

Population Mortality and Morbidity in Ireland





Agenda

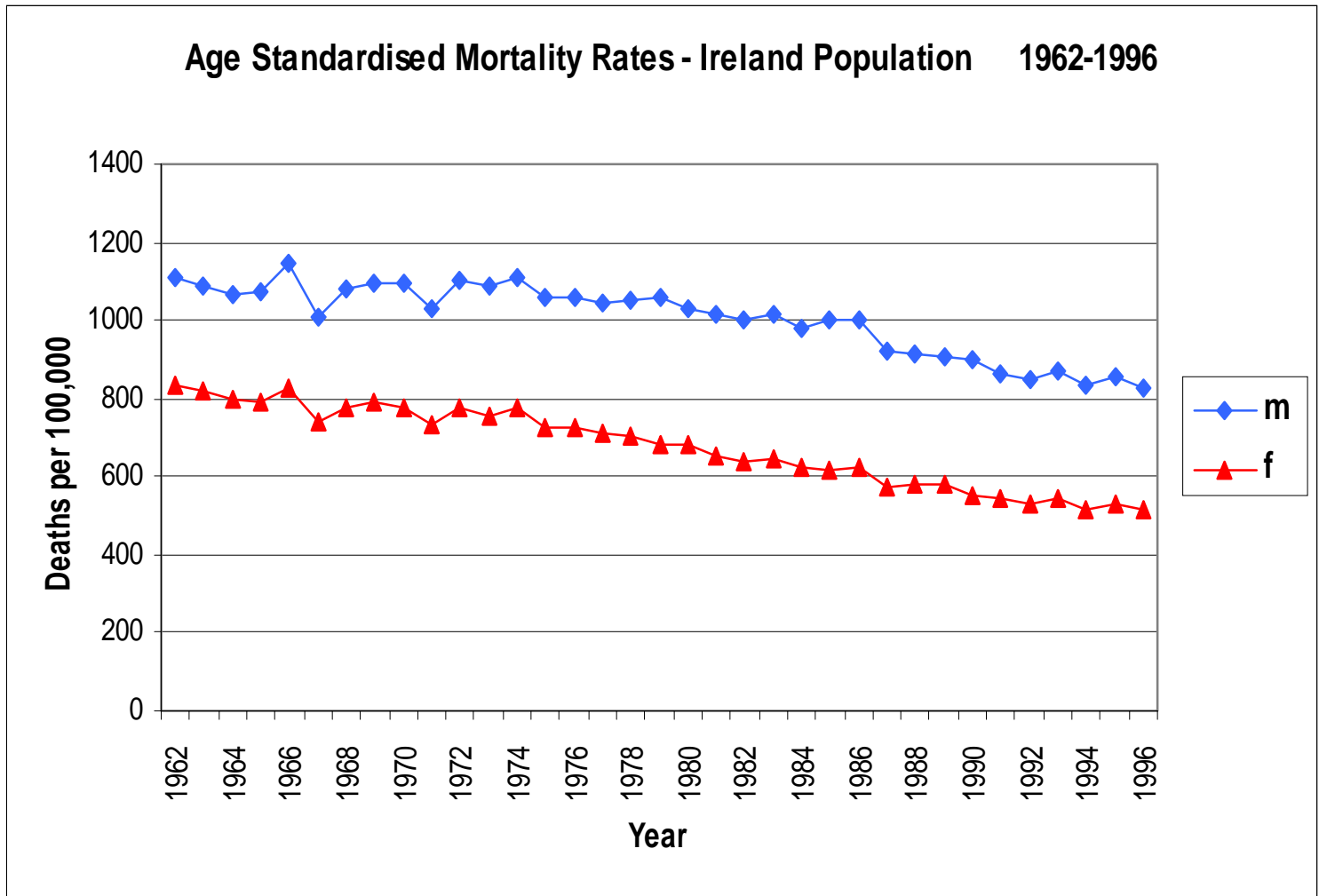
- Mostly good news
- But some bad news
- Cohort analysis
- Years lost analysis
- Lessons from study



Part 1

The good news

Irish Population Mortality 1962-1996



Mortality Improvement by Age Group

	Males	Females
Age-band	% Reduction	% Reduction
0-4	80%	77%
5-14	51%	73%
15-24	-13%	37%
25-34	3%	47%
35-44	38%	57%
45-54	42%	52%
55-64	34%	42%
65-74	19%	36%
75-84	15%	32%
85+	18%	23%

