

Report on the Deaths of Jersey Residents 2008

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Document purpose	Report on the deaths of Jersey Residents in 2008
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Description	Annual report on deaths for 2008
Amendment history	
Officer	Amendment date and detail
M Clarke	Report compiled June 2013 using 2008 deaths data and applying revised population total and structure based on information published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit on Population Update 2002-2011. This is an amendment to previously published 2008 deaths data which used previous population estimates produced by the Health Intelligence Unit which underestimated the Island population by some 10,000 persons.
M Clarke	Clarification of which European Standard Used and Email address updated.
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Deaths of Jersey Residents in 2008

Summary:

This report presents statistics on deaths of Jersey residents registered for 2008. Death statistics include counts of death by age and sex, and by selected cause of death.

Data presented in this report are based on records of deaths that occurred in calendar year 2008, which were received from the Superintendent Registrars office, along with data from the Viscount's Office, and processed by the Public Health Department. Detailed information on the nature, sources and data handling are given in the Background Notes section of this report.

Key findings:

- In 2008, 747 Jersey residents died, comprised of 389 male and 358 female deaths;
- The crude death rate was 789 deaths per 100,000 population per annum;
- The average (mean) age at death for Jersey residents in 2008 was 75;
- Circulatory diseases, cancers and respiratory diseases were the three largest causes of death.
- Almost 200 deaths were due to cancer, with cancer of the digestive organs being the largest cause of all cancer deaths in 2008.
- Almost two-fifths (39%) of all deaths occurred in those below 75 years of age.
- There were 139 deaths to individuals of working age; four-fifths (79%) of these were male.
- Around 3,000 years of potential male life and around 1,300 female years of potential life were lost in 2008.

Introduction

The Health Intelligence Unit, part of the Public Health Department within Health and Social Services, provides information on the health of the population in order to inform health policy in Jersey.

Data previously published for deaths in 2008 used an estimate of the Island's population produced by the Health Intelligence Unit which was found to be an underestimate upon publication of the 2011 Census. This report presents figures which are calculated using the updated population estimate for 2008 based on the findings of the 2011 Census¹.

Reports on annual deaths are a useful way of presenting information relevant to health policy, for instance to plan hospital services and to monitor mortality from particular causes of death such as suicide, drug and alcohol deaths or preventable causes. Mortality statistics also feed into planning pensions and the social welfare system. Organisations such as the European Union and the United Nations also use mortality statistics for making international comparisons.

¹ For further information, please see 2011 Population Update Report, published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit, June 2012.

