

STATISTICAL BULLETIN:
DEATHS IN
NORTHERN IRELAND (2010)



LOWEST DEATH RATE EVER RECORDED

9:30am – Thursday, 24 March 2011

Last year there were 14,500 deaths registered in Northern Ireland, a small increase of 0.3% from 2009. However the population is increasing which resulted in 2010 having the lowest death rate in the history of Northern Ireland.

These findings are contained in provisional 2010 mortality statistics released today by the Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). The fall in mortality witnessed over the last number of decades has helped drive the ageing of the population. One outcome of this is the increasing number of deaths of the very elderly; indeed last year saw the largest number of deaths of centenarians ever (107 deaths).

Over half of all deaths are caused by three main diseases; cancer (4,000 deaths), ischaemic heart disease (2,200 deaths) and stroke (1,200 deaths). Last year saw the highest number of cancer deaths ever. Also in 2010 the number of registered deaths due to suicide was over 300, the highest number on record.

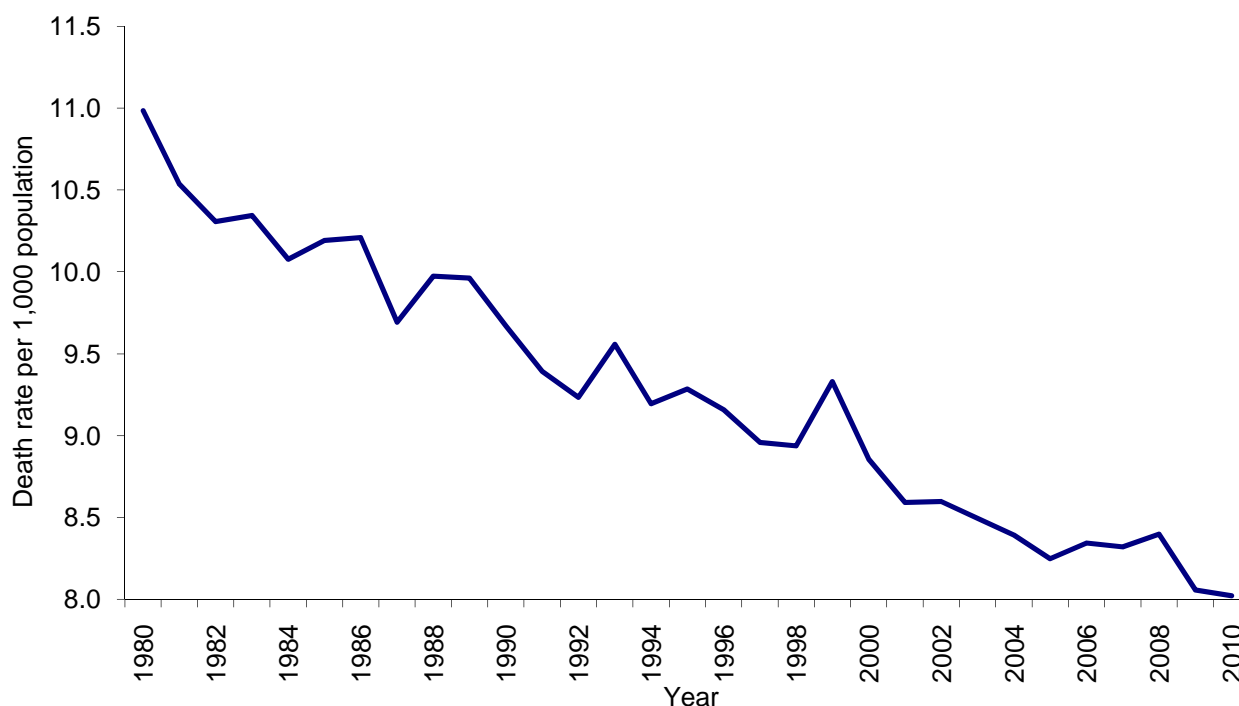
A NISRA spokesperson said that:

“Last year saw the lowest death rate ever recorded. This occurred despite having an ageing and increasing population living in Northern Ireland. Cancer remains the biggest single cause of death, while the numbers of those dying of ischaemic heart disease continues to fall.”

Summary

- In 2010, there were 14,457 deaths registered in Northern Ireland, an increase of 44 deaths or 0.3% on the 14,413 deaths registered in 2009;
- the overall crude death rate in Northern Ireland has fallen significantly over the last thirty years from 11.0 deaths per 1,000 population in 1980 to 8.0 deaths per 1,000 population in 2010; the lowest death rate on record. The crude death rate for Northern Ireland since 1980 is shown in Chart 1a below;

