

JSNA Health and Wellbeing Profile 2023/24

Preventable mortality

Summary points

Preventable mortality refers to causes of death that are considered preventable through effective public health and primary prevention interventions (subject to age limits if appropriate). This includes tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS, some cancers, diabetes mellitus, alcohol related diseases, illicit drug use disorders, ischaemic heart disease, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), aortic aneurysm, influenza, COPD, transport accidents, injuries, suicide and self-inflicted injuries and homicide/assault.

- The preventable mortality rate in Bristol is 202.1 deaths per 100,000 persons, which is significantly higher than the England average.
- The preventable mortality rate in Bristol for males is significantly higher than for females.

Preventable mortality rate –persons (under 75s)

The Bristol preventable mortality rate of 202.1 deaths per 100,000, is significantly higher than the England average of 183.2 per 100,000. Bristol has the second lowest rate of all English core cities, just behind Sheffield which has the lowest rate of 191.6 per 100,000 (Figure 1).

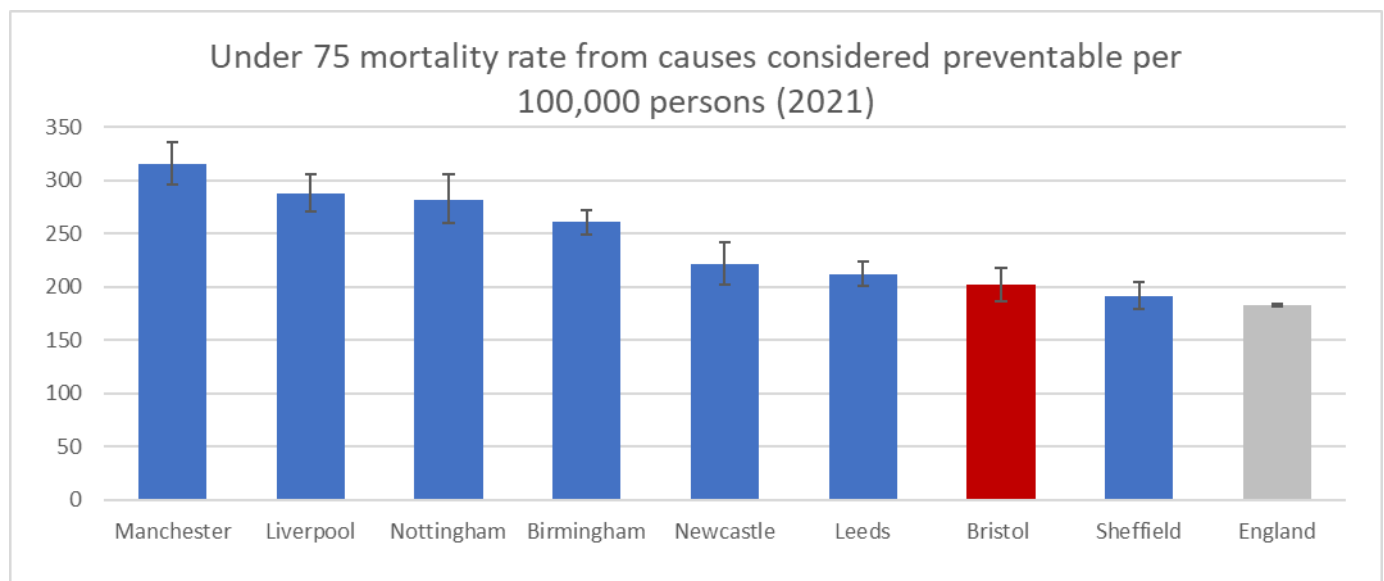


Figure 1: Core city comparison for preventable mortality, 2021 (Source via OHID Mortality Profile, Apr 2023)

Gender: Rates for preventable mortality are significantly higher in males than females. Male preventable mortality rates in Bristol are 265.5 per 100,000, which is higher than the England average for males (241.8). Female preventable mortality rates in Bristol (140.1 per 100,000) are also higher than the England female average (127.6)

Figure 2 below illustrates both the national and Bristol trend in the mortality rate from causes considered preventable from 2001 to 2020¹ and is broken down by gender. It shows the significant difference between males and females over this period, although the rate for males has decreased significantly over the last 20 years.

