

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

TITLE:	MORTALITY RATE FROM CAUSES CONSIDERED PREVENTABLE
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SUBTITLE:	4.03 Age-standardised rate of mortality from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population
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Domain:	Healthcare and premature mortality
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Frequency of Availability:	Annual
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Time Period Of Data Analysis:	Comparator 2011-13 Trend 2001-03 to 2011-13 Ward 2010-14
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AVAILABLE COMPARISONS

TYPE	AVAILABLE
National, Regional or Peer Group	Yes
Electoral Ward	Yes
Neighbourhood	No
Socioeconomic Differences	No
Targets, Trends & Projections	Yes

KEY POINTS

- For the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the third highest rate of person mortality from causes considered preventable, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The North East Lincolnshire rate (223.0) was higher (significantly) than both the England (183.9) and regional (200.2) averages.
- For the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the second highest rate of male mortality from all causes considered preventable, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The North East Lincolnshire rate (286.0) was higher (significantly) than both the England (233.1) and the regional (254.0) averages.
- For the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the third highest rate of female mortality from causes considered preventable, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The North East Lincolnshire rate (165.5) was higher (significantly) than the England (138.0) average and higher (not significantly) than the regional (149.9) average.
- For the period 2010-14, for rates of mortality considered preventable in persons aged under 75 years, three wards (East Marsh, South, and Sidney Sussex) had a significantly higher rate than the North East Lincolnshire average, and four wards (Haverstoe, Wolds, Humberston & New Waltham, and Waltham) had rates significantly lower than the North East Lincolnshire average.
- North East Lincolnshire rates of person mortality from causes considered preventable have consistently been higher than the England and regional averages. Whilst the North East Lincolnshire rate has declined since 2001-03 the gap between North East Lincolnshire and the England and regional averages is now wider.

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

The basic concept of preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

Preventable mortality overlaps with, but is not the same as 'amenable' mortality, which includes causes of deaths which could potentially be avoided through good quality healthcare. Preventable mortality and amenable mortality are the two components of 'avoidable' mortality, as defined by the Office for National Statistics in April 2012.

Indicator 4.03 uses the number of deaths that are considered preventable (classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes A15-A19, B17.1, B18.2, B20-B24, B90, C00-C16, C18-C22, C33-C34, C43, C45, C50, C53, E10-E14, F10-F16, F18-F19, G31.2, G62.1, I20-I26, I42.6, I71, I80.1-I80.3, I80.9, I82.9, J09-J11, J40-J44, K29.2, K70, K73-K74 (excl. K74.3-K74.5), K86.0, U50.9, V01-Y34, Y60-Y69, Y83-Y84). Only deaths aged under 75 from the above causes are included except E10-E14 (aged under 50 only) and B20-B24, U50.9, V01-Y34, Y60-Y69, Y83-Y84 (all ages).

