



ST HELENS
BOROUGH COUNCIL



St Helens
Clinical Commissioning Group

St Helens Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2020

MORTALITY

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Introduction

The aim of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is to identify the health and social care needs of the local population in order to support local organisations to plan, commission and deliver services and to ensure that local services best meet the needs of local residents.

This report considers the key public health issues of life expectancy and mortality. Life expectancy is a measure that indicates the overall health of the population and since 2011, this has slowed in growth nationally for the first time in several decades. The mortality section provides insight into the trends, inequalities and causes of death in the borough.

The data within this JSNA is for 2019 and therefore Covid-19 data has not been included. At time of writing in June 2020, we have some indication of the impact thus far; there have been 188 registered deaths in St Helens that mentioned Covid-19 between March and June 2020. This is a greater number than died in St Helens in the whole of 2019 from:

- ▶ diseases of the nervous system, including Alzheimer's disease (154); and
- ▶ digestive diseases, including liver disease (133).

Key Findings

- ▶ Within the borough, there are wide inequalities in life expectancy at birth. The difference between the highest and lowest wards is 10.4 years for male life expectancy and 9.2 years for female
- ▶ The rate of all age, all cause mortality has been flat since 2011 for both males and females in St Helens. This trend is similar to that seen nationally and regionally, though local rates remain higher
- ▶ Premature mortality (aged under 75 years) fell in 2018, after a small rise in previous years. The 2019 male rate in St Helens is at the level seen in 2013, while the female 2019 rate is similar to the same rate in 2015. Rates are above the national average but similar to the North West average
- ▶ The most common causes of death overall are cancer (26%) and circulatory disease (24%)

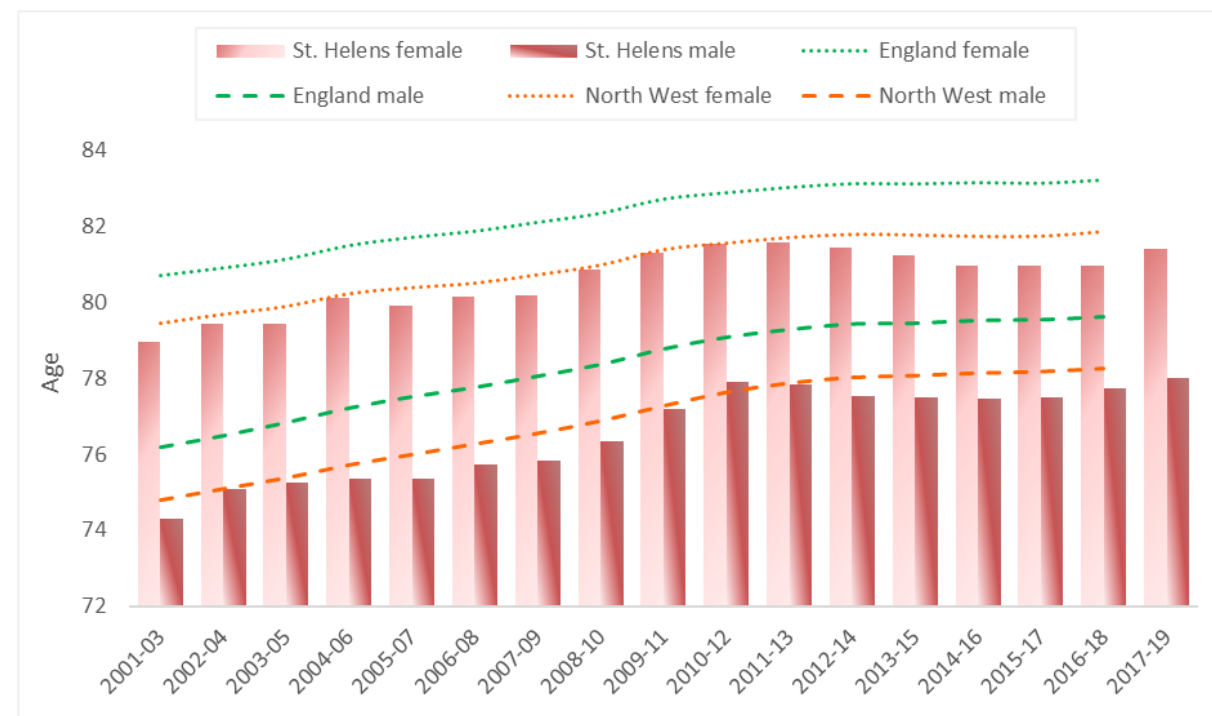
Life Expectancy

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Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if they experienced the area's death rates for that time period throughout their life (Public Health England).

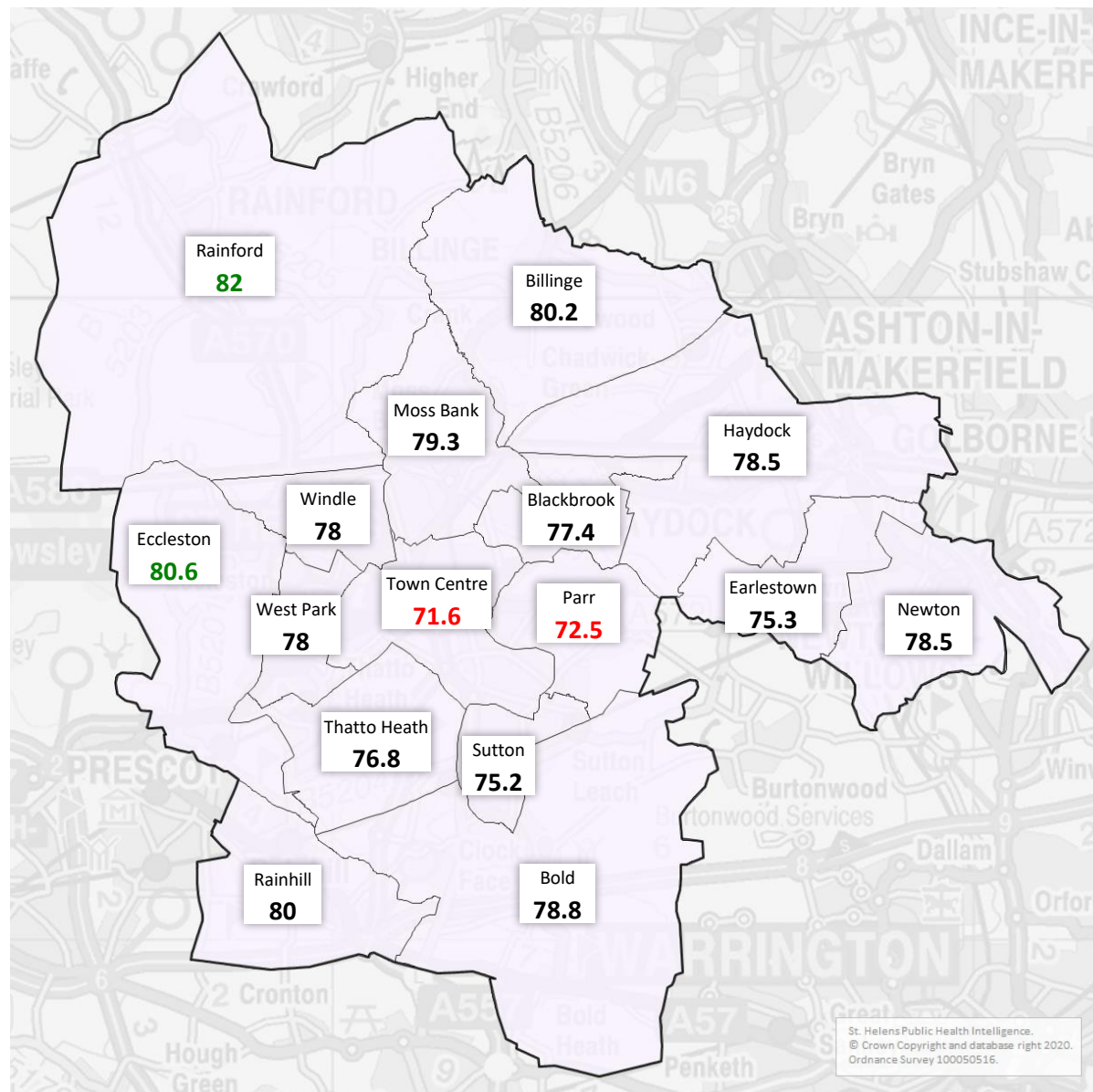
- ▶ In St Helens between 2017 and 2019, the life expectancy was 78 years for males and 81.4 years for females
- ▶ For 2017-2019, the life expectancy at birth for St Helens was significantly worse than the England average
- ▶ For both men and women in St Helens, life expectancy correlates with deprivation, with a lower life expectancy seen in more deprived areas than the least deprived
- ▶ For males, there is 10.4 years difference between the wards with the highest (Rainford, 82 years) and lowest (Town Centre, 71.6 years) life expectancy
- ▶ For females, there is 9.2 years difference between Rainford (85.1 years) and Parr (75.9 years)

