Key Points:
- Of all under 75 deaths from respiratory disease in Barnsley, **45%** are considered **preventable** for men and **60%** are considered **preventable** for women (see Figure 1).
- Barnsley's 2013-2015 rate per 100,000 for under 75 mortality from respiratory disease for **women** (39.2) is **significantly higher** than the England average (28.0) but is **not significantly different** for **men** (45.7 compared to 38.5) (see Figures 2 and 3).
- Barnsley's rates for men and women have declined over time, and the gap between Barnsley and England has **decreased** (see Figures 4 and 5).
- Within Barnsley, **Dearne Area Council** has the **highest rates** of under 75 mortality from respiratory disease for men (60.4) and women (58.8) (see Figures 6 and 7).
- The area council with the **lowest rates** is **Penistone** for both men (32.5) and women (18.8) (see Figures 6 and 7).
- At electoral ward level for **men**, rates range from 19.1 per 100,000 in Darton West to 80.0 in Worsbrough, and for **women**, from 8.5 in Penistone West to **almost ten times higher** in St Helens (80.2) (see Figures 8 and 9).
- Trend data indicates that rates have **increased** at each time point for **men** in Dearne South and Worsbrough wards and for **women** in Darton West, Kingstone and Old Town wards during the period 2008-2012 to 2011-2015 (see Figures 11 and 12).
- The rate for **men** in the most deprived quintile (Quintile 1) is **more than three times higher** than the rate in the least deprived quintile, and for women the rate is **more than four times higher** (see Figures 13 and 14).
- With regard to under 75 mortality from respiratory disease considered **preventable**, Barnsley's 2013-2015 rate for **men** (20.6) is **similar** to the England rate (20.3). However, the rate for **women** (23.7) is **significantly higher** than the England rate of 16.1 (see Figures 15 and 16).
- Trend data show that the rates for under 75 mortality from respiratory disease considered **preventable** for **men** in Barnsley have **declined** at a faster pace than the England rates; Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate of 20.6 is **almost half** the 2001-2003 rate of 37.9 (see Figure 17).

**Figure 1. Number of under 75 deaths from respiratory disease considered preventable and non preventable: men and women in Barnsley (2013-2015)**
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Key Points:

Men (figure 2):
- Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate for under 75 mortality from respiratory disease for men (45.7 per 100,000) is **higher** than the England rate of 38.5 but the difference is not significant.
- When compared to statistical neighbours, Barnsley is ranked **6th highest**.
- The rate of 45.7 represents **142** men in Barnsley who died prematurely (under 75 years) from respiratory disease during the period 2013-2015.

Women (figure 3):
- Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate for women (39.2) is **significantly higher** than the England rate of 28.0.
- Barnsley is ranked **7th highest** when compared to statistical neighbours.
- The rate of 39.2 represents **126** women in Barnsley who died prematurely from respiratory disease during the period 2013-2015.

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

Figure 3. Under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 from respiratory disease for women: Barnsley, statistical neighbours and England (2013-2015)
Key Points:

Men (figure 4):
- Rates for under 75 mortality from respiratory disease for men in Barnsley have fluctuated during the period 2001-2003 to 2013-2015.
- Barnsley’s 2001-2003 rate of 60.1 per 100,000 has decreased by 24% in 2013-2015 (45.7), and the gap between Barnsley and England has decreased over the period.

Women (figure 5):
- Barnsley’s rates for under 75 mortality from respiratory disease for women in Barnsley have fluctuated during the period 2001-2003 to 2013-2015.
- Barnsley’s 2001-2003 rate of 50.6 per 100,000 has decreased by 22.5% in 2013-2015 (39.2), and the gap between Barnsley and England has decreased over the period.

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

Figure 5. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from respiratory disease for women in Barnsley and England (2001-2003 to 2013-2015)
Key Points:

- **Dearne** Area Council has the **highest** rates of under 75 mortality from respiratory disease for **men** (60.4) and for **women** (58.8).
- **Penistone** Area Council has the **lowest** rates for both **men** and **women** (32.5 and 18.8 respectively).
- With regard to **women**, the rate in **Penistone** Area Council is **less than a third** of the rate in the **Dearne**.
- None of the rates for men or women are significantly different to the 2013-2015 overall Barnsley rates of 45.7 and 39.2 respectively.
Key Points:

Men (figure 8):
- There are large geographical differences within Barnsley for under 75 respiratory disease mortality in men, with the rate per 100,000 in **Worsbrough** (80.0) being **more than four times higher** than the rate in **Darton West** (19.1).
- None of the rates for men are significantly different to the 2013-2015 overall Barnsley rate of 45.7.