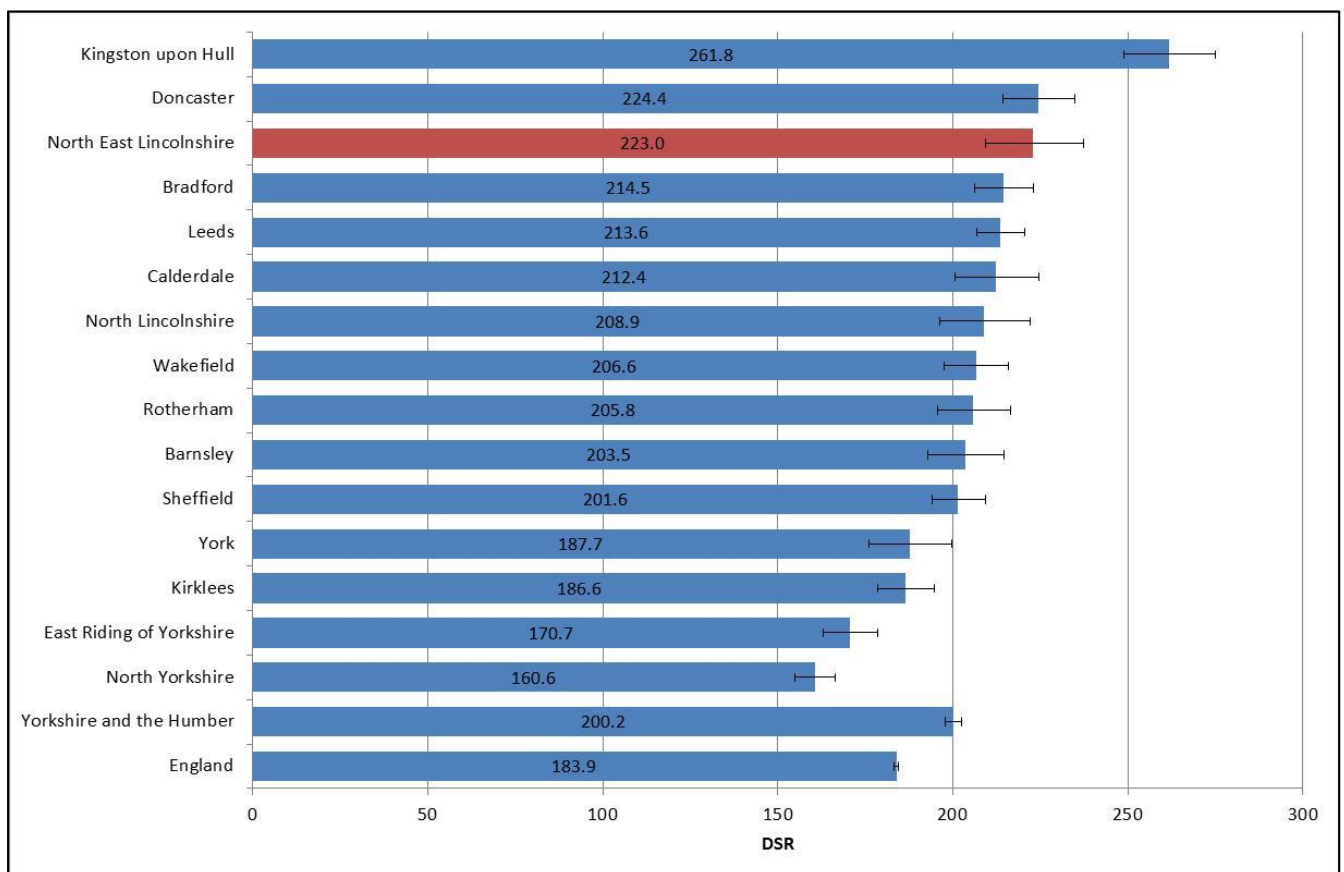
(Improving outcomes and supporting transparency - Part 2, Department of Health, 2012).

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR PEER GROUP

Figures presented in Figure 1 show that for the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the third highest rate of person mortality from causes considered preventable, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The North East Lincolnshire rate (223.0) was higher (significantly) than both the England (183.9) and regional (200.2) averages.

Figure 1 Age-standardised rates of person mortality from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber, 2011-13