Figure 1: Life expectancy at birth

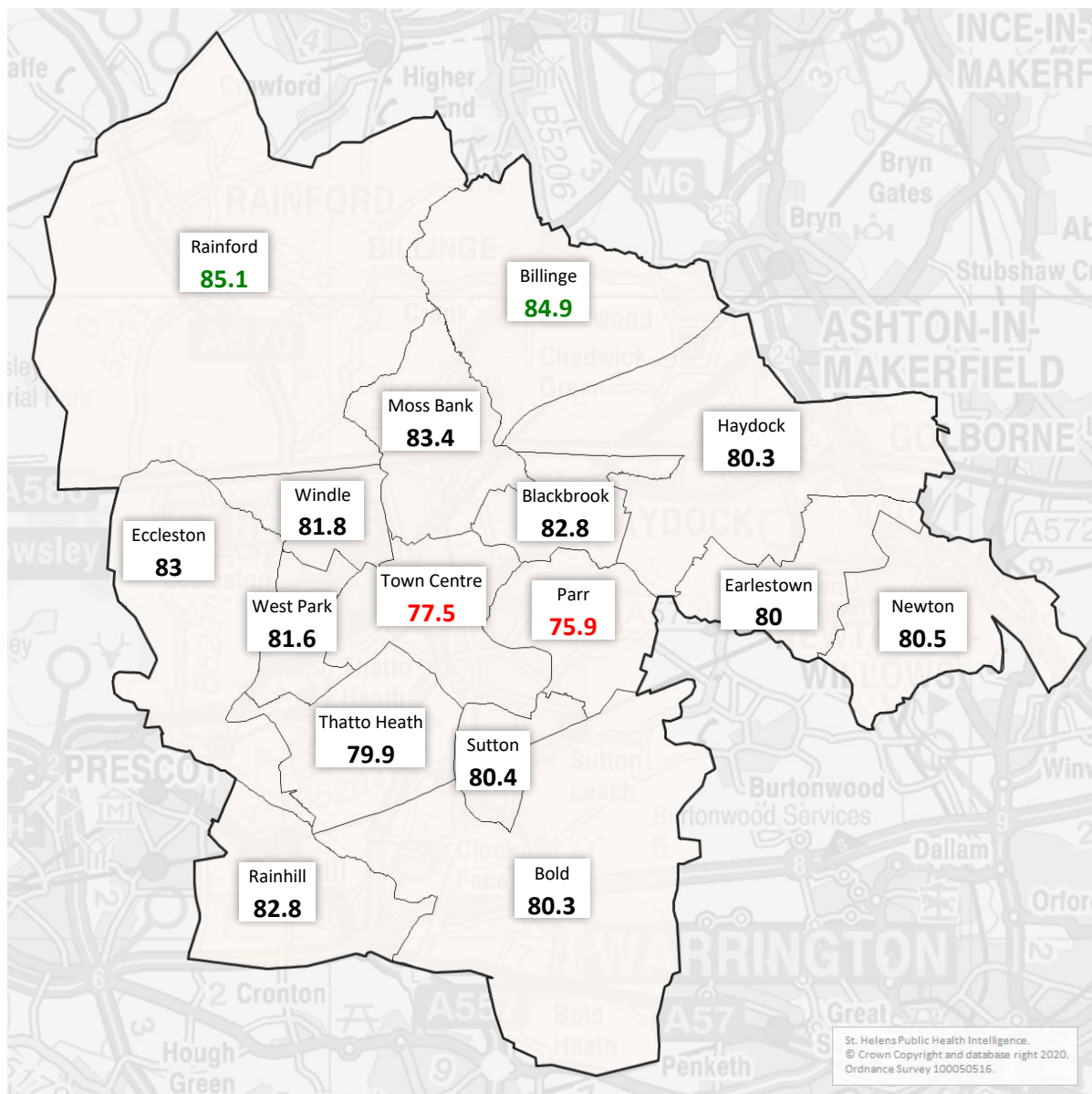


Source: NHS Digital. Primary Care Mortality Database (PCMD) * 2019 St Helens figures are provisional

Male Life Expectancy Ward Map



Female Life Expectancy Ward Map



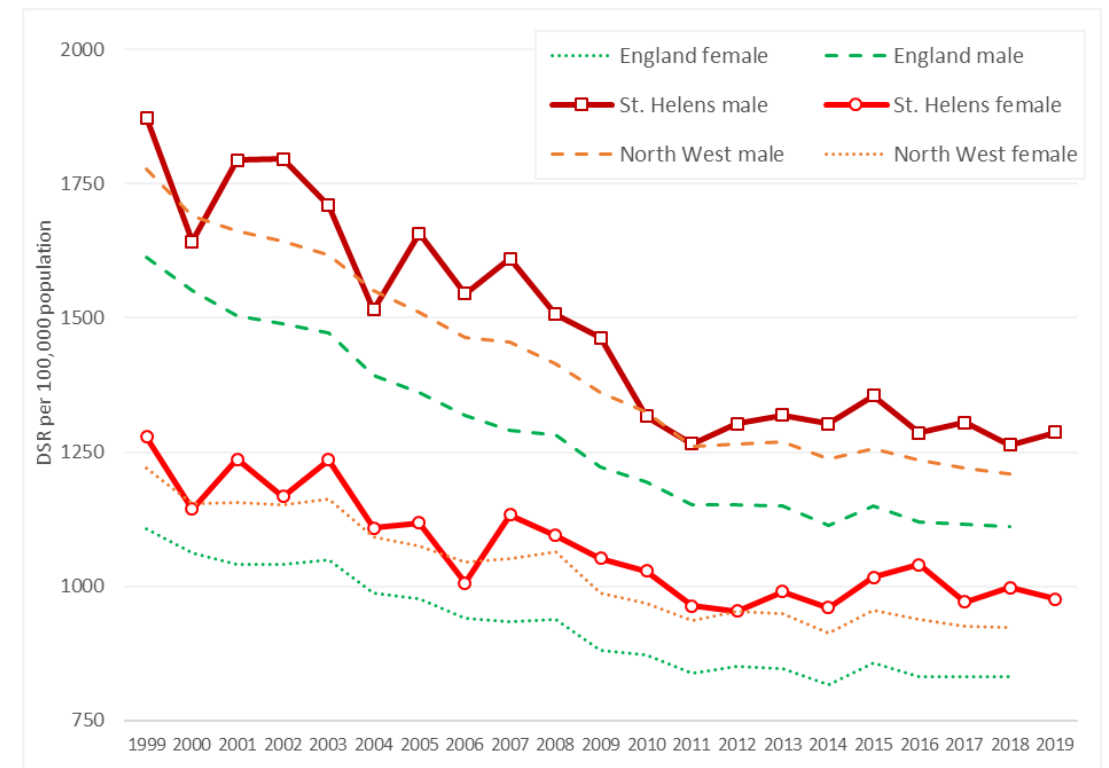
All-Age All-Cause Mortality

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All age all-cause mortality is a key indicator of the overall health of the borough. It is linked to life expectancy so if the mortality rate falls, life expectancy increases.

- ▶ For males in St Helens, the annual rate increased marginally from 1,263 per 100,000 in 2018, to 1,287 per 100,000 in 2019; for females, there was a decrease from 998 per 100,000 in 2018, to 976 per 100,000 in 2019
- ▶ In numbers 1,063 men and 1,033 women died in St Helens in 2019
- ▶ Mortality rates in St Helens are slightly higher than those for the North West but are significantly higher than the national average for both men and women
- ▶ Both male and female mortality rates have decreased over the last 20 years; inequality in mortality rates between men and women has stayed at a similar level over the last 20 years
- ▶ By ward, Town Centre and Parr have the highest mortality rates, and Eccleston and Billinge have the lowest mortality rates

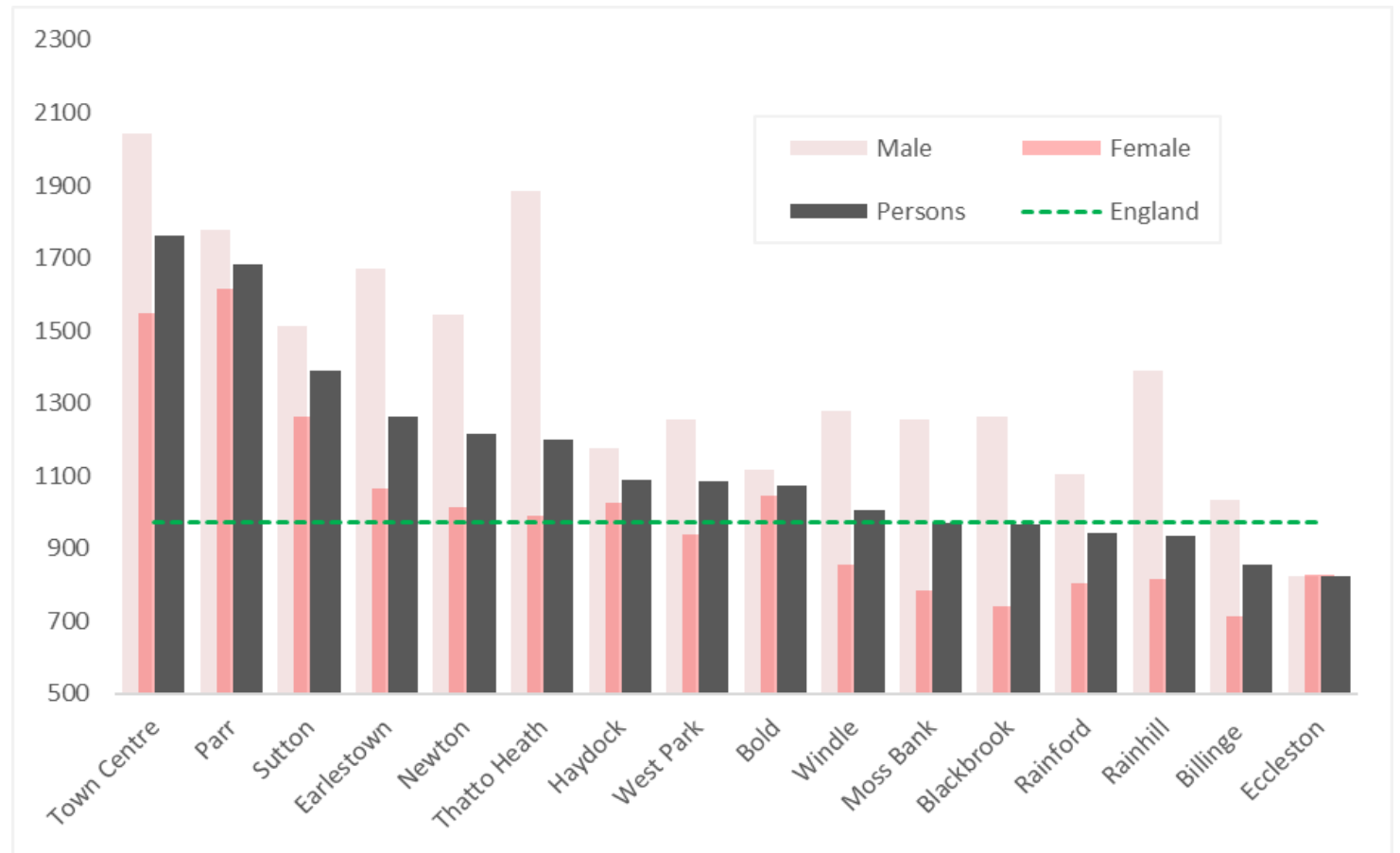
Figure 2. All-age all-cause mortality rate trend 1999-2019



Source: NHS Digital. Primary Care Mortality Database (PCMD) *2018 & 2019 St Helens figures are provisional

