# Highlights

* Increased death rates amongst young males in Northern Ireland from the early 1970s onwards are evident in comparison with earlier periods and other populations on the Lexis surface.
* The excess mortality after the start of the conflict was most intense in the first year of the conflict then fell exponentially in intensity.
* A statistical model incorporating both long-term trends in age-specific mortality and an impulse-decay function effectively modelled excess mortality, allowing reasonable estimates of conflict-related excess deaths using only all-cause mortality estimates.