Key Points:
- Of all under 75 deaths from cancer in Barnsley, 53% are considered preventable for men and 60% are considered preventable for women (see Figure 1).
- Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate for under 75 mortality from cancer is significantly higher for women (149.0) than the England average (123.9) but not significantly different for men (166.5 compared to 154.8) (see Figures 2 and 3).
- Although Barnsley’s rates have decreased over time, the gap between Barnsley and England has remained the same for women and decreased for men, the gap has (see Figures 4 and 5).
- The area council with the highest rate of under 75 mortality from cancer in Barnsley is Dearne Area Council for men (217.6) and South Area Council for women (177.6) (see Figures 6 and 7).
- The area council with the lowest rate is Penistone for both men (121.2) and women (109.0) (see Figures 6 and 7).
- At Electoral Ward level, rates range from 102.9 per 100,000 in Penistone West to 299.5 in Dearne North for men, and from 102.7 in Darton East to 234.6 in Wombwell for women (see Figures 8 and 9).
- Trend data indicates that rates have increased at each time point in Central ward during the period 2008-2012 to 2011-2015 (Figure 10).
- The rate for men in the most deprived quintile (Quintile 1) at 213.4 is more than twice that of the least deprived quintile (Quintile 5) at 102.3 per 100,000 (see Figure 13).
- With regard to under 75 mortality from cancer considered preventable, Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate for women (88.9) is significantly higher than the England rate of 74.5, whereas the rate for men (87.8) is slightly lower than the England rate of 88.4 (see Figures 15 and 16).
- Trend data show that rates for under 75 mortality from cancer considered preventable have declined more rapidly in men than women (see Figures 17 and 18).

Figure 1. Under 75 deaths from cancer considered preventable and non preventable: men and women in Barnsley (2013-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preventable:</td>
<td>277 (53%)</td>
<td>289 (60%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non preventable:</td>
<td>249 (47%)</td>
<td>194 (40%)</td>
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Barnsley compared to statistical neighbours and England (2013-2015)

Key Points:
Men (figure 2):
- Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate for under 75 mortality from cancer for men (166.5 per 100,000) is higher than the England rate of 154.8, but not significantly higher.
- When compared to statistical neighbours, Barnsley is ranked 6th lowest.
- The rate of 166.5 represents 526 men in Barnsley who died prematurely (under 75 years) from cancer during the period 2013-2015.

Women (figure 3):
- Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate for women (149.0) is significantly higher than the England rate of 123.9.
- Barnsley is ranked 5th highest when compared to statistical neighbours.
- The rate of 149.0 represents 483 women in Barnsley who died prematurely from cancer during the period 2013-2015.

Figure 2. Under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 from cancer for men: Barnsley, statistical neighbours and England (2013-2015)

Figure 3. Under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 from cancer for women: Barnsley, statistical neighbours and England (2013-2015)
Key Points:
- Barnsley’s under 75 mortality rates from cancer for men and women have fluctuated during the period 2001-2003 to 2013-2015, whereas in England overall, they have declined gradually.

Men (figure 4):
- Rates in Barnsley have been significantly higher than England rates at each time point, apart from 2011-2013 and 2013-2015.
- The gap between Barnsley and England has decreased over the period.

Women (figure 5):
- Rates in Barnsley have been significantly higher than England rates at each time point, apart from 2011-2013.
- Barnsley’s rates declined from 2008-2010 to 2011-2013, but have shown an increase since.

Figure 4. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from cancer for men in Barnsley and England (2001-2003 to 2013-2015)

Figure 5. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from cancer for women in Barnsley and England (2001-2003 to 2013-2015)
Barnsley: Area Councils (2011-2015)

Key Points:

Men (figure 6):
- **Dearne Area Council** has the **highest** rate (per 100,000) of under 75 mortality from cancer for men (217.6) and **Penistone Area Council** has the **lowest** rate (121.2).
- None of the area council rates are significantly different to the overall 2013-2015 Barnsley rate of 166.5 per 100,000.

Women (figure 7):
- **South Area Council** has the **highest** rate (per 100,000) of under 75 mortality from cancer in women (177.6) and **Penistone Area Council** has the **lowest** rate (149.0).
- None of the area council rates are significantly different to the overall 2013-2015 Barnsley rate of 149.0 per 100,000.

Figure 6. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from cancer for **men** in Barnsley area councils (2011-2015)

Figure 7. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from cancer for **women** in Barnsley area councils (2011-2015)
Key Points:
Men (figure 8):
- There are large geographical differences within Barnsley for under 75 cancer mortality in men, with the rate per 100,000 in **Dearne North** (229.5) being more than twice the rate in **Penistone West** (102.9).
- The Penistone West rate of 102.9 is significantly lower than the 2013-2015 overall Barnsley rate of 166.5.

Women (figure 9):
- There are large geographical differences within Barnsley for under 75 cancer mortality in women, with the rate per 100,000 in **Wombwell** (234.6) being more than twice the rate in **Darton East** (102.7).
- The rate in Wombwell Ward (234.6) is significantly higher than the 2013-2015 overall Barnsley rate (149.0).
- The rates in **Penistone East** (106.1) and **Darton East** (102.7) are significantly lower than the 2013-2015 overall Barnsley rate of 149.0.

