

JSNA Health and Wellbeing Profile 2026/27

Premature Mortality

Summary points

- The premature (under 75 years) mortality rate for males in Bristol is 475.9 per 100,000, significantly higher than the England rate of 415.1 per 100,000
- The premature (under 75 years) mortality rate for females in Bristol is 276.2 per 100,000, statistically similar to the England rate of 264.5 per 100,000

Findings

Over the last twenty years, rates of premature (under 75 years) mortality has fallen significantly in Bristol for both men and women (Figure 1). However, Bristol’s premature mortality rate for males is significantly worse than the England rates and has been gradually increasing over the last few years. The gap in mortality rate between males in Bristol and males in England is 60 per 100,000 population. Female premature mortality rate is similar to England average.

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 over the years is due to fewer early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and a smaller contribution from fewer cancer deaths. However, in the last 3 years the premature mortality numbers and rates have increased for respiratory disease and cardiovascular disease and decreased for liver disease and cancer when compared to the previous reporting period.

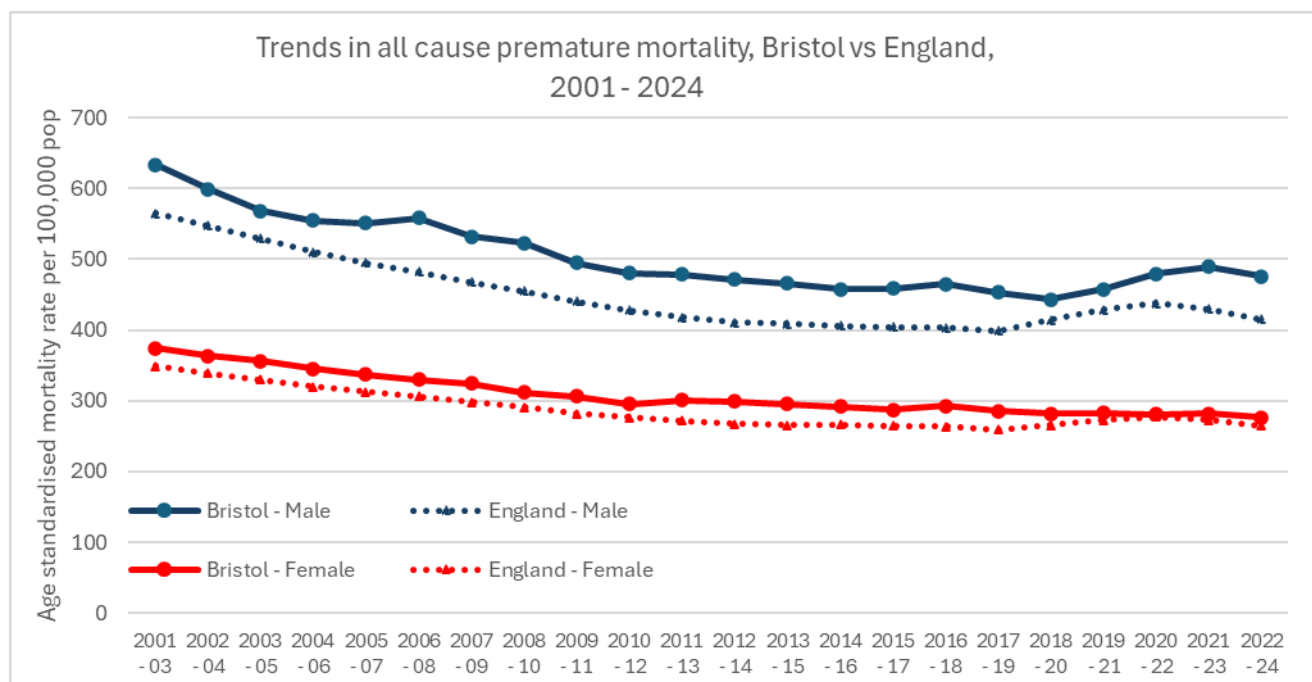


Figure 1: Premature mortality trends 2001 – 2024. Source: [Mortality Profile](#) April 2026

