

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

TITLE:	Excess winter deaths
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SUBTITLE:	<p>4.15i Excess Winter Deaths Index (single year, 01/08/YYYY to 31/07/YYYY+1): The ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based</p> <p>4.15ii Excess Winter Deaths Index (single year, ages 85+): The ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in all those aged 85 and over in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths in those aged 85 and over.</p> <p>4.15iii Excess Winter Deaths Index (three years aggregated, 01/08/YYYY to 31/07/YYYY+3): The ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the aggregated winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of aggregated non-winter deaths.</p> <p>4.15iv Excess Winter Deaths Index (three years aggregated, ages 85+): The ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in all those aged 85 and over in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths in those aged 85 and over.</p>
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Domain:	Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality
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Frequency of Availability:	Annual
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Time Period Of Data Analysis:	August 2012 to July 2013
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AVAILABLE COMPARISONS

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

KEY POINTS

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

+VE North East Lincolnshire had a lower ratio of excess winter mortality for all ages than the national and regional ratios for the latest available data.

+VE North East Lincolnshire has closed the gap to the national and regional ratios of excess winter mortality and is showing an overall decline.

DESCRIPTION

There are significantly more deaths in winter than in the rest of the year, particularly amongst older people and those on low incomes. Cold weather exacerbates minor and pre-existing medical conditions, and mental health is negatively affected by fuel poverty and cold housing.

Excess winter deaths were identified as a public health challenge in Healthy Lives, Healthy People, the Marmot Review and the CMO annual report 2009. The Excess Winter Deaths Index is a key measure for the Cold Weather Plan for England.

The Excess Winter Death Index (EWDI) is the excess deaths in the winter, when compared with the non-winter months expressed as a percentage. In relation to this indicator, winter months are considered the dates between 1st December to the 31st March, and the non-winter months are for the rest of the reporting period (April to July of the current year and August to November of the previous). If for example an area had an index of 25%, this would mean that an additional 1 in 4 deaths occurred in winter compared to non-winter months. The formulae to calculate the indicator are below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Excess Winter Deaths (EWD)} &= \text{Winter Deaths} - \frac{1}{2} (\text{Non-Winter Deaths}) \\ \text{Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWDI)} &= (\text{EWD} / \frac{1}{2} (\text{Non-Winter Deaths})) * 100 \end{aligned}$$

NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR PEER GROUP

4.15i Excess Winter Deaths Index (Single Year)

North East Lincolnshire ratio of excess winter deaths for all ages was 18.4 which was slightly lower than the regional and national ratios of 19.8 for the Yorkshire and Humber region and 20.1 for England. North East Lincolnshire was not statistically higher or lower than any of the other areas in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

4.15ii Excess Winter Deaths Index (Single Year: +85 years)

The ratio of excess winters deaths for those aged over 85 in North East Lincolnshire was 28.49, higher than the national ratio of 28.19 but lower than the Yorkshire and Humber regional ratio of 29.32. North East Lincolnshire had the 7th lowest ratio in the region but there were no significant differences between local authority areas.

4.15iii Excess Winter Deaths Index (3 Year Pooled)

For 3 year pooled all ages excess winter mortality ratio, North East Lincolnshire had a ratio 17.11, lower than both the national and regional ratio (17.44 and 17.19 respectively). However the difference, as well as the differences between the other local authority areas in the Yorkshire and Humber region, was not statistically significant.

4.15iv Excess Winter Deaths Index (3 Year Pooled: +85 years)

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

North East Lincolnshire had the 6th lowest excess winter mortality ratio in the Yorkshire and Humber region with a ratio of 24.14 compared to the regional average of 24.49 and the national ratio of 24.07.

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE

Electoral Wards / NELCCG Practices

Analysis below is only presented for parts iii and iv as these use pooled data and give a more accurate representation of excess winter mortality ratio at a localised level.

4.15iii Excess Winter Deaths Index (3 Year Pooled)

West Marsh, Sidney Sussex and South wards have the highest excess winter death index in the North East Lincolnshire for all ages in North East Lincolnshire. West Marsh has a ratio of 43.9, almost 3 times higher than the North East Lincolnshire ratio of 14.7. Waltham and Haverstoe wards had the lowest excess winter death index ratios.

