

Director of Public Health
Annual Report 2010/11



Reducing Health Inequalities in East Sussex

Lewes District Summary



East Sussex Downs & Weald PCT



Hastings & Rother PCT



Introduction

This document provides an abstract of the data available for Lewes district 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

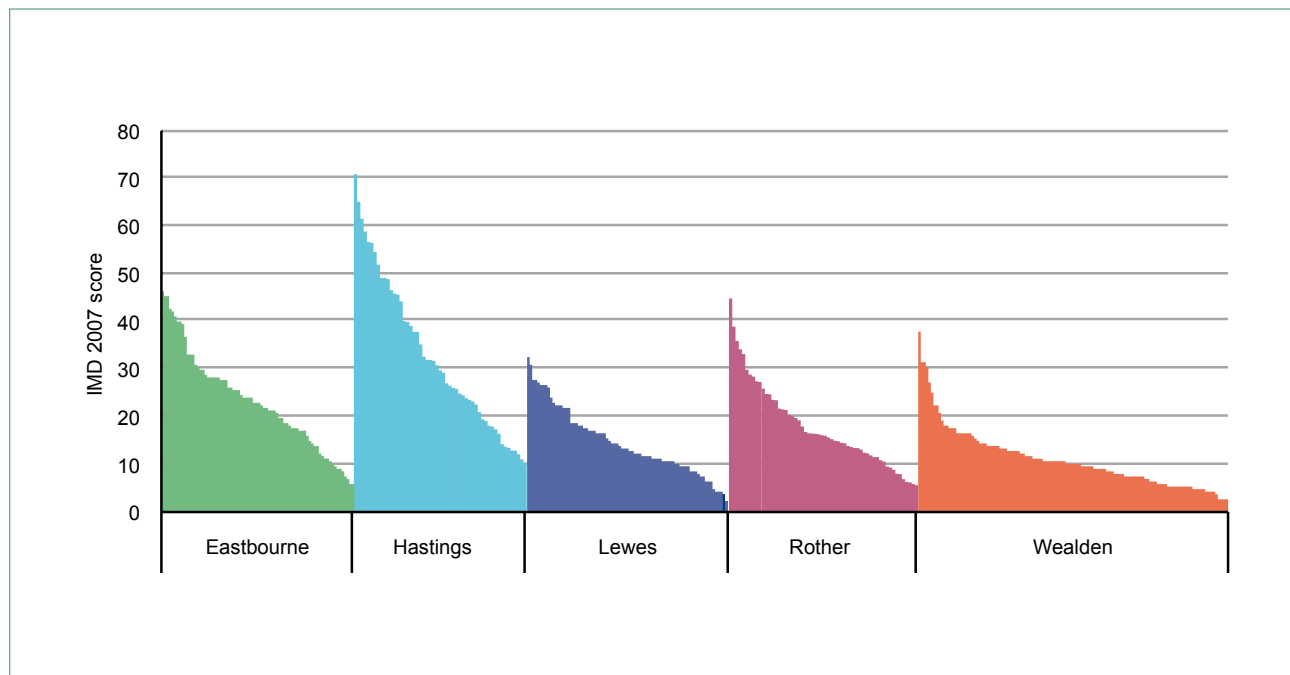


Source: 2001 Census and ONS mortality data

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

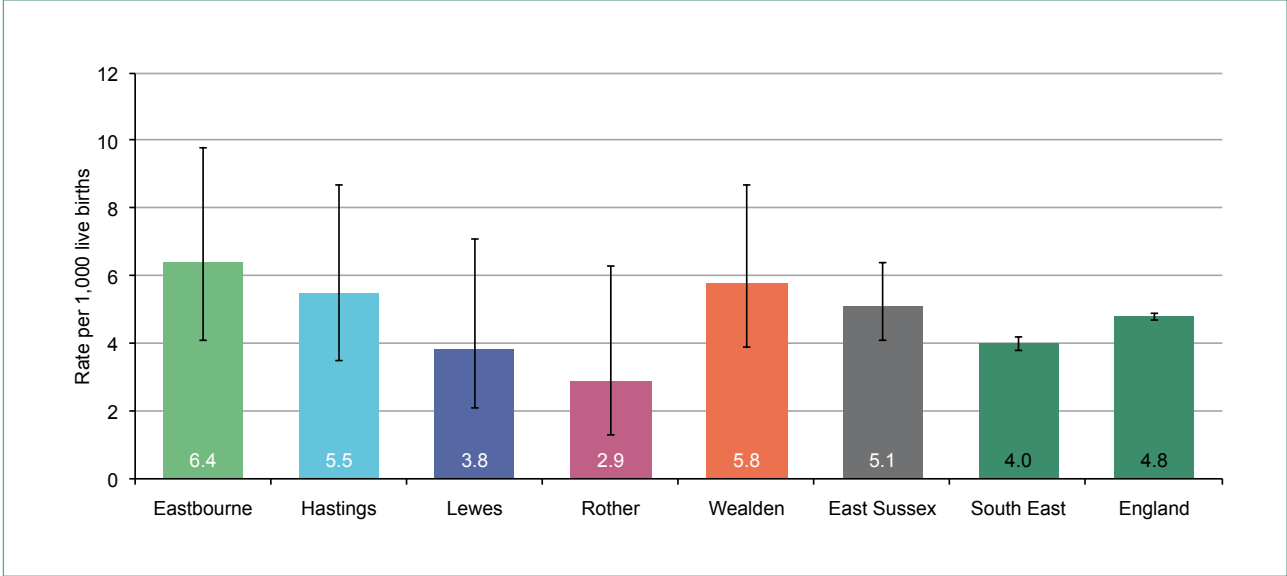
Local authority	Average score across LSOAs within local authority	National rank of average score (1 = most deprived 354 = least deprived)	Number of LSOAs	Minimum LSOA score	Maximum LSOA score
Eastbourne	23.4	104	59	5.8	46.2
Hastings	32.2	31	53	10.3	71.0
Lewes	14.8	218	62	2.0	32.5
Rother	17.9	166	58	5.6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



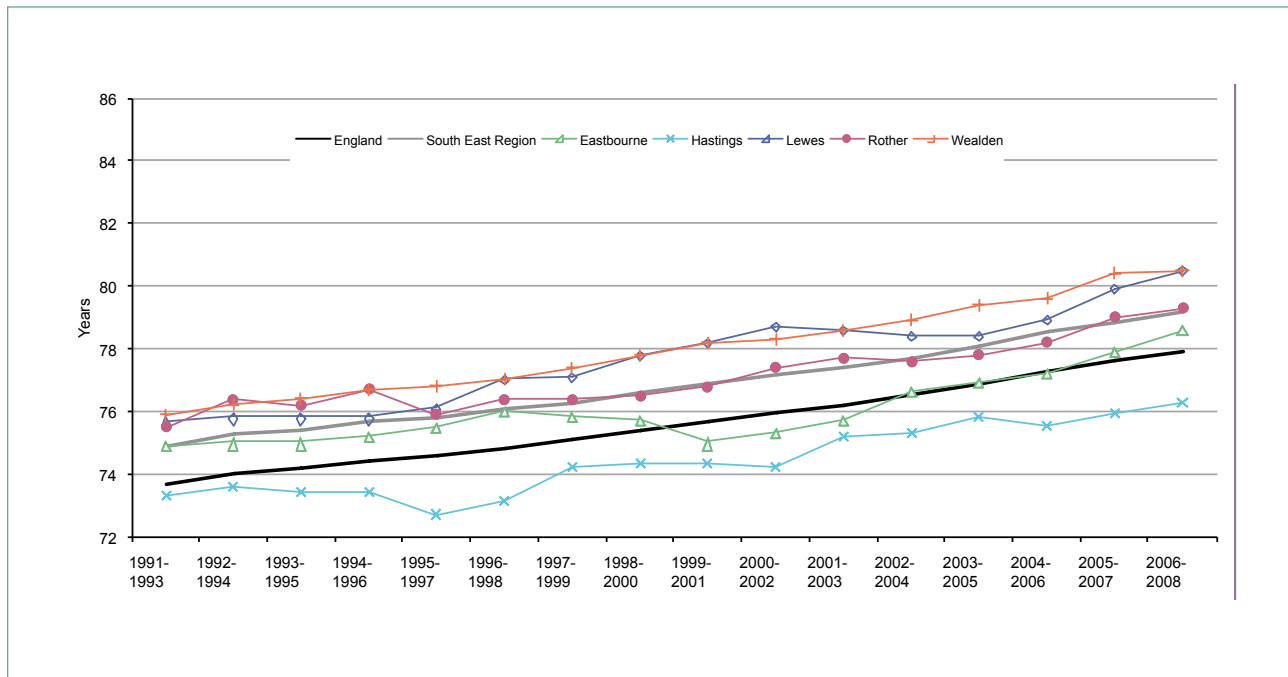
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

