

Saving Lives

OUR 
HEALTHIER
NATION

**TARGETS AND MONITORING DATA
WALSALL – SIX YEARS ON**

**SAVING LIVES
OUR HEALTHIER NATION**

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SAVING LIVES - OUR HEALTHIER NATION

TARGETS AND MONITORING DATA WALSALL - SIX YEARS ON

1. INTRODUCTION

The national strategy *Saving Lives-Our Healthier Nation* aims to improve the health of the population as a whole in England and in addition to improve the health of the worst off in society, and in so doing reduce health inequalities.

The strategy sets national targets in four areas: coronary heart disease and stroke, cancer, mental health and accidents. These 'headline' targets are long term (set for 2010), recognising that actions to achieve them will take time to implement and show effects. Intermediate 'milestones' are also set for 2005.

In February 2001, the Walsall Department of Public Health Medicine published a discussion document 'Saving Lives – Our Healthier Nation: Baselines and Local Targets'. This report considered the national targets, the national and Walsall baselines and local past performance trends. Having regard to the above, and also to the need to reduce health inequalities between Walsall and other districts in England, the report recommended a series of targets for Walsall. In most cases, the proposed Walsall targets were for larger percentage reductions than for the national targets because Walsall baseline mortality rates are higher than nationally. For some of the national 'headline' targets, local sub targets were also recommended which would contribute to achievement of the 'headline' targets. These local targets were considered challenging but achievable and were agreed by Walsall Health Authority, and subsequently adopted by Walsall Primary Care Trust.

The 'Choosing Health' White Paper in 2004 built on the Our Healthier Nation strategy and Walsall was included as one of 88 Primary Care Trusts across England as a 'Spearhead' PCT to drive forward this agenda. A series of Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets were established at national level, which included mortality rates for cardiovascular disease, cancer, and suicide rates, as well as targets related to smoking, breastfeeding, obesity and teenage conceptions. The Birmingham and Black Country Strategic Health Authority has set PCT year 2010 targets for each of the PSA areas. Those for cardiovascular disease, cancer and suicide headline targets are included in this annual monitoring report as LDP/ 'Spearhead' targets (replacing the previous targets) for the first time. For cardiovascular and cancer mortality, these LDP/ Spearhead targets are slightly more challenging than the previous targets. However, the local sub-targets in this report remain as previously specified.

The targets cover the following areas:

Headline target: Mortality rate for coronary heart disease, stroke and related conditions in people under 75 (all circulatory diseases)

Walsall sub-targets: CHD mortality rate in under 65s
CHD mortality rate in ages 65-74
Stroke mortality rate in under 65s
Stroke mortality rate in ages 65-74

Headline target: Mortality rate for all cancers in people under 75

Walsall sub-targets: Lung cancer mortality rate in under 75s
Breast cancer mortality rate in women aged 50-69

Headline target: Mental health – suicide rate, all ages

Headline target: Mortality and serious injury from accidents, all ages

This report examines the progress achieved so far towards the Walsall targets, using the most recent data available, which is up to the year 2003. Trends since 1993 are shown, together with comparisons with West Midlands regional data and national data. Because of inevitable year-to-year fluctuations, the monitoring data is presented for the triennium 2001-03 as the main measure of progress against the baseline period 1995-97 (as recommended by the Department of Health). In this sense, the report is monitoring progress in Walsall 'Six Years On', with a further 8 years to run to the target year.

Technical Note:

Data used in this report is extracted from the Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005, published by ONS in May 2005. This includes minor revisions to previous historical data used in earlier editions of this annual monitoring report. The last annual report in this series was 'Four Years On', published in November 2003, which included data up to 2001. A 'Five Years On' report was not issued as the detailed 2002 data was not published until it was included with 2003 data in the 2005 Compendium. The current 'Six Years On' report therefore incorporates two years additional data (2002 and 2003).

Report prepared by Graham Fee and Andrew Hood, Department of Public Health Medicine, Walsall tPCT

2. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TOWARDS OUR HEALTHIER NATION HEADLINE TARGETS IN WALSALL AFTER 6 YEARS.

It is estimated that achievement of the year 2010 targets in Walsall will reduce annual deaths by a total of 391.

Six years on from the baseline period, Walsall has achieved an annual reduction of 189 deaths, which is almost half of the way towards the year 2010 target for annual lives saved. The table below summarises this progress by headline target.

TARGET AREA	WALSALL TARGET 2010	PROGRESS UP TO YEAR 2003		IS WALSALL ON TREND TO ACHIEVE TARGET?
		% REDUCTION	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED	
All circulatory disease	50.7% cut in death rate	-27.6%	138	✓
Cancer	27.5% cut in death rate	-12.2%	51	✓
Mental health –suicide rate	20% cut in death rate	+18.1%	2* (* increase in deaths)	X
Accidents	41.7% cut in death rate	-6.2%	2	X
	10% cut in serious injury	+10.8%	not applicable	X
TOTAL LIVES SAVED			189	

KEY: ✓ On track to meet target
X Not on track to meet target

Note that these ratings are based on consideration of trend from 1993 to 2003.

A summary of progress in each of the target areas is outlined below.

2.1 Coronary Heart Disease, Stroke and Related Conditions (all circulatory diseases)

The Walsall mortality rate for **all circulatory diseases** in people under 75 has continued to fall, maintaining the long-term downward trend. A 27.6% reduction had been achieved by 2001-03 against the baseline, resulting in 138 fewer annual deaths. The year 2010 target (50.7% reduction) should be achieved if this trend continues. However, the national mortality rate has also fallen by over 27% and therefore there has so far been only a marginal reduction in inequalities between Walsall and the national average rate. The Walsall mortality rate from all circulatory disease in 2001-03 remains 19% higher than nationally, compared with 20% higher in 1995-97.