Table 1 North East Lincolnshire excess winter death index all ages by ward, 2013/14

	Winter deaths	Non- winter deaths	Average non-winter deaths	EWD	EWDI
Waltham	92	190	95	-3	-3.2%
Haverstoe	119	240	120	-1	-0.8%
East Marsh	128	249	124.5	3.5	2.8%
Wolds	68	130	65	3	4.6%
Yarborough	117	223	111.5	5.5	4.9%
Immingham	125	231	115.5	9.5	8.2%
Humberston and New Waltham	142	259	129.5	12.5	9.7%
Scartho	126	220	110	16	14.5%
Heneage	100	172	86	14	16.3%
Croft Baker	152	255	127.5	24.5	19.2%
Park	160	266	133	27	20.3%
Freshney	102	159	79.5	22.5	28.3%
South	162	249	124.5	37.5	30.1%
Sidney Sussex	117	166	83	34	41.0%
West Marsh	77	107	53.5	23.5	43.9%
North East Lincolnshire	1787	3116	1558	229	14.7%

Source: Non-publically available

4.15iv Excess Winter Deaths Index (3 Year Pooled: +85 years)

For the over 85's Croft Baker, West Marsh and Freshney wards had by far the highest ratio in North East Lincolnshire whereas Haverstoe and Park had the lowest.

Table 2 North East Lincolnshire excess winter death index over 85s by ward, 2013/14

	Winter deaths	Non winter deaths	Average non-winter deaths	EWD	EWDI
Haverstoe	45	99	49.5	-4.5	-9.1%

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

Park	65	134	67	-2	-3.0%
Yarborough	46	85	42.5	3.5	8.2%
Scartho	46	84	42	4	9.5%
Humberston and New Waltham	58	105	52.5	5.5	10.5%
Sidney Sussex	31	52	26	5	19.2%
Waltham	58	96	48	10	20.8%
East Marsh	29	47	23.5	5.5	23.4%
Immingham	45	68	34	11	32.4%
Wolds	31	46	23	8	34.8%
South	62	88	44	18	40.9%
Heneage	43	54	27	16	59.3%
Freshney	36	43	21.5	14.5	67.4%
West Marsh	24	28	14	10	71.4%
Croft Baker	66	76	38	28	73.7%
NEL	685	1105	552.5	132.5	24.0%

