States of Jersey

The States of Jersey Department for
Health & Social Services

Premature Deaths of Jersey Residents 2009-2011

Health Intelligence Unit, September 2013

HIU INFORMATION READER

Document purpose	Report on the premature deaths of Jersey residents 2009-2011

Title	Report on the premature deaths of Jersey residents 2009-2011
Author	Health Intelligence Unit
Publication date	September 2013
Target audience	Public
Circulation list	Viscounts Office, HSSD staff, CMEX,
Description	Report on premature deaths and comparison to UK
Amendment history	
Officer	Amendment date and detail
M Clarke	Report compiled August 2013 using the latest data on deaths for 2009 to 2011 and the reconciled populations published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit from the 2011 Census. This report compares results for Jersey to the UK rankings published by Public Health England as part of their Longer Lives initiative.
Contact details	HealthIntelligence@health.gov.je

Embargo/confidentiality	Embargoed until 00:01 3rd September 2013

Premature Deaths of Jersey Residents

Summary:

This report presents statistics on the premature deaths of Jersey residents between 2009 and 2011. Premature mortality data is based on directly standardised rates, a measure of mortality which makes allowances for the fact that death rates are higher in older populations and adjusts for differences in the age make up of different areas, enabling accurate comparison. This report specifically focuses on the four most common causes of premature death in the UK, namely heart disease and stroke, lung disease, liver disease and cancer.

The Public Health England tool 'Longer Lives' can be found at http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/topic/mortality and is used for all data comparisons in this report. All comparisons were made during August 2013.
Jersey data presented in this report are based on records of deaths that occurred in calendar years 2009 to 2011, 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 Jersey, premature mortality was 258.8 per 100,000 population per year between 2009 and 2011, this was better than the England average;
- Jersey would be 59th out of 151[1], behind Swindon at 57th and Croydon at 58th;
- For premature deaths due to circulatory disease Jersey would be categorised as among the best when compared to the English average, coming 17th out of 151 regions;
- For Lung disease, Jersey ranks worse than the overall average for England, equal to Ealing being 71st out of 150[2] ;
- Premature mortality due to cancer in Jersey is worse than the English average, ranking Jersey 91st out of 151 regions. Around half of all cancer deaths occur in the under 75 age group.
- Jersey's premature mortality rate for diseases of the liver is among the worst compared to the average for England, ranking 118th out of 150[2].

[1] 150 regions were included in the Public Health England Longer Lives tool – for the purpose of comparing Jersey to the rankings, Jersey is added to the total

[2] Longer Lives analysis have 149 regions for Respiratory and Liver diseases due to small numbers of deaths for Rutland, resulting in Rutland being excluded from the analysis for these two disease categories.

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.

Public Health England's Longer Lives initiative shows the range of premature mortality affecting different areas of England, with Wokingham ranking the best for overall premature mortality (with 200.3 deaths per 100,000 population) and Manchester ranking the worst (with 455.0 deaths per 100,000 population). The longer lives tool is designed to be a powerful enabler for change, making mortality data accessible to everyone and providing evidence to facilitate debate on improving health and living longer lives.

The tool also allows English regions to compare themselves with areas of similar social deprivation; however, a comparative measure of social deprivation in Jersey was not available for this analysis.

Premature Deaths

Like England, a child born in Jersey today can expect to live a longer, healthier life than ever before, yet, they still have a one in three chance of dying before they reach 75.

More than 250 people a year die in Jersey before their 75th birthday, accounting for more than a third (34%-36%) of all deaths each year.

In Jersey, premature mortality between 2009 and 2011 was 258.8 per 100,000 population per year, this was better than the UK average.

When comparing Jersey to the Public Health England rankings, Jersey would be 59th out of 151[1], behind Swindon at 57th and Croydon at 58th, as shown in Annex 1.

The main causes of premature mortality in Jersey are cancer of the digestive organs (mainly colorectal, pancreatic and liver cancers), ischemic heart disease, lung cancer (cancer of the intrathoracic and respiratory organs), breast cancer and liver disease[3].

Cancer (ICD-10 Codes C00-C97)

Cancer is responsible for around 110-120 deaths each year for those under 75, around half (50%-54%) of the total deaths due to cancer each year. The main cancers affecting this age group include cancers of the digestive organs (mainly colorectal, pancreatic and liver), cancer of respiratory organs (predominately lung cancer) and breast cancer.

Compared to the English regions, Jersey ranks 91st out of 151 regions for premature deaths due to cancer, with an age standardised rate of 112.7 per 100,000 population. For cancer, Jersey is worse than the English average (see Annex 1).

[3] For more information, see Report on the Deaths of Jersey Residents, 2009 and 2010, published by the States of Jersey Health Intelligence Unit, September 2013.

Circulatory Diseases (ICD-10 Codes I00-I99)

Around 50 people under 75 years of age die in Jersey each year as the result of circulatory diseases; with around two-thirds of these being male. Ischemic heart disease is the underlying cause for half of these premature deaths each year. Circulatory diseases cause the potential loss of between 400 and 700 years of life each year[4].

Jersey ranks among the best for premature deaths from circulatory disease, 17th out of 151 when compared to England (see Annex 1)

Respiratory (Lung) Diseases (ICD-10 Codes J00-J99

Around 25 people under 75 die from respiratory diseases in Jersey every year. More than two-thirds of these deaths are due to chronic lower respiratory diseases. During the years 2009-2011, there were around 5 deaths each year due to influenza and pneumonia.