All-Age All-Cause Mortality by Ward

Figure 3: 2017-2019 3-year standardised rate by ward population



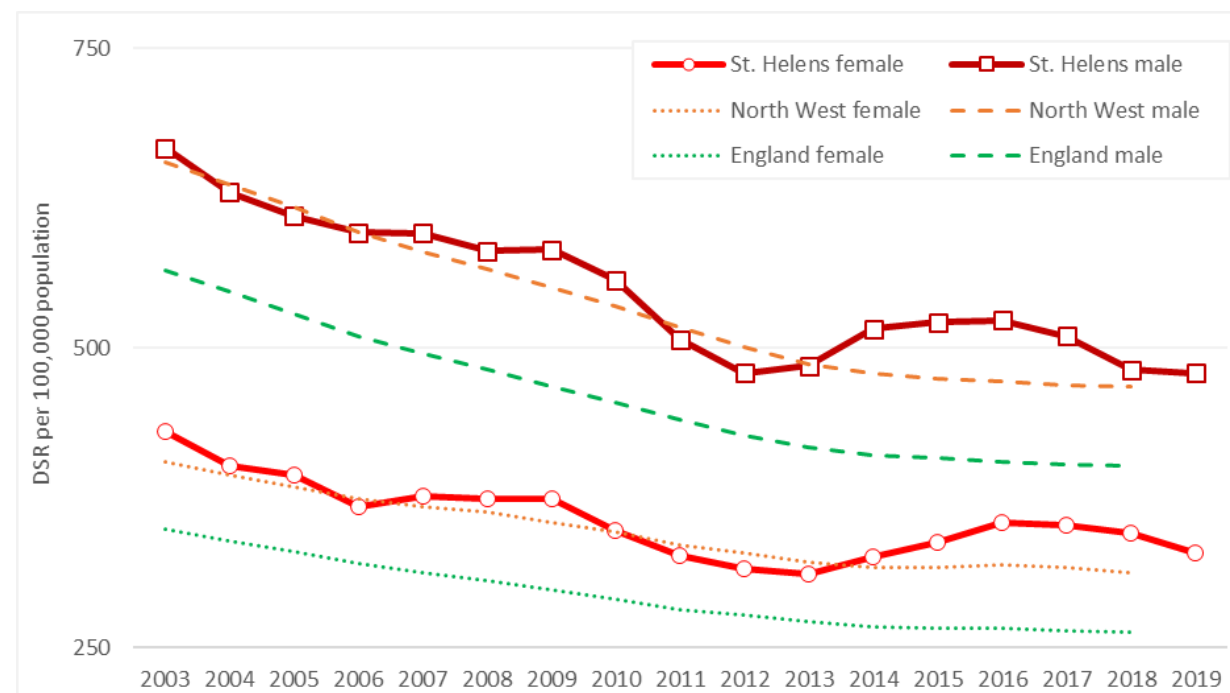
Source: Primary Care Mortality Database; ONS population estimates

Premature Mortality (under 75 years)

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- ▶ As with all-age all-cause mortality, there is a downward trend for under 75 mortality rates
- ▶ For both males and females, the rate is above national average
- ▶ For males, the under 75 mortality rate is similar to the North West rate
- ▶ The under 75 mortality rate for St Helens is the 3rd lowest in the Liverpool City Region
- ▶ By ward, there is significant variation between mortality rates, with Town Centre, Parr and Earlestown having the highest and Rainford, Rainhill and Eccleston having the lowest rates (see Appendix for further detail)

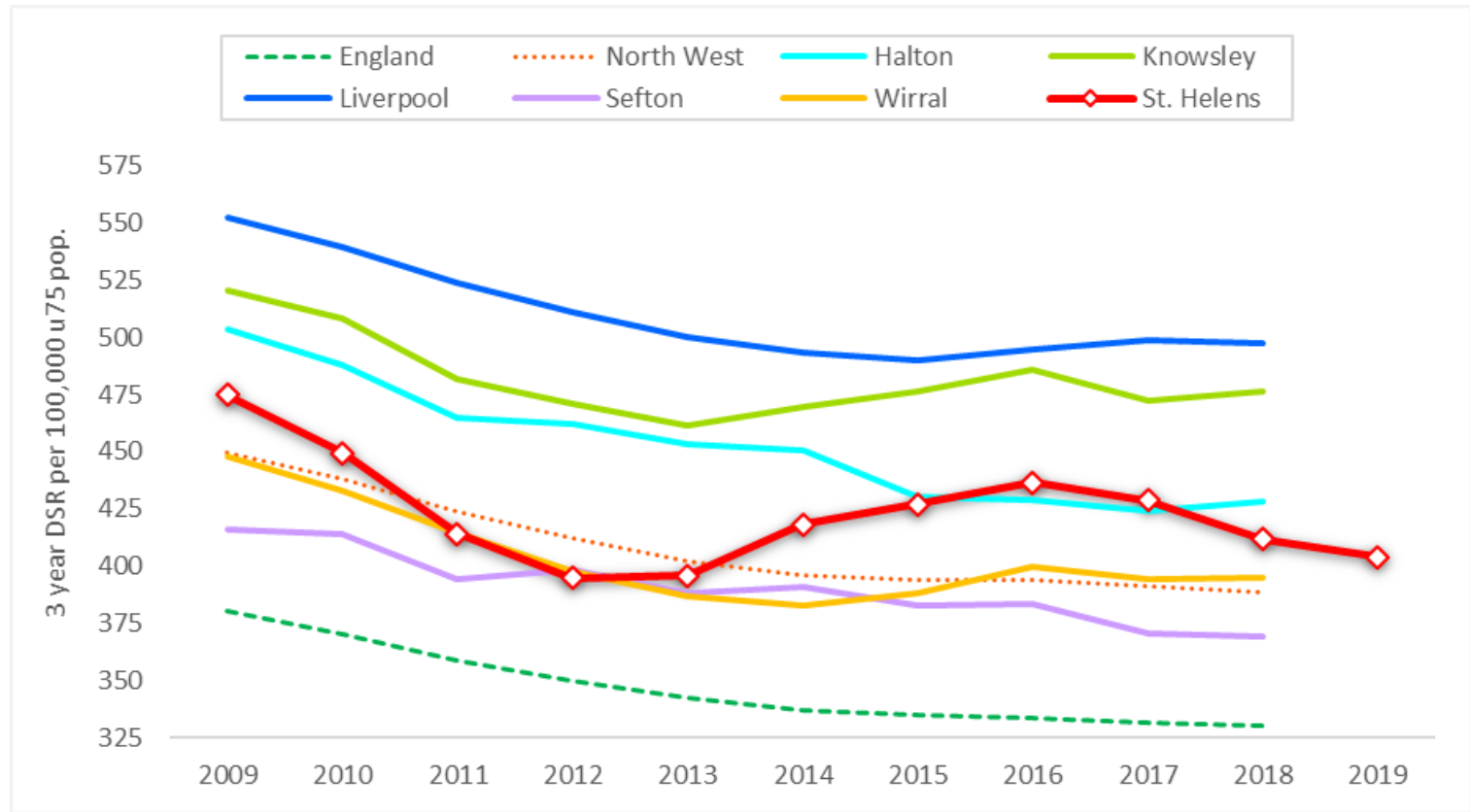
Figure 4: Under 75 mortality rate, all causes by gender



Source: NHS Digital. Primary Care Mortality Database (PCMD) *2019 St Helens figures are provisional

Under 75 Mortality Rates in Liverpool City Region

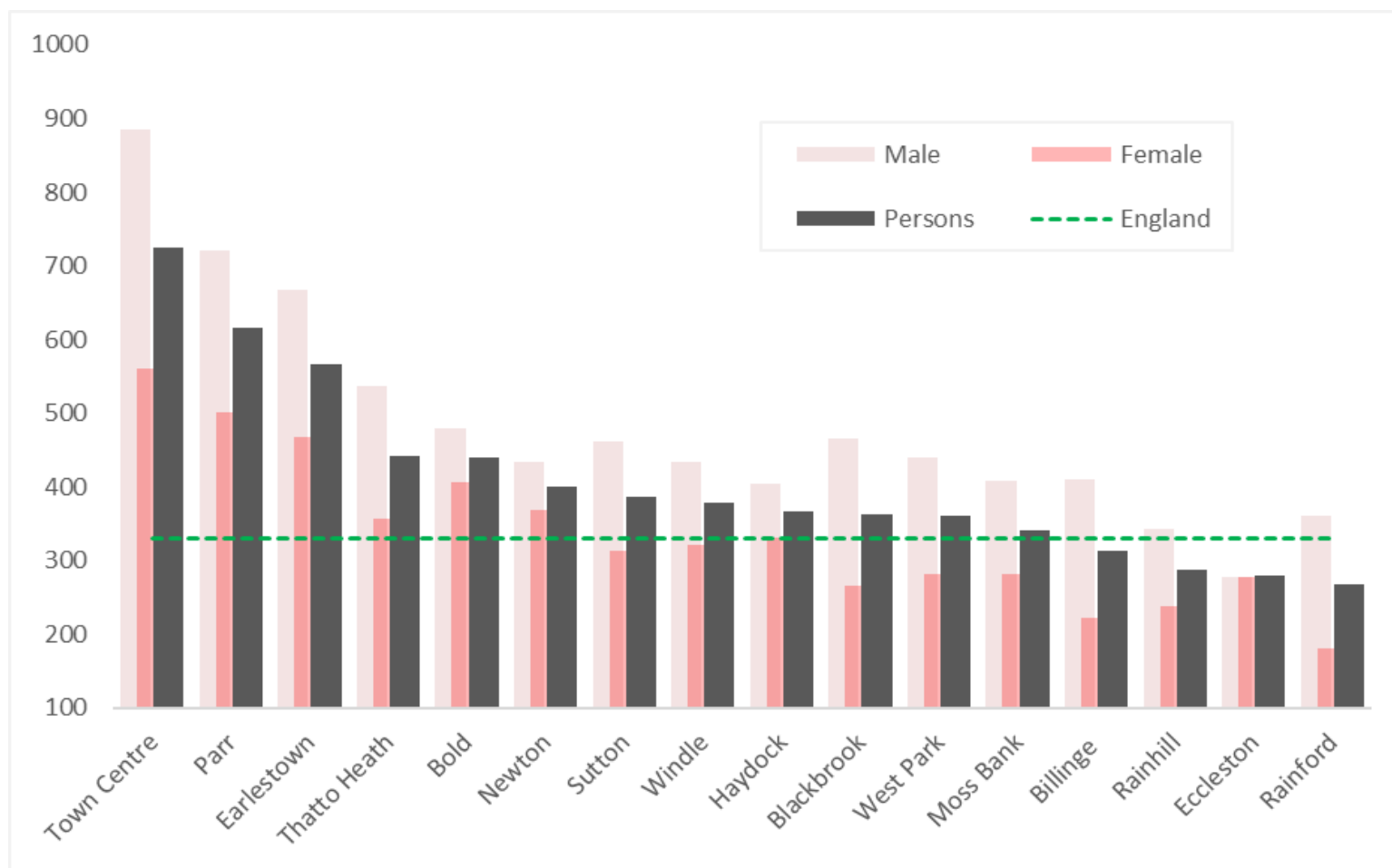
Figure 5: Under 75 mortality rates, all causes in Liverpool City Region: 2009 - 2019