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



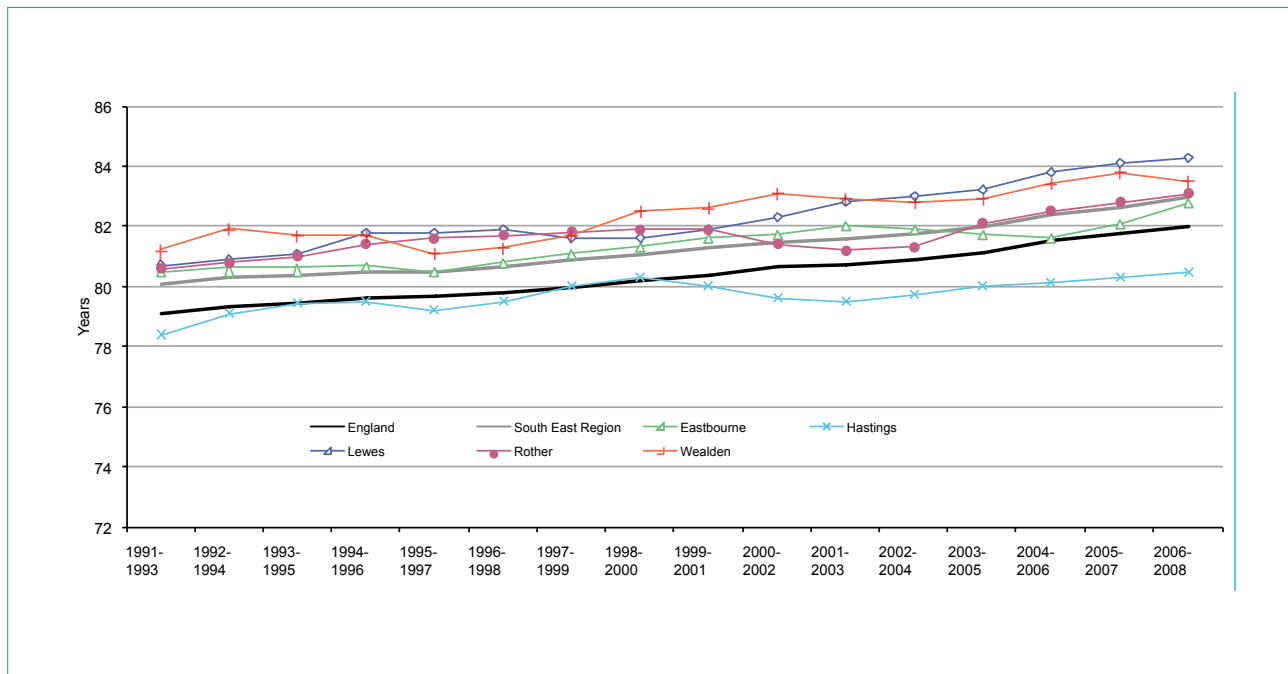
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

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



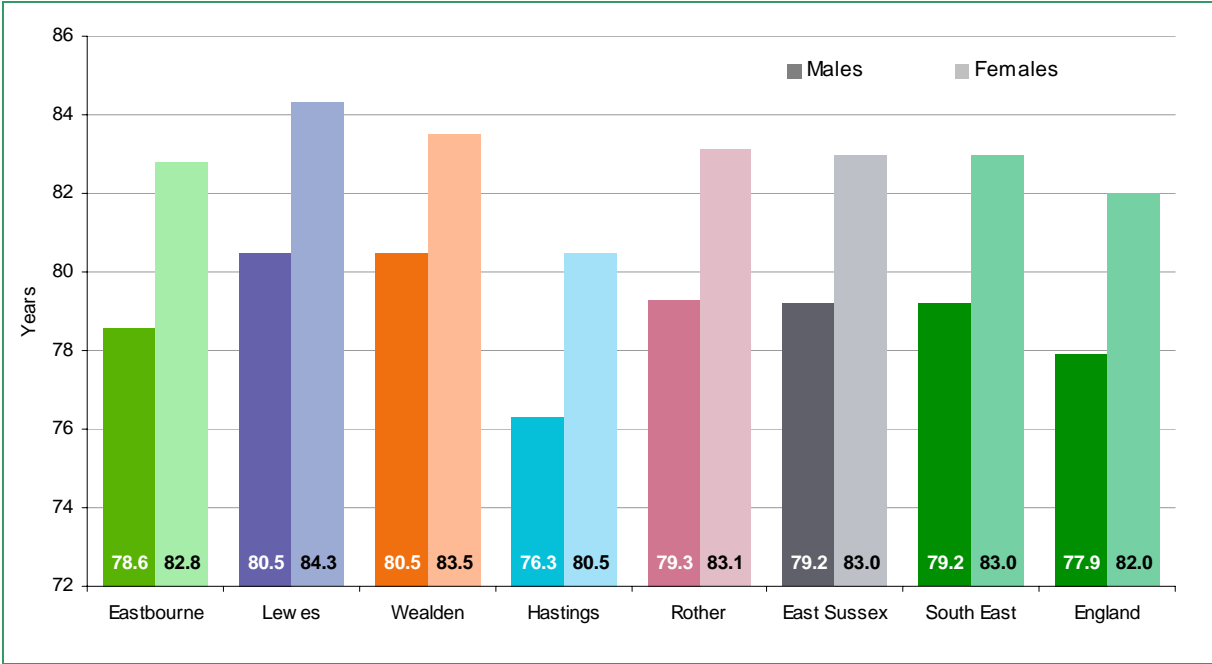
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators

