

# Birmingham JSNA 2017/18

## Strategic Overview

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### Purpose

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) looks at the current needs of local communities and helps health and care organisations to plan support and services for the future. It is an ongoing process that identifies the future health and wellbeing needs of the people of Birmingham bringing together a range of strategic overviews and detailed needs assessments. The JSNA should not be seen as a “one off” document. It is ever growing and changing as new reports and assessments are added, which can be referenced together as a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

### How

We plan to publish JSNA Chapters on key public health areas, making relevant information publicly available to those that require it for planning and supporting local services. More resources are available on our webpages.

### Chapters

- Public Health Outcomes Framework - August 2017
- Life Expectancy - August 2017

### Contact Us

Please get in touch if you want access to our data or with any queries regarding Birmingham’s JSNA.

Email: [publichealth@birmingham.gov.uk](mailto:publichealth@birmingham.gov.uk)

Post: Public Health, Adults Social Care and Health, Birmingham City Council, PO Box 16732, Birmingham B2 2GF

Web: <http://birminghampublichealth.co.uk/intelligence/public-health-intelligence>

# Birmingham JSNA 2017/18

## Strategic Overview Chapter

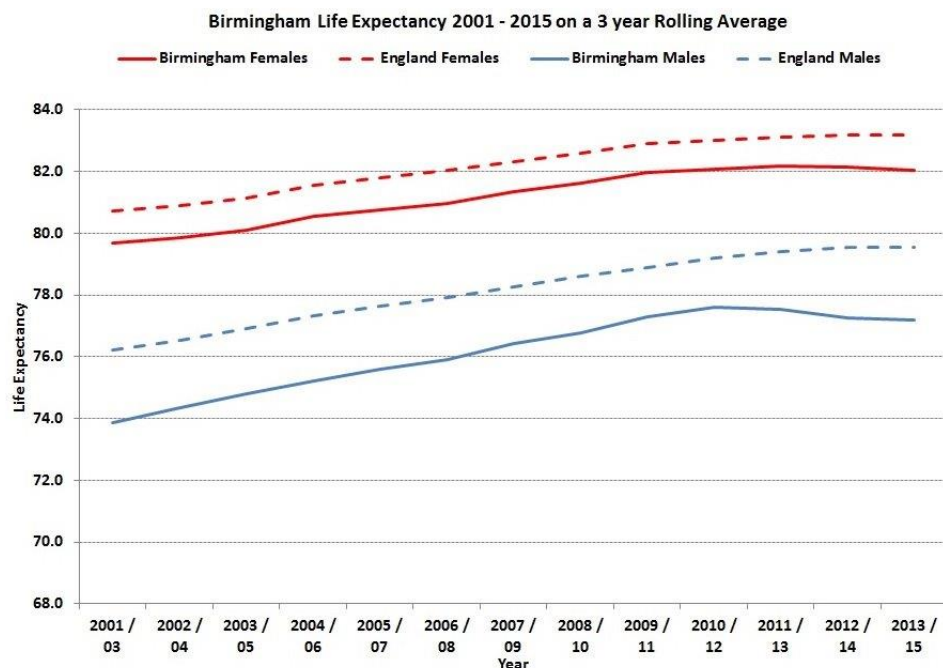
### Life Expectancy

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#### Key Message

- The improvement in life expectancy in Birmingham has levelled off in recent years
- Many of the causes of early death in Birmingham are modifiable risk factors e.g.
  - Smoking
  - Diet
  - Physical activity
  - Air quality
- The poorest areas of the city have the lowest life expectancy. The gap between highest and lowest is:
  - 10.6 years for men
  - 8.2 years for women
- This gap is even greater for years of life lived in good health

Although life expectancy within Birmingham has increased since 2001, this improvement has plateaued since 2010.

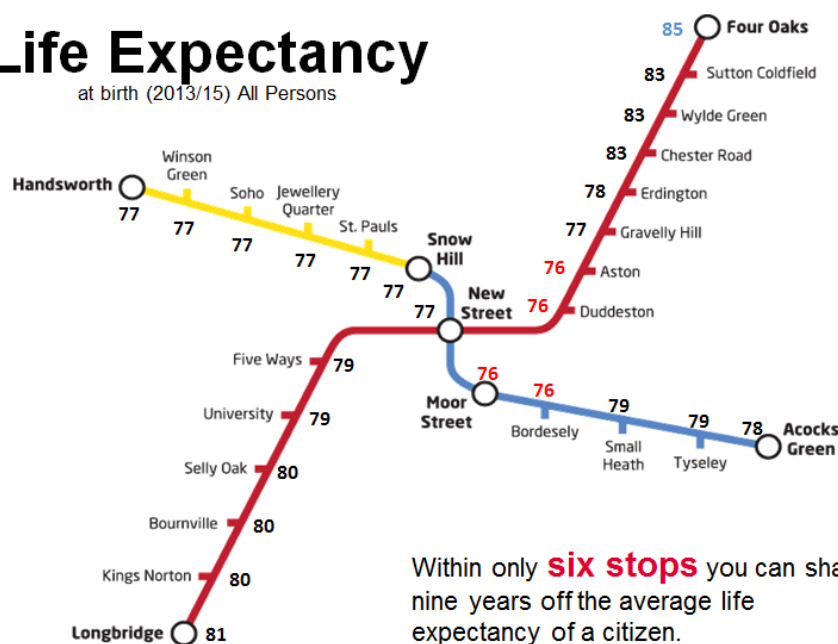


Life expectancy for men in Birmingham is 77.1 years and for women 81.9 years. For both men and women this is significantly lower than the national average of 79.5 and 83.1 years respectively.

