

Eastbourne Integrated Community Team Population Profile Pack

November 2023



LSOA (2021) based ICT boundaries.
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Introduction

16 geographically based Integrated Community Teams (ICTs) across Brighton and Hove, West and East Sussex have now been agreed.

The ICT Programme Team have since implemented an ICT Data Group, enabling ICB, Public Health, Local Authority, VCSE and wider stakeholders to meet and collaborate regularly in the development and design of Sussex ICT data core profiles.

The Sussex ICT model, will be driven by data and reflective of population needs. To do this effectively we need to access a variety of data sets that enable us to understand each of the ICTs' local demographics, health needs, social determinants and wider determinants of health.

Different data sources complimented by Local Knowledge and Community Insight will be key in highlighting specific needs and challenges faced by each ICTs population. This will allow us to construct the core offer that will be delivered by ICT delivery teams, design how these teams need to be configured and what might need further local tailoring due to marked differences in population need.

These opening ICT data packs are intended to set the scene for the ICTs. Whilst they alone will not provide the final answer, they are designed to help stimulate the questions which will. After initial release in December, the packs will develop further in response to feedback to help support the ICTs in their development.

Draft Headline Findings

- Around 101,700 people live in Eastbourne, an urban area of high population density.
- Older age profile, fewer under 45s, more older people living alone, more care homes with more self-funded residents.
- Population increase (below national average) has mainly come from in-migration, with fewer births than deaths in the area.
- Less ethnically diverse than the national average, but more carers and also people with disabilities.
- 12 Core20 neighbourhoods (representing the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods nationally) with a population of approximately 20,200.
- More children living in poverty, more people claiming out of work benefits, higher crime rate, more private renters.
- Life expectancy lower for females compared to England, higher winter mortality index.
- Top 5 causes of the greatest burdens of ill-health in East Sussex are: heart disease, low back pain, COPD, lung cancer, and stroke.
- 1 in 4 adults are classified as obese and 1 in 5 adults physically inactive.
- Nearly a third of people have high anxiety, also one of the highest prevalence rates for depression in Sussex.
- High rates of self-harm admissions and significantly high suicide rate.
- High admissions for falls injuries for older people.

Draft Headline Findings continued...

Compared to Sussex:

- Higher annual increase in GP registered patients with Lower levels of GPs, nurses and direct patient care staff
- More patients with chronic diseases to be managed in primary care, fewer heart disease patients with controlled blood pressure, lower flu vaccination rates.
- Higher standard and 2-hour referrals to urgent community response teams.
- More calls to 111, 999 and more ambulance mobilisations, more ambulance visits to care homes for treatment but not conveyance to hospital.
- Highest for A&E attendances from care homes, however fewer are admitted.
- Emergency Admissions for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions are higher.
- Emergency admissions resulting in longer lengths of stay.
- Higher DNA rate for outpatient appointments, although higher rate of outpatient procedures.
- More long waiters for services at Eastbourne District general Hospital.

Within East Sussex:

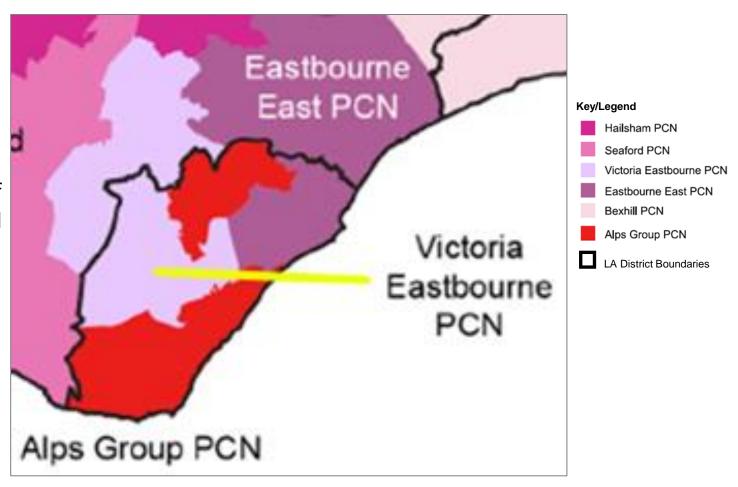
- More contacts with adult social care and higher levels of safeguarding and non-safeguarding concerns raised.
- Higher numbers in permanent nursing care.

Eastbourne ICT Geography

The geography of the ICT is not an exact match between Local Authority District and NHS practice/PCN catchment.

By general rule the slides on the health of the population will be split by District and those slides on use of healthcare services split by GP/PCN registered population.

Where slides deviate from this it is noted



Summary Contents 1

Section	Slide	Contents
Who lives here	Who lives in the ICT	Population, increases, reductions, broad age band %s
	Key Demographics	Key demographic groups within the ICT
	Population change	Age-sex profile and expected increase, including households
	Population Projections	An ageing population
Building blocks of health	Introduction	What do we mean by the building blocks of health
	Deprivation	IMD, Core20, Child poverty, Benefits, Poverty, Earnings
	Building blocks of health	Housing, Education, Employment, Crime
What services are within the ICT	Map of services	Location of services within the ICT geography

Summary Contents 2

Section	Slide	Contents
The Health of the Population	Health and Wellbeing across the life course	Headline summary of key indicators which are covered in more detail in the next 3 slides
	Main Causes of ill health, life expectancy and inequalities	Life expectancy, mortality and inequality
	Main Causes contributing to the gap in life expectancy	Causes of inequality in life expectancy
	Key risk factors for main causes of death	Risk factors are behind the main causes of death
	Starting Well	Outcomes and factors affecting them at the start of life
	Living Well	Outcomes and factors affecting them during Adult life
	Living Well - continued	Outcomes and factors affecting them during Adult life
	Ageing Well	Outcomes and factors affecting them in older age
	Dying well	Palliative Care and deaths

Summary Contents 3

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Section	Slide	Contents		
Healthcare services - Primary Care	Primary Care services	Size and number of GP Practices, Enhanced Services		
	Long Term Conditions (Disease Burden)	Disease Registers and QOF		
	Other Primary care in the ICT	Dental Activity, vaccination levels and medicines use		
Healthcare services - MHLDA	Mental Health and Learning Difficulties	Dementia Diagnosis Rate, Learning Disabilities AHC, Talking therapies,		
Healthcare services - Community	Community Health Services	Community Nursing, Community Beds, Community Services		
Healthcare services - Non Urgent Care	Planned Care alternatives and Cancer	Advice and Guidance, DNA rates, PIFU, Cancer waiting times, FIT testing		
	Planned Care	New Outpatients, Follow Up Outpatients, Outpatients with Procedures, Daycase and Elective Inpatients, OPProc:DC:EL ratio		
Healthcare Services - UEC	Urgent and Emergency Care	111 calls, 999 calls, Ambulance Mobilisations		
	Acute Urgent Care	Emergency Inpatients, Long stay patients		
	Care Homes: Urgent Healthcare use	Carehome numbers, 999 call rates, A&E and emergency admission rates		
Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care	Contacts, patients receiving Long Term Support, Reported Quality of Life, Safeguarding concerns		
Appendix	Links to useful sites	For more detail on the headlines in this pack		

l care for all

Who lives in Eastbourne ICT

Around 101,700 people live in Eastbourne (2021 Census) An increase of 2.3% since 2011

