



Adult mortality and life expectancy in Birmingham

Aims

The aims of the project, undertaken for the Birmingham Health and Wellbeing Partnership (BHWP), were to provide an analysis of life expectancy in Birmingham by gender, age, major cause of death and key social factors, and also to examine the geographical dispersion of deaths after controlling for key explanatory factors.

What we did

Information on the Public Health mortality file for all deaths in Birmingham for the three years 2004 to 2006 inclusive was matched with the Neighbourhood Knowledge Management (nkm) population database for Birmingham to provide the link to key social factors for

	all males	all females	all males living in social housing band A properties	all males living in private tenure band A properties	all females living in social housing band A properties	all females living in private tenure band A properties
life expectancy at birth (years)	76.3	81.1	69.5	77.0	76.9	81.9
lower 95% confidence interval	75.9	80.7	68.4	76.0	75.7	80.8
upper 95% confidence interval	76.7	81.5	70.7	78.1	78.1	82.9

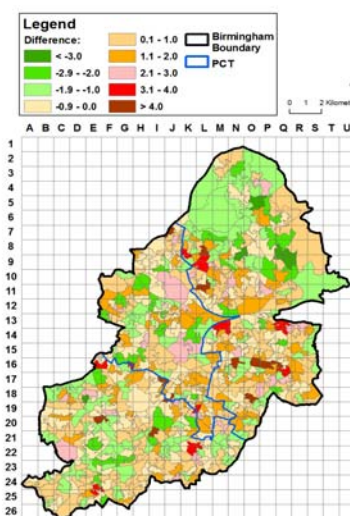
Life expectancies in Birmingham by gender and key social factors

each individual death. We also included the underlying cause of death which was grouped into four categories: cancer deaths, circulatory disease deaths, 'deadly trio' deaths (chronic renal disease, diabetes, coronary heart disease) and deaths related to smoking attributable diseases. We then examined life expectancy by gender, housing tenancy, and Council Tax band, mortality rates by age, gender, housing tenancy and Council Tax band, and compared mean age of death by major cause of death. We then segmented the Birmingham population and attributed risk of death by major cause using risk ladders, and finally, looked at the variation in the expected and observed number of deaths by Super Output Area (SOA).

Outputs

For males in Birmingham the mean life expectancy at birth is 76.3 years compared with 77.5 years for England as a whole. The combination of factors identifying the population sub-group with the lowest life expectancy is for males in social housing and Council Tax band A, for whom life expectancy at birth is only 69.5 years. For males, all four major causes of death analysed contribute significantly towards premature death. Across all four major causes of death analysed, social housing has the greatest influence. Most of the largest differences in observed and expected number of deaths (by SOA) are in Birmingham North & East and South Birmingham PCT areas.

Difference Between Observed and Expected Annual Deaths in Birmingham by SOA (40-74 Population)



Difference between observed and expected annual deaths in Birmingham by SOA (40-74 population)

Tailoring services to local needs

NEIGHBOURHOOD KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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