States
of Jersey

Premature Deaths of
Jersey Residents
2010-2012

Health Intelligence Unit, April 2014

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M Clarke	Report compiled April 2014 using the latest data on deaths for 2010 to 2012 and the reconciled populations published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit from the 2011 Census. This report compares results for Jersey to the English rankings published by Public Health England as part of their Longer Lives initiative (as at April 2014). This report, like that of the Public Health England Longer Lives tool, uses the 2013 European Standard Population. Therefore figures presented in this report may not match those previously published for Jersey.
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Premature Deaths of Jersey Residents

Summary:

This report presents statistics on the premature deaths of Jersey residents between 2010 and 2012. 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 April 2014.
Jersey data presented in this report are based on records of deaths that occurred in calendar years 2010 to 2012, which were received from the Superintendent Registrars 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.

This report is the first Health Intelligence Unit publication to use the new European Standard Population (2013) in the calculations used to produce standardised rates. This new standard population replaces the previous version (1976) to reflect the aging population of many European countries.

Key findings:

- In Jersey, premature mortality was 336.2 per 100,000 population per year between 2010 and 2012, this was better than the England average;

- Jersey[1] would be 56th out of 151[2] regions for overall mortality;

- For premature deaths due to heart disease and stroke, Jersey would be categorised as among the best when compared to the English average, coming 11th out of 151 regions;

- 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;

- For Lung disease, Jersey ranks worse than the overall average for England; behind Northamptonshire at 81st out of 150[3] regions;

- Jersey's premature mortality rate for diseases of the liver is worse than the average for England, ranking 88th out of 150[3].

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[1] Please note figures presented here differ from those published in the Health Profile for Jersey 2014 due to the inclusion of 3 extra deaths that have since been disclosed to Public Health, see note 2 in Background notes. These extra deaths only affect the results for the overall mortality rate and ranking.
[2] 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.
[3] Longer Lives analysis have 149 regions for Lung 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 Directorate 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 267.2 deaths per 100,000 population) and Manchester ranking the worst (with 586.4 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%-37%) of all deaths each year.

In Jersey, premature mortality between 2010 and 2012 was 336.2 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 56th out of 151[2], behind Havering at 54th and Hillingdon at 55th, as shown in Annex 1.

The main causes of premature mortality in Jersey are lung cancer (cancer of the intrathoracic and respiratory organs), cancer of the digestive organs (mainly colorectal, pancreatic and liver cancers), ischaemic heart disease, chronic lower respiratory disease and liver disease[4].

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 153.5 per 100,000 population. For cancer, Jersey is **worse than the English average** (see Annex 1).

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[4] For more information, see Report on the Deaths of Jersey Residents, 2010, 2011 and 2012, published by the States of Jersey Health Intelligence Unit, September 2013 and April 2014.

<u>Heart Disease and Stroke (ICD-10 Codes I00-I99)</u>

Around 50 people under 75 years of age die in Jersey each year as the result of heart disease and stroke; with around two-thirds of these being male. Ischaemic heart disease is the underlying cause for half of these premature deaths each year. Heart disease and stroke cause the potential loss of between 400 and 700 years of life each year[5].

Jersey ranks **among the best** for premature deaths from heart disease and stroke, 11th out of 151 when compared to England (see Annex 1).

<u>Lung Diseases (ICD-10 Codes J00-J99)</u>

Around 25 people under 75 die from lung diseases in Jersey every year. Two-thirds of these deaths are due to chronic lower respiratory diseases. During the years 2010-2012, there were less than 5 deaths each year due to influenza and pneumonia.

Jersey ranks as **worse than the overall average for England** with a rate of 36.0 per 100,000. Suffolk has the best premature mortality rate for lung diseases, with 20.5 per 100,000 population. Jersey ranks behind Brighton and Hove and Northamptonshire, being 81st out of 150[3] regions.