Between 2011 and 2020 there have been 9,490 Births 11.769 Deaths

3,870 estimated increase from internal UK migration

2,390 estimated increase from international migration

Census 2021 data:

21% of the population is under 20,compared to 23% for England25% of the population is 65 or over,

compared to 18% for England

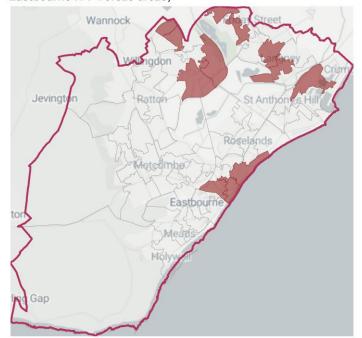
4.0% of the population is 85 or over, compared to 2.4% for England

1,017 residents aged 65+ live in a care home (with or without nursing)

Eastbourne Integrated Community Team



Eastbourne ICT Core20 areas:



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LSOA (2021) based ICT boundaries

Of the 61 neighbourhoods (2011 based LSOAs) in the Eastbourne ICT, there are **12 Core20 neighbourhoods** (representing the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods nationally) with a population of approximately 20,200 residents (Census 2021).

health and care for all

Key Demographic Groups within Eastbourne ICT

Eastbourne ICT has similar age structure than England, with proportionally slightly more people aged over 65.

Compared to England there are fewer:

- People from ethnic minorities – less than than 1 in 5 people
- People where English is not their main language
- People who are married/in a civil partnership

But more

- LGB+
- People who previously served in the army
- People with a disability just over 1 in 5
- People providing unpaid care nearly 1 in 10

Eastbourne ICT population groups

Age

Eastbourne has an older age structure than England:

- 21.0% of people are aged under 20 (23%)
- 54.5% aged 20-64 (58%)
- 24.5% aged 65+ (18%)

Ethnicity

17.9% of people are Black or racially minoritised* (27%):

- 3.5% Asian or Asian British (10%)
- 1.3% Black or Black British (4%)
- 2.8% Mixed or multiple ethnic group (3%)
- 0.4% Arab (0.6%)
- 8.7% White Irish or White other (8%)

Religion

43.2% of people have no religion or belief (37%):

- 45.9% Christian (46%) 0.5% Hindu (1.8%)
- 2.2% Muslim (6.7%)
 - 0.0% Sikh (0.9%)
- 0.2% Jewish (0.5%)
- 0.7% Other religion
- 0.6% Buddhist (0.5% (0.6%

Sex

Female 52.3% (51%)

Male 47.7% (49%)

Gender identity

0.5% of adults aged 16+ identified as Trans in the 2021 Census (0.5%)

Sexual orientation

3.9% of those aged 16+ identified as LGB+ (gay or lesbian, bisexual or other minority sexual orientation) (3%)

Language

For 7.3% of people, English is not their main language (9%)

1.0% do not speak English well (1.6%)

Disability

21.6% of residents are disabled under the Equality Act (17%)

Pregnancy & maternity

There were 883 live births in 2021²

Children in care

At the end of March 2022, there were 628 children aged 0-17, 62 per 10,000, living in care in East Sussex (England 70 per 10,000)¹ UTLA

Veterans

4.7% of people aged 16+ stated on the 2021 Census that they had previously served in the armed forces (3.8%)

Marriage / civil partnership

41.6% of people aged 16+ are married or in a civil partnership (45%)

35.8% Never married/civil partnership (38%)

2.6% Separated (2%)

12.2% divorced/civil partnership dissolved (9%)

7.8% widowed / surviving civil partnership partner (6%)

Carers

9.7% of people provide unpaid care (9%)

England figure in brackets

Source: Census 2021 unless otherwise stated

1 Department for Education, 2 ONS

* Non White UK/British

UTLA: Only available at UTLA level

Current population & change over the last 10 years?

In Eastbourne ICT

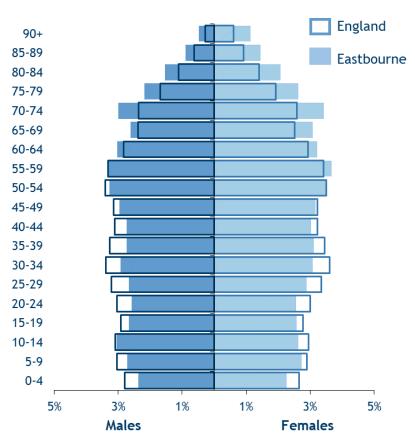
- There are relatively more women and men aged 55+ than England
- Overall there relatively fewer younger people than England, particularly in the under 45 year olds

Between 2011 and 2021

- The total population has increased by 2.3% which was lower than England (6.6%)
- The largest % increase was in the 70-79 year olds, which has increased by 2,506 (28.2%) since 2011

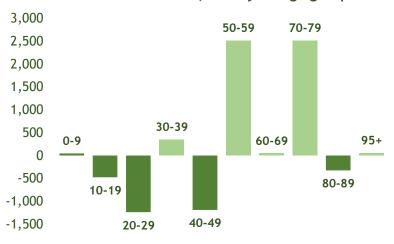
Total population 101,681





Increase in population 2,281

Eastbourne change in population between 2011 and 2021 Census, in 10 year age groups



	2024	2044	Eastbo	Eastbourne	
	2021	2011	change	%	%
0-19	21,370	21,800	-430	-2.0%	2.7%
20-64	55,388	55,300	88	0.2%	4.4%
65+	24,923	22,300	2,623	11.8%	20.1%
All ages	101,681	99,400	2,281	2.3%	6.6%

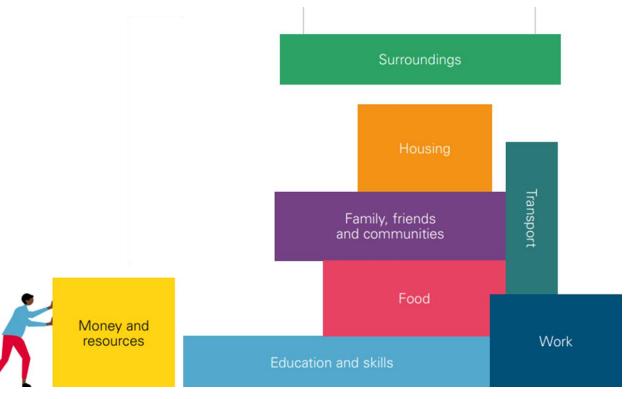
How is the population expected to change over the next ten years?

