

# NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

<b>TITLE:</b>	<b>4.9 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness</b>
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<b>SUBTITLE:</b>	<b>4.9 Excess mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness, ages under 75, per 100,000 population</b>
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<b>Domain:</b>	<b>Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality</b>
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<b>Frequency of Availability:</b>	<b>Annual</b>
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<b>Time Period Of Data Analysis:</b>	<b>2012/13</b>
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## AVAILABLE COMPARISONS

TYPE	AVAILABLE
National, Regional or Peer Group	Yes
Electoral Ward / NELCCG Practice	No
Neighbourhood	No
Socioeconomic Differences	No
Targets, Trends & Projections	Yes

## KEY POINTS

- VE** North East Lincolnshire has the third highest mortality ratio for adults with serious mental illness in the Yorkshire and Humber region
- VE** North East Lincolnshire trend for mortality ratio for adults with serious mental illness is increasing but this is reflective of the national trend

## DESCRIPTION

The Disability Rights Commission has reported on the serious inequalities experienced (in terms of reduced life expectancy) by those with severe mental illness. For example, people with serious mental illness are estimated to be twice as likely to die from coronary heart disease and four times as likely to die from respiratory disease as the general population.

This is a shared indicator with the NHS Outcomes Framework – its inclusion in this and the Public Health Outcomes Framework reflects the importance of such high-level priorities being joined up between the public health and NHS / health service agendas.

Premature mortality in adults with serious mental illness (SMI) is compared to premature mortality in adults in the general population.

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‘Adults with serious mental illness’ are defined as anyone aged 18 or over who has been in contact with the secondary mental care services in the current financial year or in either of the two previous financial years who is alive at the beginning of the current financial year.

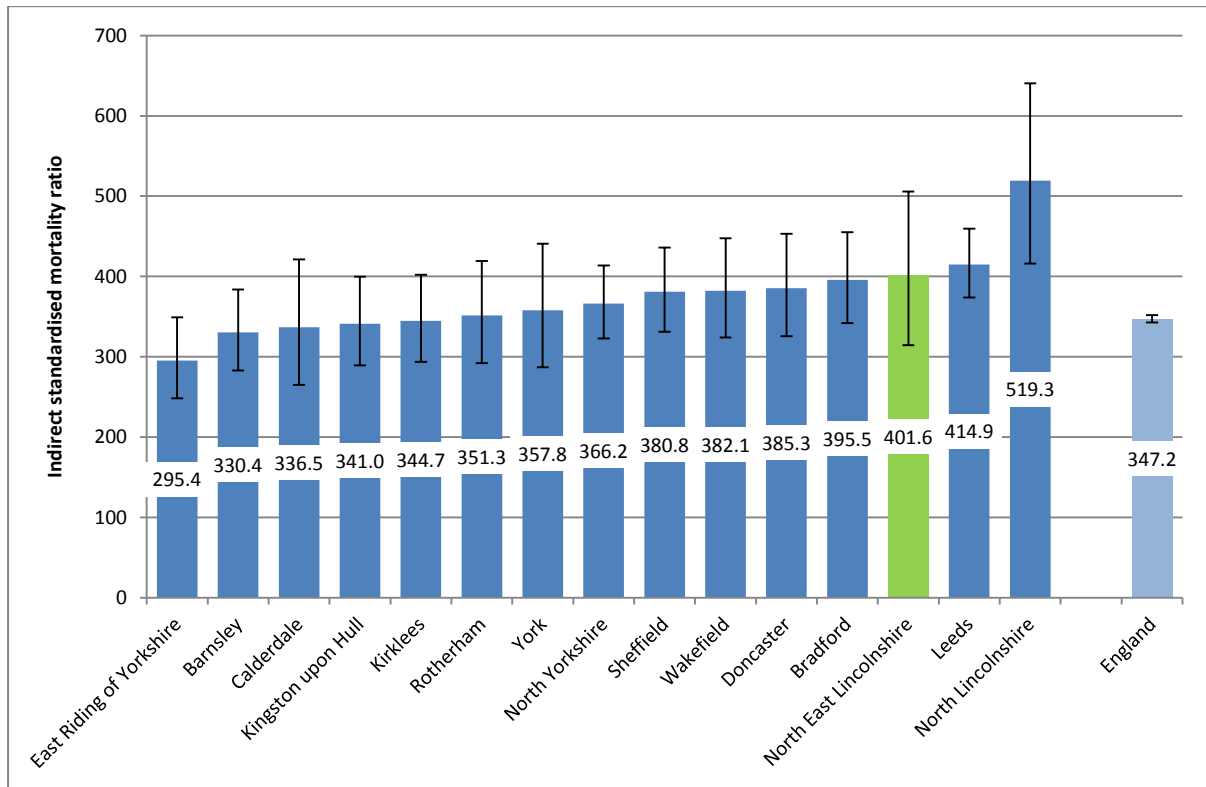
Those aged 75 and over are excluded to align this indicator with the other premature mortality indicators in Domain 4, and those aged under 18 are excluded because children under 18 are not covered by the main data source (MHMDS). There is no evidence that children with SMI are at particularly high risk of death by disease.

