

Background, purpose & context

- This is a data profile of the health and wellbeing of the population of West Sussex.
- It forms part of the West Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- It also details the causes of premature mortality and ill health using information from the Global Burden of Disease study and sets out some of the key challenges and priorities arising from the information available.
- This is a summary profile. It includes information from a range of sources, but as a summary it does not include all issues, or health conditions. It brings together data in the public domain, we have focused on quantitative data that can be benchmarked).
- Profiles have been drafted for West Sussex overall and for the District and Borough areas, not all data are available at all levels

- Given the frequency of data released and refreshed, it is a live document, meaning the information will be updated and reviewed. This version was produced in September 2024 by the West Sussex Public Health and Social Research Unit

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What causes ill health and premature mortality in West Sussex?

Using the **Global Burden of Disease Study**

The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study aims to explore both the burden of mortality and morbidity on the population. While mortality statistics are regularly published by national and local bodies (e.g. the Office for National Statistics) the scale of morbidity often goes unreported. The project brings together data on premature death and disability for many diseases and injuries worldwide. This allows for meaningful comparisons to be made between countries and can be explored from 1990 to the present. Within the UK, county level analyses were made available for the first time in 2016. Information in this profile relates to the 2021 study.

Four measures are used to describe the burden of disease.

Deaths

Years of Life Lost (YLL)

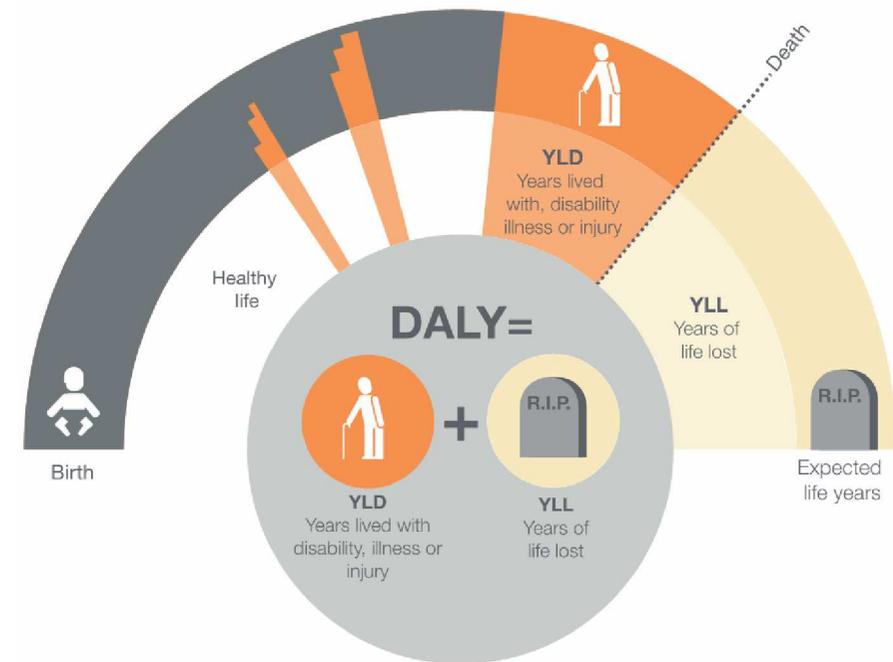
YLL is a measure of premature mortality within a group of people. YLLs are calculated by starting with the life expectancy of a given age group in a given year, then subtracting the age at which a person in that age group dies. Greater emphasis is placed on deaths of younger people.

Years Lived With Disability (YLD)

YLD is a measure of the amount of time lived with a disability. This is calculated by multiplying the severity of a disability by its duration. Severe, short-term illness can therefore have the same number of YLDs as a chronic but mild health condition.

Disability-adjusted life years (DALY)

DALY is a measure of overall disease burden. This aims to quantify premature mortality (YLL) and years lived in less than full health (YLD) to produce a metric of years lost due to ill-health, disability or premature death. Ranking the causes of DALYs in a population helps to identify health problems that have the biggest negative impact on society.



