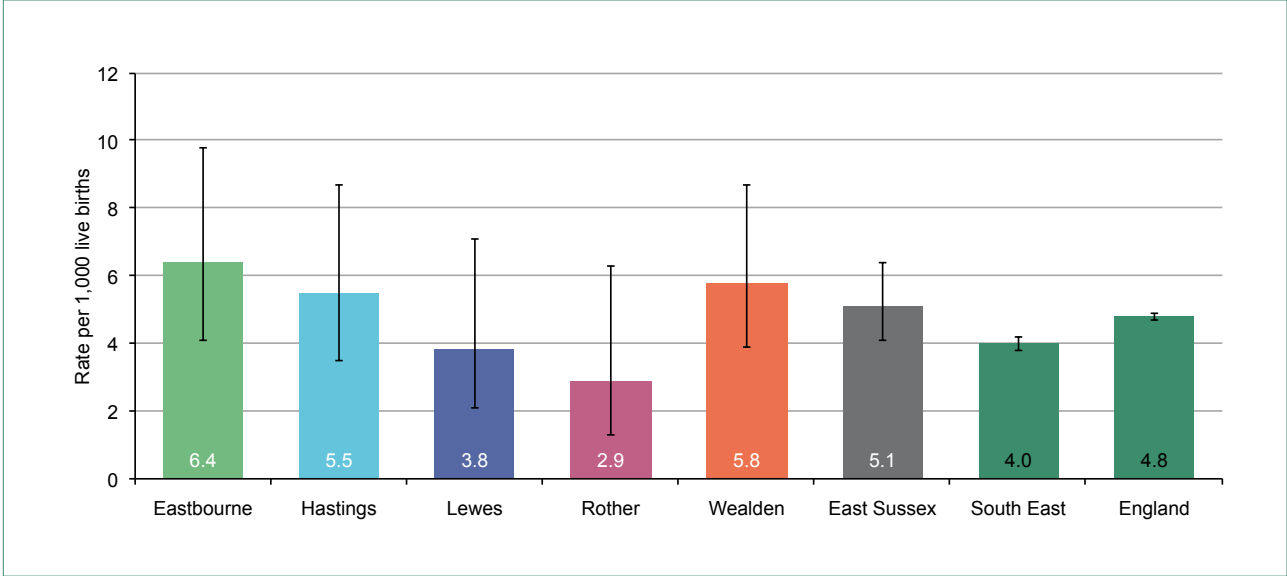
Local authority	Average score across LSOAs within local authority	National rank of average score (1 = most deprived 354 = least deprived)	Number of LSOAs	Minimum LSOA score	Maximum LSOA score
Eastbourne	23.4	104	59	5.8	46.2
Hastings	32.2	31	53	10.3	71.0
Lewes	14.8	218	62	2.0	32.5
Rother	17.9	166	58	5.6	44.8
Wealden	10.9	284	95	1.6	37.8

Figure 4: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 scores by LSOA grouped by East Sussex districts and boroughs



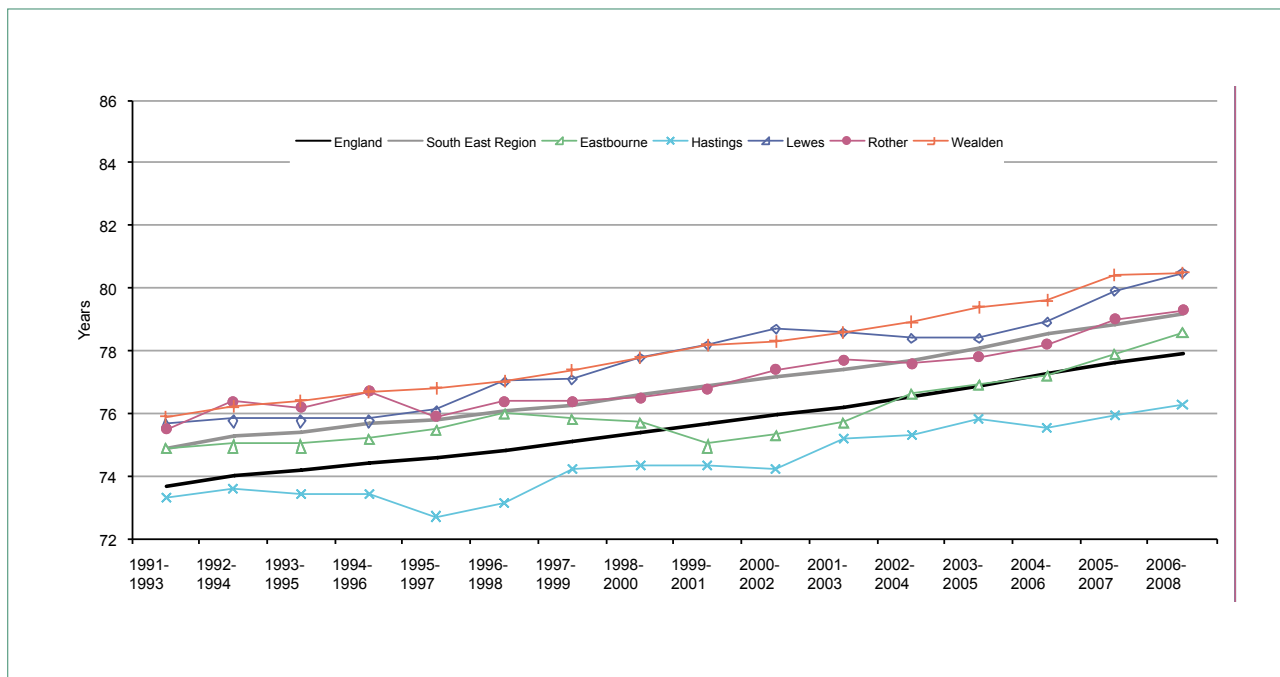
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

Figure 6: Infant mortality rate with 95% confidence intervals, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 2006–2008



