

Hastings 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.

Better health and care for all

Draft Headline Findings

- Around 91,000 people live in Hastings, an urban area of high population density.
- Older age profile, fewer under 45s, highest ICT for care homes but lowest level of self-funded residents.
- Less ethnically diverse than the national average, more LGB+ people and more people with a disability.
- 23 Core20 neighbourhoods (representing the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods nationally) with a population of approximately 39,500. At 43% of the population this is double the next highest ICT in Sussex.
- More children and older people living in poverty, more people claiming out of work benefits, higher crime rate, more private renters, fewer centrally heated homes, low school attainment scores and more adults with no qualifications.
- Life Expectancy at birth and at age 65 is significantly worse than England, and the lowest ICT in Sussex. Higher premature mortality rates from CVD and cancer, highest winter mortality index in Sussex.
- Top 5 causes of the greatest burdens of ill-health in East Sussex are: heart disease, low back pain, COPD, lung cancer, and stroke.
- Fewer children of healthy weight, 1 in 4 adults classified as obese, 1 in 5 adults physically inactive, 1 in 4 adults smoking, and more alcohol related admissions.
- Over a quarter of people have high anxiety, also one of the highest prevalence rates for depression in Sussex.
- More under 5s admissions for accidents and injuries, more self-harm admissions for all ages, highest admissions in Sussex for falls injuries for older people.
- Lower bowel cancer and breast cancer screening rates.

Better health and care for all

Draft Headline Findings continued...

Compared to Sussex:

- 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.
- Higher DNA rate for outpatient appointments.
- Lower referrals to specialist consultants for advice and guidance when considering referrals from primary care.
- More calls to 111, 999 and more ambulance mobilisations. Of the 999 calls from care homes more were “hear and treat” and “see and treat”, and fewer were “See and convey”.
- Higher emergency hospital admissions (all reasons and ambulatory care sensitive conditions), however fewer nights are spent in hospital following admission.

Compared to East Sussex:

- More contacts with adult social care and higher levels of safeguarding and non-safeguarding concerns raised.
- Higher clients receiving long term support and community long term support.
- Fewer clients report enough social contact.

Hastings 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



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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

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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
	Ageing Well	Outcomes and factors affecting them in older age
	Dying well	Palliative Care and deaths

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Summary Contents 3

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, <i>999 calls</i> , <i>Ambulance Mobilisations</i>
	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

care for all

Who lives in Hastings ICT

Around 91,000 people live in Hastings (2021 Census)
An increase of 0.5% since 2011

Between 2011 and 2020 there have been

9,888 Births

8,922 Deaths

90 estimated **decrease** from internal UK migration

1,480 estimated increase from international migration

Census 2021 data:

22% of the population is under 20,
compared to 23% for England

20% of the population is 65 or over,
compared to 18% for England

2.5% of the population is 85 or over,
compared to 2.4% for England

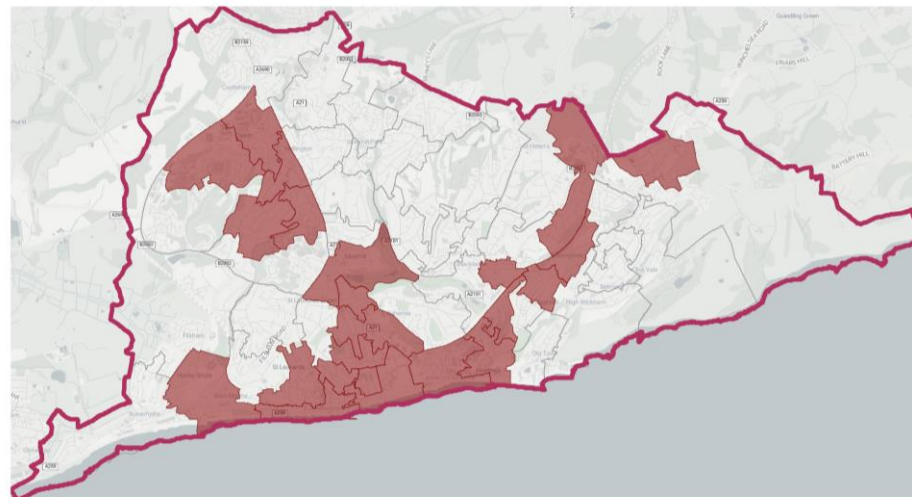
784 residents aged 65+ live in a care home (with or
without nursing)

Hastings Integrated Community Team



LSOA (2021) based ICT boundaries.
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Hastings ICT Core20 areas;



Core 20 neighbourhood

LSOA (2011) based boundaries.
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Of the 53 neighbourhoods (2011 based LSOAs) in the Hastings ICT, there are **23 Core20 neighbourhoods** (representing the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods nationally) with a population of approximately 39,500 residents (Census 2021).

BETTER health and care for all

Key Demographic Groups within Hastings ICT

Hastings has an older age structure than England, with more than 1 in 5 aged 65 years or older.

Residents are more likely, than across England, to:

- Have no religion or belief (over half)
- Identify as LGB+ (around 1 in 20 adults)
- Be disabled (23%)
- Be separated or divorced (over 3 in 20 adults)
- Provide unpaid care (1 in 10 people)

Compared to England there are fewer:

- People from ethnic minorities
- People where English is not their main language

Hastings ICT population groups

Age

Hastings has an older age structure than England:

- 21.9% of people are aged under 20 (23%)
- 57.8% aged 20-64 (58%)
- 20.2% aged 65+ (18%)

Ethnicity

14.9% of people are Black or racially minoritised* (27%):

- 2.8% Asian or Asian British (10%)
- 1.4% Black or Black British (4%)
- 2.9% Mixed or multiple ethnic group (3%)
- 0.4% Arab (0.6%)
- 6.4% White Irish or White other (8%)

Religion

51.4% of people have no religion or belief (37%):

- 37.8% Christian (46%)
- 1.9% Muslim (6.7%)
- 0.2% Jewish (0.5%)
- 0.6% Buddhist (0.5%)
- 0.5% Hindu (1.8%)
- 0.0% Sikh (0.9%)
- 0.9% Other religion (0.6%)

Pregnancy & maternity

There were 909 live births in 2021²

Sex

Female 51.5% (51%)
Male 48.5% (49%)

Gender identity

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

Sexual orientation

4.6% of those aged 16+ identified as LGB+ (gay or lesbian, bisexual or other minority sexual orientation) (3%)

Language

For 5.2% of people, English is not their main language (9%)
0.7% do not speak English well (1.6%)

Disability

22.6% of residents are disabled under the Equality Act (17%)

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

3.9% of people aged 16+ stated on the 2021 Census that they had previously served in the armed forces (3.8%)

Marriage / civil partnership

38.4% of people aged 16+ are married or in a civil partnership (45%)
39.6% Never married/civil partnership (38%)
2.9% Separated (2%)
12.7% divorced/civil partnership dissolved (9%)
6.3% widowed / surviving civil partnership partner (6%)

Carers

10.1% 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

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Current population & change over the last 10 years

In Hastings ICT, compared to England:

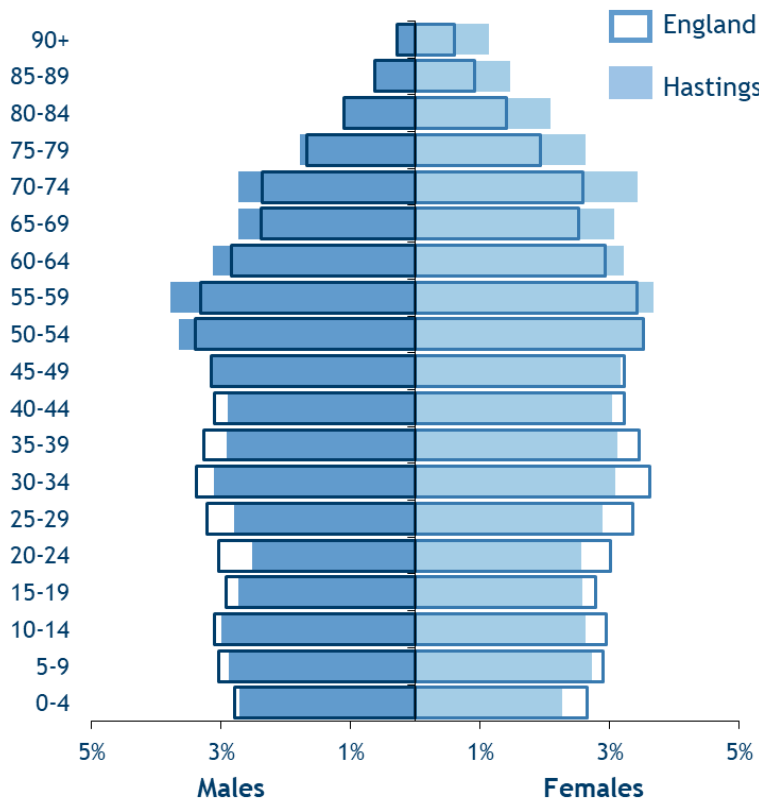
- There are relatively fewer people aged under 45
- There are more women aged 55+ and particularly aged 65+
- There are more men aged 50 to 74, but similar aged 75+

Between 2011 and 2021

- The total population has increased by 0.5%, which was lower than England (6.6%)
- The largest increase was amongst 50 to 59 year olds and 70 to 79 year olds (mid 1960s “baby boomers” and post war “baby boomers”)

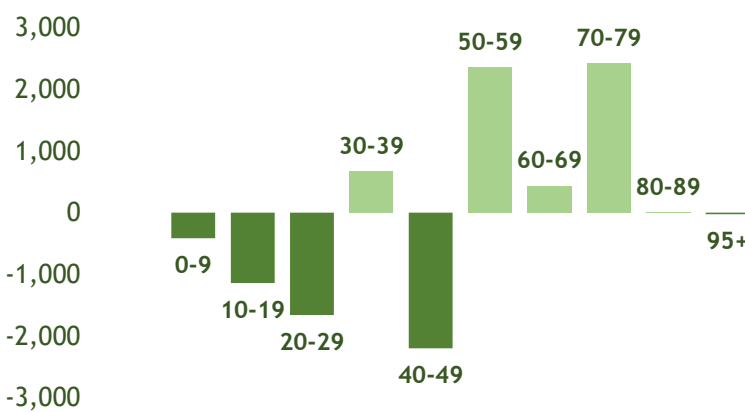
Total population 90,984

Hastings population profile in 2021



Increase in population 484

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



	2021	2011	Hastings change	England %	
0-19	19,946	21,500	-1,554	-7.2%	2.7%
20-64	52,628	53,700	-1,072	-2.0%	4.4%
65+	18,410	15,300	3,110	20.3%	20.1%
All ages	90,984	90,500	484	0.5%	6.6%

Better health and care for all

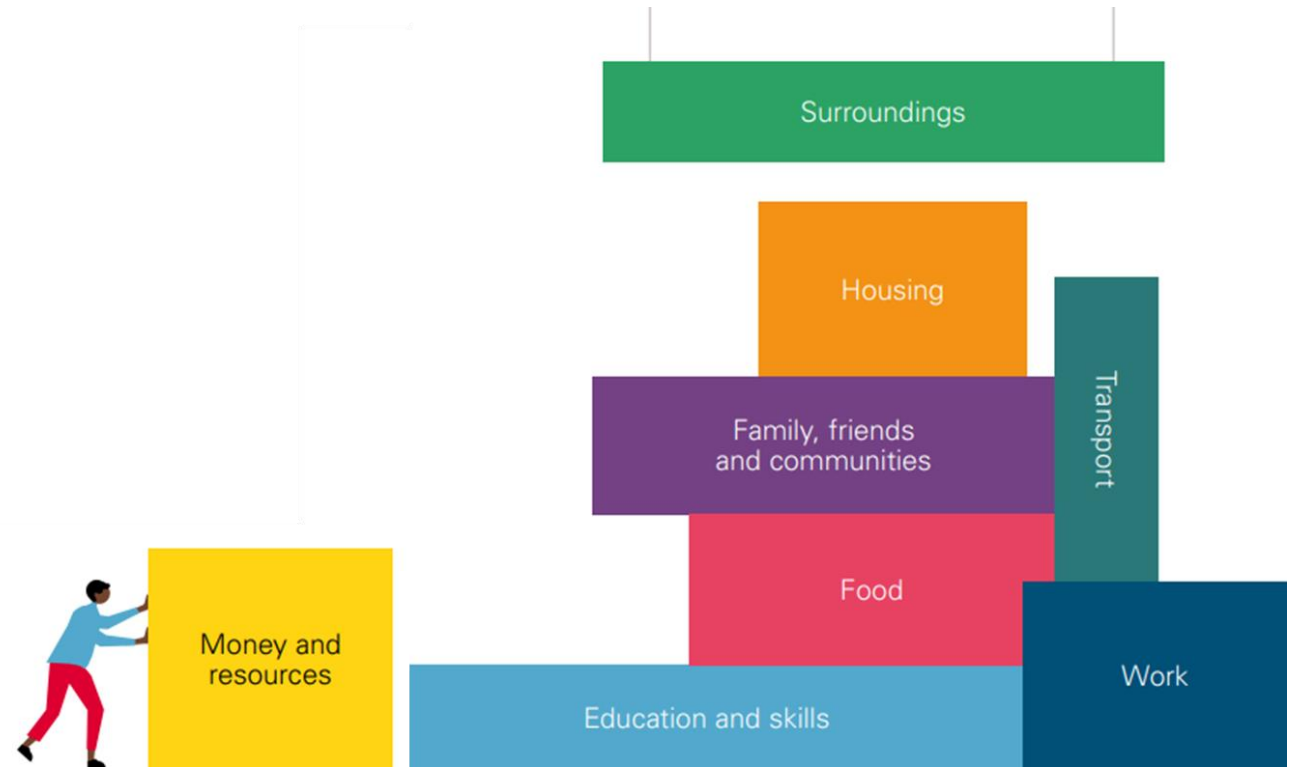
How is the population expected to change over the next ten years?