Nationally the all circulatory disease mortality rate in men is more than double that of women and the pattern is similar in Walsall. However, whilst the mortality rate in Walsall men has reduced by more than the national rate (30% v 27.6%), the rate in Walsall women has reduced by less than the national rate (22.7% v 27.6%). This means that for Walsall women the inequalities gap in the mortality rate has widened. (see pages 8-9 for charts and data).

The Walsall mortality rates for **coronary heart disease in the under 65s and in 65-74 year age group** have fallen by approximately 30% and 34% respectively for 2001-03 against baseline. Over 100 fewer Walsall people in these age groups died from CHD in 2001-03 than in 1995-97, and the trend suggests that the sub-targets for CHD should be achieved. From the 2001-03 position, this will require further reductions in CHD mortality rates of 30% (under 65s) and 25% (65-74 age group).

For the under 65s, the Walsall reduction is marginally greater than achieved nationally and inequalities have therefore decreased slightly for this age group. In the older age group, the Walsall percentage reduction has been similar to the national reduction and inequalities are unchanged. The mortality rate from CHD in Walsall remains 22% higher than the national average for under 65s and 20% higher in the 65-74 age group.

In the 65-74 age group, the mortality reductions are similar to the national reductions for both men and women in Walsall. However, In Walsall women under 65 the mortality rate fell by less than 26%, compared with more than a 31% reduction nationally, thus widening gender inequalities. (See pages 10-13 for charts and data)

The Walsall mortality rates for **stroke in the under 65s and in the 65-74 age group** have fallen by 23% and 31% respectively for 2001-03 against baseline, resulting in 26 fewer stroke deaths than in 1995-97. Moreover, a levelling-off of the stroke mortality rate in recent years was followed by a substantial reduction in 2003 in both age groups. This meant that in year 2003 the Walsall rate in the 65-74 age group was lower than the national rate for the first time and was only marginally above the national rate in the under 65s. However, the higher mortality rates in 2002 and 2001 means that the Walsall three year average for 2001-03 was 28% higher (under 65s) and 8% higher (65-74 age group) than the national rate.

The longer-term trend suggests the sub-target for the 65-74 age group should be achieved but the sub-target for the under 65s will require the 2003 reduction to be sustained and built into a stronger downward trend. From the 2001-03 position, further reductions of 41% (under 65s) and 26% (65-74yrs) are required to meet the 2010 targets.

Stroke mortality rates among men in both age groups in Walsall, and among women aged 65-74, have fallen by more than the national average rate but the stroke mortality rate among women under 65 years in Walsall has fallen by much less than the national average. Thus among the 65-74 age group the Walsall stroke rate inequalities gap had fallen to 8-9% above the national average in 2001-03 but the stroke mortality rate inequalities gap for Walsall women under 65 had increased to 40% higher than the national rate. (See pages 14-17 for charts and data)

2.2 Cancer

The Walsall mortality rate for **all cancers** in people under 75 was 12% lower in 2001-03 than in 1995-97, resulting in 51 fewer annual deaths. The long-term trend suggests that the 2010 target should be achieved. This will require a further reduction (from 2001-03) of 17% in the Walsall mortality rate.

The national rate for all cancer mortality among people under 75 also fell by 12% in this period and therefore the Walsall inequalities gap has remained unchanged, with the Walsall (persons) cancer mortality rate 6% higher than the national average. For men in Walsall, the mortality rate has reduced by 16%, which has narrowed the inequalities gap against the national rate for men. However, the inequalities gap for women has widened as the Walsall mortality rate fell by only 8% compared to a 14% fall in the national cancer mortality rate for women under 75. Whereas in 1995-97 the Walsall rate for women was almost the same as the national rate, in 2001-03 the Walsall rate was 4% higher than the national rate. (See pages 18-19 for charts and data)

The Walsall mortality rate for **lung cancer** in people under 75 fell by 23% compared to a 16% reduction in the national rate, resulting in 25 fewer annual deaths in Walsall. This substantially reduced the inequalities gap, with the Walsall rate about 6% higher than the national rate in 2001-03 compared with 15% higher in 1995-97. The long-term trend is strongly downwards, suggesting that the 2010 target should be achieved. This will require further reductions from 2001-03 of 5% for men and 14% for women. There is some concern regarding the reduction needed for women (to reach the target) in relation to the recent pace of reductions (see below)

Nearly all of this progress in Walsall was among men, where the Walsall mortality rate fell by 31% (although it remains 7% above the national rate). Among women, the mortality rate was only 5% lower in 2001-03 with the rate marginally higher than nationally. This compares with a marginally lower Walsall lung cancer mortality rate for women in 1995-97. (See pages 20-21 for charts and data)

The Walsall mortality rate for **breast cancer in women of screening age 50-69** was almost 20% lower in 2001-03 compared with the baseline period, resulting in 5 fewer deaths per year. This was a greater reduction than nationally, although the Walsall rate remained marginally above the national rate.

A further reduction of only 4% from the 2001-03 breast cancer mortality rate in women of screening age is required to meet the 2010 target. However, the number of deaths increased in 2002 and 2003 and the previous achievements in 2000 and 2001 suggest that Walsall should aim for a more ambitious 2010 target. (See pages 22-23 for charts and data)

2.3 Mental health – Suicide rates

There are substantial year-to-year fluctuations in the relatively small number of suicides in Walsall. In 2003 the number of deaths (14) fell to one of the lowest in the last decade but, because suicides in 2001 and 2002 were amongst the highest in the decade, the three year average mortality rate for 2001-03 was 18% higher than in 1995-97. Despite this, the Walsall suicide rate remained 11% below the national rate. Achievement of the 2010 target requires a consistent reduction to no more than 13 deaths per year.

Over the monitoring period, suicide rates among Walsall men increased by 50%, whereas in women the rate fell by 40%. (See pages 24-25 for charts and data)

2.4 Accidents

The Walsall **mortality rate from accidents** was about 6% lower in 2001-03 than in 1995-97, representing a reduction of 2 deaths per year. This compares with an *increase* in mortality rates from accidents both regionally and nationally over this period. The inequalities gap between Walsall and the national average has therefore reduced, although the Walsall rate remained 11% above the national rate. The Walsall reduction has been concentrated among women, with virtually no change in the male mortality rate.