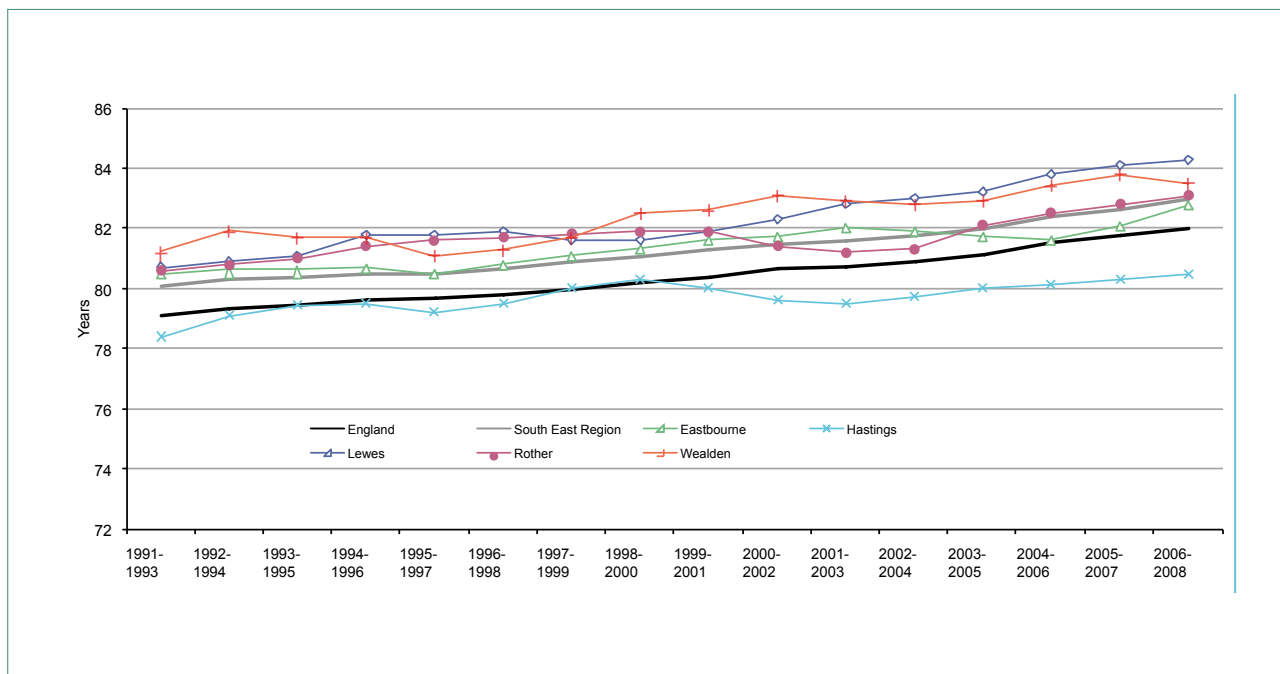
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

Figure 8: Male life expectancy, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 1991–1993 to 2006–2008



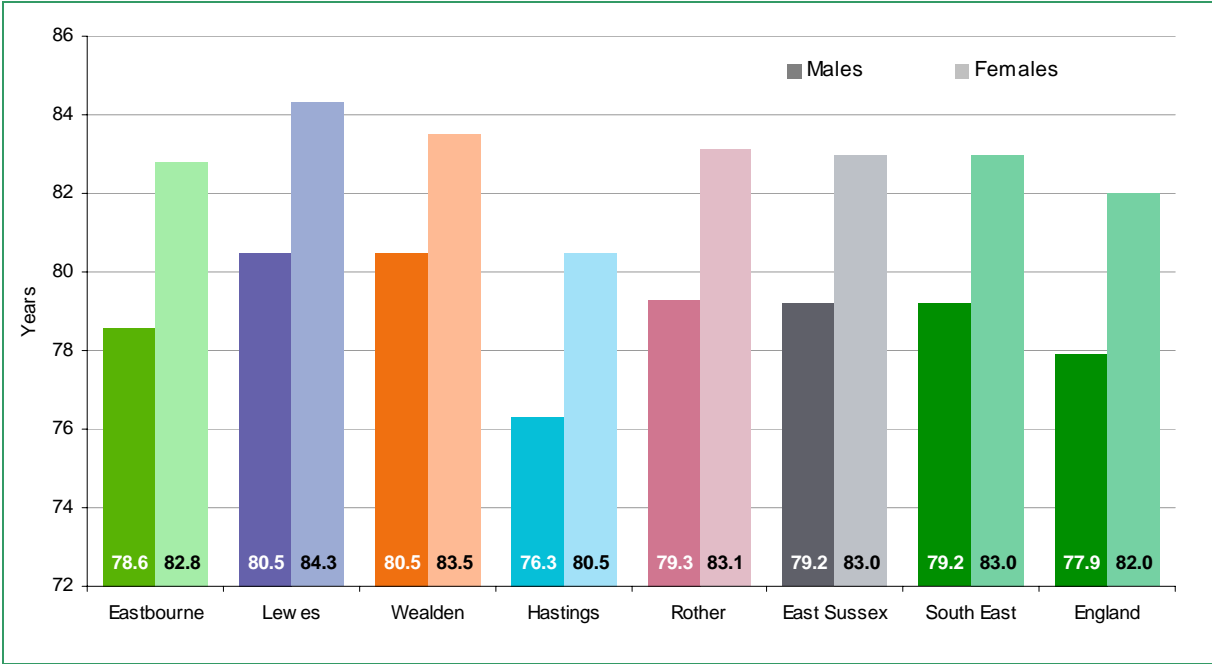
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators

Figure 9: Female life expectancy, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 1991–1993 to 2006–2008



