

Brent JSNA
2015

Life Expectancy and Mortality



NHS

Brent

Clinical Commissioning Group

Summary

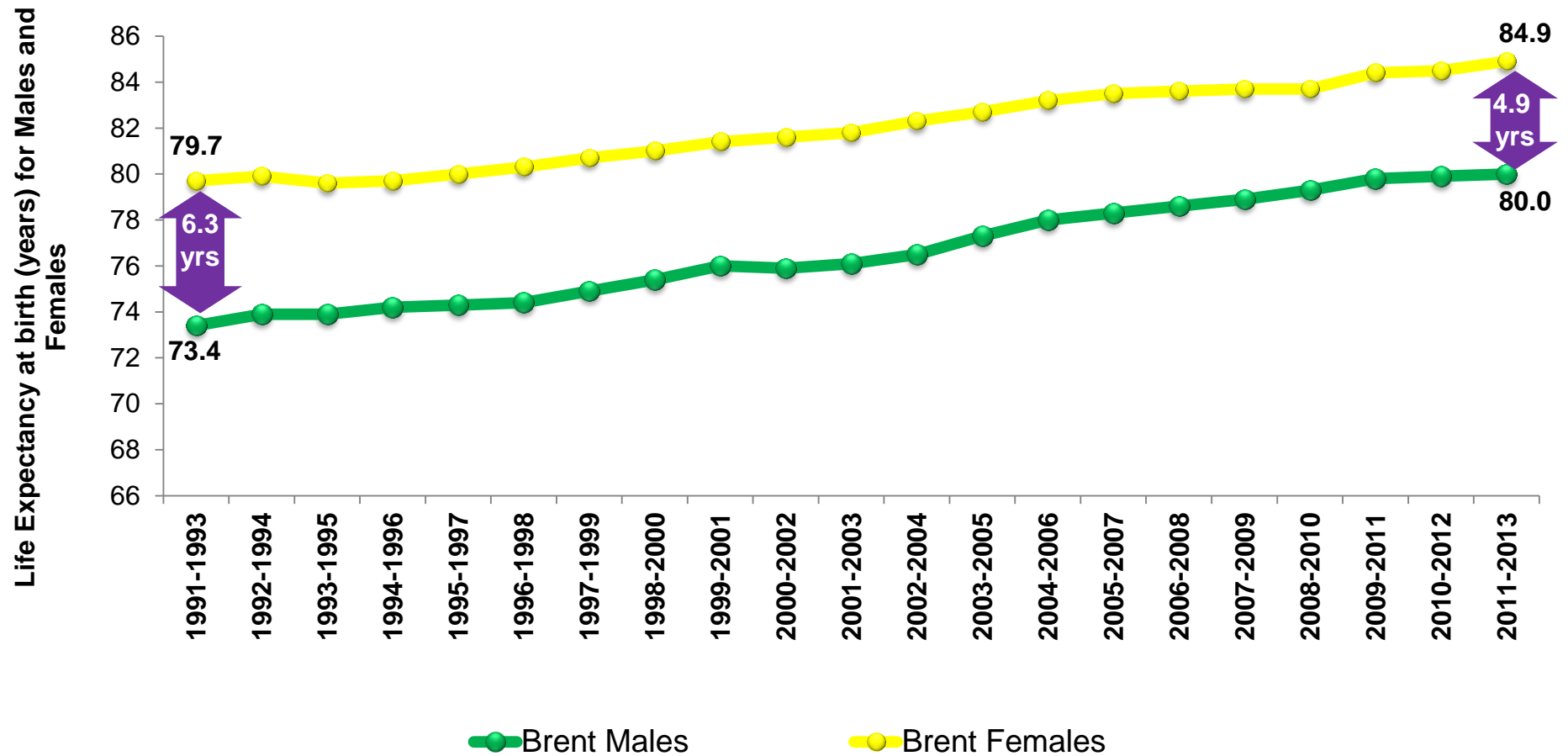
- Life expectancy for females born between 2011 and 2013 is 84.9 years which is higher than the male average of 80 years.
- Deprivation is a significant factor associated with life expectancy inequalities and premature death.
- Life expectancy for children born between 2011-13 is 4.7 years lower for men in the most deprived parts of the borough than the least deprived part. For females the difference is slightly less pronounced, 4.4 years.
- The main causes of premature mortality in Brent are: Cancer, Cardiovascular disease and Respiratory Disease.
- The premature mortality rate in Brent is better than in areas of similar levels of deprivation. However, there were still 1,952 premature deaths in Brent in 2011-13. Many of these deaths were potentially preventable through early identification of risk and appropriate intervention programmes.
- The overall age standardised premature mortality rate in Brent from cancer is better than the London and England rates; in 2011-13 the premature mortality rate in Brent was 128.4 per 100,000, the London rate was 136.5 and the England rate, 144.4.

Male and Female Life Expectancy

	Male	Female
Life expectancy at birth	80 years	84.9 years
Life expectancy at 65	19.3 years	22.8 years
Slope index of inequality	4.7	4.4
Life expectancy at birth most deprived quintile	76	81.9
Life expectancy at birth least deprived quintile	82	86.8

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), life expectancy at birth for local areas in England and Wales
Slope index of inequality: Public Health England (PHE), Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)

Life Expectancy at Birth: Males and Females

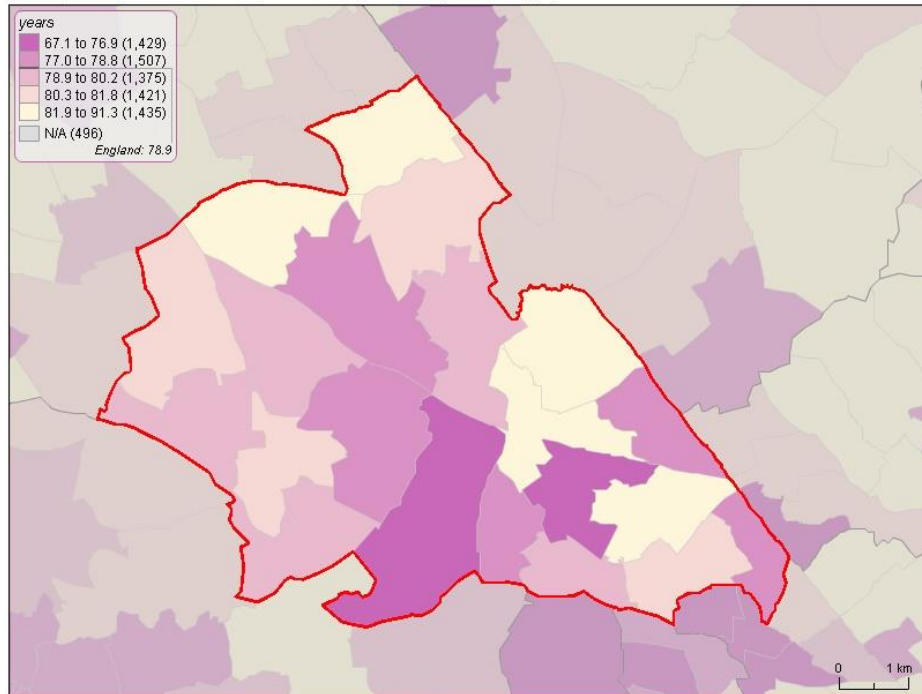


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), life expectancy at birth for local areas in England and Wales