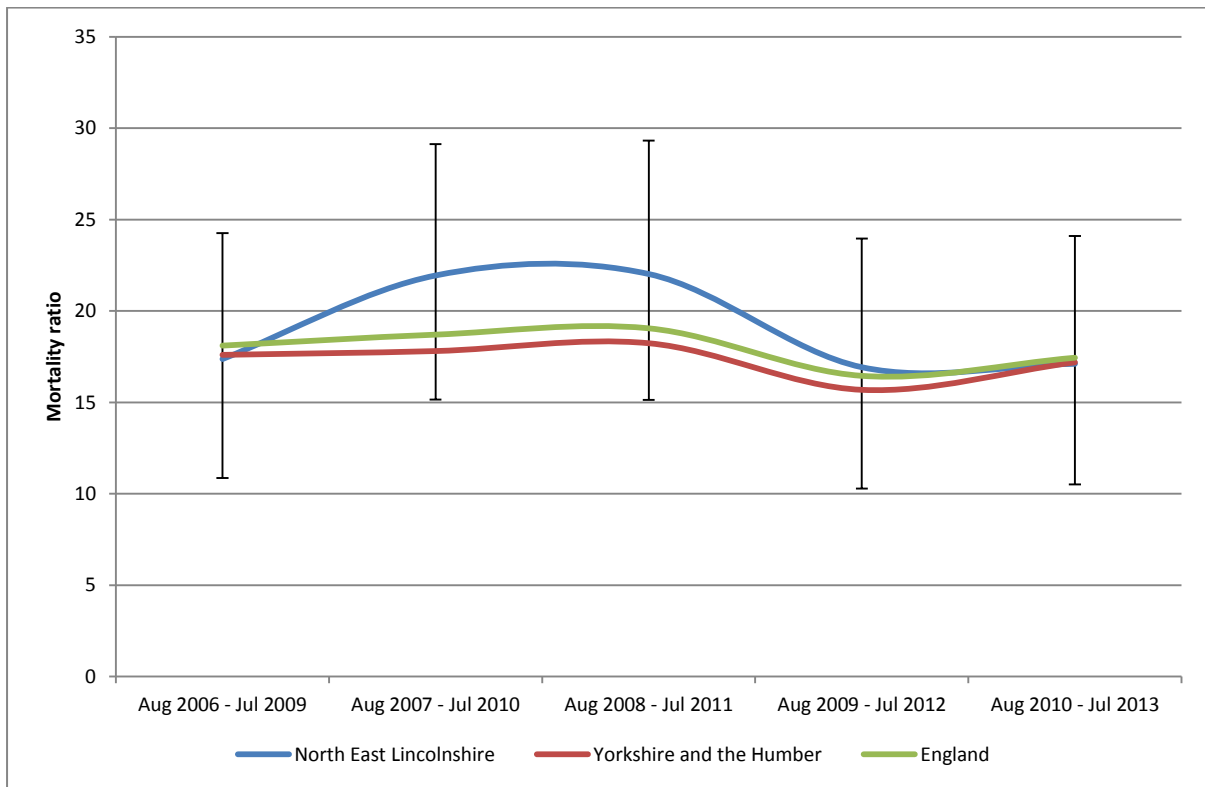
Source: Non-publically available

TRENDS, TARGETS & PROJECTIONS

As shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 North East Lincolnshire has largely followed the trend set nationally and regionally for excess winter mortality for both all ages and for those aged over 85. More recently for the 3 year pooled data, North East Lincolnshire appears to have closed the gap to the national and regional ratios for both indicators and is showing an overall decline in excess winter mortality ratios.

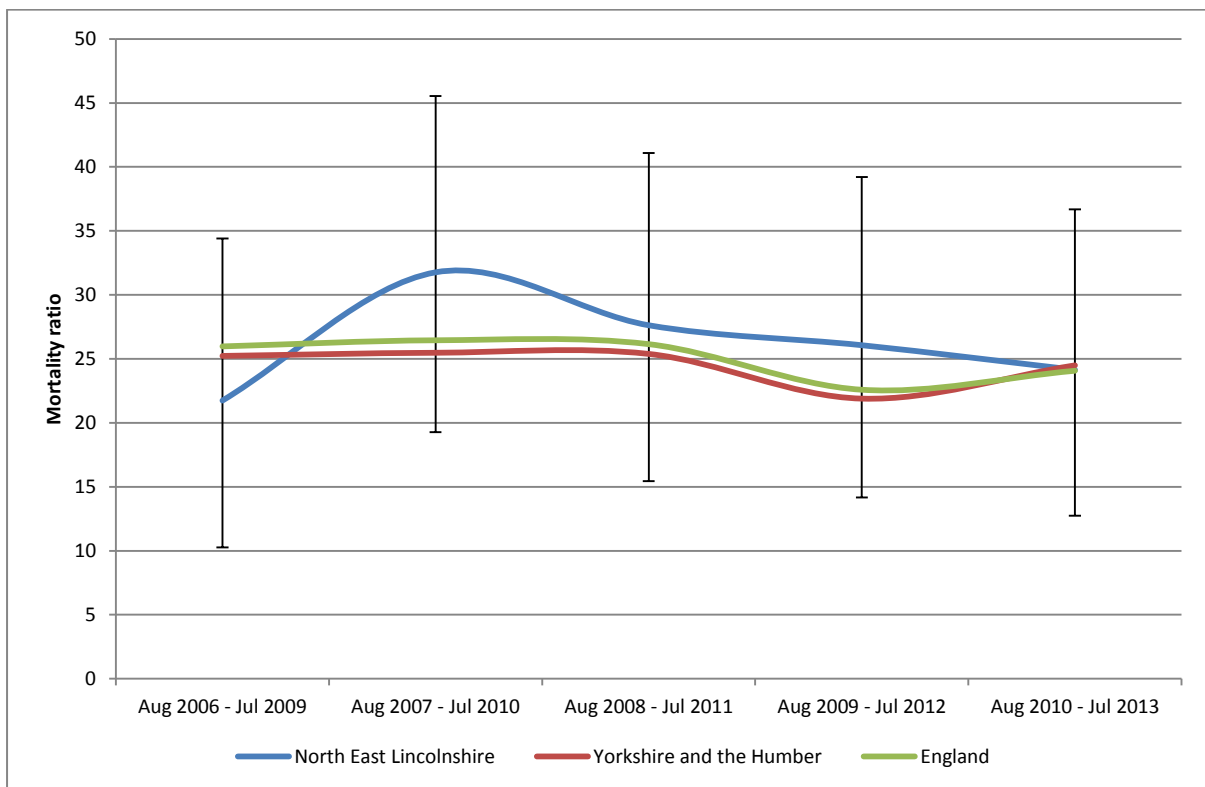
NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

Figure 1 3 year pooled excess winter mortality ratio for all ages for North East Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Humber region and England, 2006-09 to 2010-13



Source: Public Health England

Figure 2 3 year pooled excess winter mortality ratio for all over 85s for North East Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Humber region and England, 2006-09 to 2010-13



Source: Public Health England

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

Public Data Sources:	www.phofoutcomes.info
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