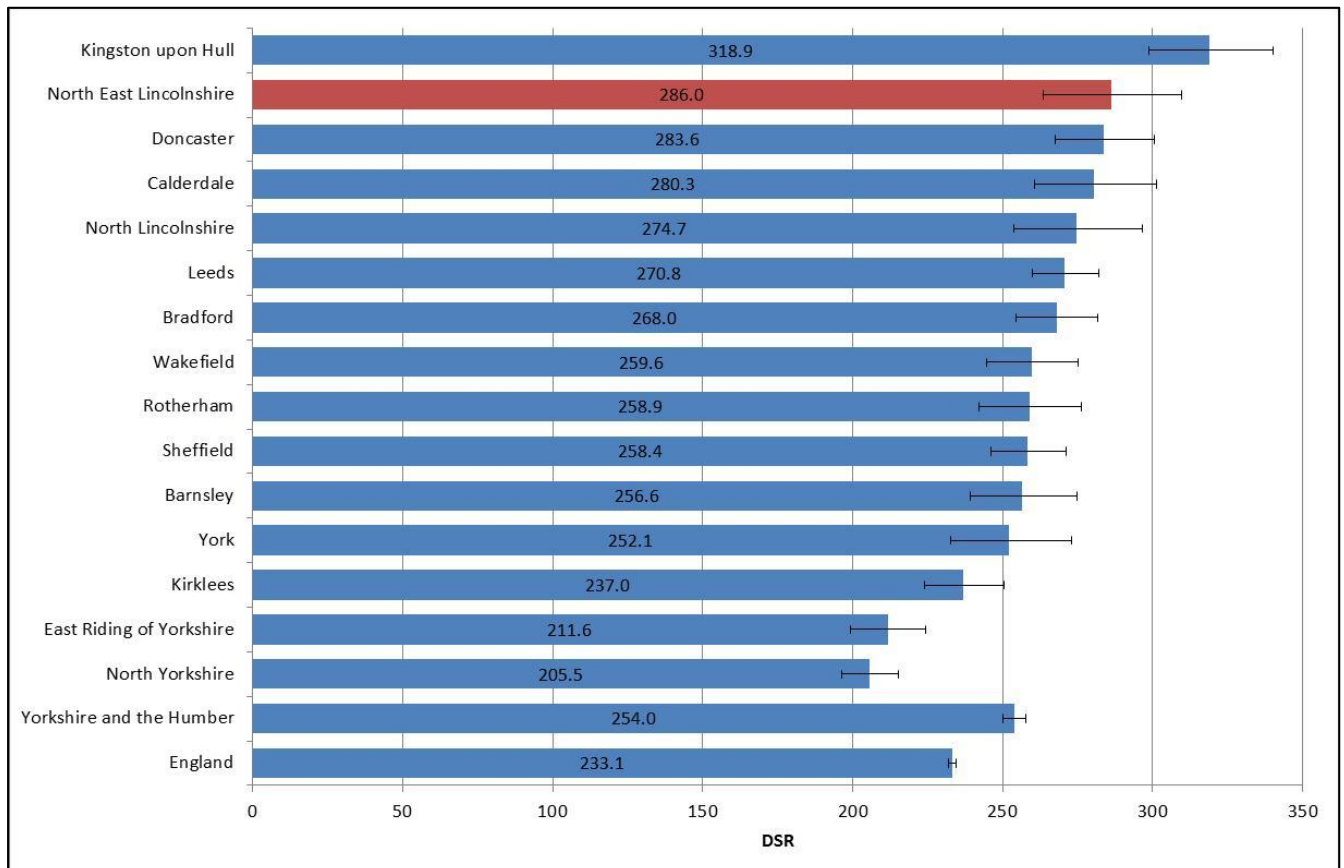


Source: Public Health England

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

Figures presented in Figure 2 show that for the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the second highest rate of male mortality from all causes considered preventable, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The North East Lincolnshire rate (286.0) was higher (significantly) than both the England (233.1) and the regional (254.0) averages.

Figure 2 Age-standardised rates of male mortality from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber, 2011-13

