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 2020-2022 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 42 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.

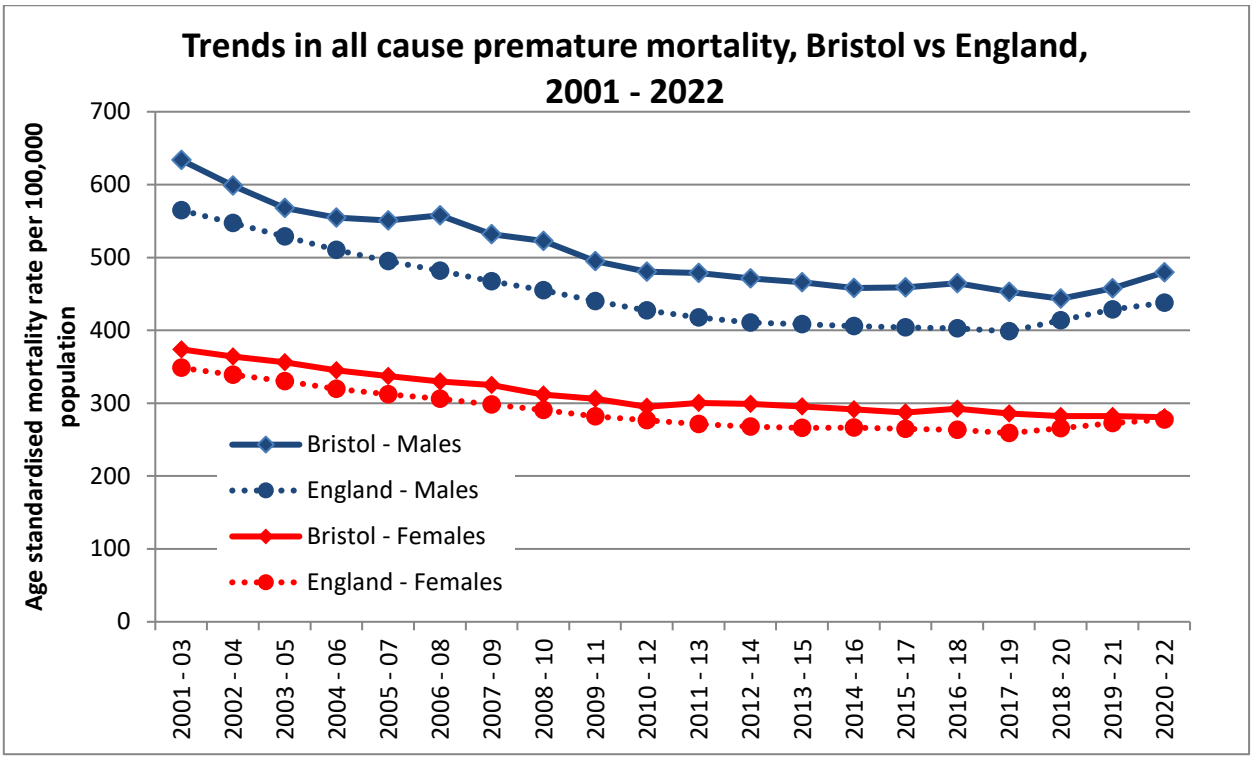
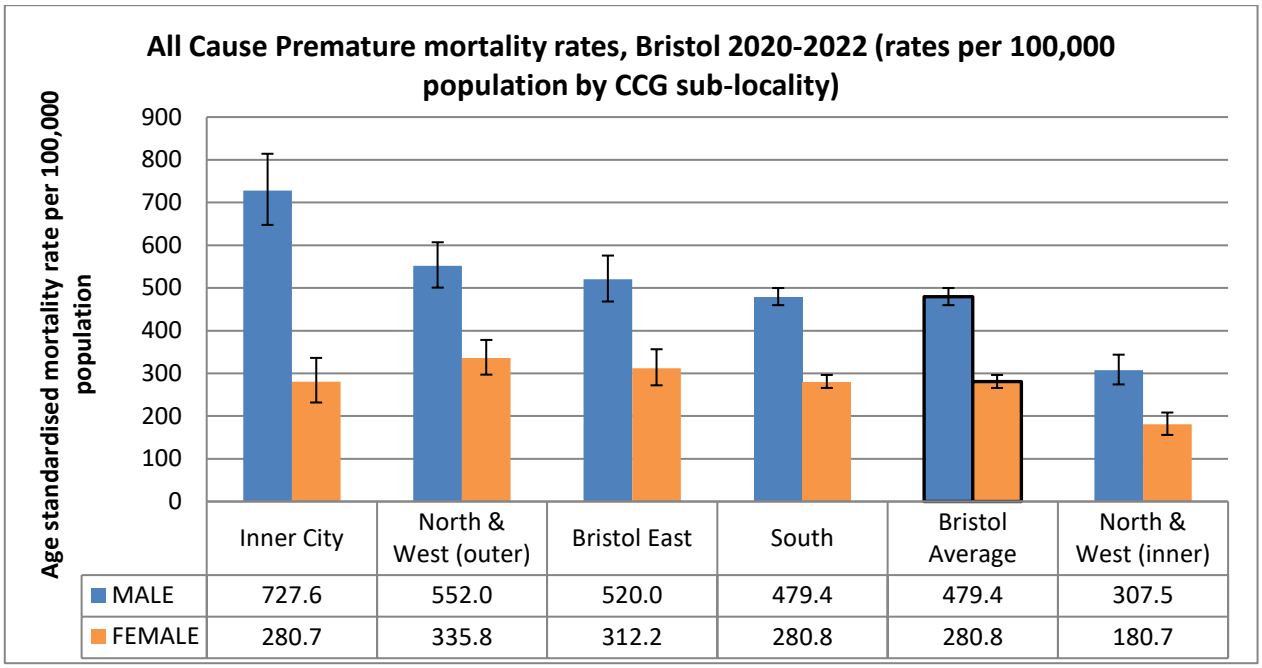