The Top Tens - West Sussex

Rank	Deaths	Years of Life Lost (YLLs)	Years Lived with a Disability (YLDs)	Disability-adjusted life years lost (DALYs)
1	Neoplasms (2,892)	Neoplasms (50,765)	Musculoskeletal disorders (27,454)	Neoplasms (53,800)
2	Cardiovascular diseases (2,427)	Cardiovascular diseases (33,791)	Mental disorders (21,766)	Cardiovascular diseases (38,756)
3	Respiratory infections and tuberculosis (1,866)	Respiratory infections and tuberculosis (24,871)	Neurological disorders (11,032)	Musculoskeletal disorders (28,297)
4	Neurological disorders (909)	Neurological disorders (11,846)	Other non-communicable diseases (9,819)	Respiratory infections and tuberculosis (26,648)
5	Chronic respiratory diseases (670)	Chronic respiratory diseases (9,660)	Sense organ diseases (9,145)	Neurological disorders (22,878)
6	Digestive diseases (451)	Digestive diseases (7,855)	Diabetes and kidney diseases (8,398)	Mental disorders (21,772)
7	Diabetes and kidney diseases (216)	Other non-communicable diseases (3,226)	Unintentional injuries (7,954)	Chronic respiratory diseases (15,602)
8	Unintentional injuries (186)	Self-harm and interpersonal violence (3,172)	Chronic respiratory diseases (5,942)	Other non-communicable diseases (13,045)
9	Other non-communicable diseases (165)	Diabetes and kidney diseases (2,905)	Cardiovascular diseases (4,964)	Diabetes and kidney diseases (11,303)
10	Self-harm and interpersonal violence (79)	Unintentional injuries (2,874)	Skin and subcutaneous diseases (4,789)	Unintentional injuries (10,828)

Source: Global Burden of Disease 2021, University of Washington 2024

Risk Factors...What Drives Ill Health & Mortality?

A risk factor is defined as an attribute, behaviour, or exposure, causally associated with an increased (or decreased) probability of a disease or injury. Risk factors can overlap. Some risk factors are modifiable at the level of the individual (e.g. smoking, dietary intake). Others are modifiable at wider environmental levels (e.g. air pollution). We don't know all risk factors, but we need to use the best available evidence to inform actions.

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

Rank	WEST SUSSEX	SOUTHEAST
1	Tobacco	Tobacco
2	High body-mass index	High body-mass index
3	Dietary risks	Dietary risks
4	High fasting plasma glucose	High fasting plasma glucose
5	High systolic blood pressure	High systolic blood pressure
6	Alcohol use	Alcohol use
7	Occupational risks	Occupational risks
8	High LDL cholesterol	High LDL cholesterol
9	Kidney dysfunction	Kidney dysfunction
10	Air pollution	Drug use

Summary

To improve life expectancy and extend healthy life expectancy, to reduce health inequalities, reduce health care demand and sustain economic activity rates in the future....

For Life Expectancy, Health Life Expectancy, Inequalities in LE and HLE

- Tackle major behavioural risks – tobacco, diet, exercise, alcohol
- Diabetes is a rising concern
- CVD Reduction – including controlling blood pressure key and has considerable population impact
- Cancer major cause ill health, importance of behaviours and screening,

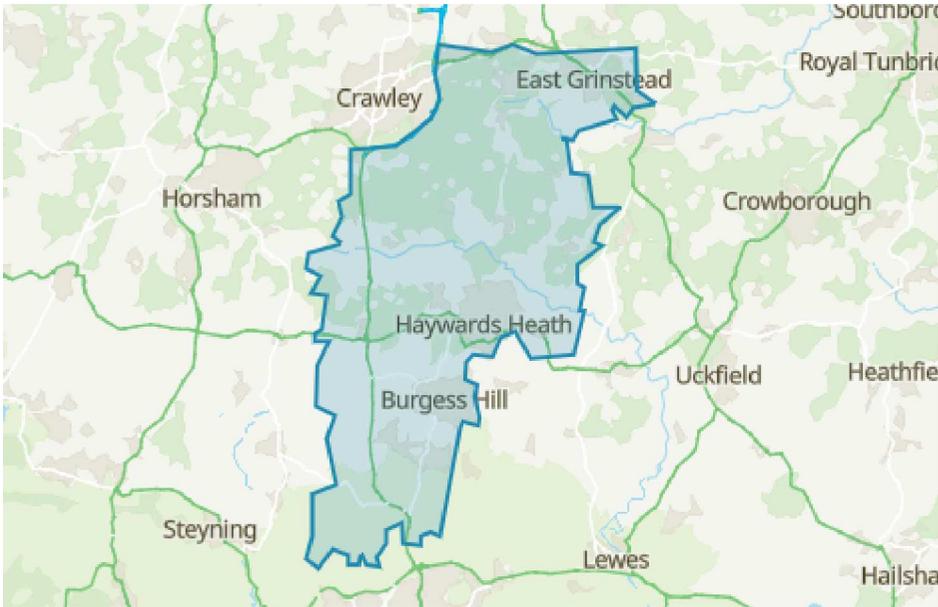
For Healthy Life Expectancy, Inequalities in HLE tackle