PLACEHOLDER SLIDE

Please note – population projects rebased for 2021 Census will not be published until early 2024

The building blocks of Health

- When we don't have the things we need, like warm homes and healthy food, and are constantly worrying about making ends meet, it puts a strain on our physical and mental health. This results in poorer physical and mental health, earlier onset of conditions and earlier death.
- Almost every aspect of our lives impacts our health and ultimately how long we will live – our jobs and homes, access to education and public transport and whether we experience poverty or discrimination. These are the building blocks of health.
- To create a county where everybody can thrive, we need all of the right building blocks in place:



Source: How to talk about the building blocks of health - The Health Foundation

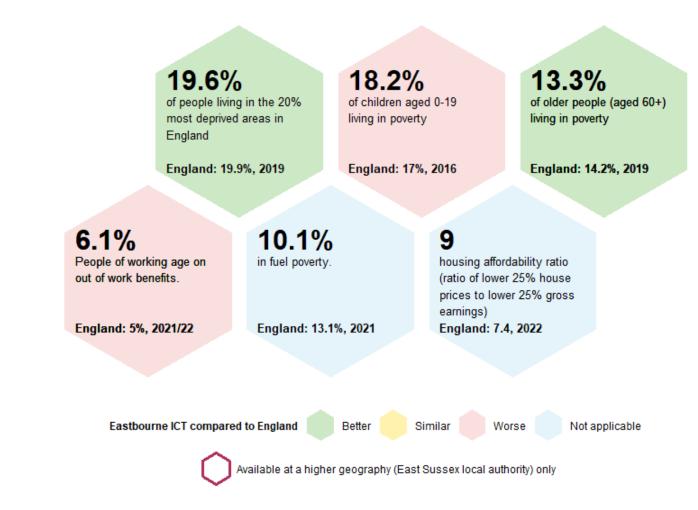
Building blocks of health in Eastbourne ICT

In Eastbourne ICT, there is a similar percentage of people living in more deprived areas as England.

Compared to England, the ICT is significantly worse for

- children living in poverty
- People of working age on out of work benefits
 But significantly better for
- older people living in poverty
- and sightly fewer (10%) of people in fuel poverty compared to England (13%)

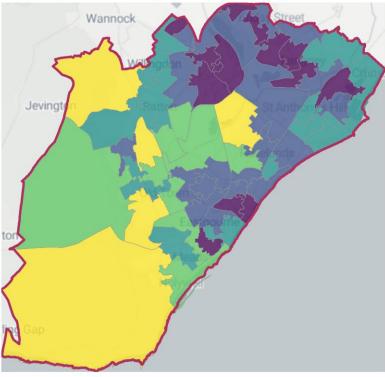
Housing cost is similar to England with those on the lowest 25% of earnings requiring 9 times their earning to afford the lowest 25% of housing prices, compared to 7.4 times across England.



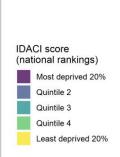
Building blocks in Eastbourne ICT

Income deprivation is defined as receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Universal Credit (in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working – with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs

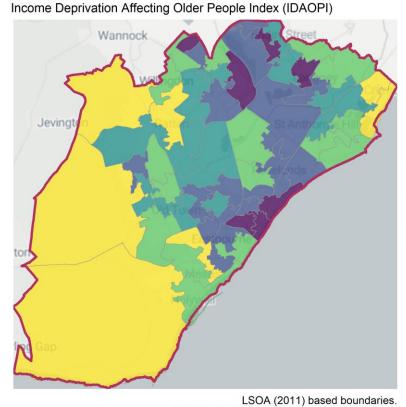
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



LSOA (2011) based boundaries. © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors



In Eastbourne ICT, 13 of its 61 neighbourhoods had an IDACI score (proportion of 0-15s living in income deprived families) in the top 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. The highest score in a neighbourhood locally was 42.2% or one in three children experiencing income deprivation.



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Least deprived 20% There were also seven neighbourhoods in Eastbourne ICT with an IDAOPI score (proportion of 60+ year olds living experiencing income deprivation) in the top 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. The highest score in a neighbourhood locally was 34.9% or one in

three older people.

IDAOPI score

(national rankings)

Quintile 2

Quintile 3

Quintile 4

Most deprived 20%

Building blocks of health in Eastbourne ICT

Within Sussex, Eastbourne ICT has:

- more people per square km compared to England
- one of the highest percentage of people aged 66+ living alone
- almost 1 in 4 households that are privately rented
- higher percentage of households which lack central heating, compared to England.

The population has **similar** educational attainment scores compared to England but is significantly **worse** for people aged 16+ with no qualifications and people of working age in employment.

Overall crime rates and anti-social behaviour incident rates are **higher** than England and are amongst the highest in the Sussex area.

England: 23,436,090, 2021 England: 17.3%, 2021 England: 12.8%, 2021 England: 6.9%, 2021 2.303 4% 1.7% 24.4% People per square km of households which are of households lack central of households are privately (population density) overcrowded heating renting (main type) England: 434, 2021 England: 4.4%, 2021 England: 1.5%, 2021 England: 18.2%, 2021 69% 46.5 23.9 18.4% 50.4% of reception age children Average Attainment 8 score Average Attainment 8 score of people of working age in of people aged 16+ with no achieving a good level of at age 16 for children in care qualifications employment development England: 65.2%, 2021/22 England: 48.7, 2021/22 England: 20.3, 2021/22 England: 18.1%, 2021 England: 55.7%, 2021 102.6 39 14.3 overall crime rate per violent crime rate per 1.000 in the 12 months to 1,000 in the 12 months to incident rate per 1,000 in July 2023 the 12 months to July 2023 July 2023 England: 88.2, 2023 England: 30.5, 2023 England: 13.7, 2023 Eastbourne ICT Compared to England

Available at a higher geography (East Sussex local authority) only

17.7%

person aged under 66 living

45.610

one resident

17.8%

of households comprise a

Better health and care for all

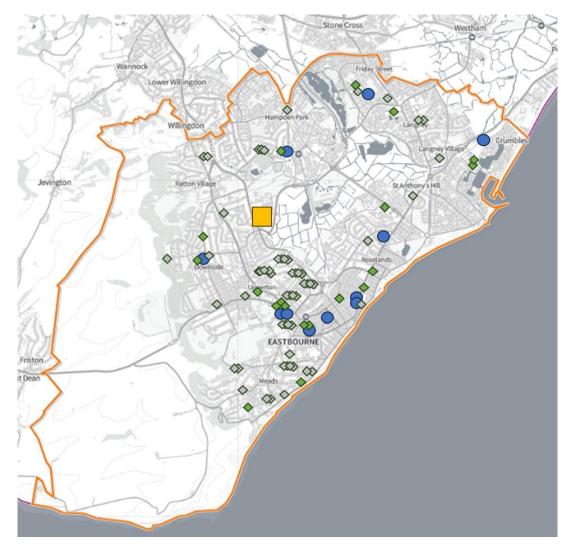
person aged 66+ living

6.8%

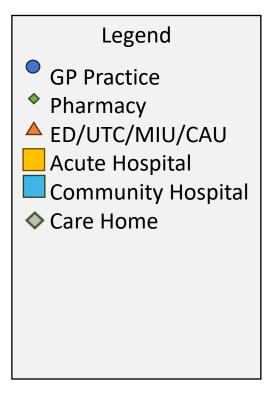
lone parent

of households comprise a

Services within Eastbourne ICT



More detailed mapping of services is available at:



Sussex Integrated Community Team Profiles - Health & Wellbeing across the life course

Eastbourne Integrated Community Team

Whilst some issues affect people of all ages, outcomes have been placed in the life stage where the impact may be greatest.