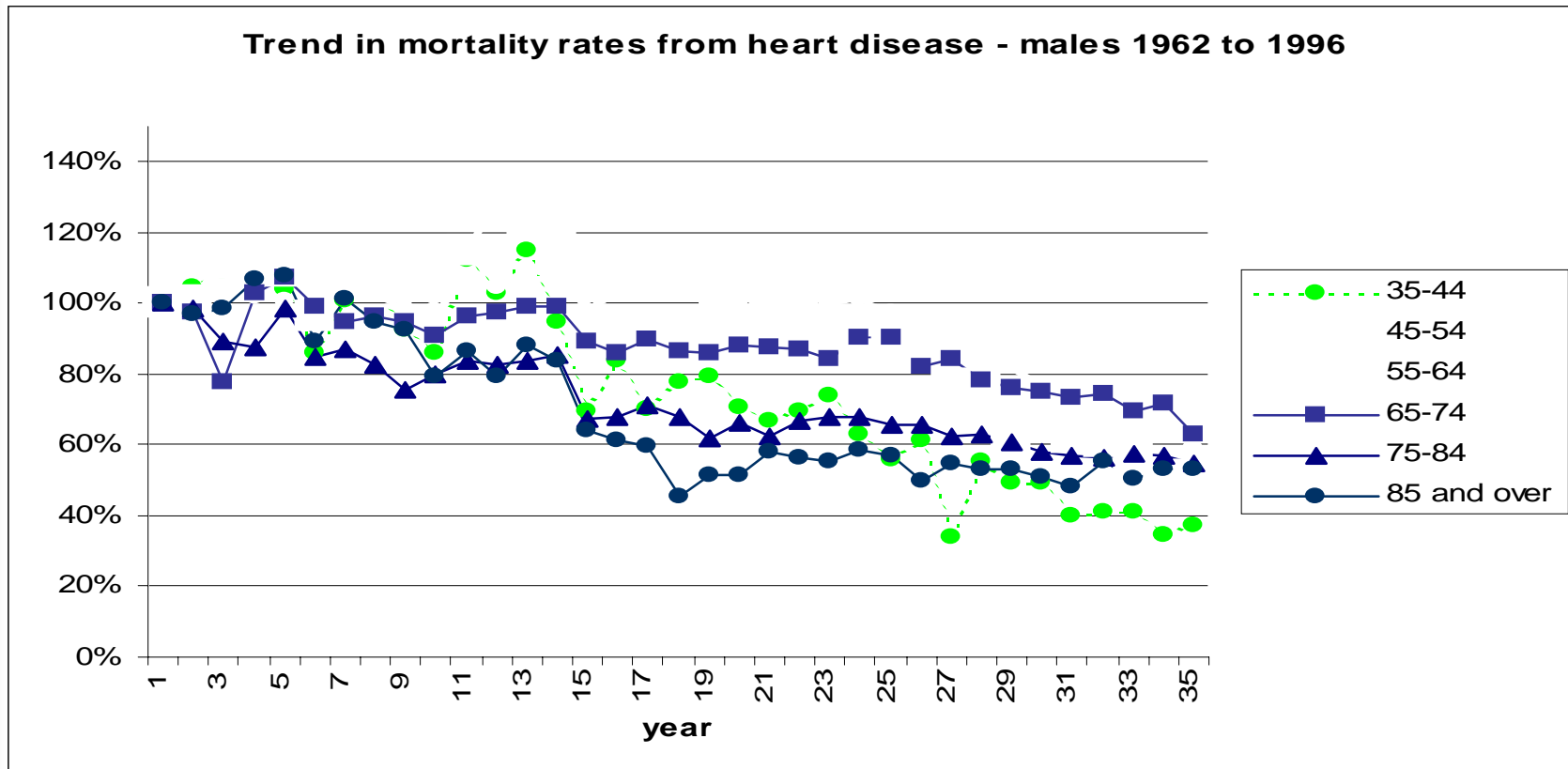


Cardiovascular diseases

- 43% of all deaths are due to such conditions

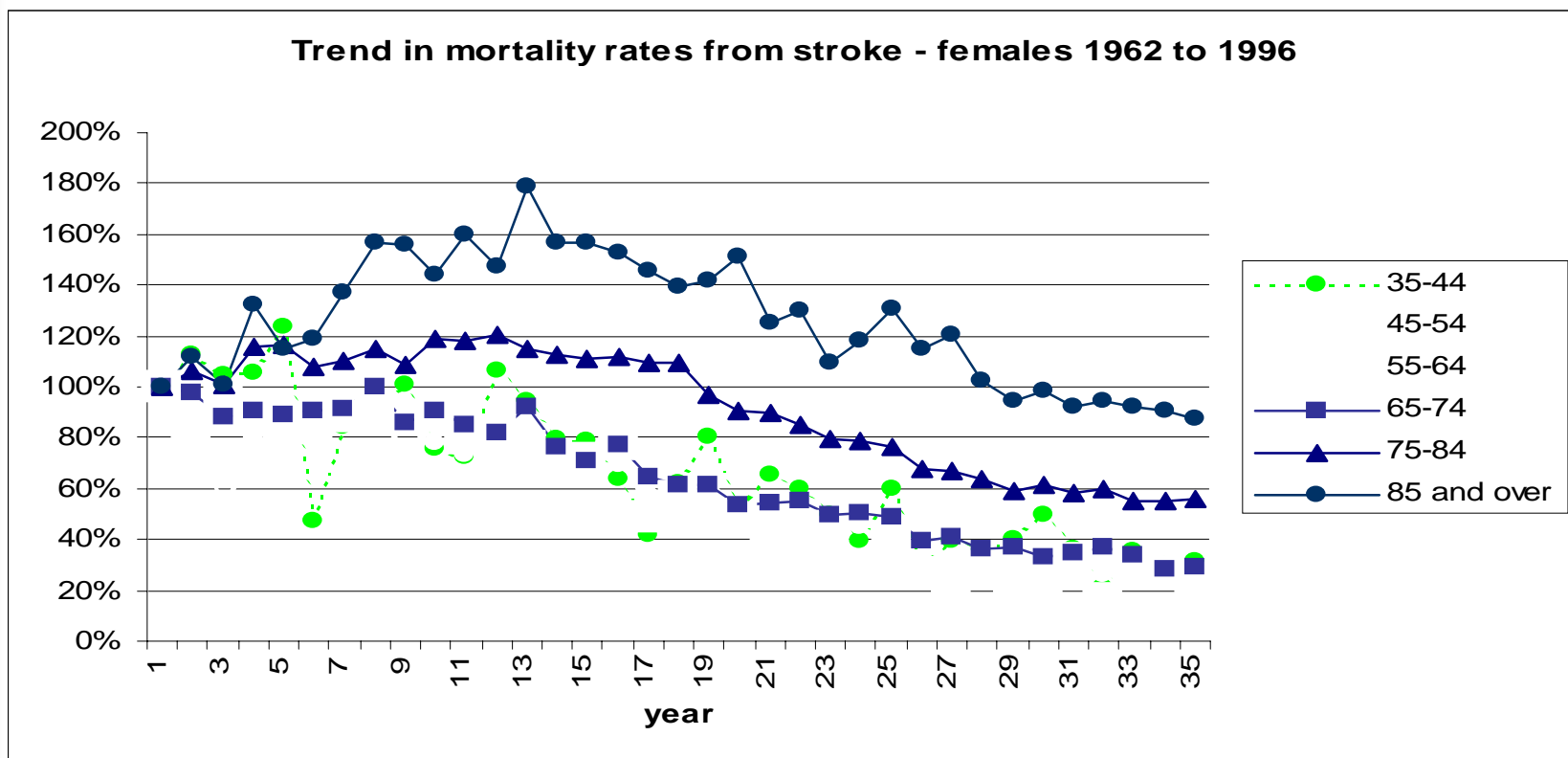
Cardiovascular - Heart disease

- For heart disease, trend is downwards for both males and females
- Mirrors international experience, though fall is at a faster rate than EU average
- However, is still higher than EU average



Cardiovascular - Stroke

- Trend is downwards for incidence of death due to a stroke for both males and females
- Fall again is at a faster rate than EU average
- So, much so that there is no statistical difference between Ireland and EU average experience