Smoothing out the substantial year-to-year fluctuations, the trend in the Walsall mortality rate over the last decade is marginally upwards. Unless this changes, the target will not be achieved. Inspection of the number of deaths by age group shows a marked increase in 2003 among the over 65s, which at 43 was the highest level in the last 10 years. (See pages 26-27 for charts and data)

The Walsall rate of **serious injury from accidents** was almost 11% higher in 2002-03 than in the baseline period of 1995/6, representing an extra 128 annual hospital episodes. Accidental injury admissions have also increased regionally and nationally over this period but by a lower percentage than in Walsall. In the baseline period the Walsall rate was 11% below the national rate but this has eroded to 5% below the national rate in 2002-03. The Walsall trend over the last 10 years has also been upwards and unless this is reversed the target reduction will not be achieved.

The increased admissions rate in Walsall has been greatest among men (+18%), with the rate in 2002-03 becoming the same as the national rate. The rate among women in Walsall remained 22% below the national rate. (See pages 28-29 for charts and data)

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3. SAVING LIVES – CORONARY HEART DISEASE, STROKE AND RELATED CONDITIONS (All circulatory diseases)

National Target

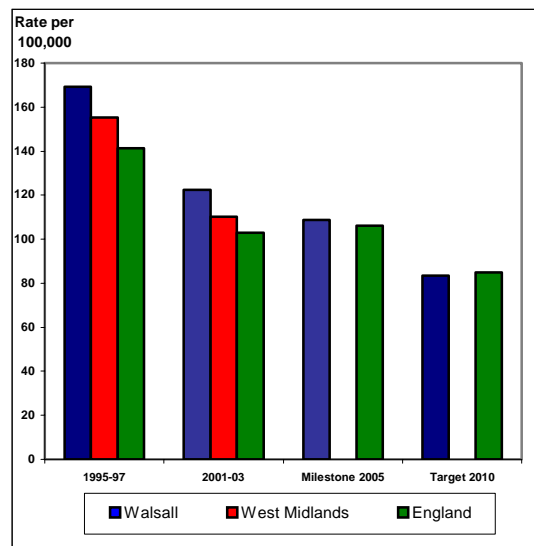
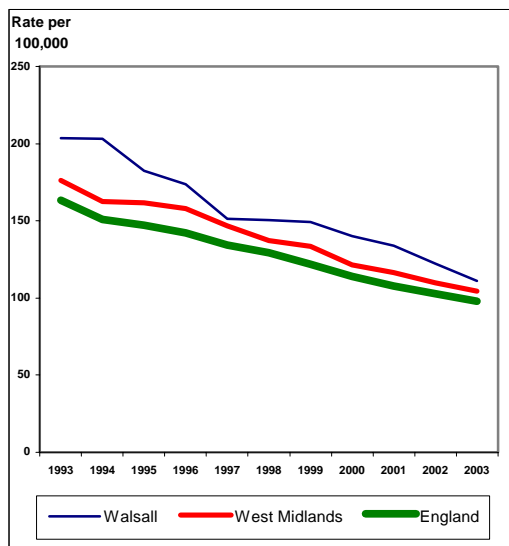
To reduce the death rate in people under 75 by at least 40% by 2010 (Milestone 25 % reduction by 2005).

WALSALL'S LDP ('SPEARHEAD') TARGET

BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED
2010	50.7	83.4	249
2005	35.6	108.9	175

OUR HEALTHIER NATION

Age Standardised Mortality Rates from All Circulatory Diseases Persons Aged Under 75



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Deaths from all circulatory diseases in persons under 75 (ICD10 100-199)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Deaths in Walsall	596	599	526	506	443	434	432	405	385	355	322

Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population (Persons under 75)

	1995-97 (Baseline)	2001-03	Cumulative Progress: % Reduction Annual Lives Saved	
PERSONS:				
Walsall	169.2	122.5	-27.6	138
West Midlands	155.4	110.3	-29.0	
England	141.3	102.8	-27.2	
MALES:				
Walsall	237.3	166.2	-30.0	96
West Midlands	216.8	153.6	-29.1	
England	198.3	143.5	-27.6	
FEMALES:				
Walsall	105.8	81.8	-22.7	42
West Midlands	98.6	69.8	-29.2	
England	89.6	64.8	-27.6	

Sections 3.1 to 3.4 below indicate progress against local targets for coronary heart disease and stroke, for under 65s and ages 65 – 74. These are key components of the 'all circulatory disease' target.

3.1 CORONARY HEART DISEASE – PERSONS UNDER 65

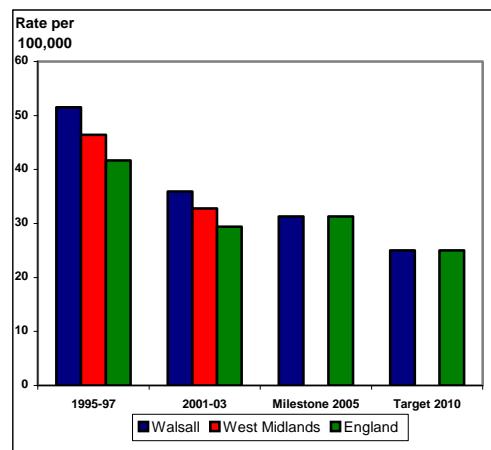
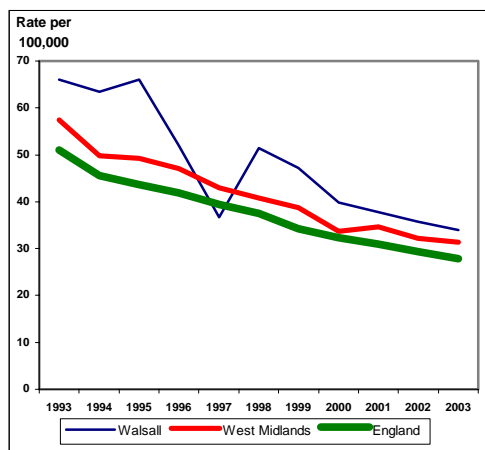
National Target

To reduce the death rate by at least 40% by 2010 (Milestone 25% reduction by 2005).