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

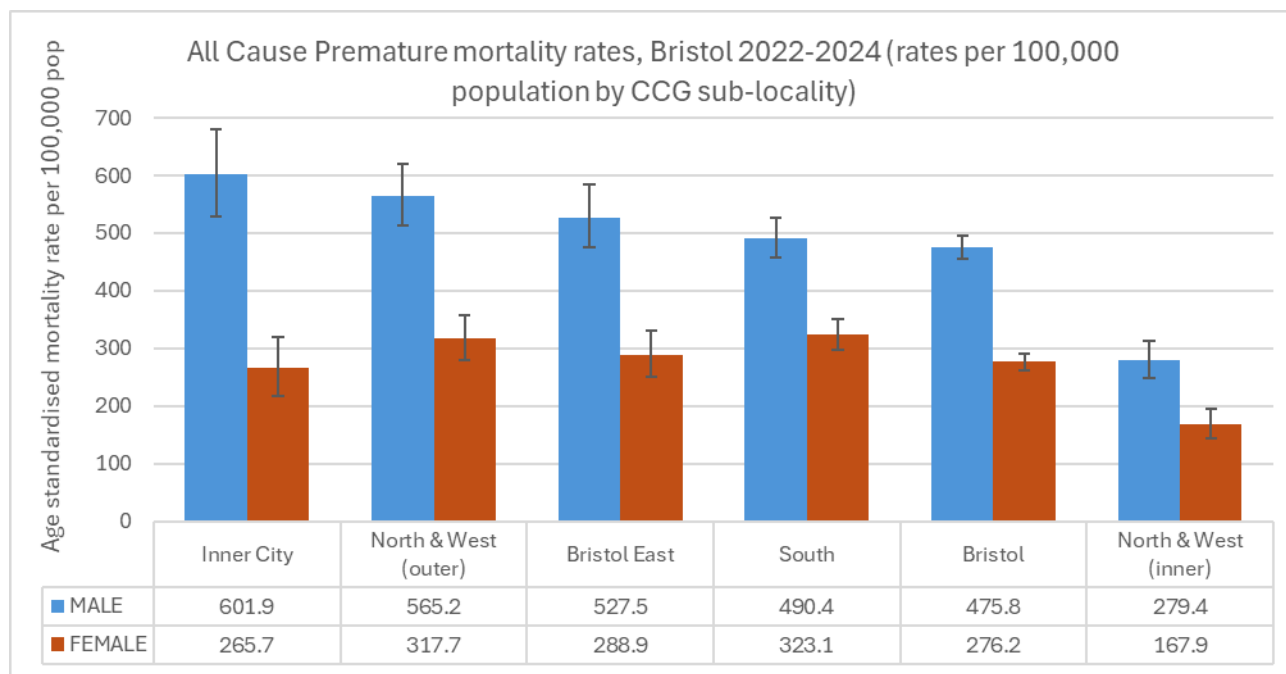


Figure 2: Premature mortality with Bristol by sub-locality; 2022-2024. Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS England (April 2026)