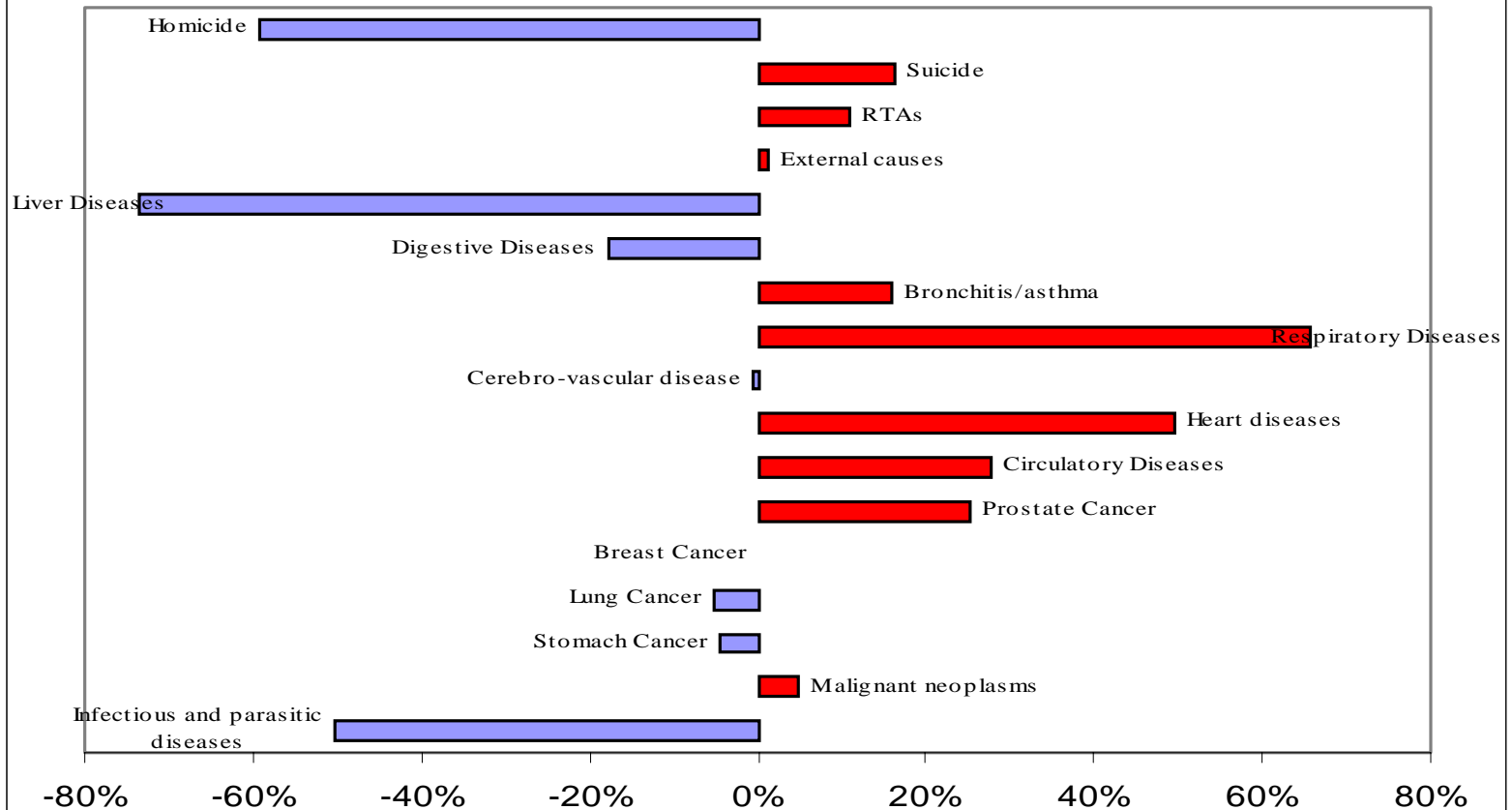


Part 2

The bad news

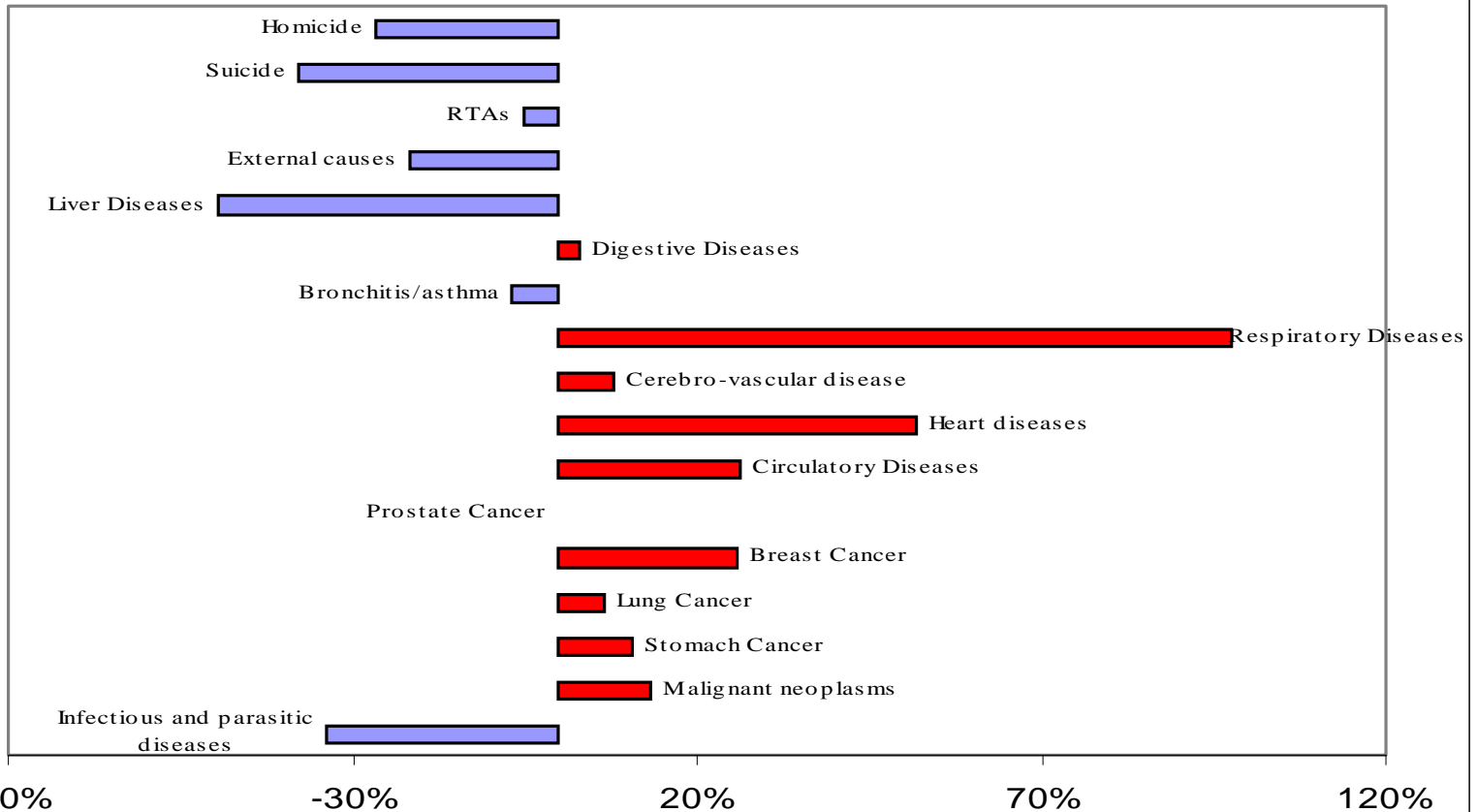
International Experience Comparisons

Irish male age standardised mortality rates expressed as percentage of average sample country rates



International Experience Comparisons

Irish female age standardised rates expressed as a percentage of average sample country rates

