

JSNA Health and Wellbeing Profile 2025/26

Premature Mortality

Summary points

Rates of premature (under 75 years) mortality has fallen in Bristol and for both men and women the mortality rates in 2021-2023 were significantly lower than levels fifteen years earlier (Figure 1). However, Bristol's premature mortality rate for males is significantly worse than the England rates. 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 across all causes comparing to the previous reporting period.

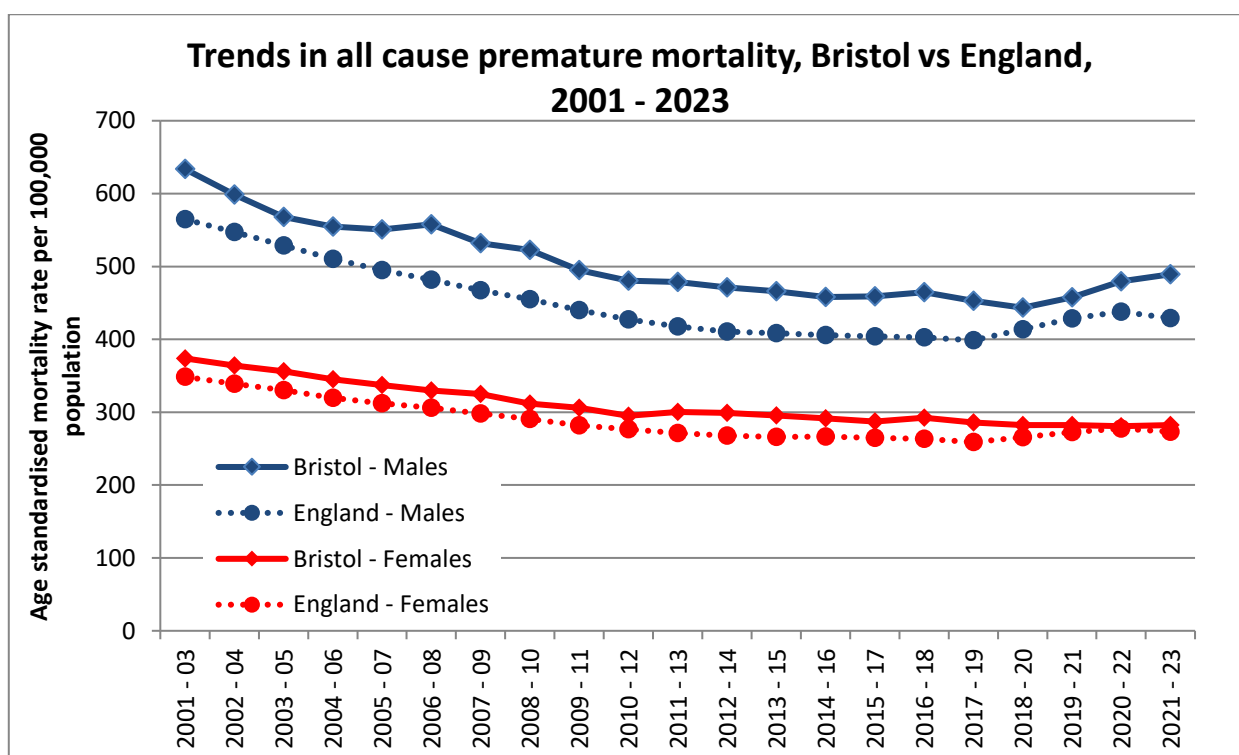


Figure 1: Premature mortality trends 2001 – 2023

Source: Mortality Profile June 2025, [Mortality Profile - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

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. North & West (outer) sub-locality has the highest rate for females. North & West (inner) has significantly lower rates for both male and females (Figure 2).

