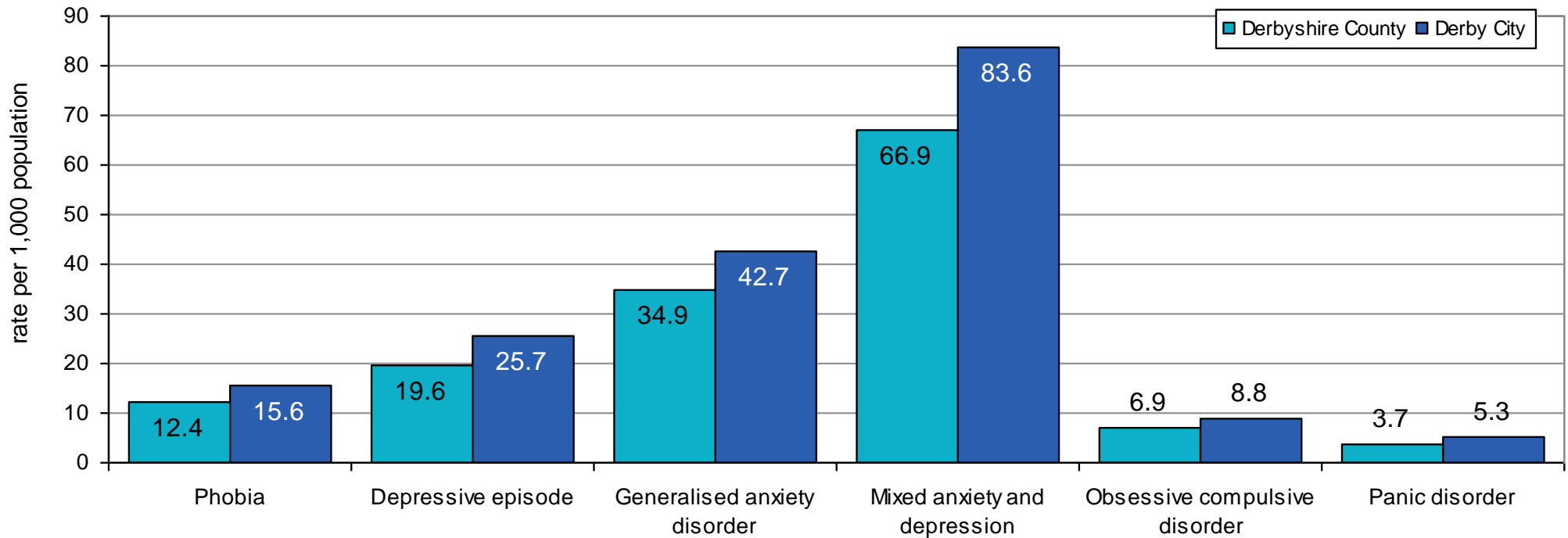


# Priority 4: Improve emotional and mental health

Improve emotional and mental ill-health and provide increased access to mental health services

**Focus on improving access to the full range of evidence-based psychological therapies (services that offer treatments for depression and anxiety disorders and other complex mental health problems)**

# Estimated Common Mental Health Disorder (CMD) Prevalence in Derbyshire County and Derby City



Source: 2000 National Psychiatric Morbidity Survey extract from Derbyshire Mental Health Needs Assessment, EMPHO, December 2011