Jersey ranks as worse than the overall average for England with a rate of 23.8 per 100,000. Bromley has the best premature mortality rate for respiratory diseases, with 13.7 per 100,000 population. Jersey ranks equal to Ealing being 71st out of 150[2] regions.

Liver Disease (ICD-10 CodesB15-B19, C22, I81, I85, K70-K77, T86.4)

Liver disease accounts for around 20 deaths in Jersey residents under 75 each year. These diseases include cancer of the liver, hepatitis, alcoholic liver disease and fibrosis or cirrhosis of the liver. Over half of these Jersey deaths are due to alcoholic liver disease. More than 300 years of potential life are lost each year due to liver diseases.

Jersey's premature mortality rate from liver disease ranks among the worst when compared to the English regions, ranking 118th out of 150[2].

Public Health Department Comment

While some of this is not good news this is not totally unexpected and reflects the information reported in the 2010 Jersey Health Profile. It reinforces the priorities identified in the white paper (the restructuring of health services to improve outcomes) and underpins all the work currently being done by Public Health to make healthy lifestyle choices easier and to try to reduce harm caused by today's modern lifestyle.

The Public Health England Longer Lives website provides guidance on reducing deaths from cancer, respiratory disease and liver disease including the need to reduce smoking levels, improve diet, reduce alcohol intake and reduce obesity.

[4] 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.

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 due to the inclusion of data from inquests which can take up to 18 months to complete and register. Data on deaths of Jersey residents that occur outside of the Island may also result in a delay in registering the death with the Superintendent Registrar. 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 2009, 2010 and 2011.

4. Cause of death is classified using the tenth revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD-10).

5. Coding of Deaths is undertaken by the Office for National Statistics on a quarterly basis.

6. Directly age standardised mortality rates use age specific mortality rates for a population and applied to the European standard population to adjust for differences in age and sex structures between populations to allow comparisons across time and place.

7. Jersey rates for 2011 data are calculated using the average of the 2010 and 2011 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.

8. For the purpose of this report, the mid-year population for 2011 is multiplied by three to represent the total population in the time period 2009-2011. This method is used to mirror that used by Public Health England in their longer lives initiative to ensure a like for like comparison. Public Health England will be updating their methodology once population figures are available from the 2011 Census for calendar years 2009 and 2010. At present all figures reported should be treated as provisional.

9. 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

10. 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.

11. All enquiries and feedback should be directed to:

    Health Intelligence Unit
    Public Health Department
    Maison Le Pape
    The Parade
    St Helier
    JE2 3PU
    HealthIntelligence@health.gov.je.

Annex 1

- Green = Best
- Yellow = Better than average
- Orange = Worse than average
- Red = Worst

Note: rankings in the below tables have been altered to include Jersey for the purpose of this report (therefore regions which follow Jersey will be one rank further back than on the Public Health England Longer Lives website)

Overall premature ASMR – information from Longer Lives Website (August 2013)

Ranking	Region	Age-standardised mortality rate (per 100,000 per annum)	Category
1st	Wokingham	200.3	Best
56th	Derbyshire County Council	256.3	Best
57th	Swindon	258.2	Better than average
58th	Croydon	258.5	Better than average
59th	Jersey	258.8	Better than average
60th	Cheshire West & Chester	258.9	Better than average
61st	Wandsworth	259.5	Better than average
62nd	Trafford	261.1	Better than average
151st	Manchester	455.0	Worst

Cancer premature ASMR – information from Longer Lives Website (August 2013)

Ranking	Region	Age-standardised mortality rate (per 100,000 per annum)	Category
1st	Harrow	84.0	Best
88th	Sefton	112.1	Worse than average
89th	Slough	112.3	Worse than average
90th	Torbay	112.5	Worse than average
91st	Jersey	112.7	Worse than average
92nd	Bradford	112.8	Worse than average
93rd	Bury	113.5	Worse than average
94th	North East Lincolnshire	114.1	Worse than average
151st	Manchester	153.2	Worst

Circulatory diseases premature ASMR – information from Longer Lives Website (August 2013)

Ranking	Region	Age-standardised mortality rate (per 100,000 per annum)	Category
1st	Wokingham	39.5	Best
14th	Bracknell Forest	47.0	Best
15th	Devon County Council	47.0	Best
16th	Buckinghamshire County Council	47.3	Best
17th	Jersey	47.4	Best
18th	West Sussex County Council	47.7	Best
18th	Harrow	47.7	Best
19th	Wiltshire	47.8	Best
151st	Manchester	113.3	Worst

Respiratory diseases premature ASMR – information from Longer Lives Website (August 2013)

Ranking	Region	Age-standardised mortality rate (per 100,000 per annum)	Category
1st	Bromley	13.7	Best
68th	York	23.5	Worse than average
69th	Southend-on-Sea	23.5	Worse than average
70th	Cumbria County Council	23.7	Worse than average
=71st	Jersey	23.8	Worse than average
=71st	Ealing	23.8	Worse than average
72nd	Sheffield	24.0	Worse than average
73rd	Dudley	24.0	Worse than average
150th	Blackpool	62.0	Worst

Liver diseases premature ASMR – information from Longer Lives Website (August 2013)

Ranking	Region	Age-standardised mortality rate (per 100,000 per annum)	Category
1st	Wiltshire	8.7	Best
115th	Stockport	19.4	Worst
116th	Hackney	19.5	Worst
117th	Sunderland	19.7	Worst
118th	Jersey	19.8	Worst
119th	Leicester	19.9	Worst
120th	Torbay	19.9	Worst
121st	Kingston upon Hull, City of	20.0	Worst
150th	Blackpool	39.3	Worst