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



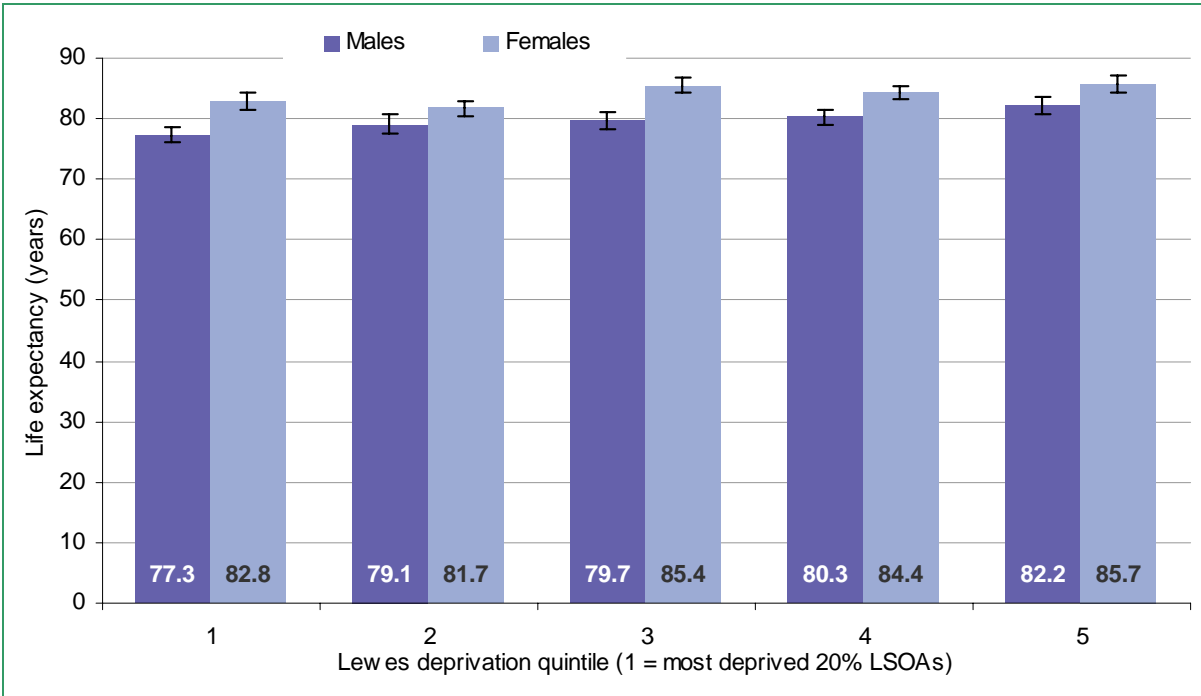
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators

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



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators

Figure 14: Life expectancy at birth by deprivation quintile with 95% confidence intervals, Lewes, 2004–2008



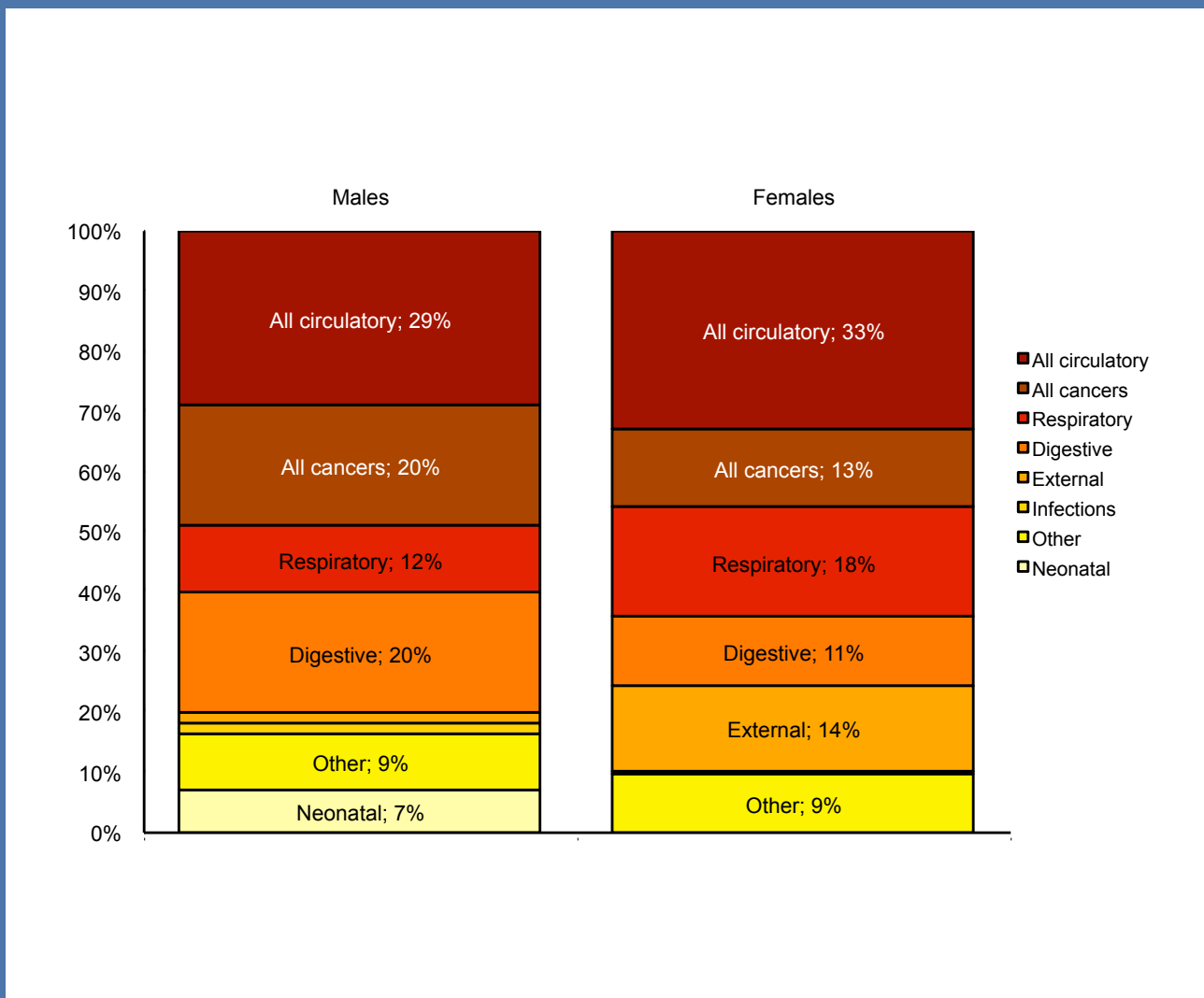
Source: APHO health profiles

Main Contributors to the Life Expectancy Gap

The gap in life expectancy in 2001–2005 between the most and least income deprived in Lewes was 3.5 years in males and 3.9 years in females. The largest contributor to the life expectancy gap in males in Lewes is circulatory diseases (29%), followed by cancers and digestive diseases (both 20%). Circulatory diseases are also the largest contributor to the female life expectancy gap (33%), followed by respiratory conditions (18%), see Figure 37.

