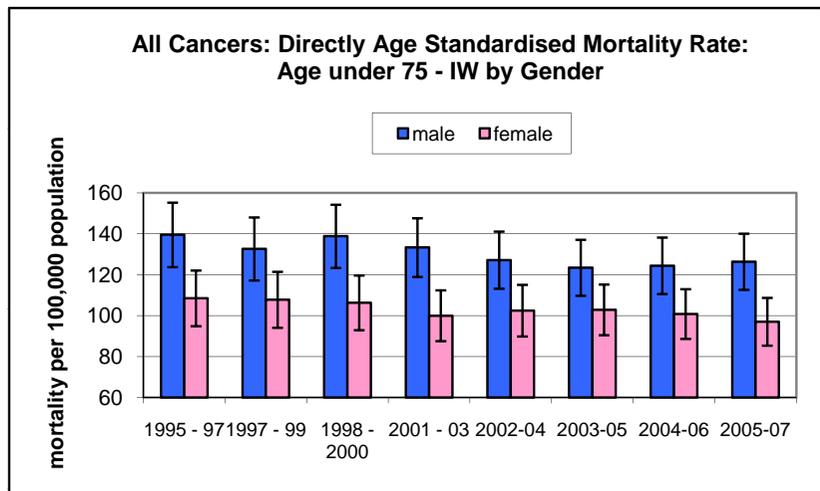
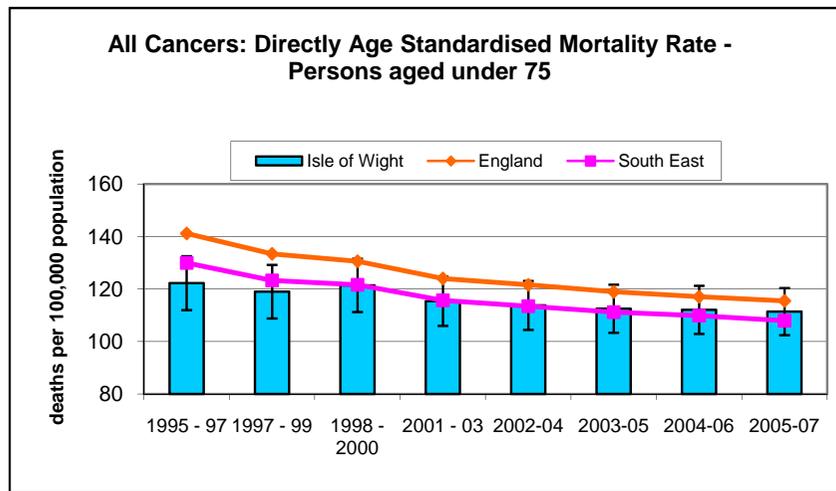


<b>Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Core Dataset</b>		<b>2009</b>		
Domain:	Burden of Ill Health	Indicator:	Mortality Rate from All Cancers - age Under 75	
Sub-Domain:	Cancer	Indicator References:	National Indicator 122 / Vital Sign VSB03	
Sub-sub- Domain:	General	Data Source:	National Centre for Health Outcomes Development	
		Indicator definition:	<a href="#">see below</a>	

**All Cancers: Directly Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population aged under-75**

Persons	1995 - 97	1997 - 99	1998 - 2000	2001 - 03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07
England	141.2	133.4	130.6	124.0	121.6	119.0	117.1	115.5
South East	130.0	123.3	121.6	115.7	113.5	111.2	109.8	108.0
Isle of Wight	122.3	119.0	121.4	115.4	113.8	112.5	112.1	111.4

Isle of Wight by Gender	1995 - 97	1997 - 99	1998 - 2000	2001 - 03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07
male	139.5	132.6	138.8	133.3	127.1	123.4	124.4	126.4
female	108.5	107.8	106.3	100.0	102.5	102.8	100.8	97.1



## COMMENTARY

Cancer is one of the biggest killers in the UK. Approximately 26% of deaths among IW residents are caused by cancer, similar to the national picture.

The IW PCT has a target to reduce premature mortality from cancer, among people aged under 75 (the age group in which death is considered 'premature') by 20% from a 1995-97 baseline by 2010. In 2007 45% of deaths of IW residents aged under 75 were from cancer.

The chart **above, left** shows the trend against this target. The IW's mortality rate is currently slightly lower than England's rate and slightly higher than the South East's but both those rates are within the IW rate's confidence interval range and so the differences might not be statistically significant. The IW's rate has fallen by 9% since the 1995-97 baseline, a smaller decrease than in England and the South-East, though from a lower baseline, and it will be challenging to achieve the 2010 target.

The chart **above, right** compares the IW rates for males and females. The female rate has fallen slightly faster than the male rate since the 1995-97 baseline. The male rate is currently higher than the female rate and the difference is likely to be statistically significant.

**INDICATOR DEFINITION**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Mortality Rate from All Cancers: age under-75
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly age-standardised rate of mortality from all cancers in age group under-75 per 100,000 population.
<b>Numerator (number of people or events)</b>	Number of deaths of people resident in the specified area which were registered in the specified years.
<b>Denominator (total population or events)</b>	Resident population for the specified years. Age under-75 by Gender
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	Local Authority
<b>Time period</b>	As shown above. Pooled three-year periods are shown here in order to present more even trends over time.
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (NCHOD) <a href="http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/">http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/</a> (this is the site for non-NHS staff)
<b>Significance for Health</b>	<b>Higher</b> rates are associated with <b>worse</b> health. <b>Lower</b> rates are associated with <b>better</b> health.
<b>Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator</b>	The presence of nursing or care homes in an area can increase (worsen) that area's mortality rate, through frail people moving into the area.