Total Deaths

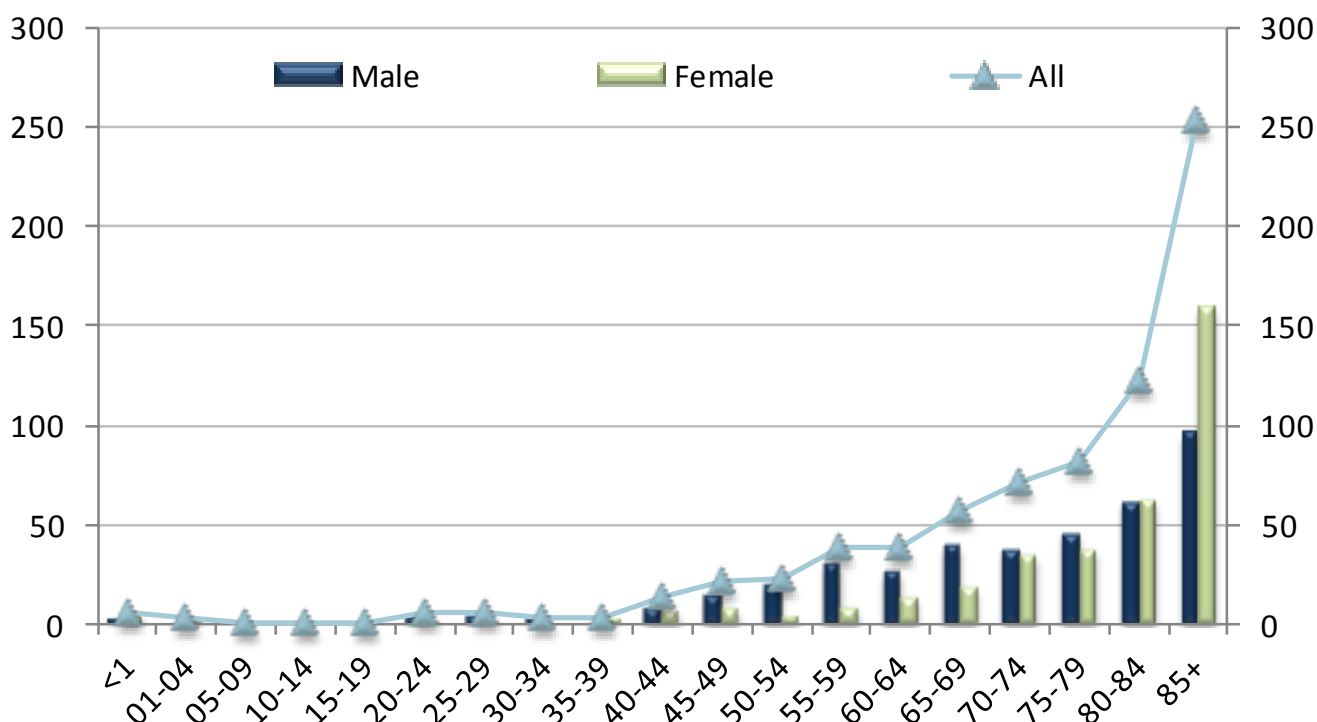
In 2008, there were 747 deaths of Jersey residents. Male deaths (389) outnumbered female deaths (358) in 2008, giving a sex ratio of 92 female deaths to every 100 male deaths². Of the total number of deaths of residents, 14 males and 9 females died outside of the Island.

Table 1: 2008 Deaths of Jersey Residents

	Male	Female	All
Total Deaths	389	358	747
Deaths off-Island	14	9	23
Deaths on-Island	375	349	724
Crude Death Rate (per 100,000 population)	832	746	789
Age standardised death rate (per 100,000 population)³	684	419	540
Average age at death	72	79	75
Life expectancy at birth⁴	78	84	81

As in previous years, the average age of female deaths was some 7 years higher than the average age of death for males. Figure 1 shows the distribution of deaths in 2008 by age.

Figure 1: Total deaths in 2008 by age



² This number may differ from previously published figures, due to the results of inquests being added into the figures once complete. This can take up to 18 months to occur.

³ Standardised using the 1976 European Population; this adjusts for differences in age and sex structures between populations and allows comparisons to be made.

⁴ Life expectancy is calculated using life tables, which generate the life expectancy of a hypothetical cohort experiencing the current age-specific mortality rates for each year of their life.