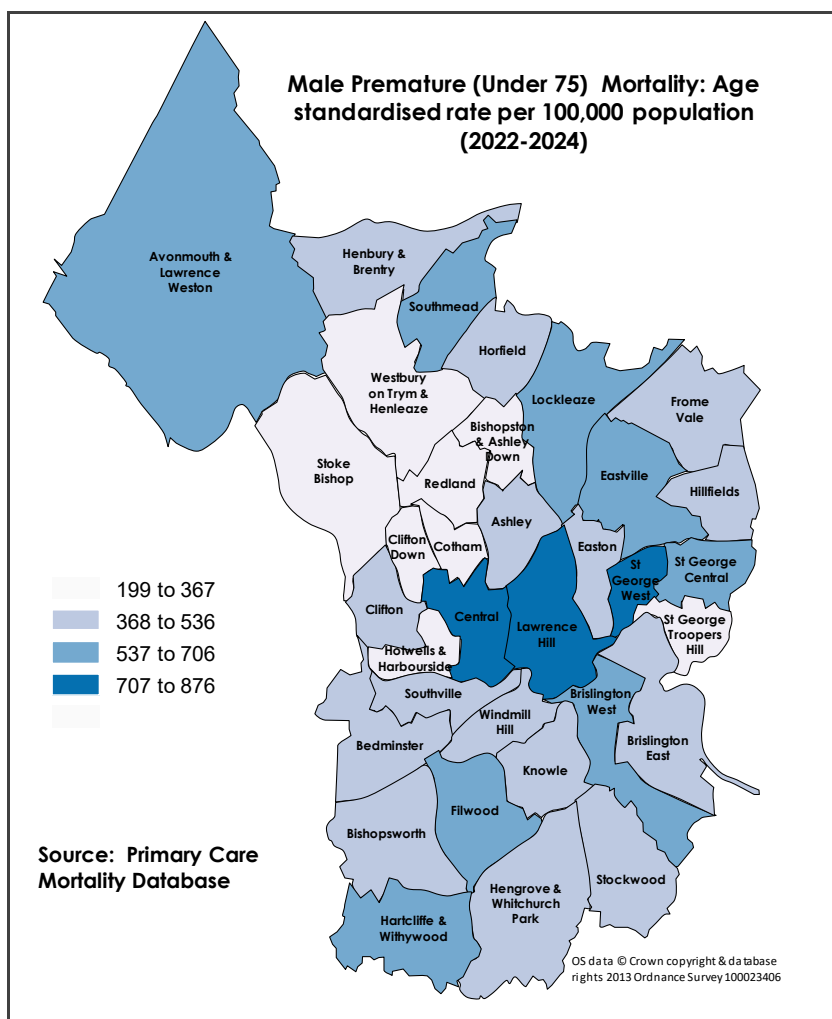
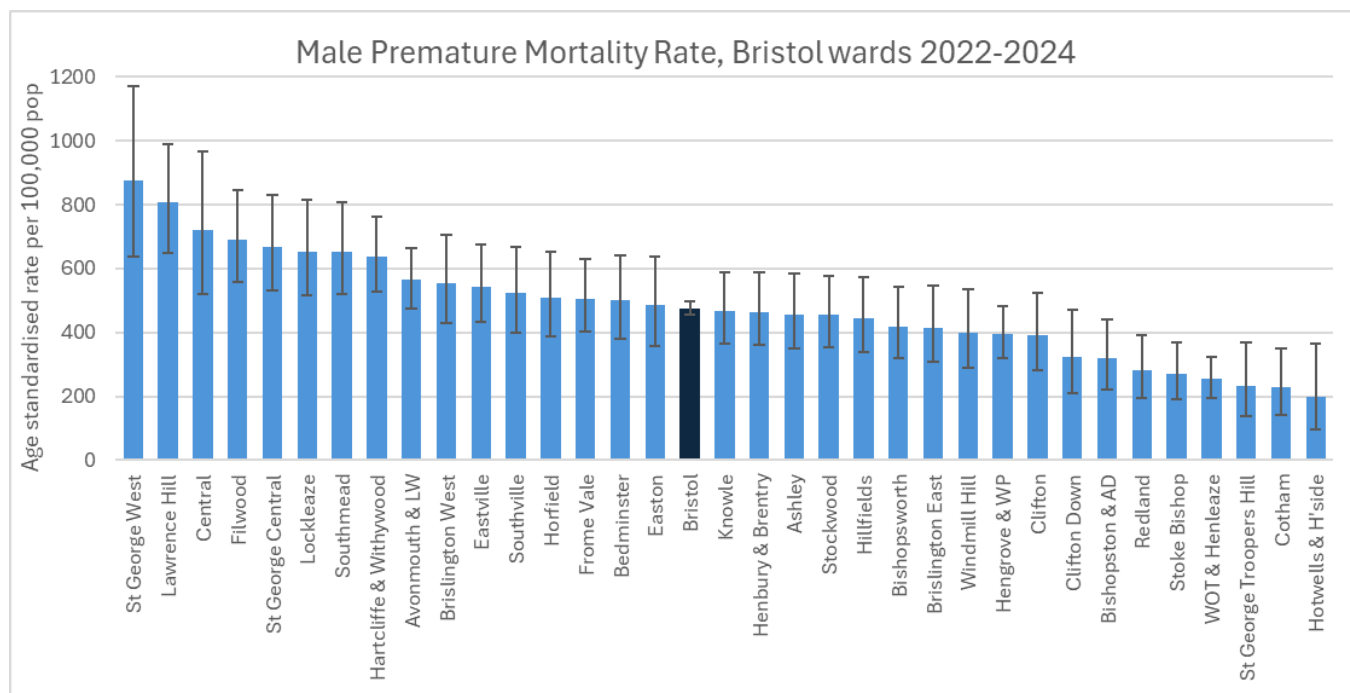
Findings