PLACEHOLDER SLIDE

Please note – population projections 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](#)

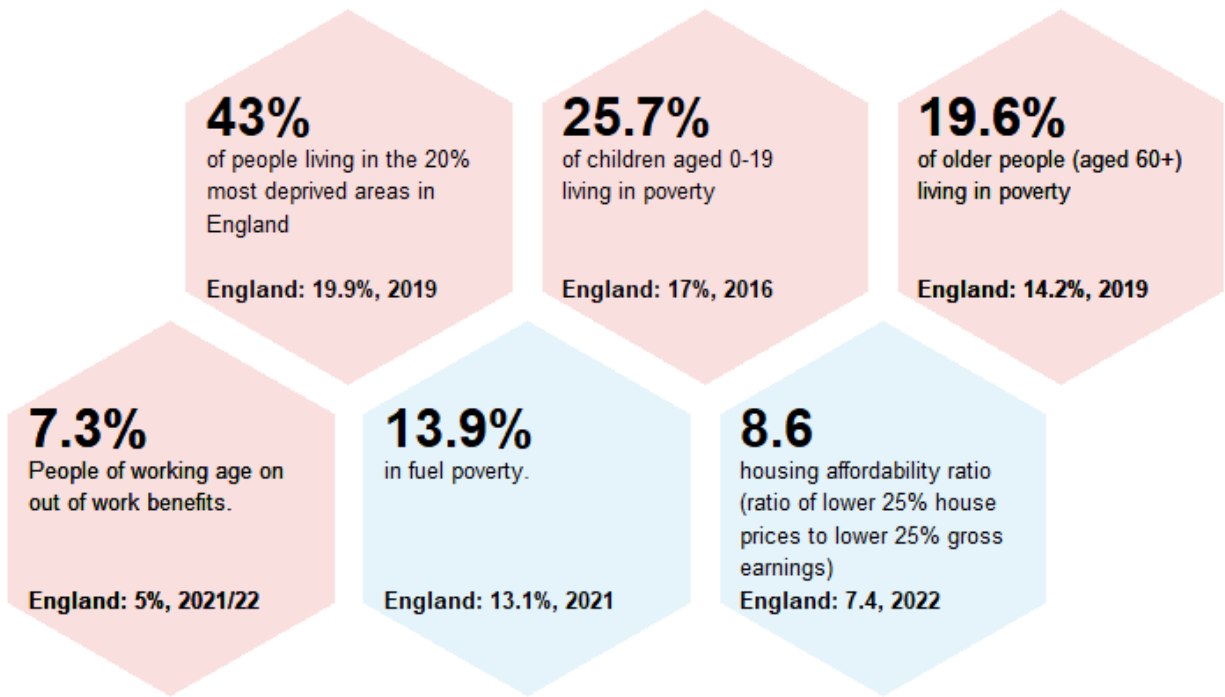
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Building blocks of health in Hastings ICT

Overall in Hastings ICT, there are **significantly more people** living in the **most deprived areas** of England at 43%, **double** that of the next highest ICT area in Sussex.

It's the highest ICT in Sussex for **children (1 in 4)** and **older people (1 in 5)** living in **poverty**.

It also has the highest % of working age people on out of work benefits.



Hastings ICT compared to England

Better Similar Worse Not applicable

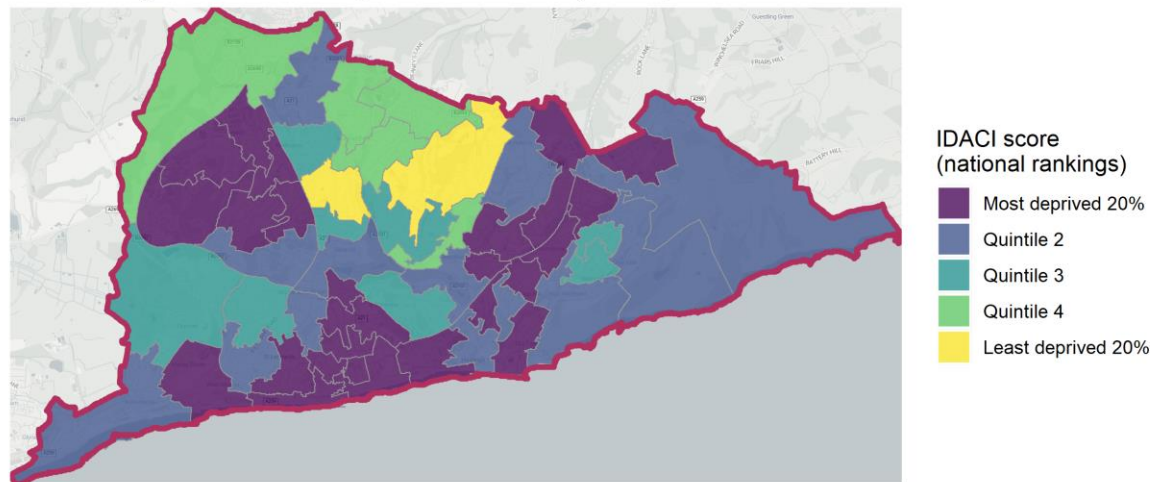
Available at a higher geography (East Sussex local authority) only

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Building blocks in Hastings 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

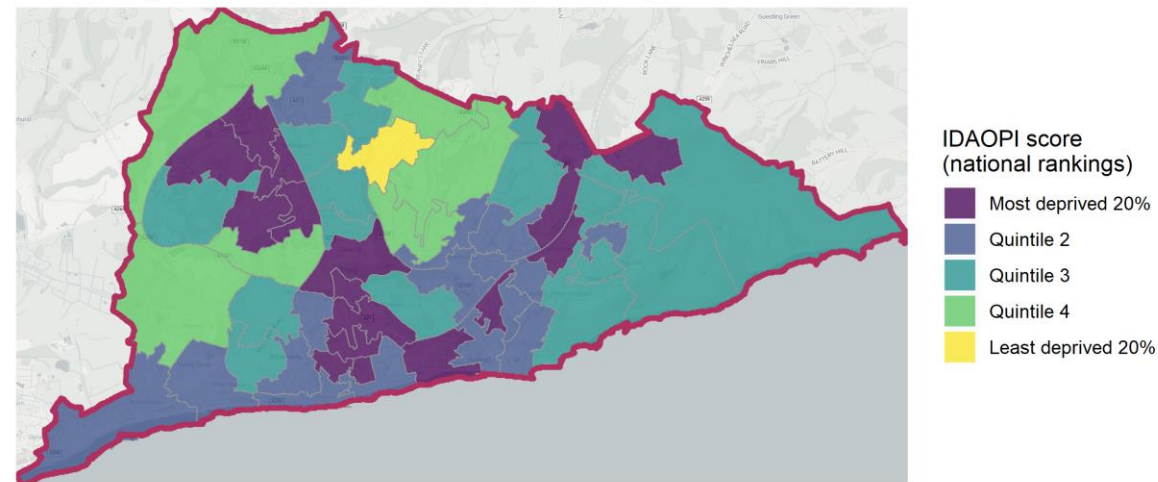
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



LSOA (2011) based boundaries.
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In Hastings ICT, almost half (25) of its 53 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 65.1% or two in three children experiencing income deprivation.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)



LSOA (2011) based boundaries.
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There were 16 neighbourhoods in Hastings 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 45.7% or almost half of older people.

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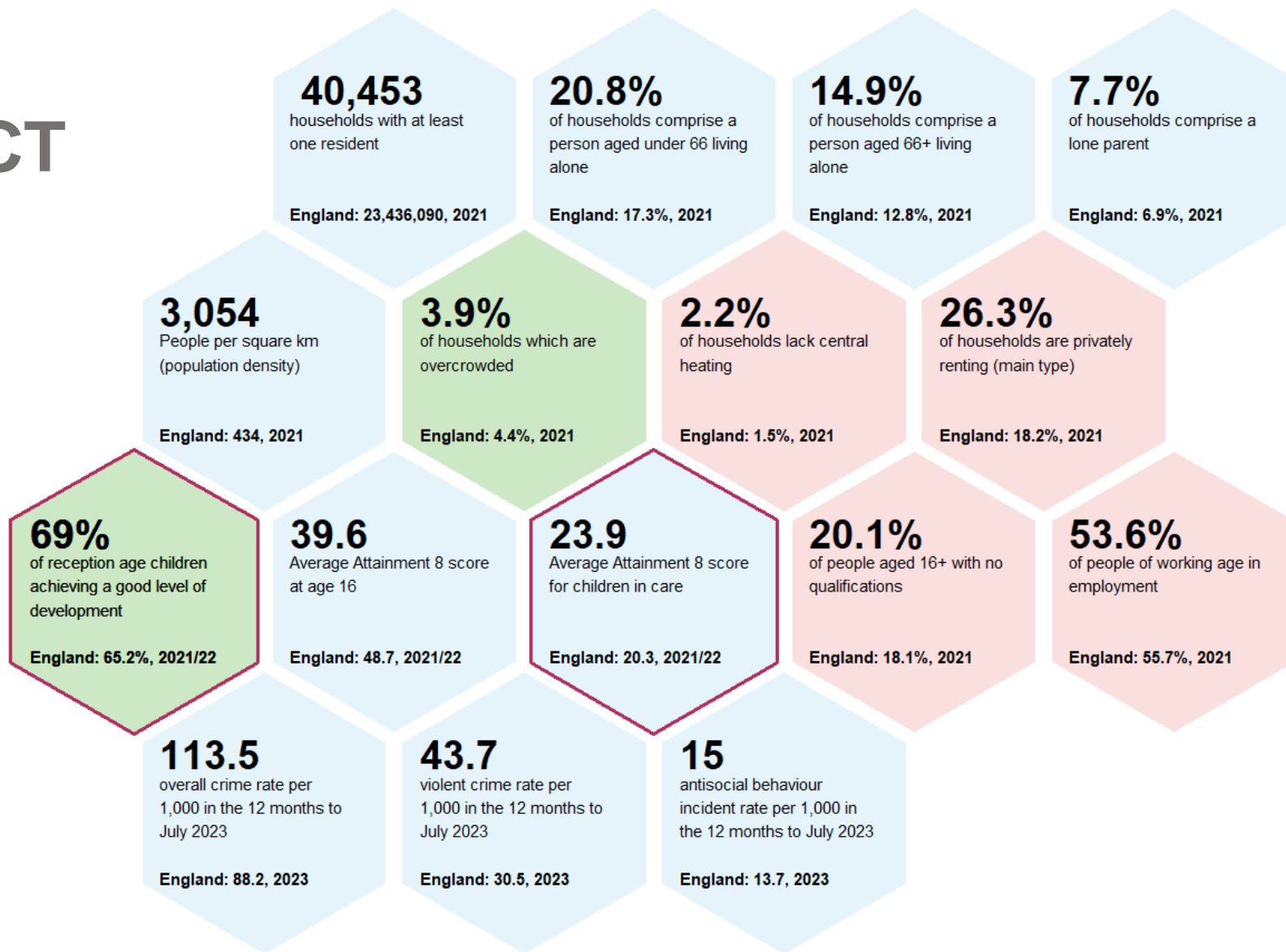
Building blocks of health in Hastings ICT

Compared to England, Hastings ICT has significantly more:

- Households that are privately rented (over 1 in 4)
- Households lacking central heating.
- Adults with no qualifications (1 in 5) and highest ICT in Sussex

Within Sussex, Hastings ICT has:

- Lowest average attainment 8 score at age 16
- Second highest antisocial behaviour and violent crime rates