- MSK – (and pain management)
- Mental Health
- Sensory impairment

Research also identifies specific groups who have far lower life and healthy life expectancies (such as people with learning disability, people with mental health problems, people who are homeless or have insecure housing).

This does not include the causes of the causes – wider determinants of health (education, employment, housing, social capital etc).

Mid Sussex - Population



Population (2023)

157,900

Change from 2013

↑ 10.4% overall

↑ 11.3% under 15 years

↑ 7.8% 16-64 years

↑ 18.8% 65 years or over



Births (2023)

1,538

Fertility rate of 1.65



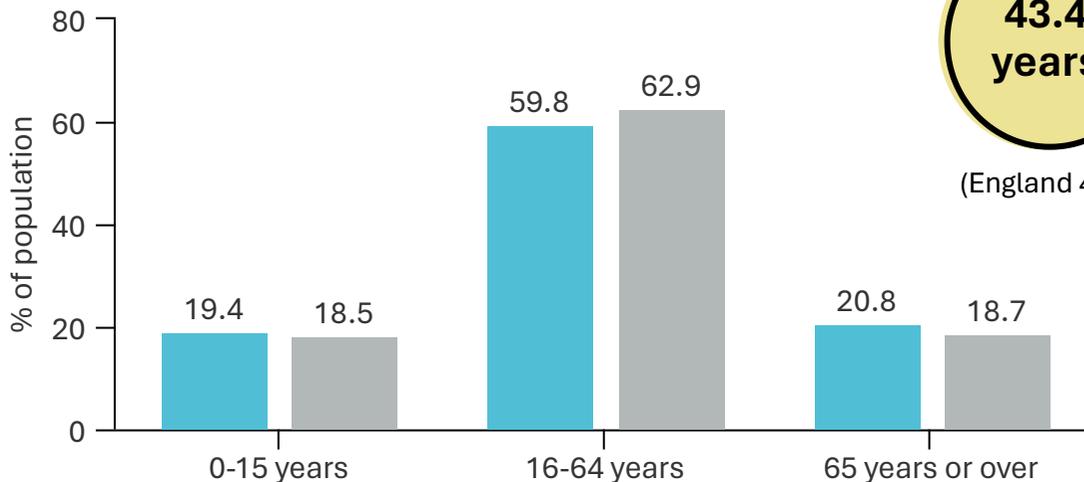
Deaths (2023)

1,439

of which 354 deaths of people aged under 75

Population Age Structure (2023)

% of Population in Different Age Groups



● Mid Sussex ● England

Median Age



(England 40.4)

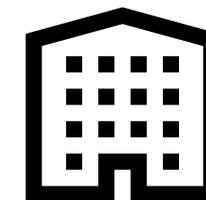
Households (Census 2021)



63,350

households with at least one resident in West Sussex

- **17,400** people live alone including including 8,600 people aged 66 years or over
- **3,150** lone parent households (with dependent children)



1,950

people live in communal establishments

Age

Mid Sussex has a slightly older age profile compared with England, although a slightly higher % of under 16 year olds. In Mid Sussex there are over 32,900 people aged 65 years or over (over 4,900 people aged 85+) 30,600 aged under 16 years.

