#### Directly standardised mortality rate from all cancers in females under 75 years - 2002/04 to 2013/15 (3-year pooled data)

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

**RAG rating:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>England</th>
<th>South East Region</th>
<th>Oxford City</th>
<th>South Oxfordshire</th>
<th>Vale of White Horse</th>
<th>West Oxfordshire</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-04</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>42.8</td>
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<td>44.3</td>
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<td>43.7</td>
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<td>42.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-11</td>
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<tr>
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<td>37.9</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:**
- **Red** suggests significantly higher rate compared to Oxfordshire rate.
- **Green** suggests significantly higher rate compared to England rate.
- **Yellow** suggests significantly lower rate compared to Oxfordshire rate.
- **Dark blue** suggests significantly lower rate compared to England rate.

**Definitions and data quality:**

- **Directly standardised mortality rate per 100,000:** The rate is calculated by dividing the number of deaths (numerator) by the mid-year population (denominator) for females aged under 75 years. The rate is then adjusted (standardised) to account for differences in age distribution between the districts and England.

**Strengths & Limitations:**

1. The data are based on the original underlying cause of death.
2. Data are collected by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and cover all deaths registered in England.
3. The data are age-standardised using the European Standard Population (ESP).

**Time Trend:**

1. Mortality from all causes of cancer in females has been decreasing over time nationally, regionally and locally.
2. In Oxfordshire, the trend shows an upward turn from 2007/08 but more recent data indicate this has now turned.

**Benchmarking Outside Oxfordshire:**

1. Oxfordshire has had significantly lower rates of mortality from cancers in females than England during this period (not consistently). The intervals are wider in Oxfordshire than in England.
2. There are differences within the districts of Oxfordshire - South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire have all had significantly lower rates than England during this period but not consistently.

**Benchmarking within Oxfordshire:**

1. Despite the fluctuation among districts in Oxfordshire, none are significantly higher or lower than one another.

**Expert interpretation and conclusions with additional information:**

1. Cancer is the biggest cause of mortality in females under the age of 75 in England and Oxfordshire.
2. In England and in Oxfordshire the mortality rate from all cancers is significantly lower in women than men, although the gap is closing.
3. In England, mortality rates from all cancers are decreasing. However, rates are decreasing more sharply in men than women (see also E-004).
4. There are many causes of cancer; smoking remains the biggest single cause.
5. In England, lung cancer is the most common cause of death from cancer for both men and women, responsible for nearly a quarter (23%) of all male cancer deaths and more than a fifth (21%) of all female cancer deaths.
6. Considerable inequalities in cancer incidence and outcomes exist between different social groups in the UK. Inequalities in cancer can relate to genetics, information and awareness, lifestyle, screening and treatment. These factors, either individually or through interaction with each other, contribute to the different cancer incidence and outcomes experienced by different communities and groups.
7. Screening programmes have been introduced for early detection of bowel, breast and cervical cancer as late detection is almost certainly a major contributor to poor survival.
8. Rates in Oxfordshire are no longer significantly lower than England for this indicator. As the rate in South Oxfordshire has increased for the latest data point, the RAG rating is amber.

**LATEST AVAILABLE DATA:**

- 2015-17

**NEXT AVAILABLE DATA:**

- 2016-18

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**Notes:**

- **Population:** The denominator used is the mid-year population for females aged under 75 years.
- **Sources:**
  - ONS mid-year population estimates for females aged under 75 years for the respective calendar years.

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**Epidemiological Facts:**

- **Directly standardised mortality rate per 100,000:** This is calculated by dividing the number of deaths (numerator) by the mid-year population (denominator) for females aged under 75 years. The rate is then adjusted (standardised) to account for differences in age distribution between the districts and England.

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**Figure 1:**

Graph showing directly standardised mortality rate from all cancers in females under 75 years - 2002/04 to 2013/15 (3-year pooled data) for England, South East Region, Oxfordshire and districts within Oxfordshire.