

Report on the Deaths of Jersey Residents 2014

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Document purpose	Report on the Deaths of Jersey Residents in 2014
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Title	Report on the Deaths of Jersey Residents 2014
Author	Health Intelligence Unit
Publication date	27 November 2015
Target audience	Public
Circulation list	Viscounts Office, HSSD staff, CMEX, Statistics Unit, Superintendent Registrar
Description	Annual report on deaths of Jersey Residents in 2014. Information on counts of death by age and sex, and by selected causes and age-standardised mortality rates.
Data Sources	Information sent by the Superintendent Registrar from returns made by Parish Registrars for 2014 deaths.
Date that data are acquired	Data normally extracted in August for the previous calendar year. However, a significant discrepancy on the number of deaths recorded in the deaths database compared to other administrative sources was discovered, so data extraction was delayed until November to allow time to collect data on all known deaths of Jersey residents.
Frequency	Annual
Relevance and key uses of the statistics	Making information publically available for planning, epidemiology, provision of services and to provide comparative information. To respond to information requests for a variety of customers e.g. researchers, charities, public companies, Freedom of Information requests. To provide information to support answers to Ministerial Questions.
Accuracy	Information received by Public Health is clerically checked, with additional validation on data entry. Data is also compared to previous year's figures.
Completeness	Deaths figures reported here are based on deaths occurring in calendar year 2014; as inquests can take up to 18 months to complete, there may be a small number of deaths that occurred in 2014 that have not been registered pending the conclusion of an inquest at time of publication. This number is known to be less than 10 and should be considered small.
Value Type	Numbers, percentages, crude rates and age-standardised rates are presented.
Amendment history	
Officer	Amendment date and detail
M Clarke	Report compiled November 2015 using 2014 deaths data as collated by Public Health from returns made by the Parish Registrars to the Superintendent Registrar.
Contact details	HealthIntelligence@health.gov.je

Embargo/confidentiality	Embargoed until 00:01 27 November 2015
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Deaths of Jersey Residents in 2014

Summary:

This report presents statistics on deaths of Jersey residents registered for 2014. 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 2014, which were received from the Superintendent Registrar's Office, along with data from the Viscount's Office, and processed by Public Health. Detailed information on the nature, sources and data handling are given in the Background Notes section of this report.

Key findings:

- In 2014, 700 Jersey residents died, comprised of 325 male and 375 female deaths;
- This latest total was some 4 per cent lower than the total for the previous year, 2013, and 10 per cent lower than that of two years previously in 2012¹;
- The crude death rate was 696 deaths per 100,000 population per annum;
- The average (mean) age at death for Jersey residents in 2014 was 77;
- Cancer, circulatory diseases and respiratory diseases were the three largest causes of death;
- 268 deaths were due to cancer; cancer of the digestive organs (mainly pancreatic, colorectal and oesophageal) and cancer of the respiratory and intrathoracic organs (mainly bronchus and lung cancer) together accounted for half of all cancer deaths in 2014;
- Around a third (36 per cent) of all deaths occurred in those below 75 years of age;
- There were 126 deaths to individuals of working age; around three-fifths (62 per cent) of these were male;
- Around 2,200 years of potential male life and around 1,300 years of potential female life were lost in 2014.

Introduction

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

This report presents figures which are calculated using population projections for 2014 based on the findings of the 2011 Census² and population projections provided by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit. 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

¹ See Reports on the Deaths of Jersey Residents 2013, published by the States of Jersey Health Intelligence Unit, August 2014.

² For further information, please see Jersey Resident Population 2014 Estimate Report, published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit, June 2015.

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.

Total Deaths

In 2014, there were 700 deaths of Jersey residents; a decrease of 4 per cent on the total for the previous year, 2013, and 10 per cent lower than two years previously, 2012. There were more female deaths than male deaths in 2014, a change to the pattern seen in the previous year, 2013, where a larger number of male deaths occurred³. Of the total number of deaths of residents, 23 males and 10 females died outside of the Island.

