

Death Rates

Learning objective:

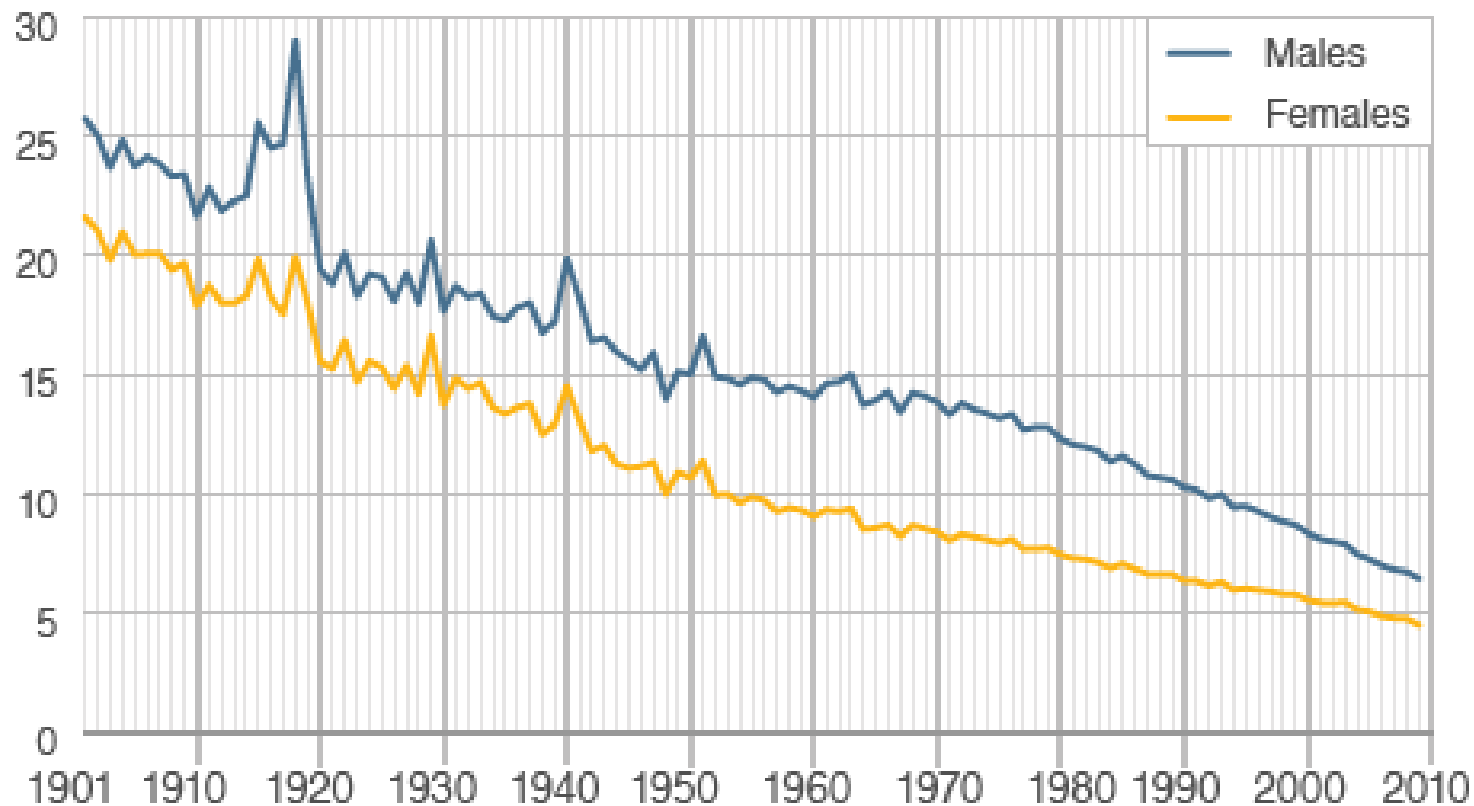
To discuss the current trends, reasons for and effects UK's Death rate.