Figure 1: Premature mortality trends 2001 – 2022

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

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).



	Inner City	North & West (outer)	Bristol East	South	Bristol Average	North & West (inner)
MALE	727.6	552.0	520.0	479.4	479.4	307.5
FEMALE	280.7	335.8	312.2	280.8	280.8	180.7

Figure 2: Premature mortality with Bristol by sub-locality; 2020-2022
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS England (April 2024)

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 mortality 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.

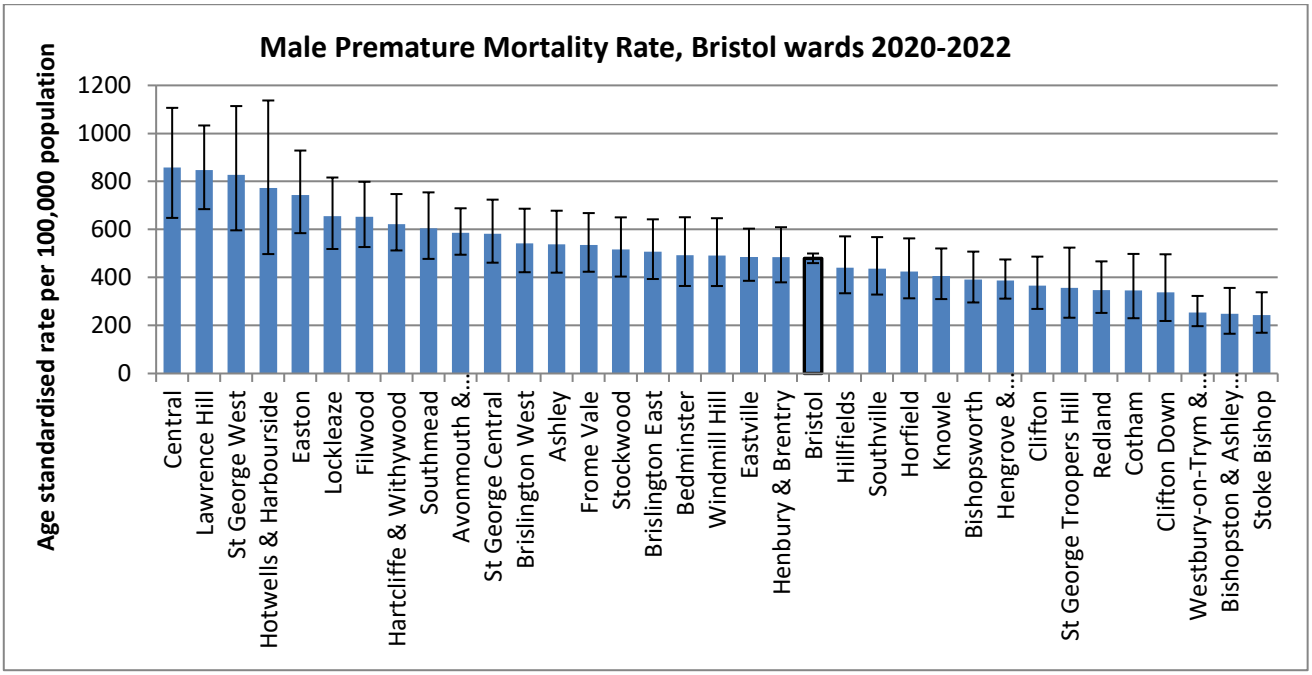


Figure 3: Male premature mortality, Bristol wards, 2020-2022
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS England (April 2024)