WALSALL'S TARGET			
BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED
2010	51.4	25.0	60
2005	39.2	31.3	46

OUR HEALTHIER NATION

Age Standardised Mortality Rates – CHD Persons Aged Under 65



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Deaths from coronary heart disease in persons under 65 (ICD10 120-125, ICD9 410-414 adjusted))

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Deaths in Walsall	151	145	150	117	83	118	108	89	85	81	78

Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population (Persons under 65)

	1995-97 (Baseline)	2001-03	Cumulative Progress: % Reduction	Annual Lives Saved
PERSONS:				
Walsall	51.5	35.9	-30.3	35
West Midlands	46.4	32.8	-29.3	
England	41.7	29.4	-29.5	
MALES:				
Walsall	82.2	56.3	-31.5	29
West Midlands	73.0	51.4	-29.6	
England	66.4	47.3	-28.8	
FEMALES:				
Walsall	21.1	15.7	-25.6	6
West Midlands	19.9	14.3	-28.1	
England	17.5	12.0	-31.4	

3.2 CORONARY HEART DISEASE – PERSONS AGED 65 – 74

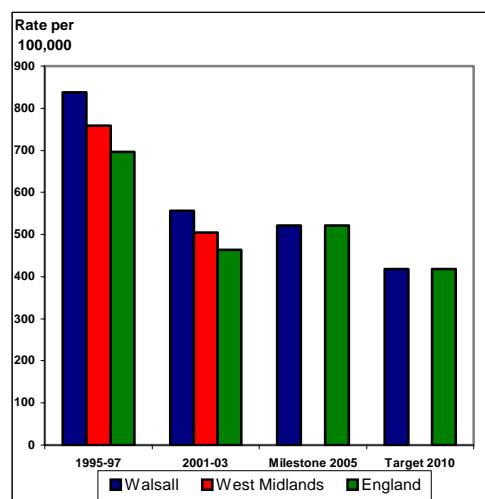
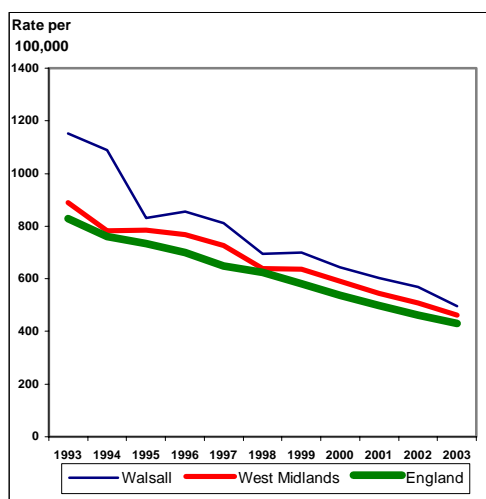
National Target

To reduce the death rate by at least 40% by 2010 (Milestone 25% reduction by 2005).

WALSALL'S TARGET			
BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED
2010	-50.1	417.7	99
2005	-37.7	522.0	75

OUR HEALTHIER NATION

Age Standardised Mortality Rates – CHD Persons Aged 65-74



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Deaths from coronary heart disease in persons aged 65-74 (ICD10 120-125, ICD9 410-414 adjusted)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Deaths in Walsall	273	262	198	205	192	164	166	153	142	134	118

Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population (Persons 65-74)

	1995-97 (Baseline)	2001-03	Cumulative Progress: % Reduction	Annual Lives Saved
PERSONS:				
Walsall	837.4	556.0	-33.6	67
West Midlands	759.2	505.2	-33.4	
England	696.1	463.4	-33.4	
MALES:				
Walsall	1192.8	793.4	-33.5	43
West Midlands	1093.8	737.6	-32.6	
England	1012.9	674.2	-33.4	
FEMALES:				
Walsall	530.7	345.4	-34.9	24
West Midlands	471.5	298.4	-36.7	
England	429.4	277.1	-35.4	

3.3 STROKE – PERSONS UNDER 65

National Target

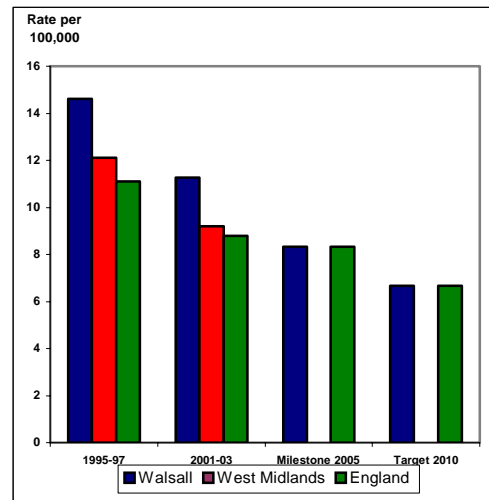
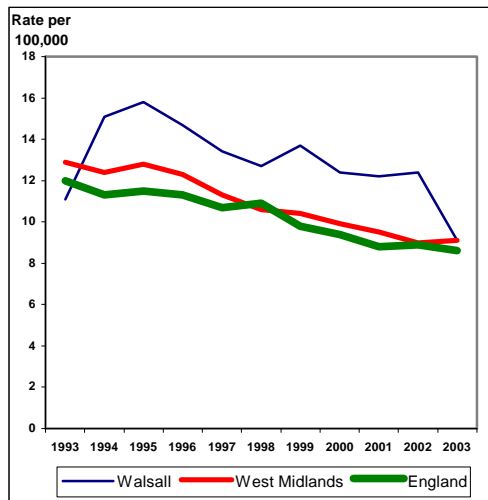
To reduce the death rate by at least 40% by 2010 (Milestone 25% reduction by 2005).