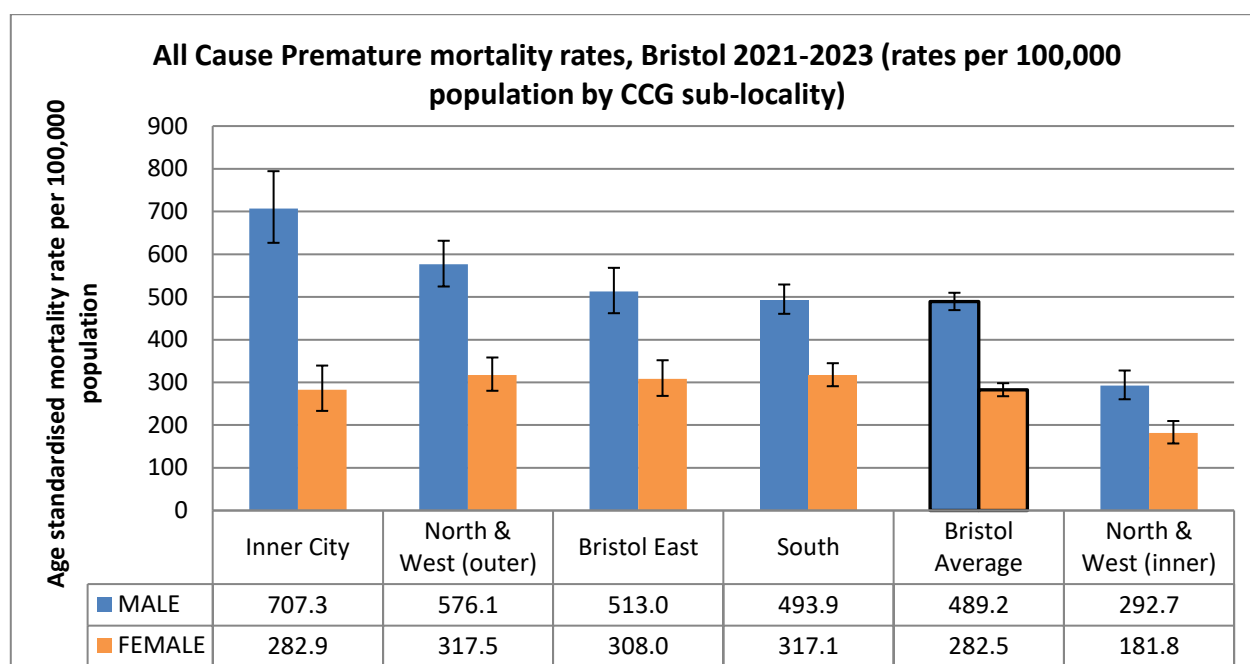


Figure 2: Premature mortality with Bristol by sub-locality; 2021-2023
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS England (June 2025)

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 female and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze has the lowest male premature mortality rates. Central ward has the highest male premature mortality rate and Filwood has the highest female rate.

Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze's premature mortality rate for males is almost 5 times lower than Central's mortality rate and for women Clifton Down's mortality rate is over 4 times lower than the rate in Filwood.