Disability

- Mid Sussex (England)
- **Disabled** under the Equality Act **14.5%** (17.3%)
 - **Not disabled** under the Equality Act **85.5%** (82.7%)

Ethnicity

- Mid Sussex (England)
- **Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh** **3.6%** (9.6%)
 - **Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African** **0.9%** (4.2%)
 - **Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups** **2.5%** (3.0%)
 - **White** **92.2%** (81.0%)
 - **Other ethnic group** **0.8%** (2.2%)

Other Groups



Carers

11,580 people provide unpaid care, 2,875 for 50+ hours a week, and 310 aged under 18 years



English - 2nd Language

Of the **5,960** who have English as a second language, 3,530 do not speak it well, and 1,725 do not speak it at all



Children Looked After

As at March 31 2022 there were **860 children looked after** in West Sussex, of these **107 were unaccompanied asylum-seeking children** (Data for West Sussex overall)

Source: DfE



Veterans

3,370 people stated on the 2021 Census that they had previously serviced in the armed forces.

*The Equality Act 2010 consolidated and replaced previous legislation in a Single Act. There are nine protected characteristics; it is against the law to discriminate against someone because of a protected characteristic.

Gender Reassignment

- Mid Sussex
- **Same as sex registered at birth** - 117,150
 - **Different from sex registered - no specific identity given** - 147
 - **Trans woman** - 89
 - **Trans man** - 69
 - **Non-binary** - 58
 - **All other gender identities** - 32
 - **Not answered** - 5,774

Marriage/Civil Partnership

- Mid Sussex (England)
- **Never married / civil partnership** **30.6%** (37.9%)
 - **Married / civil partnership** **51.9%** (44.7%)
 - **Separated** **2.0%** (2.2%)
 - **Divorced / civil partnership dissolved** **9.2%** (9.1%)
 - **Widowed / surviving civil partnership partner** **6.3%** (6.1%)

Pregnancy and maternity

- Mid Sussex (2021)
- **Births** - 1,557
 - **U18 Conceptions** - 18

Religion

- Mid Sussex (England)
- **No religion** **42.1%** (36.7%)
 - **Christian** **47.9%** (46.3%)
 - **Buddhist** **0.4%** (0.5%)
 - **Hindu** **1.0%** (1.8%)
 - **Jewish** **0.2%** (0.5%)
 - **Muslim** **1.2%** (6.7%)
 - **Sikh** **0.1%** (0.9%)
 - **Other religion** **0.7%** (0.6%)
 - **Not answered** **6.3%** (6.0%)

Sex

- Mid Sussex (England)
- **Female** **51.5%** (51.0%)
 - **Male** **49.5%** (49.0%)
- Mid Sussex has an older age structure. As women, on average, live longer a greater proportion of the population is female, and this increases in older age groups.

Sexual Orientation

- Mid Sussex (England) - % of 16+
- **Straight/Heterosexual** **91.0%** (89.4%)
 - **Gay or Lesbian** **1.3%** (1.5%)
 - **Bisexual** **1.1%** (1.3%)
 - **All other sexual orientations** **0.3%** (0.3%)
 - **Not answered** **6.3%** (7.5%)