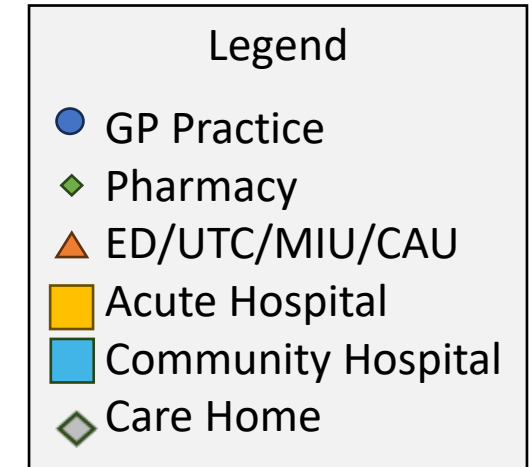
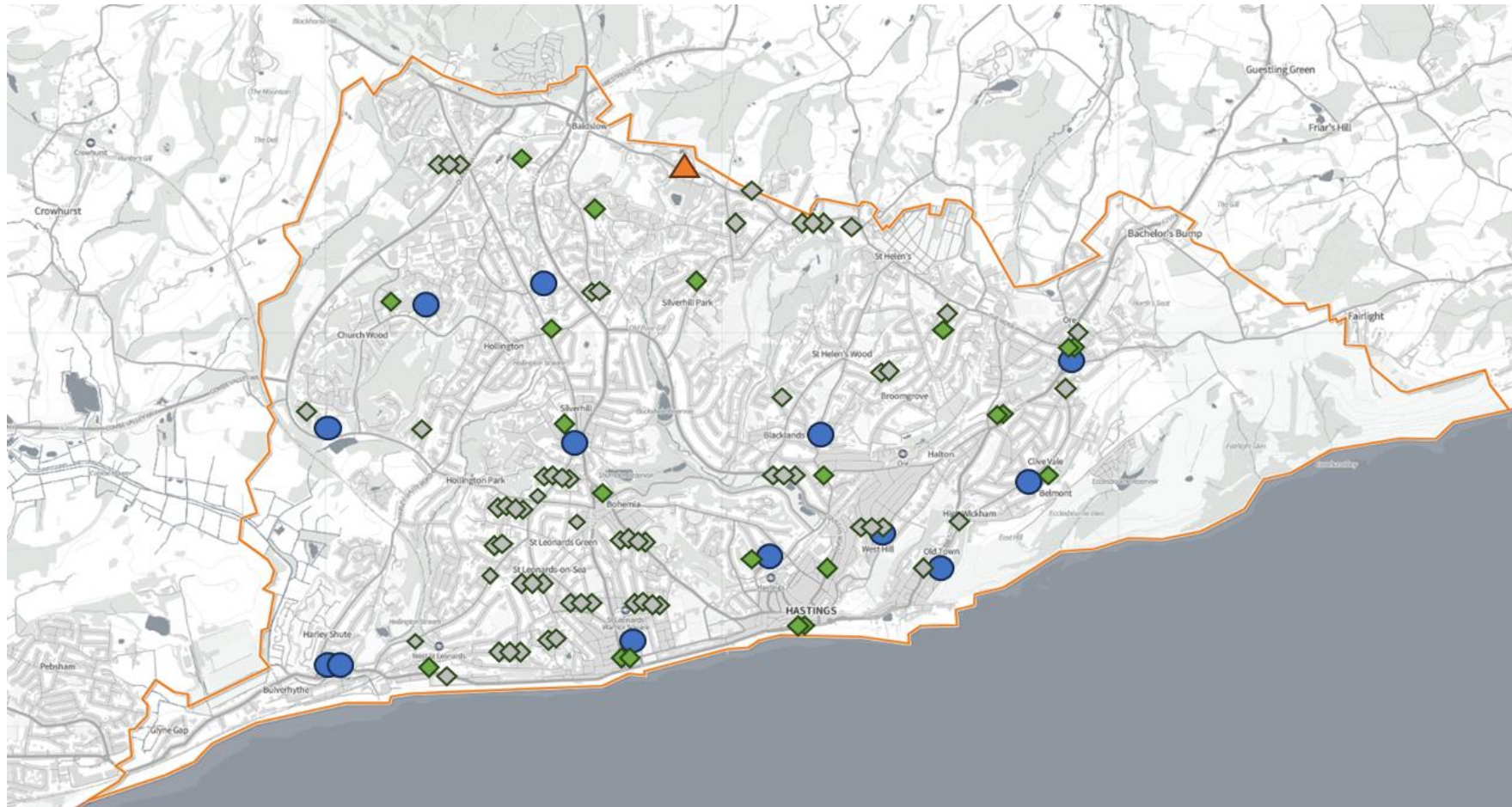


Hastings ICT Compared to England



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

Services within Hastings ICT



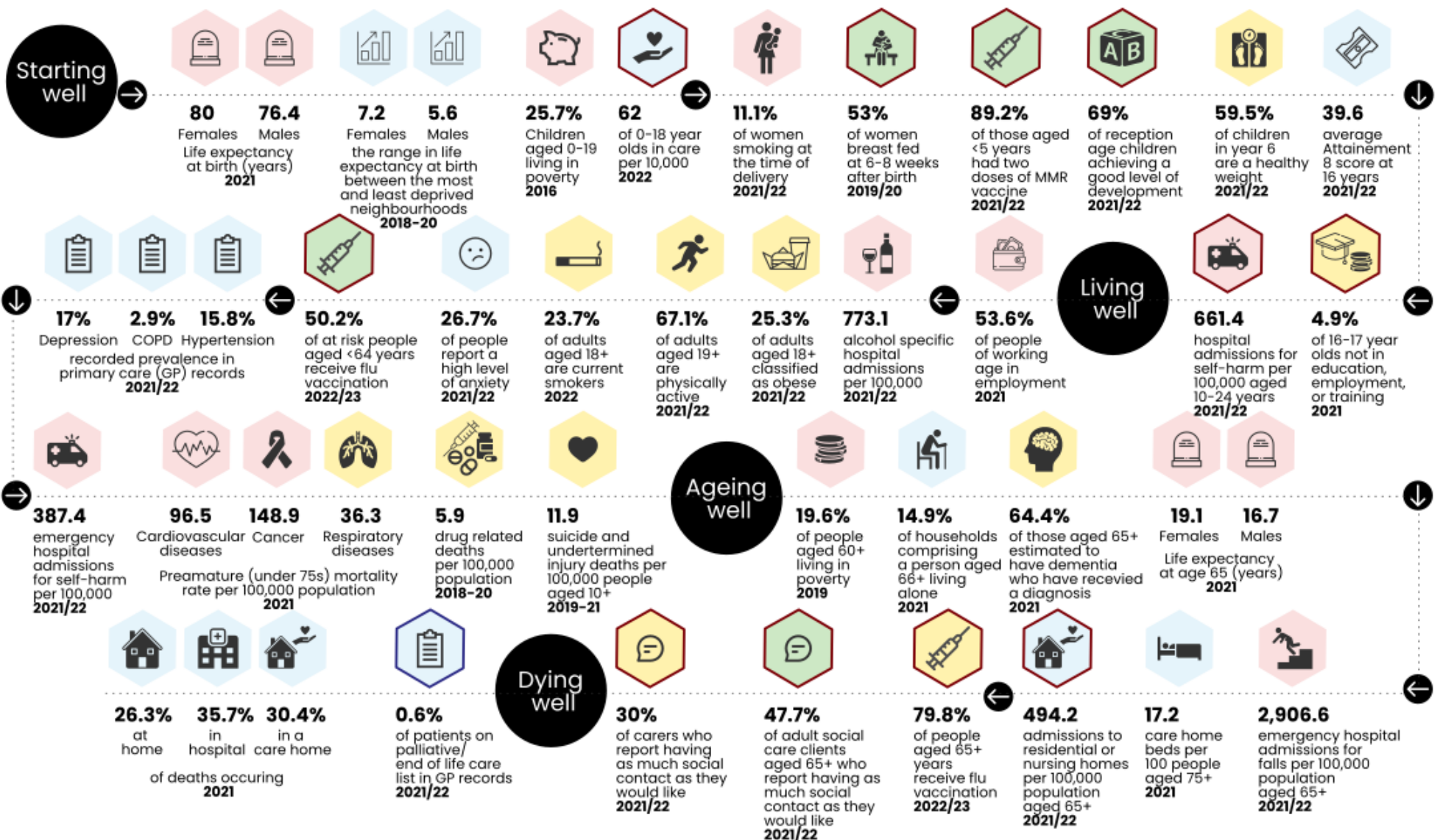
More detailed mapping of services is available at:

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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 Hastings ICT and are compared with England



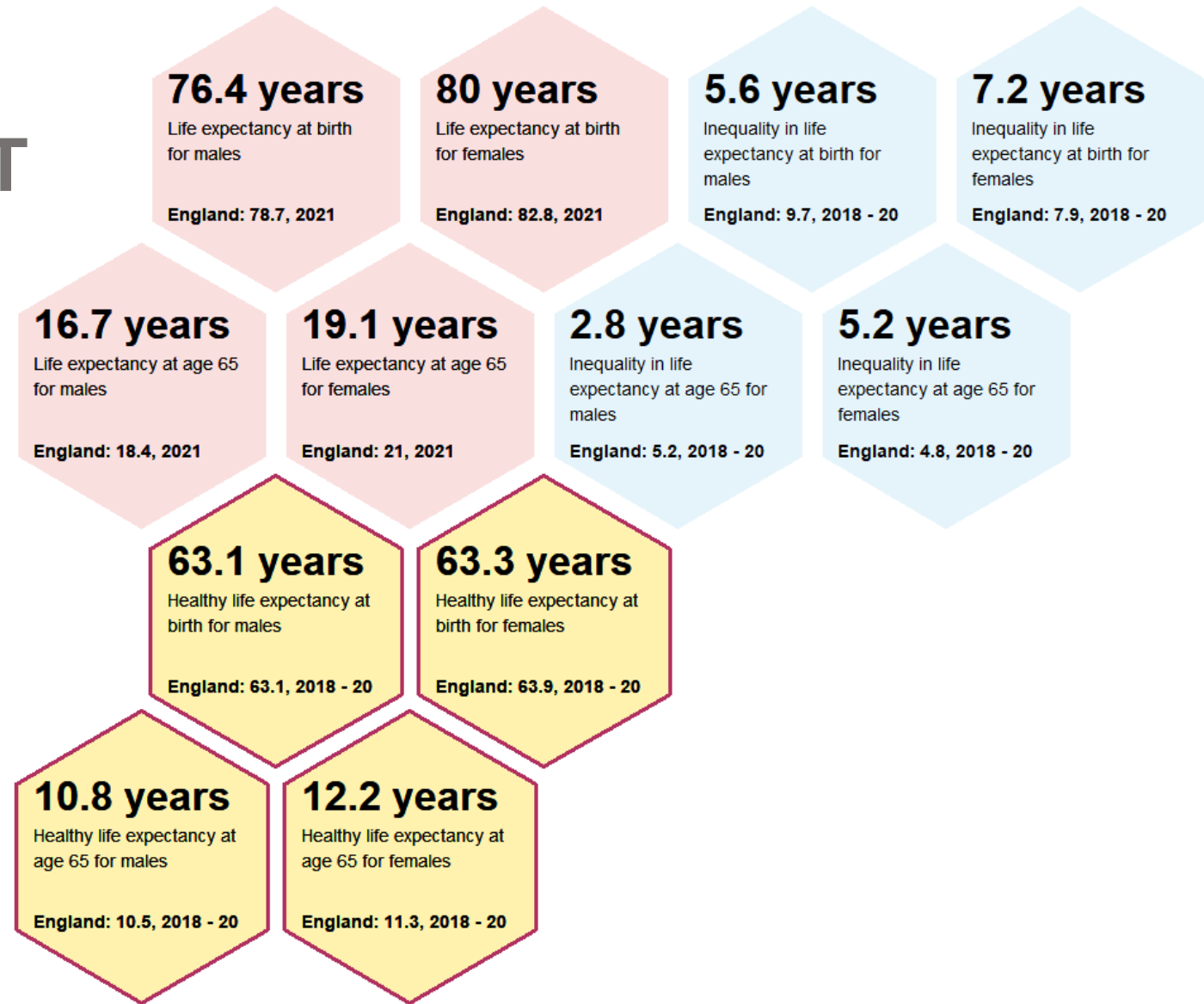
Available only at a higher geography (East Sussex local authority)

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

Life expectancy and inequalities – Hastings ICT

Life Expectancy at birth, and also at age 65, is **significantly worse** than England, and the lowest ICT in Sussex, for **both males and females**.