Starter

1. Read p. 202TB- define death rate- 7WB
2. What is the death rate trend in the UK- analyse the graph and fill in p. 7WB

Death rate for England and Wales 1901-2009

Rate per million population, thousands



Age-standardised mortality rate for all causes by sex, England and Wales

Source: ONS

Death Rate- decline

Three main killers have all been reduced:

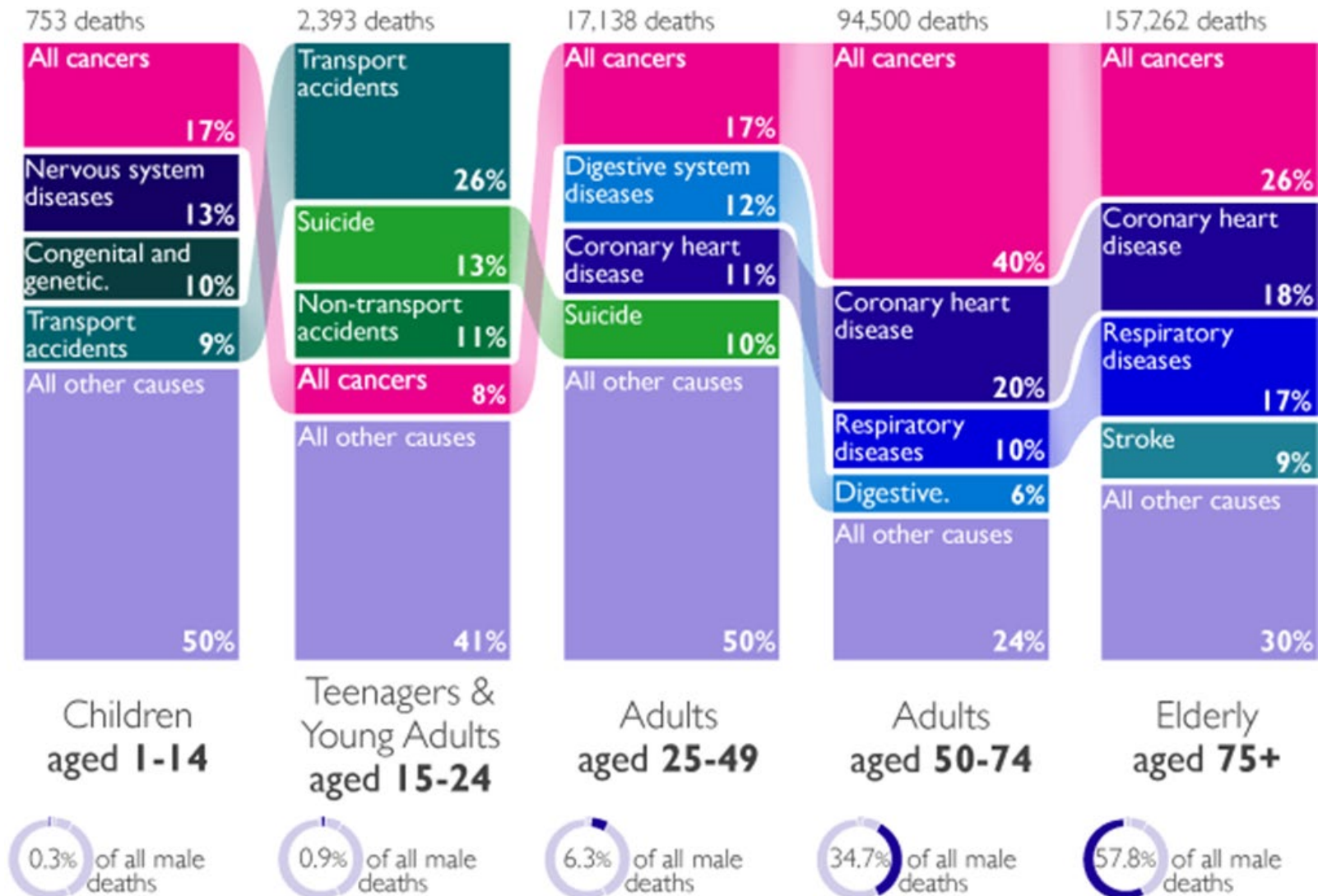
1. Circularity diseases reduced in the 1960's
2. Respiratory diseases reduced in the 1920's
3. Infectious diseases reduced in the 1950's

The mortality rate for the population aged over 75 has fallen **from 137 deaths per thousand in 1911, to 83 deaths per thousand in 2006.**

Those aged between 45-61 are three times more likely to die from cancer than those aged between 25-45.