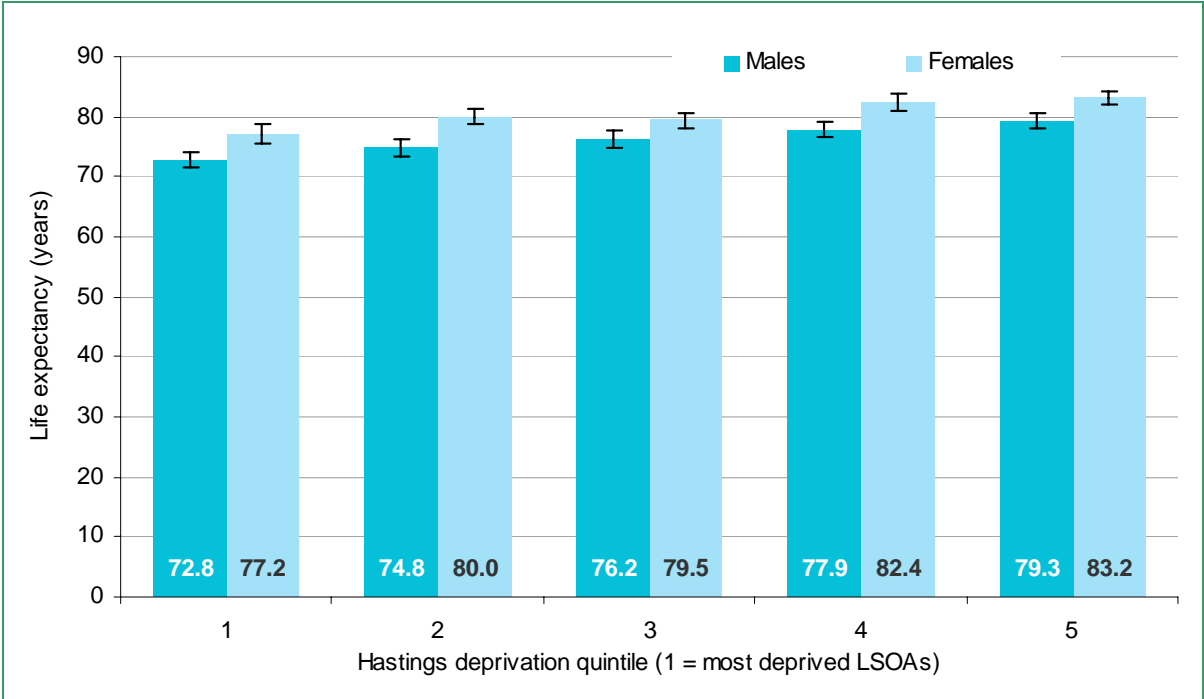
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators

Figure 10: Life expectancy at birth, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 2006–2008



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators

Figure 13: Life expectancy at birth by deprivation quintile with 95% confidence intervals, Hastings, 2004–2008



Source: APHO health profiles

Main Contributors to the Life Expectancy Gap

In 2001–2005, the gap in life expectancy was 5.5 years in males and 2.3 years in females between the most and least income-deprived in Hastings. The main contributors to the life expectancy gap in males are external causes (22%), circulatory diseases (20%) and cancers (19%). In females, a large part of the life expectancy gap is due to cancers (43%), see Figure 35.

Breaking down the life expectancy gap further shows that the years of life that could be gained for males in the most deprived areas of Hastings are largest for CHD (0.82 years), suicide (0.8 years) and lung cancer (0.61 years) (Figure 36). In females, the largest gain would be from ‘other cancers’ (excludes oesophageal, stomach, colorectal, lung and breast cancers), where there could be a gain of 1.24 years if females in the most deprived areas had the same mortality rates as those from the least deprived areas in Hastings.

Figure 35: Breakdown of life expectancy gap between the most deprived and least deprived quintile in Hastings by cause of death, 2001–2005