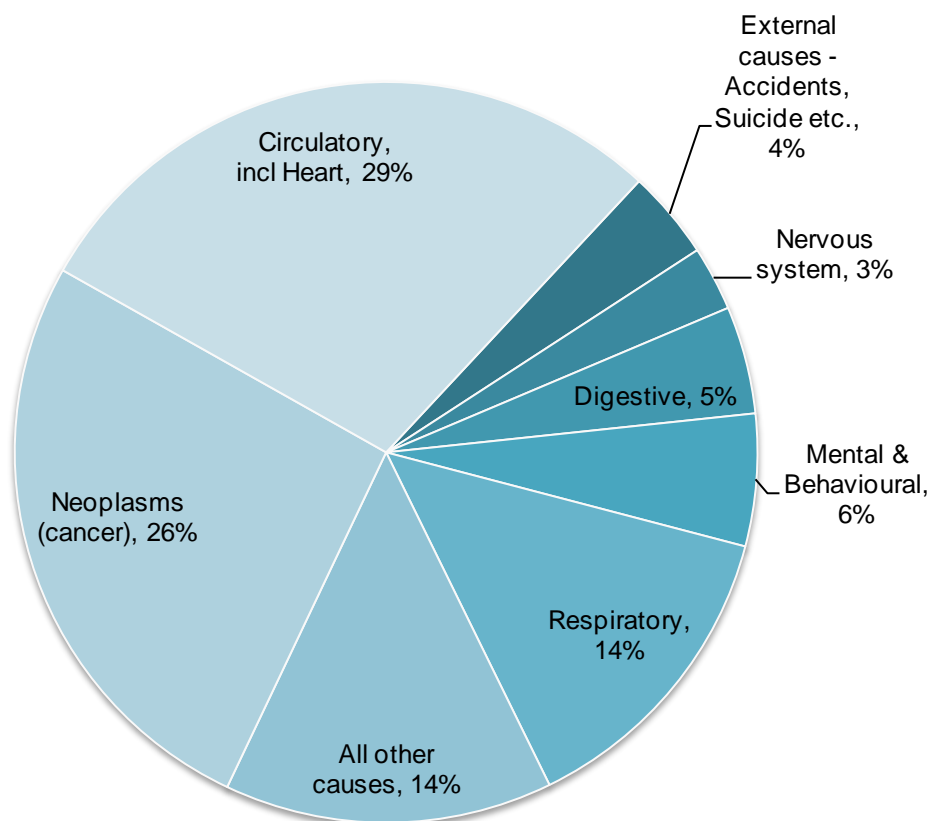
As can be seen in Figure 1, between the ages of 45 and 79 years of age, more men than women died in each age group. In contrast, there were a greater number of female deaths in those aged 80 and over.

Life expectancy at birth was 78 for men and 84 for women.

Main Causes of Death

In 2008 circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases were the three largest causes of death for Jersey residents and accounted for more than two-thirds (69%) of all deaths.

Figure 2: Main causes of deaths in 2008



More than a quarter (29%) of deaths in 2008 were the result of Circulatory diseases, including Ischemic Heart Disease (9%) and Stroke (6%). Cancer was the cause for another quarter of deaths (26%), whilst respiratory diseases, such as Influenza and pneumonia and chronic lower respiratory disease, were the underlying cause of around one in eight (14%) deaths.

Cancer (ICD-10 Codes C00-C97, D37-D48)

There were 195 deaths from cancer in 2008; the most common cancer site was the digestive organs, accounting for 54 deaths or 28% of all cancer deaths. In 2008, cancers of the digestive organs comprised pancreatic cancer (28%), colorectal (24%) and stomach (19%), with cancers of the oesophagus, liver and 'other digestive organs' (C26) making up the remainder.

A fifth (20%) of female cancer deaths were due to breast cancer, whilst almost a third (30%) were the result of cancer in the digestive organs (mainly pancreatic and colorectal). Around one in six (18%) of female cancer deaths were caused by cancer of the respiratory and intrathoracic organs (predominantly bronchus and lung cancer).

One in four (24%) male cancer deaths were the result of respiratory and intrathoracic cancer (predominately bronchus and lung cancer), a similar number to that caused by cancer of the digestive organs (26%, mainly colorectal and stomach cancers). One in seven (13%) male cancer deaths were due to prostate cancer.

Table 2: Top five causes of death from Cancer in Jersey Residents in 2008

Male			Female		
Cancer Site	ICD Code	Percentage of Cancer Deaths	Cancer Site	ICD Code	Percentage of Cancer Deaths
Digestive organs (mainly stomach & colorectal)	C15-C26	26%	Digestive organs (mainly pancreas & colorectal)	C15-C26	30%
Respiratory and intrathoracic organs (97% bronchus & lung)	C30-C39	24%	Breast	C50	20%
Male genital organs	C60-C63	13%	Respiratory and intrathoracic organs (93% bronchus & lung)	C30-C39	18%
Malignant neoplasm of ill-defined, secondary and unspecified sites	C76-C80	9%	Female genital organs	C51-C58	11%
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	C81-C96	9%	Urinary tract	C64-C68	5%

Circulatory Diseases (ICD-10 Codes I00-I99)

In 2008, these diseases accounted for 215 deaths; 29% of all deaths in 2008. The crude death rate for circulatory diseases being 227 deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Deaths due to the diseases of the circulatory system are mostly accounted for by ischemic heart disease (I20-I25) and cerebrovascular disease, commonly known as stroke (I60-I69), which accounted for 9% and 6%, respectively, of all deaths of Jersey residents in 2008. Like other jurisdictions, the number of male deaths from ischemic heart disease exceeds the number of female deaths, while female deaths from strokes exceed the number of male deaths.

