## Premature Mortality

### Summary points

Rates of premature (under 75 years) mortality are falling in Bristol and for both men and women the mortality rates in 2018-2020 were significantly lower than levels ten years earlier (Figure 1). However, Bristol's premature mortality rates, for both males and females are significantly worse than the England rates. The gap in mortality rate between males in Bristol and males in England is 53per 100,000 population and the gap for females is 27.2 per 100,000 population for the 2018-2020 period.

*The data is presented as directly age and sex standardised rates per 100,000 population which allows for comparison between localities with different age and gender structures. As the numbers of deaths under 75 years are relatively small the combined numbers for a 3 year period are used to calculate meaningful statistics.*

Most of the reduction in Bristol is due to fewer early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and a smaller contribution from fewer cancer deaths.

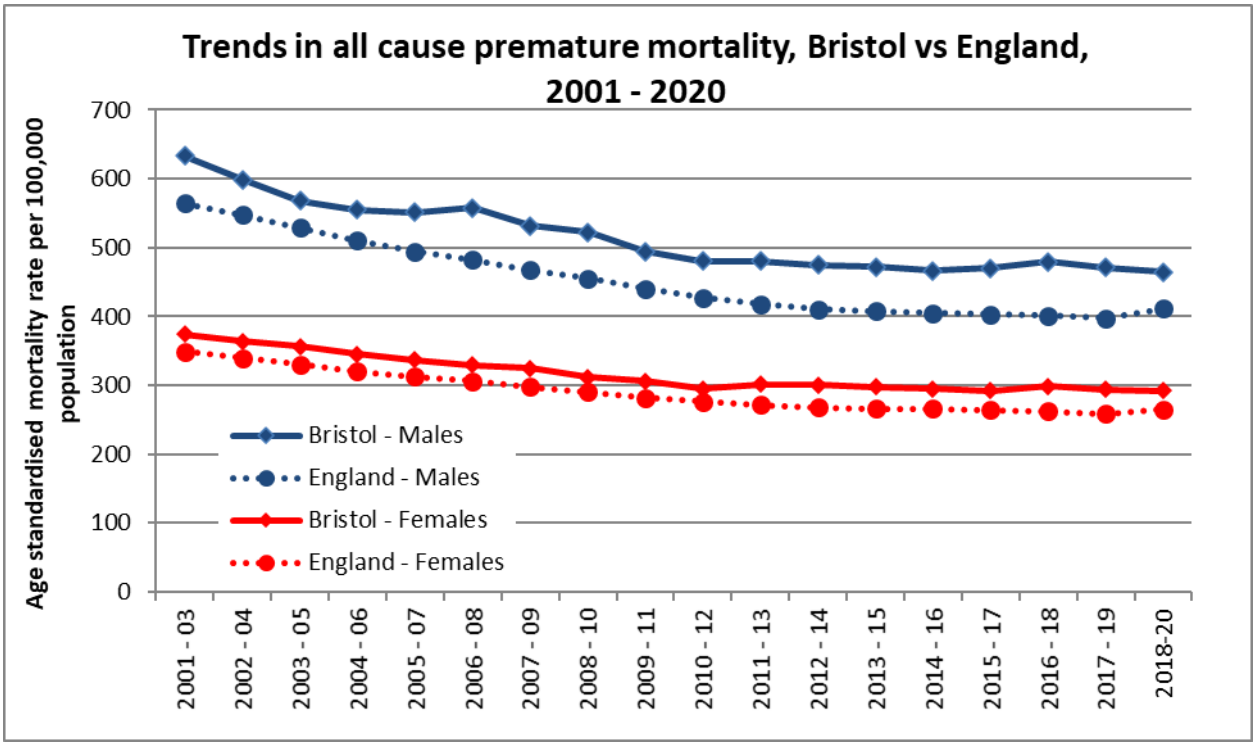
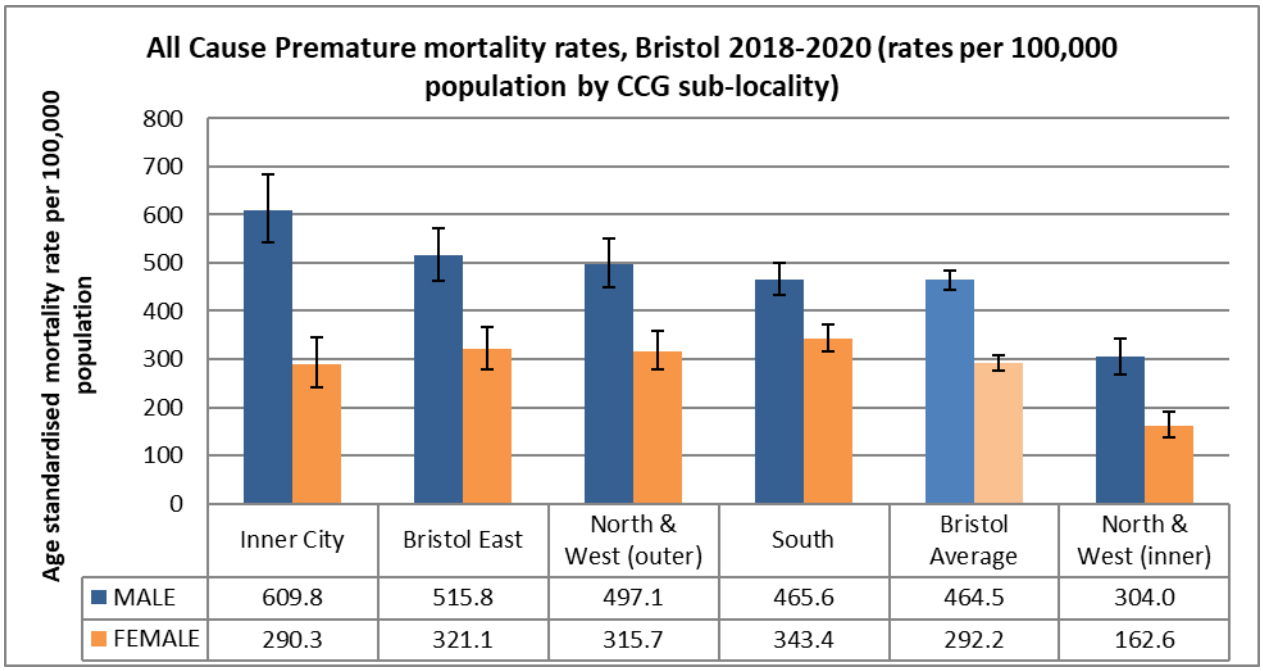