At a ward level there are significant differences in premature mortality between wards in Bristol (Figures 3 to 6).

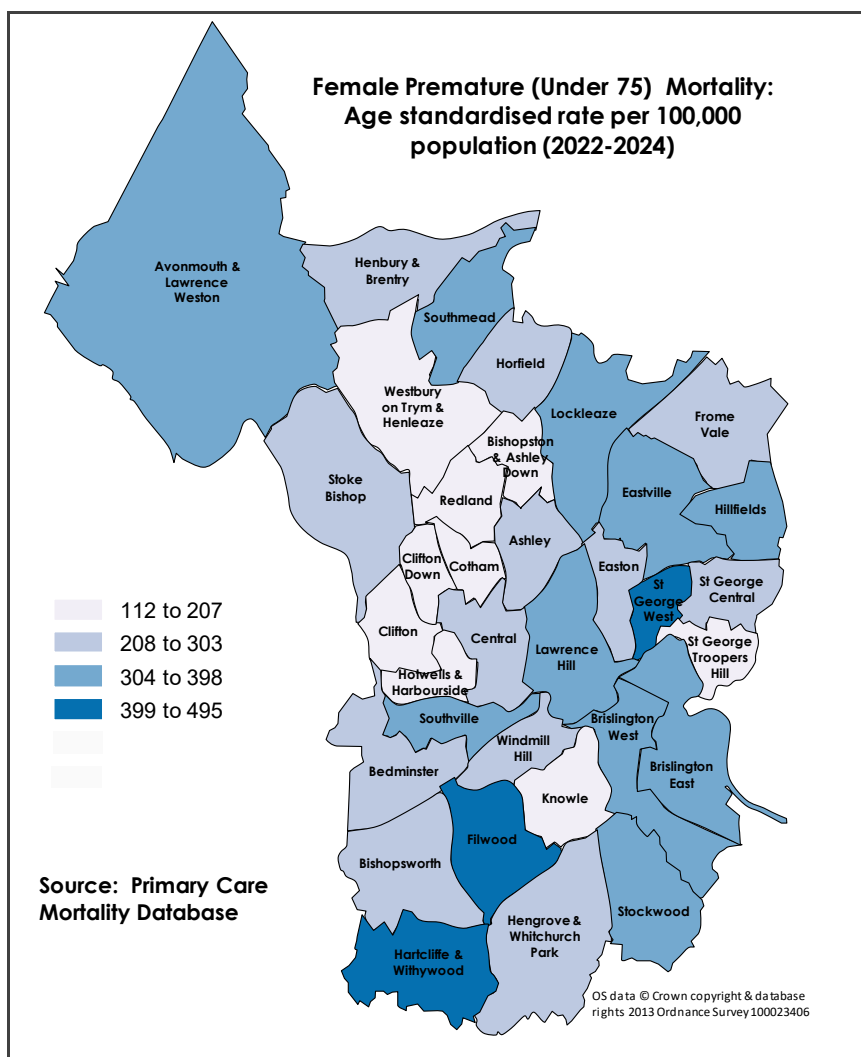
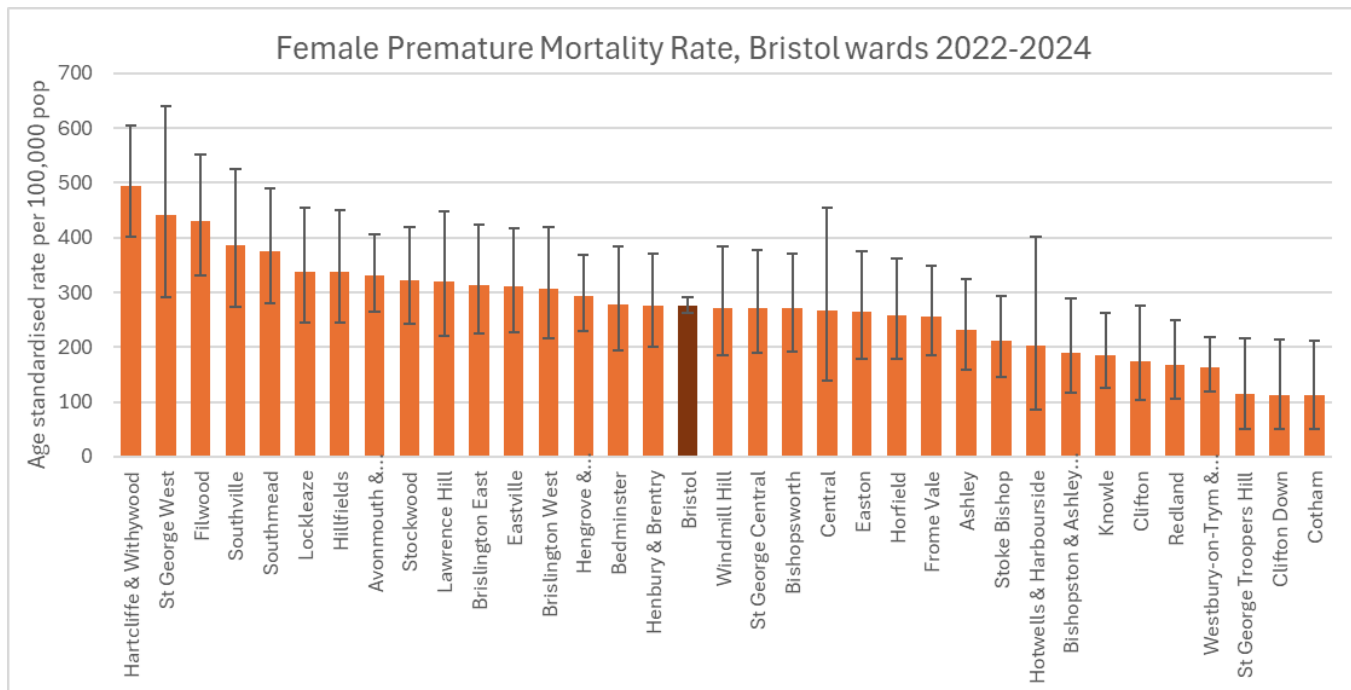
Cotham ward has the lowest female and Hotwells & Harbourside has the lowest male premature mortality rates. St George West ward has the highest male premature mortality rate and Hartcliffe & Withywood has the highest female rate.

Hotwells & Harbourside’s premature mortality rate for males is more than 4 times lower than St George West’s mortality rate and for women Cotham’s mortality rate is also more than 4 times lower than the rate in Hartcliffe & Withywood.