Table 1: 2014 Deaths of Jersey Residents

	Male	Female	All
Total Deaths	325	375	700
Deaths off-Island	23	10	33
Deaths on-Island	302	365	667
Crude Death Rate (per 100,000 population)	654	737	696
Age standardised death rate (per 100,000 population)⁴	860	750	800
Average age at death	73	80	77
Life expectancy at birth⁵	83	85	84

Similar to the pattern seen 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 2014 by age.

Figure 1 illustrates that between the ages of 35 and 74 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 75 and over.

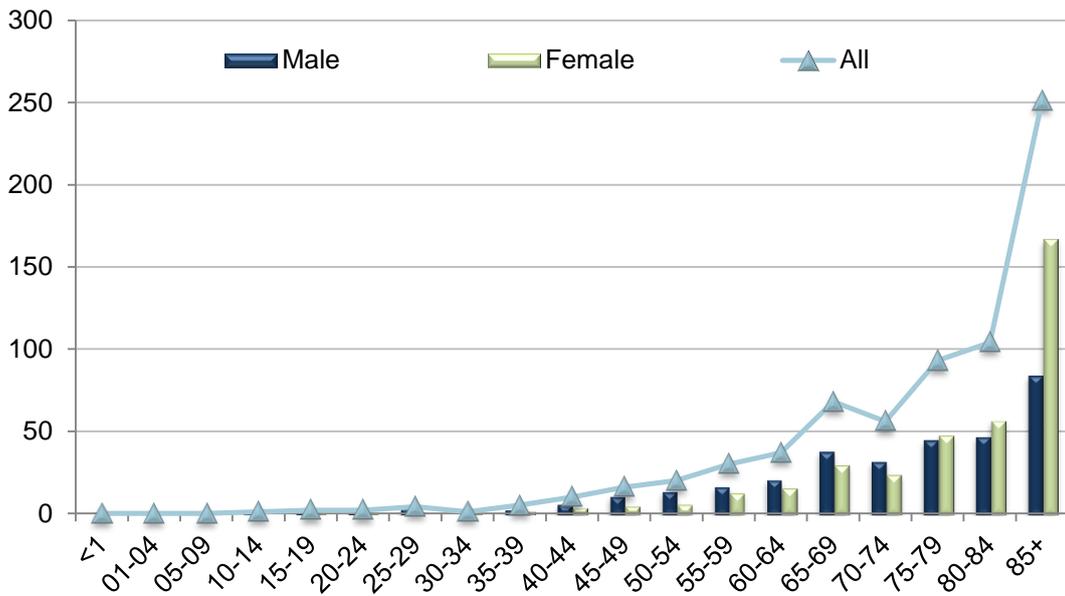
Life expectancy at birth was 83 for men and 85 for women.

³ 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.

⁴ Standardised using the 2013 European Population; this adjusts for differences in age and sex structures between populations and allows comparisons to be made. For more information, please see Background Notes.

⁵ 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.

Figure 1: Total deaths in 2014 by age

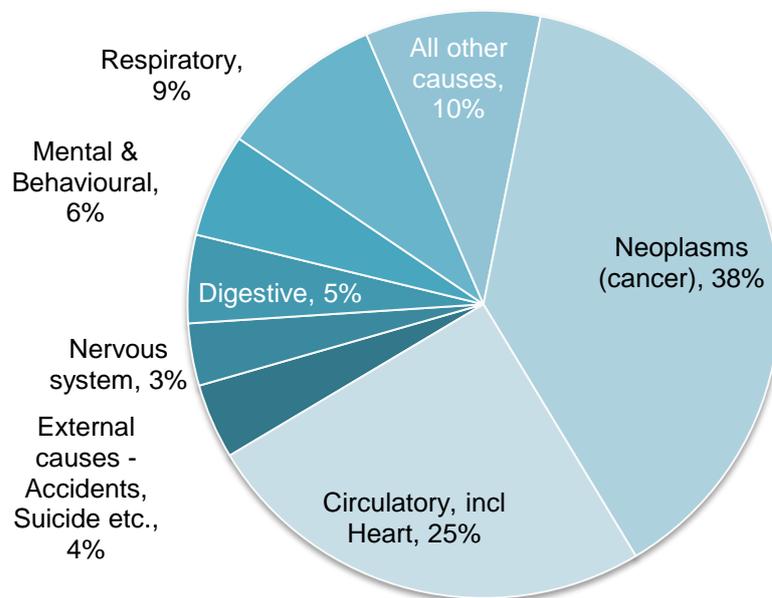


Source: Health Intelligence Unit

Main Causes of Death

In 2014, cancer, circulatory diseases and respiratory diseases were the three largest causes of death for Jersey residents and accounted more than two-thirds (72 per cent) of all deaths.