Healthy life expectancy data is currently only available at East Sussex county level which is similar to England for both males and females. However, we know that when local data become available, this will show lower healthy life expectancy in Hastings ICT compared to England.



Hastings ICT compared to England



Better



Similar



Worse



Not applicable



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

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

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

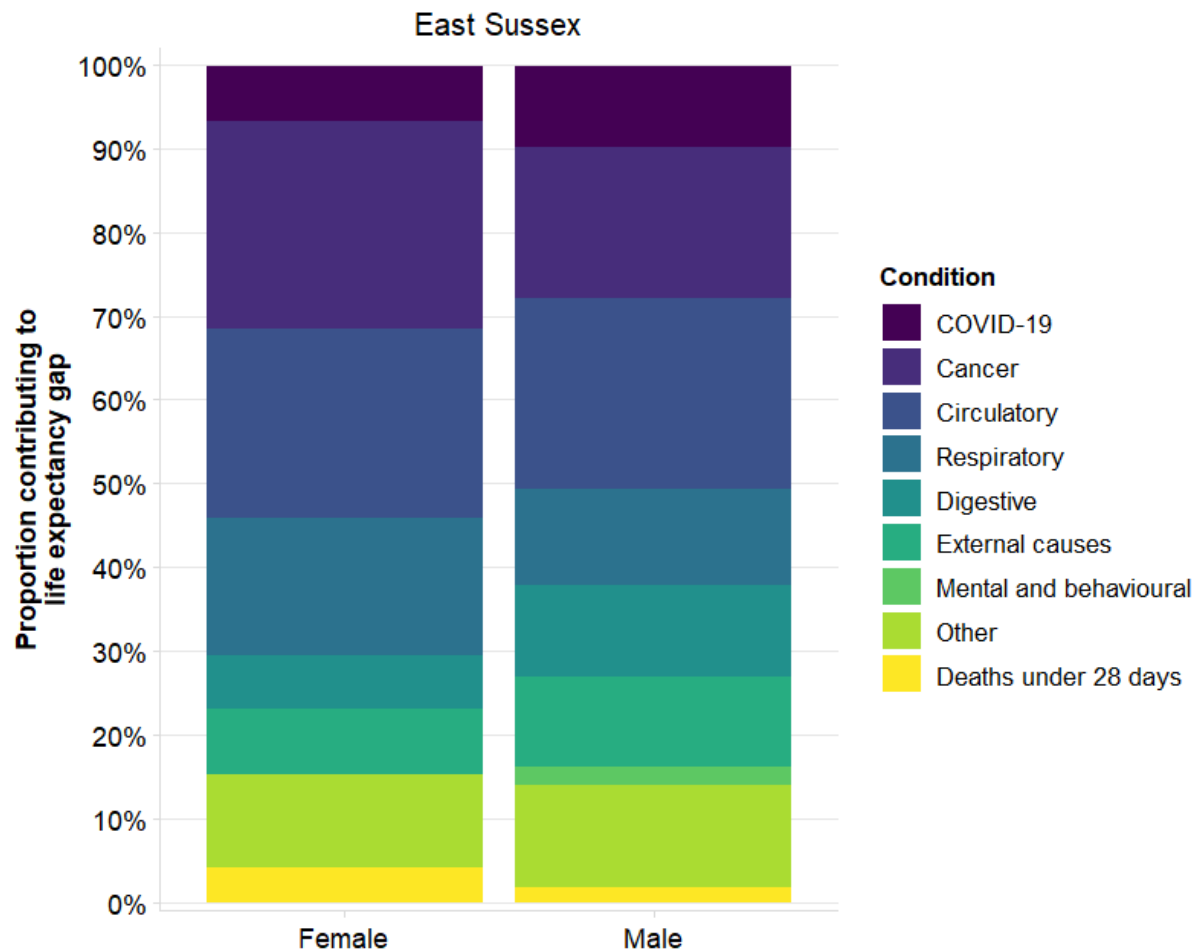
The causes of death which contribute the most to inequalities in life expectancy in East Sussex are:

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

Source: [Segment Tool \(phe.gov.uk\)](https://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

1 Ischemic heart disease
2 Low back pain
3 COPD
4 Lung cancer
5 Stroke
6 Diabetes
7 Alzheimer's disease
8 Lower respiratory infect
9 Depressive disorders
10 Falls
11 Colorectal cancer
12 Headache disorders
13 Breast cancer
14 Age-related hearing loss
15 Cardiomyopathy
16 Neck pain
17 Osteoarthritis
18 Other musculoskeletal
19 Endo/metab/blood/immune
20 Prostate cancer

Communicable, maternal,
neonatal, and nutritional
diseases

Non-communicable diseases

Injuries

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

Environmental/occupational
risks

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 \(thelancet.com\)](https://www.thelancet.com/global-burden-of-disease-visualisations)

Better health and care for all

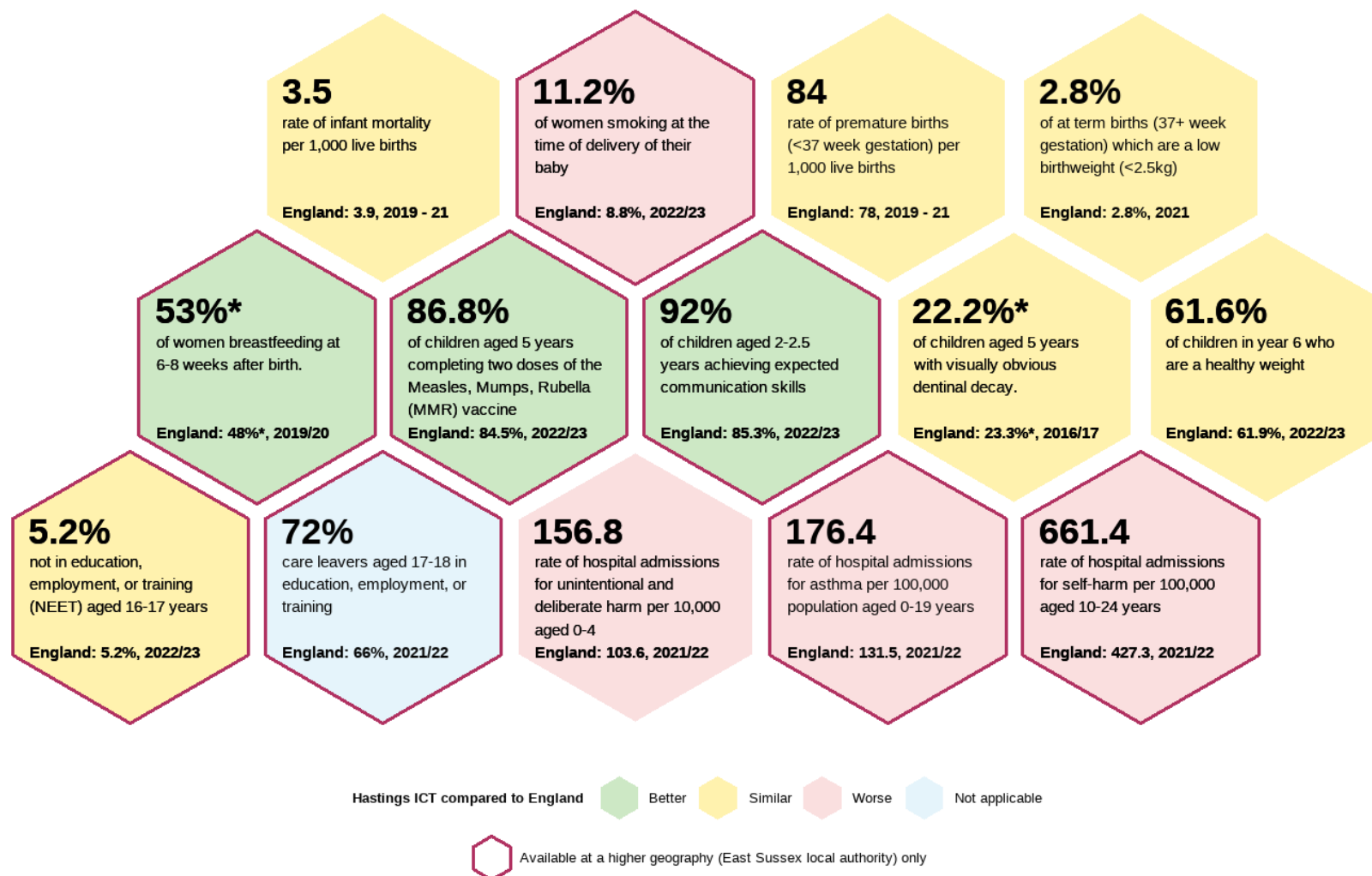
Starting well in life in Hastings ICT

Hastings ICT is significantly worse than England for:

- Hospital admissions for under 5s for accidents and injuries
- Hastings is also the lowest ICT in Sussex for healthy weights amongst primary school children

Other measures here at an East Sussex level show:

- Significantly worse for maternal smoking (11%)
- Significantly high admission rates for Asthma (ages 0 to 19)
- Significantly higher admission rates for self-harm (ages 10 to 24)



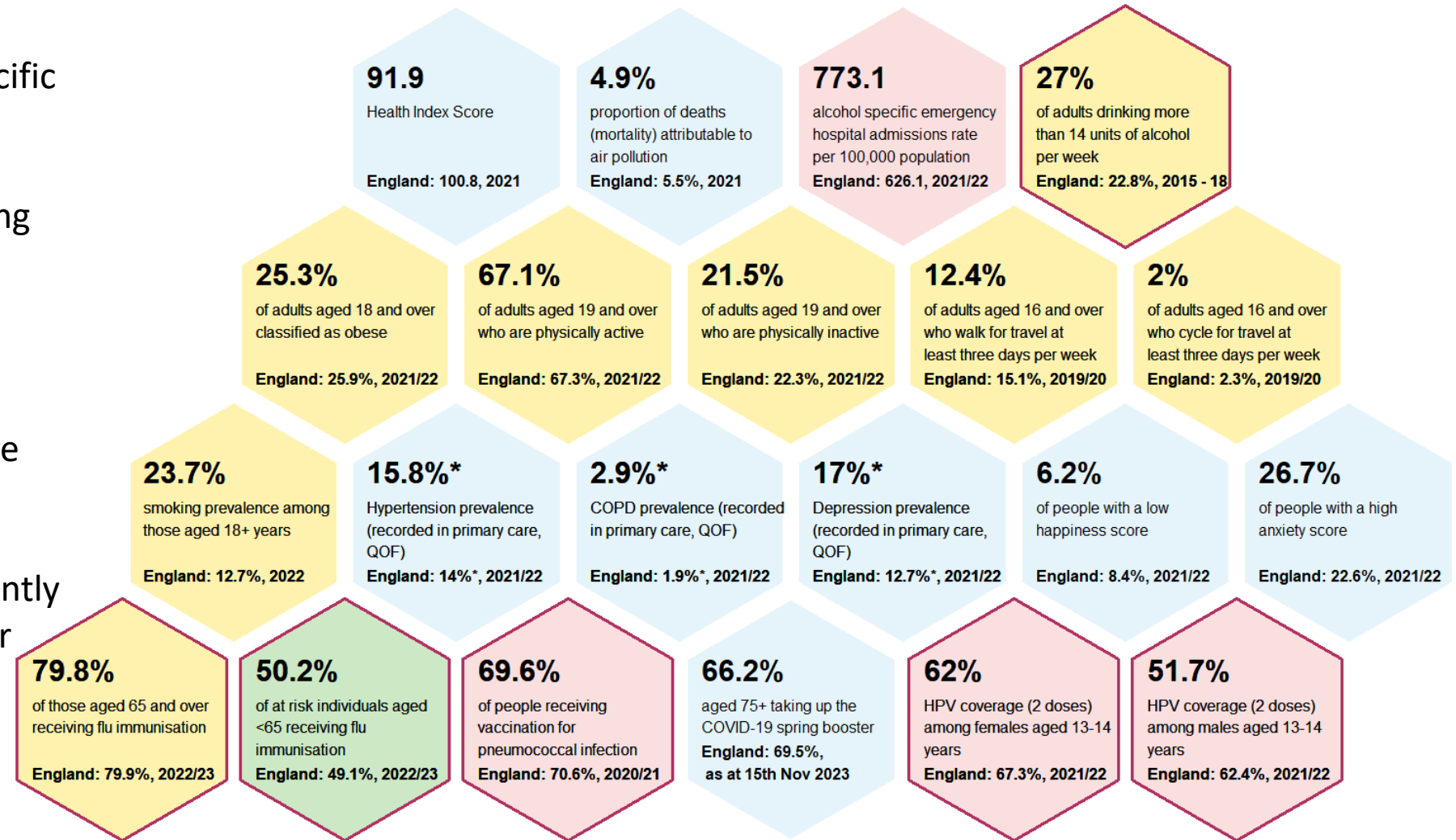
* Note: due to data quality issues for these indicators in recent years, data are shown for an older time period than is currently available for higher geographies (e.g. regionally and nationally)