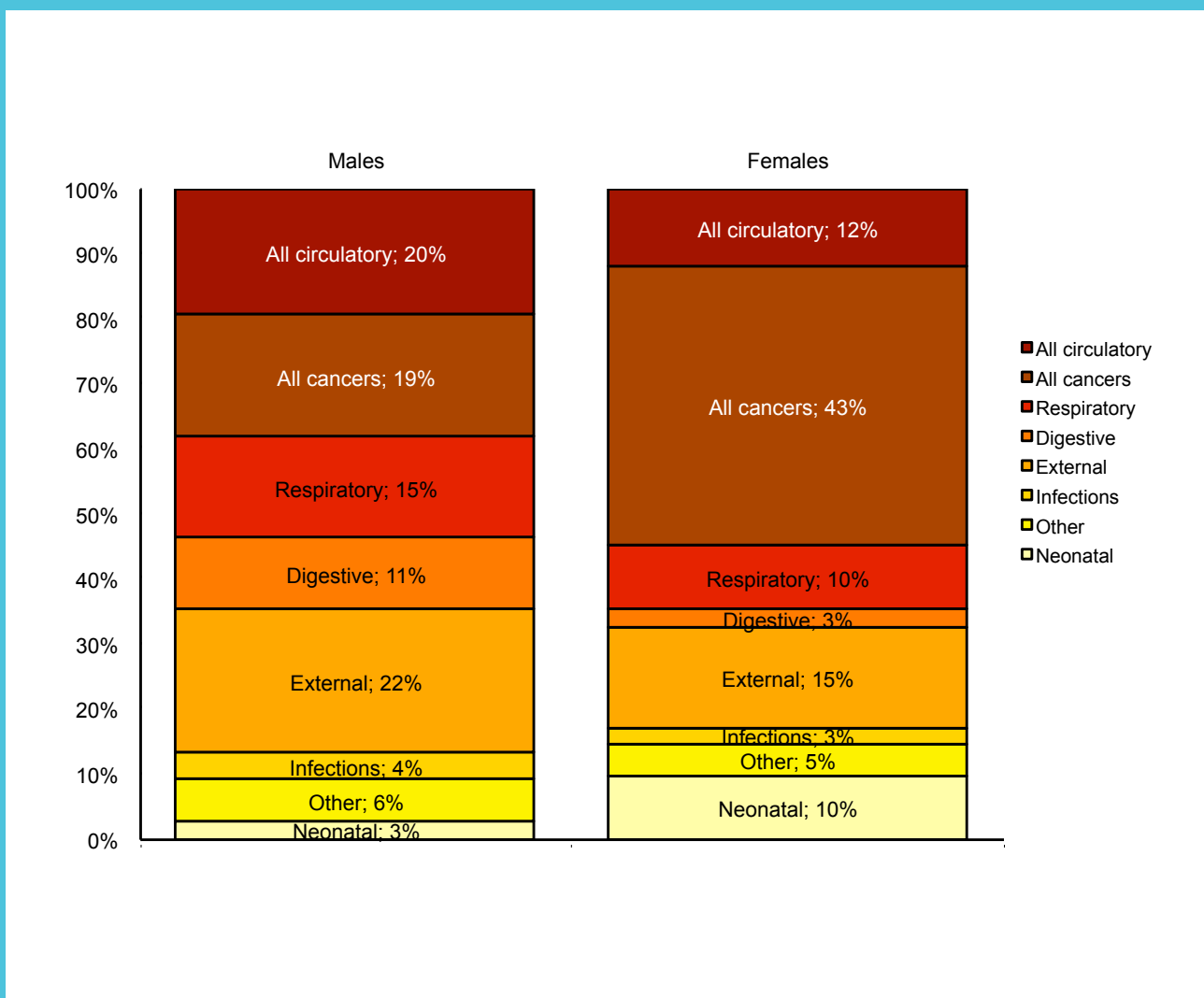
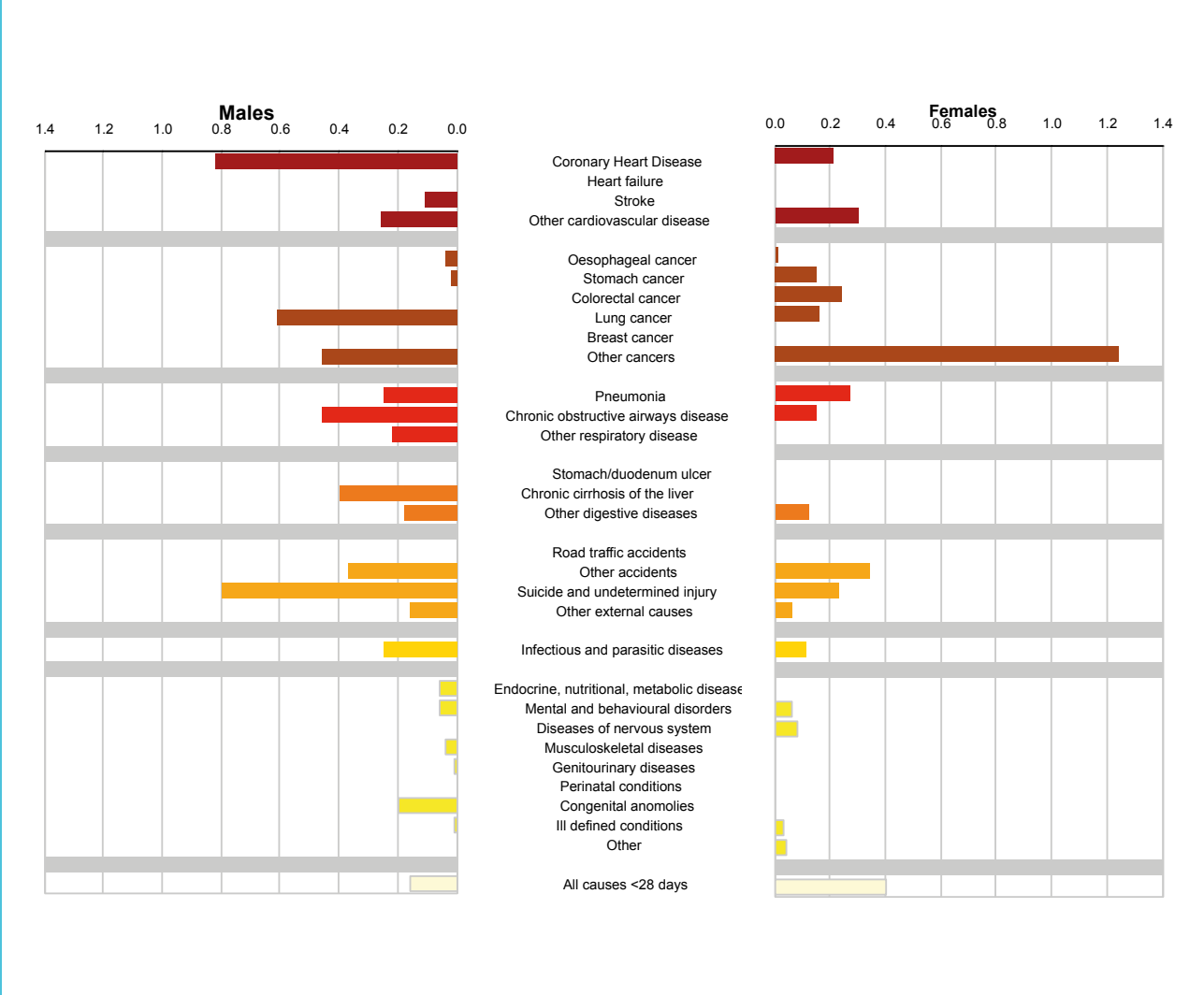


Figure 36: Possible gain in life expectancy in Hastings (in years)



Source: London Health Observatory

Table 9 shows the age groups in which there are significant differences in mortality rates for circulatory, cancer and respiratory conditions between the most and least deprived areas of Hastings.