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

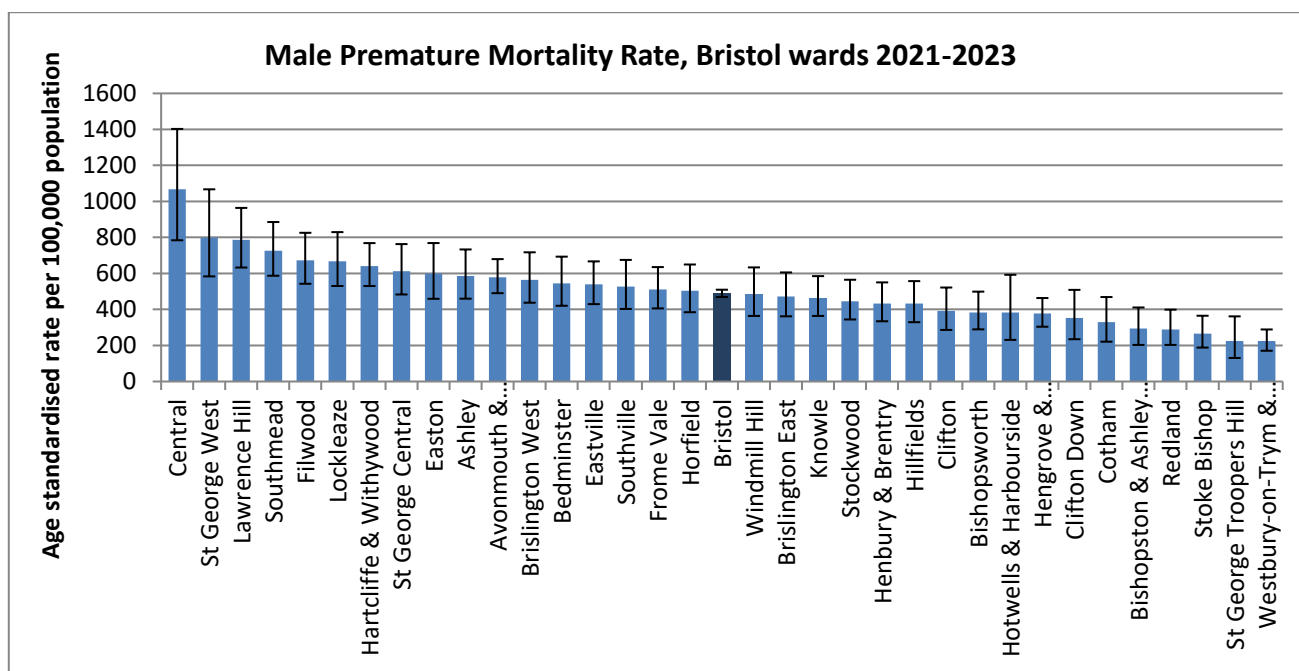


Figure 3: Male premature mortality, Bristol wards, 2021-2023
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS England (June 2025)