Respiratory Diseases (ICD-10 Code J00-J99)

Respiratory diseases were the cause of 102 deaths of Jersey residents in 2008, accounting for 14% of all deaths. The crude death rate for respiratory diseases being 108 deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Respiratory deaths included 44 deaths due to Pneumonia and Influenza (J10-J18) and another 38 as the result of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (J40-J47), accounting for 6% and 5% of all deaths respectively.

External Causes of Death (ICD-10 Code V01-Y98)

The number of deaths from external causes registered to Jersey Residents in 2008 was 29, accounting for one in every twenty-five deaths (4%). Less than half of these were due to accidents, such as falls and transport accidents.

Suicide (ICD-10 Codes X60-X84 and Y10-Y34, Y87.0, Y87.2)

Deaths classified as 'events of undetermined intent' and 'intentional self-harm' are reported jointly as suicide. In 2008, there were 16 such deaths. All suicides are referred to the Viscount and take time to be fully investigated. Therefore there is a period of time between when a suicide occurs and when the death is registered.

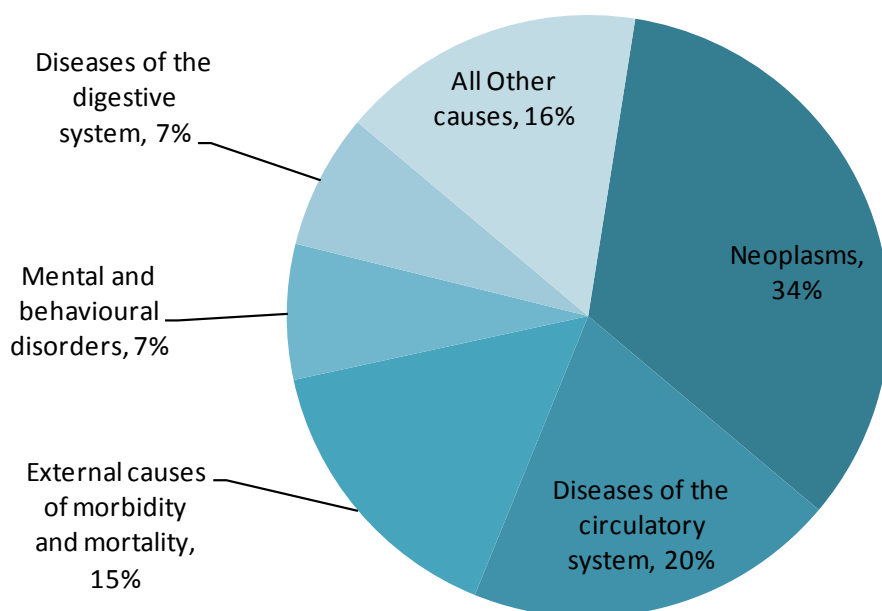
Infant Deaths

In 2008, there were fewer than 5 deaths of those aged less than 1 year.

Working Age Deaths

In 2008, there were 139 deaths to individuals of working age⁵; four-fifths (79%) of these were male. The main causes of working age male deaths are shown in Figure 3. There were around 30 deaths of working age females in 2008, a third of these (36%) were the result of cancer.

Figure 3: Main causes of male working-age deaths in 2008



⁵ Women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64 years

Premature Deaths

Almost two-fifths (39%) of all deaths in 2008 occurred in those under 75 years of age. The top causes of avoidable early deaths in men were cancer of the digestive organs (mainly colorectal and pancreatic cancers), ischemic heart disease, suicide and lung cancer (cancer of the intrathoracic and respiratory organs). For females, premature deaths were caused mainly by cancer of the digestive organs, lung cancer, breast cancer and ischemic heart disease.