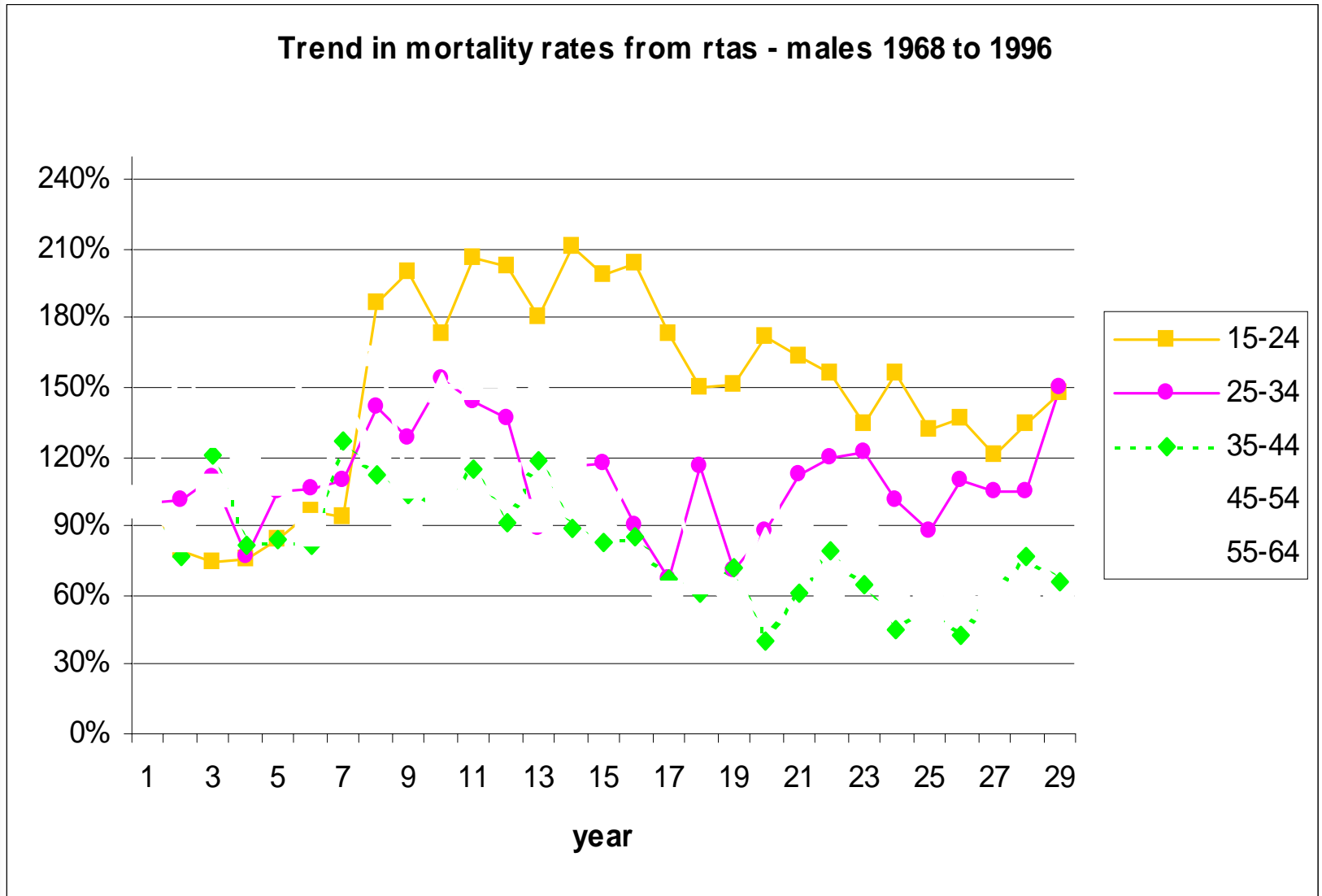


Source – Calculated from WHO Statistical Information System Mortality Data. Countries: Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Germany, US, England & Wales, Australia, France, Greece, Sweden, Japan. 1996 for all except Australia 1995.

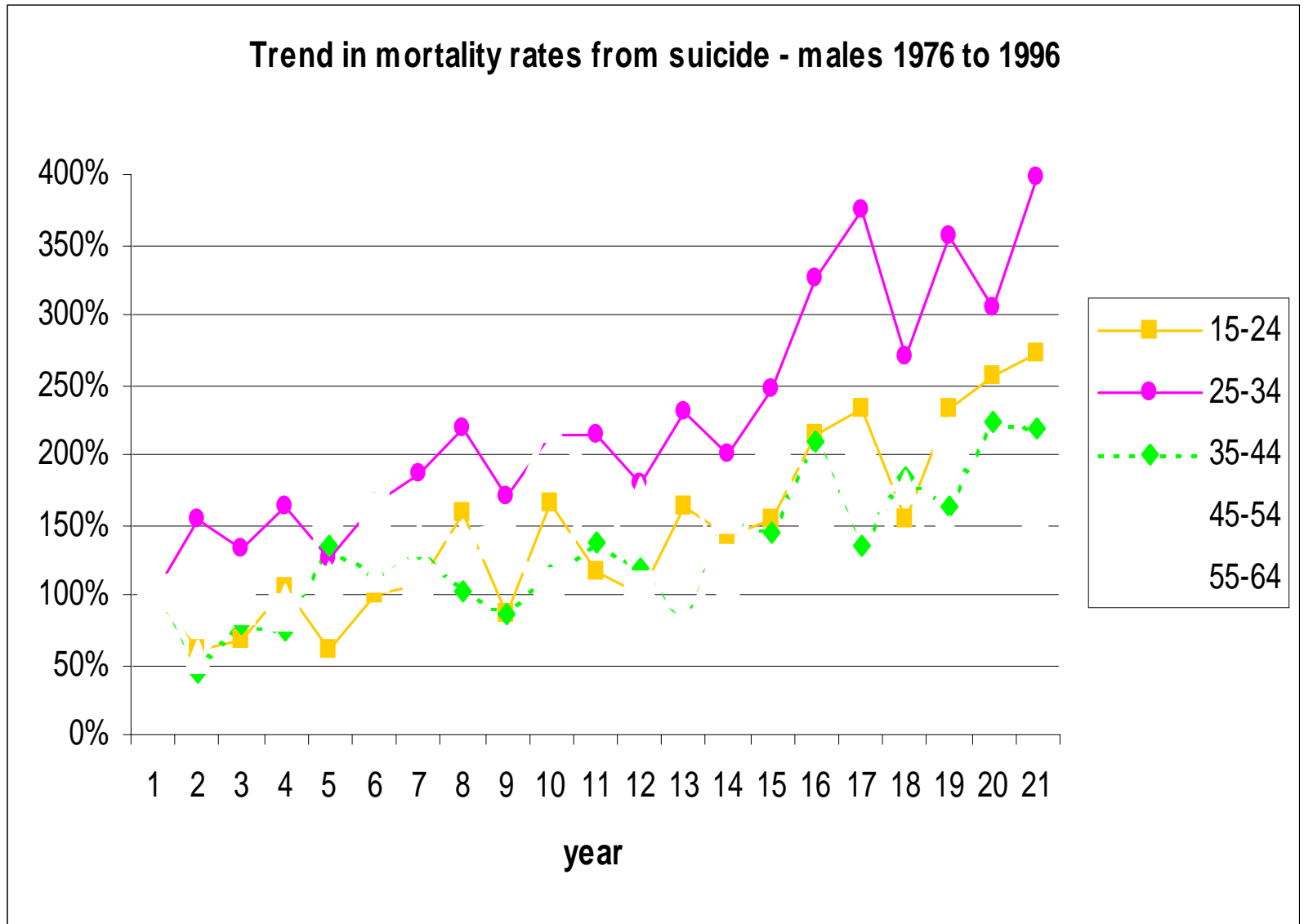
Mortality rates by cause for 15-34 year olds