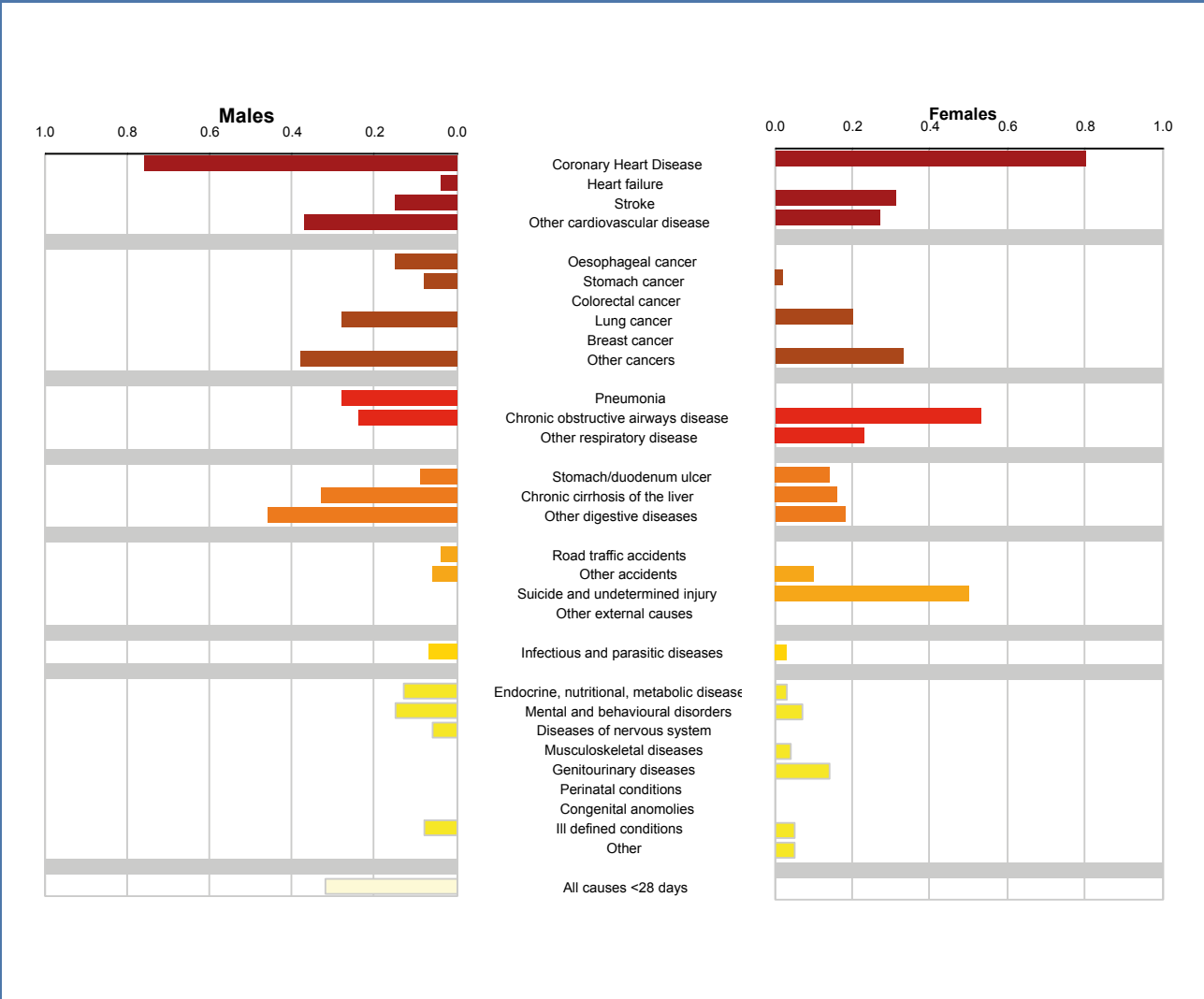
Further analysis of the gap in life expectancy during 2001–2005 shows that, in both males and females, the largest years of life that could be gained if those in the most deprived areas experienced the same mortality as those in the least, is in mortality from CHD (0.76 and 0.80 years, respectively). In males, ‘other digestive’ diseases has the next largest possible gain (0.46 years), versus COPD (0.53 years) and suicide (0.50 years) in females. See Figure 38.

Figure 37: Breakdown of life expectancy gap between the most deprived and least deprived quintile in Lewes by cause of death, 2001–2005



Source: London Health Observatory

Figure 38: Possible gain in life expectancy in Lewes (in years)



Source: London Health Observatory

Table 10 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 Lewes.

Across the majority of ages, mortality from circulatory conditions is higher in the most deprived areas of Lewes. There are significant differences in those aged 65–69 years with 24 deaths during 2004–2008 in the most deprived areas compared to nine in the least deprived.

Table 10: Significant differences in mortality rates in Lewes

	Circulatory			Cancer			Respiratory		
	All circulatory	CHD	Stroke	All cancer	Lung	Breast	All respiratory	Pneumonia	Bronchitis, emphysema & COPD
Lewes	65-69			65-69	65-69, 75-79				

There are significant differences in mortality from cancer between the most and least deprived areas of Lewes in people aged 65-69 years (38 deaths in the most deprived compared to 19 in the least over five years). Significant differences can also be seen in mortality from lung cancer in those aged 65-69 years, as well as 75-79 years. In 65-69 year-olds over a five year period, there were 11 deaths within the most deprived areas compared to less than five in the least; in 75-79 year-olds, there were 24 deaths in most deprived areas compared to six in the least.

Mortality rates from all respiratory conditions, as well as specifically from bronchitis, emphysema and COPD, are higher across all ages in the least deprived areas.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Profile

Demography

- Lewes is the third most populated district, at an estimated 95,193 people.
- The highest fertility rate in Lewes is found at Peacehaven West, at 98 per 1000 population, which is the second highest rate in the county. Newick and Plumpton, Streat et al have the lowest rate, with 30 per 1000 population, with Chailey & Wivelsfield close behind at 32 per 1000 population.
- Newhaven Valley and Peacehaven East are both in the top decile for the percentage of children aged 0–4 years of total population (7.2% and 7%). Seaford West is the lowest, at just 2.9%. Lewes has 11.2% of 5–14-year-olds as a percentage of the total population. There are only small variations amongst the wards.
- There are a number of wards in the top quartile for the percentage of all persons aged 65 years and over. Peacehaven East, Peacehaven West, Seaford Central, Seaford East, Seaford South, and Ditchling & Westmeston (all above 26%). Seaford West is in the top decile for the county, with 35.1% of its total population aged 65 and over.
- Seaford Central and Seaford South are both in the top quartile for the county, with 6.9% and 7%, respectively, of their population aged 85 years, compared to the district average of 3.7%.
- The Lewes district projected percentage increase in population from the 2008 baseline is just below the county average for both 2011 (2% compared with 2.1% for the county) and 2013 (2.8% compared with 3.5% for East Sussex). There are minimal increases for those aged 0–19 and 0–64 years by 2011 and a slight decrease for these age ranges by 2013. When looking at those aged 65 years and over, the picture is very different. There is a predicted 6.4% increase by 2011 and 12.7% by 2013. Lewes has the highest projected increase for those aged 85 years and over, at 16.7% by 2011 and a slightly lower, but still the highest, district increase of 10.8% by 2013. The increase is significantly higher for males, at a 25% projected for males aged 85 years, compared to 3.8% for females (although males are starting from a much smaller baseline.)
- The county has less diversity in terms of ethnicity and religion compared to England. In East Sussex, only 2.3% of people are from a non-White ethnicity, while 1.3% belong to a main religion other than Christianity. This compares to 5.5% and 8.7%, respectively, for England as a whole. Lewes follows the county pattern, at 2.1% and 1.2%, respectively.

Social/environmental context

- After Wealden, Lewes is the least deprived district in East Sussex. It has a score of 14.79, compared to 18.78 for East Sussex. Newhaven Valley, Newhaven Denton and Meeching and Peacehaven East all suffer from deprivation greater than the county average.
- It should be noted that the Index of Multiple Deprivation is calculated nationally at the LSOA level, which is smaller areas than wards. Consequently, there are pockets of deprivation within wards. For example, there is one LSOA in the top 30% ranked nationally in each of the following wards: Lewes Castle; Seaford North; Peacehaven North; Newhaven Valley; and Newhaven Denton and Meeching. At the other end of the spectrum, five wards are found in the bottom quartile (least deprived): Newick; Ditchling and Westmeston; Plumpton, Streat et al; Seaford West; and Chailey and Wivelsfield.
- Newhaven Denton and Meeching has an Education, Skills and Training deprivation score of 39.1, which puts it in the top decile for the county. The score for Newhaven Valley is also very high, at 32.1 compared to the East Sussex average of 17.3.
- One in five (21.6%) households are on low income, which is defined as less than 60% of the national median income.
- In Newhaven Denton and Meeching, 50% of adults with learning disabilities are in settled accommodation, which is low compared to the district average of 67%.
- 10.7% of people claim out-of-work benefits.
- Peacehaven East has 6.4% of people aged 16–59 years claiming disability living allowance, compared to 3.8% for Lewes.