Life Expectancy at Birth and Geography

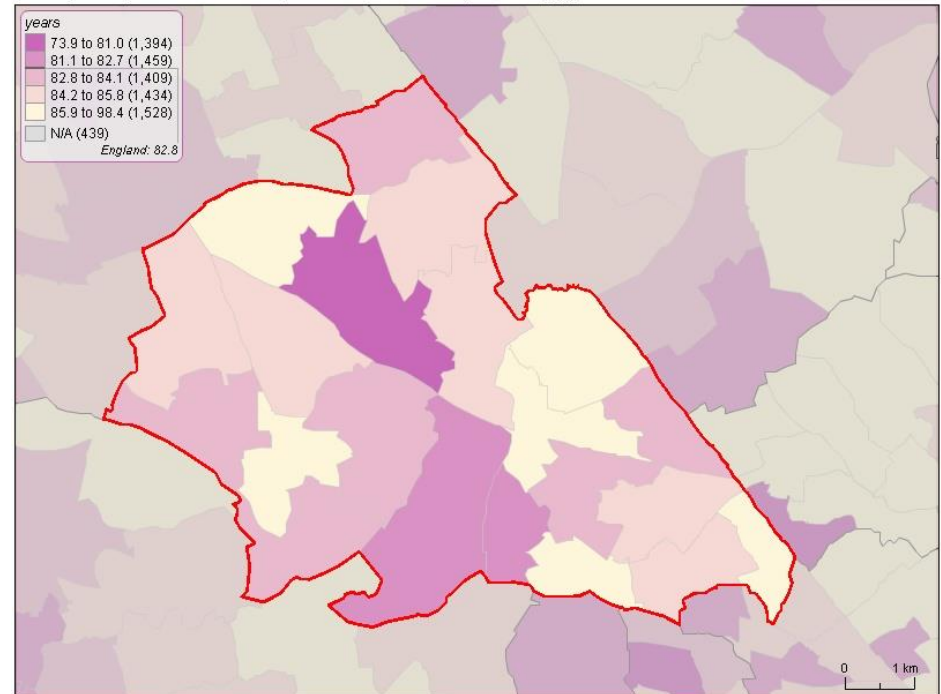
Male life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth for males, 2008-2012 - source: ONS, PHE © Copyright 2013

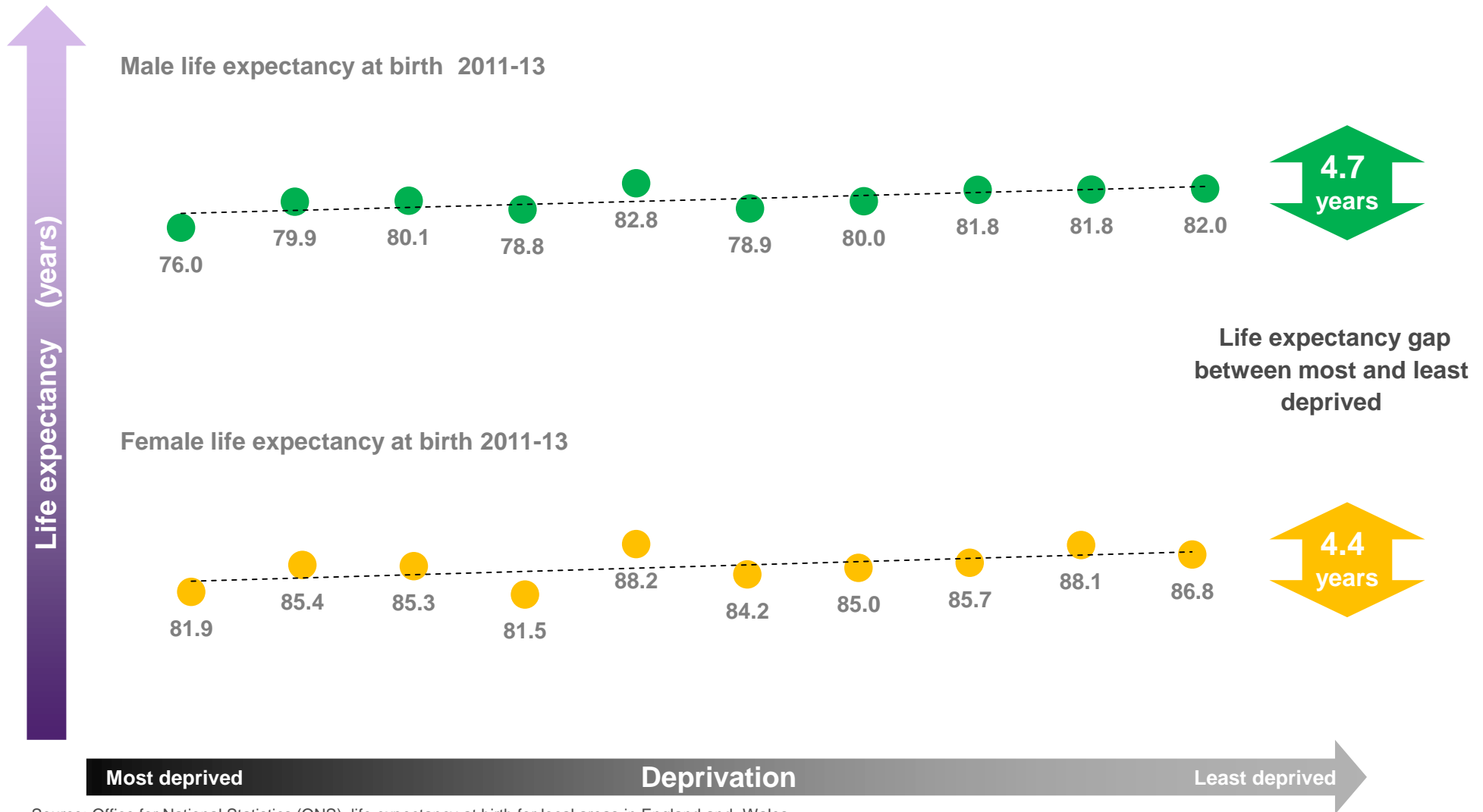


Female life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth for females, 2008-2012 - source: ONS, PHE © Copyright 2013