WALSALL'S TARGET

BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED
2010	54.2	6.66	18
2005	43.1	8.32	14

OUR HEALTHIER NATION

Age Standardised Mortality Rates – Stroke Persons Aged Under 65



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Deaths from stroke in persons aged under 65 (ICD10 160-169, ICD9 430-438 adjusted)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Deaths in Walsall	26	34	36	33	30	30	31	29	27	28	21

Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population (Persons under 65)

	1995-97 (Baseline)	2001-03	Cumulative % Reduction	Progress: Annual Lives Saved
PERSONS:				
Walsall	14.62	11.26	-23.0	7
West Midlands	12.1	9.20	-24.0	
England	11.1	8.79	-20.8	
MALES:				
Walsall	17.84	11.89	-33.3	6
West Midlands	13.84	10.59	-23.5	
England	12.73	10.03	-21.2	
FEMALES:				
Walsall	11.42	10.65	-6.7	1
West Midlands	10.37	7.82	-24.5	
England	9.58	7.58	-20.9	

3.3 STROKE – PERSONS AGED 65-74

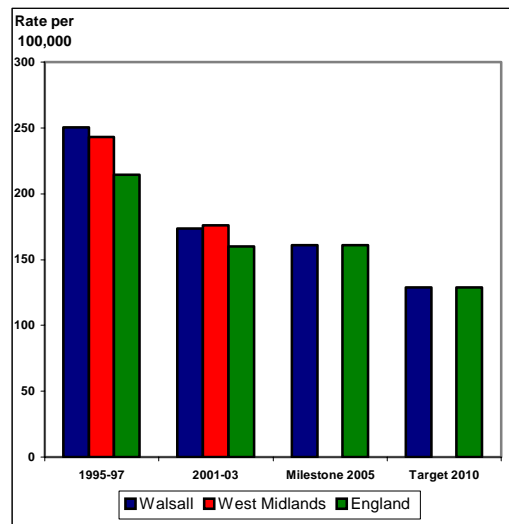
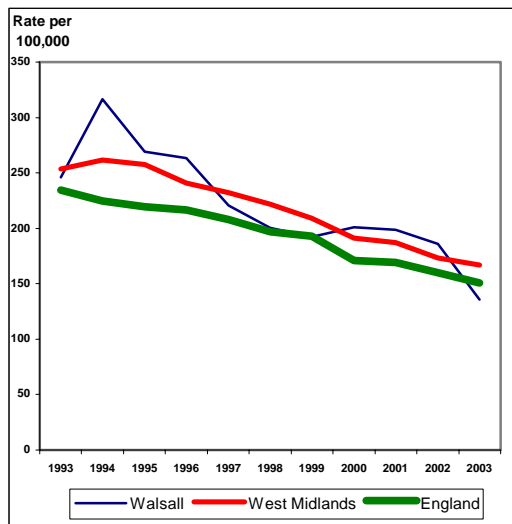
National Target

To reduce the death rate by at least 40% by 2010 (Milestone 25% reduction by 2005).

WALSALL'S TARGET			
BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED
2010	48.5	128.8	29
2005	35.7	161.0	21

OUR HEALTHIER NATION

Age Standardised Mortality Rates – Stroke Persons Aged 65 - 74



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Deaths from stroke in persons aged 65-74 (ICD10 160-169, ICD9 430-438 adjusted)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Deaths in Walsall	58	76	63	64	53	48	46	48	47	44	33

Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population (Persons aged 65-74)

	1995-97 (Baseline)	2001-03	Cumulative % Reduction	Progress: Annual Lives Saved
PERSONS:				
Walsall	250.2	173.4	-30.7	19
West Midlands	243.2	176.0	-27.6	
England	214.6	159.8	-25.5	
MALES:				
Walsall	277.6	201.0	-27.6	8
West Midlands	288.7	209.0	-27.6	
England	250.5	186.5	-25.5	
FEMALES:				
Walsall	225.2	148.4	-34.1	11
West Midlands	204.3	146.9	-28.1	
England	184.5	136.2	-26.2	

4. SAVING LIVES – CANCER

National Target

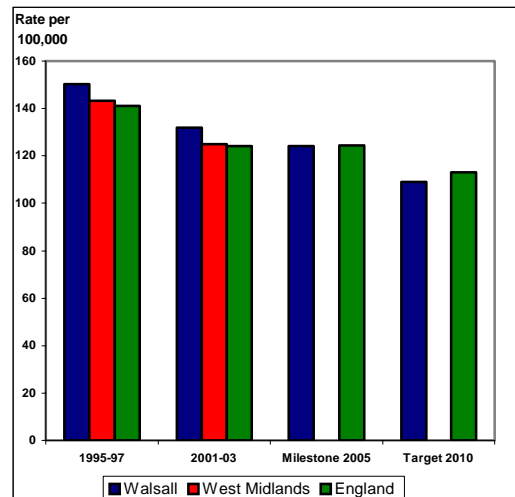
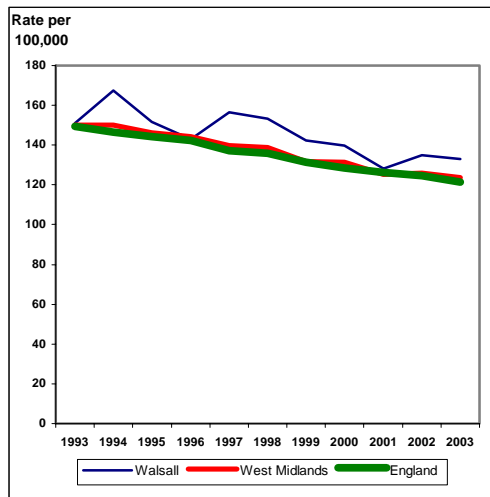
To reduce the death rate in people under 75 by at least 20% by 2010 (Milestone 12% reduction by 2005).

