This Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Profile has been produced by Public Health England’s (PHE) National Mental Health Intelligence Network. This profile aims to support Health and Wellbeing boards’ understanding of mental health issues in their area and development of mental health JSNAs.

Data are presented in this document and the profile within six domains designed to reflect the patient pathway: Prevalence & Incidence; Risk Factors; Protective Factors; Services; Quality & Outcomes and Spending. Data are drawn from a number of publicly available sources and vary by time period and presentation value. Some values are based on small numbers and care should be taken with interpretation. Data is also presented at ward or GP practice level where available.

To access the full range of data views and metadata, please see the Fingertips profile: http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA
### Prevalence & Incidence

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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
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<th>Local value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders in children and young people: % population aged 5-16</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6,202</td>
<td>8.8 ^</td>
<td>9.3 ^</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression recorded incidence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>7,594</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<td>Depression recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>46,203</td>
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<td>Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents aged 18+</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>19.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression and anxiety among social care users: % of social care users</td>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>61.2</td>
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<td>Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents aged 18+</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>New cases of psychosis: estimated incidence rate per 100,000 population aged 16-64</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>17.6 ^</td>
<td>24.2 ^</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>71.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severe mental illness recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register all ages</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>5,869</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESA claimants for mental and behavioural disorders: rate per 1,000 working age population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9,260</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>27.5</td>
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### Risk factors

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<tr>
<td>Smoking at time of delivery: % of mothers</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>10.6 $</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>26.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low birth weight of term babies: % of all live births</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child poverty: % of children aged 0-15 (IDACI)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>19.9</td>
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<td>Excess weight in Reception year: % of children aged 4-5</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<td>Excess weight in Year 6: % of children aged 10-11</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>1,487</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>34.2</td>
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<td>43.4</td>
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<td>Looked after children: rate per 10,000</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>157.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children in need due to abuse, neglect or family dysfunction: % of children in need</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2,148</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>90.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pupils with behavioural, emotional and social support needs: % of school pupils</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>3.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 or more risky behaviours: % of 15 year olds</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>23.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training: % of 16-18 year olds</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
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<td>First time entrants to the youth justice system: rate per 100,000 population aged 10-17</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>319.7</td>
<td>368.6</td>
<td>126.6</td>
<td>821.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Socioeconomic deprivation: overall IMD score (2015)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>42.0</td>
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Note: ^ - Value estimated, $ - Data quality note

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA
### Risk factors continued

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<th>Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living in 20% most deprived areas: % of population (IMD 2015)</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>63,827</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>60.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>First time offenders: rate per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>182.3</td>
<td>242.4</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>480.1</td>
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<td>Re-offending levels: % of offenders</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violent crime (including sexual violence) - violence offences: rate per 1,000 population</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>8,332</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>36.7</td>
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<td>Domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police: rate per 1,000 population</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
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<td>33.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crime deprivation: score</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-0.39</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-0.80</td>
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<td>1.02</td>
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<td>Long-term unemployment: rate per 1,000 working age population</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,137</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment deprivation: score</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td>0.119</td>
<td>0.048</td>
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<td>0.233</td>
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<td>Homelessness applications – total decisions made: rate per 1,000 households</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>21.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation: rate per 1,000 households</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statutory homelessness - eligible homeless people not in priority need: rate per 1,000 households</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<td>8.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated prevalence of opiate and/or crack cocaine use: rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64</td>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>2,152</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>20.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related hospital admission (broad): directly standardised rate per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>6,286</td>
<td>1071</td>
<td>1258</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>2100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excess weight in adults: % of population aged 16+</td>
<td>2013 - 15</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>46.5</td>
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<td>76.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence in adults - current smokers: % of population aged 18+</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
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<td>26.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term health problem or disability: % of population</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>107,145</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>25.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Older people living in poverty: % of population aged 60+ (IDA OPI)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>37,635</td>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>5.24</td>
<td>2.29</td>
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### Protective factors