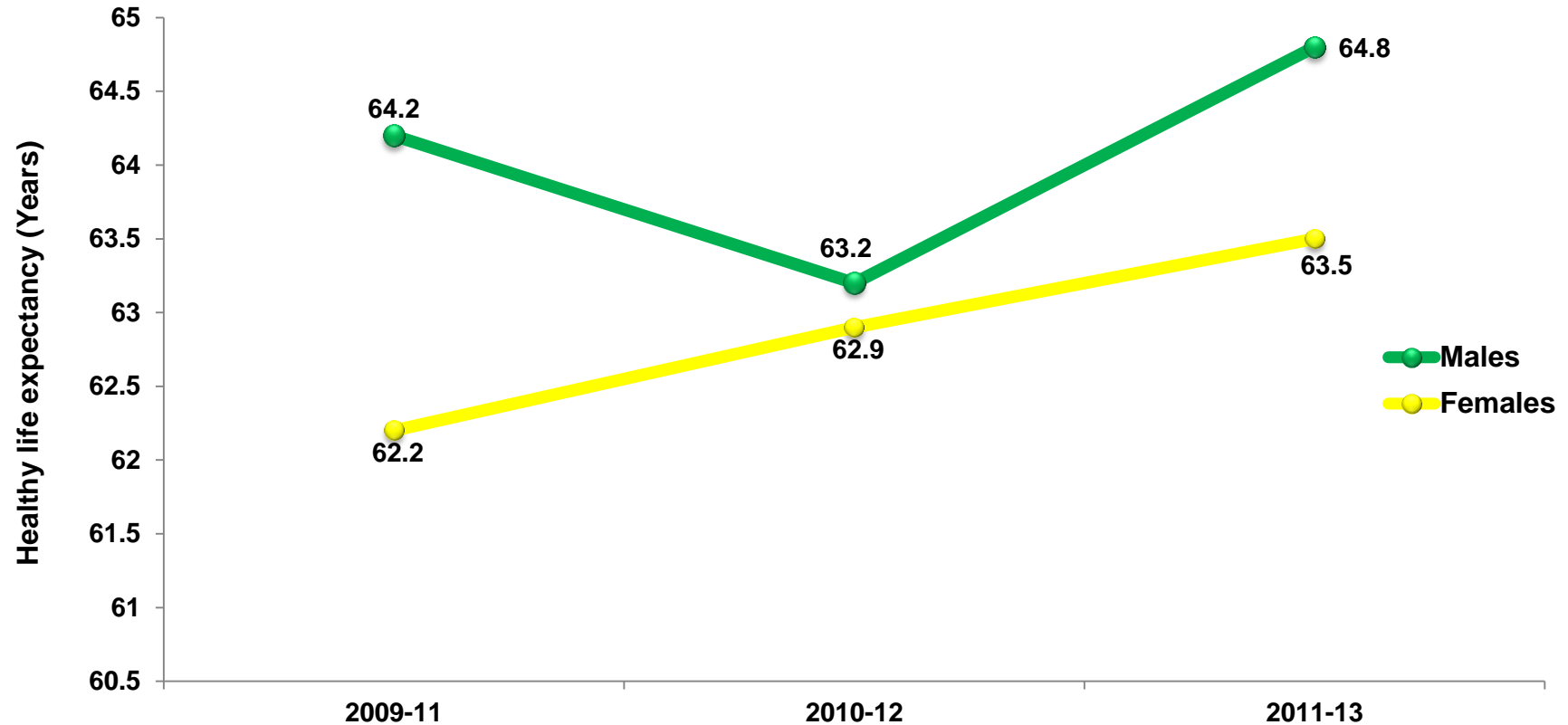
Slope Index of Inequality



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), life expectancy at birth for local areas in England and Wales

Healthy Life Expectancy

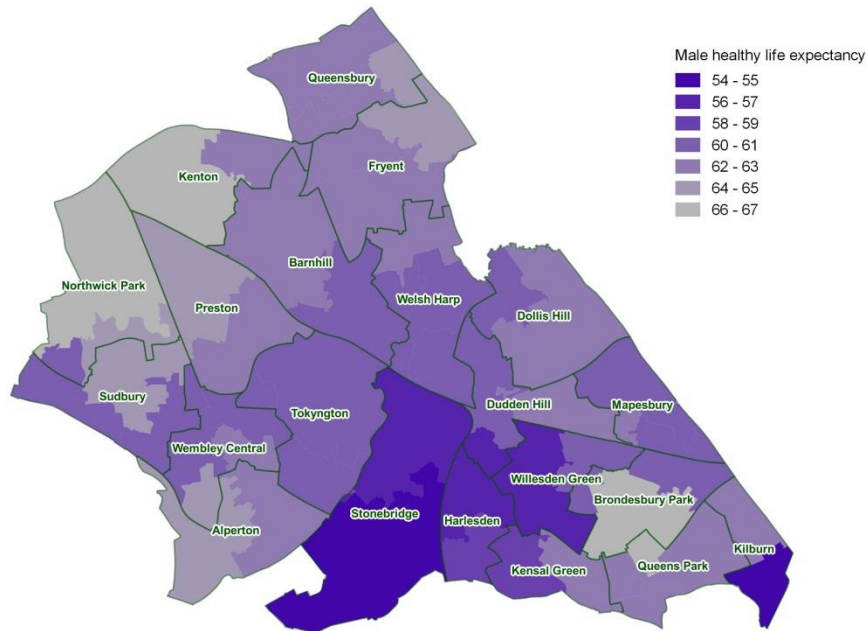
Healthy life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health.