Source: PHE (based on ONS source data). NHS Digital - PCMD *2019 St Helens figures are provisional

Under 75 All-Cause Mortality by Ward

Figure 6: 2017-2019 3-year standardised rate by ward population



Source: Primary Care Mortality Database; ONS population estimates

Specific Causes of Mortality

All Age Mortality by Condition

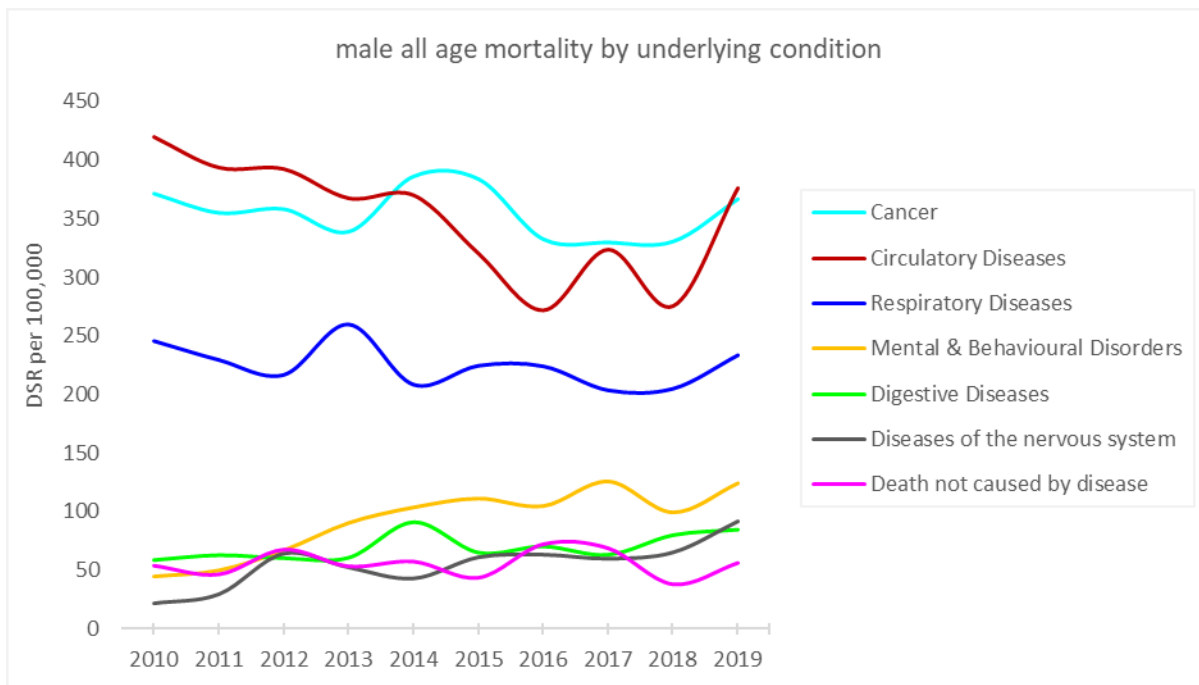
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- ▶ Overall, cancer is the leading cause of death in St Helens with 26% of all deaths; circulatory disease follows closely with 24%
- ▶ For males, deaths from circulatory diseases have increased (218 deaths in 2018 and 280 in 2019) and are now the main cause of death
- ▶ In 2019, the male all age mortality rate for circulatory disease increased to the highest it has been since 2012 (376.1 and 392.4 per 100,000 respectively)
- ▶ For females, cancer remains the leading cause of death

All Age Mortality by Underlying Condition

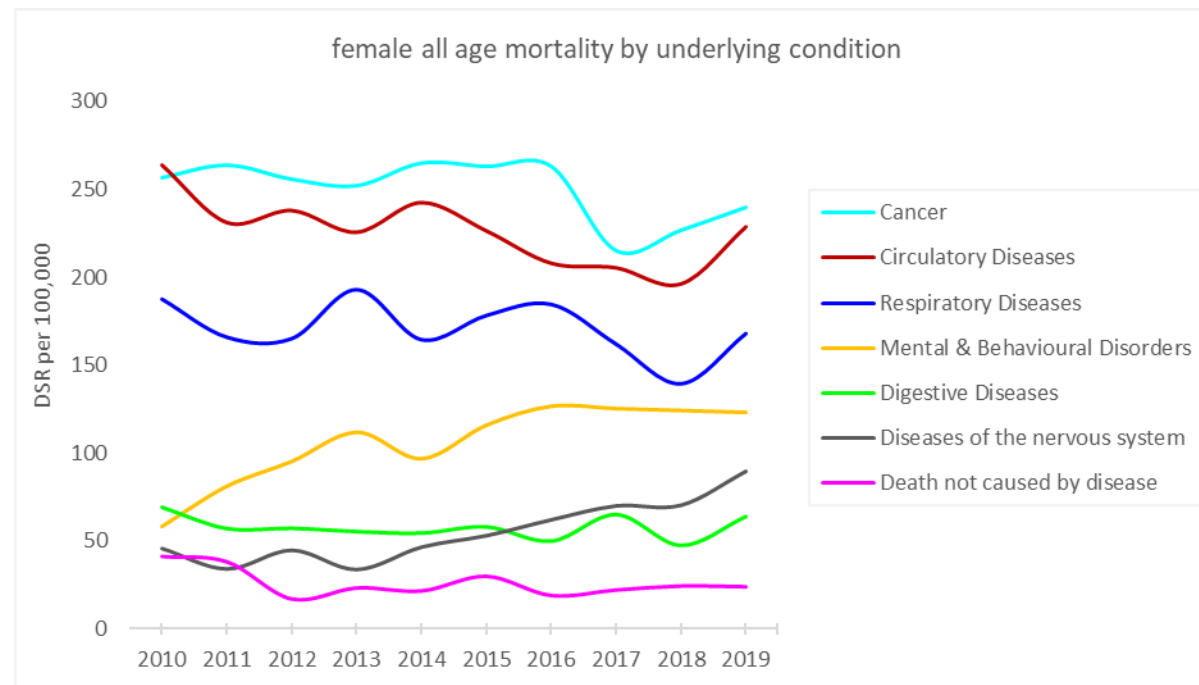
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Figure 7: St Helens 'all age' mortality annual rates for males, 2010-2019