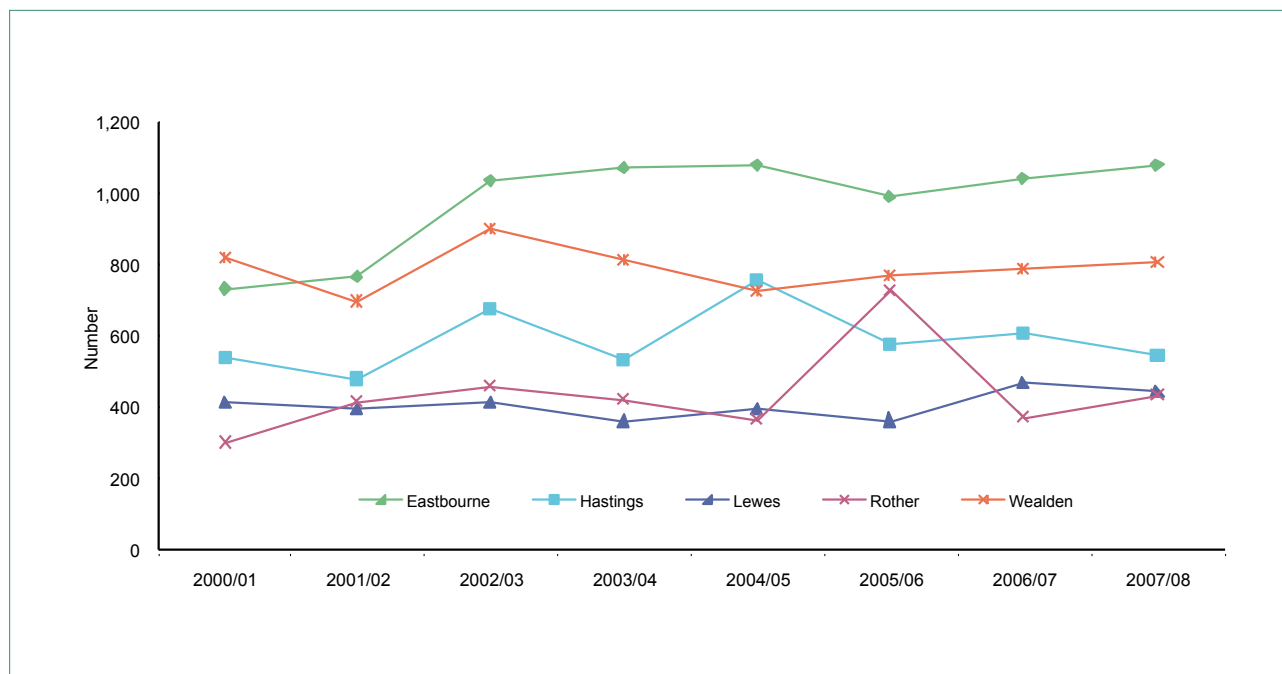
Across most ages, mortality from circulatory diseases is higher in the most deprived areas of Hastings, with rates being significantly higher for those aged 60–64 years (in 2004–2008 there were 19 deaths from respiratory diseases in those aged 60–64 years in the most deprived areas of Hastings compared to less than five in the least deprived areas).

Table 13: Numbers and percentages of the black and minority ethnic populations by local authority, 2001 and 2007, ONS

Ethnic groups	2001				2007			
	BME		BME inc White Irish and White other		BME		BME inc White Irish and White other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Hastings	2,500	2.9	5,100	6.0	5,200	5.0	9,600	10.0
Rother	1,600	1.9	3,900	4.6	3,500	4.0	6,400	7.3
Eastbourne	2,900	3.2	6,700	7.5	5,900	6.2	9,900	10.4
Lewes	1,900	2.1	4,400	4.8	4,600	4.9	8,100	8.6
Wealden	2,300	1.6	5,700	4.8	6,100	4.2	11,500	8.0
East Sussex	12,000	2.4	27,600	5.6	26,500	5.2	45,700	9.0
South East	400,200	5.0	707,400	8.8	661,200	8.0	1,062,300	12.8
England	4,552,800	9.2	6,523,900	13.2	6,009,100	11.8	8,355,900	16.4

Source: Office of National Statistics

Figure 45: International in-migrant GP registrations, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 2000/01–2007/08



Source: ONS

Hastings

Table 15: *The 20 wards with the lowest life expectancy in East Sussex, 2003–2005*

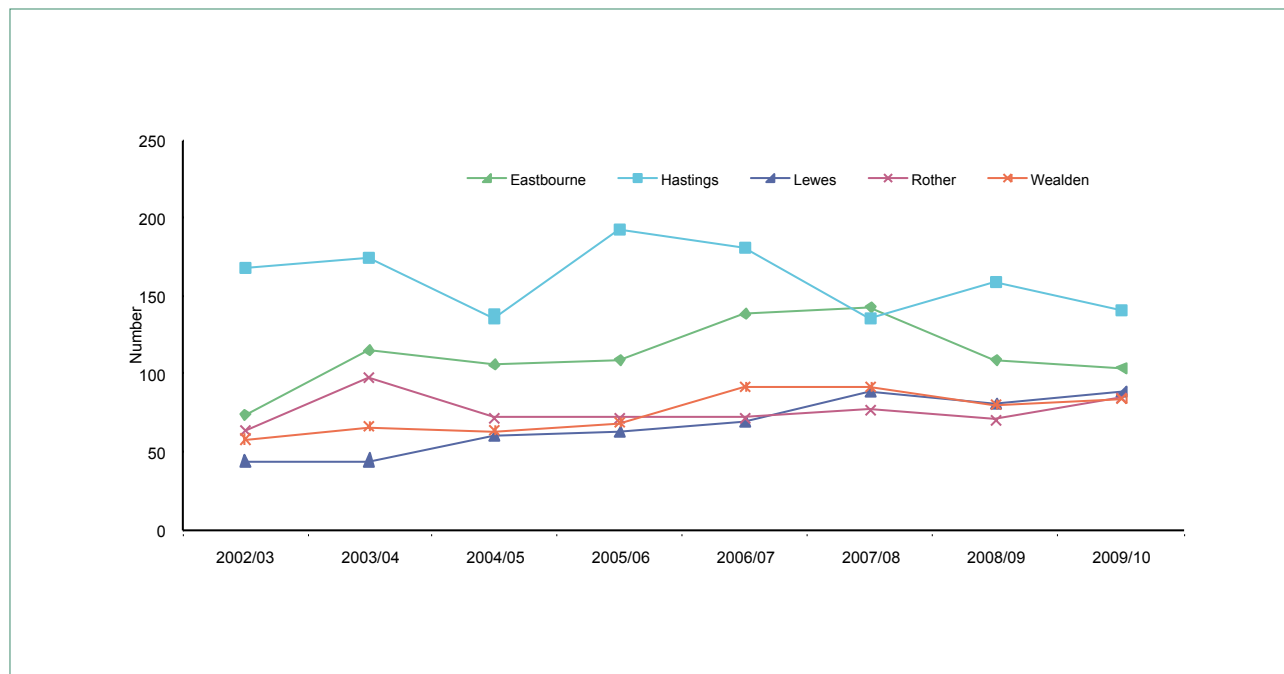
Ranked wards in order of increasing life expectancy (2003/05)	Local authority area	Life expectancy (persons, yrs)
Central St Leonards	Hastings	72.1
Sackville	Rother	74.9
Maze Hill	Hastings	75.5
Gensing	Hastings	75.7
St Michaels	Rother	75.9
Sidley	Rother	76.2
Devonshire	Eastbourne	77.0
Hailsham East	Wealden	77.3
Peacehaven East	Lewes	77.4
Wishing tree	Hastings	77.4
Hampden Park	Eastbourne	77.7
Ore	Hastings	77.8
Braybrooke	Hastings	78.1
Seaford Central	Lewes	78.2
Old Town (Bexhill)	Rother	78.2
Uckfield New Town	Wealden	78.4
Peacehaven West	Lewes	78.6
Upperton	Eastbourne	78.6
Hellingly	Wealden	78.7
Hollington	Hastings	78.9
East Sussex (excluding the 20% of wards with the lowest life expectancy)		81.1