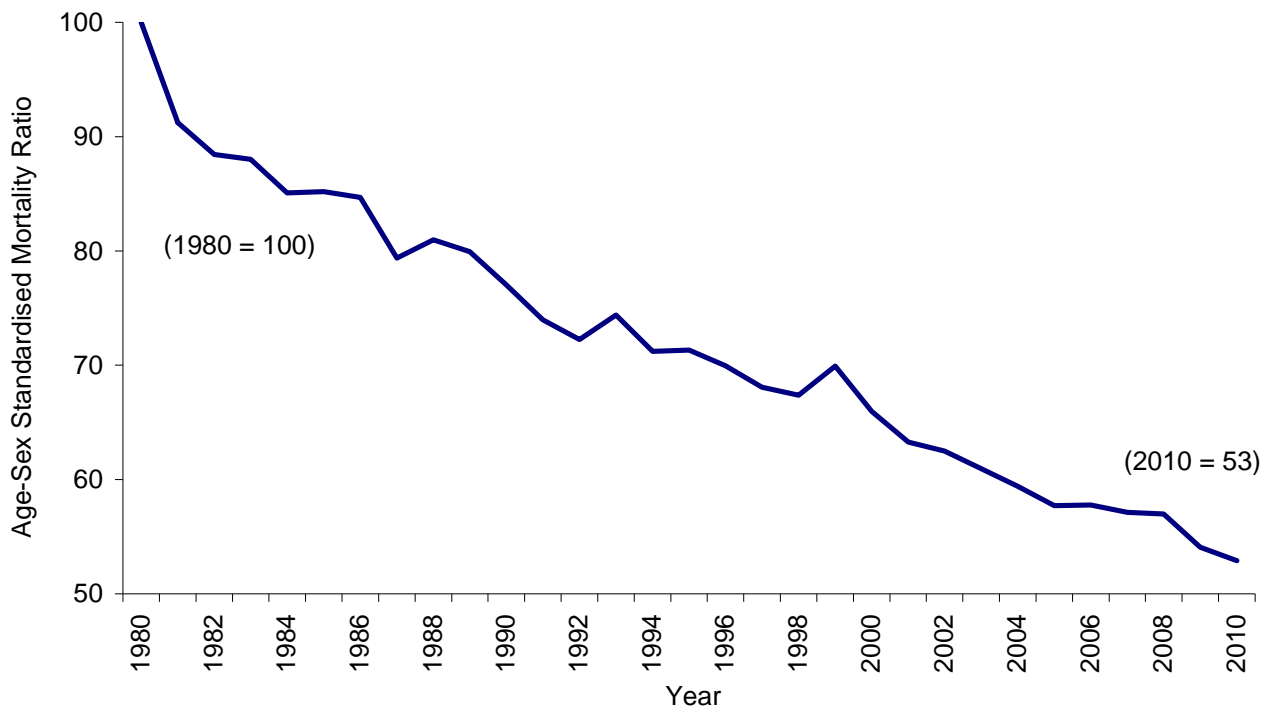
Chart 1a: Crude death rate per 1,000 population (1980 – 2010) – non-zero y-axis



Note: Crude death rate trends do not account for the population today having an older age structure than in the past. Analysis which accounts for the population age structure shows a greater fall (see Chart 1b)

- there has been a marked reduction in age-specific death rates across all age-groups over the last thirty years. Indeed, if the age-specific mortality rates of thirty years ago applied today the number of deaths would have been over 27,000. The actual mortality observed is around half this;
- Chart 1b shows the long-term trend in mortality standardised by age and sex. This statistic allows for the fact that over the last thirty years the population has grown in number **and** contains proportionately more older people. The standardised mortality ratio has fallen by nearly 50% over the last three decades (or on average about 1.5% each year);