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wellbeing in 15 year olds: mean wellbeing (WEMWBS) score age 15</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>45.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCSEs achieved 5A*-C including English &amp; Maths: % of pupils</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>2,989</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>74.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment: % of population aged 16-64</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>230,600</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>84.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enough physical activity: % of population age 16+</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>44.8</td>
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<td>69.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of outdoor space for exercise/health: estimated % of population aged 16+</td>
<td>Mar 2014 - Feb 2015</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
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<td>70.3</td>
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<td>Sports club membership: % of population aged 16+</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
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<td>32.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-reported well-being - high happiness score: % of respondents</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>74.7</td>
<td>66.0</td>
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<td>80.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-reported well-being - high satisfaction score: % of respondents</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>67.3</td>
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<td>88.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enough social contact in adult social care users: % of adult social care users</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>35.8</td>
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<td>55.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enough social contact in adult carers: % of adult carers</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>18.2</td>
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<td>52.6</td>
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Note: * - Disclosure control applied, ~ - Aggregated from all known lower geography values

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA

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## Services

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<tr>
<td>Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years): directly standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10-24</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>457.0</td>
<td>430.5</td>
<td>102.5</td>
<td>1444.7</td>
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<td>Hospital admissions for self-harm: standardised emergency admission ratio (all ages)</td>
<td>2010/11 - 14/15</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>284.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact with mental health or learning disability services: rate per 1,000 patients on GP practice list aged 18+</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>16,630</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>83.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social care assessments for mental health clients: rate per 100,000 population aged 18-64</td>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social care mental health clients in residential or nursing care: rate per 100,000 population aged 18-64</td>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>108.5</td>
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<td>Assessments for carers of adult mental health clients: rate per 100,000 population aged 18+</td>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>352.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concurrent contact with mental health services and substance misuse services for drug misuse: % of people in drug misuse treatment aged 18+</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concurrent contact with mental health services and substance misuse services for alcohol misuse: % of people in alcohol misuse treatment aged 18+</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>66.1</td>
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<td>Admission to hospital for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol: rate per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>84</td>
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## Quality & Outcomes

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<th>Eng highest</th>
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<tr>
<td>Stable and appropriate accommodation: % of adults in contact with mental health services aged 18-69 (Persons)</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>91.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stable and appropriate accommodation: % of adults in contact with mental health services aged 18-69 (Male)</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>91.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stable and appropriate accommodation: % of adults in contact with mental health services aged 18-69 (Female)</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>94.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with social care protection: % service users</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>98.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment of people with mental illness or learning disability: % of those with a mental illness or learning disability</td>
<td>2016 Q1</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>73.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate: percentage point difference</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>77.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoking in people with SMI: % of people with SMI aged 18+</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>1,710</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>52.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide: age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (3 year average) (Persons)</td>
<td>2013 - 15</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>17.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide: age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (3 year average) (Male)</td>
<td>2013 - 15</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>27.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide: age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (3 year average) (Female)</td>
<td>2013 - 15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excess under-75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness: ratio of observed to expected mortalities</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>328.3</td>
<td>370.0</td>
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## Finance

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<th>Range</th>
<th>Eng highest</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spend (£000s) on Local Authority children and young people's services (excluding education): rate per 10,000 0-17</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>75,731</td>
<td>7186</td>
<td>7812</td>
<td>4636</td>
<td>18255</td>
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*Note: $ - Data quality note
http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA*
Bar Charts

Prevalence & Incidence

1. Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders in children and young people: % population aged 5-16
   - England value: 9.3
   - Local value: 8.8

2. Depression recorded incidence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+
   - England value: 1.4
   - Local value: 1.7
   - Significantly Higher
3. Depression recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+

England value: 8.3
Local value: 10.5

Significantly Higher

4. Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents aged 18+

England value: 12.7
Local value: 13.5

Significantly Higher

5. Depression and anxiety among social care users: % of social care users

England value: 52.8
Local value: 50.8
6. Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents aged 18+

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>England value: 5.2</th>
<th>Local value: 5.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not significantly different</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. New cases of psychosis: estimated incidence rate per 100,000 population aged 16-64