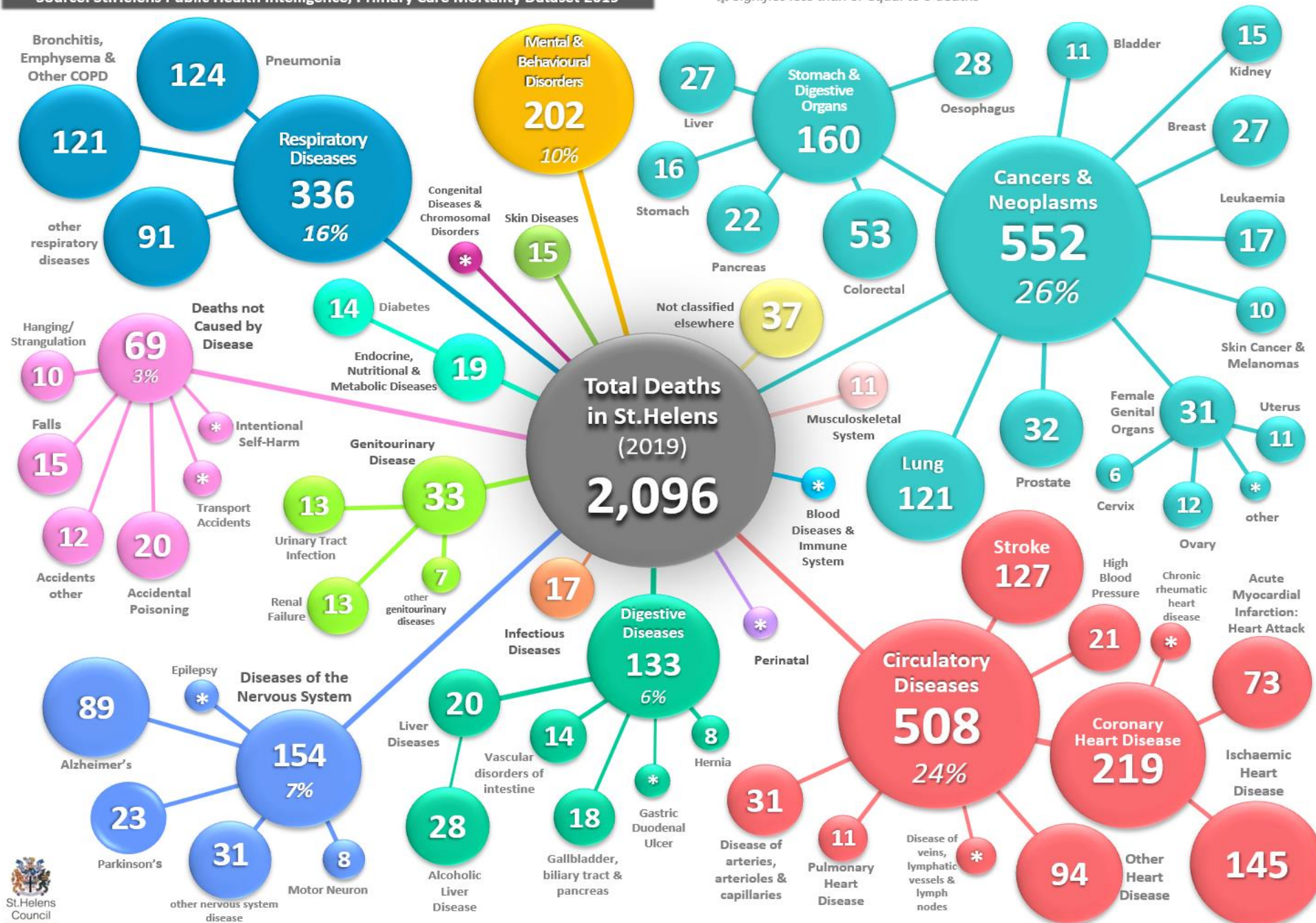


Source: Primary Care Mortality Database; ONS population estimates

Figure 8: St Helens 'all age' mortality annual rates for females, 2010-2019



Source: Primary Care Mortality Database; ONS population estimates



Under 75 Mortality by Condition

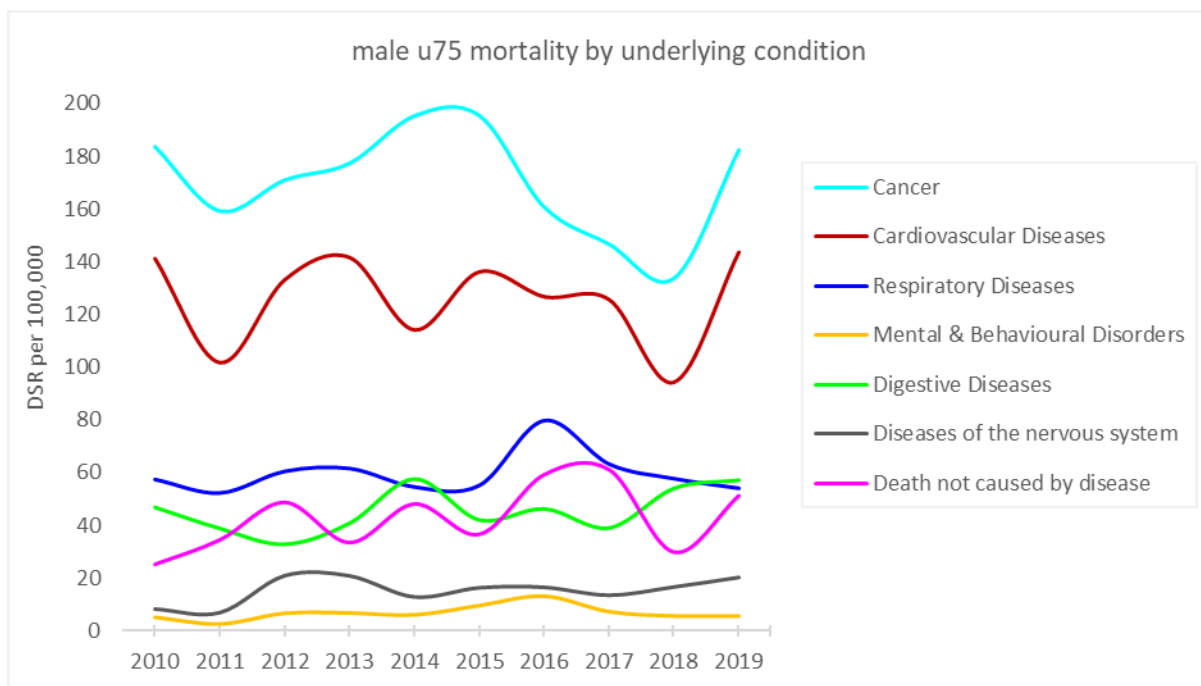
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- ▶ Cancer is the leading cause of mortality for under 75s with 35% of all deaths. Circulatory disease causes a quarter of deaths (26%)
- ▶ For males, there has been an increase in both circulatory disease and cancer since 2018. For cancer there were 113 deaths in 2018 compared to 155 in 2019. For circulatory disease, there were 79 deaths in 2018 and 121 in 2019 (42 more deaths)
- ▶ Circulatory disease has also increased for females; in 2017 there were 47 deaths which rose to 69 in 2019

Under 75 Mortality by Underlying Condition

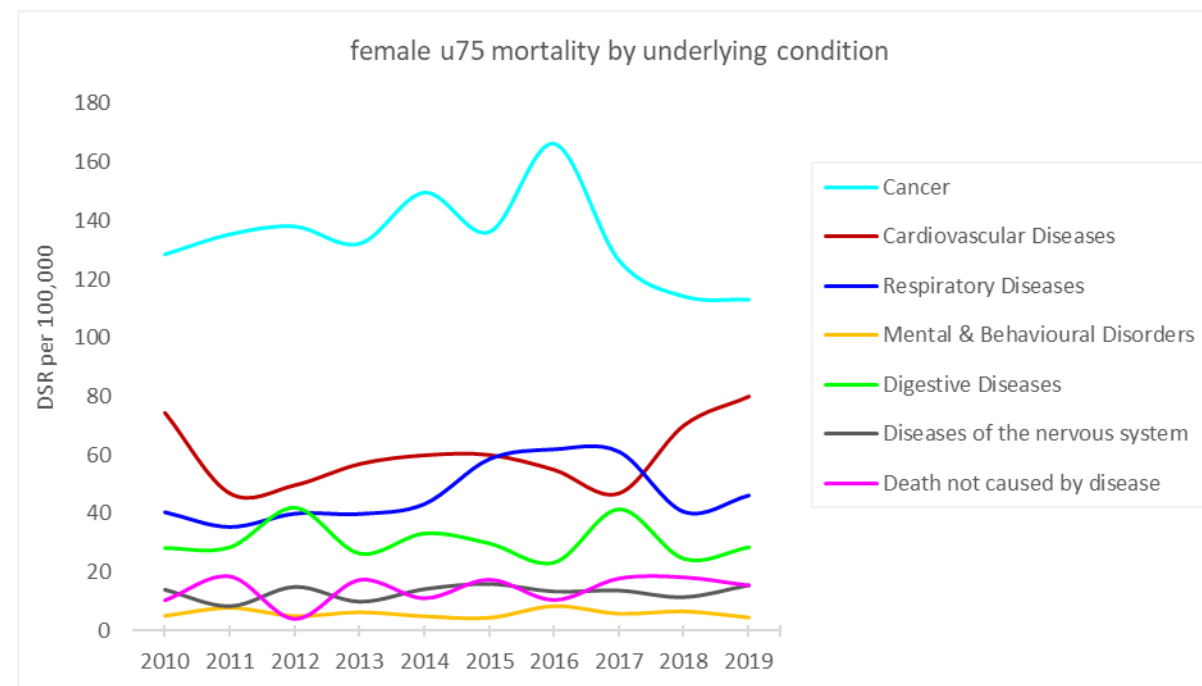
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Figure 9: St Helens 'under 75' mortality rates for males, 2010-2019

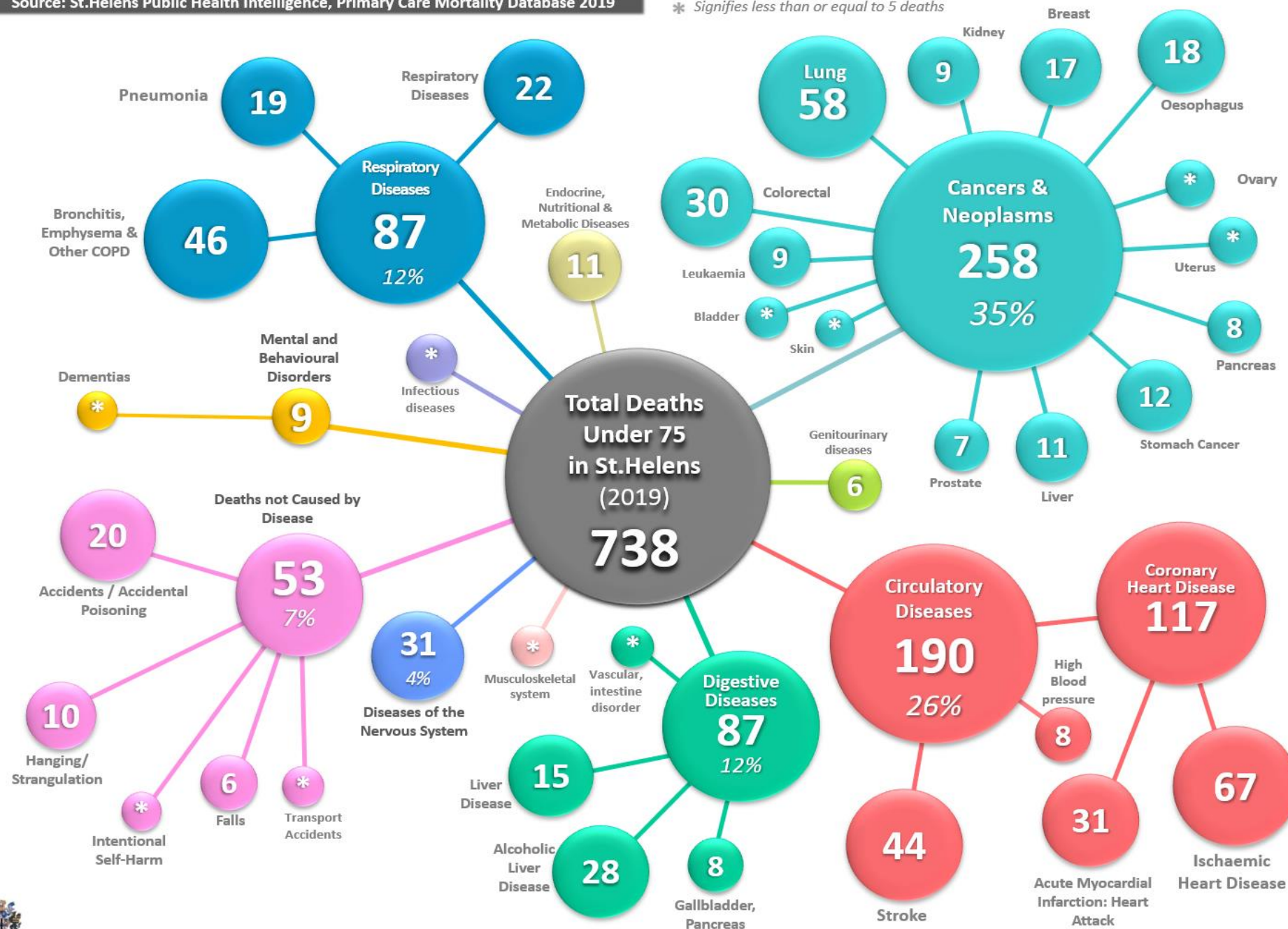


Source: Primary Care Mortality Database; ONS population estimates

Figure 10: St Helens 'under 75' mortality rates for females, 2010-2019



Source: Primary Care Mortality Database; ONS population estimates



Excess Winter Deaths in St Helens

Excess winter deaths are defined as any increase in deaths that occur for a population between the months of December and March, compared with the number of deaths that would be expected, given the same chance of death across the rest of the year. Nationally there is an increase in mortality during these months, with frequent increases in deaths due to respiratory disease for example. Also, the elderly are particularly vulnerable to higher death rates in winter.