Chart 1b: Age-sex standardised mortality ratio (1980 = 100) – non-zero y-axis



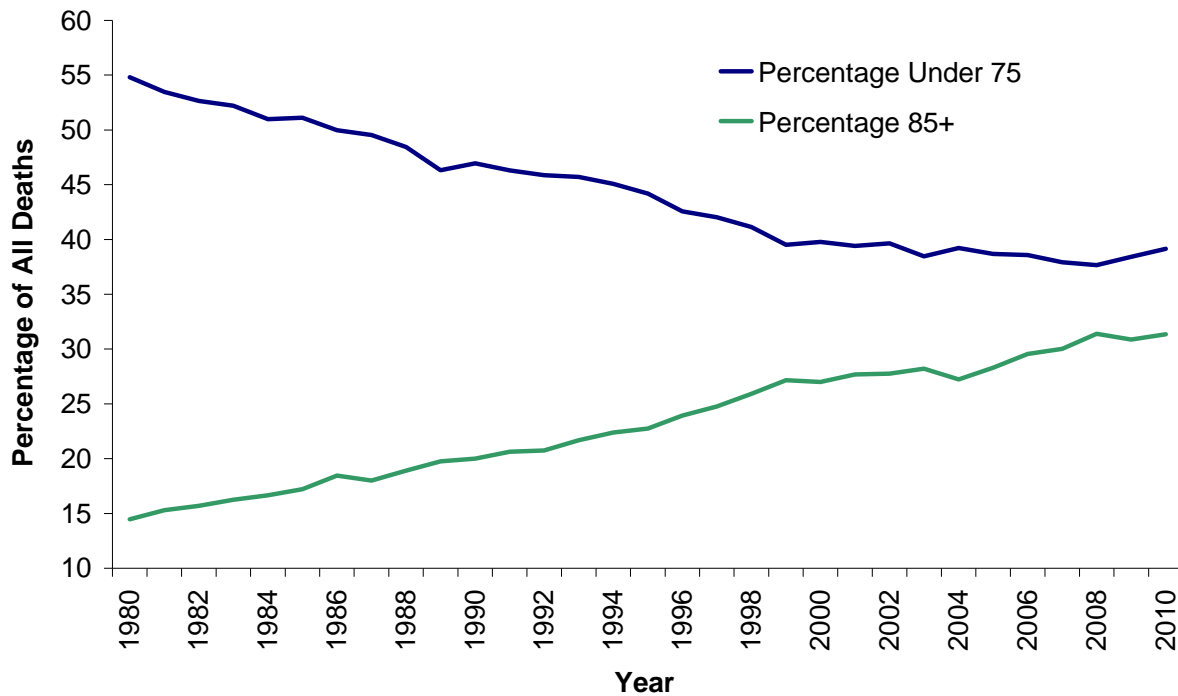
- the majority of people die in hospital; last year 51% of deaths occurred in hospitals with 19% in nursing homes/hospices and the remaining 30% in other places (e.g. at home, at work etc);
- over three-quarters of deaths (78%) last year were certified by the examining doctor, the remaining 22% had either a coroner's certificate issued or in a small number of cases there was an inquest. Deaths which are referred to a coroner can take some time to be registered;
- more deaths occur in the winter with last year higher numbers of deaths occurring in January and December. On average there are almost 18% more deaths in the winter months of December and January than the monthly average;
- in contrast there is virtually no variation on the day of the week that people die – with around 2,100 deaths on each day; and
- Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs), compare local death rates with death rates in the United Kingdom as a whole, taking account of the different population structure of each area. For the latest year available (2008), Scotland had the highest SMR which was

17% higher than the UK average of 100 and England had the lowest which was 2% below the UK average. Northern Ireland and Wales had Standardised Mortality Ratios which were, respectively, 7% and 3% higher than the UK average.

Age at Death

- In 1980, 3% of all deaths were of children aged 0 to 15; while in 2010 this had reduced to 1% of all deaths. In contrast in 1980, 14% of all deaths were of those aged 85 years and over, while in 2010 this had risen to 31% of all deaths (see Chart 2);
- over the last thirty years the reduction in the number of deaths has occurred alongside the population increasing in size and an older age-structure. Last year there were 2,400 fewer deaths than in 1980. However in 2010 there were 269,000 (18%) more people in the population than in 1980 and 52,000 (78%) more people aged 75 and over;
- in 2010 the average age at death was 71.5 years for males and 78.2 years for females. This is an increase of five years for males and six years for females over equivalent figures from 1980;
- there were 107 deaths of centenarians in 2010, of which 15 were males and 92 were females. This is the highest number of deaths of centenarians ever recorded in Northern Ireland. In contrast, there were 24 deaths of centenarians in 1980; and
- the oldest centenarian to die in 2010 was aged 108 (1 female death).

Chart 2: Percentage of deaths of persons aged under 75 and aged 85 and over (1980 - 2010) – non-zero y-axis



Mortality by Gender and Marital Status

- Female deaths (7,391) outnumbered male deaths (7,066) in 2010, giving a ratio of 105 female deaths for every 100 male deaths; and
- of men whose deaths were registered during 2010, 52% were married at the time of death, while 21% were widowed and 22% were single. In contrast, of women whose deaths were registered during 2010, 54% were widows at the time of death, with a further 26% married and 16% single.

Deaths by Area

- At Health and Social Care Trust level, crude death rates ranged from 9.6 deaths per 1,000 population in the Belfast Health and Social Care Trust area to 6.9 deaths per 1,000 population in the Western Health and Social Care Trust area;
- Belfast Local Government District had the highest crude death rate (9.8 deaths per 1,000 population) of all Local Government Districts while the lowest crude death rate (5.7) was in Magherafelt Local Government District; and
- Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs), based on three years data (2008-2010), compare local death rates with death rates in Northern Ireland as a whole, taking account of the different age structure of each area. Belfast Local Government District

Cause of Death

- Cancer, all circulatory diseases and all respiratory diseases accounted for nearly three-quarters (72%) of all deaths in 2010. Indeed, last year over half of all deaths can be attributed to three specific diseases; cancer (4,018 deaths), ischaemic heart disease (2,234 deaths) and stroke (1,239 deaths); and
- external causes which include transport accidents, falls, poisoning, assault and suicide accounted for 6% of all deaths in 2010 (840 deaths).