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>England value: 24.2</th>
<th>Local value: 17.6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significantly Lower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Severe mental illness recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register all ages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>England value: 0.90</th>
<th>Local value: 1.09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significantly Higher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. ESA claimants for mental and behavioural disorders: rate per 1,000 working age population

England value: 27.5  Local value: 29.4
Significantly Higher

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA

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Risk factors

10. Smoking at time of delivery: % of mothers

England value: 10.6  Local value: 12.5
Significantly Higher

11. Low birth weight of term babies: % of all live births

England value: 2.8  Local value: 2.5
Not significantly different

12. Child poverty: % of children aged 0-15 (IDACI)

England value: 19.9  Local value: 17.4
Significantly Lower
13. Excess weight in Reception year: % of children aged 4-5

England value: 22.1
Local value: 22.6
Not significantly different

14. Excess weight in Year 6: % of children aged 10-11

England value: 34.2
Local value: 32.0
Significantly Lower

15. Looked after children: rate per 10,000

England value: 60.0
Local value: 51.7
Significantly Lower
16. Children in need due to abuse, neglect or family dysfunction: % of children in need

England value: 67.3  
Local value: 64.1

Significantly Lower

17. Pupils with behavioural, emotional and social support needs: % of school pupils

England value: 1.66  
Local value: 1.88

Significantly Higher

18. 3 or more risky behaviours: % of 15 year olds

England value: 15.9  
Local value: 22.6

Significantly Higher
19. 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training: % of 16-18 year olds

England value: 4.2  
Local value: 4.8  
Significantly Higher

20. First time entrants to the youth justice system: rate per 100,000 population aged 10-17

England value: 368.6  
Local value: 319.7  
Not significantly different


England value: 21.8  
Local value: 18.8
### 22. Living in 20% most deprived areas: % of population (IMD 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England value: 20.2</th>
<th>Local value: 11.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significantly Lower</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 23. First time offenders: rate per 100,000 population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England value: 242.4</th>
<th>Local value: 182.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Sussex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 24. Re-offending levels: % of offenders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England value: 25.4</th>
<th>Local value: 23.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Sussex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25. Violent crime (including sexual violence) - violence offences: rate per 1,000 population

- England value: 17.2
- Local value: 15.4

26. Domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police: rate per 1,000 population

- England value: 20.4
- Local value: 17.1

27. Crime deprivation: score

- England value: 0.01
- Local value: -0.39
28. Long-term unemployment: rate per 1,000 working age population

- **England value:** 4.6
- **Local value:** 3.6

Significantly Lower

29. Employment deprivation: score

- **England value:** 0.119
- **Local value:** 0.116

30. Fuel poverty: % of households

- **England value:** 10.6
- **Local value:** 9.0

Significantly Lower
31. Homelessness applications – total decisions made: rate per 1,000 households

England value: **5.0**  
Local value: **4.4**

32. Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation: rate per 1,000 households

England value: **3.1**  
Local value: **0.8**  
Significantly Lower

34. Estimated prevalence of opiate and/or crack cocaine use: rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64

England value: **8.4**  
Local value: **6.7**  
Significantly Lower
35. Alcohol-related hospital admission (broad): directly standardised rate per 100,000 population

England value: 1258
Local value: 1071
Significantly Lower

36. Excess weight in adults: % of population aged 16+

England value: 64.8
Local value: 63.4
Significantly Lower

37. Smoking prevalence in adults - current smokers: % of population aged 18+

England value: 18.0
Local value: 17.4
Not significantly different
38. Long-term health problem or disability: % of population

England value: 17.6  
Local value: 20.3  
Significantly Higher

39. Older people living in poverty: % of population aged 60+ (IDAOPI)

England value: 16.2  
Local value: 13.1

40. Older people living alone: % of households occupied by a single person aged 65 & over

England value: 5.24  
Local value: 7.30  
Significantly Higher

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA

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Protective factors

41. Wellbeing in 15 year olds: mean wellbeing (WEMWBS) score age 15

England value: **47.6**
Local value: **46.7**

Significantly Lower

42. GCSEs achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths: % of pupils

England value: **57.8**
Local value: **59.1**

Not significantly different

43. Employment: % of population aged 16-64

England value: **73.9**
Local value: **73.8**

Not significantly different
44. Enough physical activity: % of population age 16+