<u>Liver Disease (ICD-10 Codes B15-B19, C22, I81, I85, K70-K77, T86.4)</u>

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 is **worse than the England average**, ranking 88th out of 150[3].

Public Health Department Comment

While some of this is not good news this is not totally unexpected and reflects the information reported in the Health Profile for Jersey 2014. It reinforces the priorities identified in the Health and Social Services white paper (the restructuring of health and social care in Jersey) and underpins all the work currently being done by Public Health to make healthy lifestyle choices easier and to try to reduce the harm caused by today's modern lifestyle.

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

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[5] 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 notified 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 2010, 2011 and 2012.

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 2013 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 annual data are calculated using the average of the two corresponding 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. 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, January 2014, available from www.gov.je

9. The Health Profile for Jersey 2014 report published by the Health Intelligence Unit, April 2014, contains a number of indicators exploring premature deaths in the Island over the same time period: including Years of Life Lost, Years of Working Life Lost, as well as measures of preventable deaths, smoking related deaths and lifestyle factors. For further information see Health Profile for Jersey 2014, published April 2014, 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:

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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 (April 2014)

Ranking	Region	Age-standardised mortality rate (per 100,000 per annum)	Category
1st	Wokingham	267.2	Best
53rd	Brent	334.1	Best
54th	Havering	334.5	Best
55th	Hillingdon	335.2	Better than average
56th	Jersey*	336.2	Better than average
57th	Southend-on-Sea	338.6	Better than average
58th	Derbyshire	339.8	Best
59th	Wandsworth	343.6	Better than average
151st	Manchester	586.4	Worst

*Different to the previously published figure in the Health Profile for Jersey 2014 due to the subsequent inclusion of 3 extra 2012 deaths not previously known to the Public Health Department (see note 2).

Cancer premature ASMR – information from Longer Lives Website (April 2014)

Ranking	Region	Age-standardised mortality rate (per 100,000 per annum)	Category
1st	Harrow	113.5	Best
88th	St. Helens	152.0	Worse than average
89th	Stockport	152.4	Worse than average
90th	Milton Keynes	153.4	Worse than average
91st	Jersey	153.5	Worse than average
92nd	Luton	154.7	Worse than average
93rd	Brighton & Hove	154.8	Worse than average
94th	Dudley	155.9	Worst
151st	Manchester	207.3	Worst

Heart disease and Stroke premature ASMR – information from Longer Lives Website (April 2014)

Ranking	Region	Age-standardised mortality rate (per 100,000 per annum)	Category
1st	Dorset	55.7	Best
8th	Poole	59.6	Best
9th	Oxfordshire	60.2	Best
10th	Somerset	60.6	Best
11th	Jersey	61.1	Best
12th	Barnet	62.1	Best
13th	Bath & North East Somerset	62.7	Best
14th	Devon	62.7	Best
151st	Manchester	144.7	Worst

Lung diseases premature ASMR – information from Longer Lives Website (April 2014)

Ranking	Region	Age-standardised mortality rate (per 100,000 per annum)	Category
1st	Suffolk	20.5	Best
78th	Waltham Forest	35.1	Worse than average
79th	Brighton & Hove	35.4	Worse than average
80th	Northamptonshire	35.8	Worse than average
81st	Jersey	36.0	Worse than average
82nd	Darlington	36.1	Worse than average
83rd	Walsall	36.1	Worse than average
84th	Islington	36.5	Worse than average
150th	Blackpool	81.6	Worst

Liver diseases premature ASMR – information from Longer Lives Website (April 2014)

Ranking	Region	Age-standardised mortality rate (per 100,000 per annum)	Category
1st	West Berkshire	10.3	Best
85th	Southampton	20.5	Worse than average
86th	Doncaster	20.6	Worse than average
87th	Ealing	20.9	Worse than average
88th	Jersey	21.1	Worse than average
89th	Walsall	21.2	Worse than average
90th	Leeds	21.2	Worst
91st	Hounslow	21.2	Worse than average
150th	Blackpool	41.6	Worst