



Mortality in Hounslow

1. Introduction

There were 1,405 deaths in Hounslow in 2010¹ compared to 1,730 in 2002. Of these, 697 were male deaths and 708 were female. Between 2002 and 2010, there was an 18.8% fall in deaths, with a decrease of 18.7% for males, and 18.9% for females. Age-standardised mortality rates² ([Figure 1](#)) also showed a downward trend to 2008–10, with 1,094.1 deaths per 100,000 males, and 813.3 per 100,000 females. Compared to the 2002 mortality rates, these figures represent a fall of 18.6% for males and 15.1 % for females.

Using a subtly different approach to calculating the standardised rate³, the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development ([NCHOD](#)) shows that in the period 2007–09 the rate of all age all cause mortality in England was 590 per 100,000 population for Hounslow, 543 per 100,000 population for London and 567 per 100,000 European population.

2. The Local Picture

2.1 Premature mortality

The downward trend in all-age, all-cause mortality is encouraging, but premature mortality across all age groups should be more preventable.

2.1.1 Still births

There were 59 still births in the London Borough of Hounslow in the period 2008–10, a rate of 4.4 per 1,000 births. The rates of still birth during 2005–07 and 2002–04 were 6.6 and 5.7 per 1,000 births, respectively. These rates should not be interpreted as a downward trend although these are small numbers of still births.

2.1.2 Infant mortality

There were 63 infant deaths (under one year of age) in Hounslow in the period 2008–10, giving a rate of 4.7 deaths per 1,000 live births ([Figure 2](#)), compared with 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births for the period 2005–07. The infant mortality rate has not changed significantly from 2002–04 through to 2008–10. Data from NCHOD shows that in 2007–2009, the crude rate of infant mortality was 4.5 per 1,000 live births which was not significantly different from the rates of England (4.7 per 1,000) and London (4.4 per 1,000).

2.1.3 Deaths in children aged less than 5 years old

Between 2008–10, there were 76 deaths in children aged less than 5 years old ([Figure 3](#)), equating to an age-standardised mortality rate of 139 per 100,000 population aged 0 to 5 years. Pooled data from 2002 to 2010 suggest that the mortality rate in children under 5 years old has increased from 115 deaths per 100,000 population during the period 2002–04,

¹ Provisional – a lag in reporting means that deaths that occurred in 2010 may not be reported until late 2011.

² Directly standardised rates adjusting for age – the standard base population used was the Office for National Statistics population estimate for England appropriate to the year analysed.

³ NCHOD uses a standard European population for the base population, whereas those calculated locally used ONS estimates for England.

to 135.8 deaths per 100,000 in 2005–07 and 139.1 deaths per 100,000 in 2008–10. However, this increase is not significant.

2.1.4 *Premature death under 75 years*

Overall, the rate of premature death (deaths in those aged under 75) is decreasing. From 2002–04, there were 416 deaths per 100,000 population under the age of 75 years, which had decreased to 345 deaths per 100,000 population by 2008–10. The benchmarking data available on NCHOD shows that in the period 2007–09, the standardised rate of mortality in the under 75s was higher in Hounslow at 306 deaths per 100,000 European population, compared to England (288 deaths per 100,000) or London (287 deaths per 100,000).

While the mortality rate in the population aged less than 75 years is declining, some of this decline can be attributed to people living to an older age. ([Figure 4](#)) A growing proportion of all deaths are occurring in the population aged over 75 years. Deaths of those aged 75 and over comprised 59.6% of all deaths in 2002, increasing slightly to 61.7% of all deaths in 2010.

2.1.5 *Years of life lost*

The declining mortality rate in those aged under 75 years is mirrored by a declining rate of years of life lost. Furthermore, the downward trend in the rate of years of life lost is similar for males and females. In the period 2002–04, there were 574.8 years of life lost per 10,000 males; which reduced (by 16%) to 483 years of life lost per 10,000 males in 2008–10. There were 363 years of life lost per 10,000 females in 2002, compared with 295 per 10,000 females in 2008–10; a decrease of 18%. ([Figure 5](#))

For the period 2007–09, the crude rate of years of life lost calculated for England was 453.1 years per 10,000 population⁴. The rates calculated for London and Hounslow were both lower than this, at 391 and 403 years per 10,000 population respectively.

The socio-economic profile of people who die prematurely (as described by Health Acorn) indicates that there is an overrepresentation of people from Hounslow's more disadvantaged and less affluent communities, and from people who are likely to be smokers. ([Table 1](#))

2.2 *Mortality due to specific conditions*

2.2.1 *Death from coronary heart disease*

Between 2002–04 and 2008–10, the mortality rate for males and females for coronary heart disease decreased from 183 deaths to 141 deaths per 100,000 population. ([Figure 6](#)) Among men, the pooled average mortality rate for the period 2008–10 was 192 deaths per 100,000 males, a reduction from 243 deaths per 100,000 males during 2002–04. For females, the rates are much lower, at 98.3 deaths per 100,000 women during 2008–10, having fallen from 136 deaths per 100,000 women between 2002–04.

In the benchmarking data taken from NCHOD, the Hounslow rate of 85 deaths per 100,000 European population is comparable to the rates of 84 and 81 per 100,000 European population determined for England and London, respectively.

⁴ Adapted from NCHOD data.