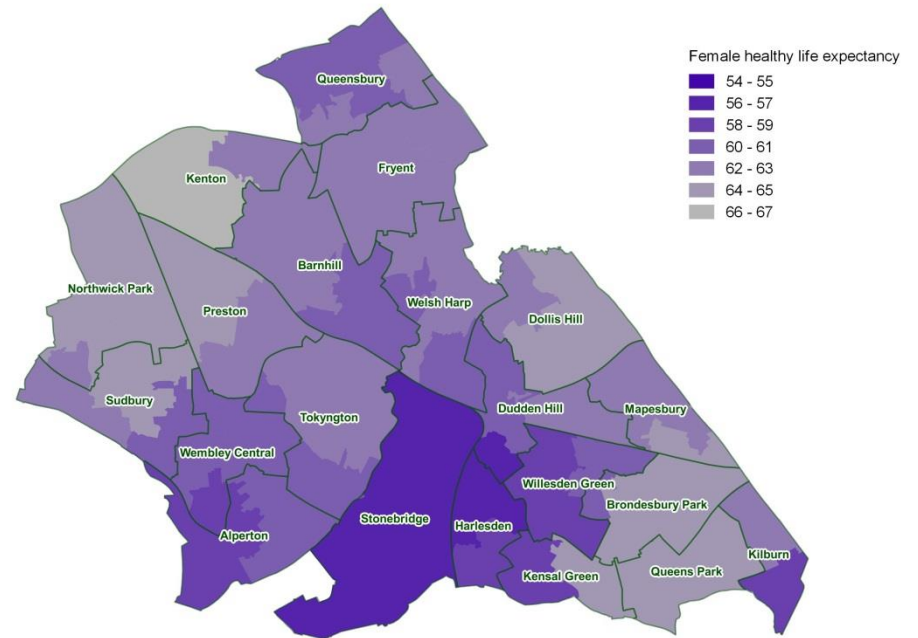
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Healthy Life Expectancy

Healthy Life Expectancy and Geography

Male healthy life expectancy: 2009 to 2013



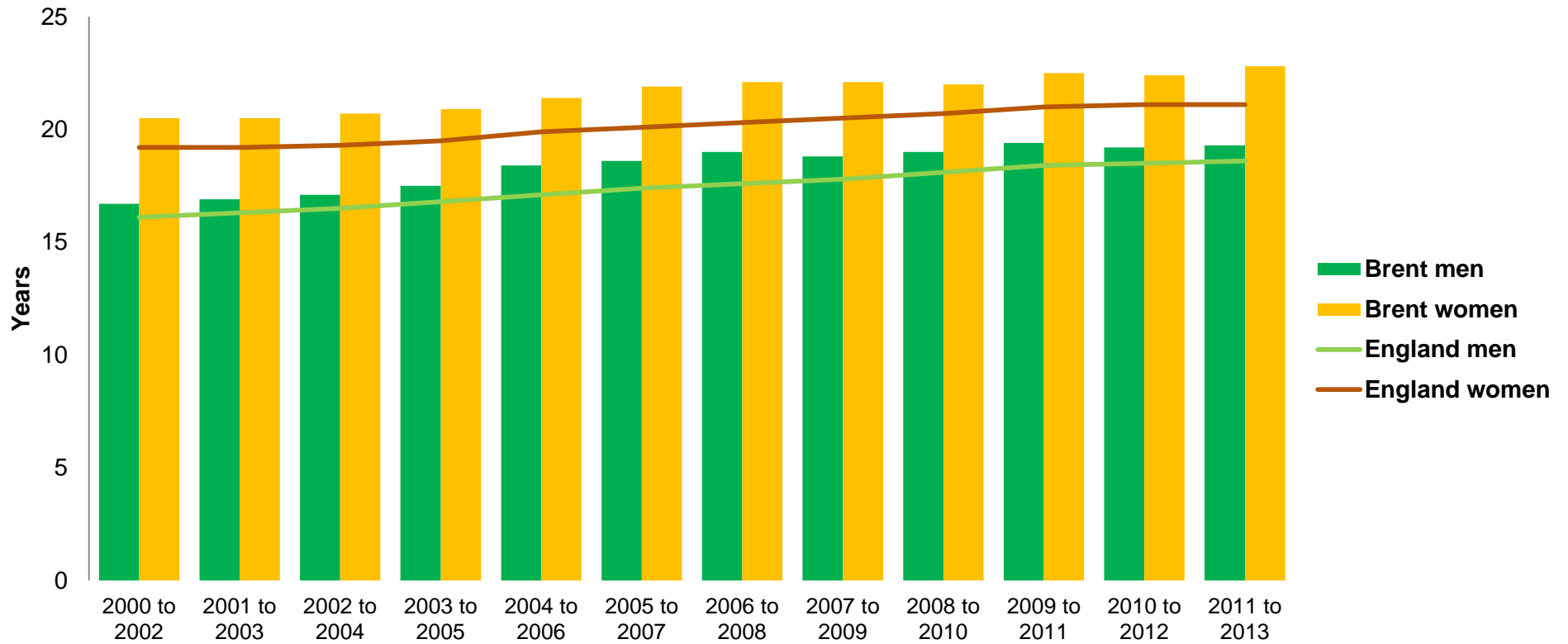
Female healthy life expectancy: 2009 to 2013