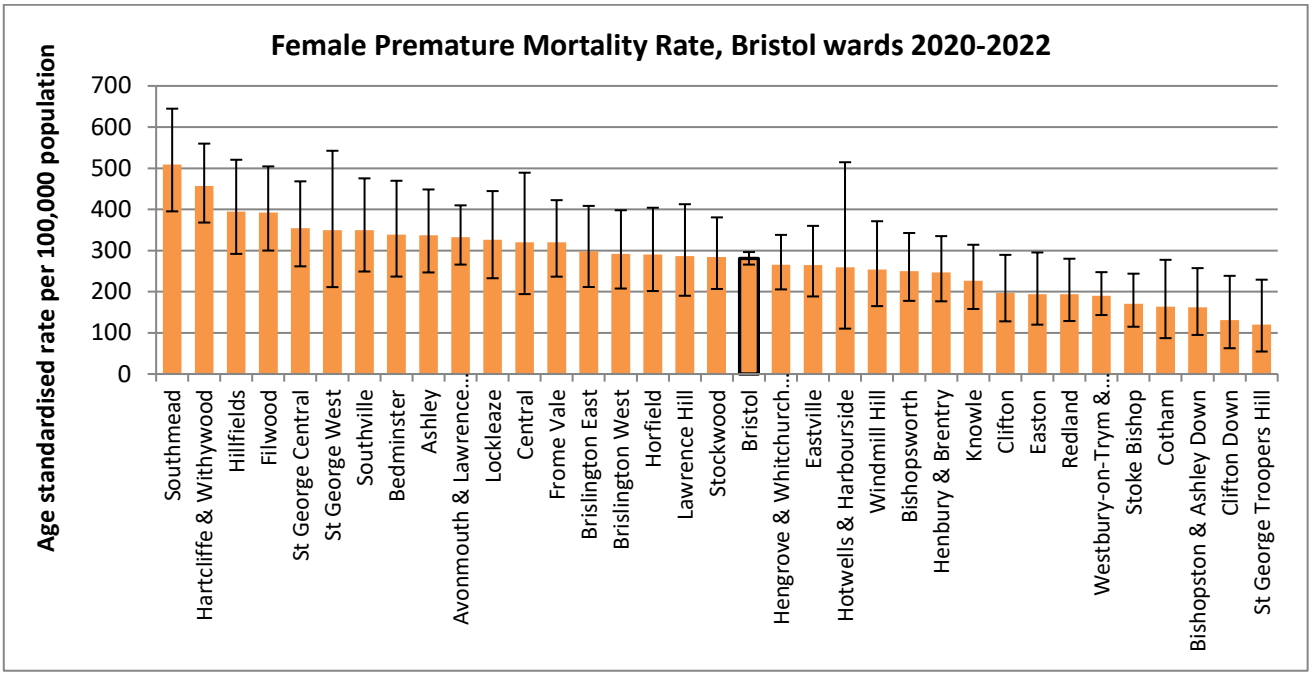
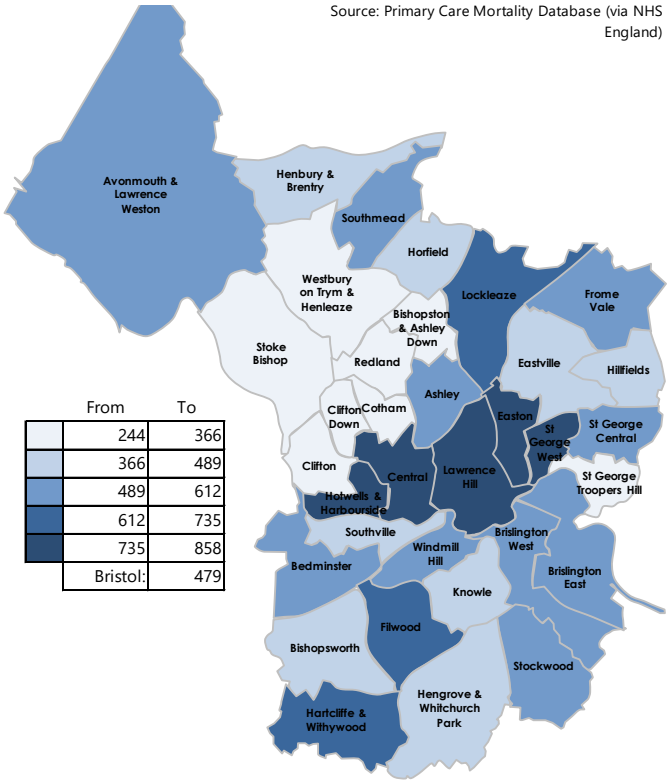


Figure 4: Female premature mortality, Bristol wards, 2020-2022
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS England (April 2024)

Male premature mortality, Bristol wards 2020-2022
Directly age standardised rates per 100,000 population