Data are shown for Eastbourne ICT and are compared with England

































2021/22



81.3 78.4

Females Males Life expectancy at birth (years) 2021

10.9 Males Females the range in life expectancy at birth between the most and least deprived

Children aged 0-19 living in poverty 2016

18.2%

62 of 0-18 year olds in care per 10,000 2022

11.1% of women smoking at the time of deliverv 2021/22

53% of women breast fed at 6-8 weeks after birth 2019/20

of those aged <5 years had two doses of MMR vaccine 2021/22

89.2%

69% of reception age children achieving a good level of development 2021/22

66.5% 46.5 of children average in year 6 Attainement aré a healthy 8 score at weight 2021/22

























16.6% 2.2% 16.5%

Depression COPD Hypertension recorded prevalence in primary care (GP) records 2021/22

50.2%

of at risk people aged <64 years receive flu vaccination 2022/23

29.3% of people

 $(\dot{\cdot})$

of adults report a aged 18+ high level are current of anxiety smokers 2021/22 2022

are

66.8% of adults aged 19+ physically active 2021/22

25.6% 650.1 of adults aged 18+ hospital classified admissions as obese per 100,000 2021/22 2021/22

50.4% alcohol specific

of people of working age in employment



4.9%

hospital admissions for self-harm per 100,000 aged 10-24 years 2021/22

of 16-17 year olds not in education. employment, or training 2021



216.9

hospiťal

2021/22

emergency

admissions

per 100,000

for self-harm



68

diseases

Cardiovascular Cancer



114.7

Preamature (under 75s) mortality

rate per 100,000 population

2021



28.3

Respiratory

diseases



drug related

per 100,000

population

7.9

deaths

2018-20



19.6

7.9%



suicide and

aged 10+

2019-21

Dying well

undertermined

100,000 people

injury deaths per





1 17.8%

13.3% of people aged 60+ living in poverty 2019

comprising 66+ living alone 2021

69.2% of households of those aged 65+ estimated to a person aged have dementia who have recevied a diagnosis

Females Males Life expectancy at age 65 (years) 2021





2021/22



18.1

2,737

23.7%

38% 31.3% in a

hospital care home of deaths occuring

0.6%

of patients on palliative/ end of life care list in GP records 2021/22

30%

of carers who report having as much social contact as they would like 2021/22

47.7%

✐

of adult social care clients aged 65+ who report having as much social contact as they would like 2021/22

79.8%

of people aged 65+ vears receive flu vaccination 2022/23

492.2

2021

admissions to residential or nursina homes per 100,000 population aged 65+ 2021/22

13.9

care home beds per 100 people aged 75+ 2021

emergency hospital admissions for falls per 100,000 population aged 65+



Available only at a higher geography (East Sussex local authority)



Available only for registered population (e.g. CCG or Sub-ICB geography)

Life expectancy and inequalities – Eastbourne ICT

78.4 years

Life expectancy at birth for males

England: 78.7, 2021

81.3 years

Life expectancy at birth for females

England: 82.8, 2021

10.9 years

Inequality in life expectancy at birth for

England: 9.7, 2018 - 20

4.1 years

Inequality in life expectancy at birth for females

England: 7.9, 2018 - 20

Compared to England, life expectancy at **birth** is

- similar for males
- significantly worse for females and one of the lowest in Sussex ICT area

Compared to England, the **inequality in life expectancy** at birth

- is the highest for males in the whole Sussex ICT area. despite life expectancy being similar to England
- but for females it is lower

Healthy life expectancy data is currently only available at East Sussex county level which is similar to England for both males and females.

18.1 years

Life expectancy at age 65 for males

England: 18.4, 2021

21 years

Life expectancy at age 65 for females

England: 21, 2021

4.1 years

Inequality in life expectancy at age 65 for males

England: 5.2, 2018 - 20

3.4 years

Inequality in life expectancy at age 65 for

England: 4.8, 2018 - 20

63.1 years

Healthy life expectancy at birth for males

England: 63.1, 2018 - 20

63.3 years

Healthy life expectancy at birth for females

England: 63.9, 2018 - 20

10.8 years

Healthy life expectancy at age 65 for males

England: 10.5, 2018 - 20

12.2 years

Healthy life expectancy at age 65 for females

England: 11.3, 2018 - 20

Eastbourne ICT compared to England











Main causes contributing to the gap in life expectancy – East Sussex

These figures are only available for the whole of East Sussex.

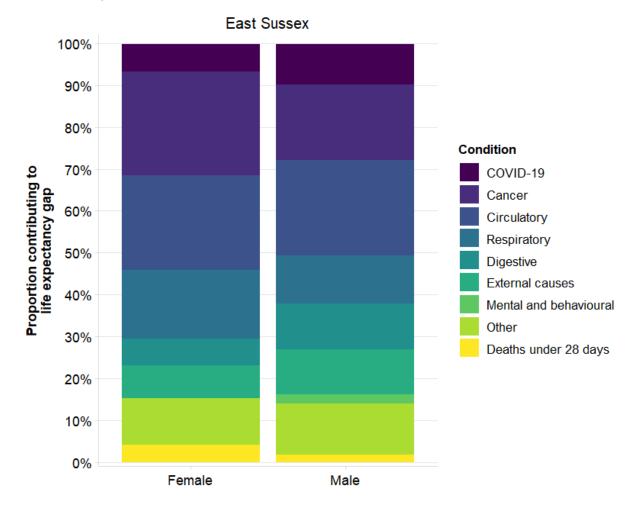
The causes of death which contribute the most to inequalities in life expectancy in East Sussex are:

- For males Circulatory disease (23%), Cancer (18%) and Respiratory disease (12%)
- For females Cancer (25%),
 Circulatory (23%) and Respiratory disease (16%)

Source: Segment Tool (phe.gov.uk)

Causes of death contributing most to inequalities in life expectancy between the most and least deprived quintiles (20%) of each area.