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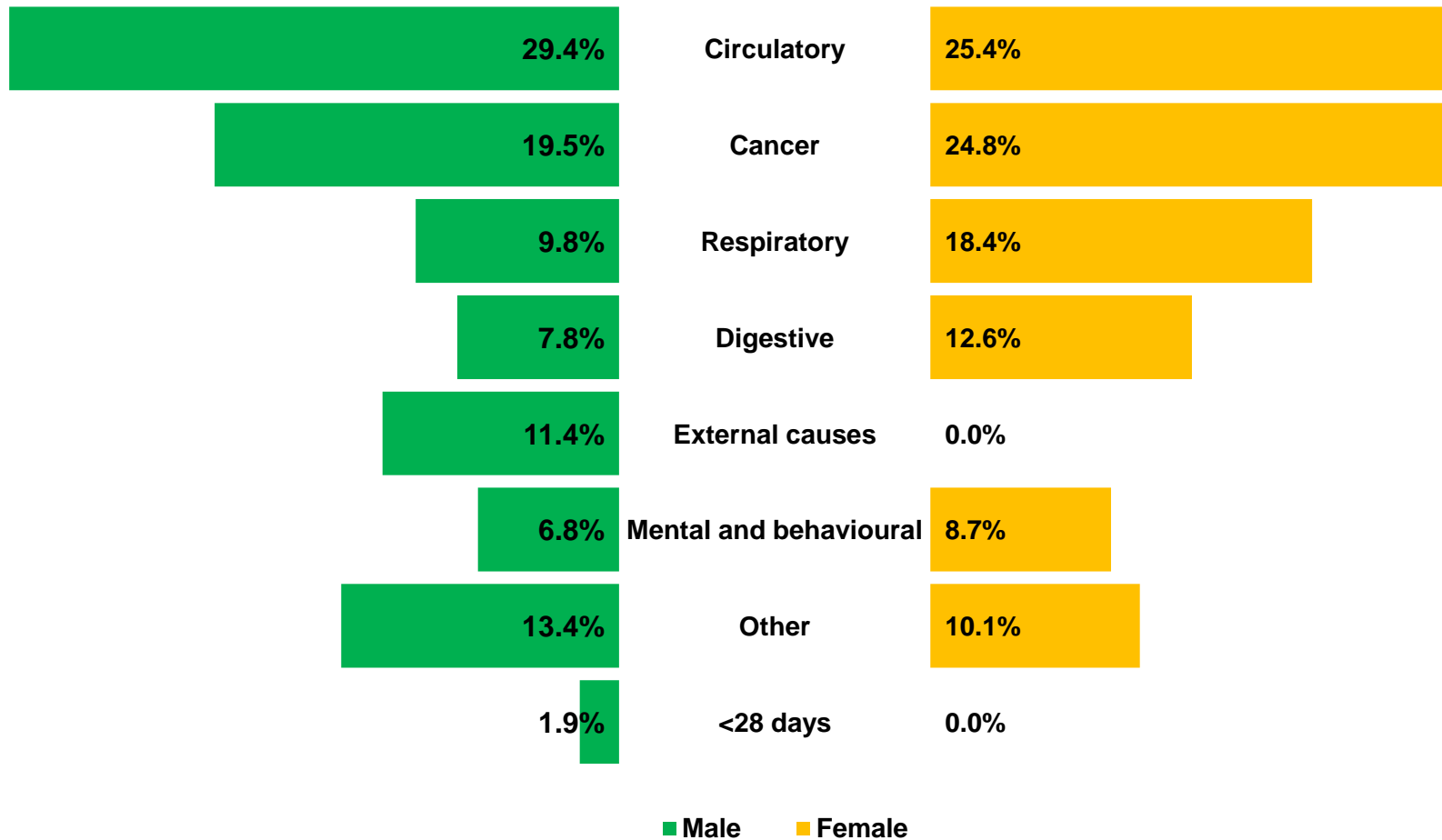
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Life Expectancy at 65



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), life expectancy at birth for local areas in England and Wales

Causes of Death



Note. Circulatory diseases includes coronary heart disease and stroke. Digestive diseases includes alcohol related conditions such as chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. External causes includes deaths from injury, poisoning and suicide. 'Other' includes infectious and parasitic diseases, ill defined conditions and diabetes.

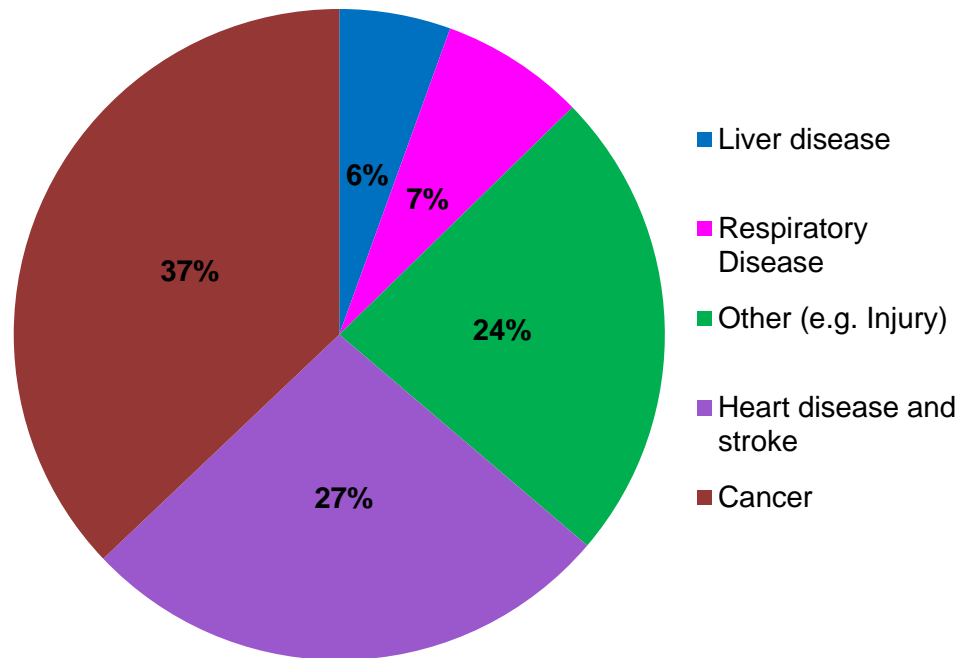
Premature Mortality

Rate of premature death (all causes) for 2011-13

Brent: **330** per 100,000

England average: **448** per 100,000

Proportion of all premature deaths by cause, 2011-13



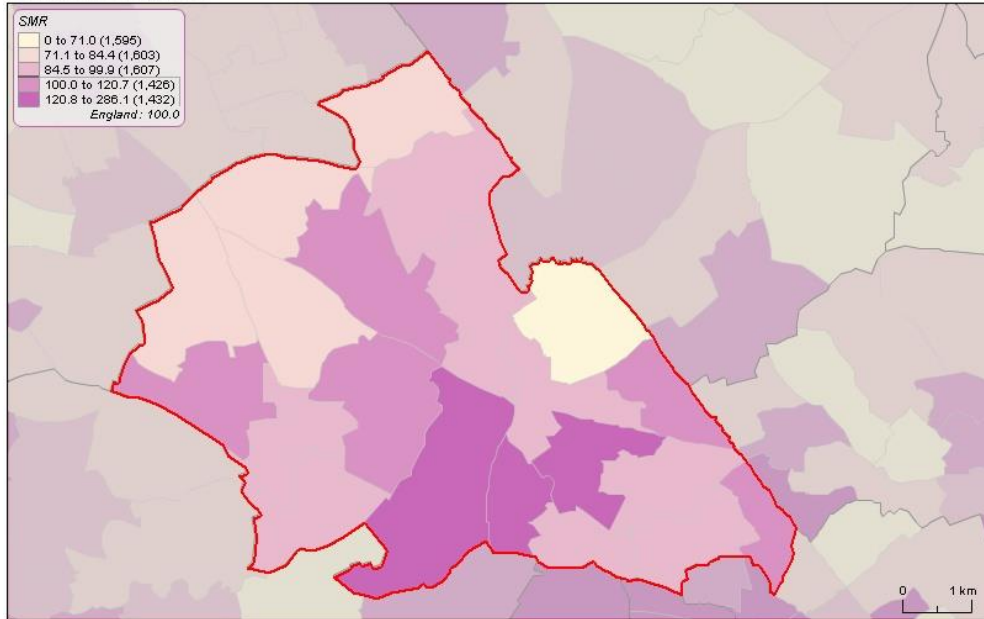
During the period 2011-13, there were 1,952 premature deaths in Brent. This equates to around 650 premature deaths per year. The main causes of premature deaths are cancer, heart disease and stroke (cardiovascular disease). Other contributors include respiratory disease, liver disease and injury.