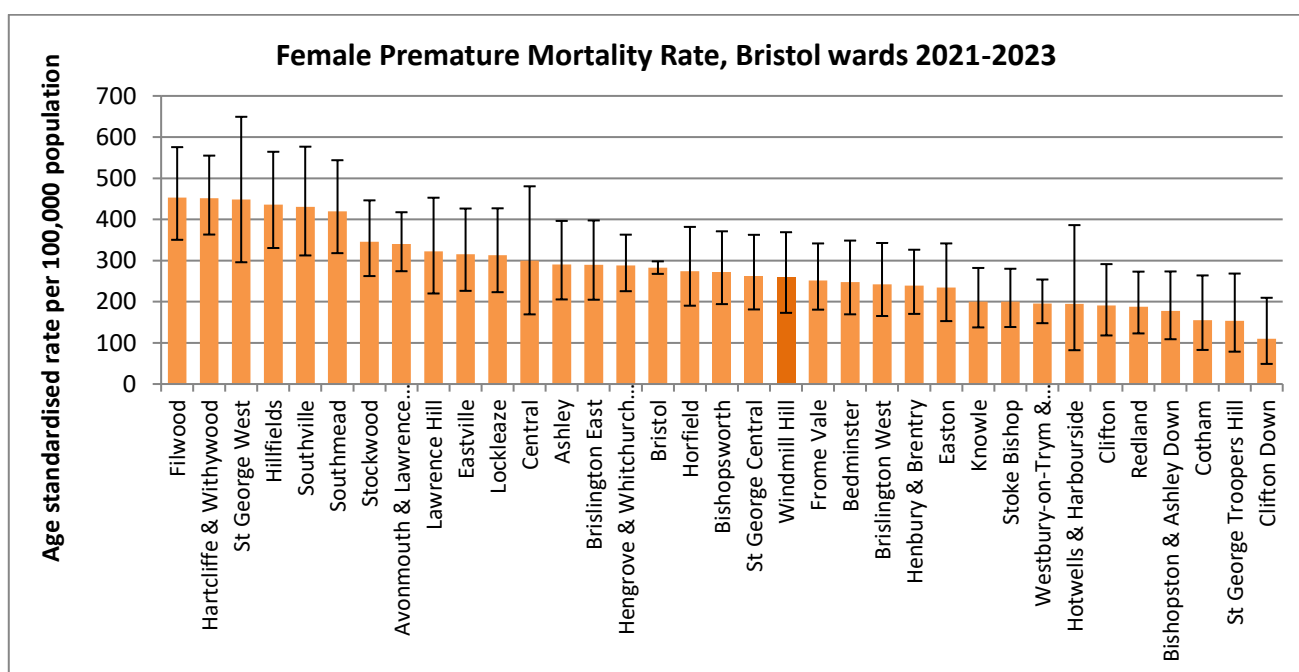
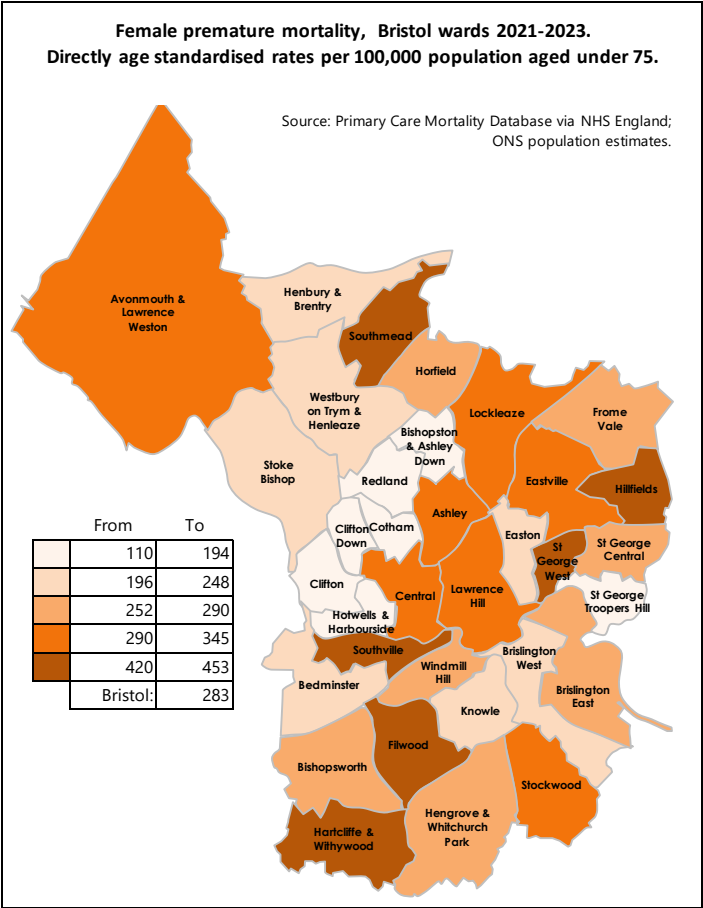
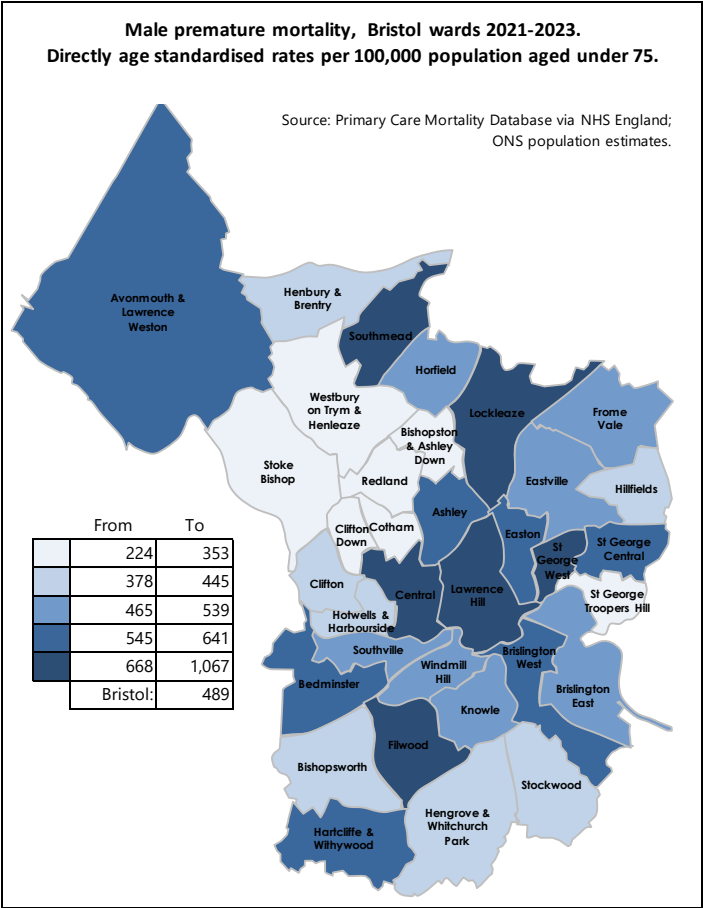