England value: 57.0
Local value: 58.7
Not significantly different

45. Use of outdoor space for exercise/health: estimated % of population aged 16+

England value: 17.9
Local value: 31.8
Significantly Higher

46. Sports club membership: % of population aged 16+

England value: 22.0
Local value: 21.0
47. Self-reported well-being - high happiness score: % of respondents

England value: 74.7
Local value: 75.3

48. Self-reported well-being - high satisfaction score: % of respondents

England value: 81.2
Local value: 83.4

49. Enough social contact in adult social care users: % of adult social care users

England value: 45.4
Local value: 42.6
Not significantly different
50. Enough social contact in adult carers: % of adult carers

England value: 38.5
Local value: 37.5

Not significantly different
Services

51. Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years): directly standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10-24

England value: 430.5
Local value: 457.0
Not significantly different

52. Hospital admissions for self-harm: standardised emergency admission ratio (all ages)

England value: 100.0
Local value: 97.7
Not significantly different

53. Contact with mental health or learning disability services: rate per 1,000 patients on GP practice list aged 18+

England value: 38.7
Local value: 37.8
Significantly Lower
54. Social care assessments for mental health clients: rate per 100,000 population aged 18-64

England value: 265  
Local value: 147  
Significantly Lower

55. Social care mental health clients in residential or nursing care: rate per 100,000 population aged 18-64

England value: 31.9  
Local value: 38.3  
Not significantly different

56. Assessments for carers of adult mental health clients: rate per 100,000 population aged 18+

England value: 64.3  
Local value: 85.0  
Significantly Higher
57. Concurrent contact with mental health services and substance misuse services for drug misuse: % of people in drug misuse treatment aged 18+

England value: 22.1
Local value: 46.9
Significantly Higher

58. Concurrent contact with mental health services and substance misuse services for alcohol misuse: % of people in alcohol misuse treatment aged 18+

England value: 20.8
Local value: 49.7
Significantly Higher

59. Admission to hospital for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol: rate per 100,000 population

England value: 84
Local value: 56
Significantly Lower
Quality & Outcomes

60. Stable and appropriate accommodation: % of adults in contact with mental health services aged 18-69 (Persons)

- England value: 59.7
- Local value: 24.8

61. Stable and appropriate accommodation: % of adults in contact with mental health services aged 18-69 (Male)

- England value: 58.4
- Local value: 25.3

62. Stable and appropriate accommodation: % of adults in contact with mental health services aged 18-69 (Female)

- England value: 61.3
- Local value: 24.4

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63. Satisfaction with social care protection: % service users

England value: **85.4**  
Local value: **86.9**  
Not significantly different

64. Employment of people with mental illness or learning disability: % of those with a mental illness or learning disability

England value: **40.1**  
Local value: **58.0**

65. Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate: percentage point difference

England value: **66.1**  
Local value: **69.3**
66. Smoking in people with SMI: % of people with SMI aged 18+

England value: 40.5  
Local value: 40.5  
Not significantly different

67. Suicide: age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (3 year average) (Persons)

England value: 10.1  
Local value: 11.9  
Significantly Higher

68. Suicide: age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (3 year average) (Male)

England value: 15.8  
Local value: 19.4  
Significantly Higher

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA
69. Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness: ratio of observed to expected mortalities

England value: 370.0  Local value: 328.3
Finance

70. Spend (£000s) on Local Authority children and young people's services (excluding education): rate per 10,000 0-17

England value: 7812
Local value: 7186

[Graph showing expenditure for East Sussex]
Ward Level Bar Charts

Key
Significance compared to area average:
- Significantly lower
- Lowest Quintile
- Not significantly different
- Significantly higher
- Significantly higher
- Significance not tested
- Highest Quintile

Child poverty: % of children aged 0-15 (IDACI).
England value: 19.9  Local value: 17.4

There are too many wards to show Ward names - this chart shows the distribution for East Sussex. For further information please view individual areas on Fingertips.