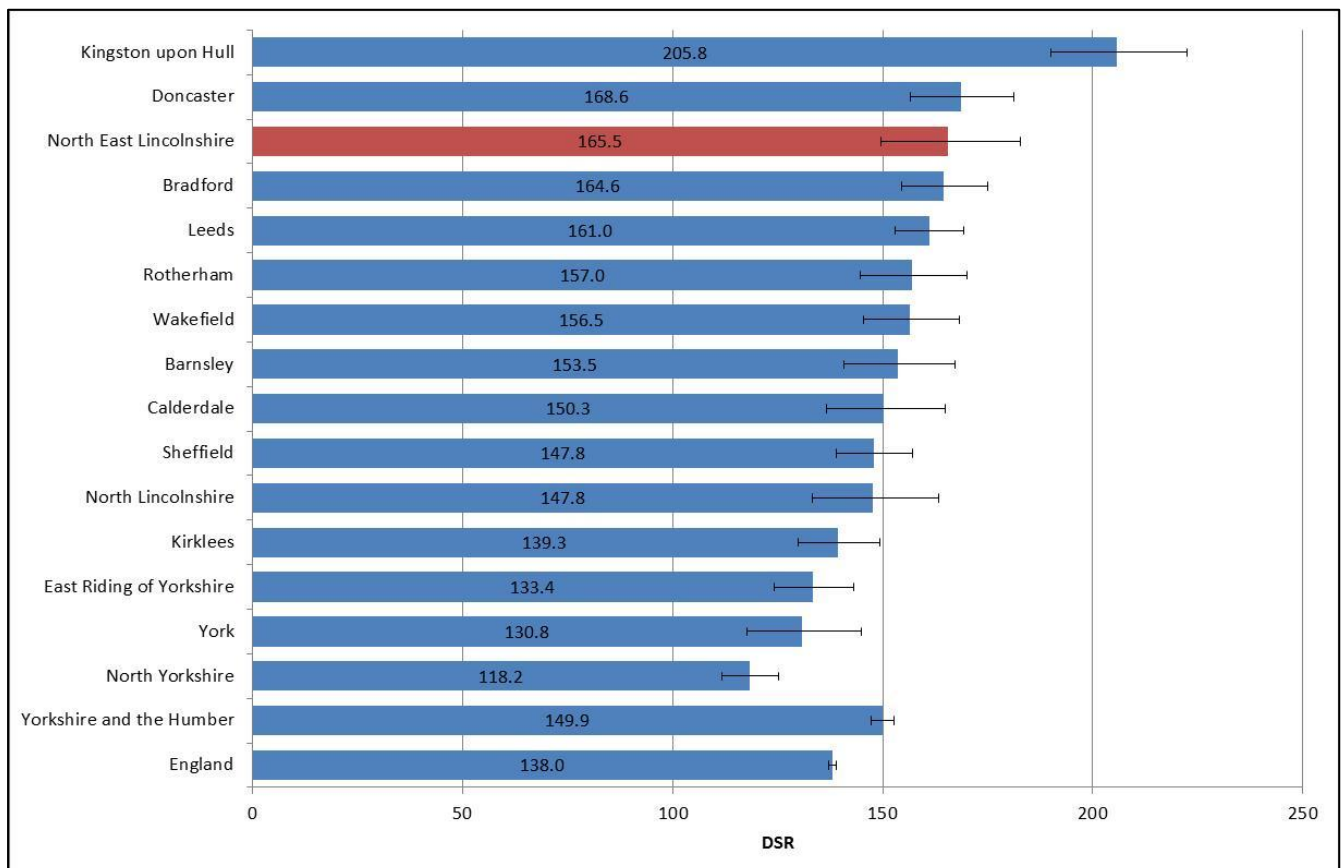


Source: Public Health England

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

Figures presented in Figure 3 show that for the period 2011-13, North East Lincolnshire had the third highest rate of female mortality from causes considered preventable, out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The North East Lincolnshire rate (165.5) was higher (significantly) than the England (138.0) average and higher (not significantly) than the regional (149.9) average.

Figure 3 Age-standardised rates of female mortality from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber, 2011-13



Source: Public Health England

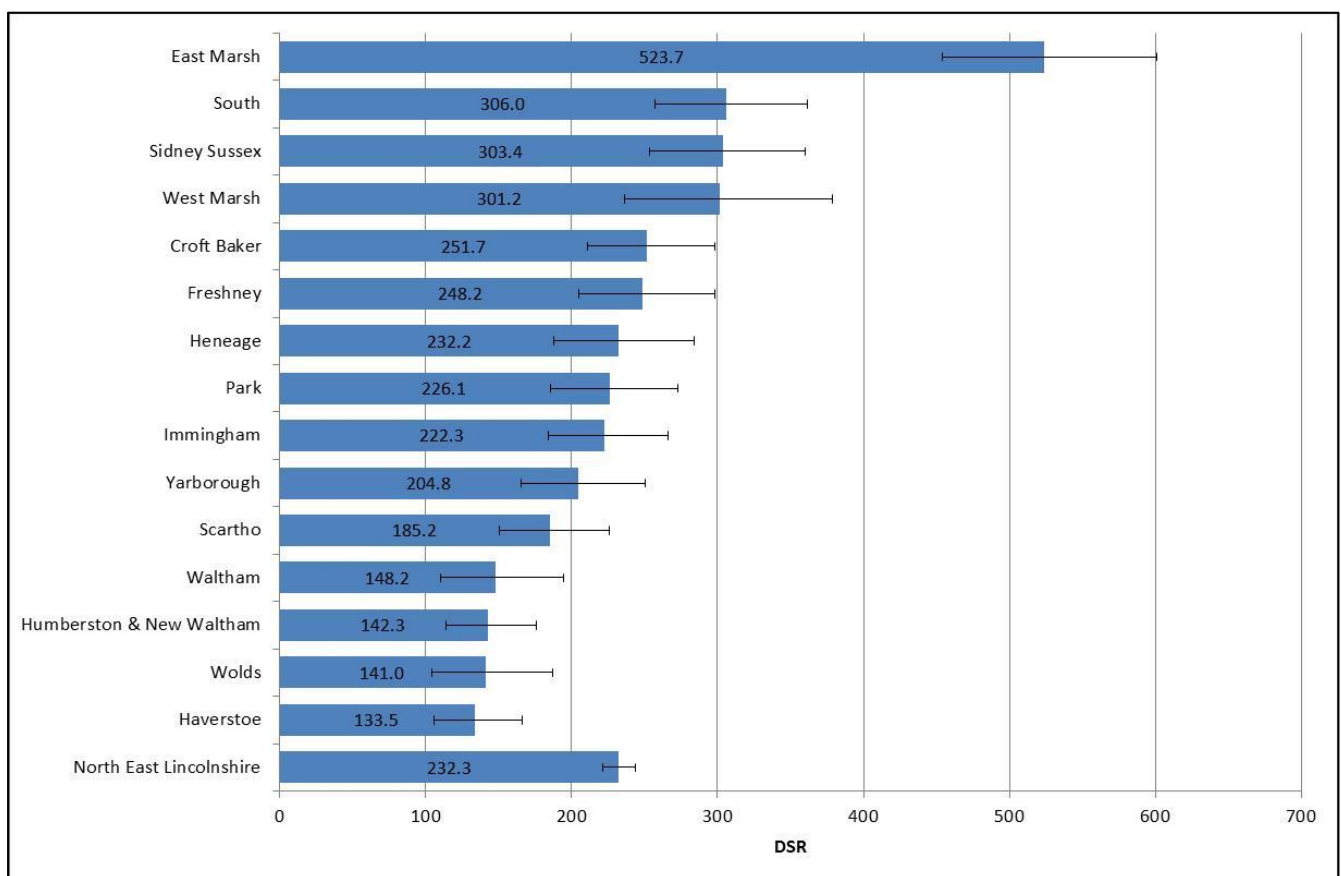
NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE

Electoral Wards

Figures presented in Figure 4 show that for the period 2010-14, for rates of mortality considered preventable in persons aged under 75 years, three wards (East Marsh, South, and Sidney Sussex) had a significantly higher rate than the North East Lincolnshire average, and four wards (Haverstoe, Wolds, Humberston & New Waltham, and Waltham) had rates significantly lower than the North East Lincolnshire average.

Figure 4 Age-standardised rates of mortality from causes considered preventable for persons aged under-75 years per 100,000 population, North East Lincolnshire UA and constituent wards, 2010-14

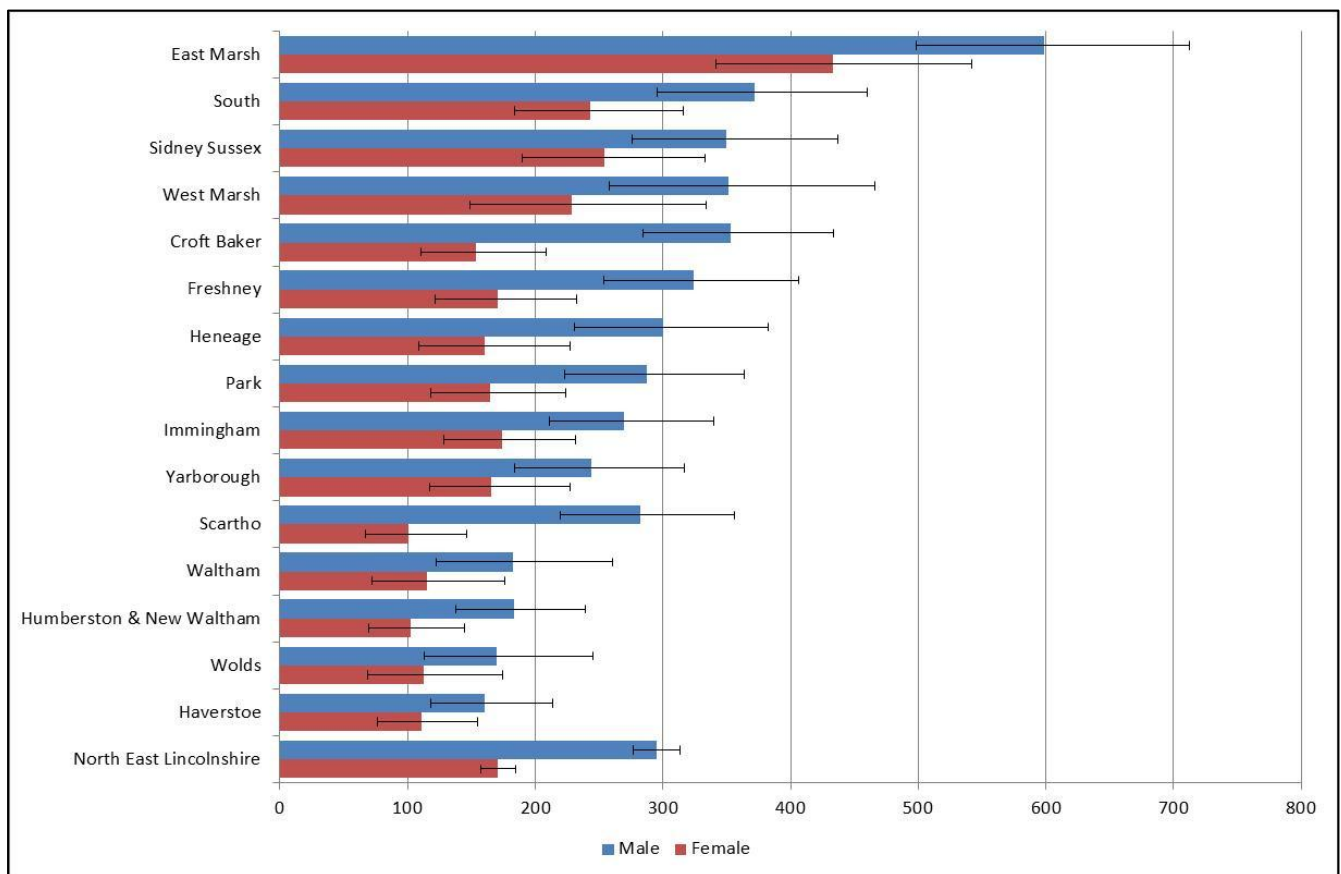


NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

Figures presented in Figure 5 show that for the period 2010-14, for rates of mortality considered preventable in males aged under 75 years, one ward (East Marsh) had a significantly higher rate than the North East Lincolnshire average, and four wards (Haverstoe, Wolds, Humberston & New Waltham, and Waltham) had rates significantly lower than the North East Lincolnshire average.