The mortality rate for adults with serious mental illness is directly standardised by age and sex to the general population of the relevant geographical area (i.e. England or individual local authority as appropriate). The general population mortality rate is the crude rate for people aged 18 to 74.

## NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR PEER GROUP

North East Lincolnshire has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest mortality ratio for adults with serious mental illness in the Yorkshire and Humber region with a ratio of 401.6. This is not significantly different from the England ratio of 347.2, nor is it significantly different from any other local authority areas in the region (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Excess mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness, ages under 75, per 100,000 population for Yorkshire and Humber local authorities, 2012/13



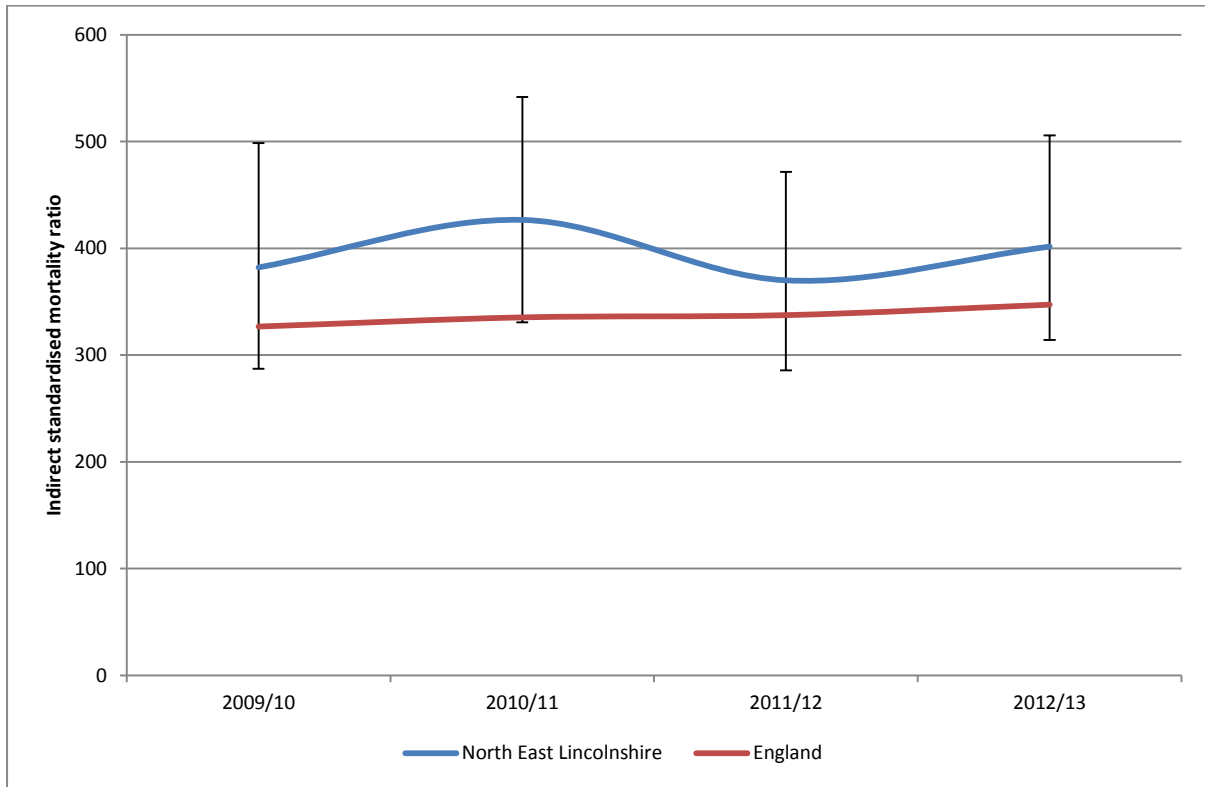
Source: Public Health England

## TRENDS, TARGETS & PROJECTIONS

The England trend of excess mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness shows a slight increase in Figure 2 and although North East Lincolnshire has been consistently higher than the national trend the difference has not been significant at any point. North East Lincolnshire appears to be largely mirroring the national trend with a slight increase over the time period shown in Figure 2.

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Figure 2 Excess mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness, ages under 75, per 100,000 population for North East Lincolnshire and England, trend 2009/10 to 2012/13



Source: Public Health England

<b>Public Data Sources:</b>	<a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info">www.phoutcomes.info</a>
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