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA

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Socioeconomic deprivation: overall IMD score (2015).

England value: 21.8  Local value: 18.8

There are too many wards to show Ward names - this chart shows the distribution for East Sussex. For further information please view individual areas on Fingertips.

Long-term unemployment: rate per 1,000 working age population.

England value: 4.6  Local value: 3.6

There are too many wards to show Ward names - this chart shows the distribution for East Sussex. For further information please view individual areas on Fingertips.
Older people living in poverty: % of population aged 60+ (IDAOPI).

England value: 16.2  Local value: 13.1

There are too many wards to show Ward names - this chart shows the distribution for East Sussex. For further information please view individual areas on Fingertips.

GCSEs achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths: % of pupils.

England value: 57.8  Local value: 59.1

There are too many wards to show Ward names - this chart shows the distribution for East Sussex. For further information please view individual areas on Fingertips.
Hospital admissions for self-harm: standardised emergency admission ratio (all ages).

England value: 100.0
Local value: 97.7

There are too many wards to show Ward names - this chart shows the distribution for East Sussex. For further information please view individual areas on Fingertips.

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA
Trends

Please note: Trends are only drawn if the indicator has more than 2 data points.

Prevalence & Incidence

ESA claimants for mental and behavioural disorders: rate per 1,000 working age population

Risk factors

Low birth weight of term babies: % of all live births

Excess weight in Reception year: % of children aged 4-5

Excess weight in Year 6: % of children aged 10-11

16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training: % of 16-18 year olds

Key - England - Significantly lower - Not significantly different - Significantly higher - Significance not tested - Lowest Quintile - - - Highest Quintile

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA

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Protective factors

Employment: % of population aged 16-64

Key
- England
- Significantly lower
- Not significantly different
- Significantly higher
- Significance not tested
- Lowest Quintile
- Highest Quintile

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA
Definitions

Prevalence & Incidence

Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders in children and young people: % population aged 5-16 - The estimated prevalence of children aged 5-16 who have any mental health disorders, based on the age, sex and socio-economic classification of children resident in the area

Depression recorded incidence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+ - The percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression recorded on practice disease registers for the first time in the financial year

Depression recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+ - The percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression as recorded on practice disease registers as a proportion of the estimated list size of patients aged 18 and over. Values for local authorities were obtained by allocating GP practices to local authority boundaries using the postcodes of the GP practices.

Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents aged 18+ - The percentage of all respondents to the question "What is the state of your health today?" who answered "moderately anxious or depressed", "severely anxious or depressed" or "extremely anxious or depressed".

Depression and anxiety among social care users: % of social care users - Percentage of all respondents to the question "Which statements best describe your own health state today - Anxiety or depression" in the Personal Social Services Adult Social Care Survey who answered "I am moderately anxious or depressed" or "I am extremely anxious or depressed".

Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents aged 18+ - Percentage of all respondents to the question "Which, if any, of the following medical conditions do you have?" in the GP Patient Survey who answered "Long-term mental health problem".

New cases of psychosis: estimated incidence rate per 100,000 population aged 16-64 - This indicator is an estimate of the number of new, clinically-relevant cases of first episodes of psychosis (FEP) among people aged 16-64, expressed as a rate per 100,000 resident population aged 16-64. The estimate is based on a modelling approach which used data from large research studies to estimate risk across a range of sociodemographic and socioeconomic/ambiental factors. These risk estimates were then applied to local population factors to estimate the number of new cases in each local authority per year.

Severe mental illness recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register all ages - The number of people registered with a GP and on the mental health register (people diagnosed with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or other psychoses or on lithium therapy) expressed as a percentage of the total GP practice register population.

ESA claimants for mental and behavioural disorders: rate per 1,000 working age population - Number of claimants for Employment Support Allowance (ESA) for mental and behavioural conditions, expressed as a rate per 1,000 working age population

Risk factors

Smoking at time of delivery: % of mothers - The number of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery as a percentage of all maternities. A maternity is defined as a pregnant woman who gives birth to one or more live or stillborn babies of at least 24 weeks gestation, where the baby is delivered by either a midwife or doctor at home or in a NHS hospital. (Further information can be found at the link below), Website Search - NHS Digital

Low birth weight of term babies: % of all live births - Live births with a recorded birth weight under 2500g and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks as a percentage of all live births with recorded birth weight and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks.