Task:

Other than 'all other causes'- what is the largest cause of death in each age group?



Reasons for the decline in death rates:

1. Improved nutrition
2. Medical improvements
3. Smoking and diet
4. Public health measures and environmental improvements
5. Other social changes

Task:

read p. 202 TB and fill in the table on p. 7 WB

Example answer/ paragraph

AO1/ AO2- Trend

The death rate in the UK has fallen and life expectancy has increased (incl. specific figures).

AO1/ AO2- Reason for trend

Two reasons for the fall in death rates are (state two reasons)

A*-B grade students:

Remember to evaluate/ analyse each reason in detail- use contemporary examples

AO2/ AO3- Impact/ effect of trend


However, despite this trend, there was a slight increase in the UK death rate in 2015/16 as reported by the ONS. More people died in the first 3 months of the year than they did in the 1960s, experts have not given a specific reason why, but most have argued that the flu epidemic and ineffective flu vaccination can explain these trends.

There are also regional, class and gender differences which need to be considered when looking at life expectancy in the UK (explain and give examples)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b08qkz77>

FOUR Michael Mosley vs The Superbugs

Home Clips



Watch now

Michael Mosley looks at what can be done to combat resistance to antibiotics by creating a clone of himself in agar and growing on it bacteria taken from all over his body.

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Life expectancy

How long on average a person born in a given year can expect to live

1900:

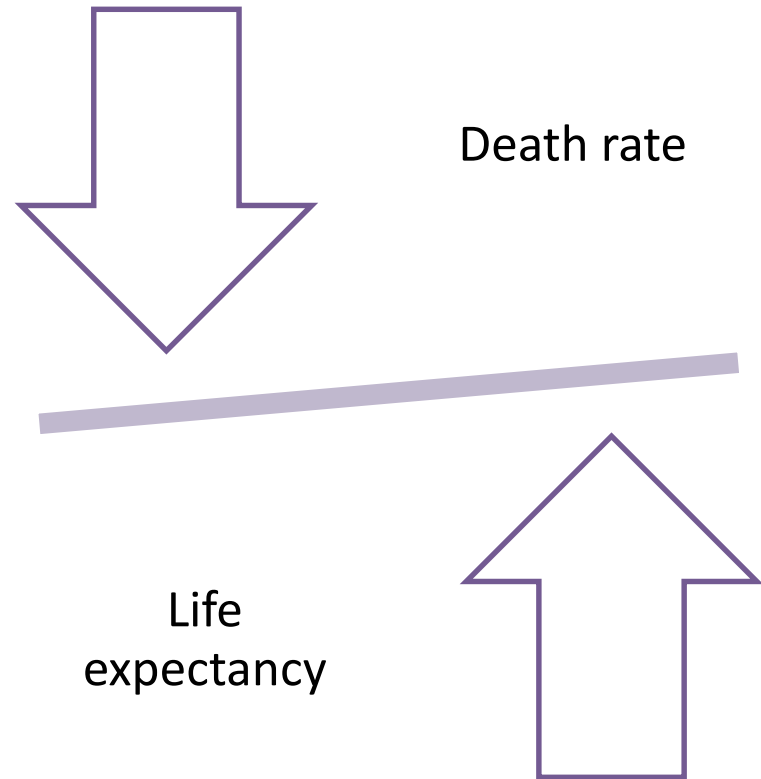
Males expected to live until 50

Females expected to live until 57

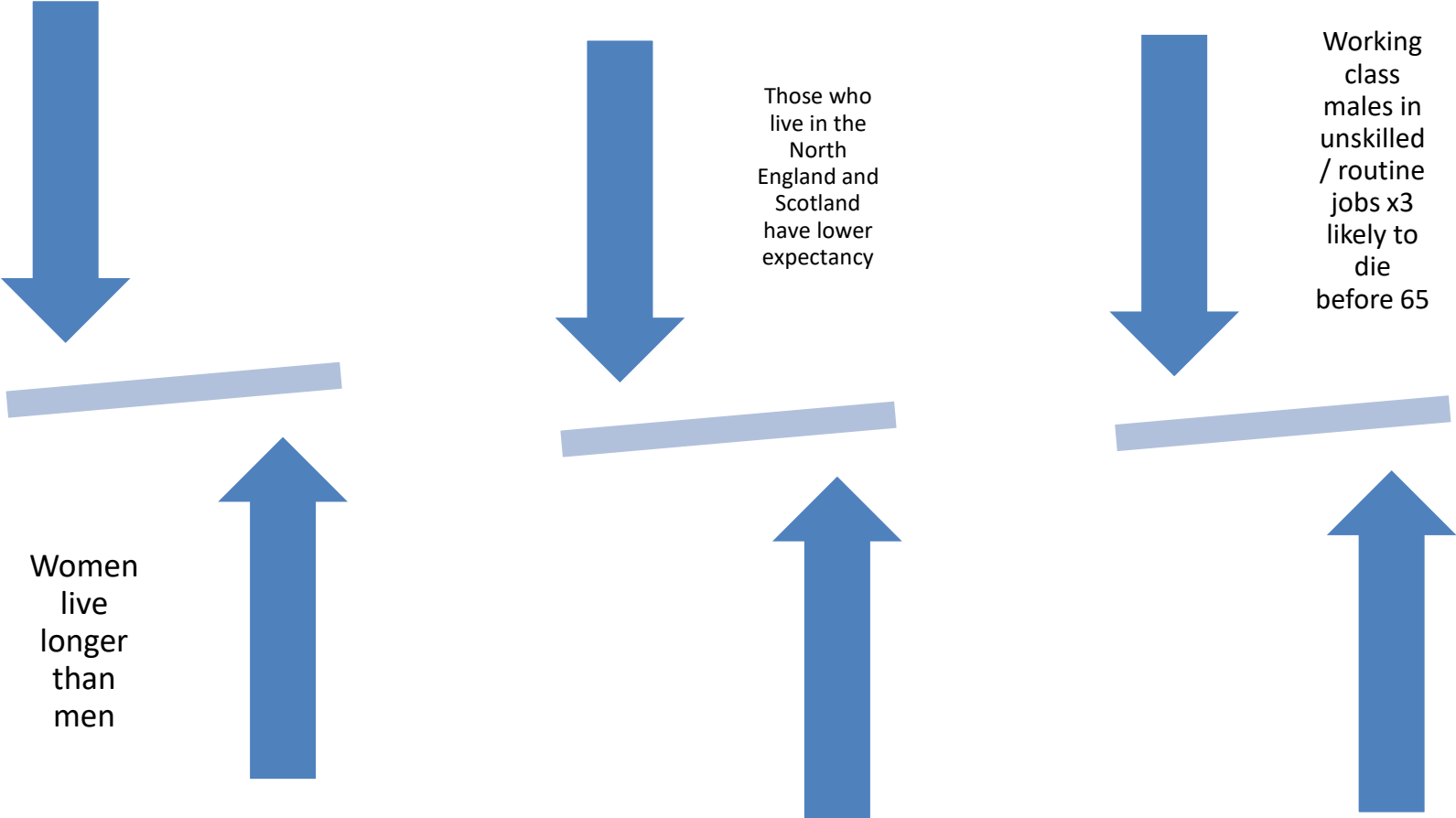
2013:

Males expected to live for 90.7 years

Females expected to live for 94 years



Class, gender and regional differences



(A03) However.....

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/health-35990099/flu-cases-cause-spike-in-death-rates>

Read and highlight the article:

<http://visual.ons.gov.uk/dementiaalzheimers-and-flu-behind-biggest-annual-increase-in-deaths-since-the-1960s/>

AFL- Key words

Death rate	
Life expectancy	

Death rate	Number of deaths per thousand of the population per year
Life expectancy	How long on average a person born in a given year can expect to live

AFL

Identify two factors that have led to a decline in the death rate since 1900 (4 marks)

1. Improved nutrition
2. Medical improvements
3. Smoking and diet
4. Public health measures and environmental improvements

Homework

1. Consolidation cards:

- Death rates
- Life expectancy

2. Flipped learning:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/may2016#net-migration-to-the-uk>

p. 6-15