Cause	Males	Males	Females	Females
	15-24	25-34	15-24	25-34
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	2%	1%	7%	1%
Malignant Neoplasms	7%	9%	10%	23%
All Circulatory Diseases	3%	7%	11%	10%
Injury and Poisoning	75%	66%	44%	40%
Road Traffic Accidents	33%	24%	16%	18%
Suicide	25%	26%	15%	12%
Homicide	1%	1%	0%	3%
Other	16%	15%	12%	7%
All Other Diseases	13%	19%	28%	26%

Mortality Rates from Road Traffic Accidents 1962 - 1996



Mortality Rates from Suicide 1962 - 1996





Suicide

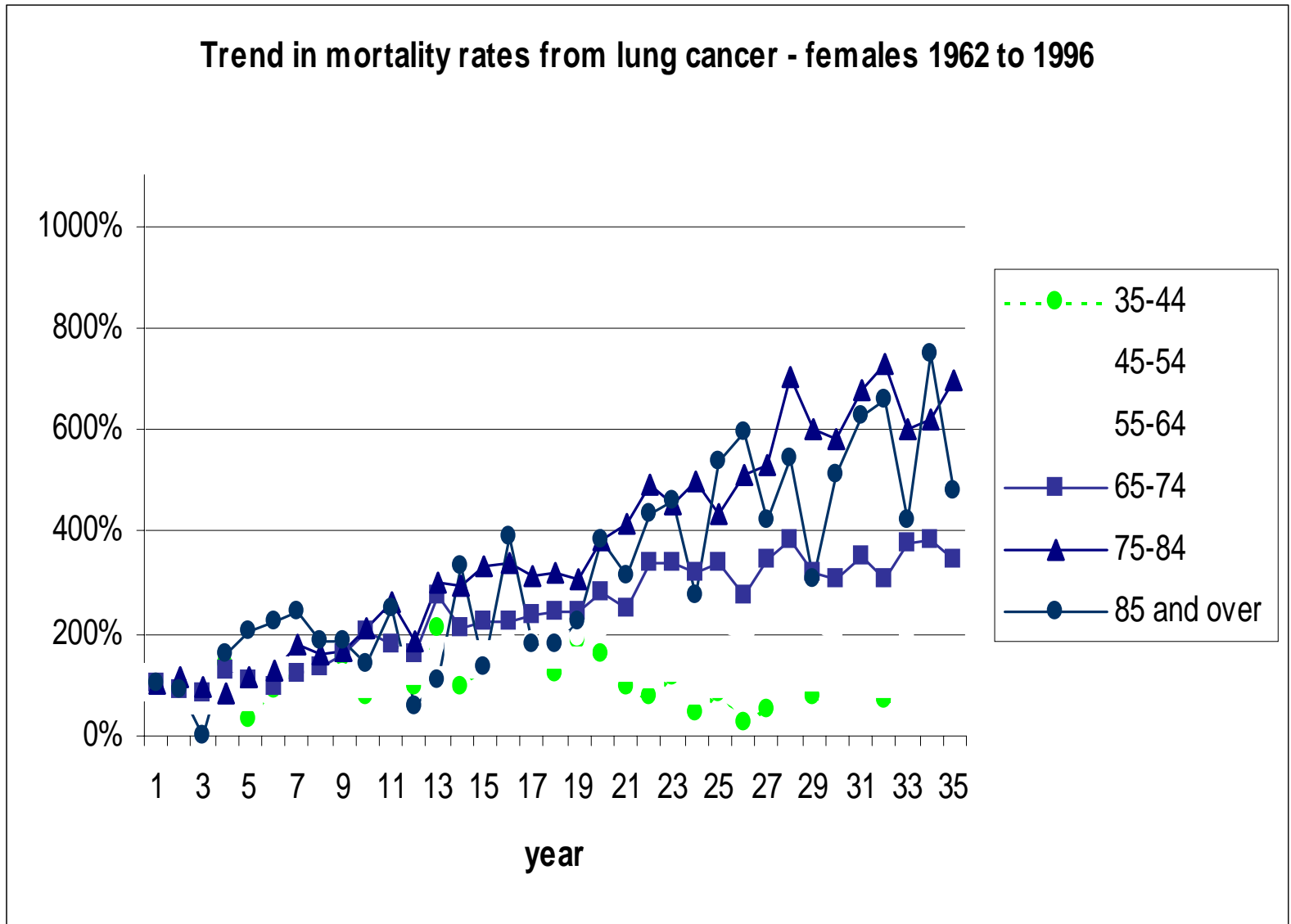
- Rate of suicide has risen sharply over the last 20 years
- Possible reasons for the increase include:
 - Underlying rate has increased significantly
 - Reporting may have increased
 - Coding may be more accurate
- One of main cause of deaths within 15-34 age group
- Significantly higher incidence among males than females
- Particularly high incidence rate among young males



