Health in summary
The health of people in East Sussex is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 18.1% (16,000) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 8.2 years lower for men and 5.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of East Sussex than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 15.7% (670) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 47.6*. This represents 50 stays per year. Levels of smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average. Levels of breastfeeding are better than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 22.0% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 543*, better than the average for England. This represents 3,007 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 145.2*, better than the average for England. This represents 719 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 263*, better than the average for England. This represents 1,037 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are better than the England average. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. The rate of new cases of malignant melanoma is worse than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, drug misuse and early deaths from cardiovascular diseases are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in East Sussex include circulatory diseases, cancers and respiratory diseases to address the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived areas. See www.eastsussexjsna.org.uk or www.essp.org.uk for more information.

* rate per 100,000 population
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 8.2 years

Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 5.4 years
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

Early deaths from all causes: MEN

Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN

Early deaths from heart disease and stroke

Early deaths from cancer

Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

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The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

More information is available at [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info). Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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