Estimating the number of potential years of life lost by these premature deaths provides a measure of the impact of the avoidable mortality in a population. There were over 4,300 potential years of life lost in Jersey in 2008, males contributed around 3,000 years to this total.

Old Age Deaths

In 2008, around 250 registered deaths were to those aged 85 years and over. Around two-thirds (63%) were female deaths; this is due to higher numbers of older women in the population and a comparatively lower life expectancy for men in the Island.

Seasonality

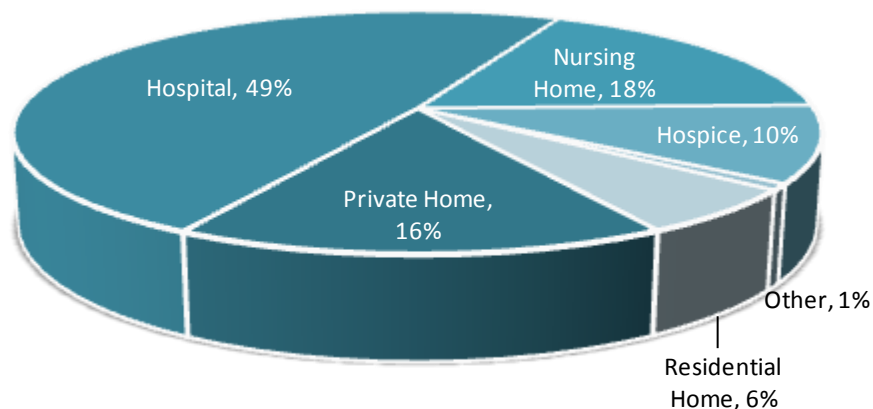
Typically more deaths occur in winter months, in 2008 this pattern was seen with the greatest number of deaths occurring in January (80) whilst the fewest deaths (46) occurred in July.

Place of Death

Of the 747 deaths of Jersey residents registered in 2008, half (49%) of those who died in Jersey did so in a hospital whilst around a fifth (18%) died in a nursing home. Around one in six (16%) on-Island deaths occurred in a private home, whilst a tenth (10%) place at the Hospice as shown in Figure 4.

Of those resident who's deaths occurred outside of the Island, three-quarters (74%) died in a hospital.

Figure 4: Where deaths occurred in Jersey in 2008



Background Notes

1. Death figures have been compiled from returns to the Registrars in each parish in Jersey. The Marriage and Civil Status (Jersey) Law 2001 requires all deaths to be registered within 5 days of the date of death.
2. The number of deaths may differ from previously published figures for 2008 due to the inclusion of data from inquests which can take up to 18 months to complete and register. This means that total deaths in a given year should be treated as provisional and used with caution.
3. The results are based on analysis of all deaths of Jersey residents registered as having occurred in calendar year 2008.
4. Cause of death is classified using the tenth revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD-10). As is convention, deaths classified under ICD-10 as 'events of undetermined intent' along with 'intentional self-harm' are jointly reported as 'suicide'.
5. Coding of Jersey deaths is undertaken by the Office for National Statistics on a quarterly basis.
6. A crude death rate refers to the number of deaths per 100,000 population.
7. Potential Years of Life lost estimates the number of years a person would have lived had they not died prematurely. It is based on the assumption that every individual could be expected to live until the age of 75 and premature death before that age may be preventable.
8. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
9. This report provides statistics on a number of areas which have policy relevance. In particular, the number of deaths has implications for primary and secondary care in Jersey.
10. This report gives the number of deaths due to Cancer. Information is also available on the number of incidences of cancer in Jersey. Further information can be found in Channel Islands Cancer Registration Report, July 2012, available from www.gov.je
11. Jersey rates for 2008 data are calculated using the average of the 2007 and 2008 end-year population estimates as published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit. This estimate of the mid-year population assumes that half of births, deaths and migration occurs in the first half of the calendar year.
12. Rates for Jersey have been revised for 2001-2011 using rebased end-year population estimates that take into account the 2011 Census. For further information see: www.gov.je/census.
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