Cancer (C00-C97)

- Prior to 2005 the number of cancer deaths had remained relatively stable at around 3,700 each year, however over recent years there has been an increase. Last year saw the largest number of cancer deaths with 4,018 deaths being registered, this was a 3% increase on the 2009 figure of 3,885 deaths;
- cancer is also becoming a bigger factor in overall mortality terms. Last year cancer represented 28% of all deaths compared to 17% of all deaths in 1980; and
- last year of the 4,018 cancer deaths, 909 were caused by lung cancer, 270 by colon cancer, 271 by breast cancer and 245 by prostate cancer. People who die from cancer are usually younger than people who die from other natural causes. Last year the average age at death for those who died from cancer was 72 compared to 78 for other natural causes.

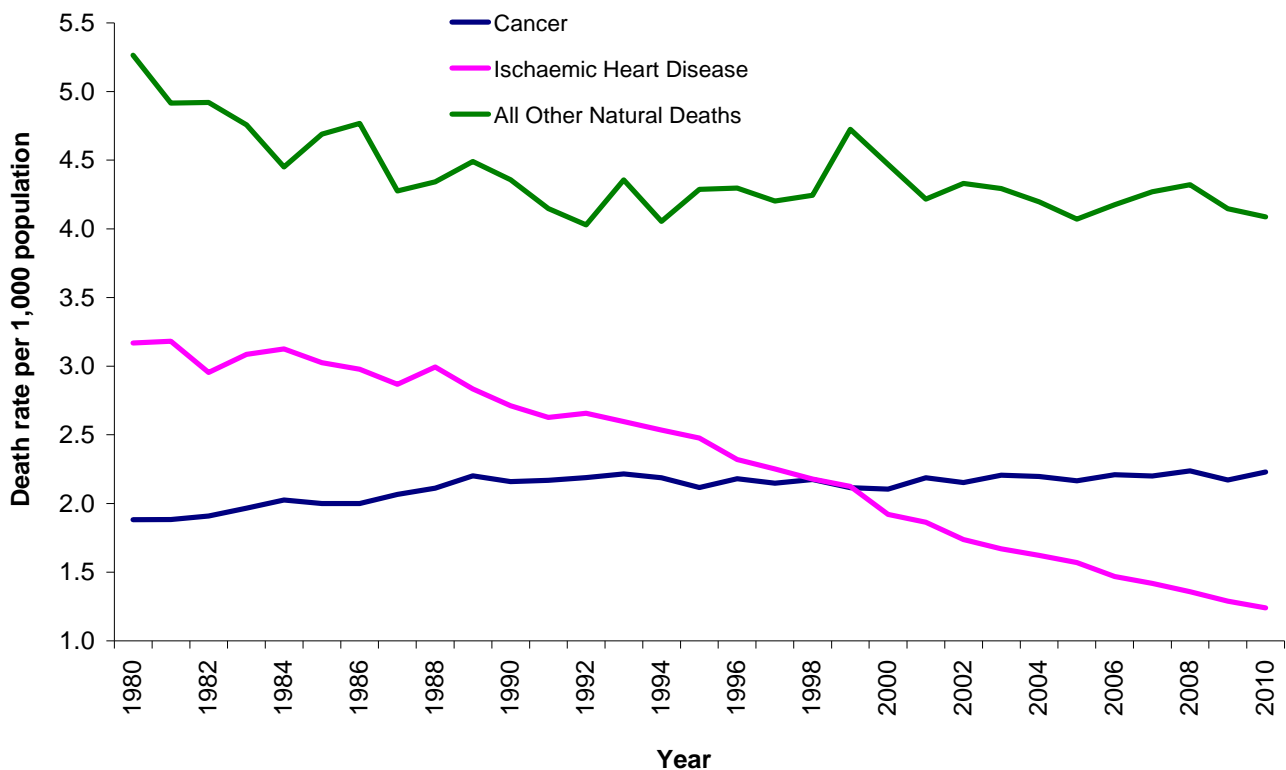
Circulatory Diseases (I00-I99)

- In 2010, 2,234 people died from ischaemic heart disease, this continues the long-term fall in deaths due to heart disease. There were more than twice the number of deaths due to ischaemic heart disease (4,858) in 1980 than there were last year; and
- in 2010, 1,239 people died from cerebrovascular disease (stroke). This compares to 2,217 such deaths in 1980. Unlike deaths from ischaemic heart disease, a larger proportion of these deaths affect females; with 750 stroke deaths to females in 2010 and 489 stroke deaths to males.

Respiratory Disease (J00-J99)

- In 2010, 1,886 people died from respiratory diseases such as pneumonia, a lower figure to that seen in 1980 (2,255 deaths). During the late 1990s the number of deaths from respiratory diseases had been as high as 3,200 deaths. Part of the drop seen in the numbers since 2001 is associated with a change in the coding rules for pneumonia that were implemented when ICD10 was introduced;
- there are very few deaths registered each year which have influenza recorded as the underlying cause, the largest number in recent years was 39 deaths in 2000. The figure for 2010 was 10 influenza deaths; and
- during 2010 there were nine deaths registered where swine flu (H1N1) was mentioned on the death certificate, this is a decrease from the 14 deaths registered in 2009.

