Public Health England

Metadata for the Clinical Commissioning Group Place of death with cause of death 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.

Public Health England
133-155 Waterloo Road
Wellington House
London SE1 8UG
Tel: 020 7654 8000
http://www.gov.uk/phe
@PHE_uk

Prepared by: [this line can be deleted if not required]
For queries relating to this document, please contact: [this line can be deleted if not required]

Published Month 20XX
PHE gateway number: XXXXXX

This document is available in other formats on request. Please call 020 8327 7018 or email publications@phe.gov.uk

Contents

Reported statistics

The presented statistics are the number and proportion of people dying in each category of place whose cause of death was cancer, respiratory disease, circulatory disease or ‘something else’.

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.

Place of death categories

For each death the place of occurrence was categorised using the method described in PHE report Classification of Place of Death: A technical bulletin from the End of Life Care Network. June 2013. www.endoflifecare-intelligence.org.uk

Cause of death categories

Underlying cause

The ‘underlying cause of death’ is coded in the ONS data using ICD 10 codes (International Classification of Disease, Tenth Issue). These codes are used to categorise cause of death:

- **Cancer**: ICD10 codes: C00 to C97 – includes all malignant neoplasms.
- **Respiratory disease**: ICD10 codes: J00 to J99 – includes influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

- **Circulatory disease**: ICD 10 codes: I00 to I99 – includes rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease, hypertension, ischaemic heart disease, stroke.

- **Other**: a cause of death not included in the first three categories

Any mention

Death certificates may record many contributory causes of death. ONS code this information using the ICD 10 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**: ICD 10 codes: J00 to J99 - this includes influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

- **Circulatory disease**: ICD 10 codes: I00 to I99 – this includes rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease, hypertension, ischaemic heart disease and 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 CCG 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) = 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.