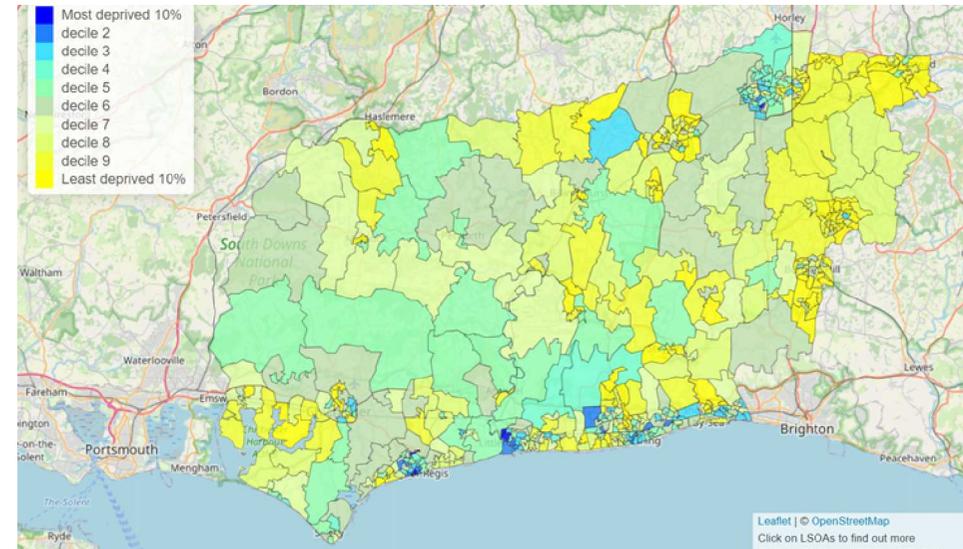
Deprivation

Index of Deprivation 2019

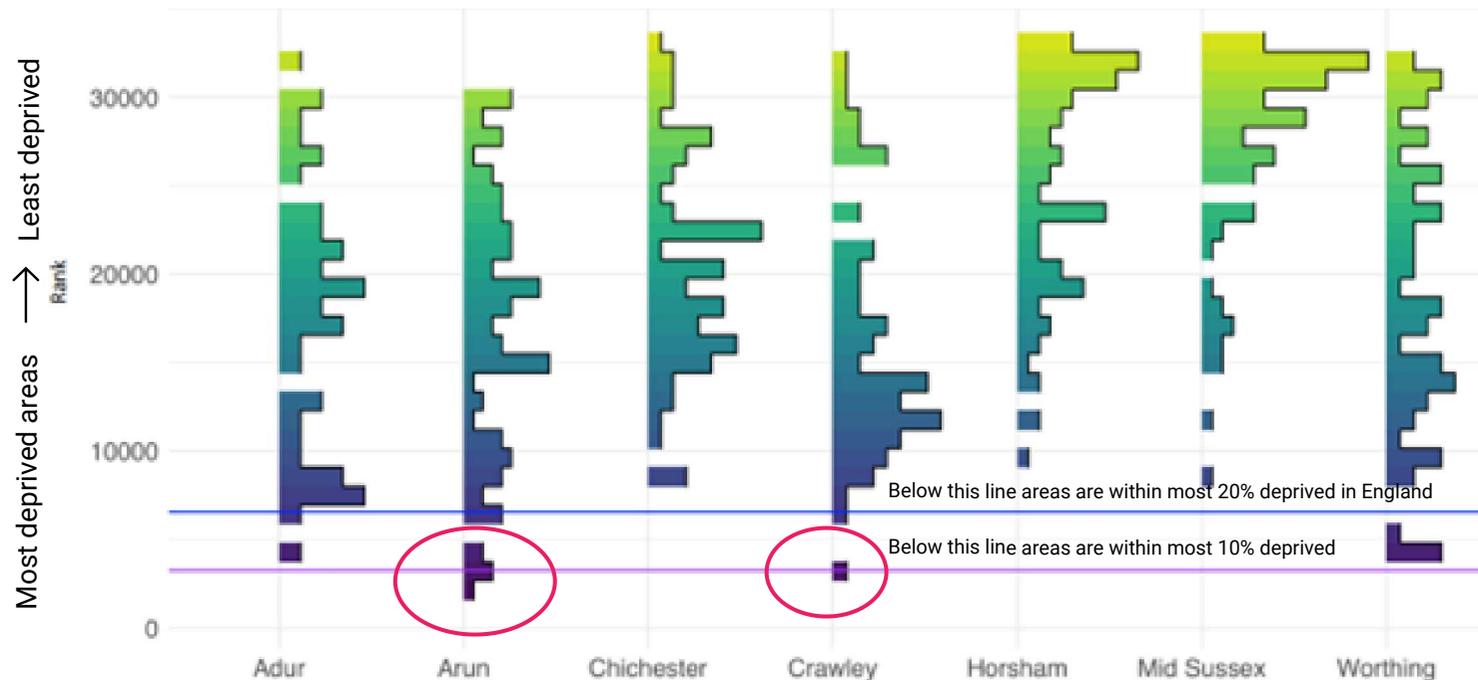
The ID2019 measures relative deprivation, i.e. how deprived one area is compared with another; it doesn't measure absolute deprivation, i.e. how deprived an area is compared with how deprived it was a year ago.

In 2019, West Sussex was ranked as the 129th least deprived upper tier local authority (out of 151) in England, this puts it in the least deprived 20% of the country overall.

Of the West Sussex Districts and Boroughs, Crawley ranks as the most deprived (overall) in West Sussex, followed by Arun, Adur and Worthing. Mid Sussex remains the least deprived area in West Sussex.



District Deprivation Profiling



The histogram profiles each lower tier local authority. This helps understand the depth and spread of deprivation in each D&B.