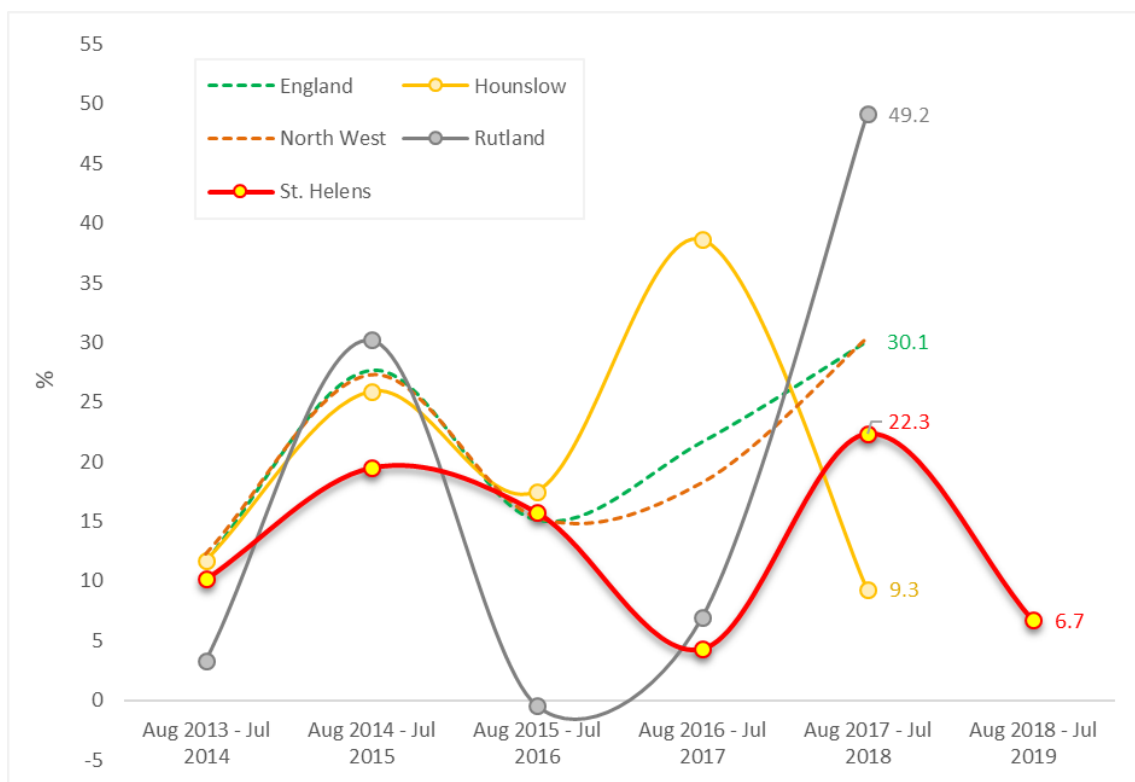
- ▶ For 2019, provisional data shows an Excess Winter Deaths (EWD) index rate of 6.7%*
- ▶ There is a continuing downward trend for EWD in the borough
- ▶ In 2016-19, there were 180 additional deaths in the winter months compared to 240 in 2015-18
- ▶ According to the latest comparable 3 year data (2014-17), St Helens has the 5th lowest EWD rate out of 147 local authorities
- ▶ For the yearly rate, in 2017-18 St Helens had the 16th lowest ratio in England
- ▶ There is variation of EWD between wards, with Eccleston and Rainhill having the highest levels, and Blackbrook, Sutton and Bold having the lowest rates

**It should be noted year on year comparisons must be treated with some caution as the small numbers of deaths (particularly at the local authority level) mean that counts of early winter deaths and excess winter mortality index (EWMI) rates are extremely volatile.*

Excess Winter Deaths Index Rates

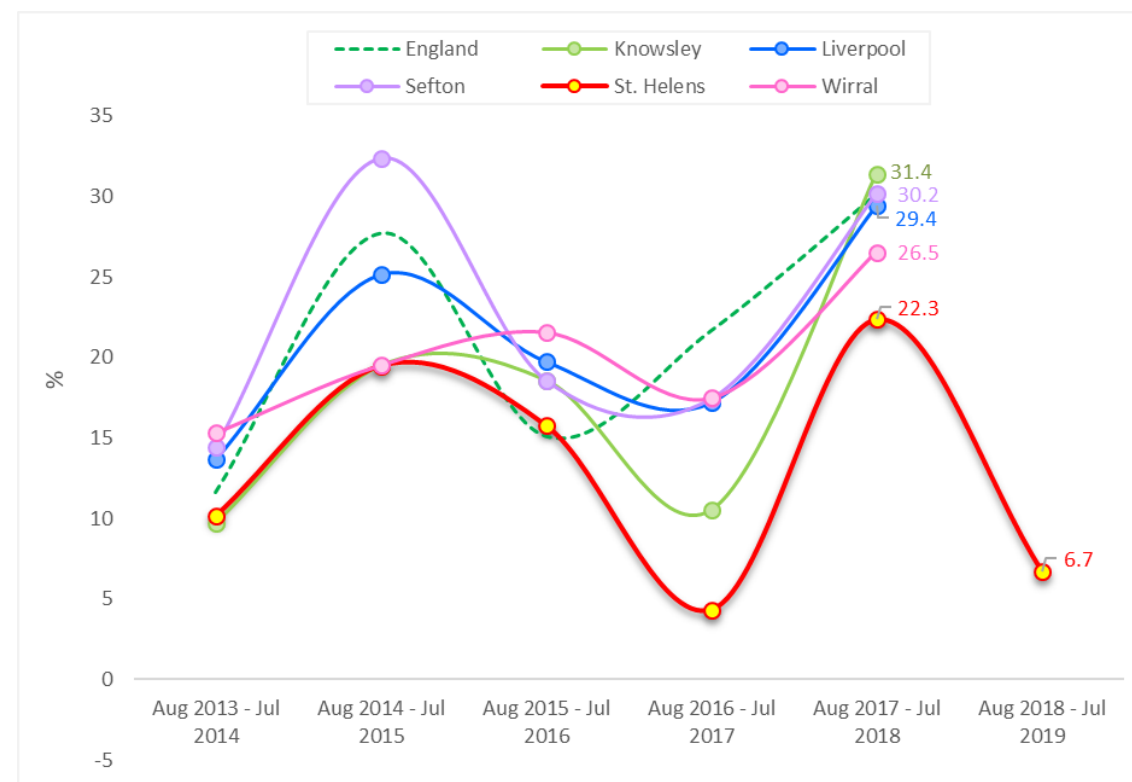
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Figure 11: EWD index rates - St Helens, regional, national with highest and lowest in England in 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics: Public Health England Annual Births and Mortality Extracts

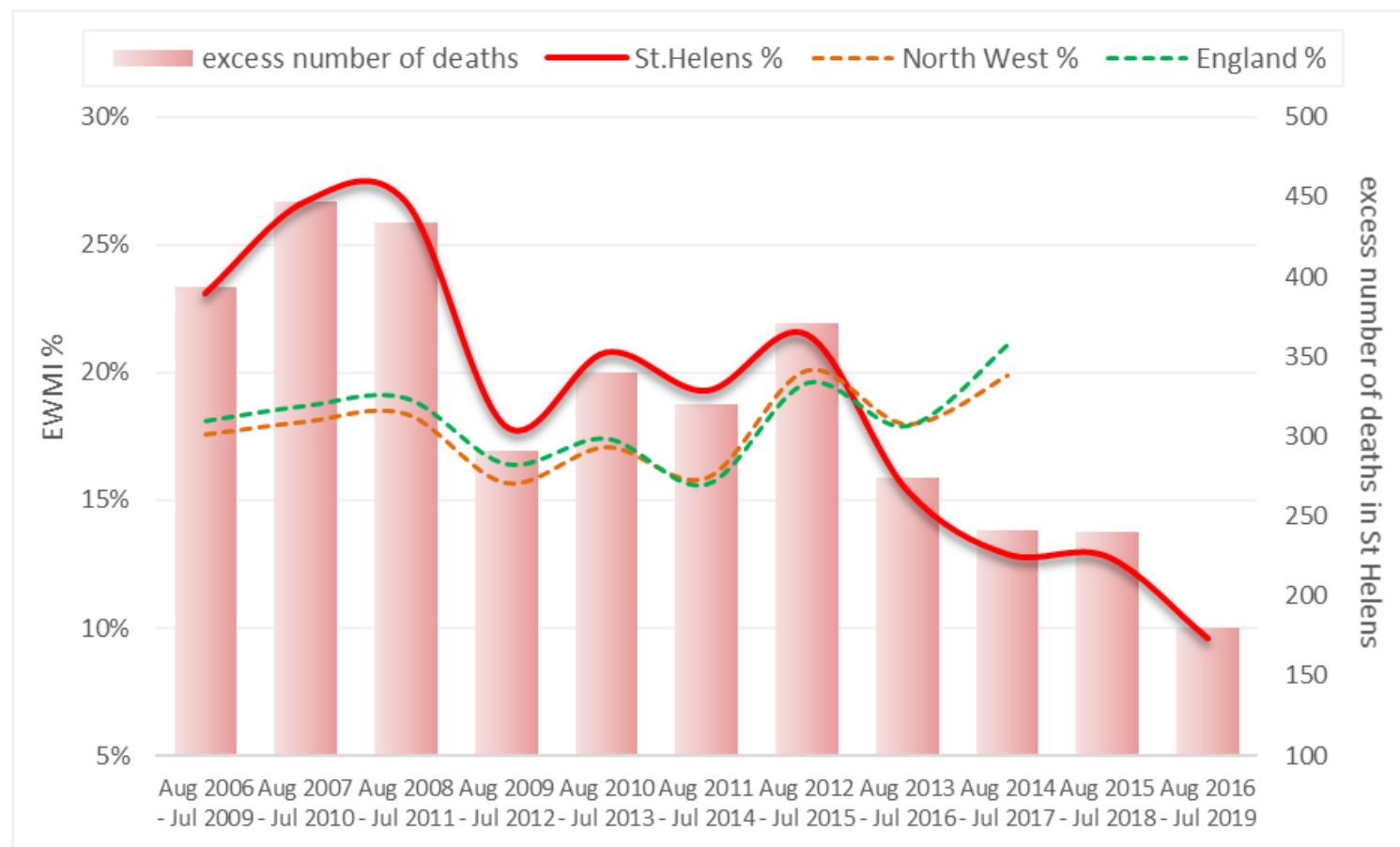
Figure 12: EWD index rates - St Helens with other Merseyside local authorities