East Sussex; data for 2020 and 2021 combined.



Data for lower tier local authorities has been included for 2014 to 2016 and 2017 to 2019, but have not been included for 2020 to 2021 as the breakdowns based on 2 years of data are not robust due to small numbers.

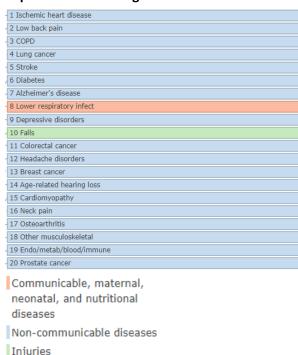


Key risk factors and greatest burden of disease – East Sussex

Only available at County level

If we want to improve population health, we need to understand what the risk factors are for East Sussex's population and whether, and how, we can modify them.

Top 20 causes of the greatest burden of ill health



Top 20 risk factors

1 Smoking
2 High fasting plasma glucose
3 High body-mass index
4 High blood pressure
5 Alcohol use
6 High LDL
7 Low temperature
8 Low whole grains
9 Occupational carcinogens
10 Particulate matter
11 Kidney dysfunction
12 Drug use
13 Low physical activity
14 Low bone mineral density
15 High processed meat
16 Low fruit
17 High red meat
18 Secondhand smoke
19 Low legumes
20 Low nuts and seeds
Metabolic risks
rietabolic risks
Environmental/occupational
risks
11303
Behavioral risks
-

To improve life expectancy, healthy life expectancy, inequalities in both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy:

- •Tackle major behavioural risks tobacco, diet, exercise, alcohol and drugs
- Diabetes is a rising concern
- •CVD reduction including controlling blood pressure key and has considerable population impact
- •Cancer major cause of ill health, importance of behaviours and screening
- Mental health
- •Immunisation
- Air quality and cold homes

In addition, for healthy life expectancy and inequalities in healthy life expectancy tackle:

- MSK and pain management
- Sensory impairment

Source: Global Burden of Disease Visualisations: Compare (thelancet.com)

Starting well in life in **Eastbourne ICT**

Eastbourne ICT is **similar** to England for

- infant mortality
- premature live births
- rates of hospital admission for unintentional and deliberate harm (age 0 to 4) in the ICT

significantly **better** for

year 6 children who are healthy weight

Other measures are only at an East Sussex level and show significantly better

- overall MMR immunisation uptake and significantly worse
- admission rates for Asthma (ages 0 to 19)
- admission rates for self-harm (ages 10 to 24)
- mothers smoking at time of delivery

5.9 11.2% 82 1.6% rate of premature births rate of infant mortality of women smoking at the of at term births (37+ week per 1,000 live births time of delivery of their (<37 week gestation) per gestation) which are a low baby 1.000 live births birthweight (<2.5kg) England: 8.8%, 2022/23 England: 78, 2019 - 21 England: 2.8%, 2021 England: 3.9, 2019 - 21 53%* 86.8% 92% 65.1% 15.7%* of children aged 5 years of children aged 2-2.5 of children aged 5 years of children in year 6 who of women breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks after birth. completing two doses of the years achieving expected with visually obvious are a healthy weight Measles, Mumps, Rubella communication skills dentinal decay. (MMR) vaccine England: 48%*, 2019/20 England: 84.5%, 2022/23 England: 85.3%, 2022/23 England: 23.3%*, 2016/17 England: 61.9%, 2022/23 5.2% 72% 138.7 176.4 661.4 care leavers aged 17-18 in rate of hospital admissions rate of hospital admissions rate of hospital admissions not in education. for self-harm per 100,000 employment, or training education, employment, or for unintentional and for asthma per 100,000 (NEET) aged 16-17 years deliberate harm per 10,000 population aged 0-19 years aged 10-24 years training aged 0-4 England: 5.2%, 2022/23 England: 66%, 2021/22 England: 103.6, 2021/22 England: 131.5, 2021/22 England: 427.3, 2021/22 Eastbourne ICT compared to England Available at a higher geography (East Sussex local authority) only

* Note: due to data quality issues for these indicators in recent years, data are shown for an older time period than is currently available for higher geographies (e.g. regionally and nationally)

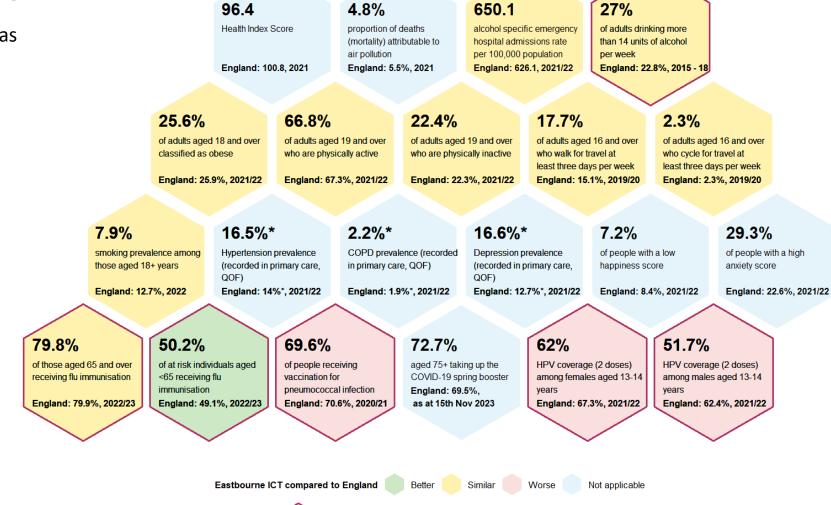
Living well in Eastbourne ICT

In Eastbourne ICT 1 in 4 adults are classified as obese and 1 in 5 adults physically inactive.

Eastbourne ICT has one of the **highest** percentage for people with a high anxiety score of all Sussex ICTs and one of the highest prevalence rates for depression.

Prevalence rates for hypertension, COPD, depression and smoking are similar to England.

For East Sussex overall there are significantly **worse** rates of 13 to 14 year olds receiving HPV vaccine compared to England.