Figure 5 also shows that for the period 2010-14, for rates of mortality considered preventable in females aged under 75 years, two wards (East Marsh and Sidney Sussex) had rates significantly higher than the North East Lincolnshire average, and three wards (Haverstoe, Humberston & New Waltham, and Scartho) had a rate significantly lower than the North East Lincolnshire average.

Figure 5 Age-standardised rates of mortality from causes considered preventable in males and females aged under 75 years per 100,000 population, North East Lincolnshire UA and constituent wards, 2010-14

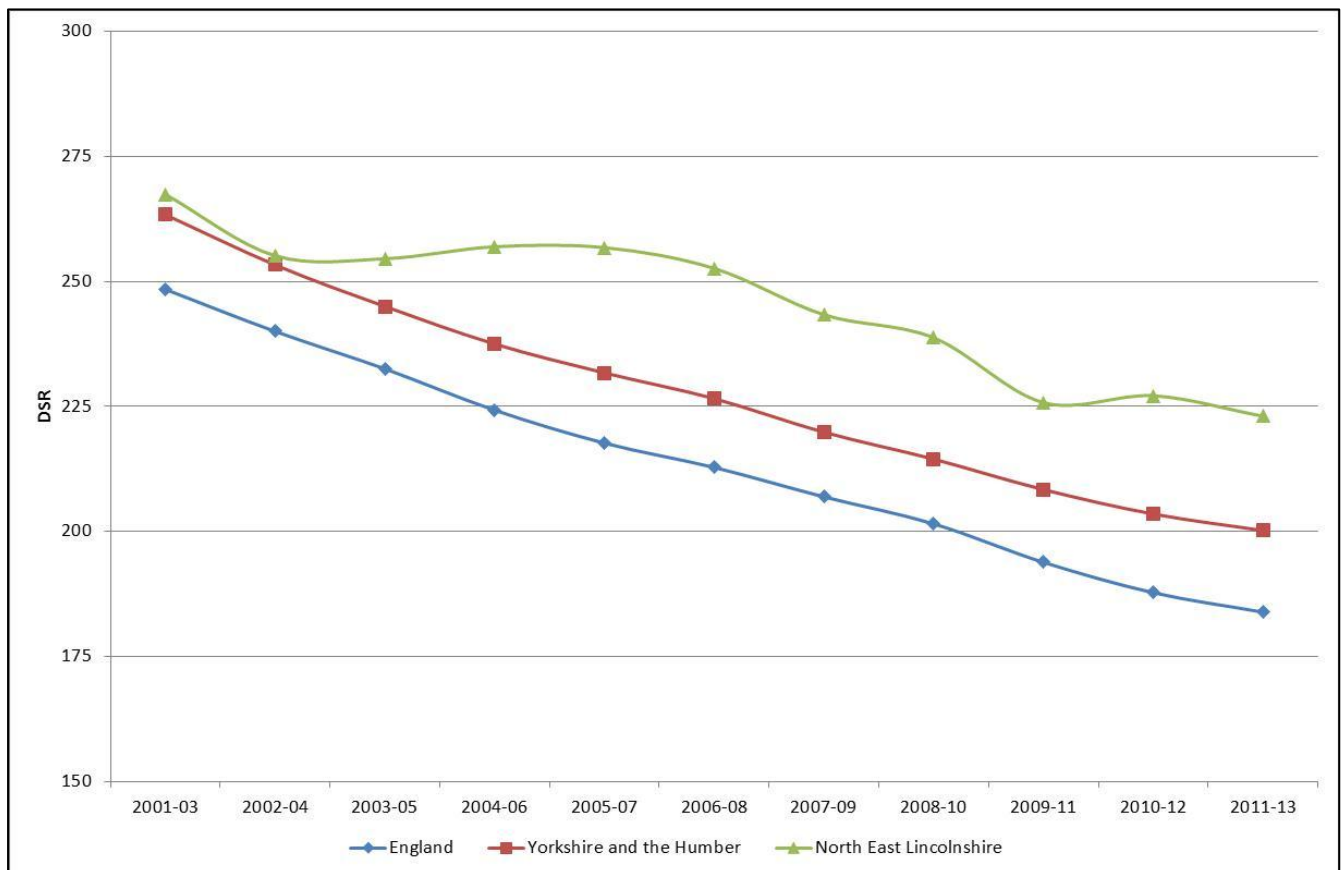


NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

TRENDS, TARGETS & PROJECTIONS