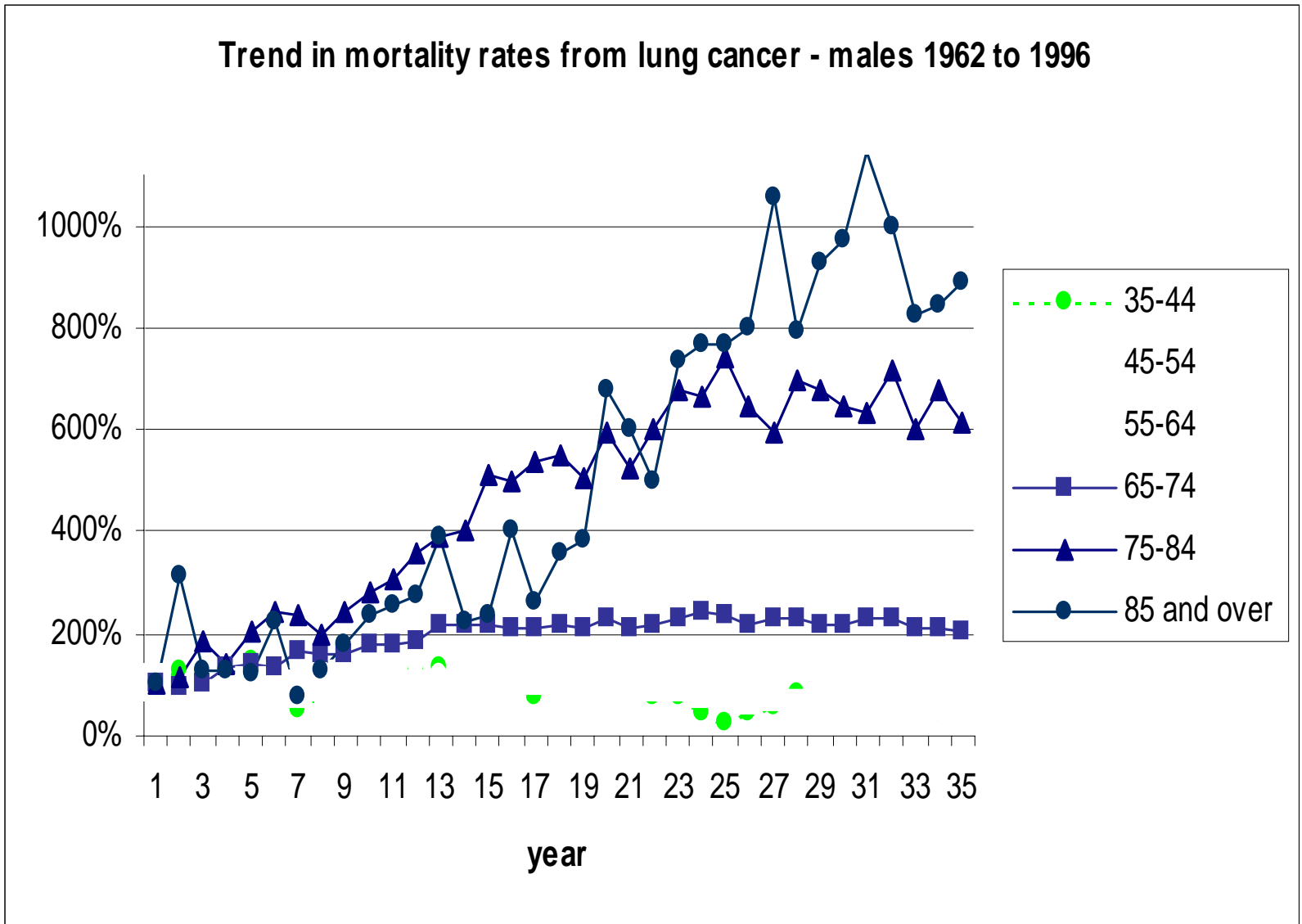
Cancer

- Second largest cause of death in Ireland

Mortality Rates from Lung Cancer 1962 - 1996

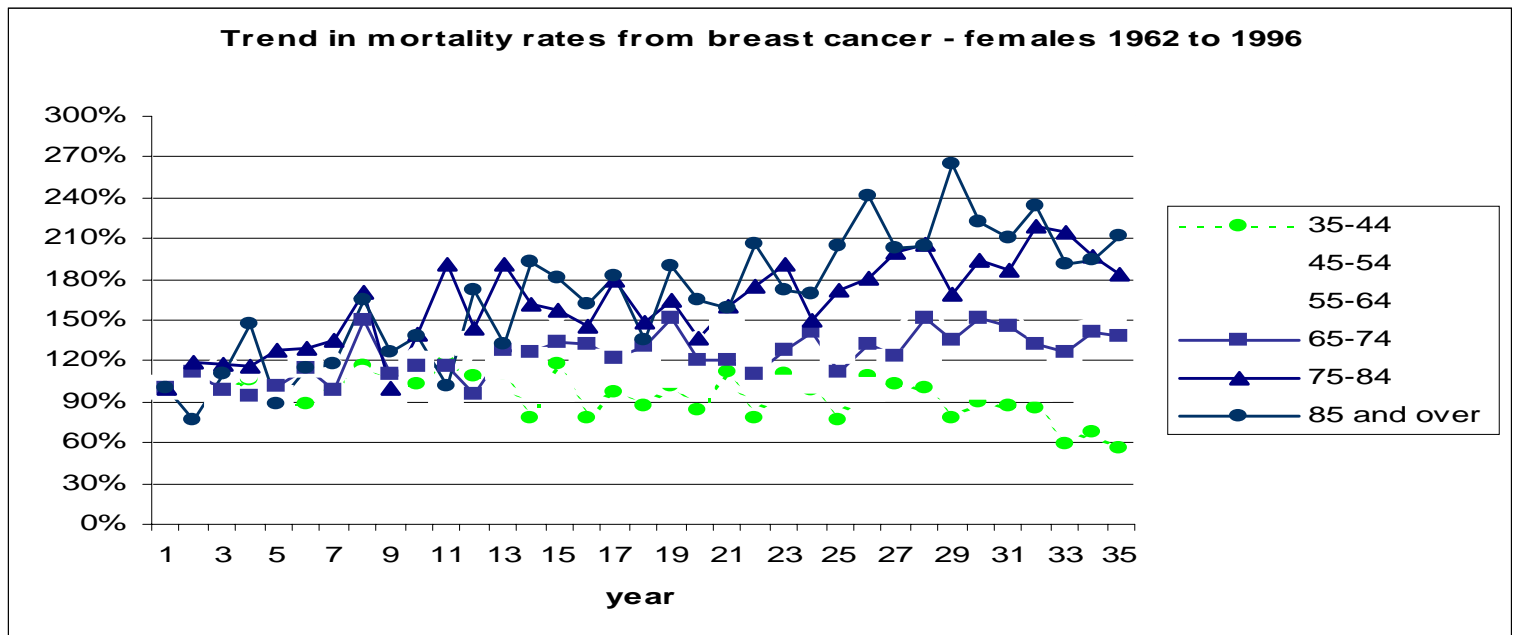


Mortality Rates from Lung Cancer 1962 - 1996



Cancer – Breast cancer

- Ireland has one of the highest rates of breast cancer in the EU
- Trend for incidence at younger ages is downwards
- For older lives, trends appears to be upward
- Could be explained by differences in screening programmes
- Western world has significantly higher incidence of breast cancer than developing world

