



Public Health
England

Metadata for the Clinical Commissioning Group Cause of death (any mention) End of Life Care Profile

National End of Life Intelligence Network

About Public Health England

We work with national and local government, industry and the NHS to protect and improve the nation's health and support healthier choices. We address inequalities by focusing on removing barriers to good health.

We were established on 1 April 2013 to bring together public health specialists from more than 70 organisations into a single public health service.

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Reported statistics

The presented statistics are the number and proportion of people in each gender and age group whose death certificate had any mention of cancer, respiratory disease or cardiovascular disease.

Data source

Office for National Statistics (ONS) annual mortality extracts 2014.

Cohort definition

The profiles include all deaths in England registered between 2011 and 2013 inclusive.

Cause of death (any mention) categories

Death certificates may record many contributory causes of death. ONS code this information using the ICD 10 (International Classification of Disease, Tenth Issue) system. Up to fifteen codes are recorded for each death. All these codes are checked to categorise cause of death (any mention). Each death could be included in more than one category, for example both cancer and respiratory disease mentioned on a death certificate will be included in the statistics for cancer (any mention) and respiratory disease (any mention).

- **Cancer:** ICD10 codes: C00 to C97 – this includes all malignant neoplasms.
- **Respiratory disease:** ICD10 codes: J00 to J99 – this includes influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
- **Circulatory disease:** ICD10 codes: I00 to I99 – this includes rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease, hypertension, ischaemic heart disease, stroke.

Geographic categories

The postcode of usual place of residence was used to place each individual in an area by Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).

Description of calculations

Within each CCG area and each age and sex combination, the number of deaths that occurred at each place category was calculated and reported as a proportion of the total number of deaths.

A 95% confidence interval was calculated for the reported proportion using the Wilson Score Method as described in Technical Briefing 3: Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence intervals (Association of Public Health Observatories, 2008).

A Z test was used to compare the proportion of deaths for each Local Authority with the value for England. The Z test depends on the value of:

$$Z = (PL - PE) / SE(PL - PE)$$

Where PL is the local proportion, PE is the proportion in England and SE(PL - PE) is the standard error in the difference of these two proportions given by

$$SE(PL - PE) = \text{SQRT}[PL*(1 - PL)/NL + PE*(1 - PE)/NE]$$

Where NL is the number of deaths locally and NE is the number of deaths in England.

In instances where Z is greater than 1.96 the local proportion is reported as higher than England. When Z is less than -1.96 the local proportion is reported as lower than England and when Z is between -1.96 and 1.96 the local proportion is reported as not significantly different from England.