Better health and care for all

Living well in Hastings ICT

Hastings ICT has:

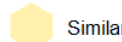
- Significantly higher alcohol specific admission rates compared to England
- Highest ICT in Sussex for smoking prevalence (1 in 4)
- 1 in 4 adults classified as obese
- 1 in 5 adults physically inactive
- Higher levels of depression and anxiety recorded in primary care
- East Sussex county has significantly lower uptake of vaccinations for HPV and also pneumococcal infections



Hastings ICT compared to England



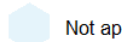
Better



Similar



Worse



Not applicable



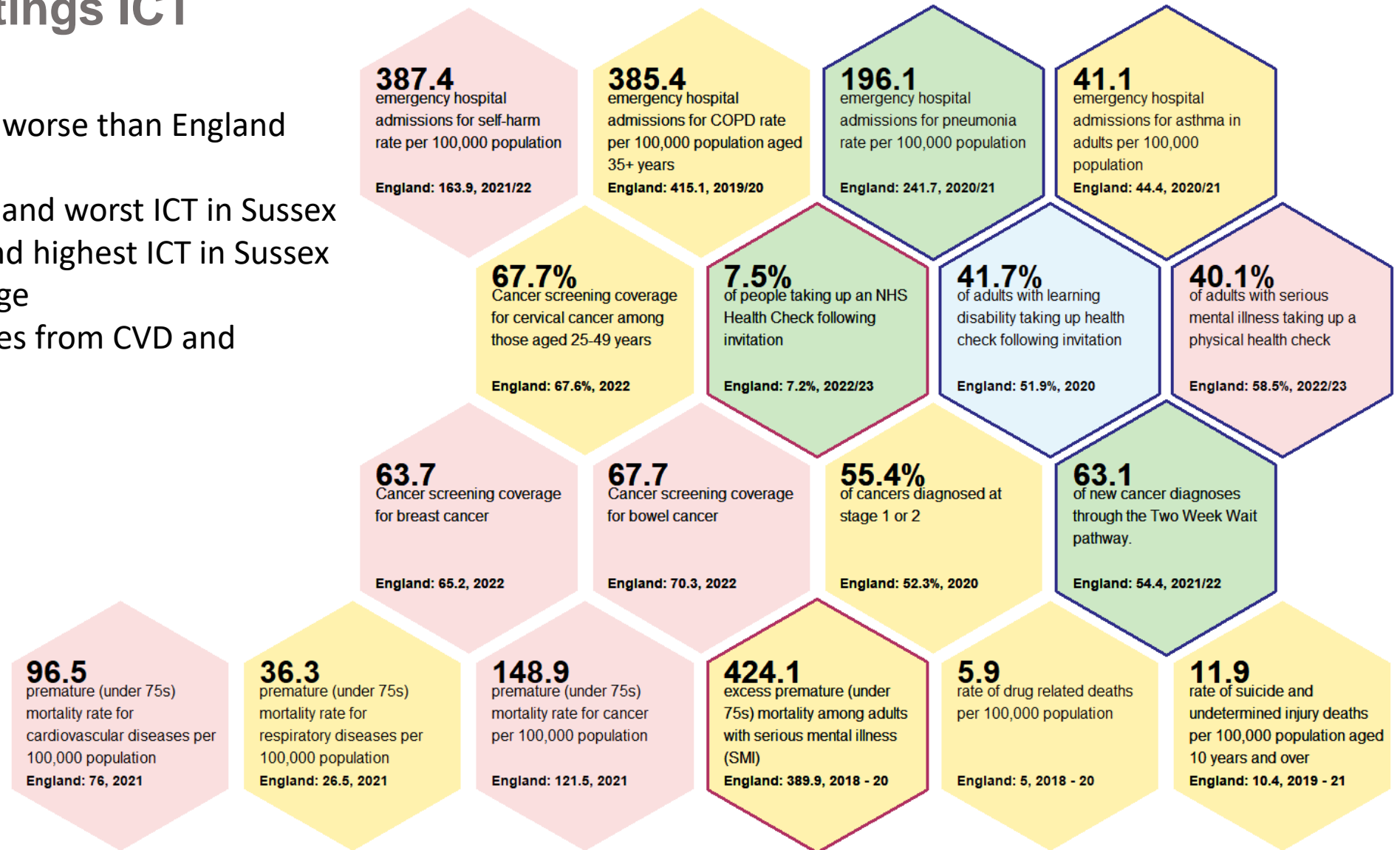
Available at a higher geography (East Sussex local authority) only

* 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 Hastings ICT

Hastings ICT is significantly worse than England for:

- Bowel cancer screening and worst ICT in Sussex
- Self-harm admissions and highest ICT in Sussex
- Breast screening coverage
- Premature mortality rates from CVD and cancer
- East Sussex county is significantly worse for adults with a serious mental illness taking up a physical health check
- Also worse for health checks for adults with a learning disability



Hastings ICT compared to England



Better



Similar



Worse



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 – Hastings ICT

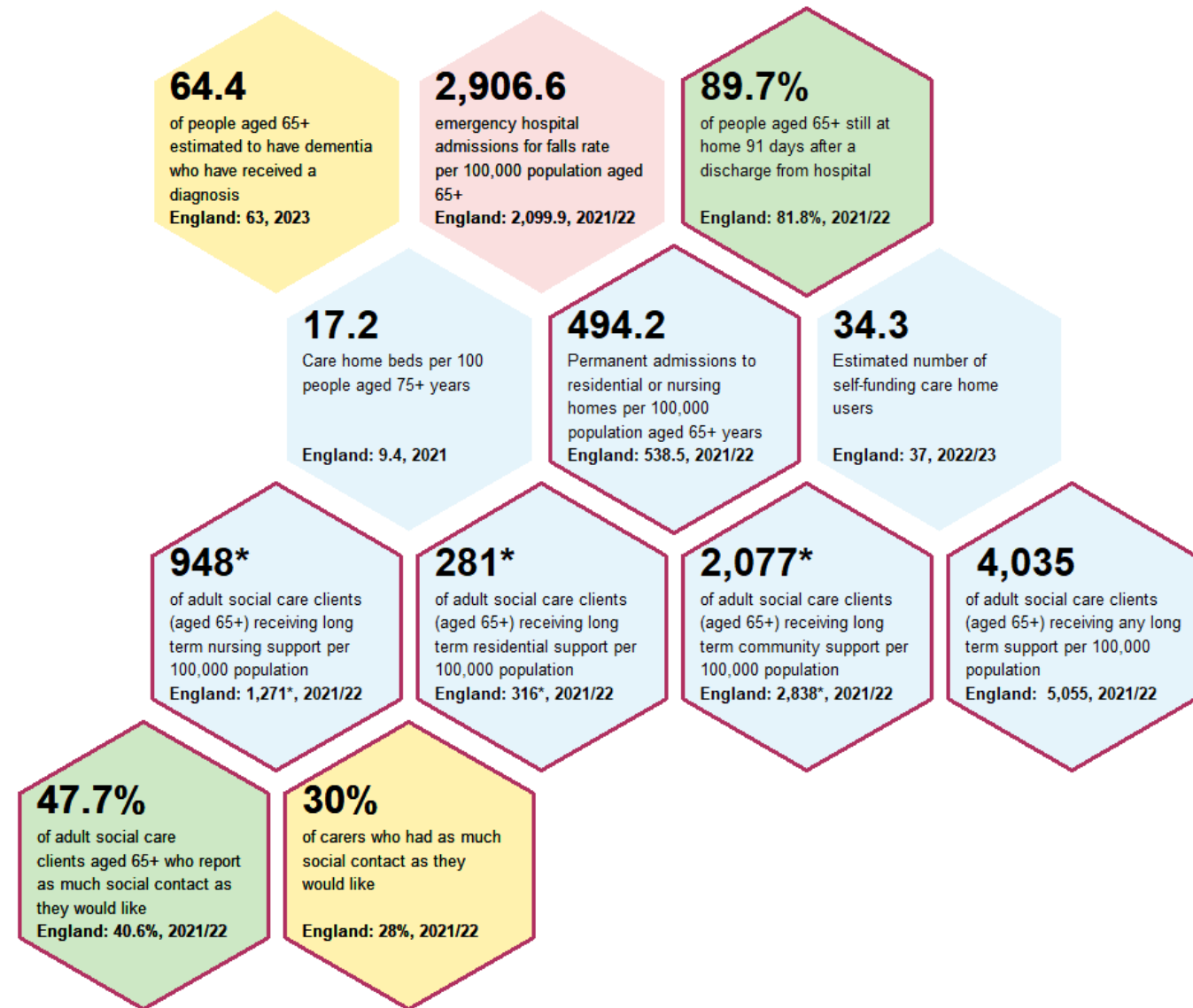
Hastings ICT has:

- Significantly higher emergency admissions for falls and is the highest ICT in Sussex.
- Highest rate of care home beds per 75+ population in Sussex.
- Second lowest estimated % of self-funding care home users.

East Sussex county has:

- Significantly better % of people 65+ still at home 91 days after hospital discharge.
- Significantly better % of adult social care clients who report as much social contact as they would like.

- **AWAITING INCLUSION OF SOCIAL CARE DATA AT ICT LEVEL SO NOT DONE THE NARRATIVE ON THIS**



Hastings ICT compared to England

- Better
- Similar
- Worse
- 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.

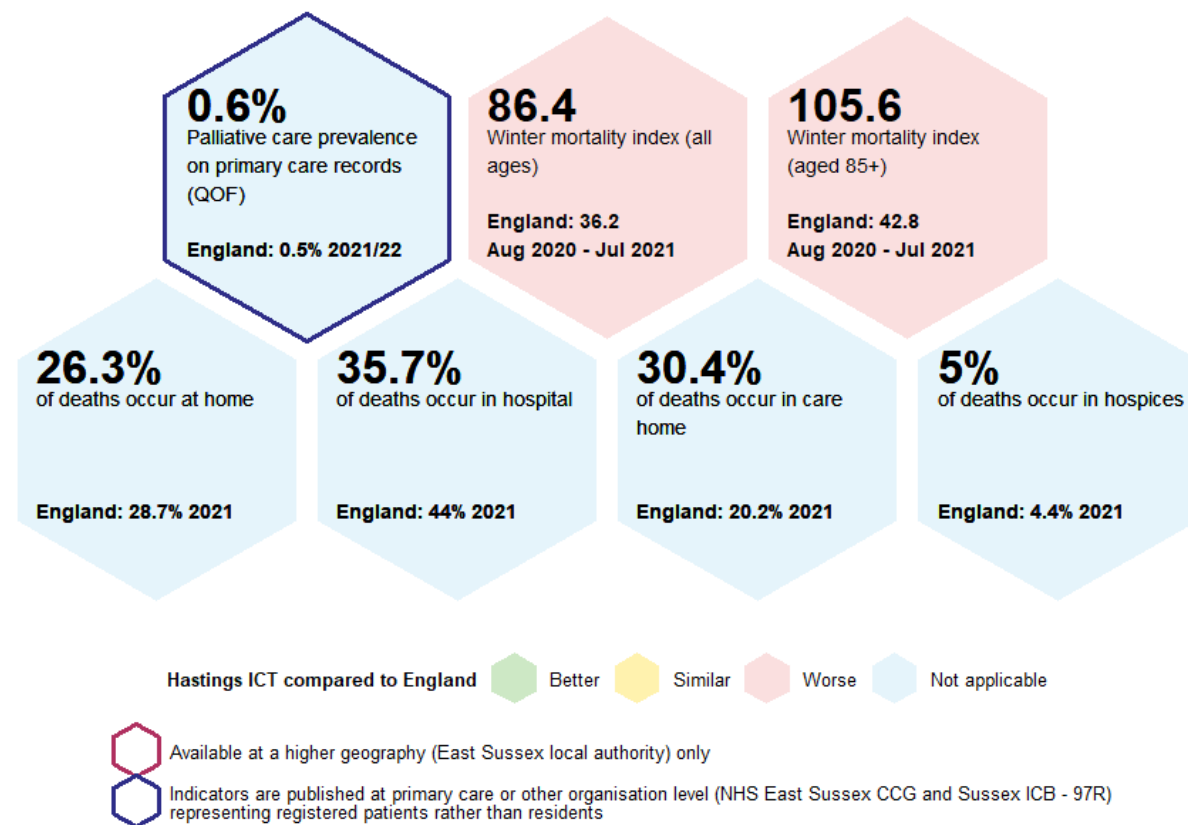
Dying well in Hastings ICT

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

Within Hastings ICT in 2021, a greater proportion of deaths occurred in care homes than for England, with a lower proportion in hospital or at home when compared with England.