Available at a higher geography (East Sussex local authority) only

* Note: due to data quality and availability for these indicators in recent years, data are shown for an older time period than is currently available for higher geographies (e.g. regionally and nationally)

Living well in Eastbourne ICT

Compared to England, Eastbourne ICT has significantly **worse** rates of

- emergency admissions for self-harm
- suicide and undetermined injury deaths and the highest rates of all Sussex ICTs

and **better** rates of

- cervical cancer screening (ages 25 to 49)
- emergency hospital admissions (COPD and pneumonia)

and similar premature mortality rates for

- Cancer
- Respiratory diseases
- CVD

premature (under 75s) mortality rate for cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 population England: 76, 2021

216.9 261.2 196.1 emergency hospital emergency hospital emergency hospital emergency hospital admissions for self-harm admissions for COPD rate admissions for pneumonia admissions for asthma in rate per 100,000 population per 100,000 population aged rate per 100,000 population adults per 100,000 35+ years population England: 163.9, 2021/22 England: 415.1, 2019/20 England: 241.7, 2020/21 England: 44.4, 2020/21 7.5% of people taking up an NHS 40.1% of adults with serious 68.7% Cancer screening coverage of adults with learning for cervical cancer among Health Check following disability taking up health mental illness taking up a those aged 25-49 years invitation check following invitation physical health check England: 67.6%, 2022 England: 7.2%, 2022/23 England: 51.9%, 2020 England: 58.5%, 2022/23 70.6 65.3 **53%** 63.1 Cancer screening coverage of cancers diagnosed at of new cancer diagnoses Cancer screening coverage for bowel cancer stage 1 or 2 through the Two Week Wait for breast cancer pathway. England: 65.2, 2022 England: 70.3, 2022 England: 52.3%, 2020 England: 54.4, 2021/22 28.3 114.7 19.6 424.1 excess premature (under rate of drug related deaths premature (under 75s) premature (under 75s) rate of suicide and 75s) mortality among adults mortality rate for mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population undetermined injury deaths per 100,000 population with serious mental illness per 100,000 population aged respiratory diseases per 100,000 population 10 years and over England: 121.5, 2021 England: 389.9, 2018 - 20 England: 5, 2018 - 20 England: 10.4, 2019 - 21 England: 26.5, 2021

Eastbourne ICT compared to England



Similar

Wors

Not applicable

Available at a higher geography (East Sussex local authority) only

Indicators are published at primary care or other organisation level (NHS East Sussex CCG and Sussex ICB - 97R) representing registered patients rather than residents

Ageing well – Eastbourne ICT

Compared to England, Eastbourne ICT has similar rates for

over 65s with dementia

but **worse** rates of

emergency hospital admissions for falls, which is one of the highest rates of all Sussex ICTs

and

one of the highest rates of estimated % of self-funding care home users of all Sussex ICTs

Compared to England, East Sussex has higher rates of

- people aged 65+ who are still at home 91 days after discharge
- Adult social care clients aged 65+ who report they have as much social contact as they would like

69.2

of people aged 65+ estimated to have dementia who have received a diagnosis England: 63, 2023

2,737.0

emergency hospital admissions for falls rate per 100,000 population aged

England: 2,099.9, 2021/22

89.7%

of people aged 65+ still at home 91 days after a discharge from hospital

England: 81.8%, 2021/22

13.9

Care home beds per 100 people aged 75+ years

England: 9.4, 2021

494.2

Permanent admissions to residential or nursing homes per 100,000 population aged 65+ years England: 538.5, 2021/22

53.5

Estimated number of self-funding care home

England: 37, 2022/23

948*

of adult social care clients (aged 65+) receiving long term nursing support per 100,000 population

England: 1,271*, 2021/22

281*

of adult social care clients (aged 65+) receiving long term residential support per 100,000 population

England: 316*, 2021/22

2,077*

of adult social care clients (aged 65+) receiving long term community support per 100,000 population

England: 2,838*, 2021/22

4,035

of adult social care clients (aged 65+) receiving any long term support per 100,000 population

England: 5,055, 2021/22

47.7%

of adult social care clients aged 65+ who report as much social contact as they would like England: 40.6%, 2021/22

30%

of carers who had as much social contact as they would like

England: 28%, 2021/22

Eastbourne ICT compared to England



Better



Similar

Not applicable



Available at a higher geography (East Sussex local authority) only

* Note: rates have been calculated on rounded values and may not match outputs published elsewhere exactly

Dying well in Eastbourne ICT

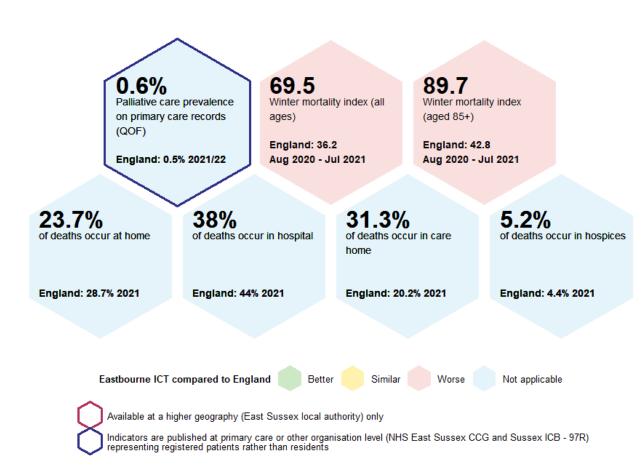
There are a limited set of indicators available around dying well.

Compared to England, within Eastbourne ICT (in 2021) there was a:

- lower percentage of deaths that occurred at home or in hospital
- higher percentage occurred in a care home or hospice.

(Please note the Covid19 pandemic affected the place of death data for 2021)

Significantly worse winter mortality index (all ages and 85+).



GP Primary Care in Eastbourne ICT

- Within Eastbourne ICT there are 3 PCNs with 9 GP Practices with very varying levels of population
 - 2 practices (Victoria & Lighthouse) have registered populations >15k
- Eastbourne ICT has seen a significantly higher growth in registered population, compared to Sussex
- The weighted rate of FTE GPs, Nurses and DPC is lower than Sussex average
- The Average QOF score was higher for Eastbourne practices compared to Sussex as a whole

+2.5% Registered population change in last 12months Sx: +0.7%

1x Outstanding 4x Good 1x Rq Improvem't **GP Practices Overall CQC** Rating

2.104 Patients (Weighted) Per GP FTE Less Trainees Sx: 2.343

791 Patients (Weighted) Per GP & Nurse & DPC FTF Sx: 955

71% Av. Patient Survey

Overall Practice Experience – Good Sx: 74.1%

94.1 Av. QOF % (Score Overall)

Sx: 92.5%

8.5

Av. OOF PCA Adjustment Rate % (Score Overall) Sx: 7.8

62.0%

Dementia Annual Care Plans % (target 75%) Sx: 64.6%

82.6%

Learning Disabilities Health Checks Rolling 12m

Sx: 74.7%

51.7%

Diabetes NDA Type 2 **8 Core Processes**

Sx: 53.3%

32.6%

Diabetes NDA Type 2 All 3 Treatment **Targets** Sx: 33.5%

80.2%

Flu Vaccination 65+

Sx: 81.3%

Key

Better than Sussex Average

At Sussex Average

Worse than Sussex Average

In the lowest number quartile for Sussex

In the inter-quartile period for Sussex

In the highest quartile for Sussex

No comparison made (lowest or highest quartile does not mean good or bad) 377

GP Referrals 12m (OP Proxy) Per 1000 Weighted Population Sx: 379

204 **A&E** Attendances 12m Per 1000

Weighted Population

Sx: 208

Long term Conditions : QOF registers – Eastbourne

- When compared to Sussex as a whole, Eastbourne
 ICT has higher prevalence rates for
 - Atrial Fibrillation,
 - Heart Failure and
 - Obesity
 - Chronic Kidney Disease
 - Cancer
 - Palliative Care
- There are more people with a confirmed Dementia diagnosis
- There is a higher proportion of the population with registered Depression in Eastbourne ICT