Figure 1: Premature mortality trends 2001 – 2020

Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

At a sub-locality level Inner City males have significantly higher premature mortality rates than Bristol as a whole. South locality has the highest rate for females. North & West (inner) has significantly lower rates for both male and females (Figure 2).




| | Inner City | Bristol East | North & West (outer) | South | Bristol Average | North & West (inner) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALE | 609.8 | 515.8 | 497.1 | 465.6 | 464.5 | 304.0 |
| FEMALE | 290.3 | 321.1 | 315.7 | 343.4 | 292.2 | 162.6 |

Figure 2: Premature mortality with Bristol by sub locality; 2018-2020
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS Digital (March 2022)

## Findings

At a ward level there are significant differences in premature mortality between wards in Bristol (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

Clifton Down ward has the lowest male and female premature mortality rates. St George West has the highest male premature mortality rate and Hartcliffe & Withywood has the highest female rate.

Clifton Down's premature mortality rate for males is almost 4 times lower than St George West's death rate and for women Clifton Down's mortality rate is over 5 times lower than the rate in St George Central.

In Bristol the top 4 causes of premature mortality are cancer, cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and liver disease.

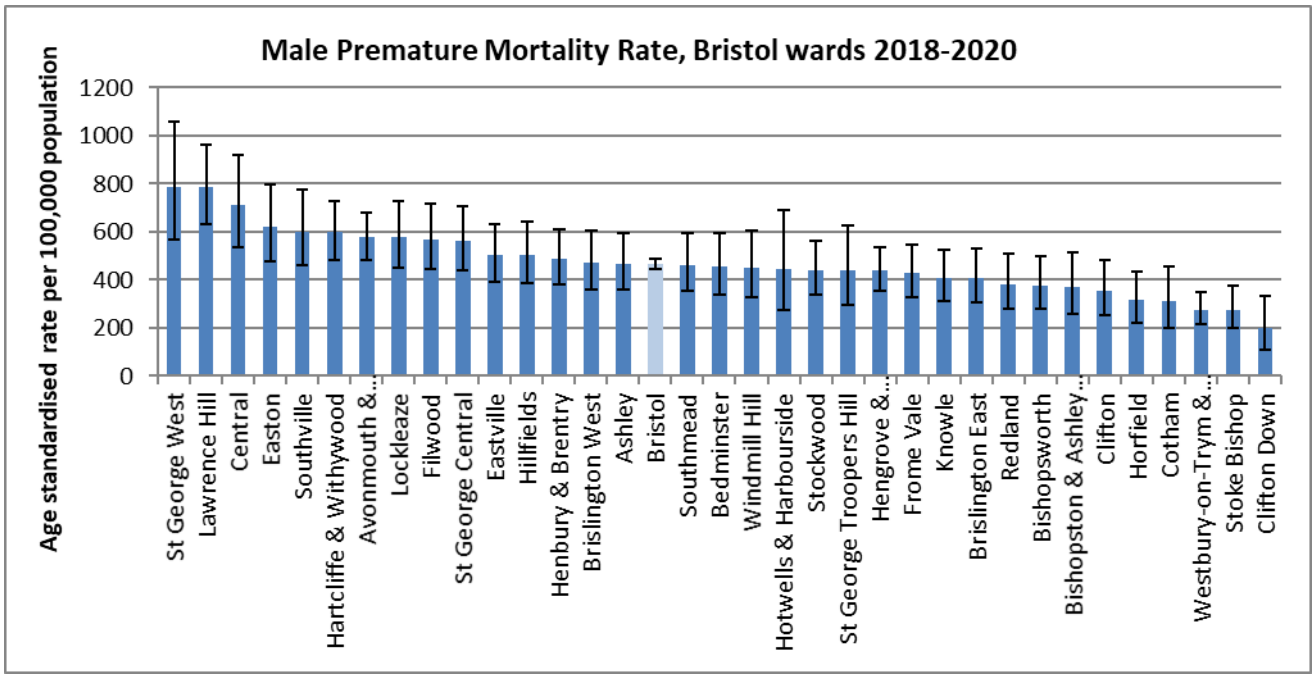



Figure 3: Male premature mortality, Bristol wards, 2018-2020
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS Digital (March 2022)