Figure 8. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from cancer for men in Barnsley wards (2011-2015)

Figure 9. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from cancer for women in Barnsley wards (2011-2015)
The rate of under 75 mortality from cancer has **decreased** at each time point in Cudworth, Darton East, Dearne North, Monk Bretton, Penistone East and St Helens. Rates have **increased** at each time point in Central ward. Rates in all other wards have **fluctuated** during the period.
The rate of under 75 mortality for men from cancer has **decreased** at each time point in Cudworth, Darton East, Dodworth, Penistone East, Royston, St Helens and Stairfoot. Rates in all other wards have **fluctuated** during the period.
The rate of under 75 mortality from cancer for women has **decreased** at each time point in Darton East, Dearne North, Dearne South, Monk Bretton, Penistone West and St Helens. Rates in all other wards have **fluctuated** during the period.

Key Points:

Men (figure 13):
- The under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 from cancer in men within the most deprived quintile (Quintile 1) is **significantly higher** at 213.4 than the Barnsley rate of 166.5.
- The least deprived quintile (Quintile 5) has a **significantly lower** rate at 102.3 than the Barnsley rate. (166.5)
- The rate for the **most deprived** quintile (Quintile 1) at 213.4 is **more than twice** that of the **least deprived** quintile (Quintile 5) at 102.3 per 100,000.

Women (figure 14):
- The under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 from cancer in women within Quintile 4 at 109.2 is **significantly lower** than the Barnsley rate of 149.0. The rates in all other quintiles are not significantly different to the Barnsley rate.

* Please refer to the metadata section (page 13) for definition of deprivation.
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable: Barnsley compared to statistical neighbours and England (2013-2015)

“The basic concept of preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.” (Public Health England 2016).

Key Points:

Men (figure 15):
- Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate for under 75 mortality from cancer considered preventable for men (87.8 per 100,000) is slightly lower than the England rate of 88.4, but not significantly lower.
- When compared to statistical neighbours, Barnsley’s rate is the lowest.
- The rate of 87.8 represents 277 men in Barnsley who died prematurely (under 75 years) from cancer considered preventable during the period 2013-2015.

Women (figure 16):
- Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate for women (88.9 per 100,000) is significantly higher than the England rate of 74.5.
- Barnsley is ranked 5th highest when compared to statistical neighbours.
- The rate of 88.9 represents 289 women in Barnsley who died prematurely from cancer considered preventable during the period 2013-2015.

Figure 15. Under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 from cancer considered preventable for men: Barnsley, statistical neighbours and England (2013-2015)

Figure 16. Under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 from cancer considered preventable for women: Barnsley, statistical neighbours and England (2013-2015)
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable: Barnsley and England trend data

Key Points:
- Barnsley’s under 75 mortality rates from cancer considered preventable for men and women have fluctuated during the period 2001-2003 to 2013-2015, whereas in England overall, rates have declined gradually.

Men (figure 17):
- Rates in Barnsley were significantly higher than England rates at each time point until 2007-2009; they have not been significantly different to England since.
- The gap between Barnsley and England has decreased considerably over the period.

Women (figure 18):
- Barnsley’s rates declined from 2007-2009 to 2011-2013, but have shown an increase since.

Figure 17. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from cancer considered preventable for men in Barnsley and England (2001-2003 to 2013-2015)

Figure 18. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from cancer considered preventable for women in Barnsley and England (2001-2003 to 2013-2015)
Table 1. Metadata for directly standardised rates for under 75 mortality from cancer and from cancer considered preventable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Numerator</th>
<th>Denominator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 75 mortality rate from cancer.</td>
<td>Age-standardised rate of mortality from all cancers in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population.</td>
<td>Office for National Statistics: Public Health England Annual Mortality Extracts and ONS Mid Year Population Estimates.</td>
<td>Number of deaths from all cancers (classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes C00-C97) registered in the respective calendar years, in people aged under 75, aggregated into quinary age bands. Counts of deaths for years up to and including 2010 have been adjusted where needed to take account of the ICD-10 coding change introduced in 2011. Adjustments have also been made due to coding changes post 2011 for deaths prior to 2014.</td>
<td>Population-years (aggregated populations for the five years) for people aged under 75, aggregated into quinary age bands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable.</td>
<td>Age-standardised rate of mortality that is considered preventable from all cancers in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population.</td>
<td>Office for National Statistics: Public Health England Annual Mortality Extracts and ONS Mid Year Population Estimates.</td>
<td>Number of deaths that are considered preventable from all cancers (classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes C00-C16, C18-C22, C33-C34, C43, C45, C50, C53) registered in the respective calendar years, in people aged under 75, aggregated into quinary age bands. Counts of deaths for years up to and including 2010 have been adjusted where needed to take account of the ICD-10 coding change introduced in 2011. Adjustments have also been made due to coding changes post 2011 for deaths prior to 2014.</td>
<td>Population-years (aggregated populations for the three years) for people of all ages, aggregated into quinary age bands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deprivation:

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 are based on **37 separate indicators**, organised across **seven distinct domains** of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015). This is an **overall measure of multiple deprivation** experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for each Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA)* in England. Each LSOA in England is **ranked** according to its **level of deprivation relative** to that of **other areas**. Any change in rank position represents **relative change** only. It is possible that a district may have become **less deprived** in real terms since the previous Index, but **more deprived relative to all other districts**, or vice versa. Furthermore, a change in rank, even of several places, may **not represent a large increase or decrease** in the levels of deprivation (ONS, September 2015).

Barnsley is ranked **39th most deprived** out of 326 local authority districts (where 1 is the most deprived) using the IMD 2015 rank of average score measure; this is a **decline** from IMD 2010 when Barnsley was ranked **47th** most deprived.

*Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a small area geography with an average of 1,500 residents and 630 Households.

Notes:

- To avoid reporting of small numbers all data is aggregated into five year age bands for Area Councils and Electoral Wards. Data for Barnsley is only aggregated into three year age bands.

- The statistical neighbours used are the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) neighbours recommended by Public Health England.