Figure 2: Main causes of deaths in 2014



One in four (25 per cent) deaths in 2014 were the result of circulatory diseases, including Ischaemic heart disease (11 per cent) and Stroke (6 per cent). Cancer was the cause of almost two-fifths (38 per cent) of deaths, whilst respiratory diseases, such as Influenza and pneumonia and Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease, were the underlying cause of one in eleven (9 per cent) deaths.

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

There were 268 deaths from cancer in 2014; the most common cancer sites were the digestive organs, accounting for 66 deaths or 25 per cent of all cancer deaths, and cancers of the respiratory and intrathoracic organs, again accounting for 66 deaths or 25 per cent of all cancer deaths in 2014.

Cancers of the digestive system comprised pancreatic cancer (23 per cent), colorectal cancer (21 per cent), oesophagus cancer (20 per cent) and liver cancer (18 per cent), while cancers of the stomach, gall bladder and 'other digestive organs' (C26) make up the remainder. The majority of deaths from respiratory and intrathoracic organ cancer were bronchus and lung cancer (95 per cent).

Half (50 per cent) of female cancer deaths in 2014 were for digestive organs (mainly pancreatic and colorectal) or bronchus and lung cancers. Breast cancers accounted for one in eight (12 per cent) of all female cancer deaths.

Around one in four (24 per cent) of male cancer deaths were caused by cancer of the digestive organs (mainly liver, oesophagus, pancreas and colorectal) whilst around another one in four (24 per cent) were the result of respiratory and intrathoracic organ cancer (mainly lung cancer).

Table 2: Top five causes of death from Cancer in Jersey Residents in 2014

Male			Female		
Cancer Site	ICD Code	Percentage of Cancer Deaths	Cancer Site	ICD Code	Percentage of Cancer Deaths
Digestive organs (mainly liver, oesophagus pancreas and colorectal)	C15-C26	24%	Digestive organs (mainly pancreas and colorectal)	C15-C26	25%
Respiratory & Intrathoracic (mainly lung cancer)	C30-C39	24%	Respiratory & Intrathoracic (mainly lung cancer)	C30-C39	25%
Male genital organs	C60-C63	12%	Malignant neoplasm of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	C81-C96	14%
Malignant neoplasm of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	C81-C96	12%	Breast	C50	12%
Urinary tract	C64-C68	9%	Female genital organs	C51-C58	8%

Circulatory Diseases (ICD-10 Codes I00-I99)

In 2014, these diseases accounted for 175 deaths, a lower number to that recorded in 2013 (206 deaths), and accounting for a quarter (25 per cent) of all deaths.

Deaths due to the diseases of the circulatory system are mostly accounted for by ischaemic heart disease (I20-I25) and cerebrovascular disease, commonly known as stroke (I60-I69), which accounted for 11 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, of all deaths of Jersey residents in 2014. The number of male deaths from ischaemic heart disease exceeds the number of female deaths, while a greater numbers of females than males died from a stroke.

Respiratory Diseases (ICD-10 Code J00-J99)

Respiratory diseases were the cause of over 60 deaths of Jersey residents in 2014, accounting for 9 per cent of all deaths. This latest total is 30 per cent lower than the number of deaths due to respiratory diseases recorded in the previous year, 2013 and the lowest number of such deaths recorded for 7 years.

Respiratory deaths included around 30 from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (J40-J47) and around another 20 deaths due to Pneumonia and Influenza (J10-J18), accounting for 4 per cent and 3 per cent 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 2014 was around 30, accounting for one in every twenty-five deaths (4 per cent). Two-thirds 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 2014, there were less than 10 such deaths known about at time of publication. 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 2014, there were no deaths of those aged less than 1 year.