Source: Deaths occurring in the 3 years 2003, 2004 and 2005.

Table 17: Deprivation category for the LSOAs within the Investing in Life wards

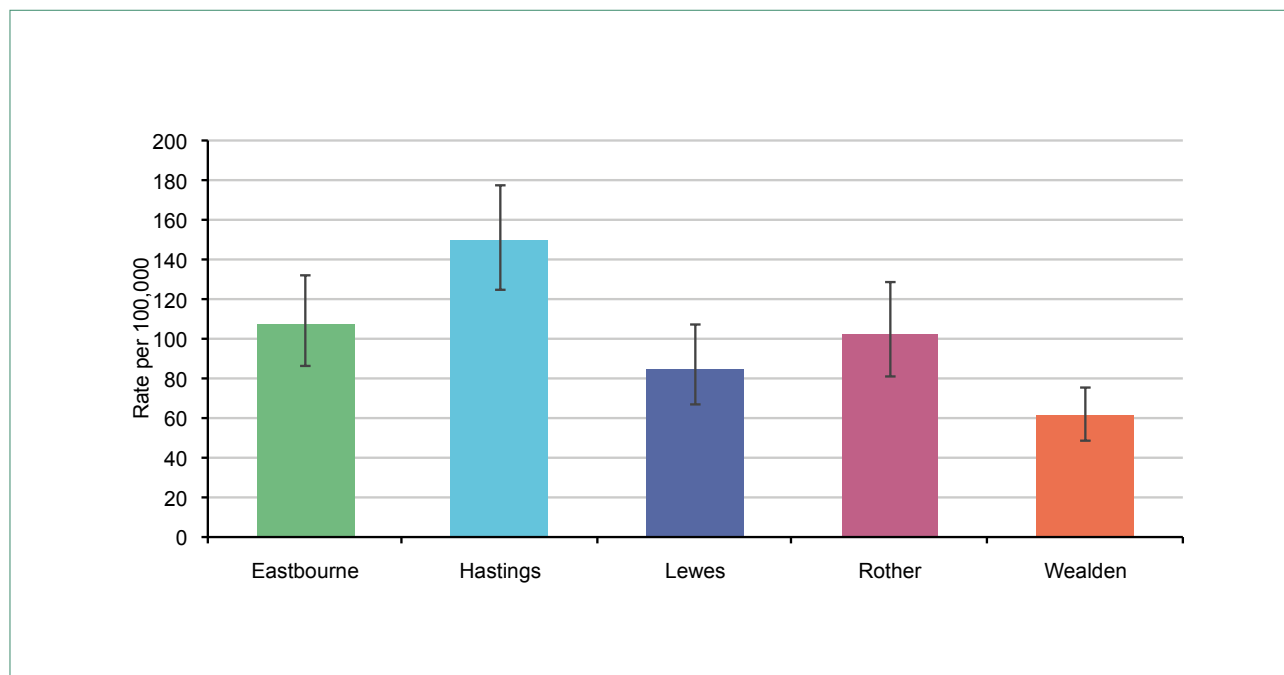
Investing in Life wards		Deprivation quintile for LSOAs within each ward			Grand total
District / borough	Ward name	Bottom	Neither	Top	
Eastbourne	Devonshire	5	2		7
	Hampden Park	4	3		7
	Upperton	2	4		6
Hastings	Braybrooke	2	1		3
	Central St Leonards	4			4
	Gensing	3	1		4
	Hollington	4			4
	Maze Hill	1	2		3
	Ore	1	2		3
	Wishing Tree	2	1		3
Lewes	Peacehaven East		3		3
	Peacehaven West		3		3
	Seaford Central		2	1	3
Rother	Bexhill Old Town		3		3
	Sackville	1	2		3
	Sidley	3	1		4
	St Michaels		3		3
Wealden	Hailsham East	2			2
	Hellingly		3		3
	Uckfield New Town		1	1	2
Grand total		34	37	2	73
		47%	51%	3%	100%

Figure 48: Number of directly attributable hospital admissions, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 2002/03–2009/10