Child poverty: % of children aged 0-15 (IDACI) - Children 0–15 living in income-deprived families as a percentage of all children 0–15. The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. Income deprived families are defined as families that either receive Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs.

Excess weight in Reception year: % of children aged 4-5 - Proportion of children aged 4-5 years classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.

Excess weight in Year 6: % of children aged 10-11 - Proportion of children 10-11 classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.

Looked after children: rate per 10,000 under 18 population - The number of children looked after by local authorities during the year expressed as a rate per population aged 0-17.

Children in need due to abuse, neglect or family dysfunction: % of children in need - The number of children identified as 'in need' due to abuse, neglect or family dysfunction on 31st March expressed as a percentage of all children in need on 31st March.

Pupils with behavioural, emotional and social support needs: % of school pupils - The number of primary, secondary and special school children who are identified as having behavioural, emotional and social support needs expressed as a percentage of all primary, secondary and special school pupils

3 or more risky behaviours: % of 15 year olds - The percentage of 15 year olds who responded to a number of questions in the What About YOUth survey and reported having undertaken at least 3 of the following unhealthy/illegal behaviours:

- Smoking: Currently smoke (from the following codes at Q17: "I sometimes smoke cigarettes now but I don’t smoke as many as one a week", "I usually smoke between one and six cigarettes a week", "I usually smoke more than six cigarettes a week");
- Drinking: Usually have an alcoholic drink once a month or more frequently (from the following codes at Q24: “Every day, or almost every day”, “About twice a week”, “About once a week”, “About once a fortnight”, “About once a month”);
- Cannabis: Have used cannabis in the last month (from the code "In the last month" at Q32);
- Other drugs: Have used drugs other than cannabis in the last month (from the code "In the last month" at Q37);
- Diet: Consumed fewer than five portions of fruit and veg yesterday (from Q3-Q6 if participants stated less than a total of 5 fruits and/or vegetables consumed); and,
- Physical activity: Not active for 60 minutes or more on seven days in the last week (from codes 1-6 at Q13).

16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training: % of 16-18 year olds - The estimated number of 16-18 year olds who are neither in education, employment or training divided by the total number of 16-18 year olds known to the local authority whose activity is either not in education, employment or training (NEET), or in education, employment or training (EET). This indicator will use the average proportion of 16-18 year olds NEET between November and January each year.

First time entrants to the youth justice system: rate per 100,000 population aged 10-17 - Rates of juveniles receiving their first conviction, caution or youth caution per 100,000 10-17 year old population by area of residence.

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Socioeconomic deprivation: overall IMD score (2015) - The overall score of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area, obtained from the weighted contributions of the indicators that make up the Indices of Deprivation. Living in 20% most deprived areas: % of population (IMD 2015) - % of the relevant population in this area living in the 20% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas in England.

First time offenders: rate per 100,000 population - Rate of first time offenders based on recorded via Police National Computer crime data per 100,000 population

Re-offending levels: % of offenders - % of offenders who re-offend from a rolling 12 month cohort

Violent crime (including sexual violence) - violent offences: rate per 1,000 population - Violence against the person offences, based on police recorded crime data, crude rate per 1,000 population.

Domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police: rate per 1,000 population - Domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police, crude rate per 1,000 population.

Crime deprivation: score - The score derived from the aggregate crime indicators in the English Indices of Deprivation 2015. A higher score means that an area is more deprived.

Long-term unemployment: rate per 1,000 working age population - Count for jobseekers allowance claimants, 16-64 year olds claiming for more than 12 months, crude rate per 1,000 resident population, 16-64 year olds.

Employment deprivation: score - The score derived from the aggregate employment indicators in the English Indices of Deprivation 2015. A higher score means that an area is more deprived.