Please note the Covid-19 pandemic affected the place of death figures in 2021.

In Hastings there is a higher winter mortality index than for England.



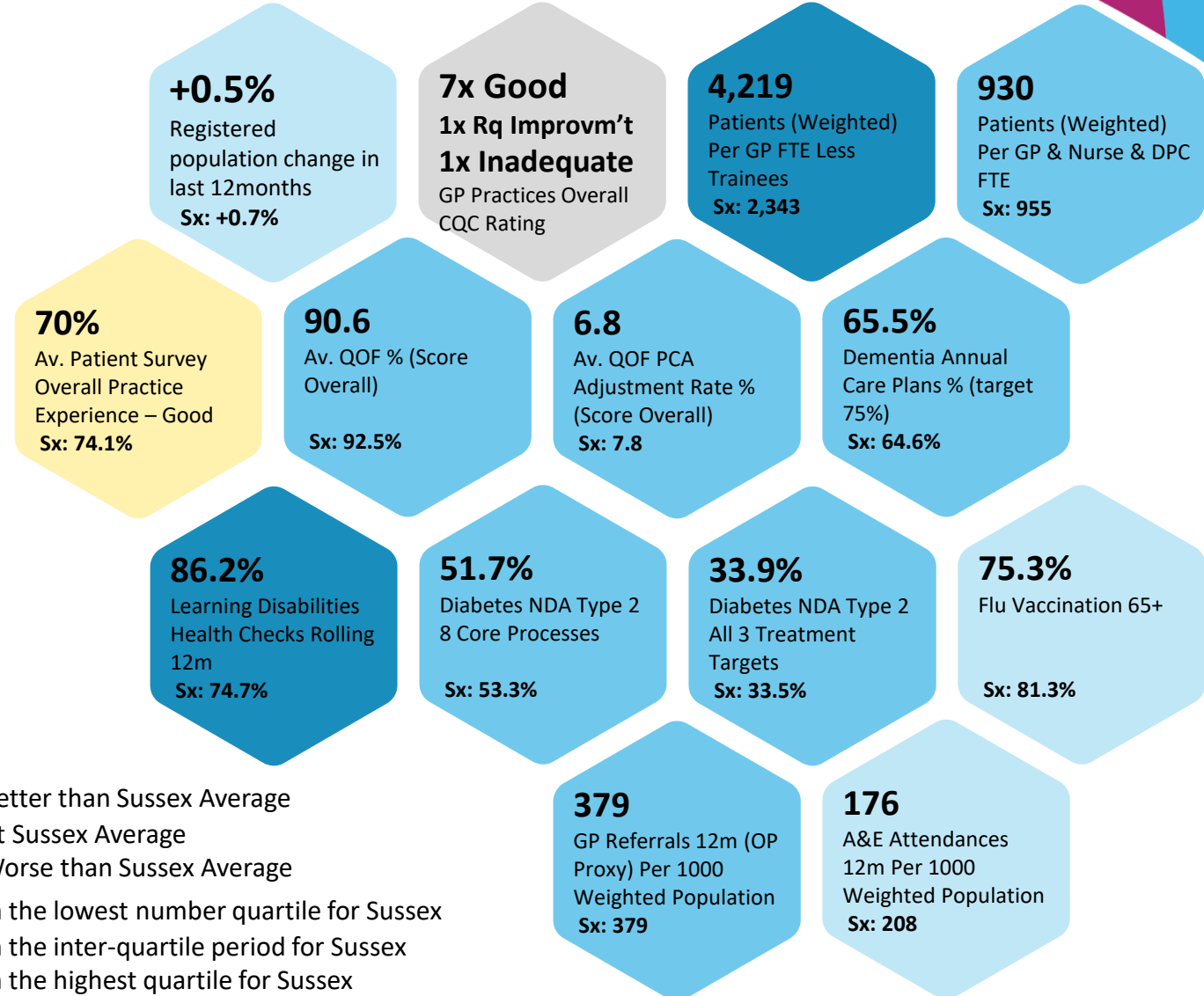
Better health and care for all

Primary Care in Hastings ICT

- Within Hastings ICT there is one PCN with 9 GP Practices with varying levels of population
 - 3 practices (High Glades, Old Town and Station) have >15k registered patients
 - 3 practices (South Saxon, Sedlescombe, Priory Rd) have <5k registered practices
- In Hastings ICT, the weighted rate of FTE GPs is higher than the Sussex average
- Annual health checks for patients with LD is higher than the Sussex average
- Compared to Sussex as a whole, Hastings ICT has lower rates for
 - Registered population change
 - 65+ Flu vaccination
 - Rate of A&E attendances

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)



Better health and care for all

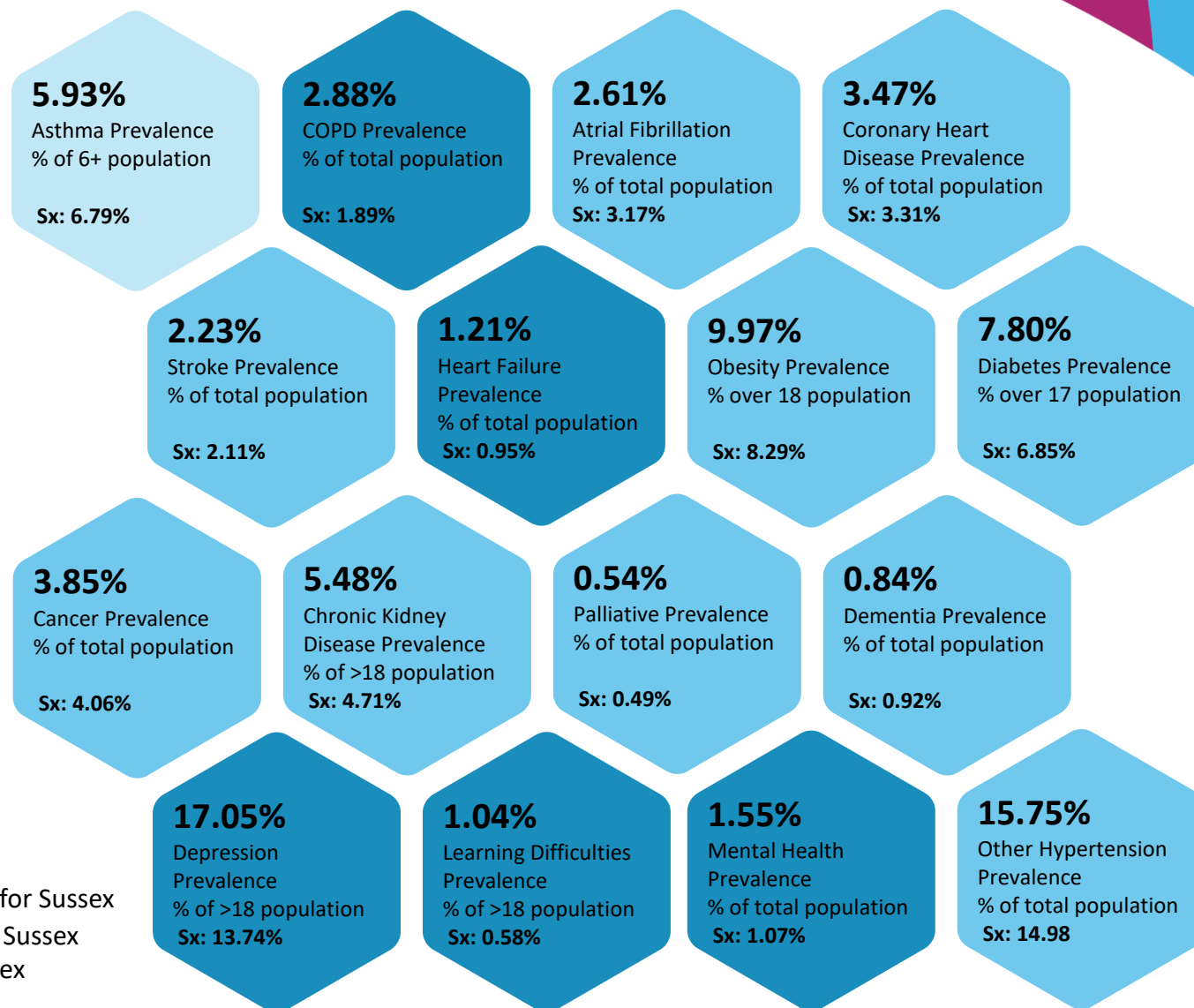
Long term Conditions : QOF registers – Hastings ICT

- In Hastings ICT there are lower rates of asthma prevalence
- Compared to Sussex as a whole, Hastings ICT has higher prevalence for
 - COPD
 - Depression
 - Heart Failure
 - Learning Difficulties
 - Mental Health

Key

- Better than Sussex Average
- At Sussex Average
- Worse than Sussex Average
- In the lowest number quartile for Sussex
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- No comparison made

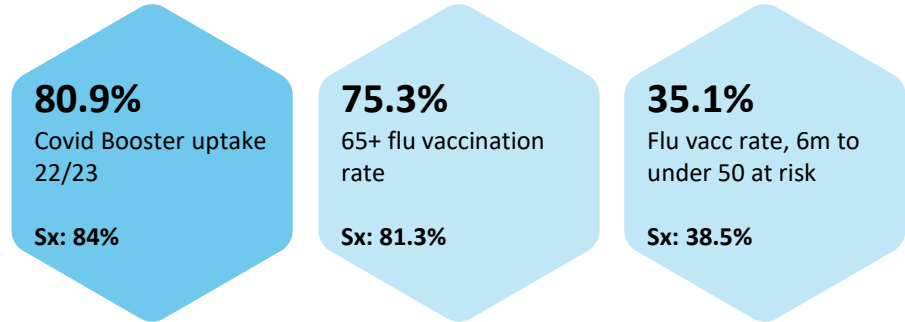
(lowest or highest quartile does not mean good or bad)



Better health and care for all

Primary Care 2 – Hastings ICT

- Flu vaccination rates in Hastings ICT for both under 50 and 65+ are lower than the Sussex average



Key

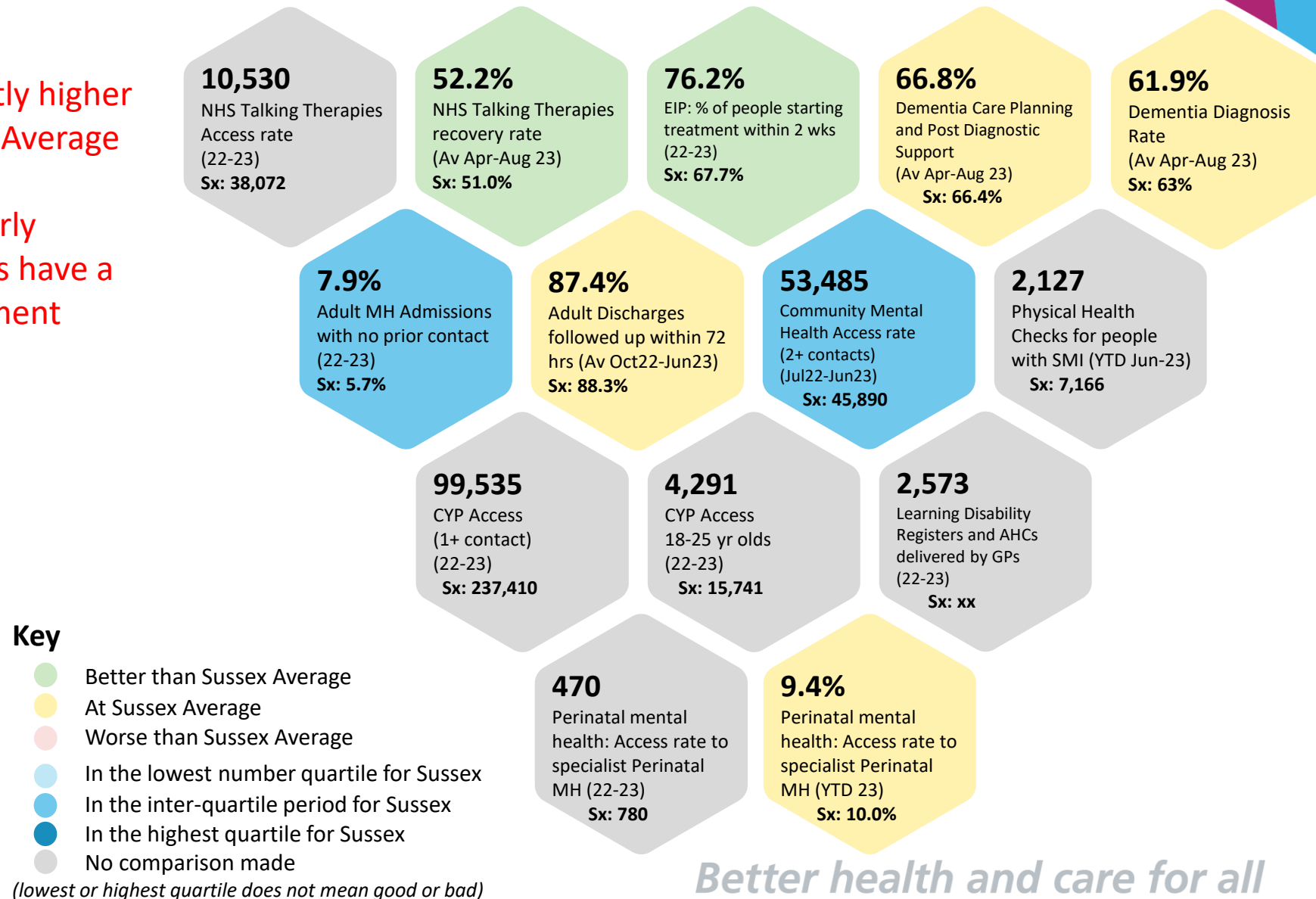
- Better than Sussex Average
 - At Sussex Average
 - Worse than Sussex Average
 - In the lowest number quartile for Sussex
 - In the inter-quartile period for Sussex
 - In the highest quartile for Sussex
 - No comparison made
- (lowest or highest quartile does not mean good or bad)