Source: Office for National Statistics: Public Health England Annual Births and Mortality Extracts

Excess Winter Deaths in St Helens

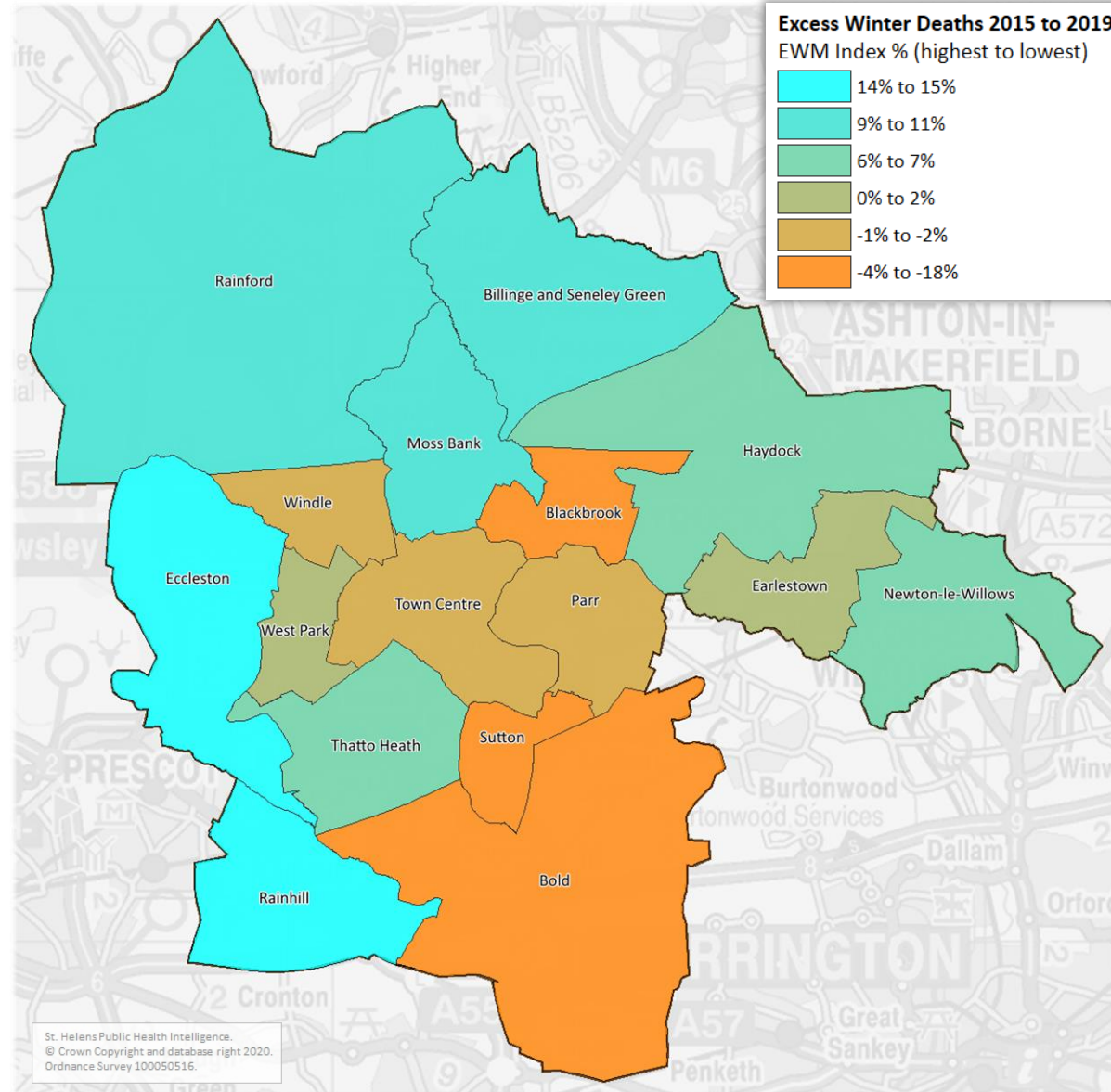
Figure 13: Excess Winter Deaths in St Helens (3 Years)



Source: Office for National Statistics: Public Health England Annual Births and Mortality Extracts. *2018/2019 from Primary Care Mortality Database

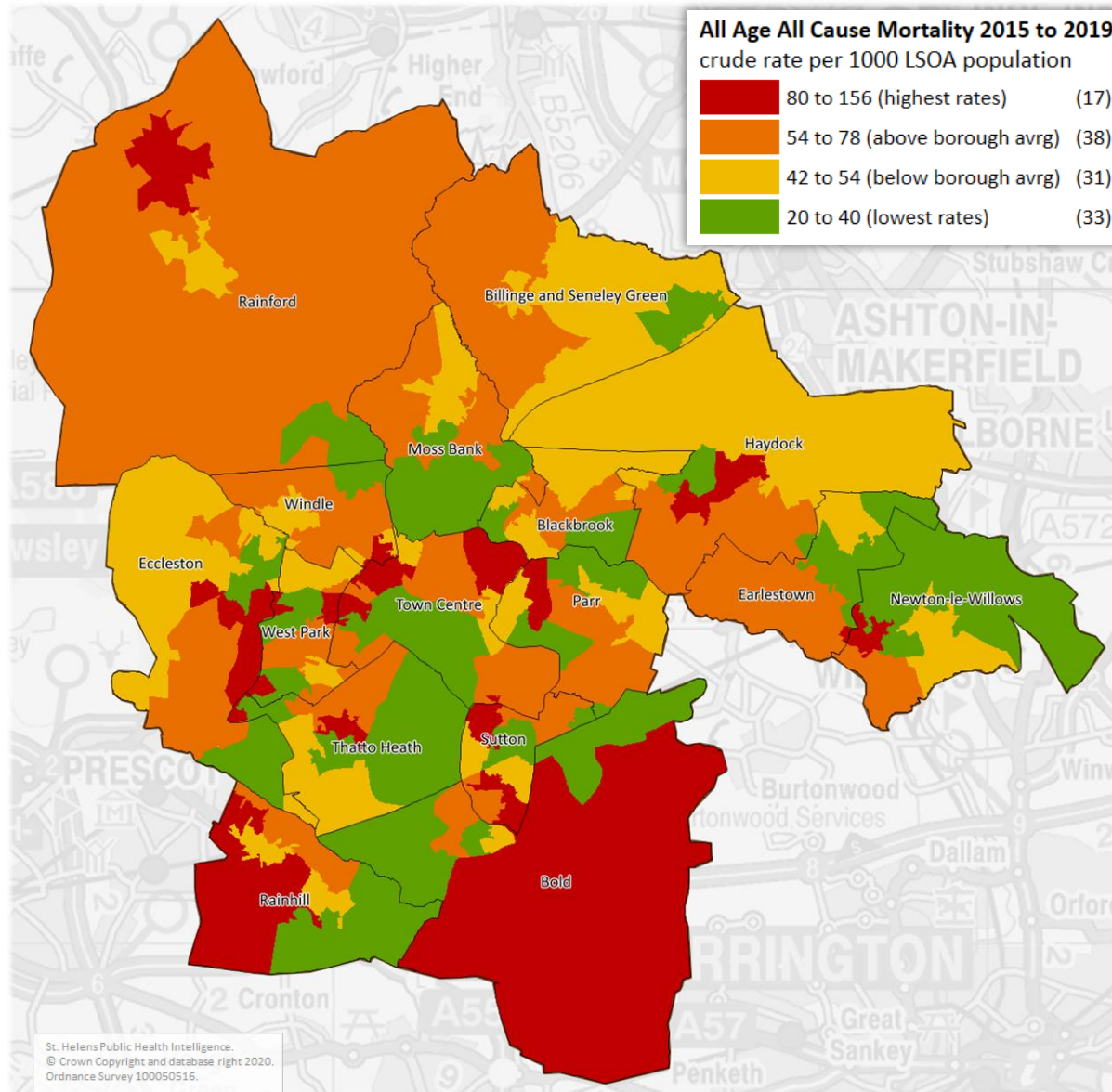
Excess Winter Deaths in St Helens by Ward

Figure 14: Excess Winter Deaths by Ward, 2014/15 to 2018/19



Appendix

All-Age All-Cause Mortality by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