Source: Public Health England, Longer Lives

Premature Mortality at Ward Level

Deaths from all causes, under 75 years

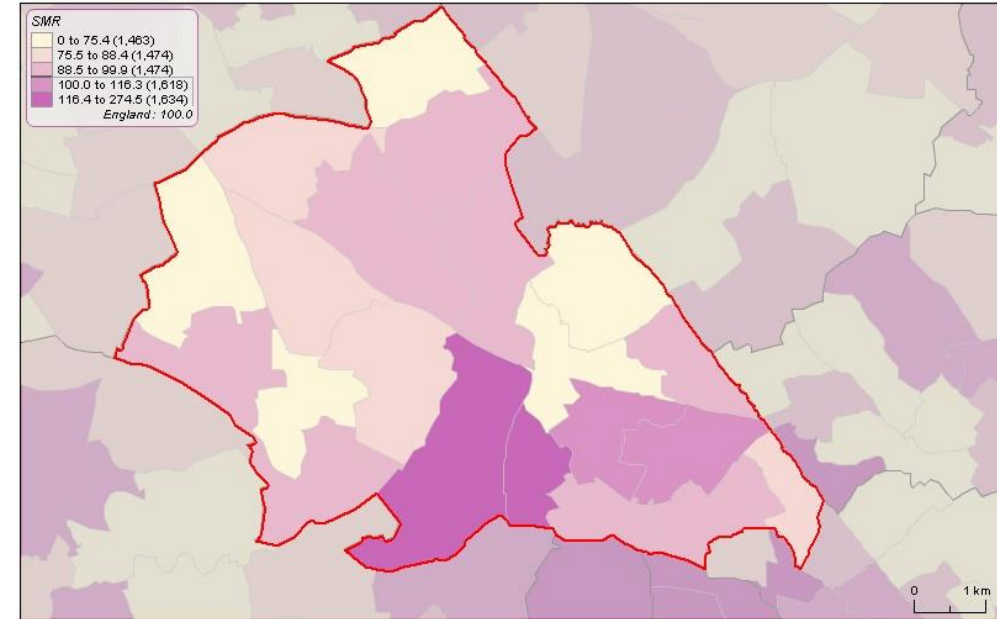
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2008-2012 - source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data © Copyright 2013



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Deaths from all cancers, under 75 years

Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2008-2012 - source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data © Copyright 2013

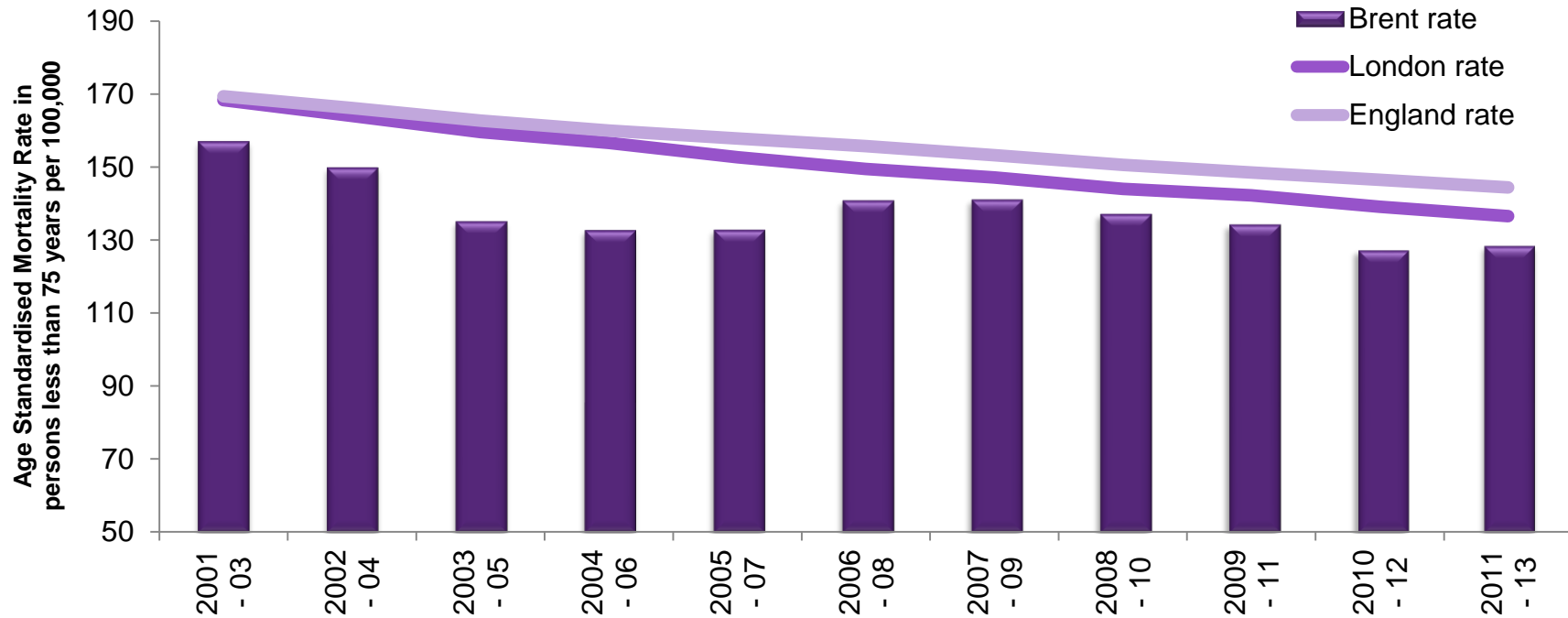


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Premature Mortality from Cancer