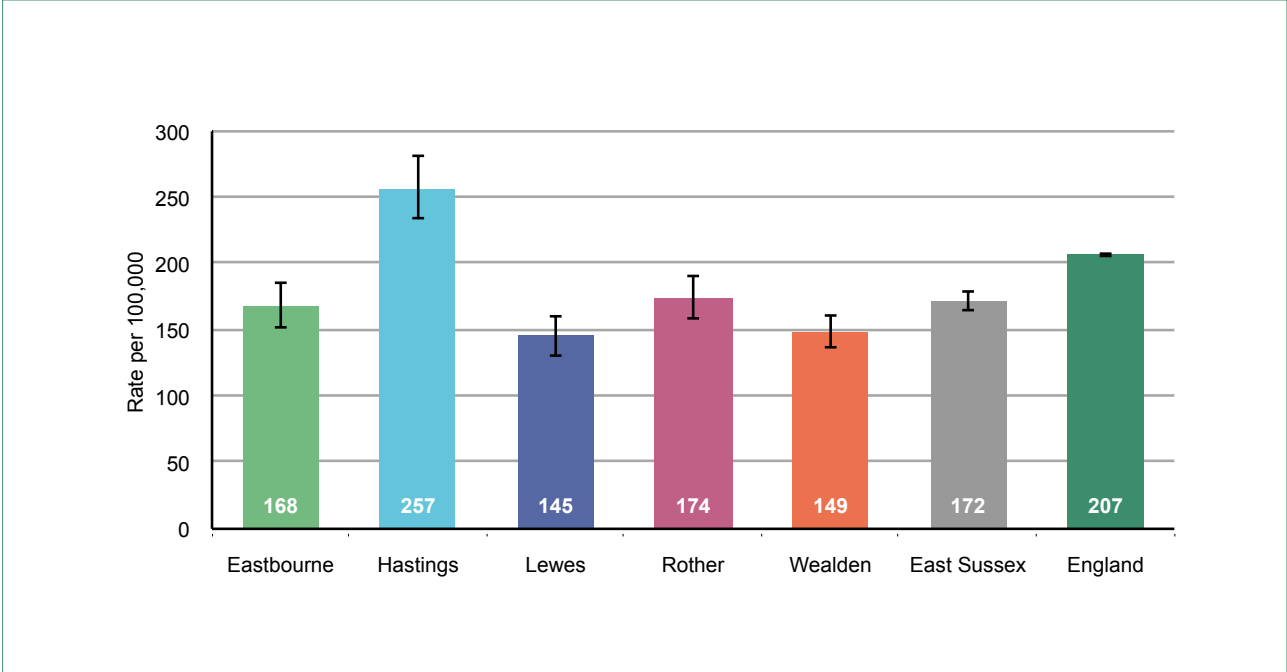
Source: SUS hospital episode extracts

Figure 49: Hospital admissions due to alcohol-specific conditions for persons aged under 18 years with 95% confidence intervals, 2005/06–2007/08 (rate per 100,000 population)



Source: North West Public Health Observatory

Figure 50: Deaths from smoking for people aged 35 years and over with 95% confidence intervals, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 2006–2008 (rate per 100,000 population)



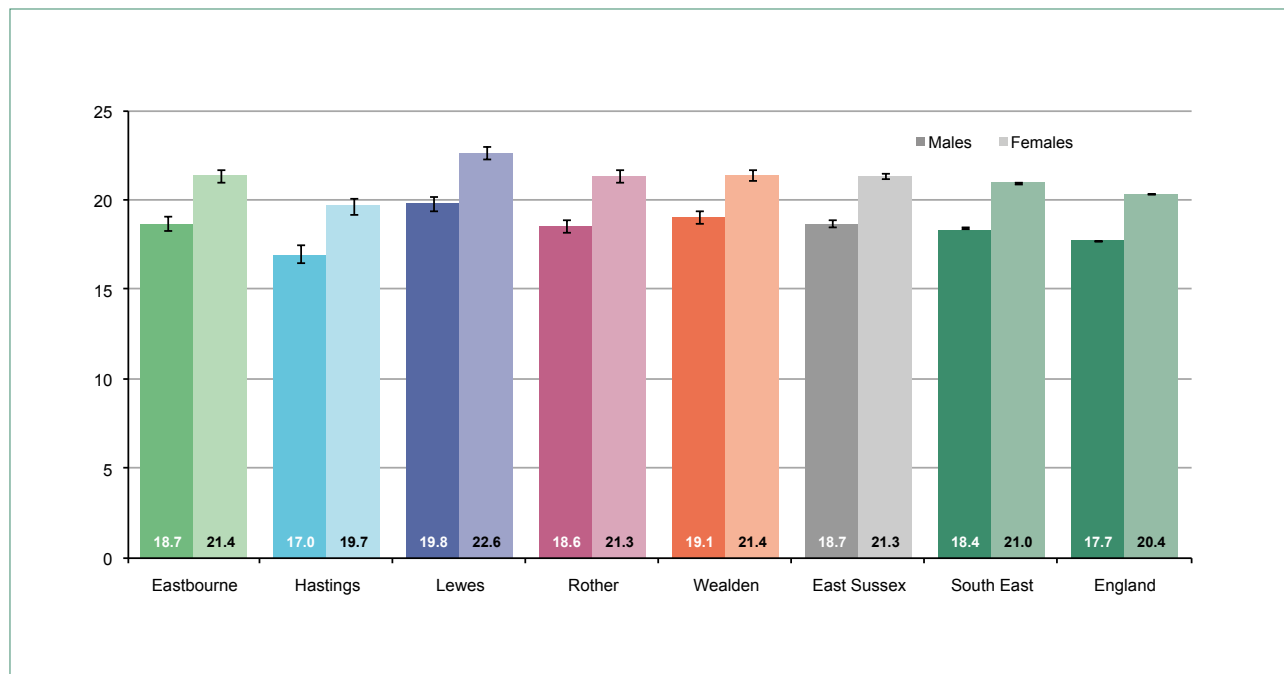
Source: APHO Health Profiles

Table 19: Estimated prevalence of obesity for adults aged 16 years and over, 2003–2005

Area	Count	%
East Sussex	98,932	22.2
Eastbourne	18,405	21.6
Hastings	18,083	24.2
Lewes	17,983	21.9
Rother	16,608	21.4
Wealden	26,265	20.9