Chart 3: Death rate for cancer, ischaemic heart disease and all other natural causes of death per 1,000 population (1980 to 2010) – non-zero y-axis



Alzheimer’s Disease (G30) and Other Dementias (F00-F07)

- Deaths due to Alzheimer’s disease have increased over recent years, with 279 deaths in 2010 (77 men and 202 women) compared to 211 deaths (68 men and 143 women) in 2001; and
- in 2010, 504 deaths were due to other dementias (138 men and 366 women), this compares to 298 deaths (78 men and 220 women) in 2001.

Diabetes (E10-E14)

- Over the past decade, there has been a marked increase in diabetes mortality with 89 deaths in 2000 and 203 deaths last year (94 men and 109 women).

Healthcare-Associated Infections (MRSA and *Clostridium Difficile*)

- In 2010, 29 deaths were registered where MRSA was mentioned on the death certificate. Of these deaths, eight had MRSA as the underlying cause of death;

- this is a decrease from the 50 deaths registered with MRSA mentioned on the death certificate in 2009 of which 16 deaths had MRSA as the underlying cause of death;
- in 2010, *Clostridium difficile* was mentioned on 91 death certificates. Of these, 30 deaths had *Clostridium difficile* as the underlying cause of death; and
- this is a decrease from the 124 deaths registered with *Clostridium difficile* mentioned on the death certificate in 2009 of which 39 deaths had *Clostridium difficile* as the underlying cause of death.

Alcohol related deaths

- In 2010, there were 284 alcohol related deaths; 191 men and 93 women. This is a marked increase from ten years ago when there were 190 alcohol related deaths recorded.

Drug related deaths

- In 2010, there were 92 drug related deaths in Northern Ireland. This is a marked increase from ten years ago when there were 53 drug related deaths recorded.

Suicide (X60-X84 and Y10-Y34, Y87.0, Y87.2)

- Deaths classified as 'events of undetermined intent' and 'intentional self-harm' are reported jointly as suicide. In 2010 there were 313 such deaths registered in Northern Ireland, 240 were males and 73 were females. This is the highest figure on record;
- all suicides are referred to the coroner and take time to be fully investigated. Therefore there is a period of time between when a suicide occurs and when the death is registered. Of the 313 suicides registered in 2010, only 141 actually occurred in 2010 with the remainder occurring in earlier years; and
- Table 1 below compares the number of suicides registered each year with the number of suicides occurring in those years. There are likely to be a significant number of deaths that occurred after 2008 but which have not yet been registered.

Table 1: Number of suicides registered and actual number occurring (2000-2010^P)

Year	Suicides (Registered)	Suicides (Occurred)*
2000	185	187
2001	158	183
2002	183	201
2003	144	163
2004	146	236
2005	213	229
2006	291	218
2007	242	249
2008	282	234
2009	260	*
2010 ^P	313	*

^P 2010 statistics are provisional until the publication of the 2010 Annual Report of the Registrar General

* See comment above

Accidents (V01-X59)

- In 2010, 495 people died from accidents, of which 123 were transport accidents and 144 accidental falls. In contrast in 1980 there were 782 accidental deaths, 311 from transport accidents and 272 from accidental falls.

Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

- There were 105 stillbirths and 146 infant deaths registered in Northern Ireland in 2010. Over the past 30 years the number of stillbirths and infant deaths have both fallen by around 60%; and
- the stillbirth rate has reduced from 9.2 stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and still) in 1980 to 4.1 in 2010. This fall happened despite a change in the definition of stillbirths in 1992, which reduced the minimum period of gestation from 28 weeks to 24 weeks (thus increasing the number of stillbirths). The infant death rate (deaths of children aged under 1) has fallen from 13.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1980 to 5.7 in 2010.

Also included are a number of tables – these are listed below:

Table 2 Registered deaths and stillbirths 1980, 1990, 2000 to 2010

Table 3 Registered deaths by gender and age, 2010

Table 4 Registered deaths, stillbirths and major cause of death by Area, 2010

Table 5 Registered deaths by major cause of death, 2005 to 2010

Table 6 Registered deaths by Area 1980, 1990, 2000, 2006 to 2010

Table 2: Registered deaths and stillbirths, 1980, 1990, 2000 to 2010^P

Year	Estimated Population	Deaths															
		Stillbirths		Persons		Infant Deaths		Cause of Death ⁴						Age at Death			
								Cancer		Ischaemic Heart Disease		Respiratory Diseases		Male Median	Female Median	% aged under 75	% aged 85 and over
Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ³	Number	% ⁵	Number	% ⁵	Number	% ⁵	Number	% ⁵				
1980	1,532,800	266	9.2	16,835	11.0	382	13.4	2,885	17.1	4,858	28.9	2,255	13.4	70	76	54.8	14.5
1990	1,595,600	115	4.4	15,426	9.7	198	7.5	3,445	22.3	4,327	28.1	2,781	18.0	73	78	47.0	20.0
2000	1,682,900	93	4.3	14,903	8.9	109	5.0	3,541	23.8	3,234	21.7	3,019	20.3	75	80	39.8	27.0
2001	1,689,300	112	5.1	14,513	8.6	134	6.0	3,696	25.5	3,148	21.7	1,975	13.6	75	81	39.4	27.7
2002	1,696,600	122	5.7	14,586	8.6	100	4.6	3,652	25.0	2,948	20.2	1,883	12.9	75	81	39.7	27.8
2003	1,702,600	108	5.0	14,462	8.5	115	5.2	3,757	26.0	2,843	19.7	2,082	14.4	75	81	38.5	28.2
2004	1,710,300	113	5.0	14,354	8.4	122	5.3	3,757	26.2	2,775	19.3	1,950	13.6	75	81	39.2	27.2
2005	1,724,400	89	4.0	14,224	8.2	140	6.1	3,735	26.3	2,708	19.0	1,921	13.5	75	81	38.7	28.3
2006	1,741,600	89	3.8	14,532	8.3	121	5.1	3,848	26.5	2,556	17.6	1,982	13.6	75	81	38.6	29.6
2007	1,759,100	102	4.2	14,649	8.3	123	4.9	3,870	26.4	2,494	17.0	1,992	13.6	75	82	37.9	30.0
2008	1,775,000	115	4.5	14,907	8.4	123	4.7	3,971	26.6	2,410	16.2	2,096	14.1	76	82	37.7	31.4
2009	1,788,900	119	4.8	14,413	8.1	130	5.1	3,885	27.0	2,305	16.0	2,017	14.0	76	82	38.4	30.9
2010 ^P	1,802,200	105	4.1	14,457	8.0	146	5.7	4,018	27.8	2,234	15.5	1,886	13.0	75	82	39.1	31.3

^P 2010 statistics are provisional until the publication of the 2010 Annual Report of the Registrar General

¹ Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths

² Rate per 1,000 population. Rate for 2010 calculated using the 2010 mid-year projected population

³ Rate per 1,000 live births (including non-residents)

⁴ From 2001 cause of death is classified using the tenth revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD10). Previous years were coded in the ninth revision (1979-2000)

⁵ Percentage of all deaths

Table 3: Registered deaths by gender and age, 2010^P

Age	Number of Deaths			Death Rate per 1,000 population ¹		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
All Ages	14,457	7,066	7,391	8.0	8.0	8.1
0	146	76	70	5.8	5.9	5.7
1-4	19	12	7	0.2	0.2	0.1
5-9	10	6	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	16	7	9	0.1	0.1	0.2
15-19	63	45	18	0.5	0.7	0.3
20-24	105	77	28	0.8	1.1	0.4
25-29	70	52	18	0.5	0.8	0.3
30-34	100	70	30	0.9	1.2	0.5
35-39	141	91	50	1.2	1.5	0.8
40-44	215	130	85	1.7	2.1	1.3
45-49	342	209	133	2.7	3.4	2.0
50-54	439	266	173	3.9	4.8	3.0
55-59	592	367	225	6.0	7.5	4.6
60-64	794	455	339	8.6	10.1	7.1
65-69	1,123	663	460	14.2	17.5	11.1
70-74	1,483	882	601	23.3	30.0	17.5
75-79	1,890	1,019	871	37.4	46.7	30.4
80-84	2,378	1,120	1,258	64.6	80.1	55.1
85-89	2,382	926	1,456	113.3	133.5	103.4
90+	2,149	593	1,556	233.5	239.5	231.3

^P 2010 statistics are provisional until the publication of the 2010 Annual Report of the Registrar General

¹ Rate for 2010 calculated using the 2010 mid-year projected population

Table 4: Registered deaths, stillbirths and major cause of death (ICD10) by Health and Social Care Trust and Local Government District, 2010^P

