Mental Health Indicators

- 3 indicators for suicide (inpatient, 30 days after discharge, 1 year after discharge), and 3 indicators for excess mortality (schizophrenia, bipolar, severe mental illness) collected.

- 20 countries submitted data – 14 countries for the suicide indicators, 8 countries for excess mortality.

- Of the countries that have not yet submitted data, HUN and SLO provided data previously.

- Some data were found not fit for international reporting.
Inpatient death from suicide amongst patients with a mental disorder
Death from suicide within 30 days after discharge among patients diagnosed with a mental disorder
Death from suicide within 1 year after discharge among patients diagnosed with a mental disorder

![Bar chart showing age-standardised rate of deaths per 100 patients for different countries and genders in 2010 and 2012. The chart includes data for New Zealand, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Israel, Latvia, Chile, and the Czech Republic. The x-axis represents the age-standardised rate (%) while the y-axis lists the countries. The chart includes four data series: TOTAL 2010, TOTAL 2012, FEMALE 2012, and MALE 2012.]
Suicide after discharge (30 day, 1 year) and general population suicide rate
Excess mortality from schizophrenia
Excess mortality from bipolar disorder

- Sweden
- Israel
- Norway
- Denmark
- New Zealand
- Korea
- Finland
One 2-pager on the mental health indicators with 2 charts:

- **Death from suicide within 1 year and within 30 days among patients discharged with a mental disorder, latest available year.**
  - This chart would present indicators 30 days and 1 year together.
  - Total suicide rate for the population could also be included.

- **Excess mortality from schizophrenia and bipolar, latest available year.**
  - This chart would present excess mortality for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder in the same chart.

- **Possible third chart:**
  - Trend in excess mortality for schizophrenia and/or bipolar disorder (select countries)
    - OR
  - Suicide 1 year and 30 days after discharge, male and female
Discussion

• Any additional data submission? When?

• Inpatient suicide:
  – Given very low numbers reported for this indicator, significant variation can be observed year-on-year.
  – Possibilities for developing this indicator could include constructing a 3-year average to overcome problem with variation year-on-year, or improving contextual interpretation by presenting a ratio of inpatient suicide : inpatient discharges.

• Suicide within 30 days of discharge, suicide within 1 year of discharge:
  – A significant difference between males and females is observable, with suicide rate for males higher, following an opposite trend to excess mortality. Are there any explanations for these differing trends?
  – In Denmark, Israel and Sweden some particular differences are seen between 2010 rates and 2012 rates – is there any clear explanation?

• Excess mortality for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder
  – In most countries, especially for schizophrenia, excess mortality followed a rising trend – are there insights into why this is the case?
  – In Finland and in Denmark excess mortality for bipolar disorder fell – can this be explained?

• Next steps for the mental health indicators?

• Please send relevant materials for data interpretation to Emily.Hewlett@oecd.org