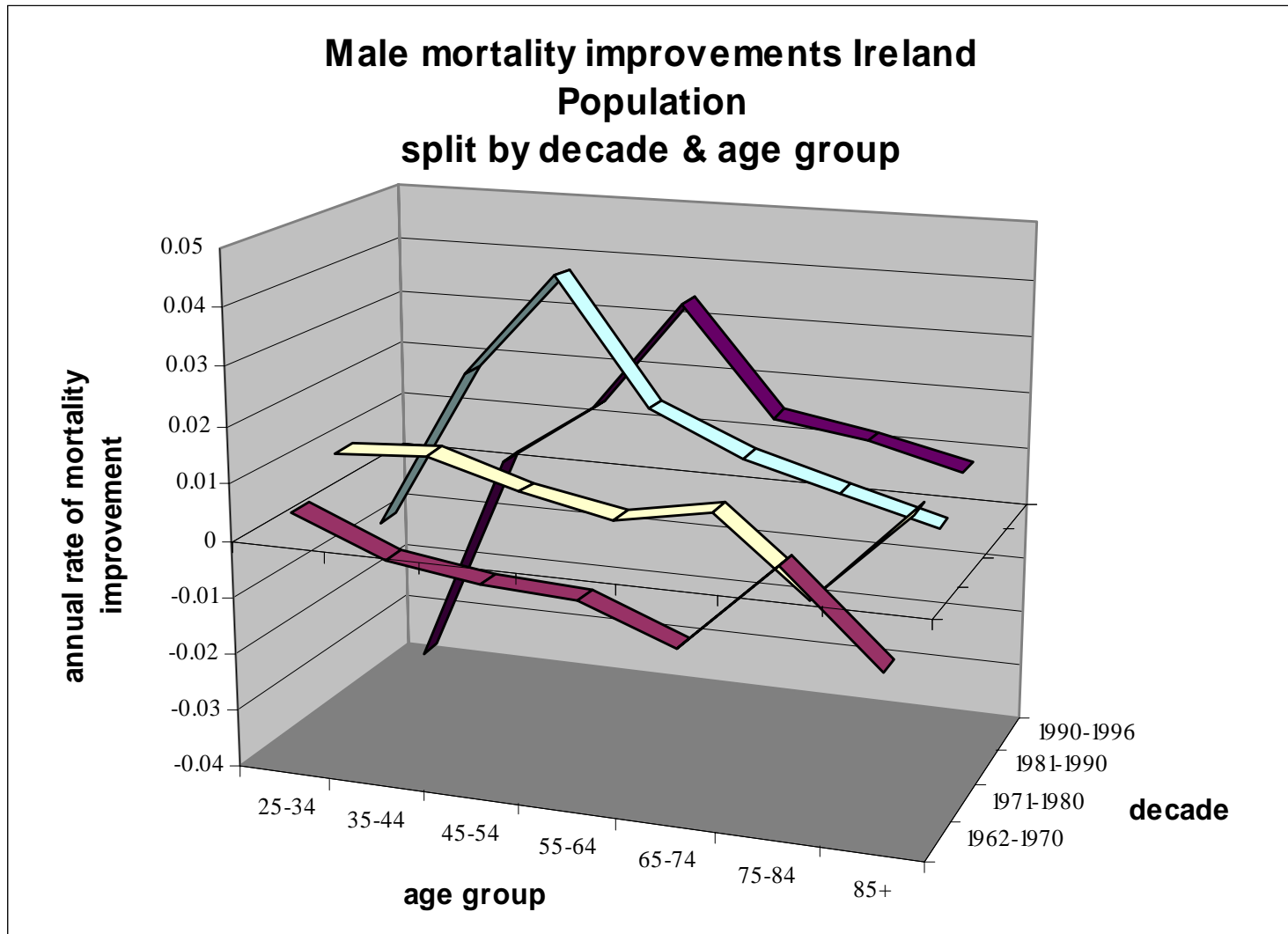




Part 3

Cohort analysis

Male mortality improvements by decade & age group



Female mortality improvements by decade & age group





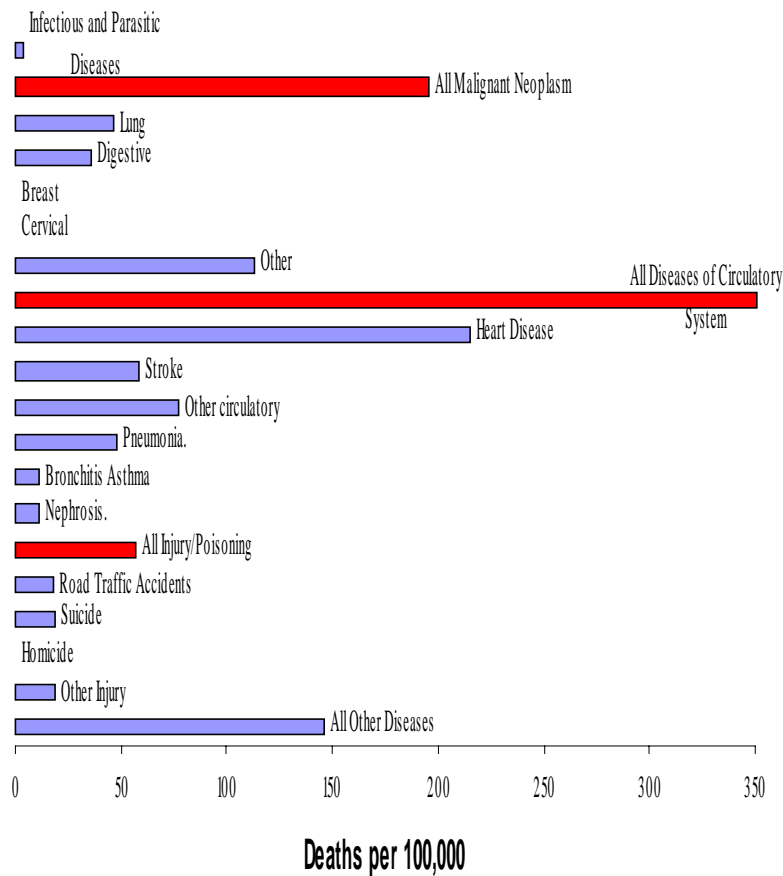
Part 4

Assessing impact of diseases on population health

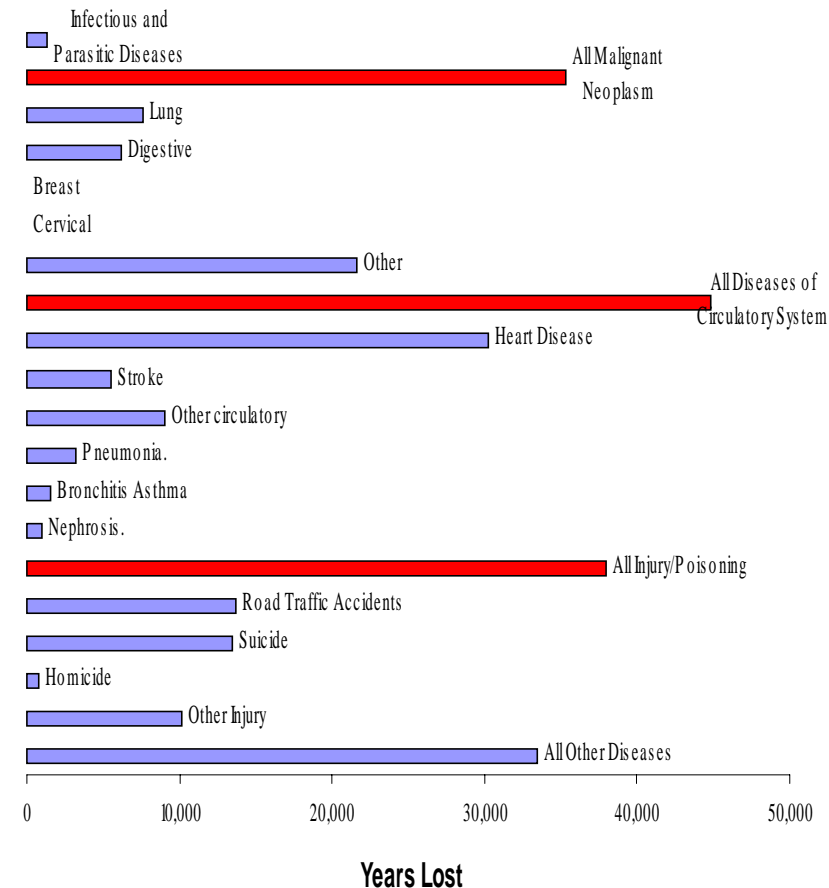
Males

Cause of Death versus Years' Lost

Male age standardised rate split by cause
Ireland population 1996



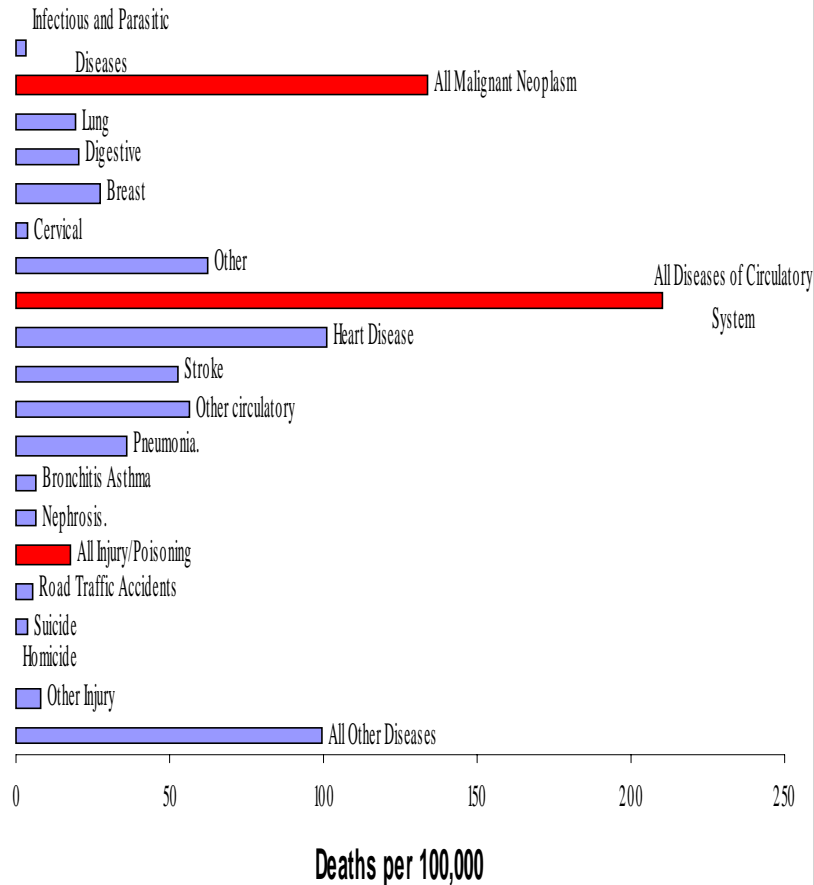