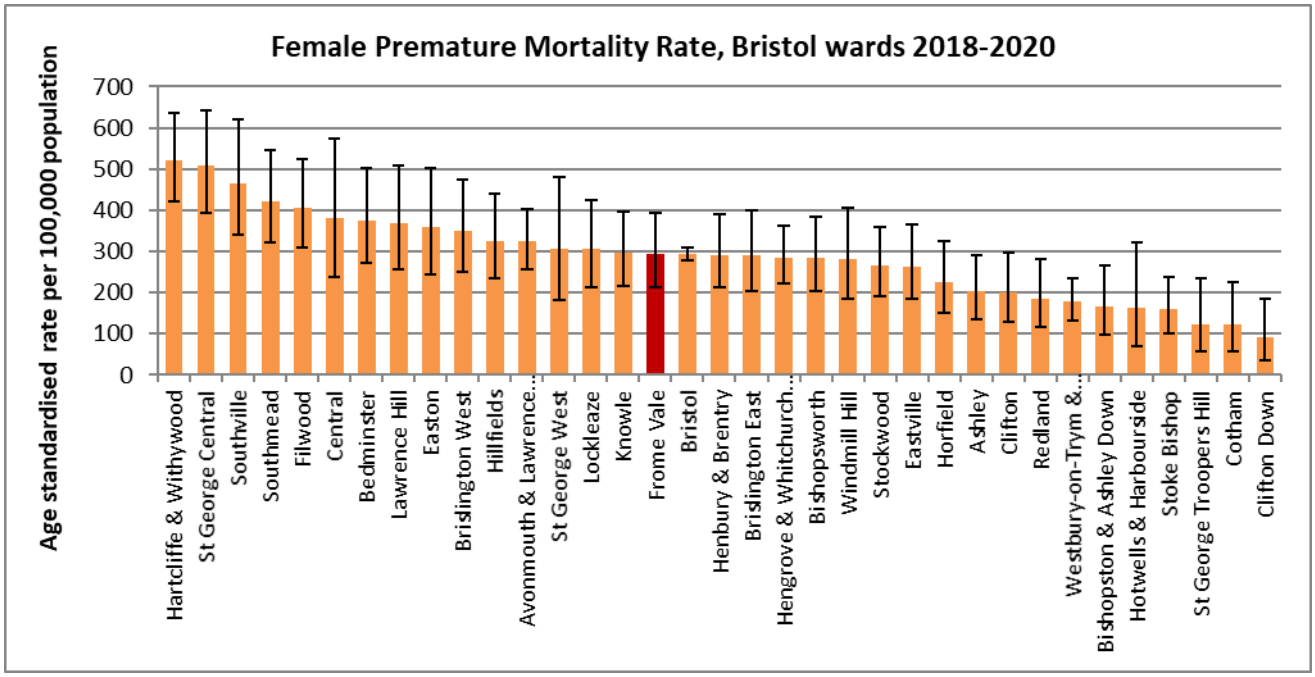
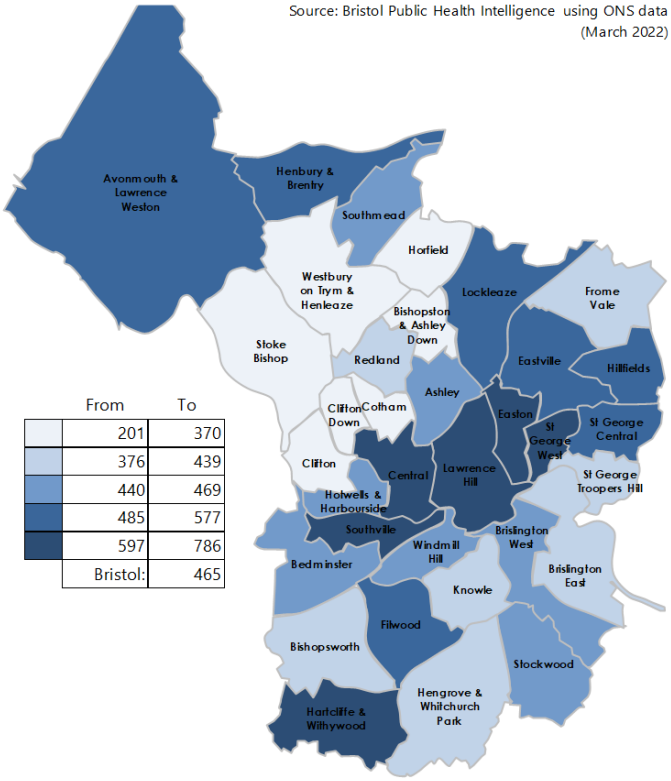



Figure 4: Female premature mortality, Bristol wards, 2018-2020
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS Digital (March 2022)

**Male Premature Mortality, Bristol wards 2018-2020**