- Five per cent of working-age people claim incapacity benefit or severe disablement allowance.
- The 2001 Census showed that 39% of Lewes district households owned their home outright. The lowest was 25% in Newhaven Valley. In Lewes Castle, 23.9% of households rented from a council/local authority. This compared to over 10% in Barcombe and Hamsey, Lewes Bridge, Seaford North, Lewes Priory, Newick and Newhaven Denton and Meeching (roughly double the East Sussex average of 5.4%). In Peacehaven North and Ouse Valley and Ringmer 8.6% and 8% of households, respectively, rented from a housing association/registered social landlord. Seaford Central is in the top decile for the county, with 17.1% of households renting from a private landlord. Ouse Valley and Ringmer and Newhaven Valley also have a high percentage, at 12.5% and 11.2%, respectively.
- Overall, 5.2% of people live in overcrowded households. The rate is double in Newhaven Valley and Seaford Central (10.1% and 10%, respectively). (Census 2001)
- One in 10 (9%) of under-18s live in overcrowded homes. The rate is much higher in Peacehaven East (16% top decile), Lewes Castle, Newhaven Valley and Newhaven Denton and Meeching (all 13%). (Census 2001)
- One in five households (21.3%) have no access to a car or van. (Census 2001)
- Furthermore, 28% of households do not live within 30 minutes of a GP by public transport. This rises significantly for Peacehaven East (47%), Seaford North (43%), Seaford East (40%) and Ouse Valley and Ringmer (42%).
- Peacehaven East has a very high percentage of children travelling to primary school by car/van or taxi (82%, the highest in East Sussex). 38% of secondary school pupils travel to school by car/van or taxi.
- Over one third (34%) of people aged 65 years and over live alone. In Newhaven Valley and Lewes Bridge, this rises to 51% and 50%, respectively. (Census 2001)

Lifestyle and risk factors

- 83% of mothers start breastfeeding, but this falls to 59% at six- to eight-weeks-of-age. In Peacehaven East, only 67% of mothers start breastfeeding. In Peacehaven North, 77% start but only 40% of mothers are still breastfeeding at six- to eight-weeks-of-age. In Newhaven Valley, 70% start, which falls to only 40% of mothers still breastfeeding at six- to eight-weeks-of-age.
- Lewes district has the highest percentage of Reception Year children measured as overweight or obese, at 24% compared to the East Sussex average of 20%. The rate is particularly high in Newick, Peacehaven North, Seaford North and Seaford South (range, 38%–33%; all in the top decile). Lewes district has the second largest percentage of Year 6 pupils classified as overweight or obese, at 30%. Particularly high are Chailey and Wivelsfield (47%; highest in county), Peacehaven North (44%) and Seaford West (43%).
- The estimated level of adult obesity in Lewes district is 22%. Newhaven wards and Peacehaven wards have especially high rates, at 27–26%. In the same areas, there are only 18–19% of adults who participate in sport and active recreation.
- Over one in 10 (13%) mothers are known to smoke at the time of delivery.
- Twenty per cent of adults smoke. One in three adults in Newhaven Valley smoke.
- Teenage pregnancies (30 per 1000 population 15–17-year-olds) are lower than the county average (37 per 1000 population). However, in Lewes Castle and Peacehaven North, the rate is above 60 per 1000 population.

Burden of ill-health

- 78% of people report their health as either good or very good. However, in Peacehaven East, Seaford West and Seaford East, the proportion is much lower.
- There is 18% lower mental illness than the country as a whole. Peacehaven West and Peacehaven East have 27% and 20% more mental illness than the country as a whole. (Mental Illness Needs Index 2000).

Burden of ill-health – mortality

- Life expectancy at birth in Lewes, at 82 years, exceeds the East Sussex average. In Lewes, it ranges from 79 years in Newhaven Valley to 88 years in Kingston (second highest in the county).
 - All age, all cause, age-standardised mortality is 10% below the East Sussex average. In Peacehaven East, it is 14% above the average, and 17% above in Plumpton, Streat et al.
 - Mortality among people aged 1–19 years (age-standardised) in Peacehaven North and Newhaven Denton and Meeching is 128% and 115% above the county average. However, it should be noted that the numbers are small and cover the years 1999–2007.
 - Among under-75s (age-standardised), deaths from circulatory diseases are 12% lower than in the county as a whole. Rates are 28% above average in Peacehaven West.
 - Stroke mortality in Lewes is 11% below the East Sussex average. However, rates in Seaford North and Ditchling and Westmeston are 17% and 19% higher, respectively.
 - Age-standardised cancer mortality in under-75s is 2% below the East Sussex average. Mortality is 72% above average in Plumpton, Streat et al, 40% higher in Newhaven Valley and 32% higher in Peacehaven North.
 - COPD mortality is 9% below the East Sussex average. However, it is significantly higher in Newhaven Valley (96%) and in Plumpton, Streat et al (63%), and 61% lower in Seaford South.
 - Mortality from suicide in Seaford Central is almost triple the county average.
- Lewes district has the highest GP-reported chronic kidney disease prevalence, at 44 per 1000 population, compared to the East Sussex average of 37 per 1000 population. This is mainly due to the Seaford wards, which have rates of 72–70 per 1000 population (well within the top decile for the county).
 - Reported COPD prevalence varies from 9 per 1000 population in Chailey and Wivelsfield (the lowest rate in East Sussex) to 20 per 1000 population in Peacehaven West and East. The ward average is 15 per 1000 population.
 - At 52 per 1000 population, the highest reported prevalence of diabetes mellitus in East Sussex is in Peacehaven West and East. Not far behind are Peacehaven North and East Saltdean and Telscombe Cliffs.
 - Reporting of dementia is only, 26% of the expected level.
 - Heart failure is reported at only 42% of the expected prevalence.
 - The reported prevalence of hypertension is 47% less than expected. It is especially low in Newick, Plumpton, Streat et al, Chailey and Wivelsfield, Barcombe and Hamsey and Lewes Priory. The same wards are very low in terms of the reported prevalence of stroke (around 35–28% less than expected, all in the bottom decile for the county). Newick, Plumpton, Streat et al, Chailey and Wivelsfield, Barcombe and Hamsey and Lewes Priory all have very low levels of GP-reported versus expected hypothyroidism, compared to the rest of county.

Burden of ill-health – primary care

- GP-reported asthma prevalence is very high in Newhaven and Peacehaven wards (all five wards are in the top decile).
- GP-reported prevalence of atrial fibrillation, cancer, CHD, hypertension and stroke or TIA show the Seaford wards (Seaford North, Seaford Central, Seaford East, Seaford South and Seaford West) as having virtually the same prevalence, around the 90th percentile (the hundred percentile is the ward with the highest reported prevalence in East Sussex).

Burden of ill-health – hospital care

- A&E attendances in under-fours are 126 per 1000 population. The East Sussex average is 153 per 1000 population. Rates in Peacehaven West (260 per 1000 population) and Peacehaven East (195 per 1000 population) are well above average.
- Peacehaven West and East also have high rates of admissions for all ages, while the district as a whole is below-average for East Sussex.
- Peacehaven East has the highest rate by far of elective admissions in the county, at 219 per 1000 population for persons aged 1–4 years, compared to the county average of 48 per 1000 population. Peacehaven West has the district's highest emergency hospital admissions among persons aged 1–4 years, at 253 per 1000 population (over double the district average 113 per 1000 population).
- Age-standardised hospital admissions in Lewes are 14% below the East Sussex average, ranging from 64% below average (Plumpton, Streat et al) to 16% above average (Peacehaven East).
- All emergency hospital admissions (age-standardised) are 18% below the East Sussex average, which is the lowest of all local authorities.
- Emergency hospital admissions (age-standardised) due to CHD are 13% lower than the East Sussex average, and range from Chailey and Wivelsfield, at 70% lower than expected, to Barcombe and Hamsey, at 59% more than expected.
- Elective hospital admissions due to atrial fibrillation in Peacehaven West and Seaford South are over double the local authority average.
- Emergency hospital admissions due to COPD are over double the district average of 86 per 1000 population in Newhaven Valley, Peacehaven East and Peacehaven West.
- Peacehaven West has 154% more emergency admissions than expected due to asthma.
- Peacehaven East, Kingston, Seaford South and Lewes Bridge all had between 18% and 78% more emergency admissions due to diabetes than expected.
- In Peacehaven West, emergency admissions due to asthma are the second highest in the county.