Deaths from cancer, under 75 years

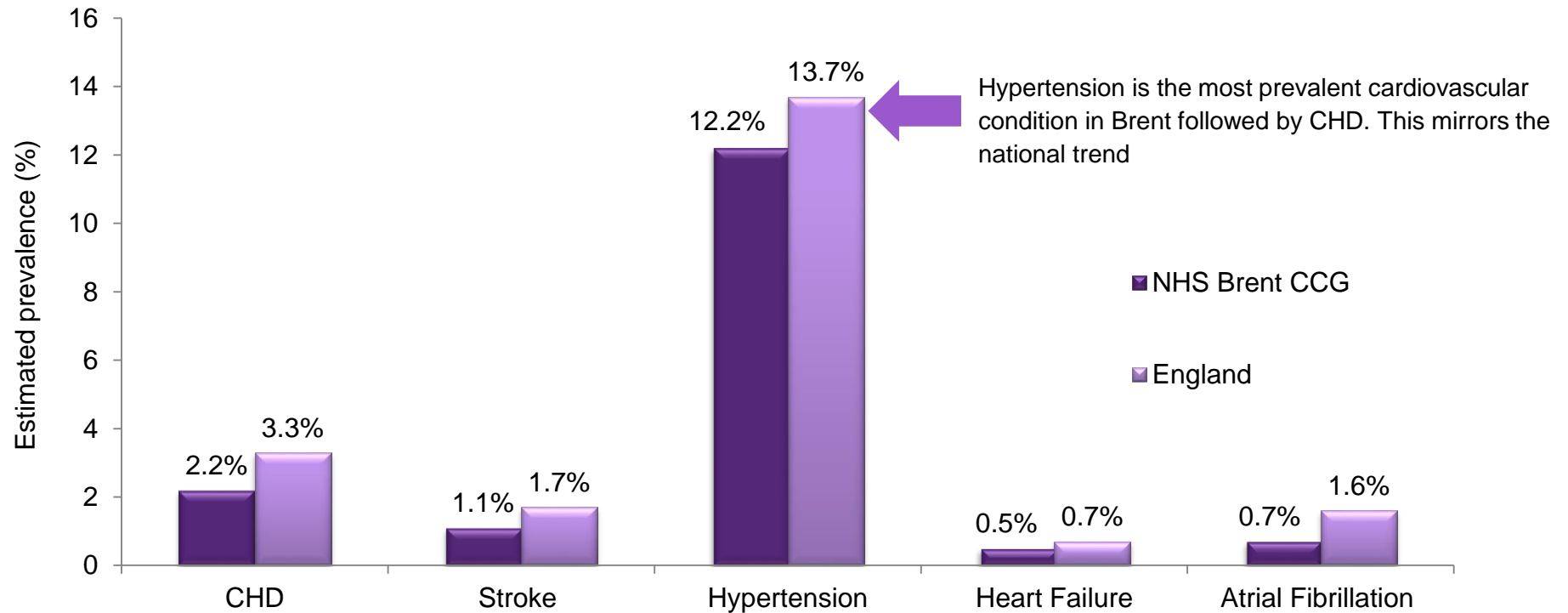
- The age standardised premature mortality rate in Brent from cancer is better than the London and England rates; in 2011-13 the premature mortality rate in Brent was 128.4 per 100,000, the London rate was 136.5 and the England rate, 144.4.
- Between 2011 and 2013, the age standardised rate of premature mortality due to cancer in males under 75 was 147.4 per 100,000 of the population in Brent. For females, the rate was 111.1 per 100,000 of the population.
- Between 2011-13, 72.1 in every 100,000 people aged less than 75 years in Brent died from cancer where their death was considered preventable. This figure is lower than both the London and England averages (PHE, based on ONS source data).



Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

Prevalence and Premature Mortality from CVD

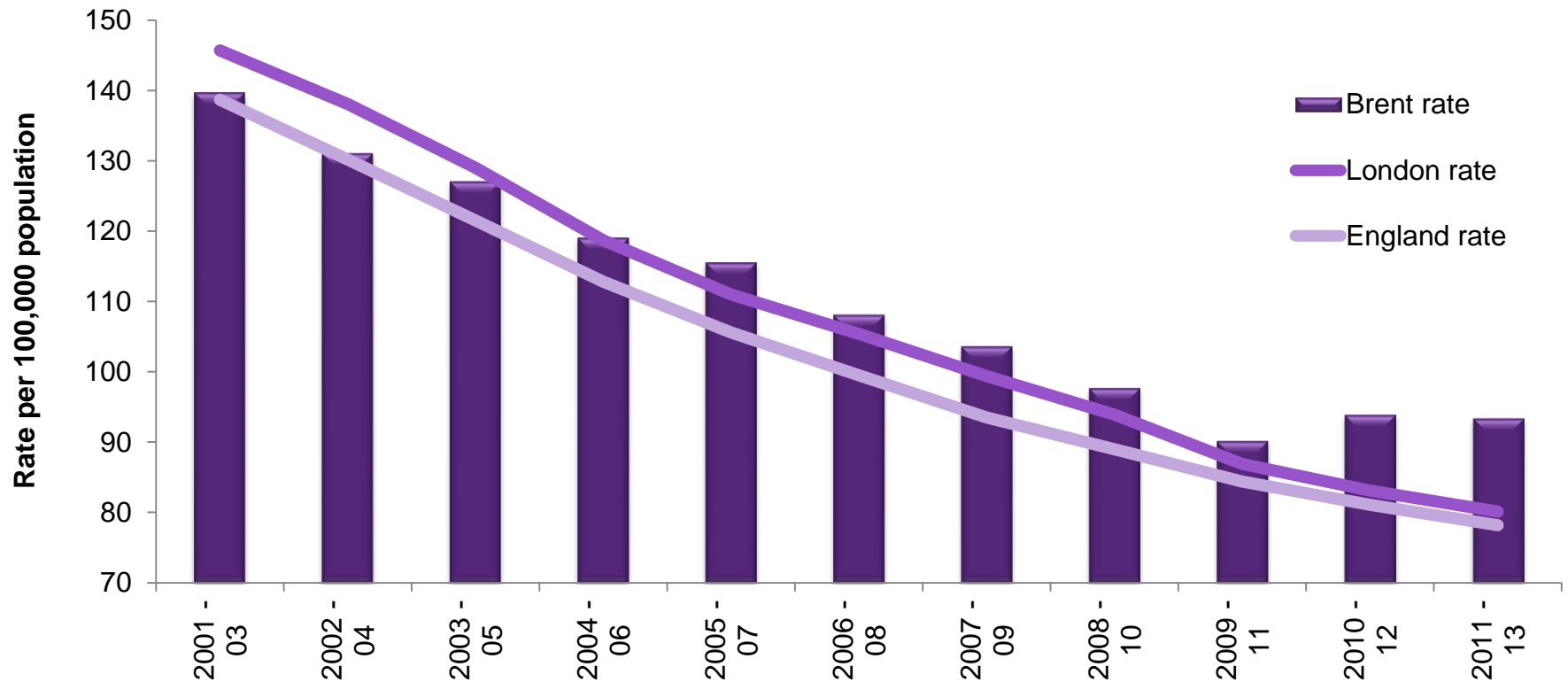
Recorded prevalence of cardiovascular disease in NHS Brent CCG, 2013/14



Source: HSCIC, Quality Outcomes Framework 2013/14

Under 75 Mortality Rate from CVD

- Since 2004-06, the under 75 mortality rate from all CVD in Brent has remained higher than both the London and England average rates.
- The 2011-13 under 75 CVD mortality rate in Brent is 93.5 per 100,000. The England rate is 78.2 per 100,000 and the London rate is 80.1 per 100,000
- The premature mortality rate in Brent for males is 129.1 per 100,00 and the premature mortality rate for females is 60.5 per 100,000.



Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

NHS Health Checks Programme and CVD

LB Brent commission the NHS Health Checks programme which aims to prevent the main causes of premature mortality. The programme identifies people who are at risk of developing cardiovascular disease through measurement of blood pressure, cholesterol etc.

In Brent in 2014/15 approximately 75,000 residents were eligible to be offered a health check. The percentage of people who were eligible for a health check in 2014/15 who were offered a health check was 22.3%, up 5.7% from 2013/14. The percentage for England was 19.7%. In Brent, the percentage of people who were offered a health check who took up the offer was 56%, up 4.6% from 2013/14. The England percentage was 48.8% (PHE Hypertension Profile, 2016).

The ethnic mix of Brent's population and contrasting levels of poverty and deprivation which exist across the borough are some of the factors which influence the prevalence of CVD. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Guidance PH 25 Preventing Cardiovascular Disease at a population level reported that:

- i) Prevalence of CVD is related to ethnicity. Death rates from CVD are approximately 50% higher than average among South Asian groups.
- ii) Premature deaths rates due to CVD are up to six times higher among lower socio-economic groups than more affluent group.

Although the NHS Health Checks programme is essential in reducing levels of mortality in Brent from CVD, lifestyle choices such as undertaking regular physical activity are seen as an important factors in contributing to further reductions in mortality due to CVD. At a national level, a fall in smoking prevalence is also seen as an important factor in driving a decline in CVD mortality in recent years.

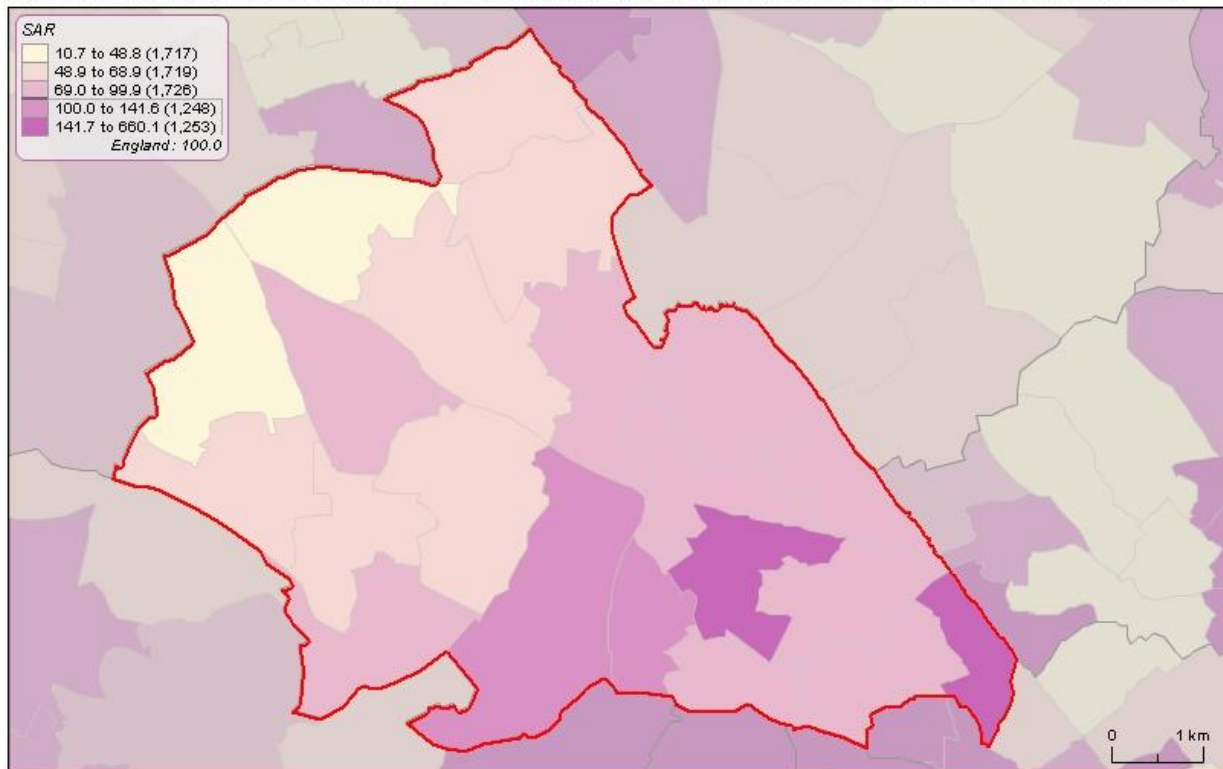
Respiratory Disease

Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), 2008/09 – 2012/13

Emergency hospital admissions for COPD tend to be highest towards the central and southern fringes of Brent, which coincides with those parts of the borough where levels of deprivation tend to be greatest. The northernmost parts of the borough have the lowest recorded admissions. It should be noted that COPD admissions will also be dependent on the age profile of a particular area.

Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, standardised admission ratio, 2008/9 - 2012/13 -

source: Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES). Copyright © 2014. The Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved.



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Source: Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES), The Health and Social Care Information Centre

Sources of Information and Intelligence

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework:

<http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/life%20expectancy#gid/1/pat/6/ati/102/page/0/par/E12000007/are/E09000005>

Public Health England, The Segment Tool 2015 – Segmenting life expectancy gaps by cause of death:

http://www.lho.org.uk/LHO_Topics/Analytic_Tools/Segment/TheSegmentTool.aspx

Public Health England, Hypertension Profile (January 2016) <http://www.yhpho.org.uk/hypertensionla/default.aspx>

Office for National Statistics (Life expectancy data tables):

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Life+Expectancies#tab-data-tables>

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Guidance PH 25 Preventing Cardiovascular Disease

Technical notes

Definitions

Slope index of inequality

The Slope index of inequality is a measure of the difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived sections of the local population.

Healthy life expectancy (HLE)

HLE is the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health.

Premature mortality

Mortality under the age of 75 years of age.