WALSALL'S LDP ('SPEARHEAD') TARGET

BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED
2010	-27.5	108.9	115
2005	-17.5	124.0	74

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Age Standardised Mortality Rates from All Cancers Persons Aged Under 75



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Deaths from cancer in persons aged under 75 (ICD10 C00-C97)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Deaths in Walsall	430	477	424	399	441	429	401	395	358	375	378

Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population (Persons under 75)

	1995-97 (Baseline)	2001-03	Cumulative Progress: % Reduction	Annual Lives Saved
PERSONS:				
Walsall	150.3	131.9	-12.2	51
West Midlands	143.4	125.0	-12.8	
England	141.2	124.0	-12.3	
MALES:				
Walsall	179.0	149.9	-16.2	39
West Midlands	164.3	142.9	-13.0	
England	160.8	139.3	-13.4	
FEMALES:				
Walsall	124.9	115.1	-7.8	12
West Midlands	125.2	108.8	-13.0	
England	124.5	110.4	-14.1	

Sections 4.1 to 4.2 below indicate progress against local targets for reducing deaths from lung cancer in persons under 75, and breast cancer in women aged 50-69.

4.1 LUNG CANCER – PERSONS UNDER 75

National Target

To reduce the death rate from lung cancer in people under 75 by 20% by 2010 (Milestone 12% reduction by 2005).

WALSALL'S TARGET (PERSONS)			
BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED
2010	-30.1	27.0	33
2005	-23.1	29.7	25

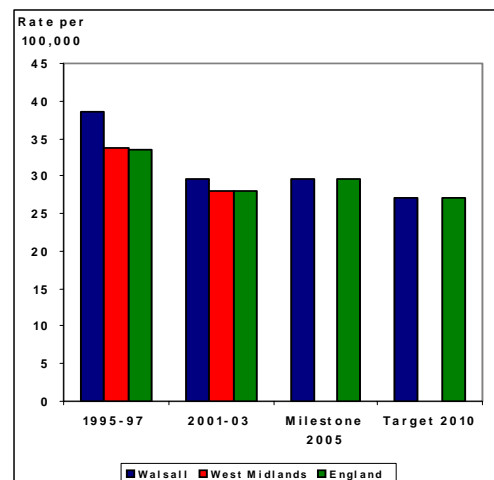
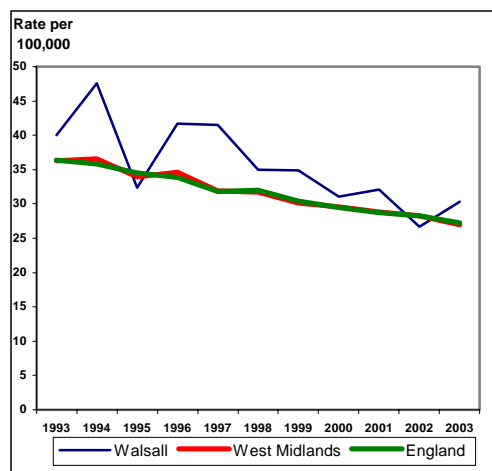
Walsall targets by gender are:

Males: reduce the death rate from lung cancer in males under 75 by 34.5% by 2010 (to 37.1 per 100000).

Females: reduce the death rate from lung cancer in females under 75 by 19% by year 2010 (to 17.8 per 100000).

OUR HEALTHIER NATION

Age Standardised Mortality Rates from Lung Cancer Persons Aged Under 75



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Deaths from lung cancer in persons aged under 75 (ICD10 C33-34, ICD9 162 adjusted)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Deaths in Walsall	118	136	95	116	118	101	101	90	92	77	86

Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population (Persons under 75)

	1995-97 (Baseline)	2001-03	Cumulative % Reduction	Progress: Annual Lives Saved
PERSONS:				
Walsall	38.6	29.7	-23.1	25
West Midlands	33.7	28.0	-16.9	
England	33.6	28.1	-16.4	
MALES:				
Walsall	56.8	39.2	-31.0	24
West Midlands	47.8	38.8	-18.8	
England	46.3	36.5	-21.1	
FEMALES:				
Walsall	21.8	20.7	-5.0	1
West Midlands	20.7	18.0	-13.0	
England	22.3	20.4	-8.5	

4.2 BREAST CANCER – FEMALES AGED 50 - 69

National Target

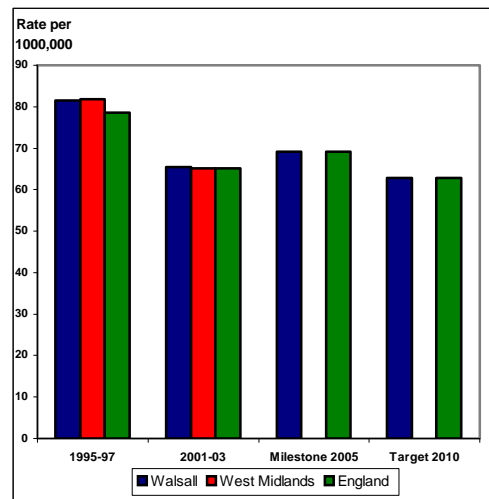
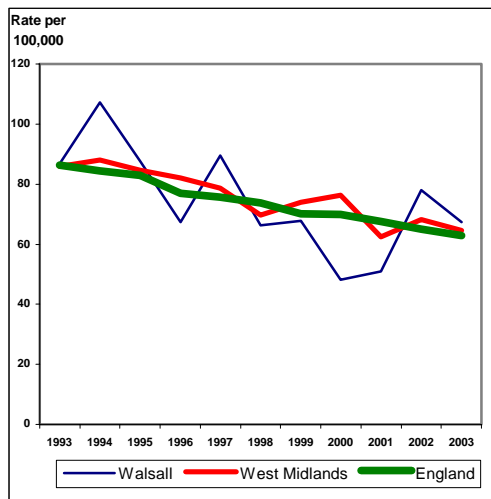
To reduce the death rate from breast cancer in women aged 50-69 by 20% by 2010 (Milestone 12% reduction by 2005).