Area	Deaths					Still- births	Cause of Death							
							Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	Circulatory Diseases			Respir- atory Diseases (J00-J99)	External Causes		
								Total (I00- I99)	Ischaemic Heart Disease (I20-I25)	Cerebro- vascular Disease (I60-I69)		Total (V01-Y98)	Transport Accidents (V01-V99)	Suicide, self-inflicted injury & undetermined intent (X60-X84, Y10-Y34, Y87.0, Y87.2)
Northern Ireland	14,457	7,066	7,391	8.0	146	105	4,018	4,476	2,234	1,239	1,886	840	123	313
Belfast HSCT	3,238	1,552	1,686	9.6	26	14	917	928	456	259	438	204	9	79
Belfast	2,628	1,266	1,362	9.8	23	13	744	765	373	211	353	171	8	67
Castlereagh	610	286	324	9.1	3	1	173	163	83	48	85	33	1	12
Northern HSCT	3,717	1,796	1,921	8.1	30	24	1,047	1,147	576	312	519	203	48	65
Antrim	385	191	194	7.1	4	2	104	112	62	28	63	19	2	6
Ballymena	527	257	270	8.3	3	6	141	173	85	47	61	33	7	12
Ballymoney	239	121	118	7.8	1	6	67	77	47	15	32	19	6	8
Carrickfergus	360	185	175	8.9	1	2	103	98	50	28	58	19	5	1
Coleraine	514	260	254	9.0	5	-	144	167	74	47	69	28	9	10
Cookstown	276	134	142	7.5	3	1	72	102	49	27	32	15	9	4
Larne	297	140	157	9.4	3	1	93	80	41	26	36	14	2	4
Magherafelt	253	117	136	5.7	2	-	71	89	47	23	33	11	2	4
Moyle	148	68	80	8.7	3	1	43	48	24	10	22	7	3	1
Newtownabbey	718	323	395	8.6	5	5	209	201	97	61	113	38	3	15
South Eastern HSCT	2,837	1,336	1,501	8.2	21	25	781	895	430	265	357	148	12	65
Ards	675	328	347	8.6	3	7	189	214	101	59	79	30	1	16
Down	542	266	276	7.7	5	5	146	173	83	57	69	33	8	13
Lisburn	852	415	437	7.3	8	8	252	271	142	71	112	54	3	25
North Down	768	327	441	9.7	5	5	194	237	104	78	97	31	-	11
Southern HSCT	2,594	1,309	1,285	7.2	39	21	708	874	441	239	291	141	31	51
Armagh	451	226	225	7.6	5	2	129	154	70	43	48	19	5	7
Banbridge	339	165	174	7.0	4	3	89	109	56	29	35	17	2	5
Craigavon	672	346	326	7.2	8	4	178	232	135	57	78	33	3	15
Dungannon	417	206	211	7.3	6	4	112	140	72	43	53	26	9	7
Newry & Mourne	715	366	349	7.1	16	8	200	239	108	67	77	46	12	17
Western HSCT	2,071	1,073	998	6.9	30	21	565	632	331	164	281	144	23	53
Fermanagh	466	251	215	7.4	4	5	124	154	77	46	63	30	7	7
Limavady	231	116	115	6.7	2	-	61	76	38	15	32	17	1	7
Derry	779	394	385	7.1	11	10	218	220	119	52	97	59	10	27
Omagh	330	178	152	6.2	11	4	89	103	60	28	48	21	5	6
Strabane	265	134	131	6.6	2	2	73	79	37	23	41	17	-	6

^P 2010 statistics are provisional until the publication of the 2010 Annual Report of the Registrar General

¹Rate per 1,000 population. Rate for 2010 calculated using the 2010 mid-year projected population

Table 5: Registered deaths by major cause of death (ICD10) 2005 to 2010^P

ICD10 Code	Cause of Death	Year					
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^P
A00-Y98	All Causes of Death	14,224	14,532	14,649	14,907	14,413	14,457
A00-B99	Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	162	188	184	183	164	174
C00-D48	Neoplasms	3,826	3,959	3,992	4,086	3,992	4,111
C00-C97	<i>Malignant Neoplasms</i>	3,735	3,848	3,870	3,971	3,885	4,018
D50-D89	All Diseases of the Blood and Blood Forming Organs and Certain Disorders Involving the Immune Mechanism	36	31	39	36	28	26
E00-E90	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	302	281	299	254	319	291
E10-E14	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	224	197	210	181	229	203
F00-F99	Mental and Behavioural Disorders	408	418	514	575	525	569
F00-F07	<i>Dementia</i>	316	335	405	520	472	504
G00-H95	Diseases of the Nervous System and the Sense Organs	484	557	588	600	618	569
G30	<i>Alzheimer's Disease</i>	207	265	291	293	241	279
I00-I99	Disease of the Circulatory System	5,002	4,879	4,838	4,752	4,485	4,476
I20-I25	<i>Ischaemic Heart Disease</i>	2,708	2,556	2,494	2,410	2,305	2,234
I60-I69	<i>Cerebrovascular Disease</i>	1,307	1,326	1,325	1,329	1,175	1,239
J00-J99	Diseases of the Respiratory System	1,921	1,982	1,992	2,096	2,017	1,886
K00-K93	Diseases of the Digestive System	584	646	711	682	686	715
L00-M99	All Diseases of Skin, Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	115	100	102	109	122	132
N00-N99	Diseases of the Genitourinary System	351	359	381	400	367	369
O00-O99	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	1	3	-	-	5	2
P00-P96	Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	81	54	50	67	60	77
Q00-Q99	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	82	84	61	74	82	85
R00-R99	Signs, Symptoms and Abnormal Clinical and Laboratory Findings, N.E.C.	108	138	125	139	138	135
V01-Y98	All External Causes of Morbidity and Mortality	761	853	773	854	805	840
V01-V99	<i>Transport Accidents</i>	175	187	172	154	127	123
X60-X84, Y87.0, Y10-Y34, Y87.2	<i>Suicide, Self-Inflicted Injury and Events of Undetermined Intent</i>	213	291	242	282	260	313