2.2.2 Death from Stroke

Deaths from stroke have decreased overall since 2002–04, from 105 deaths per 100,000 population to 77.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2010. ([Figure 6](#)) By gender, the rate of mortality due to stroke is comparable: from 2002–04, there were 114 deaths per 100,000 males and 98 deaths per 100,000 females. From 2008 to 2010, this rate had reduced to 81.7 deaths per 100,000 males and 74 deaths per 100,000 females.

In the period 2007–09, the standardised mortality rate estimated for England (taken from NCHOD) was 45 deaths per 100,000 European population; comparable to the rate of 44 deaths per 100,000 population in Hounslow during the same period. Both these values are higher than the 39 deaths per 100,000 recorded for London.

2.2.3 Death from Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Death rates for COPD are higher among males than females: during 2008–10, there were 55.8 deaths per 100,000 males compared with 31.9 deaths per 100,000 females. Both men and women in Hounslow have shown declining mortality rates and there are fewer deaths as a result of COPD than both CHD and stroke. ([Figure 6](#))

NCHOD estimates of COPD mortality rates for 2007–09 are comparable between England (26 per 100,000), London (25 per 100,000) and Hounslow (26 per 100,000).

2.2.4 Death from Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes mellitus has the lowest mortality rate of all the long-term conditions discussed here. However, mortality rates for diabetes are likely to be underestimated, given that it is often an underlying cause (but not the primary cause) of death. ([Figure 6](#)) Overall, the mortality rate from 2008–10 was 13.2 deaths per 100,000 people, which has remained relatively stable; during 2002–2004 there were 12.6 deaths per 100,000 people. The rates were comparable between men and women; from 2008–10 there were 11.7 deaths per 100,000 males and 13.7 deaths per 100,000 females.

NCHOD estimates of diabetes mortality rates for 2007–09 are higher in Hounslow (9.3 per 100,000) than in England (5.9 per 100,000) and London (6.1 per 100,000).

2.2.5 Death from Cancer

2.2.5.1 Breast cancer

From the 44.2 deaths per 100,000 females from 2002–04, the breast cancer mortality rate decreased to 37.7 deaths per 100,000 females during 2008–2010. ([Figure 7](#)) Rates provided by NCHOD for 2007–09 are comparable between England (26 per 100,000), London (25 per 100,000) and Hounslow (26 per 100,000).

2.2.5.2 Cervical cancer

Deaths from cervical cancer remain extremely low. From 2002–04, there were 2.83 deaths per 100,000 women attributed to cervical cancer, a rate which increased slightly during 2008–10, with 3.3 deaths per 100,000 females ([Figure 7](#)). Rates provided by NCHOD for 2007–09 are comparable between England (2.3 per 100,000), London (2.1 per 100,000) and Hounslow (1.9 per 100,000).



2.2.5.3 Colorectal cancer

Mortality attributed to colorectal cancer is higher in males than in females; the death rate during 2008–10 was 35.9 per 100,000 males and 22.4 per 100,000 females ([Figure 7](#)). Rates provided by NCHOD for 2007–09 are comparable between England (17.4 per 100,000), London (16.3 per 100,000) and Hounslow (18.5 per 100,000).

2.2.5.4 Prostate Cancer

The death rate for prostate cancer appears to be increasing over time; from 40.3 deaths per 100,000 males during 2002–10, to 55.2 deaths per 100,000 males during 2008–10. Rates provided by NCHOD for 2007–09 are comparable between England (24.2 per 100,000), London (22.4 per 100,000) and Hounslow (24.5 per 100,000).

2.2.6 Suicide and undetermined injury

Deaths from suicide remain consistently higher for males than for females. During the period 2008–10, the death rate in men was more than double that of women (13.6 deaths per 100,000 men compared with 6 deaths per 100,000 women). Since 2002–04, the rate of death due to suicide or undetermined injury has increased only slightly; from 12.4 deaths per 100,000 males and 4 per 100,000 females.

The NCHOD estimated death rate due to suicide and undetermined injury in 2007–09 is slightly higher in Hounslow than in England or London. The rate in Hounslow is given as 10 deaths per 100,000 European population, compared to 8 and 7 deaths per 100,000 population in England and London, respectively.

2.2.7 Deaths in road traffic accidents

Death rates for road traffic accidents remain low, with no overall pattern. From 2008 to 2010, there was 1 death due to land transport (road traffic) accidents per 100,000 women, a rate which is higher in males, at 3 deaths per 100,000 men. ([Figure 8](#)) The higher rate in males is observed nationally, as NCHOD data shows that between 2007–09, the rate in England was 6.7 per 100,000 males compared with 1.9 per 100,000 females. The NCHOD death rate for males in Hounslow was 4.2 per 100,000, compared with 1.97 per 100,000 females.

2.2.8 Winter deaths

The excess winter mortality index is calculated as the number of excess winter deaths minus the average number of non-winter deaths. This is expressed as a percentage of the average number of non-winter deaths.

During the periods 2007/08 and 2008/09, the excess winter mortality index was less than or comparable to national and regional values. In 2008/09, the index was 18.6% in Hounslow, 24.5% in London and 23.6% in England. In 2009/10, however, the excess winter mortality index more than doubled to 50% in Hounslow, compared with 15.9% in London and 16.6% in England. ([Figure 9](#)) The cause of this doubling has not been investigated, but it may be the result of a harsher winter and increased pressures on the healthcare system presented by seasonal and swine influenza outbreaks.



3. Summary of Need

The table summarising the needs in this area has not been completed as it is not applicable to Mortality in Hounslow.