Figure 4: Female premature mortality, Bristol wards, 2021-2023
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS England (June 2025)



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 2021-2023:

Deprivation quintile	Number of deaths	Rate per 100,000	95% LCI	95% UCI
1 - least deprived	447	224.3	203.9	246.3
2 - less deprived	529	286.7	262.3	312.7
3 - average	757	374.1	347.5	402.1
4 - more deprived	946	476.1	445.7	508.1
5 - most deprived	1,034	569.0	533.8	605.9

Table 1: Directly age standardised rates of premature mortality in Bristol by deprivation quintile, 2021-2023.
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS Digital (June 2025) and English indices of deprivation from Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

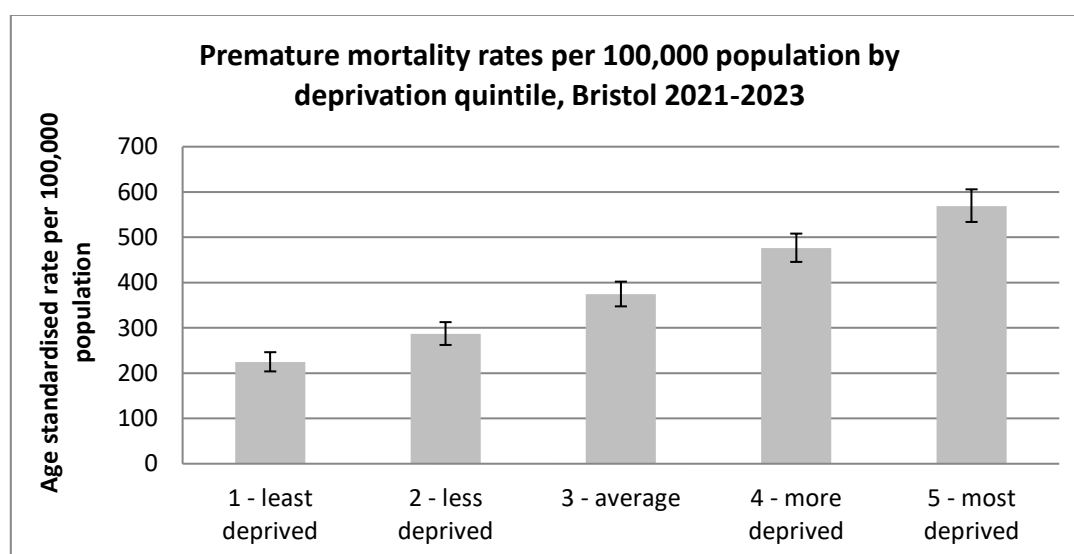


Figure 5: Directly age standardised rates of premature mortality in Bristol by deprivation quintile, 2020-2022.
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS Digital (April 2024) and English indices of deprivation from Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

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:

174 premature deaths in the 3 years period of 2021-2023 had COVID-19 mentioned on the death certificate, which is 4.7% of all premature deaths in that period and an equivalent of 12.2 deaths per 100,000 population under 75.

Date updated: June 2025

Next update due: April 2026