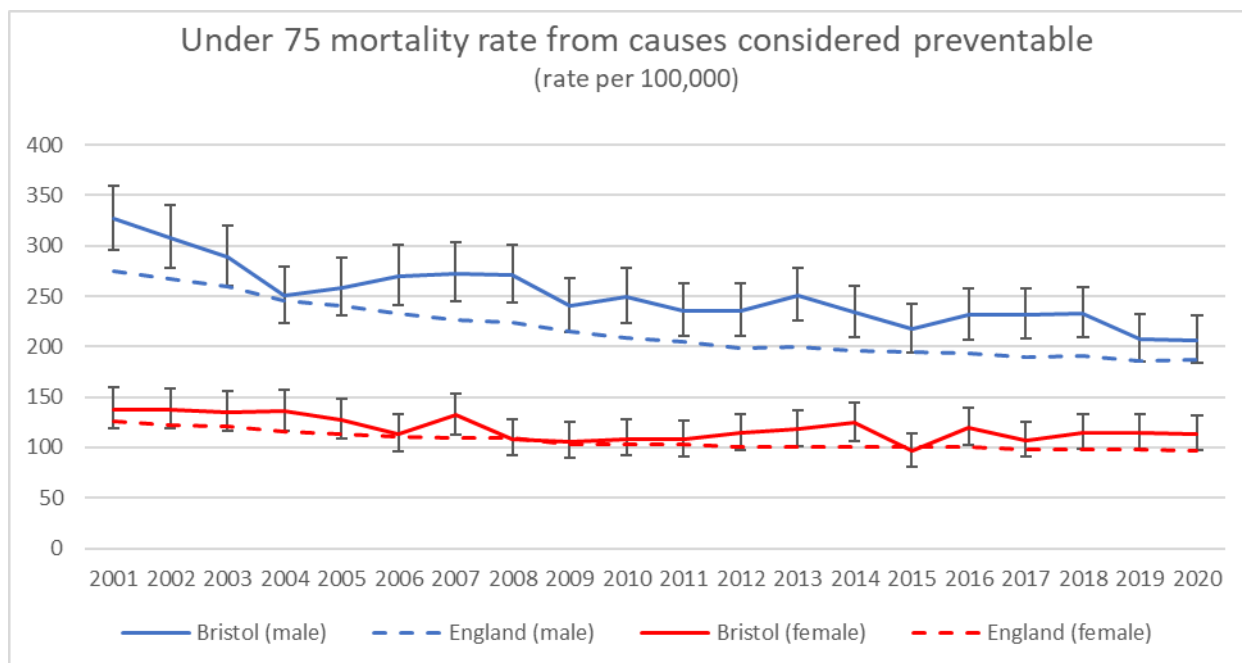


Figure 2: Rates of deaths from causes considered preventable, by gender for Bristol and England average (Source via OHID Mortality Profile, Apr 2022)

Preventable mortality rate – by cause

The preventable mortality rate for persons aged under 75 (per 100,000 persons) can be broken down by a number of common causes of death as evidenced in Figure 3 below. Bristol's preventable mortality rate is higher than the England average for all 4 major causes.

Rate per 100,000 persons	Bristol			England		
	Under 75 mortality rate	Under 75 mortality rate - male	Under 75 mortality rate - female	Under 75 mortality rate	Under 75 mortality rate - male	Under 75 mortality rate - female
Cardiovascular disease ²	31.2	46.8	16.0	30.2	44.1	17.0
Cancer	67.4	85.1	50.3	50.1	63.0	38.1
Liver disease	19.6	29.2	10.1	18.9	24.8	13.3
Respiratory disease	22.3	29.1	15.9	15.6	17.3	14.0

Figure 3: Under 75 rates of deaths from specific causes considered preventable, by gender for Bristol and England average (Source via OHID Mortality Profile, Apr 2023)

¹ The data for 2021 has been excluded from the graph as it is not currently comparable with previous years. The chart will be updated once revised populations for mid 2012 to mid 2020 are published (as a result of ONS carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of mid year population estimates following the Census 2021).

² Cardiovascular disease affecting the heart or blood vessels

Gender: The preventable mortality rate for males under 75 in Bristol is higher in all four major causes of preventable death, and significantly higher for cancer and respiratory disease, compared to the England average. The rate for females in Bristol is higher than the England average for cancer and respiratory disease.

In Bristol the preventable mortality rate for cardiovascular disease, cancer and liver disease is significantly higher for males than females. Males are nearly three times more likely to die of cardiovascular disease and liver disease than females.

Further data / links / consultations:

- OHID Mortality Profile: [Mortality Profile - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/mortality-profile)

Covid-19 impact:

It is difficult to identify the full impact of the pandemic on preventable mortality, However with continued pressures in the health care system, preventable mortality may increase.

Date updated: April 2023

Date of next update: April 2024