Services – social care

- Referrals to adult social care for Lewes district are 36 per 1000 population, rising to 57 per 1000 population in Peacehaven East and 52 per 1000 population in Peacehaven West.
- 15 per 1000 persons aged 18–64 years are supported to live independently through social services, which is below the county average of 18 per 1000 population. It is significantly higher for Peacehaven East, at 28 per 1000 population. For those aged over 65 years, the rate is the highest in East Sussex in Peacehaven West, at 172 per 1000 population. Peacehaven East and Lewes Bridge are close behind, at 172 per 1000 population and 150 per 1000 population, respectively. This compares to 99 per 1000 population for Lewes district and 93 per 1000 population for the county.
- There are high rates for persons aged 18–64 years with physical disability, frailty and sensory impairment, supported to live independently through social services. For Peacehaven East it is 17 per 1000 population (double the county average). The rates are also very high for those aged 65 years and over with Peacehaven East 143 per 1000 population (highest in the county) and Peacehaven West 131 per 1000 population compared with the county average of 88 per 1000 population.

Services – health

- 87% of two-year-olds but only 82% of five-year-olds have received the MMR immunisation.
- Lewes immunisation rate among children aged two years for Pneumococcal infection (PCV) (76%), Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), meningitis C (MenC) - (Hib/MenC) (86%) and MMR (87%) are all lower rates than in other districts.
- The five Seaford wards (Seaford North, Seaford Central, Seaford East, Seaford South and Seaford West) all have low cervical screening uptake, at 78% of eligible women versus the district average of 81%.

Services – children's services

- In Lewes, 9.8% of pupils receive free school meals. This is higher in the most deprived wards of Newhaven and Peacehaven. Newhaven Valley has the highest, at 19.3%, followed by 16% for Peacehaven North.
- Peacehaven West has the highest rate (75.7 per 1000 population) of pupils with English as an additional language, compared with the county average of just 22.4 per 1000 population.
- Newhaven Valley, Newhaven Denton and Meeching and Peacehaven East had the lowest assessments for Foundation Stage, ranging from 60% to 64.6%, compared to the district average of 81.5%, achieving at least 78 points.
- The highest rate of children with an allocated social worker in Lewes was for the Newhaven wards.

User perspectives on services

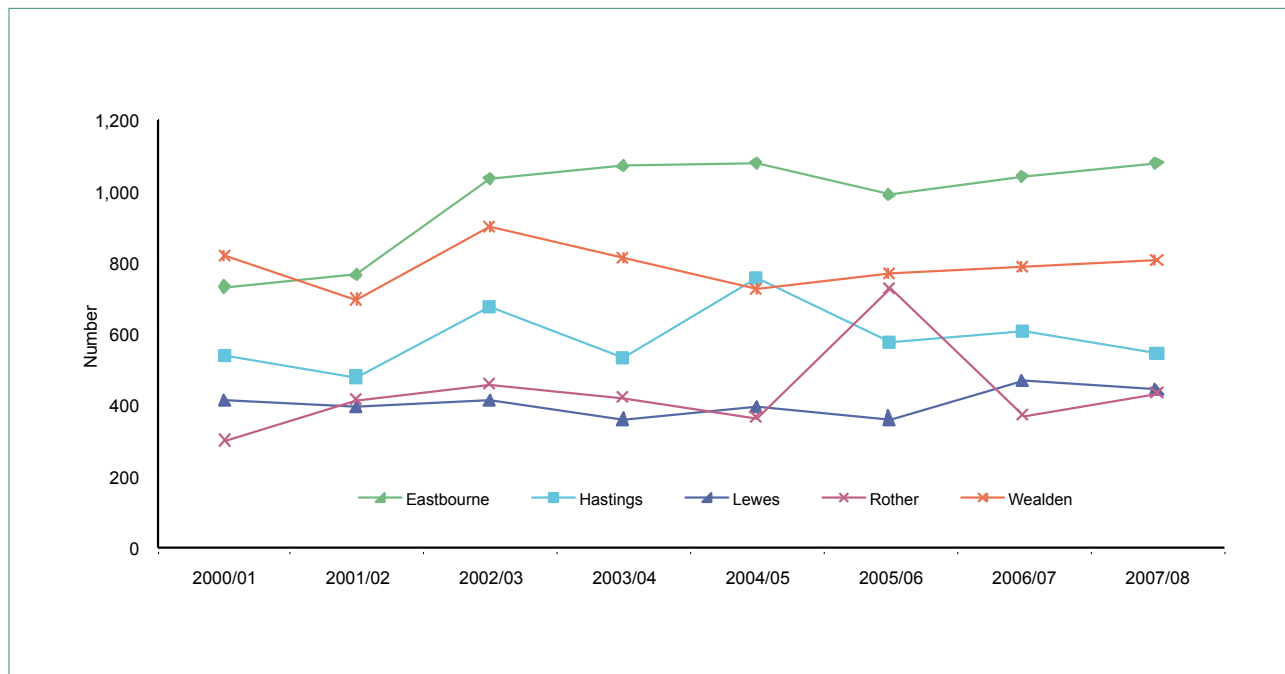
- In Lewes, 69% of people said they were satisfied with telephone access to their GP surgery, compared to 71% of people across East Sussex. Respondents from Seaford East, Seaford South, Newick, Seaford North and Chailey and Wivelsfield reported low satisfaction (range 60%–62%).
- Newhaven and Peacehaven wards had a low percentage of respondents able to see their preferred doctor always, almost always or a lot of the time (in the low 70s compared to the East Sussex average of 84%).
- 35% of older people in Lewes said they received the support they need to live independently at home, which is slightly higher than the East Sussex average (32%).

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

Ethnic groups	2001		BME inc White Irish and White other		2007		BME inc White Irish and White other	
	BME		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	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

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

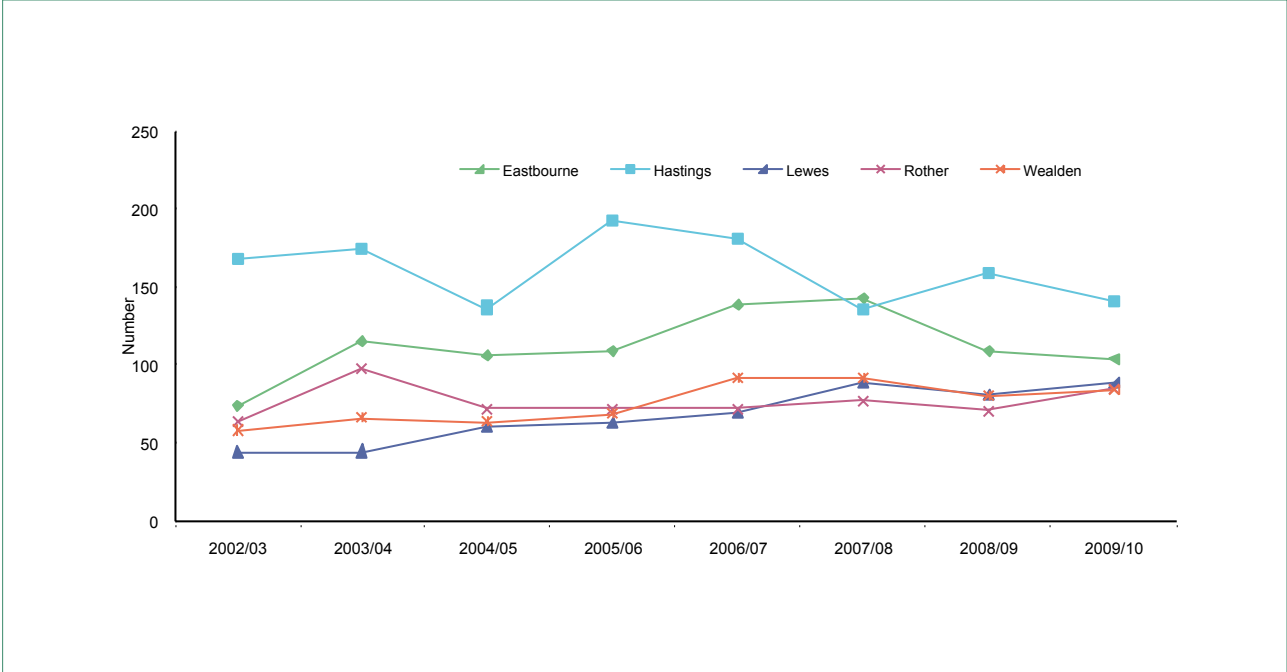
Ranked wards in order of increasing life expectancy (2003/05)	Local authority area	Life expectancy (persons, yrs)
Central St Leonards	Hastings	72.1
Sackville	Rother	74.9
Maze Hill	Hastings	75.5
Gensing	Hastings	75.7
St Michaels	Rother	75.9
Sidley	Rother	76.2
Devonshire	Eastbourne	77.0
Hailsham East	Wealden	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