WALSALL'S TARGET

BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED
2010	-22.9	62.8	6
2005	-15.2	69.1	4

OUR HEALTHIER NATION

Age Standardised Mortality Rates from Breast Cancer Females Aged 50 – 69



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Deaths from breast cancer in women aged 50-69 (ICD10 C50 ICD9 174 adjusted)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Deaths in Walsall	25	32	27	20	27	20	20	14	15	23	21

Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population (Women aged 50-69)

	1995-97 (Baseline)	2001-03	Cumulative % Reduction	Progress: Annual Lives Saved
PERSONS:				
Walsall				
West Midlands				
England				
MALES:				
Walsall				
West Midlands				
England				
FEMALES:				
Walsall	81.5	65.4	-19.7	5
West Midlands	81.8	65.1	-20.4	
England	78.5	65.1	-17.0	

5. SAVING LIVES – MENTAL HEALTH

National Target

To reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury in people of all ages by at least 20% by 2010 (Milestone 12% reduction by 2005).

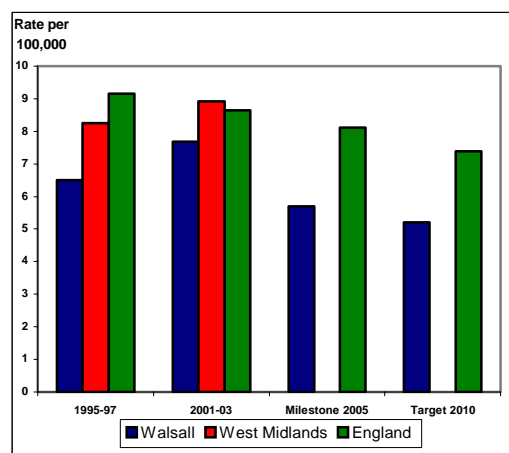
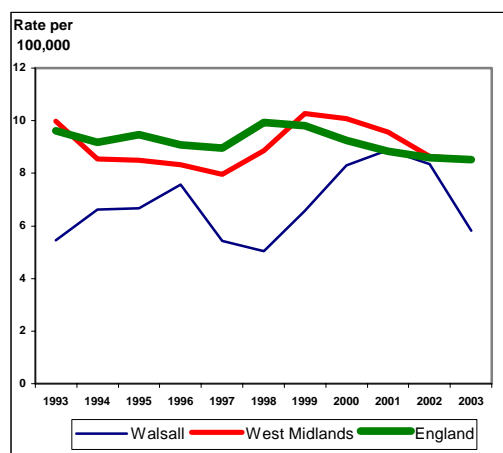
This headline target is used as a crude proxy for mental health.

In the 1995-97 baseline period, Walsall's mortality rate was well below the regional and national average and was already below the national target rate for 2010. The Walsall target (in the table below) was therefore set to achieve a further 20% reduction by 2010. (The LDP / Spearhead target for Walsall, set by the Birmingham and Black Country Strategic Health Authority, took into account the higher mortality rates in 2001/02 and set a less demanding rate of 7.3 per 100000 by 2010. However, for Walsall this would imply a *higher* suicide rate than in the Our Healthier Nation baseline period of 1995-97.)

WALSALL'S TARGET			
BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED
2010	-20.0	5.2	3
2005	-12.0	5.7	2

OUR HEALTHIER NATION

Age Standardised Mortality Rates for Suicide and Undetermined Injury Persons All Ages



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Deaths from suicide and undetermined injury, all ages (ICD10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34 exc Y33.9; ICD9 E950-95 and E980-989 excluding E988.8)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Deaths in Walsall	14	18	18	20	14	13	16	21	22	20	14

Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

	1995-97 (Baseline)	2001-03	Cumulative % Reduction	Progress: Annual Lives Saved
PERSONS:				
Walsall	6.5	7.68	+18.1	+2*
West Midlands	8.26	8.91	+7.9	
England	9.16	8.65	-5.5	
MALES:				
Walsall	8.66	12.98	+49.9	+5*
West Midlands	12.76	14.15	+10.8	
England	14.10	13.29	+5.7	
FEMALES:				
Walsall	4.60	2.76	-40.0	3
West Midlands	3.90	3.82	-2.0	
England	4.47	4.19	-6.3	

* increase in deaths

6. SAVING LIVES – ACCIDENTS

6.1 Mortality Target for Accidents

National Target

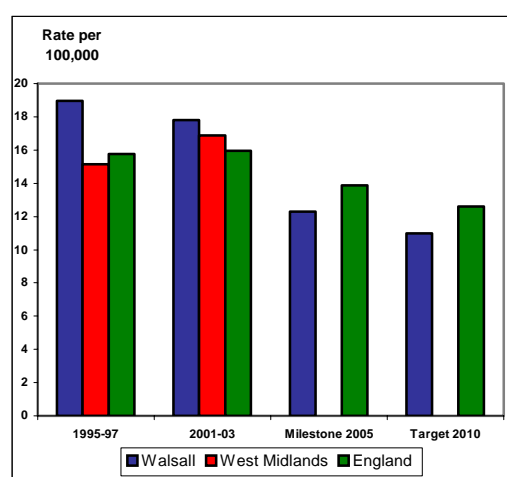
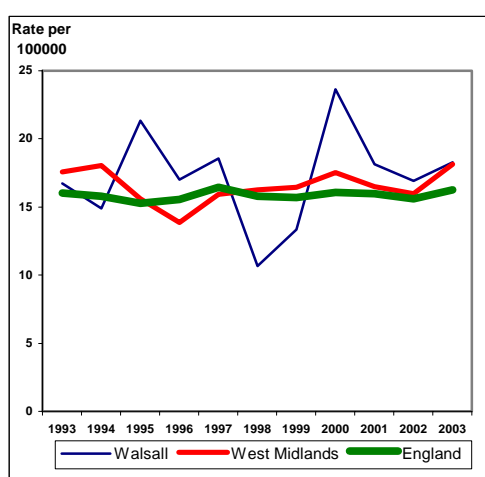
To reduce the death rate from accidents by at least 20% by 2010 (Milestone 12% reduction by 2005)