Appendix

All-Age All-Cause Mortality by GP Registration

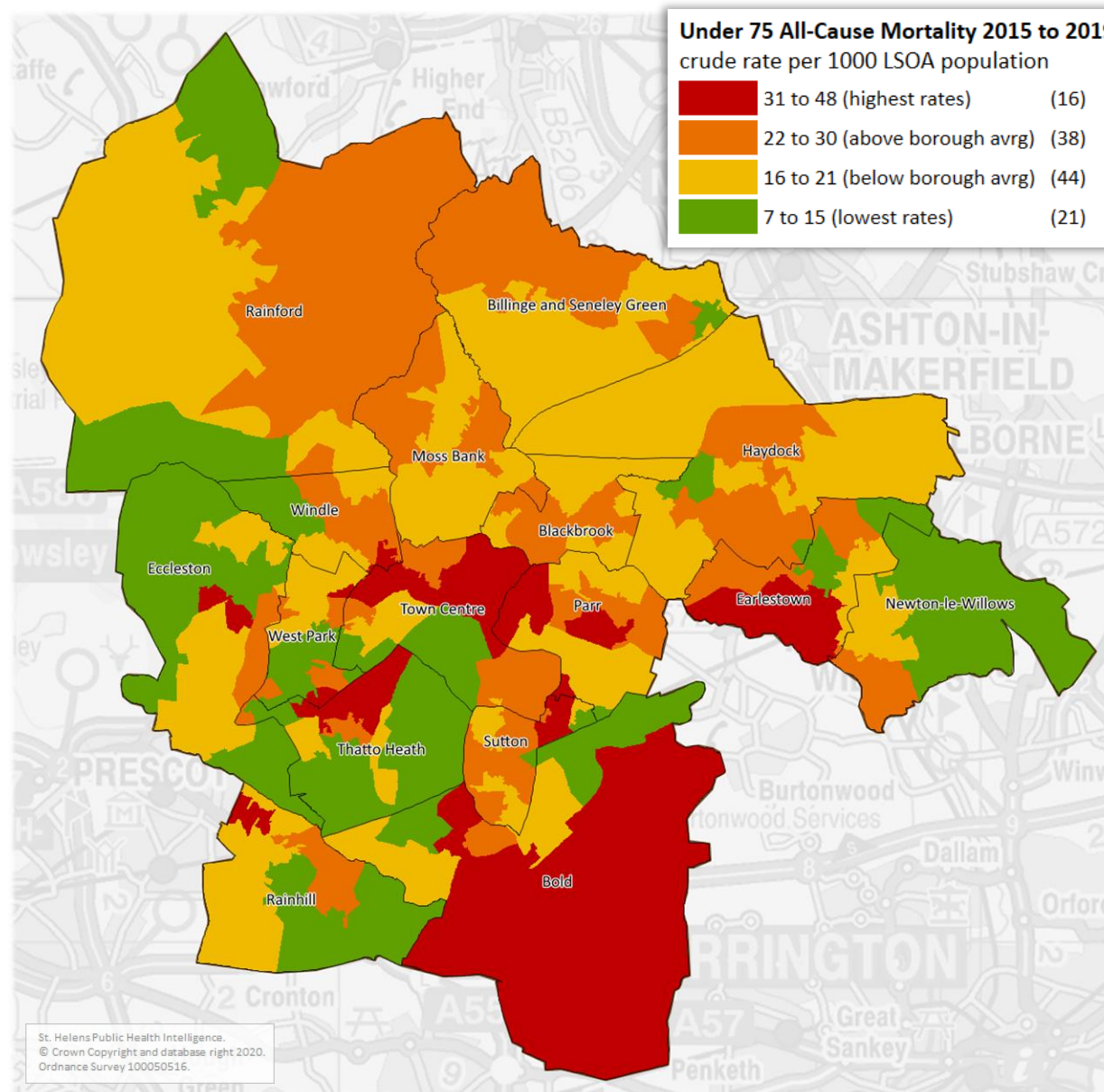
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Primary Care Network / GP Practice Name	Registered list size	% aged 65+ on reg list	Number of deaths 2017 to 2019	Rate per 1000 registered population	Lower CI (95%)	Upper CI (95%)
Central	35,526	22%	1,356	38.2	35.6	40.7
Marshall's Cross Medical Centre	5,180	17%	329	63.5	60.9	66.1
Hall Street Medical Centre	4,366	25%	166	38.0	35.4	40.6
Lingholme Health Centre	2,394	20%	89	37.2	34.6	39.7
Central Surgery	6,519	23%	232	35.6	33.0	38.2
Ormskirk House Surgery	7,635	22%	266	34.8	32.3	37.4
Phoenix Medical Centre	3,370	21%	106	31.5	28.9	34.0
Parkfield Surgery	2,612	24%	80	30.6	28.1	33.2
Newholme Surgery	3,450	19%	88	25.5	22.9	28.1
Newton & Haydock	46,861	18%	1,393	29.7	27.2	32.3
Vista Road Surgery (Market St)	7,818	21%	296	37.9	35.3	40.4
Haydock Medical Centre	7,459	23%	244	32.7	30.1	35.3
Lime Grove Surgery	7,779	21%	237	30.5	27.9	33.0
Newton Community Hospital Practice	3,876	12%	112	28.9	26.3	31.5
Patterdale Lodge Medical Centre	12,304	18%	327	26.6	24.0	29.1
Newton Medical Centre (Bridge St)	4,706	13%	111	23.6	21.0	26.2
Dr Rahil's Surgery	2,919	19%	66	22.6	20.0	25.2
North	30,493	23%	787	25.8	23.2	28.4
Kenneth MacRae Medical Centre	3,884	27%	136	35.0	32.4	37.6
Rainford Health Centre	4,848	29%	155	32.0	29.4	34.5
Billinge Surgery	9,509	29%	239	25.1	22.6	27.7
Bethany Medical Centre	4,079	17%	100	24.5	21.9	27.1
Sandfield Medical Centre	3,127	16%	64	20.5	17.9	23.0
Garswood Surgery	5,046	20%	93	18.4	15.9	21.0
South	85,203	19%	2,468	29.0	26.4	31.5
Park House Surgery	6,673	19%	258	38.7	36.1	41.2
Holly Bank Surgery	3,639	23%	136	37.4	34.8	39.9
Four Acre Surgery	8,457	19%	264	31.2	28.6	33.8
Rainhill Village Surgery	6,926	25%	215	31.0	28.5	33.6
Cornerstone Surgery	2,595	22%	77	29.7	27.1	32.2
Mill Street Medical Centre	11,136	21%	329	29.5	27.0	32.1
Berrymead Medical Centre	8,301	16%	242	29.2	26.6	31.7
Crossroads Surgery	2,708	21%	77	28.4	25.9	31.0
Spinney Medical Centre	7,313	18%	199	27.2	24.6	29.8
Rainbow Medical Centre	14,443	16%	388	26.9	24.3	29.4
Longton Medical Centre	5,350	19%	127	23.7	21.2	26.3
Bowery Medical Centre	3,948	16%	84	21.3	18.7	23.8
Eccleston Medical Centre	3,714	17%	72	19.4	16.8	22.0
St Helens CCG	198,083	21%	6,004	30.3	27.7	32.9

(Crude 3-year rate calculated using 2017-2019 PCMD data and GP Registration list numbers*) *Primary Care supplied July 2019 list

Appendix

Under 75 All-Cause Mortality by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



Appendix

Under 75 All-Cause Mortality by GP Registration

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Primary Care Network / GP Practice Name	u75 registered list size	% aged 75+ on reg list	Number of u75 deaths 2017 to 2019	Rate per 1000 registered u75 population	Lower CI (95%)	Upper CI (95%)
Central	32,091	10%	438	13.5	12.6	14.4
Lingholme Health Centre	2,226	8%	33	14.8	13.9	15.7
Ormskirk House Surgery	6,727	11%	97	14.4	13.5	15.3
Hall Street Medical Centre	3,949	12%	56	14.2	13.3	15.1
Central Surgery	5,848	11%	82	14.0	13.1	14.9
Phoenix Medical Centre	3,095	8%	42	13.6	12.7	14.5
Marshalls Cross Medical Centre	4,761	8%	62	13.0	12.1	13.9
Newholme Surgery	3,141	9%	40	12.7	11.8	13.6
ParkField Surgery	2,344	11%	26	11.1	10.2	12.0
Newton & Haydock	43,054	8%	493	11.4	10.5	12.3
Haydock Medical Centre	6,726	10%	89	13.2	12.3	14.1
Vista Road Surgery (Market St)	7,020	11%	91	13.0	12.1	13.9
Newton Community Hospital Practice	3,865	6%	49	12.7	11.8	13.6
Patterdale Lodge Medical Centre	11,245	8%	122	10.8	10.0	11.7
Lime Grove Surgery	7,038	10%	76	10.8	9.9	11.7
Dr Rahil's Surgery	2,692	8%	29	10.8	9.9	11.7
Newton Medical Centre (Bridge St)	4,468	6%	37	8.3	7.4	9.2
North	26,965	10%	274	9.9	9.0	10.8
Garswood Surgery	4,446	9%	51	11.5	10.6	12.4
Billinge Surgery	8,167	13%	93	11.4	10.5	12.3
Kenneth MacRae Medical Centre	3,346	14%	34	10.2	9.3	11.1
Rainford Health Centre	4,212	13%	40	9.5	8.6	10.4
Sandfield Medical Centre	2,992	6%	28	9.4	8.5	10.2
Bethany Medical Centre	3,802	7%	28	7.4	6.5	8.3
South	77,914	9%	913	11.5	10.6	12.4
Cornerstone Surgery	2,359	9%	46	19.5	18.6	20.4
Park House Surgery	6,048	9%	98	16.2	15.3	17.1
Berrymead Medical Centre	7,654	5%	109	14.2	13.3	15.1
Mill Street Medical Centre	9,942	10%	137	13.8	12.9	14.7
Four Acre Surgery	7,830	8%	99	12.6	11.8	13.5
Holly Bank Surgery	3,256	10%	40	12.3	11.4	13.2
Rainbow Medical Centre	13,404	7%	148	11.0	10.2	11.9
Spinney Medical Centre	6,762	8%	67	9.9	9.0	10.8
Rainhill Village Surgery	5,877	15%	57	9.7	8.8	10.6
Crossroads Surgery	2,392	11%	22	9.2	8.3	10.1
Longton Medical Centre	4,976	8%	44	8.8	8.0	9.7
Bowery Medical Centre	3,690	7%	28	7.6	6.7	8.5
Eccleston Medical Centre	3,724	7%	18	4.8	3.9	5.7
St Helens CCG	180,024	9%	2,118	11.6	10.7	12.5

(Crude 3-year rate calculated using 2017-2019 PCMD data and GP Registration list numbers)

St.Helens local authority life course statistics 2019

A comparison to England



St.Helens FACTS

Population

About **180,049** people live in St.Helens.

Deprivation

43% of the St.Helens population live in the top **20%** most deprived areas in England.

Child Poverty

29.8% of children aged 0-15 live in poverty in St.Helens.

KEY

Statistical significance to England

○ Better

○ No different

○ Worse

Produced by St.Helens Integrated Intelligence & Improvement Service.

Icons available from:
www.iconfinder.com &
www.flaticon.com

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The life course map demonstrates the key points throughout life in which health is affected. For each event, St Helens rates are compared to national averages to provide a snapshot of the health of the population at various stages of life.

Contact Details

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