Each small area within a local authority is ranked, the lower the rank the more deprived.

In West Sussex, Worthing has fairly even spread. Horsham and Mid Sussex have more neighbourhoods within the least 20% deprived areas in the country.

In Arun and in Crawley there are some areas within the most 10% deprived neighbourhoods in England (circled red).





2,285

children under 16 live in low income households (7.6%, 2022/23)



1,885

people of working age on out of work benefits (2.0% of 16-64 year old population) (Sept 2024)



1,770

older people in receipt of Pension Credit (Feb 2024)



1,085

people are in receipt of Carer's Allowance (Feb 2024)



Over 2,430

households on pre-payment electricity meters (in 2017)



5,365

households (8.2% of households) in fuel poverty (2022)



396

households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (2022/23)



73

households in temporary accommodation (2022/23)



539

households have no central heating (Census 2021)



£430,000

Median house price (year ending Sept 2023)

£1,133

Average monthly private sector rent for a 2 bedroom property (2022/23)

Sources:

- OHID Fingertips (child poverty, homelessness, fuel poverty)
- DWP Statexplore (Pension Credit, Carers Allowance)
- Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (Prepayment Meters)
- Census 2021 (Central heating)
- Nomisweb (working age long term sick)
- Land Registry (House Prices)
- LGA (Private Rental data)