- Across the six measures of CMD, rates are lower in Derbyshire

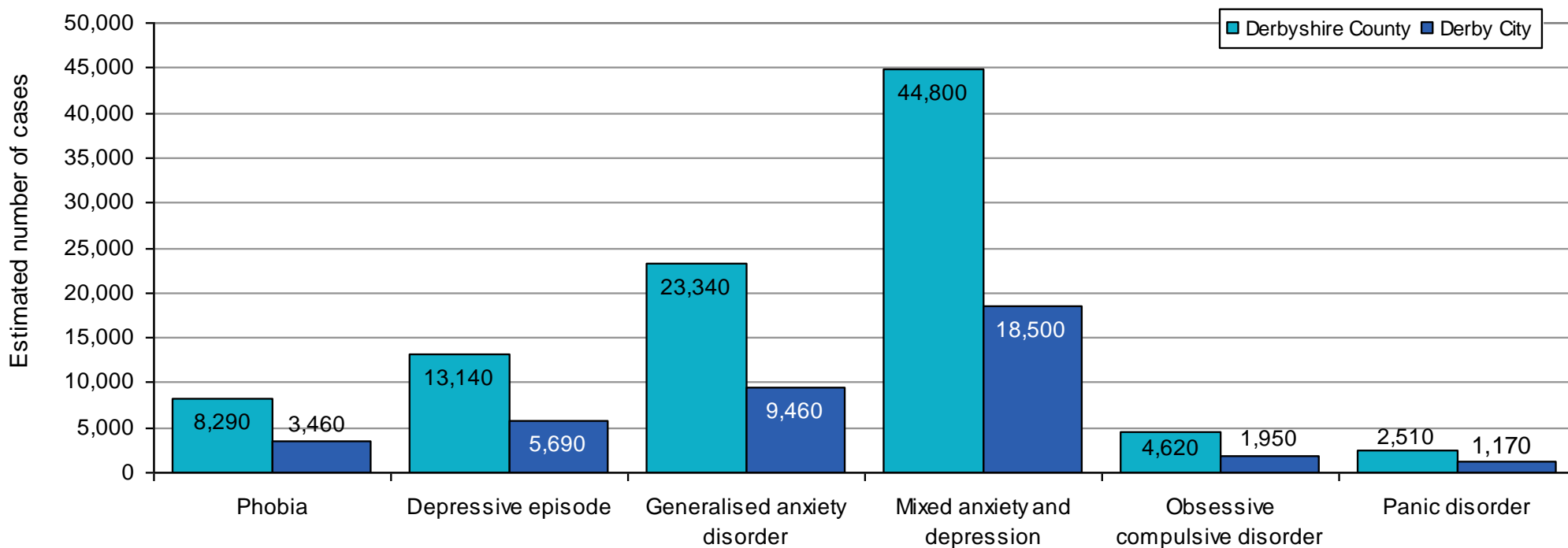
- Mixed anxiety & depression is the most common mental health disorder in Britain, with almost 9% of people meeting criteria for diagnosis. In Derbyshire the rate is lower at almost 7%.

- The greatest number of cases in both Derbyshire and Derby is for mixed anxiety and depression at 44,800 and 18,500 cases

- In the county and city mixed anxiety cases are nearly double that for generalised anxiety disorder, the second most prevalent disorder

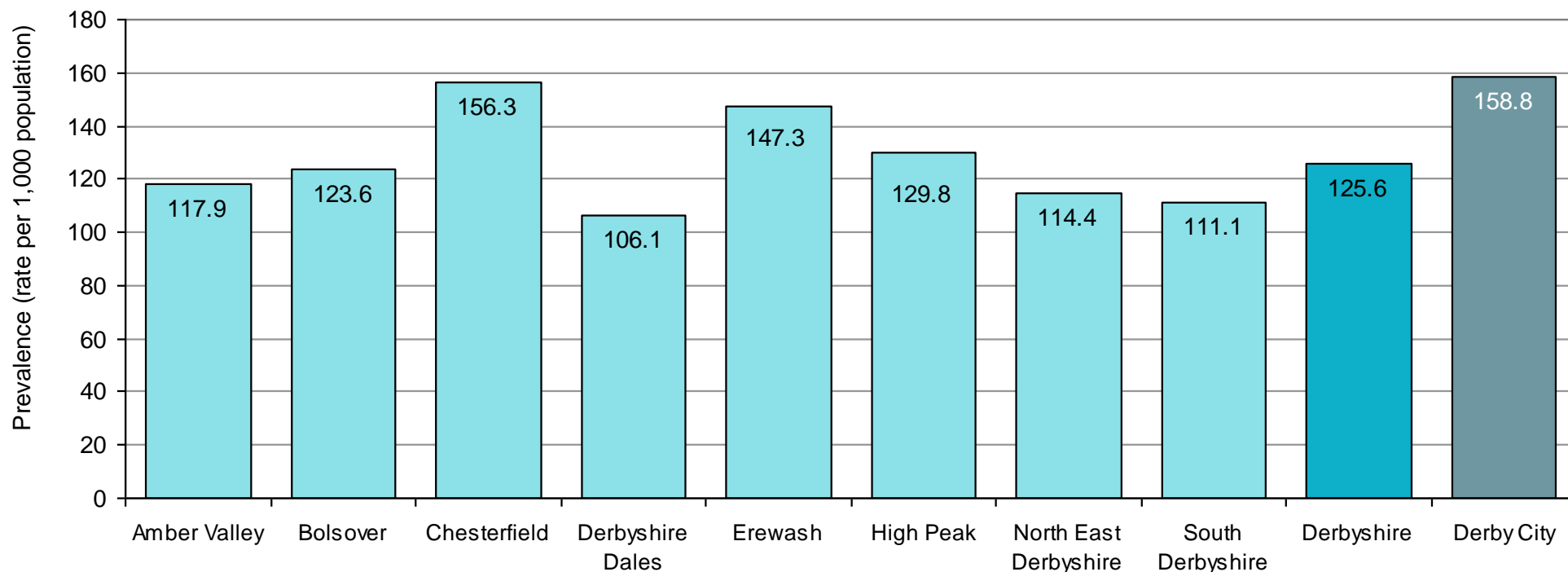
- The third most prevalent disorder in both areas is depressive episode