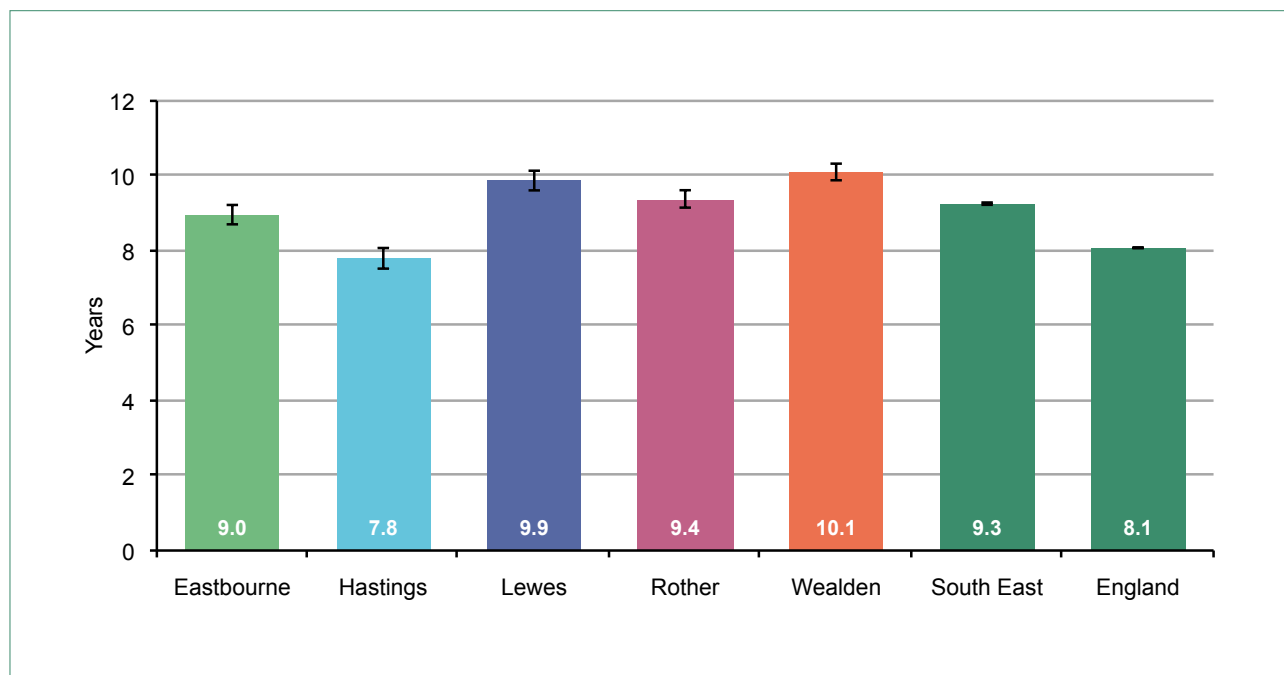
Source: Information Centre

Figure 68: Life expectancy at age 65 years with 95% confidence intervals, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 2006–2008



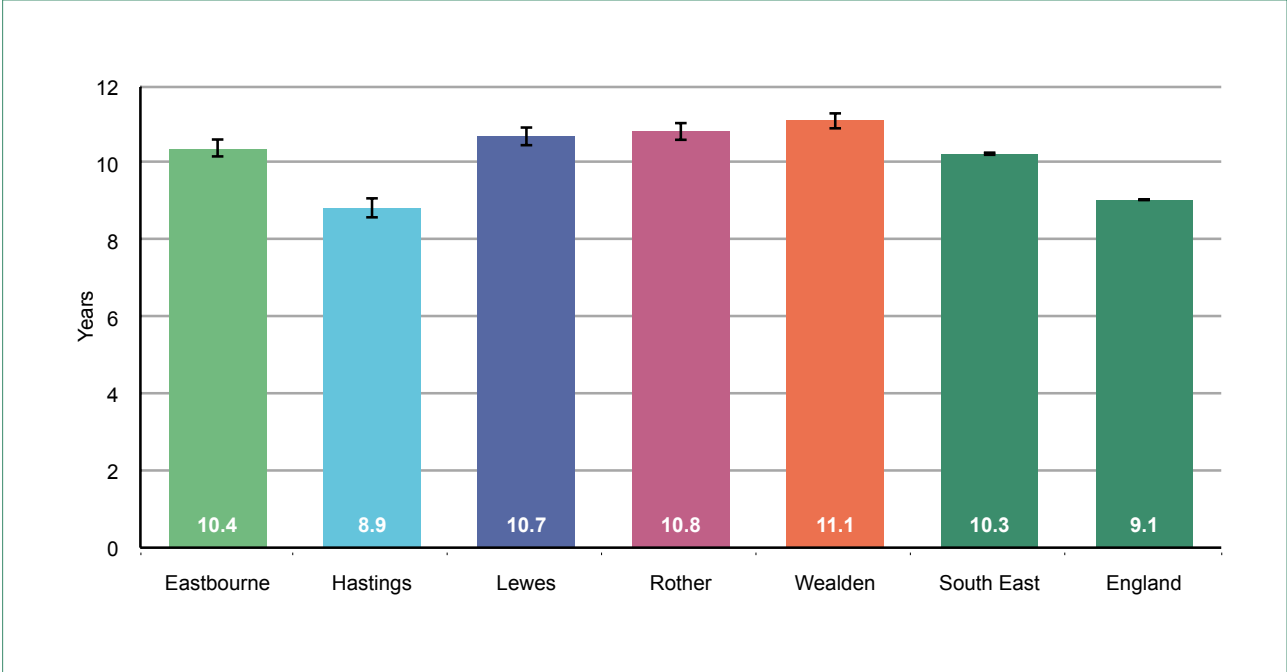
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators

Figure 69: Disability-free life expectancy at age 65 years with 95% confidence intervals, males, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 1999–2003



Source: ONS

Figure 70: Disability-free life expectancy at age 65 years with 95% confidence intervals, females, East Sussex districts and boroughs, 1999–2003



Source: ONS