Premature Deaths

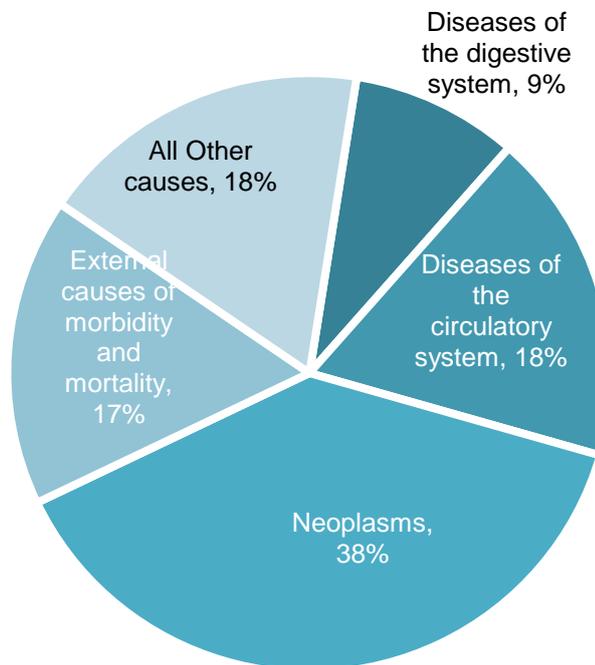
Around a third (36 per cent) of all deaths in 2014 occurred in those under 75 years of age. The top causes of avoidable early deaths in men were cancer of the digestive organs, ischaemic heart disease and lung cancer (cancer of the intrathoracic and respiratory organs). For females, premature deaths were caused mainly by lung cancer, cancer of the digestive organs and breast cancer.

Estimating the number of years of life lost by these premature deaths provides a measure of the impact of the avoidable mortality in a population. There were around 3,600 potential years of life lost in Jersey in 2014; male death contributed around 2,200 to this total.

Working Age Deaths

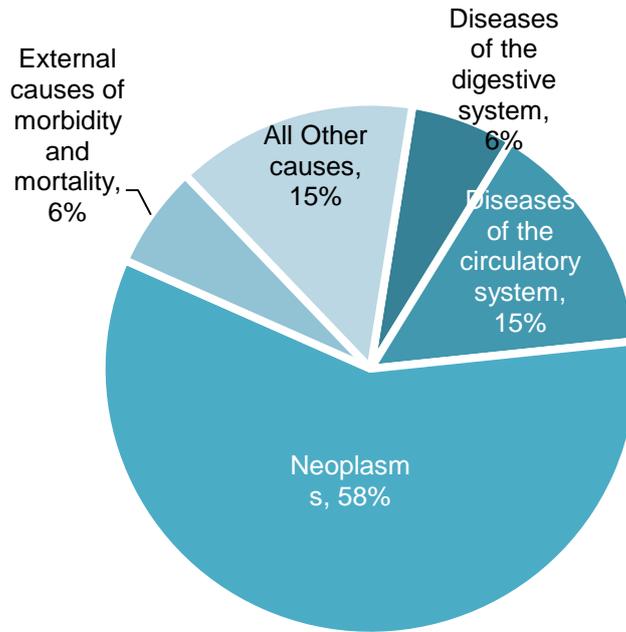
In 2014, there were 126 deaths to individuals of working age⁶; around three-fifths (62 per cent) of these were male. The main causes of working age male deaths are shown in Figure 3. There were 48 deaths of working age females in 2014, around three-fifths (58 per cent) were the result of cancer, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 3: Main causes of male working-age deaths in 2014



