

Male mortality excess by causes of death in selected European countries in 2000–2013 period

Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to analyse and to evaluate current differences in mortality between males and females in selected European countries by causes of death. The thesis tries to capture the main features of so-called male mortality excess, and also tries to find its specifics in each individual state. Selected countries (the Czech Republic, Sweden, France and Spain) represent individual European macro-regions. The analyzed causes of death (neoplasms, diseases of nervous system, diseases of circulatory system, diseases of respiratory system and external causes) were selected based on the highest difference in the proportion of standardized mortality rates in total mortality between males and females. In the analytical part of the thesis, the methods of standardization, mortality tables and Pollard's two-dimensional decomposition of the difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females are used. To illustrate the situation of male mortality excess on the different groups of causes of death, contour plots of contributions to the difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females were created. The most significant differences in life expectancy between males and females were found in France, the lowest in Sweden. Contributions to the difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females by age have been found to be similar in all the studied countries. The most contributing causes to the male excess mortality are the circulatory system diseases and neoplasms at age 50–80 and external causes in the young adult population. Male excess mortality decreased in the analyzed countries in the period 2000–2013 and the contributions of selected causes, except for external causes, shifted to higher ages.

Keywords:

Male mortality excess, mortality, decomposition, sex mortality gap, mortality by causes of death