The trends presented in Figure 6 show that North East Lincolnshire rates of person mortality from causes considered preventable have consistently been higher than the England and regional averages. Whilst the North East Lincolnshire rate has declined since 2001-03 the gap between North East Lincolnshire and the England and regional averages is now wider.

Figure 6 Trend of age-standardised rates of person mortality from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and North East Lincolnshire UA, 2001-03 to 2011-13

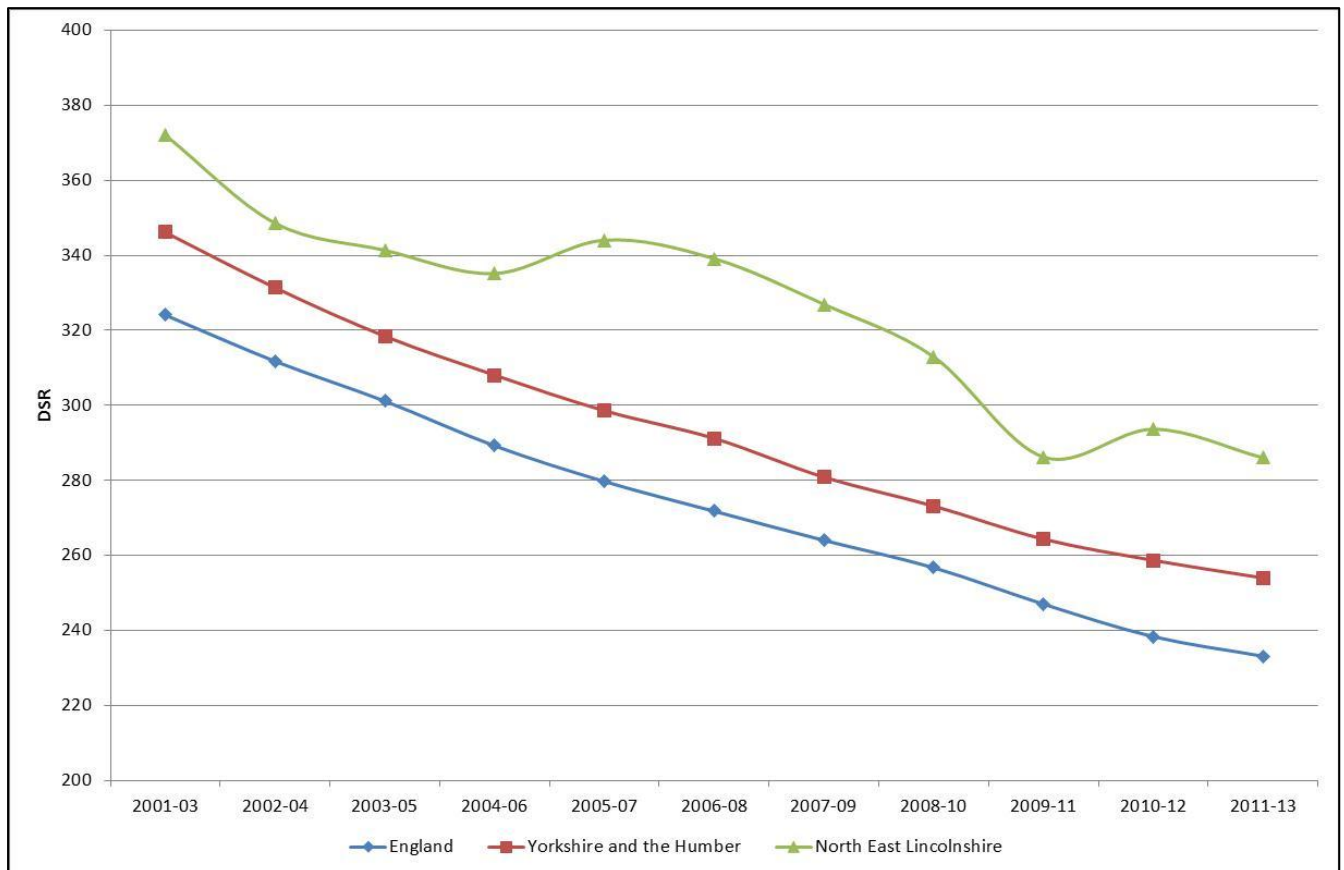


Source: Public Health England

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

The trends presented in Figure 7 show that North East Lincolnshire rates of mortality from all cancers in males have consistently been higher than both the England and regional averages.