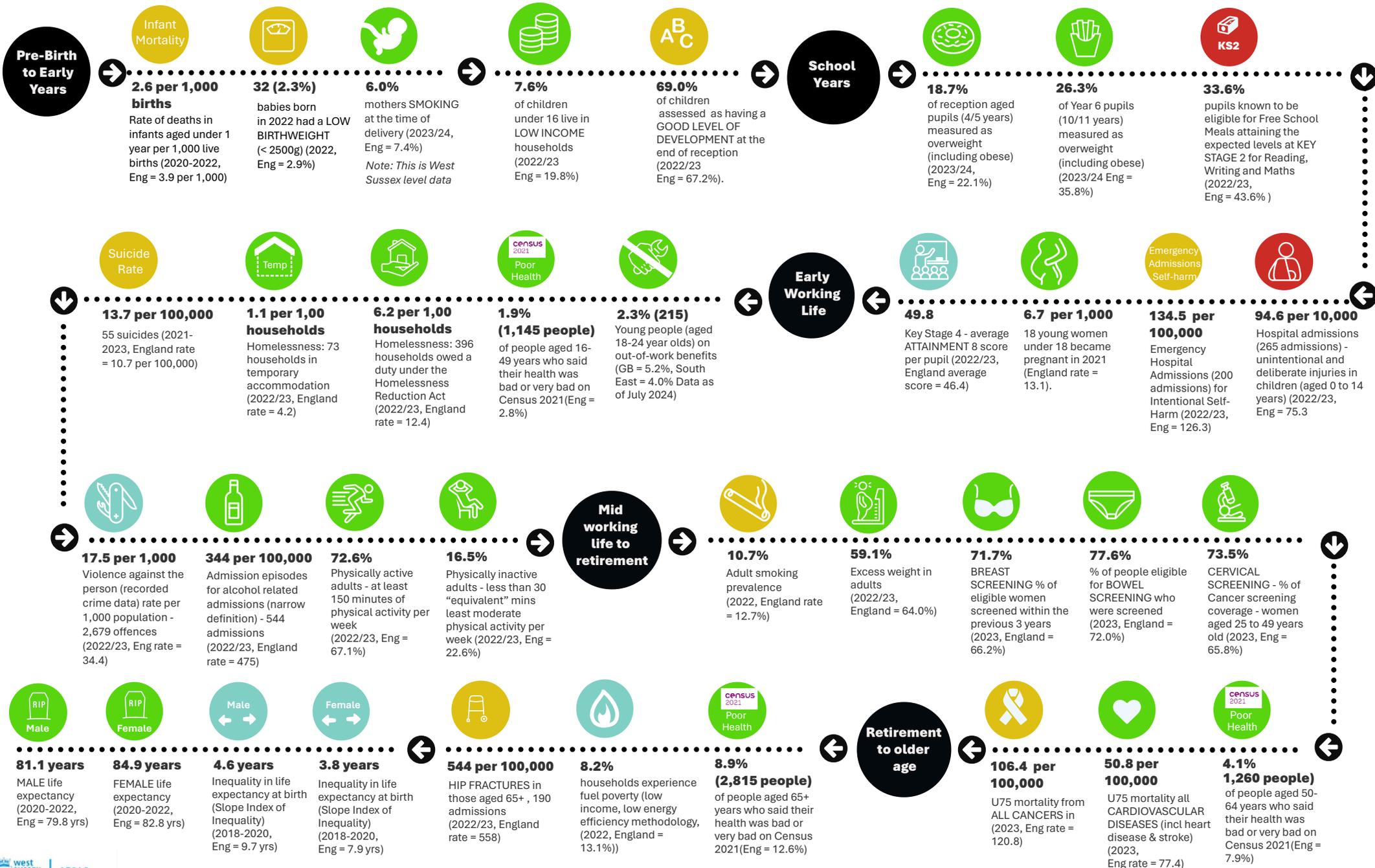
MID SUSSEX

Note: At Lower Tier Authority Level some outcomes are based on small numbers / sample sizes.

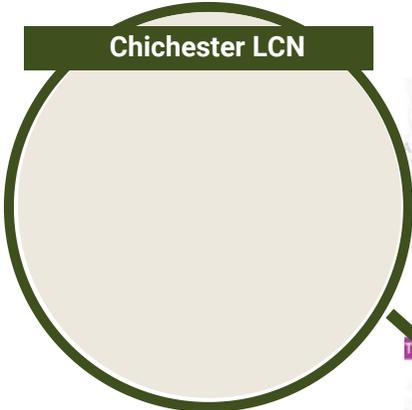
Some issues affect people of all ages, outcomes have been placed in the life stage where the impact may be greatest.

Data are shown for Adur and are compared with ENGLAND. For some measures (e.g. violent crime) difference may relate to recording/reporting so are not RAG rated

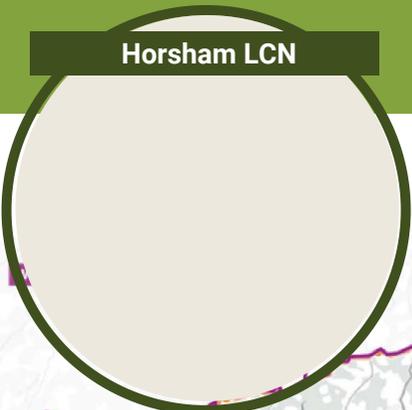
Better
No diff.
Worse
Not applic.



LCN Priorities (date)



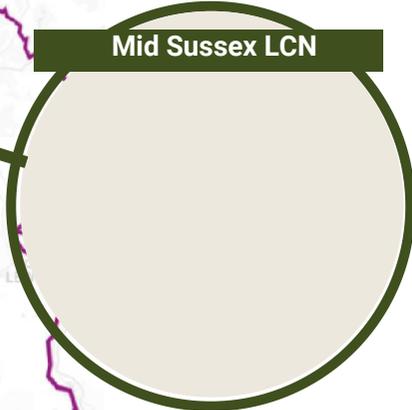
Chichester LCN



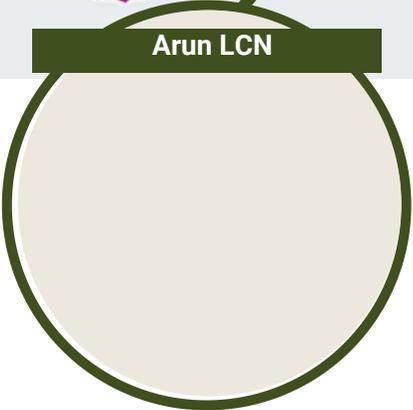
Horsham LCN



Crawley LCN



Mid Sussex LCN



Arun LCN



Adur & Worthing LCN

Local Community Networks

Local Community Networks (LCNs) provide a forum to bring Local Government, Health, Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) and Communities themselves to work together differently to tackle health inequalities, improve impact and outcomes utilising local knowledge, insight, and expertise. In West Sussex LCN area align with local authority boundaries

 **Contacts** (as at September 2024)

Adur and Worthing

Arun

Chichester

Crawley

Horsham

Mid Sussex

County wide

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Map reproduced from Shape Atlas (NHS)