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



Figures 3 & 4: Male premature mortality, Bristol wards, 2022-2024 by chart and map. Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS England (April 2026)



Figures 5 and 6: Female premature mortality, Bristol wards, 2022-2024 by chart and map. Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS England (April 2026)

Deprivation

The rates of premature mortality in the most deprived areas of Bristol are over twice as high compared to 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 2022-2024:

Deprivation quintile	Number of deaths	Rate per 100,000	95% LCI	95% UCI
1 - least deprived	428	216.1	196.0	237.8
2 - less deprived	489	269.4	245.6	294.8
3 - average	705	363.9	336.9	392.3
4 - more deprived	984	495.9	464.8	528.5
5 - most deprived	992	526.4	493.2	561.2

Table 1: Directly age standardised rates of premature mortality in Bristol by deprivation quintile, 2022-2024. Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS Digital (April 2026) and English indices of deprivation from Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

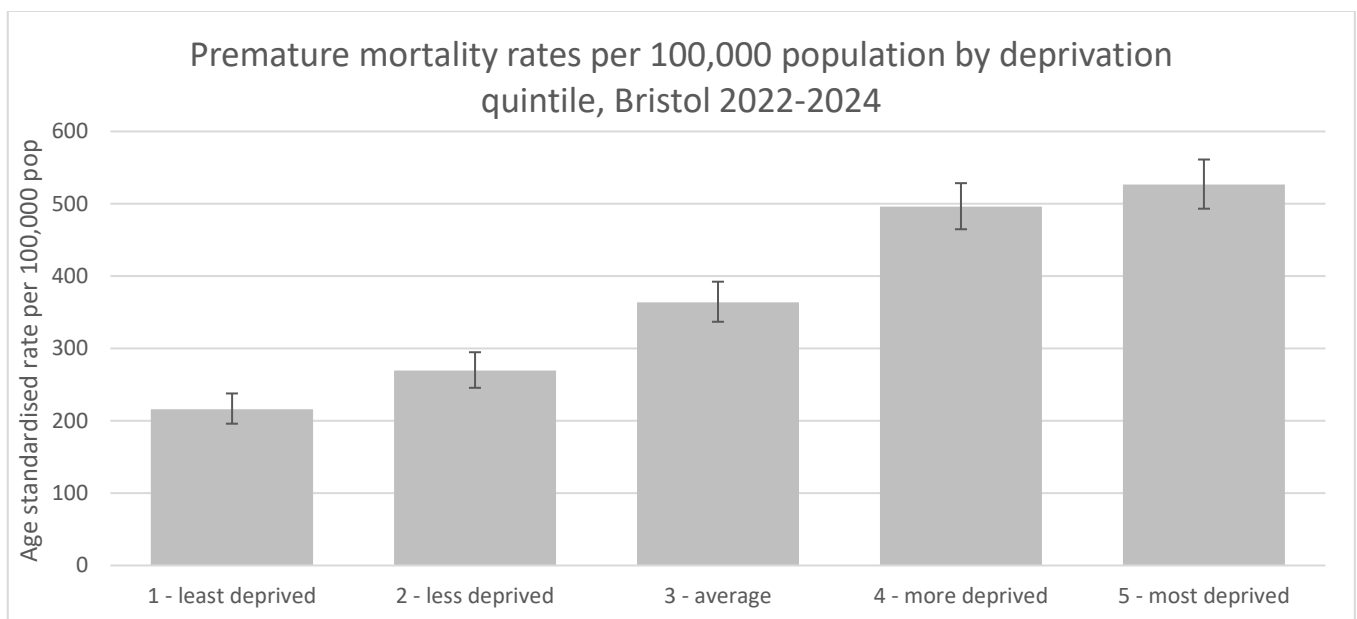


Figure 7: Directly age standardised rates of premature mortality in Bristol by deprivation quintile, 2022-2024. Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS Digital (April 2026) and English indices of deprivation from Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

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:

63 premature deaths in the 3 year period of 2022-2024 had COVID-19 mentioned on the death certificate, which is 1.7% of all premature deaths in that period. This is a reduction on the previous period (2021-2023) where 174 premature deaths had COVID-19 mentioned on the death certificate, accounting for 4.7% of all premature deaths.

Date updated: April 2026

Next update due: April 2027