Fuel poverty: % of households - The percentage of households in an area that experience fuel poverty based on the "Low income, high cost" methodology

Homelessness applications – total decisions made: rate per 1,000 households - Homelessness decisions made by local authorities, crude rate per 1,000 estimated total households, all ages

Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation: rate per 1,000 households - Households in temporary accommodation, crude rate per 1,000 estimated total households, all ages, snapshot at 31st March, persons

Statutory homelessness - eligible homeless people not in priority need: rate per 1,000 households - Eligible homeless people who are assessed by their local authority but deemed to be not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 estimated total households, all ages

Estimated prevalence of opiate and/or crack cocaine use: rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64 - Estimated prevalence of opiate and/or crack cocaine users aged between 15-64 years. Rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64

Alcohol-related hospital admission (broad): directly standardised rate per 100,000 population - Persons admitted to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-attributable code. Children aged less than 16 years were only included for alcohol-specific conditions and for low birth weight. For other conditions, alcohol-attributable fractions were not available for children. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 European standard population. See LAPE user guide for further details - http://www.lape.org.uk/downloads/Lape_guidance_and_methods.pdf

Excess weight in adults: % of population aged 16+ - Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese

Smoking prevalence in adults - current smokers: % of population aged 18+ - Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18 years and over.

Long-term health problem or disability: % of population - People with a long term health problem or disability expressed as a percentage of the whole population. The definition is a long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months.

Older people living in poverty: % of population aged 60+ (IDAOPi) - Adults aged 60 or over living in income-deprived households as a percentage of all adults aged 60 or over. The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi) measures the proportion of all adults aged 60 or over living in income deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDA) index which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition includes adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee).

Older people living alone: % of households occupied by a single person aged 65 & over - Number of one person aged 65 or over households as a percentage of all households

Protective factors

Wellbeing in 15 year olds: mean wellbeing (WEMWBS) score age 15 - The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS) is formed of 14 statements covering a range of feelings and attitudes towards life. Participants were asked to rate how often they felt like each of the 14 statements, ranging from ‘None of the time’ to ‘All of the time’, which are scored from 1 to 5. Each participant is given a single score based on their responses to the 14 statements which ranges from 14 – 70 (a sum of their scores to the individual statements). Where answers for between one and three statements were missing for a participant, a WEMWBS score was calculated by imputing the participant’s mean score on the statements they did give answers for to replace any missing values.

GCSEs achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths: % of pupils - Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) or equivalent, percentage of pupils at end of Key Stage 4 based on local authority of the pupil's residence, at the end of the academic year, persons.

Employment: % of population aged 16-64 - The percentage of all respondents in the Labour Force Survey classed as employed (aged 16-64)

Enough physical activity: % of population age 16+ - The number of respondents aged 16 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing at least 150 “equivalent” minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents aged 16 and over.

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA

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Use of outdoor space for exercise/health: estimated % of population aged 16+ - The weighted estimate of the proportion of residents in each area taking a visit to the natural environment for health or exercise purposes. Visits to the natural environment are defined as time spent “out of doors” e.g. in open spaces in and around towns and cities, including parks, canals and nature areas; the coast and beaches; and the countryside including farmland, woodland, hills and rivers. This could be anything from a few minutes to all day. It may include time spent close to home or workplace, further afield or while on holiday in England. However this does not include:

- routine shopping trips or;
- time spent in own garden

Sports club membership: % of population aged 16+ - The proportion/number of those adults (aged 16 and over) who have taken part in sport as a member of a sports club in the last 28 days. This question is only asked of half the sample (to reduce the length of the questionnaire for respondents).

Self-reported well-being - high happiness score: % of respondents - The percentage of respondents scoring 7-10 to the question “Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?” in the Annual Population Survey

Self-reported well-being - high satisfaction score: % of respondents - The percentage of respondents scoring 7-10 to the question “Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?” in the Annual Population Survey

Enough social contact in adult social care users: % of adult social care users - The percentage of respondents to the Adult Social Care Users Survey who responded to the question “Thinking about how much contact you’ve had with people you like, which of the following statements best describes your social situation?” with the answer “I have as much social contact I want with people I like”.