**Directly age standardised rates per 100,000 population**

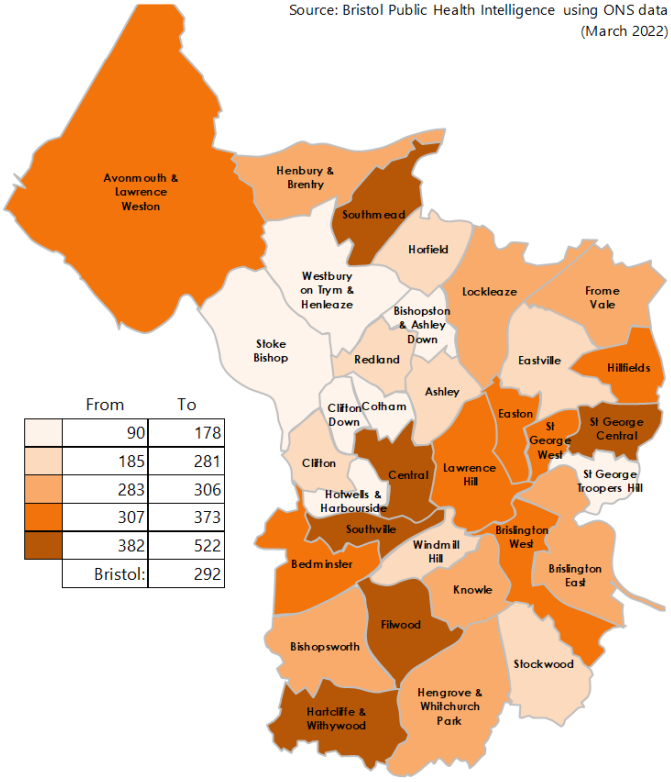
Source: Bristol Public Health Intelligence using ONS data (March 2022)




| From | To |
|---|---|
| 201 | 370 |
| 376 | 439 |
| 440 | 469 |
| 485 | 577 |
| 597 | 786 |
| Bristol: | 465 |