In previous years standardised mortality rates for accidents (all ages) were unavailable for the 1995-97 baseline period and consequently local targets were initially set using the crude number of deaths. However, as standardised rates are now available, the local targets and monitoring has been re-based onto a standardised mortality rate basis, as in other sections of the report. A further complication in setting a local target was that there had been a notable peak in Walsall deaths from accidents in 1995 followed by a sustained substantial decrease from this peak in subsequent years to 1999. This meant that the national target % reduction from 1995-97 baseline had already been achieved in Walsall by 1997-99. The Walsall target for 2010 was therefore set as a further 20% reduction in deaths from 1997-99 average, equivalent to a 41.7% reduction from the 1995-97 OHN baseline period.

WALSALL'S TARGET			
BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	ANNUAL LIVES SAVED
2010	-41.7	11.0	24
2005	-35.0	12.3	20

OUR HEALTHIER NATION

Age Standardised Mortality Rates for Accidents Persons All Ages



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Number of Deaths from Accidents (ICD10 V01-X59, ICD9 E800-928, excl E870-E879)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Deaths in Walsall											
Under 65	30	23	27	21	27	14	19	39	30	22	20
Over 65	18	20	35	33	29	21	22	31	21	30	43
Total	48	43	62	54	56	35	41	70	51	52	63

Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

	1995-97 (Baseline)	2001-03	Cumulative Progress: % Reduction	Annual Lives Saved
PERSONS:				
Walsall	18.97	17.79	-6.2	2
West Midlands	15.14	16.86	+11.3	
England	15.77	15.95	+1.1	
MALES:				
Walsall	23.93	23.11	-3.4	Nil
West Midlands	20.76	22.42	+8.0	
England	21.75	21.69	-	
FEMALES:				
Walsall	14.39	12.14	-15.6	2
West Midlands	9.59	11.47	+19.6	
England	9.94	10.32	+3.8	

6.2 Serious Injury Target

National Target

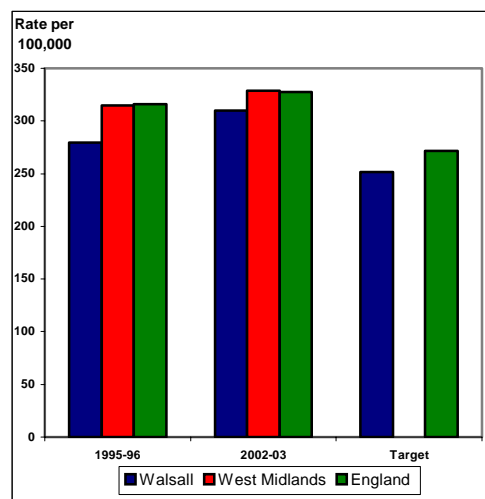
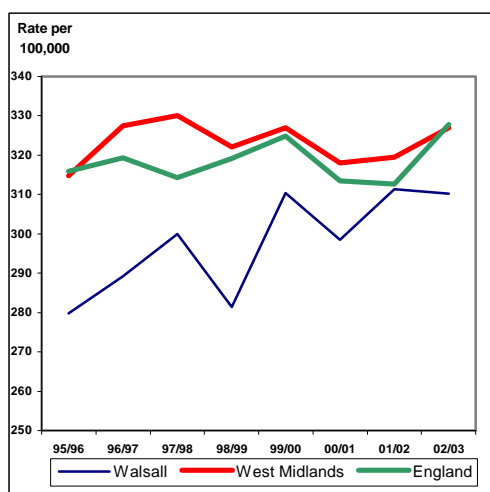
To reduce serious injury from accidents by at least 10% by 2010

The serious injury target relates to accidental injuries requiring a hospital stay of more than 3 days. When considering a local target, it was noted that the serious injury rate in Walsall was already below the national and regional rate in 1995/6 (baseline year) and would require only a 2.4% reduction to achieve the national target rate for 2010. The local target set was therefore to achieve a further 10% reduction by 2010 from the 1995/6 baseline.

WALSALL'S TARGET			
BY YEAR	% REDUCTION	RATE (PER 100000)	REDUCTION IN HOSPITAL EPISODES
2010	-10.0	251.6	85

OUR HEALTHIER NATION

Serious Accidental Injury Relating to Hospital Admissions Age Standardised Rates - Persons All Ages



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2005

Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 Population for Hospital Episodes: Serious Accidental Injury Relating to Hospital Admissions

	1995-96 (Baseline)	2002-03	Cumulative % Reduction	Progress: Annual Reduction In Hospital Episodes
PERSONS:				
Walsall	279.8	310.1	+10.8	+128*
West Midlands	314.8	328.9	+4.5	
England	315.9	327.8	+3.8	
MALES:				
Walsall	273.7	324.4	+18.5	+74*
West Midlands	313.5	331.5	+5.7	
England	310.1	324.5	+4.6	
FEMALES:				
Walsall	267.8	281.5	+5.1	+50*
West Midlands	297.1	308.4	+3.8	
England	295.9	312.5	+5.6	

***increase in hospital episodes**

Note: Figures for 'persons' includes cases with sex unknown; male total plus female total therefore does not add to persons total.

APPENDIX

WALSALL MONITORING DATA FROM 1993 EXTRAPOLATED TO 2010