Male years lost split by cause
Ireland population deaths 1996



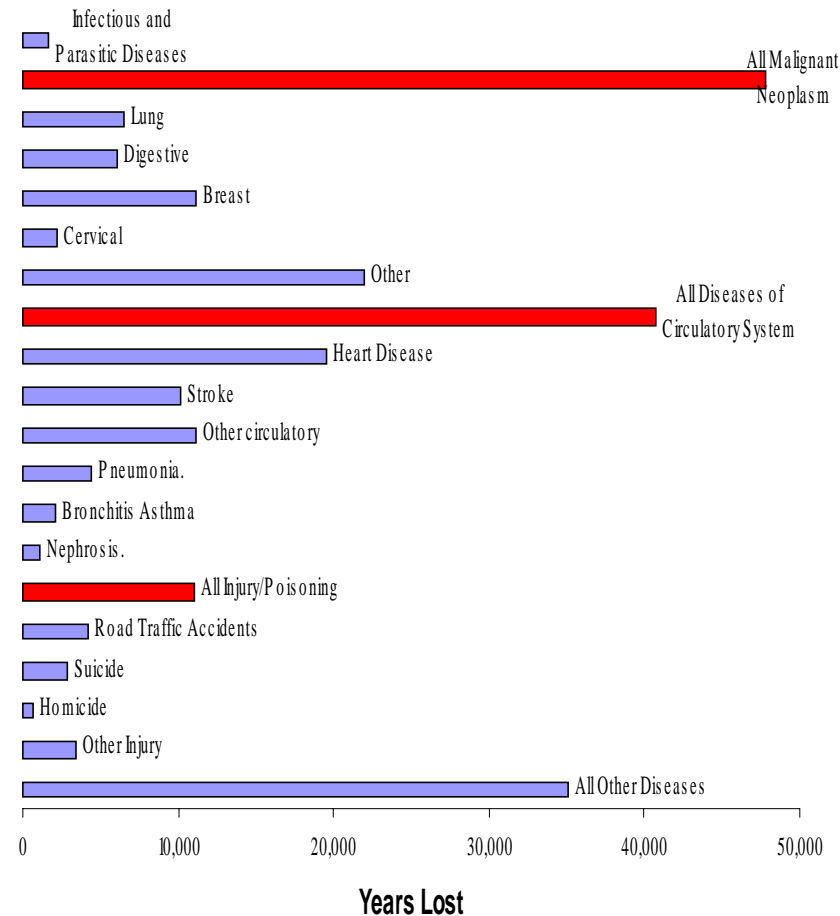
Females

Cause of Death versus Years' Lost

Female age standardised rate split by cause
Ireland population 1996



Female years lost split by cause
Population deaths 1996





Part 5: Lessons from study

- 1. Media attention
- 2. Years' lost concept
- 3. Importance of non-illness mortality
- 4. Complexity
- 5. Can we fix it – Yes we can!