⁶ Persons aged 16-64 years

Figure 4: Main causes of female working-age deaths in 2014



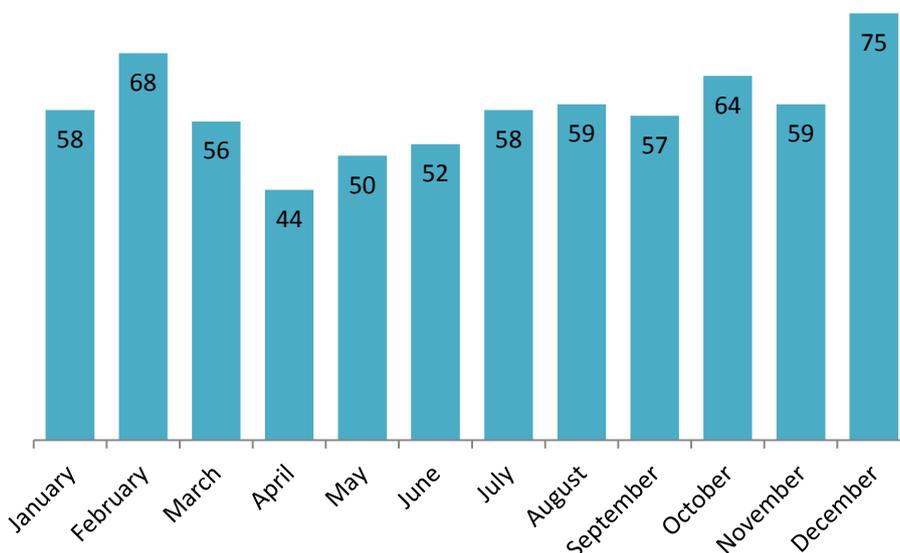
Old Age Deaths

In 2014, around 250 registered deaths were to those aged 85 years and over. Around two-thirds (67 per cent) were female deaths; this is due to higher numbers of older women in the population and a comparatively lower life expectancy for men.

Seasonality

Typically more deaths occur in winter months; in 2014 the greatest number of deaths occurred in December (75) whilst the fewest deaths (44) occurred in April. Around a fifth (21 per cent) of deaths occurred in the spring months of March, April and May, whilst the greatest proportion of deaths (29 per cent) occurred in the during the winter months of December, January and February.

Figure 5: Deaths occurring in each month of the year, 2014

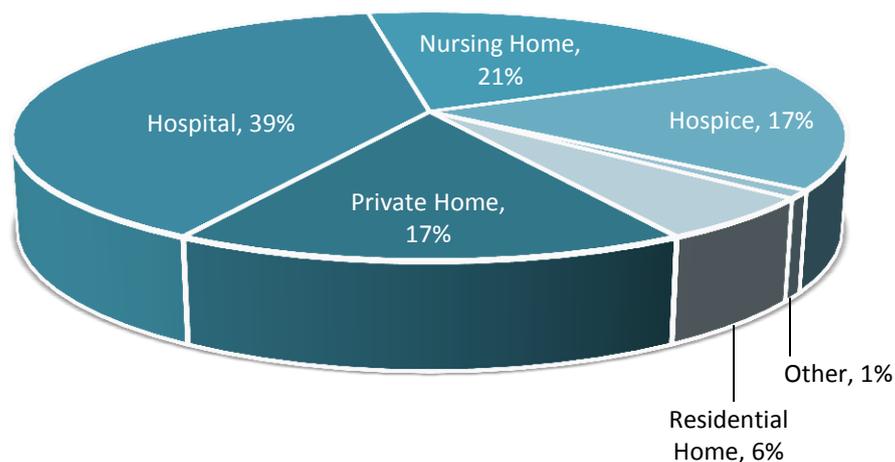


Place of Death

Of the 700 deaths of Jersey residents registered for 2014, around two-fifths (39 per cent) of those who died in Jersey did so in a hospital whilst around a fifth (21 per cent) died in a nursing home. One in six (17 per cent) on-Island deaths occurred in a private home, whilst another sixth (17 per cent) took place at the Hospice, as shown in Figure 6. The proportion of deaths on-Island occurring in hospital has steadily decreased in recent years, from half of all deaths in 2009 and 2010, to 39 per cent in the latest year. Conversely, deaths in private homes and hospice have increased over the same period.

Of those resident's whose deaths occurred outside of the Island in 2014, around four-fifths (79 per cent) died in a hospital.

Figure 6: Where deaths occurred in Jersey in 2014



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 notified within 5 days of the date of death.
2. The number of deaths may differ from published figures for 2014 in the future 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 2014.
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 per cent 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 2013, January 2014, available from www.gov.je.
11. Jersey rates for 2014 data are calculated using the average of the 2013 and 2014 end-year population estimates as provided 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. Age-standardised rates presented in this report have been calculated using the new 2013 European Standard Population. This new standard replaces the 1976 standard to reflect changes to the demographics of the European population.
13. All enquiries and feedback should be directed to:

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