Figure 7 Trend of age-standardised rates of male mortality from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and North East Lincolnshire UA, 2001-03 to 2011-13

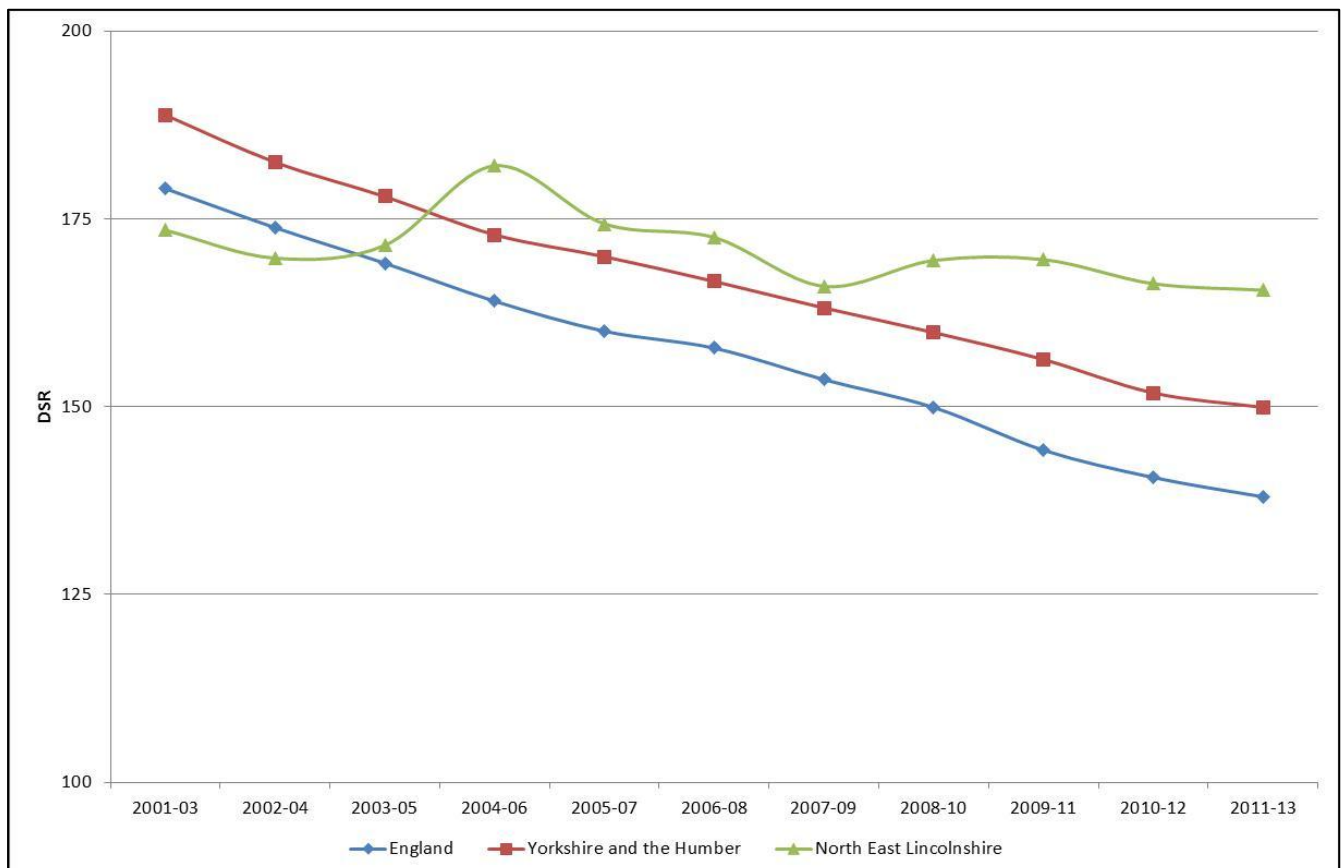


Source: Public Health England

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

The trends presented in Figure 8 show that whilst the England and regional rates of female mortality from causes considered preventable have decreased between 2001-03 and 2011-13, the North East Lincolnshire rate has remained relatively static, and from being lower than the England and regional averages in 2001-03, the North East Lincolnshire rate is now higher than both of these averages.

Figure 8 Trend of age-standardised rates of female mortality from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and North East Lincolnshire UA, 2001-03 to 2011-13



Source: Public Health England

Public Data Sources:	http://www.phoutcomes.info/
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