6.62%

Asthma Prevalence % of 6+ population

Sx: 6.79%

2.20%

COPD Prevalence % of total population

Sx: 1.89%

3.39%

Atrial Fibrillation
Prevalence
% of total population
Sx: 3.17%

3.55%

Coronary Heart
Disease Prevalence
% of total population
Sx: 3.31%

2.45%

Stroke Prevalence % of total population

Sx: 2.11%

1.20%

Heart Failure
Prevalence
% of total population
Sx: 0.95%

10.45%

Sx: 8.29%

Obesity Prevalence % over 18 population

Sx: 6.85%

4.73%

Cancer Prevalence % of total population

Sx: 4.06%

6.71%

Chronic Kidney
Disease Prevalence
% of >18 population
Sx: 4.71%

0.69%

Palliative Prevalence % of total population

Sx: 0.49%

1.15%

Dementia Prevalence % of total population

Sx: 0.92%

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16.90%

Depression Prevalence % of >18 population **Sx: 13.74**% 0.81%

Learning Difficulties
Prevalence
% of >18 population
Sx: 0.58%

1.27%

Mental Health
Prevalence
% of total population
Sx: 1.07%

16.35%

7.41%

Diabetes Prevalence

% over 17 population

Other Hypertension Prevalence % of total population **Sx: 14.98**

Primary Care 2 – Eastbourne ICT

- The Vaccination rate for Eastbourne ICT is higher than the Sussex average for COVID Booster
- Flu vaccination rates for <50 and 65+ is lower than the Sussex average

82.6%Covid Booster uptake 22/23

Sx: 84%

80.0%65+ flu vaccination rate

Sx: 81.3%

36.4%

Flu vacc rate, 6m to under 50 at risk

Sx: 38.5%

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Mental Health – East Sussex

Figures are only available at East Sussex. West Sussex and Brighton Areas

- East Sussex patients have a slightly higher rate of recovery than the Sussex Average
- East Sussex patients requiring Early Intervention in Psychosis services have a higher proportion starting treatment within 2 weeks

10,530

NHS Talking Therapies Access rate (22-23)Sx: 38,072

52.2%

NHS Talking Therapies recovery rate (Av Apr-Aug 23) Sx: 51.0%

76.2%

EIP: % of people starting treatment within 2 wks (22-23)Sx: 67.7%

66.8%

Dementia Care Planning and Post Diagnostic Support (Av Apr-Aug 23) Sx: 66.4%

61.9%

Dementia Diagnosis Rate (Av Apr-Aug 23) Sx: 63%

7.9%

Adult MH Admissions with no prior contact (22-23)Sx: 5.7%

87.4%

Adult Discharges followed up within 72 hrs (Av Oct22-Jun23) Sx: 88.3%

53,485

Community Mental Health Access rate (2+ contacts) (Jul22-Jun23)

Sx: 45,890

2,127

Physical Health Checks for people with SMI (YTD Jun-23) Sx: 7,166

99.535

CYP Access (1+ contact) (22-23)

Sx: 237.410

4.291

CYP Access 18-25 vr olds (22-23)Sx: 15.741

2,573

Learning Disability Registers and AHCs delivered by GPs (22-23)

Sx: xx

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470

Perinatal mental health: Access rate to specialist Perinatal MH (22-23)

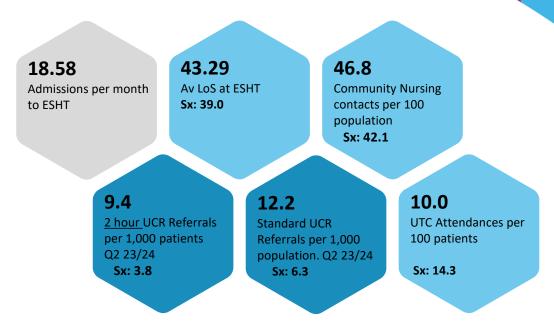
Sx: 780

9.4%

Perinatal mental health: Access rate to specialist Perinatal MH (YTD 23) Sx: 10.0%

Community Health Services - Eastbourne ICT

 Eastbourne ICT have a much higher level of both standard and 2-hour Urgent Community Response



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Planned Care Alternatives and Cancer Care – Eastbourne ICT

- Eastbourne ICT patients have a higher level of patient DNAs (Outpatient appointments cancelled because of patients did not attend or give notice)
- Eastbourne ICT saw a higher level of 2-week rule referrals for suspected Cancer when compared to the England average

17.8
Advice and Guidance
Referrals per 1,000
population in 22/23
Sussex: 19.3

5.9%Patient initiated DNA rate in 22/23 **Sussex: 5.1%**

584.0

New cancer cases (per 100k population) England: 456

115.0

2wk wait referrals (5yr indirectly age-sex standardised referral ratio)

England: 100

7.73%

2wk referrals resulting in a diagnosis of cancer

England: 6.8%

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52.3%

Lower GI Suspected Cancer referrals with a FIT result, 23/24 YTD

Sussex: 53.9%

Acute Planned Care – Eastbourne ICT

- Of patients waiting at Eastbourne District General Hospital there are a higher level of longer waits, both 52+ and 65+ weeks
- The rate of Follow Up appointments is lower in Eastbourne ICT compared to Sussex as a whole
- The rate of Outpatient Procedures is higher in Eastbourne ICT when compared to Sussex. This leads to a higher ratio of care being done in a less complex setting

37,084

Total RTT Waiting List for all patients at **EDGH**

5,254 (14.2%)

Patients waiting 52+ weeks for all patients at EDGH

Sussex: 2.8%

2,025 (5.5%)

Patients waiting 65+

weeks for all patients

at EDGH Sussex: 9.4%

104.94

New Outpatient Appointments (per 100 population) Sussex: 124.56

237.82

Follow Up Outpatient Appointments (per 100 population) Sussex: 271.98

86.82

Outpatient Procedures (per 100 population)

Sussex: 78.38

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27.29

Daycase Inpatient Admissions (per 100 population)

Sussex: 27.49

1.94

Overnight Inpatient Admissions (per 100 population) **Sussex: 2.00**

45:14:1

Ratio of Outpatient: Daycase: Overnight **Procedures** (of available activity types)