^P 2010 statistics are provisional until the publication of the 2010 Annual Report of the Registrar General

Table 6: Deaths by Health and Social Care Trust and Local Government District, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2006 to 2010^P

Area	Deaths								SMR ¹ (2008-2010) ^P
	1980	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^P	
Northern Ireland	16,835	15,426	14,903	14,532	14,649	14,907	14,413	14,457	100
Belfast HSCT	4,818	4,213	3,745	3,383	3,443	3,517	3,354	3,238	112
Belfast	4,201	3,556	3,106	2,803	2,796	2,889	2,739	2,628	118
Castlereagh	617	657	639	580	647	628	615	610	92
Northern HSCT	3,622	3,476	3,621	3,607	3,651	3,684	3,509	3,717	95
Antrim	315	362	391	367	396	376	344	385	99
Ballymena	616	508	508	533	527	531	499	527	90
Ballymoney	221	216	211	227	228	225	243	239	94
Carrickfergus	262	332	318	340	408	341	311	360	98
Coleraine	464	516	471	456	455	483	486	514	92
Cookstown	250	234	274	284	264	284	251	276	103
Larne	308	272	309	305	269	292	289	297	102
Magherafelt	327	276	277	286	292	289	262	253	87
Moyle	170	166	144	161	123	149	148	148	96
Newtownabbey	689	594	718	648	689	714	676	718	95
South Eastern HSCT	2,823	2,728	2,772	2,745	2,872	2,899	2,782	2,837	96
Ards	678	614	670	661	731	656	642	675	93
Down	552	654	513	548	537	564	519	542	94
Lisburn	824	746	822	828	819	858	848	852	96
North Down	769	714	767	708	785	821	773	768	97
Southern HSCT	2,933	2,651	2,590	2,587	2,392	2,630	2,530	2,594	99
Armagh	473	515	496	474	445	463	475	451	100
Banbridge	367	321	349	322	296	354	330	339	93
Craigavon	748	636	649	654	601	671	688	672	98
Dungannon	513	430	411	409	399	435	405	417	102
Newry & Mourne	832	749	685	728	651	707	632	715	100
Western HSCT	2,639	2,358	2,175	2,210	2,291	2,177	2,238	2,071	100
Fermanagh	670	588	521	540	544	514	551	466	96
Limavady	235	218	231	227	218	222	210	231	94
Derry	866	780	740	776	800	767	794	779	109
Omagh	527	436	399	369	394	345	390	330	92
Strabane	341	336	284	298	335	329	293	265	98

^P 2010 statistics are provisional until the publication of the 2010 Annual Report of the Registrar General

¹ Compares the actual number of deaths occurring in an area with the number expected if the age/sex specific death rates of Northern Ireland were applied to the age/sex groups of each Local Government District. The results are expressed as standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) where the standard ratio for Northern Ireland equals 100. Rates are calculated using 3 years deaths data and the 2008-9 mid year population estimates and the 2010 mid-year projected population

BACKGROUND NOTES

1. Death figures have been compiled from returns to local registrars. All statistics are provisional with final figures published in the Annual Report of the Registrar General. The results are based on analysis of all deaths registered within the 2010 calendar year and some deaths may have occurred prior to this registration year.
2. Northern Ireland and sub-Northern Ireland level rates for 2010 data are calculated on the projected home population as at 30 June 2010.
3. Cause of death is classified using the tenth revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD10). As is convention, deaths classified under ICD10 as 'events of undetermined intent' along with 'intentional self-harm' are jointly reported as 'suicide'.
4. It is not possible to identify all healthcare-associated infections directly from the ICD but it is possible to collate deaths where MRSA or *Clostridium difficile* was mentioned on the death certificate. Further information on MRSA and *Clostridium difficile* mortality can be found at: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp29.htm>
5. Further information on alcohol and drug related deaths can be found at: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp30.htm>
6. This statistical bulletin provides provisional statistics on a number of areas which have policy relevance. In particular the number of deaths has implications for hospital and palliative care strategies, queries regarding such areas should be directed to the Health Department.
7. This release gives the number of deaths due to cancer. Information is also available on the number of incidences of cancer from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry. Further information can be found at: <http://www.qub.ac.uk/nicr>.
8. All media inquiries should be directed to the DFP Press Office
Telephone: 028 9052 7374
Fax: 028 9052 7149

9. Further information on the statistics provided in this publication can be obtained from NISRA Customer Services at:

Telephone: 028 9034 8160

Fax: 028 9034 8161

E-mail: census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk

Responsible Statistician: David Marshall