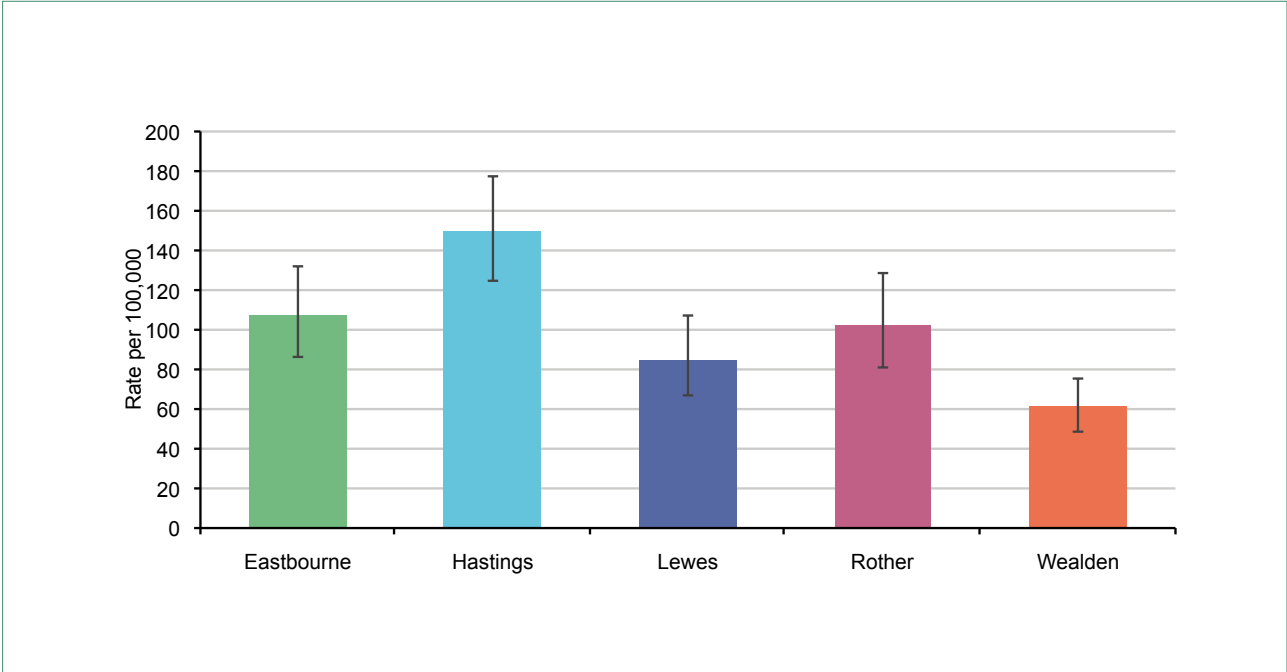
Investing in Life wards		Deprivation quintile for LSOAs within each ward			Grand total
District / borough	Ward name	Bottom	Neither	Top	
Eastbourne	Devonshire	5	2		7
	Hampden Park	4	3		7
	Upperton	2	4		6
Hastings	Braybrooke	2	1		3
	Central St Leonards	4			4
	Gensing	3	1		4
	Hollington	4			4
	Maze Hill	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



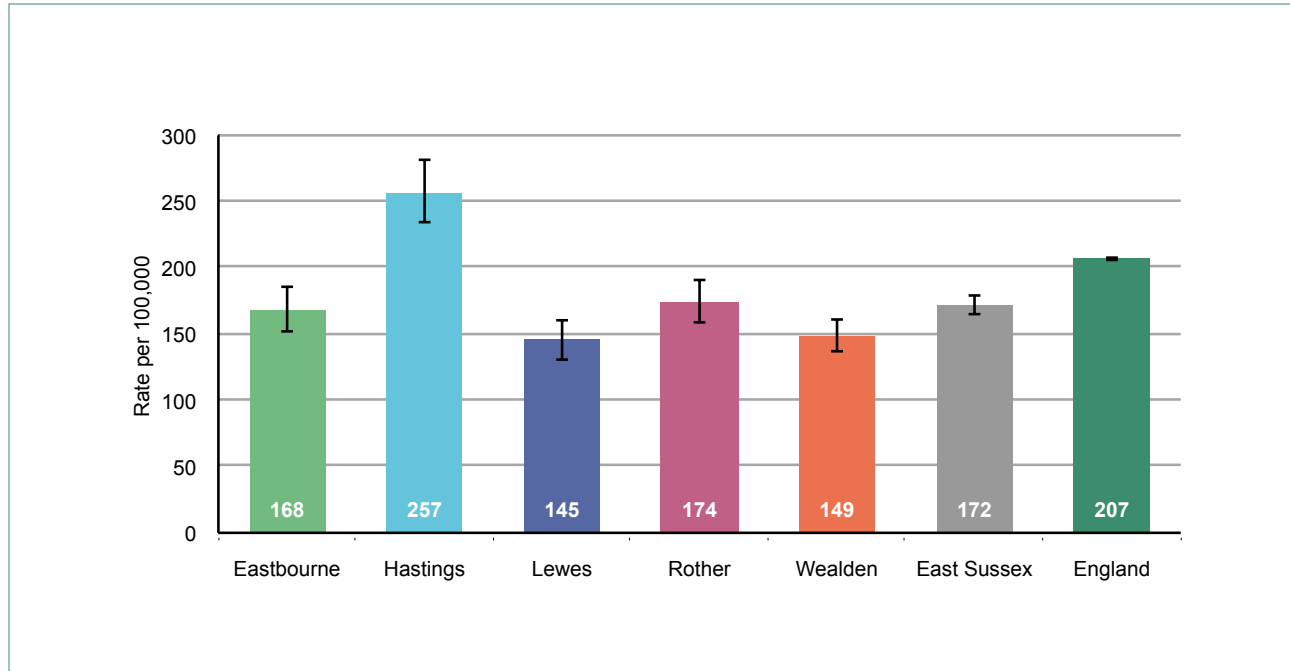
Source: SUS hospital episode extracts

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)



