Birmingham 2018 deaths

Table 1: Deaths 2017, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of usual residence</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England &amp; Wales</td>
<td>541,589</td>
<td>533,253</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands Region</td>
<td>56,303</td>
<td>55,226</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands (Met County)</td>
<td>25,324</td>
<td>25,099</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>8,537</td>
<td>8,551</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2019

There were 8,537 deaths registered in Birmingham in 2018, a decrease of -0.2% from 8,551 in 2017. This rate of change is below the regional (2.0%) and national (1.6%) averages.

Figure 1: Birmingham deaths 2001 to 2041

Figure 1 shows that between 2001 and 2011 the number of deaths generally declined, however, so far this decade the number of deaths have been generally increasing. The 2016 projections for deaths in Birmingham suggest an initial decline in the number of deaths, with numbers returning to 2018 levels by 2035. Early indications are that the death projections may be a little optimistic as more deaths have occurred in 2017 and 2018 than expected.

Figure 2 shows that there are very few deaths registrations at younger ages compared with older ones. There are significantly more female deaths at older ages than males, this reflects greater female longevity.
In 2018, over half of all deaths were attributable to the over eighties, of which 58% (2,562) were female and 42% (1,858) male. The difference between male and females is even wider in the 90+ age group where two-thirds of deaths in this group were female. 55.3% of people who died before their eightieth birthday were male, compared with 38% of women.
Figure 3 shows that between 1998 and 2018 the proportion of deaths in the oldest age groups has increased for both males and females, more notably for those aged 90 and over. The proportion of males dying in their 90’s has more than doubled compared with 1998.

**Mortality rates**

**Age Standardised mortality rates**

Age-standardised mortality rates (ASMRs) take into account the population size and age structure and so are a better measure of mortality than looking at the number of deaths. 2017 to 2018 ASMRs decreased for both for both sexes, with 1,218.7 deaths per 100,000 population for males and 884.7 deaths per 100,000 population for females.

**Figure 4: Age standardised mortality rates**

![Age standardised mortality rates](source)

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2019

**Figure 5: Infant mortality rate 2001 to 2018**

![Infant mortality rate](source)

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2019
Figure 5 shows that at 6.5 per thousand, infant mortality rates in Birmingham were higher than the regional (5.7) and national (3.9) averages. The infant mortality rate in Birmingham has fluctuated over the years, but the last two years has seen decreases.

**Standardised mortality rates**

The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) expressed as a ratio compares an area’s mortality against a ‘standard area’. This briefing uses England and Wales as the ‘standard area’. Birmingham and the West Midlands have SMRs greater than 100, which mean they have relatively higher mortality than England and Wales. Birmingham’s female mortality is 5% above the national rate; male mortality is 10% higher.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard mortality rates</th>
<th>England &amp; Wales</th>
<th>West Midlands Region</th>
<th>Birmingham</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Figure 6 shows 2018 Birmingham ward death registrations with Erdington (224), Billesley (216) and Acoks Green 213 registering the highest number of births. The fewest number of registrations were from Lozells (50), Bordesley Green (59) and Newtown (59). Figure 7 shows the number of deaths distributed by Birmingham LSOAS.
Figure 7:
2018 registered deaths in Birmingham's small areas
## Appendix I: 2018 Deaths registered in Birmingham

Appendix 2: Notes

Death statistics are compiled annually for each local government and health area from the information collected at death registration. A death is normally assigned to the area of usual residence of the deceased. If this is outside England and Wales, the death is included in any aggregate for England and Wales (and hence the UK total), but excluded from the figure for any individual areas.

**Crude Death Rate (CDR)** is the simplest overall measure of mortality. It is the number of deaths per thousand mid-year population. It is limited as it does not take account of varying population structures.

**Age-specific death rates** may be calculated for each age group. These are defined as the number of deaths in the age group per 1,000 population in the same age group.

**Age-standardised mortality rates (ASMRs)** allow for differences in the age structure of populations and therefore allow valid comparisons to be made between geographic areas, over time and between sexes. Using the direct method, the age-standardised rate for a particular condition is that which would have occurred if the observed age-specific rates for the condition had applied in a given standard population.

**Perinatal mortality rate** is the number of deaths at ages under seven days (early neonatal deaths) plus stillbirths per 1,000 live births and stillbirths in the same period.

**Infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths at ages under one year per 1,000 live births.

**Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs)** compare mortality in one population with mortality in a “standard” population, while allowing for differences in age structure. Using the indirect method, the ratio is of “observed” to “expected” deaths. “Expected” deaths are the number that would have occurred if the sex and age-specific mortality rates of the standard year had applied to the population of interest. SMRs for males and females separately are calculated using the appropriate sex- and age-specific standard rates. For persons, the SMRs are based on age-specific standard rates for males and females combined. Thus: SMR equals (observed deaths divided by expected deaths) multiplied by 100.