Women (figure 9):
- There are large geographical differences within Barnsley for under 75 respiratory disease mortality in women, with the rate per 100,000 in **St Helens** (80.2) being **almost ten times higher** than the rate in **Penistone West** (8.5).
- Penistone West's rate of 8.5 is **significantly lower** than the 2013-2015 overall Barnsley rate of 39.2.

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

**Figure 9.** Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from respiratory disease for **women** in Barnsley wards (2011-2015)
The rate of under 75 mortality from respiratory disease has **decreased** at each time point in Cudworth, Dodworth, Penistone East, Rockingham, St Helens and Wombwell. Rates have **increased** at each time point in Darton West, Dearne South, Hoyland Milton, Kingstone and Old Town wards. Rates in all other wards have **fluctuated** during the period.
The rate of under 75 mortality for men from respiratory disease has decreased at each time point in Darton East, Dodworth and Rockingham wards. Rates have increased at each time point in Dearne South and Worsbrough wards. Rates in all other wards have fluctuated during the period.
The rate of under 75 mortality from respiratory disease for women has **decreased** at each time point in Cudworth, Dodworth, Penistone West, Royston and Worsbrough wards. Rates have **increased** at each time point in Darton West, Kingstone and Old Town wards. Rates in all other wards have **fluctuated** during the period.
Key Points:
Men (figure 13):
- The under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 from respiratory disease in men within the most deprived quintile (Quintile 1) is significantly higher than the Barnsley rate.
- The rate in Quintile 1 is significantly higher than all other quintiles in Barnsley, and is more than three times higher than the rate in Quintile 5 (least deprived).

Women (figure 14):
- The under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 from respiratory disease in women within the most deprived quintile (Quintile 1) is significantly higher than the Barnsley rate.
- The rate in Quintile 3 is significantly lower than the Barnsley average.
- The rate in Quintile 1 is significantly higher than Quintiles 3, 4 and 5, and is more than four times higher than the rate in Quintile 5 (least deprived).

Figure 13. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from respiratory disease for men, by deprivation quintile in Barnsley 2011-2015

Figure 14. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from respiratory disease for women, by deprivation quintile in Barnsley 2011-2015

* Please refer to the metadata (page 13) for definition of deprivation.
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease 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 respiratory disease considered preventable for men (20.6 per 100,000) is similar to the England rate of 20.3.
- When compared to statistical neighbours, Barnsley’s rate is the fourth lowest.
- The rate of 20.6 represents 64 men in Barnsley who died prematurely (under 75 years) from respiratory disease considered preventable during the period 2013-2015.

Women (figure 16):
- Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate for women (23.7) is significantly higher than the England rate of 16.1.
- Barnsley is ranked sixth highest when compared to statistical neighbours.
- The rate of 23.7 represents 76 women in Barnsley who died prematurely from respiratory disease considered preventable during the period 2013-2015.

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

Figure 16. Under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 from respiratory disease considered preventable for women: Barnsley, statistical neighbours and England (2013-2015)
Key Points:

Men (figure 17):
- Rates in Barnsley for under 75 mortality from respiratory disease considered preventable have fluctuated during the period 2001-2003 to 2013-2015.
- Barnsley’s rates have declined at a faster pace than the England rates; Barnsley’s 2013-2015 rate of 20.6 is almost half the 2001-2003 rate of 37.9.

Women (figure 18):
- Barnsley’s rates have been significantly higher than the England rates at each time point.
- The 2013-2015 rate (23.7) is almost 20% lower than the 2001-2003 rate (32.1).

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

Figure 18. Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from respiratory disease considered preventable for women in Barnsley and England (2001-2003 to 2013-2015)
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<td>Age-standardised rate of mortality from respiratory disease 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 respiratory disease (classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes J00-J99) 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>
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<td>Population-years (aggregated populations for the five years) for people of all ages, aggregated into quinary age bands.</td>
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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.