**Female Premature Mortality, Bristol wards 2018-2020**
**Directly age standardised rates per 100,000 population**

Source: Bristol Public Health Intelligence using ONS data (March 2022)




| From | To |
|---|---|
| 90 | 178 |
| 185 | 281 |
| 283 | 306 |
| 307 | 373 |
| 382 | 522 |
| Bristol: | 292 |

## Deprivation

The rates of premature mortality in the most deprived areas of Bristol are over twice as high as in the most affluent parts of the city.

The rates are significantly lower than Bristol average in less deprived areas and significantly higher than average in more deprived areas of the city.

Number of deaths and directly age standardised rates of premature mortality by deprivation quintile, Bristol 2018-2020:

| Deprivation quintile | Number of deaths | Rate per 100,000 | 95% LCI | 95% UCI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - least deprived | 433 | 228.0 | 206.9 | 250.7 |
| 2 - less deprived | 480 | 272.1 | 247.9 | 298.1 |
| 3 - average | 711 | 364.0 | 337.4 | 392.1 |
| 4 - more deprived | 854 | 454.2 | 423.7 | 486.3 |
| 5 - most deprived | 978 | 580.2 | 543.5 | 618.7 |
| Bristol average | 3456 | 377.2 | 364.6 | 390.2 |

Table 1: Directly age standardised rates of premature mortality in Bristol by deprivation quintile, 2018-2020. Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS Digital (March 2022) and English indices of deprivation from Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

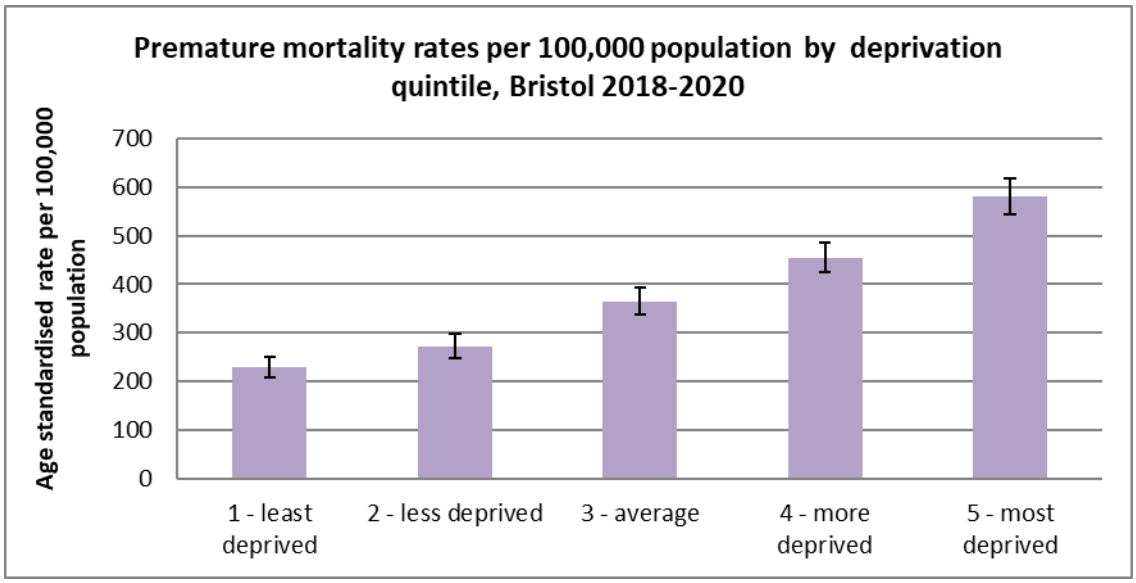



Figure 5: Directly age standardised rates of premature mortality in Bristol by deprivation quintile, 2018-2020. Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS Digital (March 2022) and English indices of deprivation from Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

## Equalities data:

There is no specific equalities data available regarding Premature Mortality.

## Further data / links / consultations:

- Public Health Mortality Profiles, http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/mortality-profile

**Covid-19 impact:**

There is no specific data available regarding the impact of Covid-19 on premature mortality.

**Date updated:** March 2022 **Next Update Due:** March 2023