Better health and care for all

Mental Health – East Sussex

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

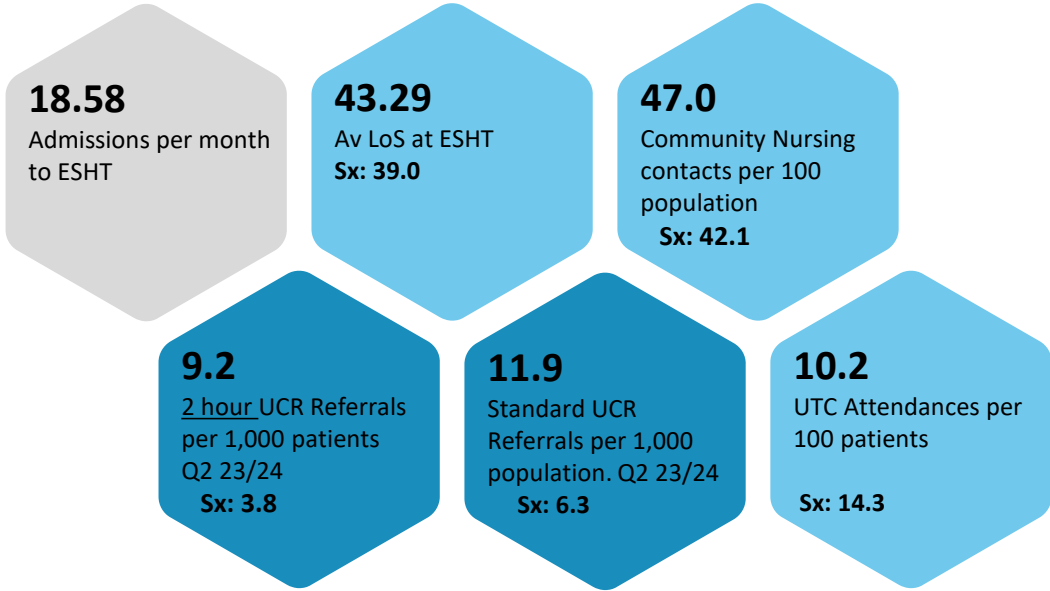
- East Sussex patients have a slightly higher rate of recovery than the Sussex Average
- East Sussex patients requiring Early Intervention in Psychosis services have a higher proportion starting treatment within 2 weeks



Better health and care for all

Community Health Services - Hastings ICT

- Hastings ICT has significantly higher levels of both standard and 2-hour Urgent Community Response



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

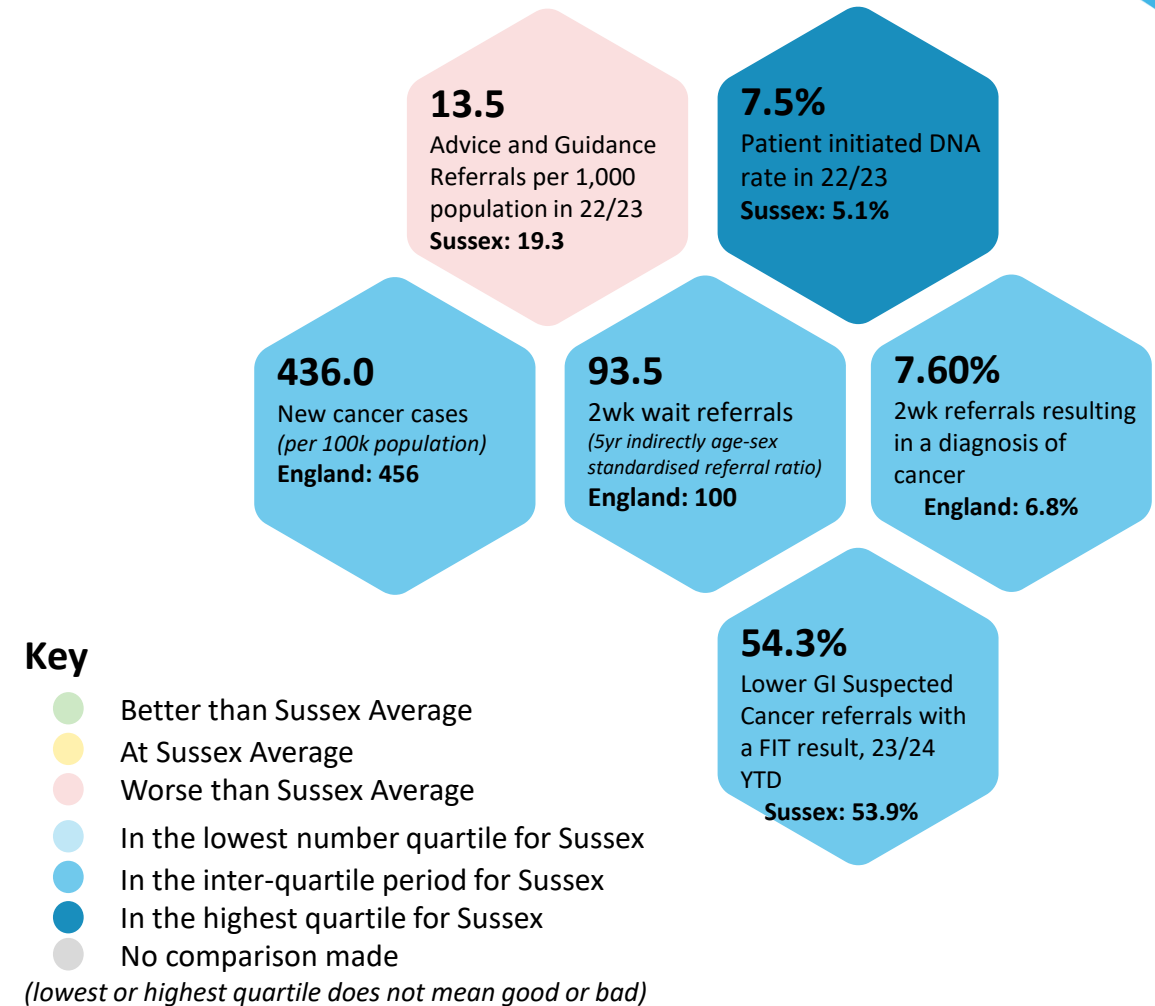
- Key**
- Better than Sussex Average
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Better health and care for all

Planned Care Alternatives and Cancer Care – Hastings ICT

- Hastings ICT patients have a higher level of patient DNAs (Outpatient appointments cancelled because of patients did not attend or give notice)
- The rate of advice and guidance referrals is worse than the Sussex average



Better health and care for all

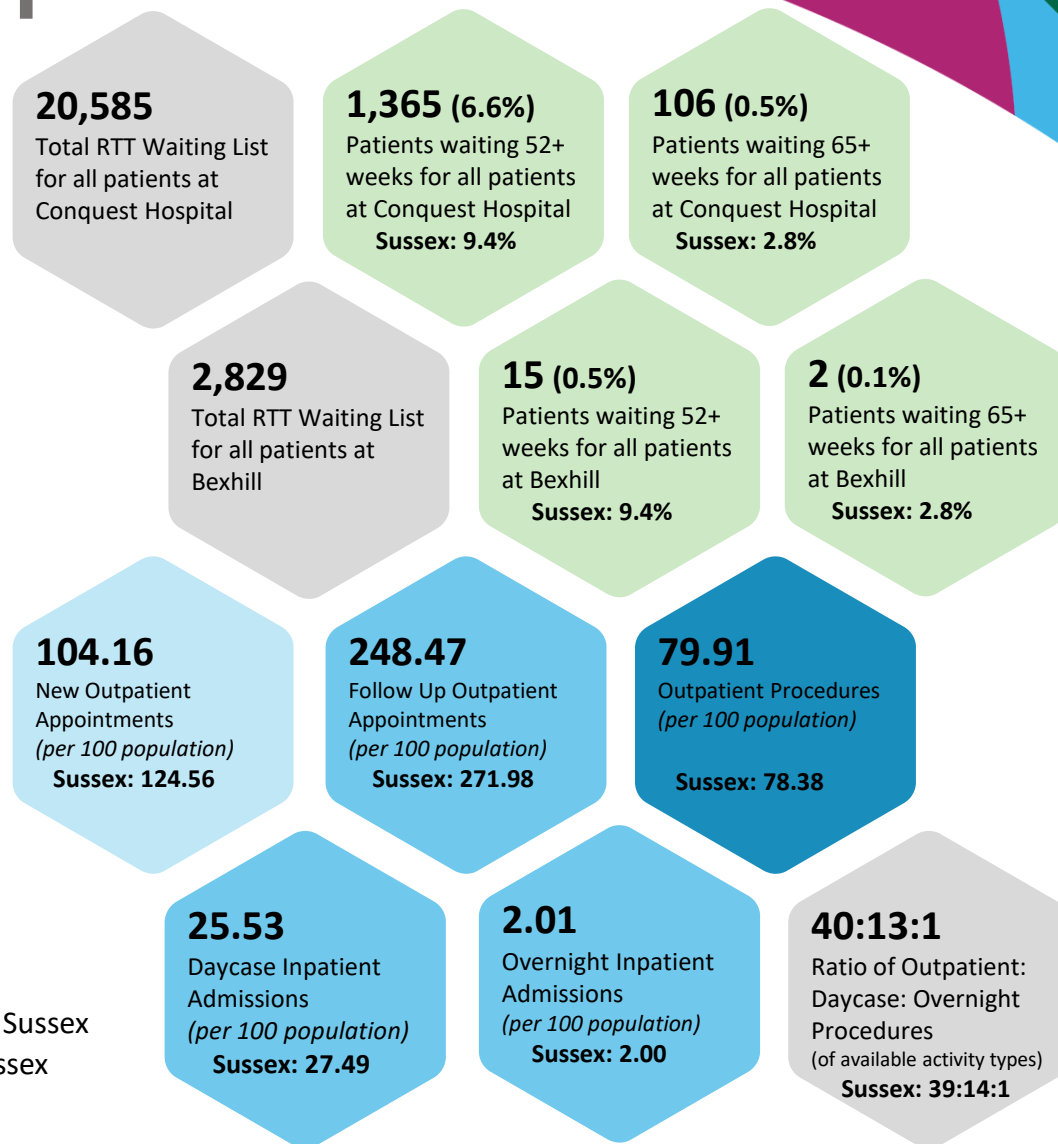
Acute Planned Care – Hastings ICT

- Hastings ICT patients have a significantly lower level of patients waiting both over 52 weeks and 65 weeks for Elective Acute care at Conquest or Bexhill hospitals
- Outpatient procedures are higher than the Sussex
- New Outpatient appointments are lower than the Sussex average

Key

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Better health and care for all