Enough social contact in adult carers: % of adult carers - The percentage of respondents to the Personal Social Services Carers Survey who responded to the question “Thinking about how much contact you have had with people you like, which of the following best describes your social situation?” with the answer “I have as much social contact I want with people I like”.

Services

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years); directly standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10-24 - Directly standardised rate of finished admission episodes for self-harm per 100,000 population aged 10-24 years.

Hospital admissions for self-harm: standardised emergency admission ratio (all ages) - Standardised emergency admission ratio for hospital stays for intentional self-harm, all persons

Contact with mental health or learning disability services: rate per 1,000 patients on GP practice list aged 18+ - The number of patients registered at a GP practice that are in contact with mental health or learning disability services, expressed as a proportion of the estimated practice list size age 18+

Social care assessments for mental health clients: rate per 100,000 population aged 18-64 - Number of new clients aged 18 to 64 with a mental health problem for whom a social care assessment was completed during the year, expressed as a rate of the resident population.

Social care mental health clients in residential or nursing care: rate per 100,000 population aged 18-64 - The number of people in residential or nursing care during the year aged 18-64 with primary client type “mental health” expressed as a rate per resident population aged 18-64.

Assessments for carers of adult mental health clients: rate per 100,000 population aged 18+ - The number of adult carers of mental health clients aged 18-64 whose needs were assessed during the year (includes those who declined assessments) expressed as a rate per 100,000 population aged 18+

Concurrent contact with mental health services and substance misuse services for drug misuse: % of people in drug misuse treatment aged 18+ - Number of individuals who entered treatment at a specialist drug misuse service and were currently in receipt of treatment from mental health services for a reason other than substance misuse at the time of assessment, as a proportion of all individuals entering specialist drug misuse services

Concurrent contact with mental health services and substance misuse services for alcohol misuse: % of people in alcohol misuse treatment aged 18+ - Number of individuals who entered treatment at a specialist alcohol misuse service and were currently in receipt of treatment from mental health services for a reason other than substance misuse at the time of assessment, as a proportion of all individuals entering specialist alcohol misuse services

Admission to hospital for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol: rate per 100,000 population - The number of admissions involving a primary diagnosis of a mental or behavioural disorder due to alcohol, per 100,000 population (age standardised).

Quality & Outcomes

Stable and appropriate accommodation: % of adults in contact with mental health services aged 18-69 - Adults who are receiving secondary mental health services on the Care Programme Approach recorded as living independently, with or without support, as a percentage of adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care Programme Approach (aged 18 to 69)

Satisfaction with social care protection: % service users - The relevant question drawn from the Adult Social Care Survey is Question 7b: “Do care and support services help you in feeling safe?”, to which the following answers are possible:Yes/No

Those respondents who were sent the version of the questionnaire for people with learning disabilities will be treated in the same way, as this questionnaire has been designed to be equivalent to the non-learning disabilities version.

Employment of people with mental illness or learning disability: % of those with a mental illness or learning disability - Number of respondents to Labour Force Survey who report that they have a mental illness and are in employment as a percentage of all respondents who report that they have a mental illness. The definition of “mental illness” used is survey respondents who report having depression, bad nerves or anxiety, severe or specific learning difficulties (mental handicap), mental illness, or suffer from phobia, panic or other nervous disorders.

Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate: percentage point difference - Percentage point gap between the employment rate of working age adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and on Care Programme Approach, and the employment rate of the overall population.

Smoking in people with SMI: % of people with SMI aged 18+ - Proportion of people with a serious mental illness (SMI) who are current smokers

Suicide: age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (3 year average) - Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population.

Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness: ratio of observed to expected mortalities - The ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the observed number of deaths in adults in contact with secondary mental health services to the expected number of deaths in that population based on age-specific mortality rates in the general population of England.

Finance

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA

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Spend (£000s) on Local Authority children and young people's services (excluding education): rate per 10,000 0-17 - Spend (£000s) on Local Authority children and young people's services (excluding education) expressed as a rate per 10,000 children aged under 18