Directly standardised mortality rate (all causes of death) - Males all ages - 2001-03 to 2012-14 (3-yr rolling averages)

**England, South East Region, Oxfordshire and districts within Oxfordshire**

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**Definition**
Directly age-standardised mortality rates per 100,000 male population (all ages) from all causes (ICD-10: A00-Y00). Rates are standardised to European Standard Population.

**Source**
Health & Social Care Information Centre Indicator Portal

**Numerator**
Number of deaths to males of all ages from all causes (ICD-10: A00-Y00), registered in the respective calendar years.

**Denominator**
Mid-year male population estimates for the respective calendar years (dates shown in the table below are for the middle year of the 3-year period).

**Strengths & Limitations**
1. Three-year rolling data are used to create a smoother line which is easier to interpret and less susceptible to annual fluctuation.
2. Data are based on the latest revisions of ONS population estimates for the respective years. Data are based on the original underlying cause of death.
3. The European Standard Population (ESP) is an artificial population structure which is used in the weighting of mortality or incidence data to produce Directly Standardised Rates (DSRs), also known as age-standardised rates (ASRs). The ESP is divided into quinary age bands, which correspond to the age bands used by the observations and population figures. Each age band is assigned a value which is used to standardise the rate obtained from the observations and population.
4. Eurostat, the statistical institute of the European Union, decided at the end of 2012 to bring this population structure up to date. Up to 2014, indicators were directly standardised against ESP released in 1976. For both sexes, mortality rates for all causes of death registered in 2012 were significantly higher when calculated using the 2013 ESP compared with the 1976 ESP. This is to be expected as deaths predominantly occur at older ages and the larger number of older people in the 2013 ESP exerts more influence on these summary figures. This affects three year pooled data for 2016-12 onwards.

**Latest available data**
2012-14

**Time Trend**
1. Mortality rates from all causes in males were decreasing in most areas over this time period.
2. Despite some fluctuation among the districts in Oxfordshire, mostly the trend is downwards.

**Benchmarking Outside Oxfordshire**
1. Overall Oxfordshire has consistently had significantly lower mortality rates in males from all causes than England.
2. Oxford City has not been significantly different to the national average until the most recent data point - it is now significantly lower than England.
3. Cherwell, for the most recent data point, is not longer significantly better than England.

**Benchmarking Within Oxfordshire**
1. Cherwell has the highest mortality rate among males in Oxfordshire, with Oxford next.
2. Oxford City has had significantly higher rates than the Oxfordshire average throughout this time period (but not for the most recent data point).
3. Vale of White Horse had a significantly lower rate than Oxfordshire average between 2007-09 and 2009-11 although this is no longer the case.

**Expert interpretation and conclusions with additional information**
1. The long term decrease in all cause mortality for men in Oxfordshire continues and this is having the impact of increasing life expectancy for men.
2. However mortality rates are still significantly higher than those for women in Oxfordshire and life expectancy at birth is almost 4 years lower for men than women.
3. The mortality rate for preventable diseases such as heart disease, bowel cancer and stroke continue to decrease.
4. Oxford City and, to some extent, Cherwell are not doing as well as the rest of the county and therefore should be targeted with specific initiatives. Examples of targeted initiatives include stop-smoking clinics and health checks. However more information is required to understand variations between population groups if prevention of long term illness and continued trends in mortality rates are to be maintained.
5. The RAG rating is amber. This indicator needs active monitoring. There is a significant inequality in mortality rates between men and women in Oxfordshire and between Oxford City and the other districts.

**Definitions and data quality**
- Note: Y- at zero.
- Pop* = Mid-year male population estimates for the respective calendar years (dates shown in the table below are for the middle year of the 3-year period).
- ESP released in 1976. For both sexes, mortality rates for all causes of death registered in 2012 were significantly higher when calculated using the 2013 ESP compared with the 1976 ESP.
- Data are based on the latest revisions of ONS population estimates for the respective years.
- Data are based on the original underlying cause of death.

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