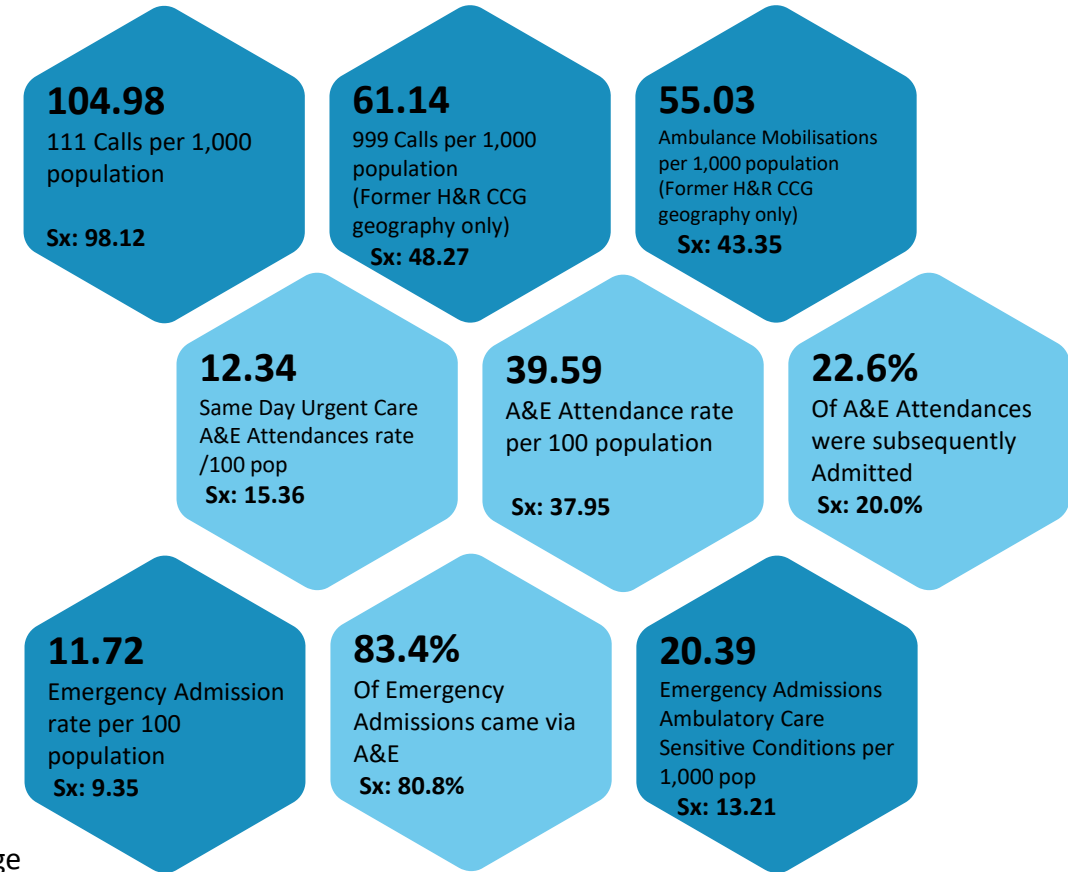
Urgent and Emergency Care – Hastings ICT

- There are higher levels of calls to 111, 999 and Ambulances subsequently mobilised in Hastings ICT when compared to the Sussex average
- Hastings ICT has higher rates for
 - Rate of emergency admissions
 - Emergency Admissions for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSC are health conditions/diagnoses for which timely and effective outpatient care can help to reduce the risks of hospitalisation)

Key

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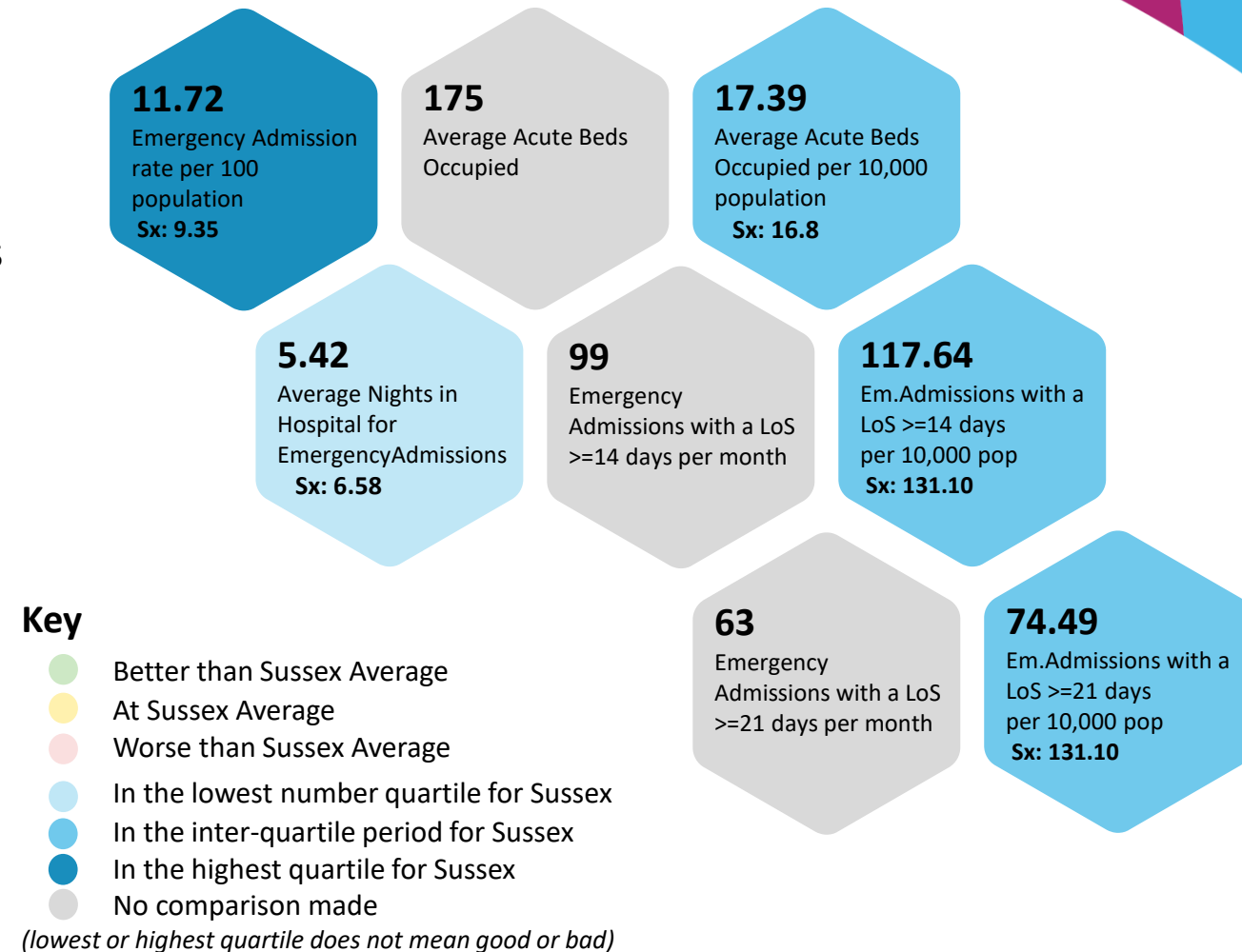


Figures above are for the full year 22/23

Better health and care for all

Acute Inpatient Emergency Care – Hastings ICT

- The rate of Emergency Admissions in Hastings ICT is higher than the Sussex average
- When they are admitted, the number of nights patients spend in hospital is lower than the Sussex average



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

Better health and care for all

Care Homes: Urgent Healthcare use – Hastings ICT

- The percentage of Hear and Treat calls Hastings ICT patients is higher than the Sussex average
- The rate of See & Convey calls is lower than the Sussex average
- Emergency Respiratory Admissions is lower than the Sussex average



61

Registered Care Homes

1,441

Care Home Beds

1,110

999 Calls from Care Homes in last 12 months

9.0%

of 999 calls were Hear & Treat

Sussex: 8.0%

40.0%

of 999 calls were See and Treat

Sussex: 38.6%

51.0%

of 999 calls were See & Convey

Sussex: 53.4%

46.56

A&E Attendances in the last 12months per 100 beds

Sussex: 53.60

48.3%

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

Sussex: 54.8%

29.49

Emergency Admissions in the last 12months per 100 beds

Sussex: 36.08

10.55

Emergency Admissions for Respiratory in the last 12months per 100 beds

Sussex: 13.01

4.72

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

Sussex: 5.20

0.97

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

Sussex: 1.63

Key

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Better health and care for all

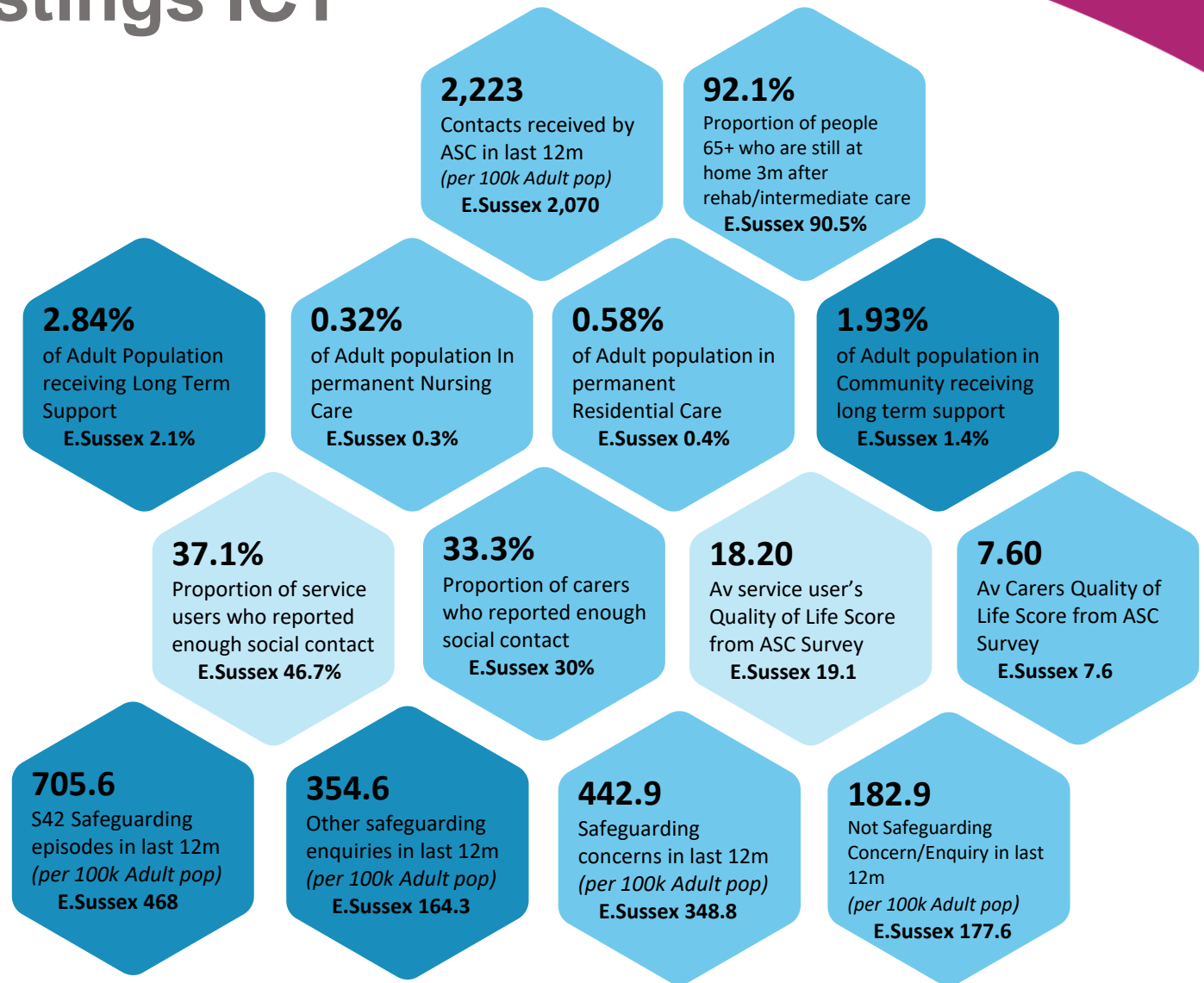
Adult Social Care – Hastings ICT

- This social care data compares Hastings ICT to East Sussex levels
- The proportion of the Hastings ICT population receiving either Long Term Support is higher than the East Sussex average
- The levels of Safeguarding episodes or Safeguarding enquiries is higher than the East Sussex average

Key

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Better health and care for all

Links to key resources

Local mappings sites

- Community insight – Brighton & Hove [Local Insight \(communityinsight.org\)](https://communityinsight.org)
- East Sussex in figures [Welcome to ESiF \(eastsussexinfigures.org.uk\)](https://eastsussexinfigures.org.uk)

JSNAs

- Brighton & Hove [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\) \(brighton-hove.gov.uk\)](https://brighton-hove.gov.uk)
- East Sussex [East Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment | \(eastsussexjsna.org.uk\)](https://eastsussexjsna.org.uk)
- West Sussex [Welcome to the West Sussex JSNA - West Sussex JSNA Website](https://www.westsussexjsna.org.uk)

National tools with local area data

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

NHS Sussex ICB

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