There is also significant variation of life expectancy within Birmingham, with a difference of 10.6 years for men and 8.2 years for women between Shard End and Sutton Four Oaks wards.

## Life Expectancy

at birth (2013/15) All Persons

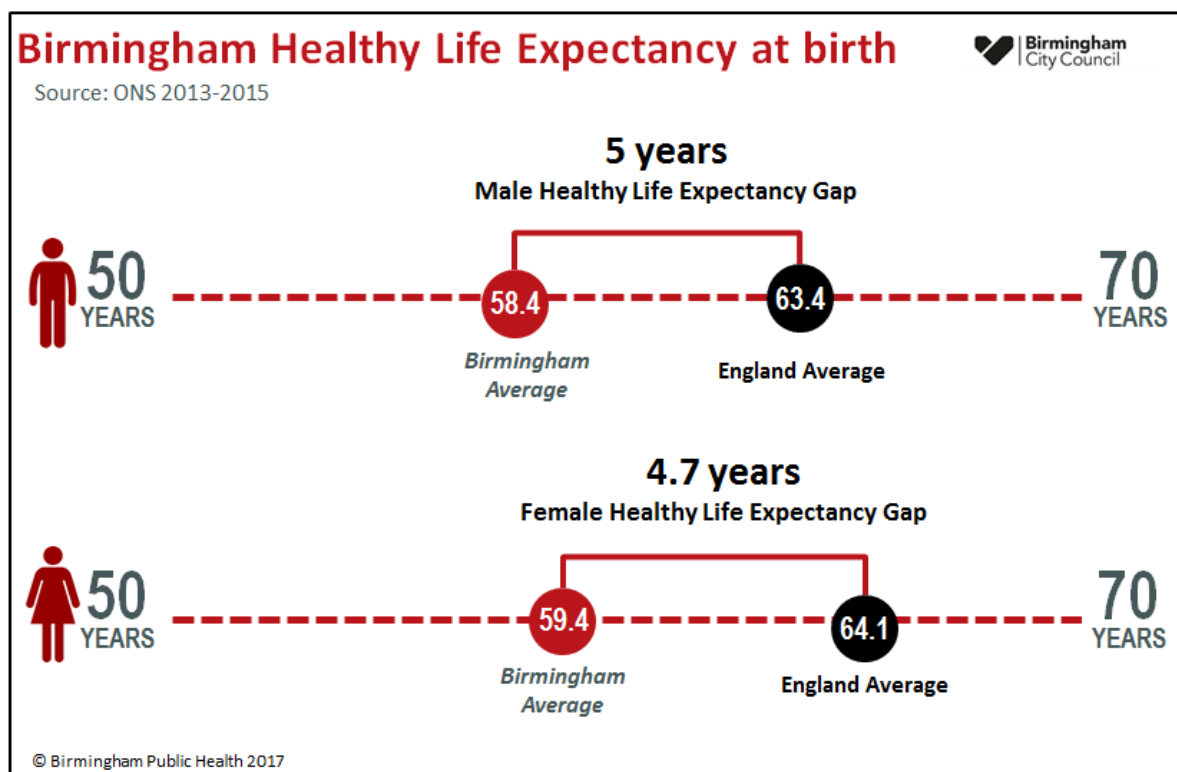


Source: ONS Deaths 2013/15  
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## Healthy life expectancy

This is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. Healthy life expectancy is significantly lower in Birmingham at 58.4 years for men and 59.4 years for women compared to 63.4 and 64.1 years respectively for England.