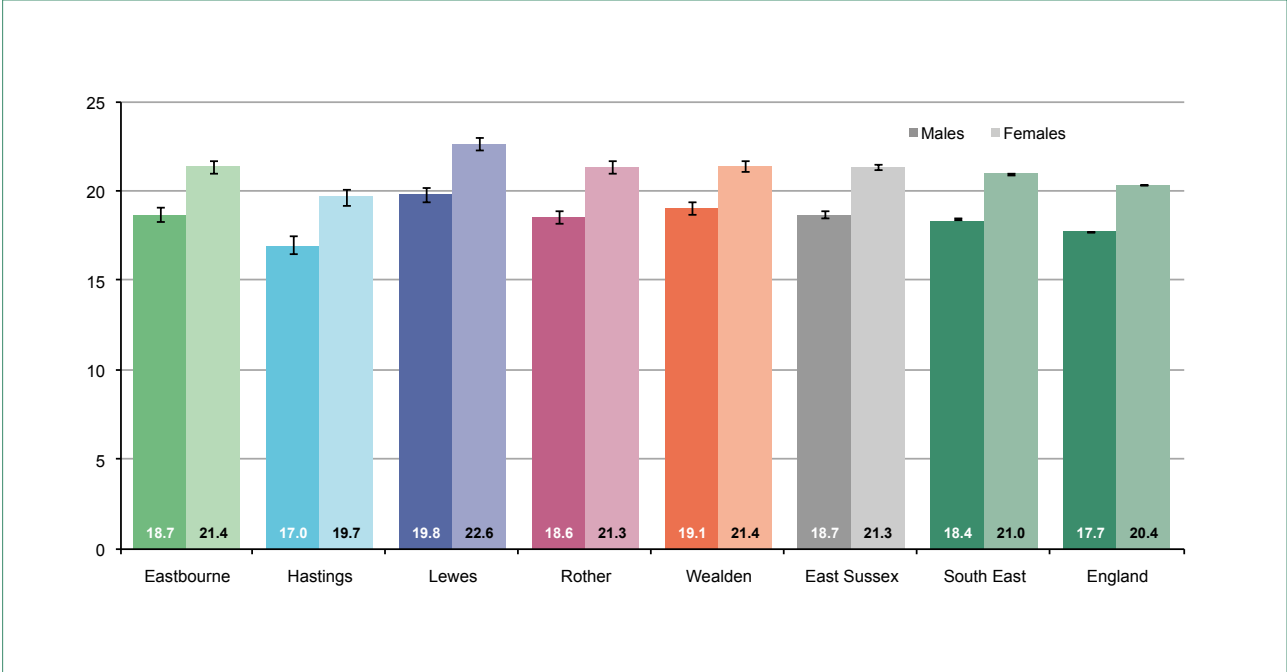
Source: APHO Health Profiles

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

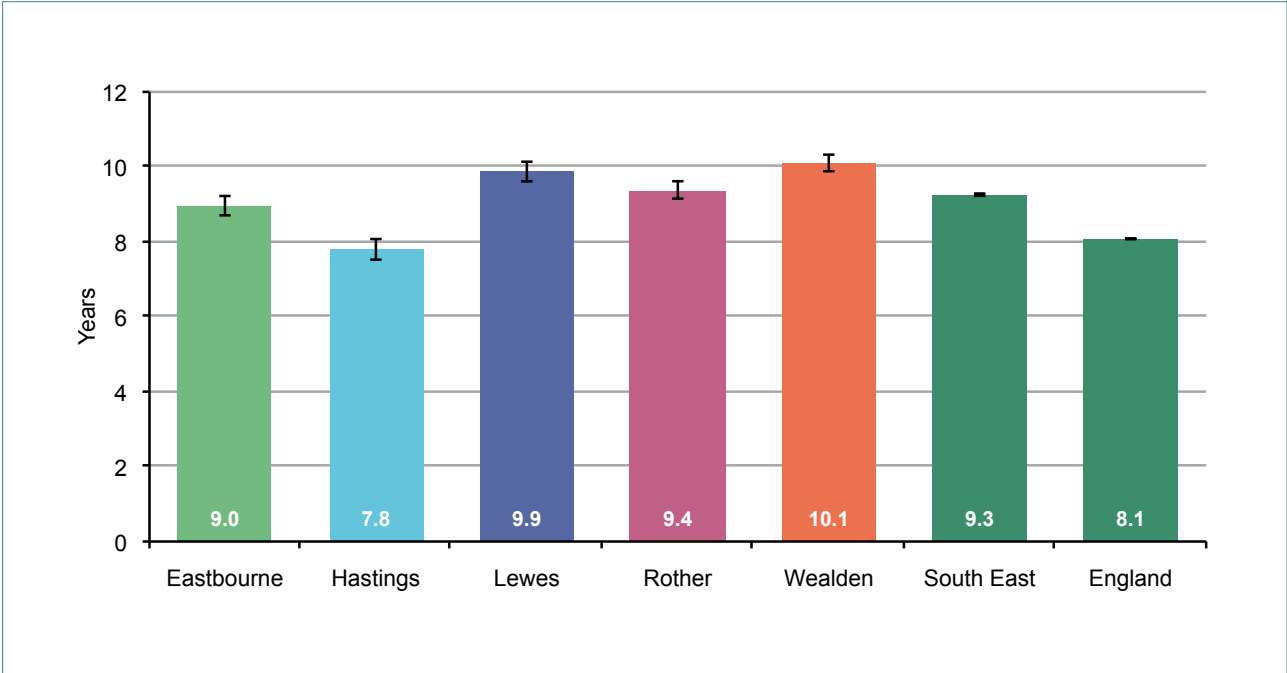
Source: Information Centre

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



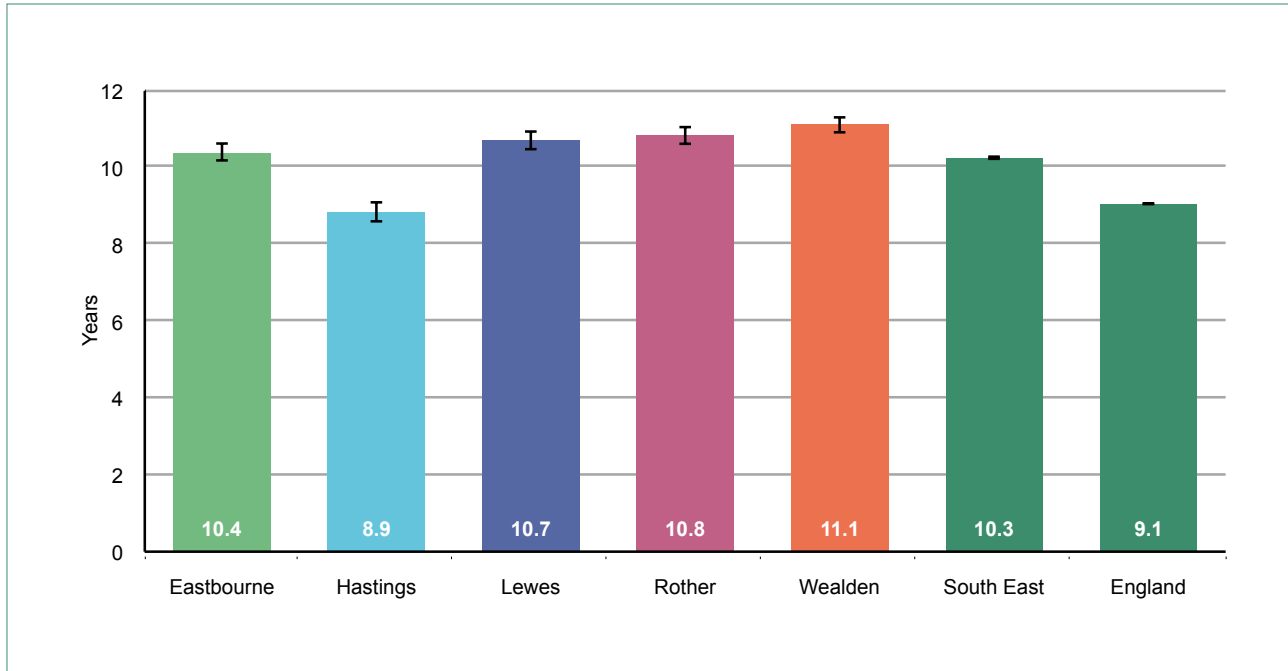
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators

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