Sussex: 39:14:1

Figures above are for the full year 22/23 unless stated otherwise

Urgent and Emergency Care – Eastbourne ICT

- There are higher levels of calls to 111, 999 and Ambulances subsequently mobilised in Eastbourne ICT when compared to the Sussex average
- Front Door Acute Hospital activity is generally slightly lower than the Sussex average
- Emergency Admissions for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions are higher in Eastbourne than the Sussex Average (ACSC are health conditions/diagnoses for which timely and effective outpatient care can help to reduce the risks of hospitalisation)

104.70 111 Calls per 1,000 population Sx: 98.12

62.45
999 Calls per 1,000
population
(Former EHS CCG
geography only)
Sx: 48.27

56.49

Ambulance Mobilisations per 1,000 population (Former EHS CCG geography only)

Sx: 43.35

12.25
Same Day Urgent Care
A&E Attendances rate
/100 pop
Sx: 15.36

Jrgent Care
A&E Attendance rate
per 100 population

Sx: 37.95

22.1%Of A&E Attendances were subsequently Admitted **Sx: 20.0%**

10.69

Emergency Admission rate per 100 population Sx: 9.35

85.1%

Of Emergency Admissions came via A&E Sx: 80.8% 16.20

Sx: 13.21

Emergency Admissions Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions per 1,000 pop

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Figures above are for the full year 22/23

Acute Inpatient Emergency Care – Eastbourne ICT

 Emergency Admissions which result in a longer time in hospital (>=21 days) are higher in Eastbourne ICT, compared to the rest of Sussex

236 19.33 10.69 **Emergency Admission** Average Acute Beds **Average Acute Beds** Occupied Occupied per 10,000 rate per 100 population population Sx: 9.35 Sx: 16.8 6.60 138.00 140 Average Nights in **Emergency** Em. Admissions with a Hospital for LoS >=14 days Admissions with a LoS EmergencyAdmissions per 10,000 pop >=14 days per month Sx: 131.10 Sx: 6.58

Key

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93

Emergency
Admissions with a LoS
>=21 days per month

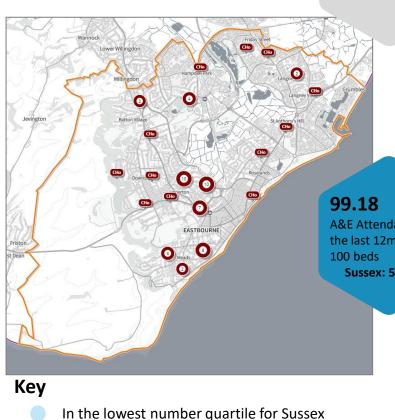
91.15

Em.Admissions with a LoS >=21 days per 10,000 pop Sx: 81.66

Figures above are for the full year 22/23 unless stated otherwise

Care Homes: Urgent Healthcare use – Eastbourne

- The proportion of 999 calls from Care home which result in an ambulance visit, but not conveyance to hospital (See & Treat) is higher than the Sussex average
- The rate of A&F attendances from patients in Care Homes is significantly higher, and is the highest rate in Sussex
- Compared to the rest of Sussex, lower proportion of these get admitted from A&E to an inpatient bed
- **Emergency Admissions from** Falls and Non-injurious falls are higher in Eastbourne ICT when compared to the Sussex Average



In the inter-quartile period for Sussex In the highest quartile for Sussex

(lowest or highest quartile does not mean good or bad)

No comparison made

61 **Registered Care** Homes

971 Care Home Beds 1,042

999 Calls from Care Homes in last 12 months

8.1%

of 999 calls were Hear & Treat

Sussex: 8.0%

40.0%

of 999 calls were See and Treat

Sussex: 38.6%

51.9%

of 999 calls were See & Convey

Sussex: 53.4%

A&E Attendances in the last 12months per

Sussex: 53.60

46.9%

of A&E Attendances were subsequently admitted to an Inpatient bed

Sussex: 54.8%

39.34

Emergency Admissions in the last 12months per 100 beds

Sussex: 36.08

12.05

Emergency Admissions for Respiratory in the last 12months per 100

Sussex: 13.01

6.49

Emergency Admissions for Injuries following Falls in the last 12months per 100 beds

Sussex: 5.20

2.06

Emergency Admissions for Non Injurious Falls in the last 12months per 100 beds

Sussex: 1.63

Adult Social Care – Eastbourne ICT

- This social care data compares Eastbourne
 ICT to East Sussex levels
- The proportion of the population in permanent Nursing Care is higher than the East Sussex average
- The levels of Safeguarding and Not Safeguarding Concerns are higher than the East Sussex Average

2,235

Contacts received by ASC in last 12m (per 100k Adult pop) E.Sussex 2.070 91.9%

Proportion of people 65+ who are still at home 3m after rehab/intermediate care E.Sussex 90.5%

2.42%

of Adult Population receiving Long Term Support E.Sussex 2.1% 0.34%

of Adult population In permanent Nursing Care

E.Sussex 0.3%

0.51%

of Adult population in permanent Residential Care E.Sussex 0.4% 1.57%

of Adult population in Community receiving long term support E.Sussex 1.4%

44.6%

Proportion of service users who reported enough social contact E.Sussex 46.7% 30.8%

Proportion of carers who reported enough social contact E.Sussex 30% Av serv

19.30

Av service user's Quality of Life Score from ASC Survey E.Sussex 19.1 7.30

Av Carers Quality of Life Score from ASC Survey

E.Sussex 7.6

Key

- In the lowest Quartile for Sussex
- In the inter-quartile period for Sussex
- In the highest quartile for Sussex
- No comparison made

(lowest or highest quartile does not mean good or bad)

543.0

S42 Safeguarding episodes in last 12m (per 100k Adult pop) E.Sussex 468 151.8

Other safeguarding enquiries in last 12m (per 100k Adult pop) E.Sussex 164.3 450.7

Safeguarding concerns in last 12m (per 100k Adult pop) E.Sussex 348.8 306.1

Not Safeguarding
Concern/Enquiry in last
12m
(per 100k Adult pop)
E.Sussex 177.6

Links to key resources

Local mappings sites

- Community insight Brighton & Hove Local Insight (communityinsight.org)
- East Sussex in figures <u>Welcome to ESiF (eastsussexinfigures.org.uk)</u>

JSNAs

- Brighton & Hove <u>Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) (brighton-hove.gov.uk)</u>
- East Sussex East Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment | (eastsussexjsna.org.uk)
- West Sussex <u>Welcome to the West Sussex JSNA West Sussex JSNA Website</u>

National tools with local area data

- SHAPE tool SHAPE Shape (shapeatlas.net) (registration required)
- Fingertips Public Health Profiles Public health profiles OHID (phe.org.uk)
- Census area profile builder <u>Build a custom area profile Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</u>

NHS Sussex ICB

- Sussex Insight bank https://int.sussex.ics.nhs.uk/nhs-sussex/tools-for-your-work/insight-bank/
- ICB Information Station