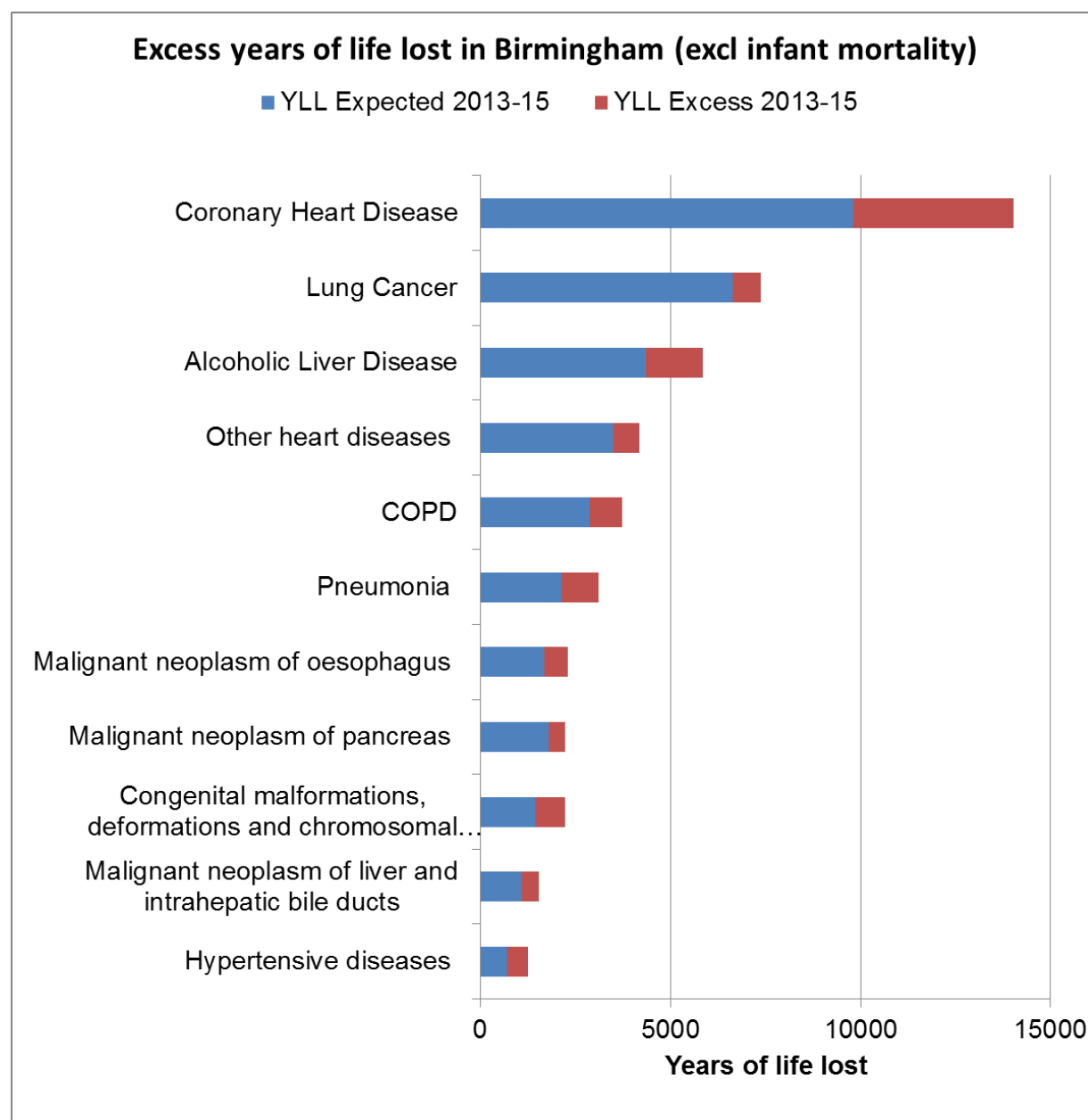


## Years of Life Lost

Another way to measure premature mortality is the number of years of life (YLL) lost due to people dying before the age of 75. Using this indicator it is possible to identify the major health conditions that contribute to the gap in this measure of life expectancy and the England average.

The biggest single contributor to excess YLL in Birmingham is infant mortality. However, there are believed to be issues locally with the way infant deaths are recorded that may be overestimating this relative to the rest of the country.

The other major causes of excess years of life lost are shown below.



## 5 major causes of early death for adults

Cause	Birmingham Deaths 2013/15	Years of Life Lost	Percentage Excess Years Life Lost 2013/2015
Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)	1,177	14,013	15.1%
Lung Cancer	759	7,374	2.6%
Alcoholic Liver Disease (ALD)	274	5,859	5.4%
Other Heart Diseases	250	4,184	2.5%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	455	3,741	3.1%

## Causes of the Causes

All of these causes of premature mortality have major modifiable risk factors:

Risk Factor	Facts	Birmingham attributable number of deaths 2013-2015
Smoking	Linked to CHD, lung cancer and COPD. One in two lifelong smokers die from their addiction. Single biggest avoidable cause of cancer in the world. 14% of adults in Birmingham are smokers.	Over 4,000 deaths linked to smoking
Alcohol	Men and women drinking high-risk levels of alcohol increased 13x risk of Alcoholic Liver Disease.	Over 1,400 alcohol related deaths
Air Quality	Links to CVD, COPD, asthma. Children, pregnant women, older adults and those with pre-existing conditions are most vulnerable to adverse effects.	Almost 900 deaths per year linked to air pollution

Risk Factor	Facts
Physical Inactivity	Physical inactivity and a sedentary lifestyle are strongly associated with poor cardiovascular health. More than a third of adults in Birmingham are physically inactive
Obesity	Linked to Type 2 diabetes, CHD, some cancers and risk of stroke. One in four of 10-11 year olds in Birmingham are obese.

## Useful links

Local life expectancy data <http://birminghampublichealth.co.uk/intelligence/birmingham-population/life-expectancy>

Data sources:

ONS Annual Deaths 2013-2015

ONS Population Estimates 2013-2015

*Produced by Birmingham Public Health Intelligence*

*August 2017*