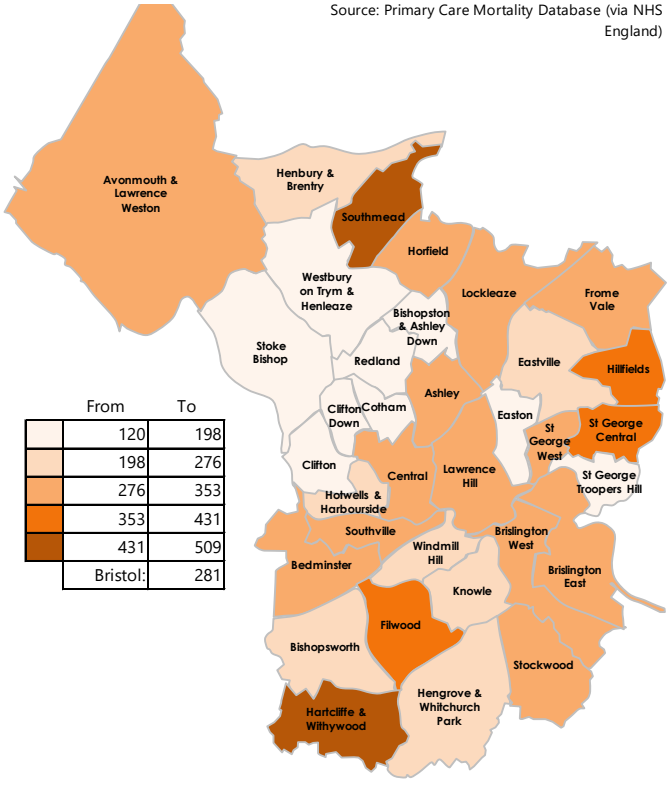
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database (via NHS England)



From	To
244	366
366	489
489	612
612	735
735	858
Bristol:	479

Female premature mortality, Bristol wards 2020-2022
Directly age standardised rates per 100,000 population

Source: Primary Care Mortality Database (via NHS England)



From	To
120	198
198	276
276	353
353	431
431	509
Bristol:	281

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 2020-2022:

Deprivation quintile	Number of deaths	Rate per 100,000	95% LCI	95% UCI
1 - least deprived	441	224.7	204.1	246.9
2 - less deprived	524	286.6	262.1	312.7
3 - average	742	371.9	345.3	400.1
4 - more deprived	941	482.9	451.9	515.3
5 - most deprived	1,014	566.8	531.5	603.8

Table 1: 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.

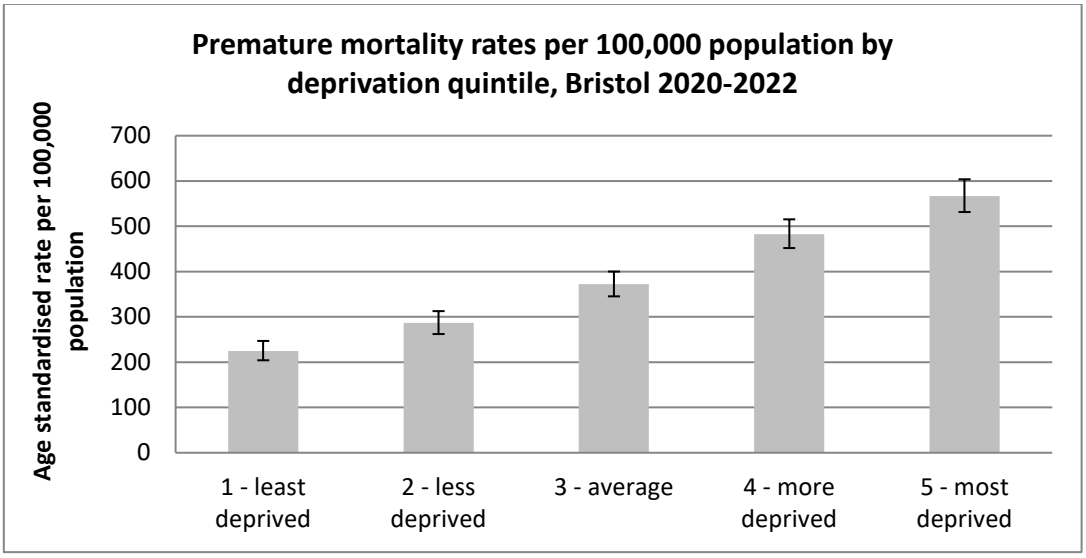


Figure 5: Directly age standardised rates of premature mortality in Bristol by deprivation quintile, 2020-2022. Source: Primary Care Mortality Database via NHS Digital (April 2024) and English indices of deprivation from Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

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:

248 premature deaths in the 3 years period of 2020-2022 had COVID-19 mentioned on the death certificate, which is 6.8% of all premature deaths in that period and an equivalent of 18.6 deaths per 100,000 population under 75.

Date updated: April 2024 **Next Update Due:** March 2025