## Estimated Number of Common Mental Health Disorder (CMD) Cases in Derbyshire County and Derby City



Source: 2000 National Psychiatric Morbidity Survey extract from Derbyshire Mental Health Needs Assessment, EMPHO, December 2011

# Estimated Common Mental Health Disorder (CMD) Prevalence Cases in Derbyshire County and Derby City by Local Authority



Source: 2000 National Psychiatric Morbidity Survey extract from Derbyshire Mental Health Needs Assessment, EMPHO, December 2011

- This is 5% more than Derbyshire Dales, which has the fewest cases

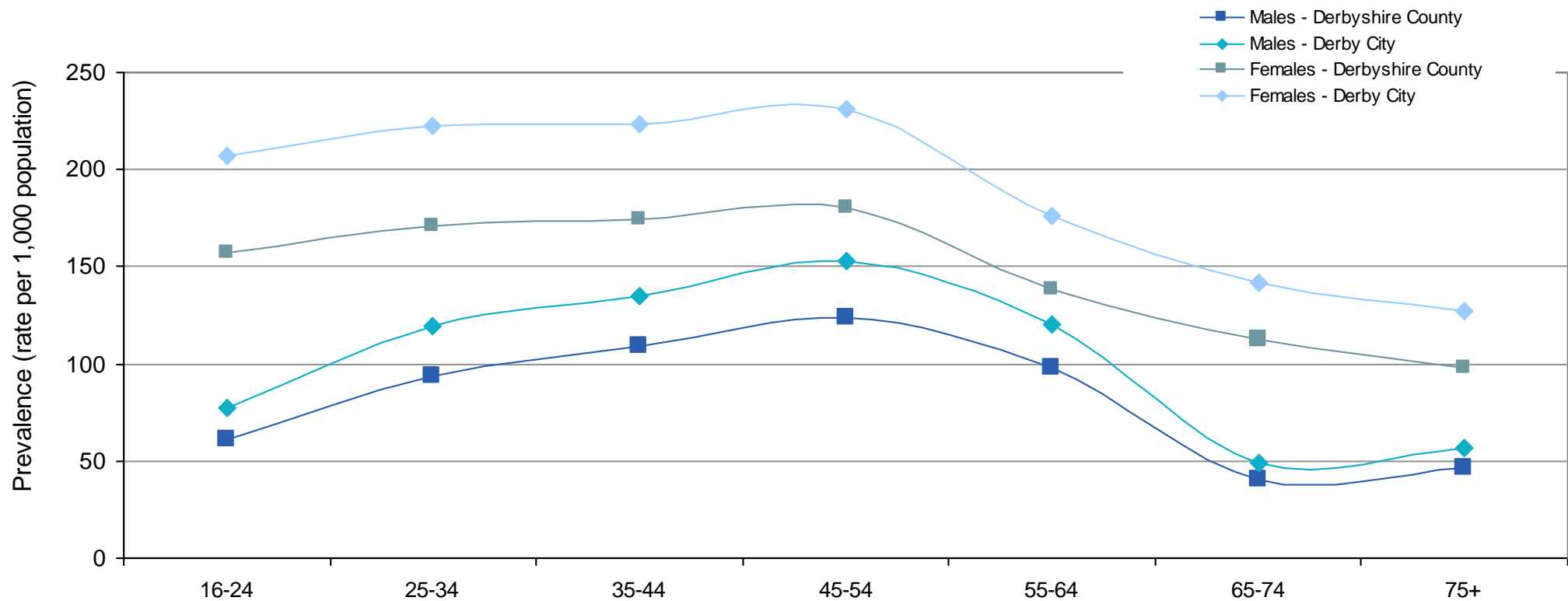
- Chesterfield shows the greatest prevalence in the County with around 15% of people experiencing a CMD

- For both the county and city CMD prevalence is significantly greater for females than males across all age groups

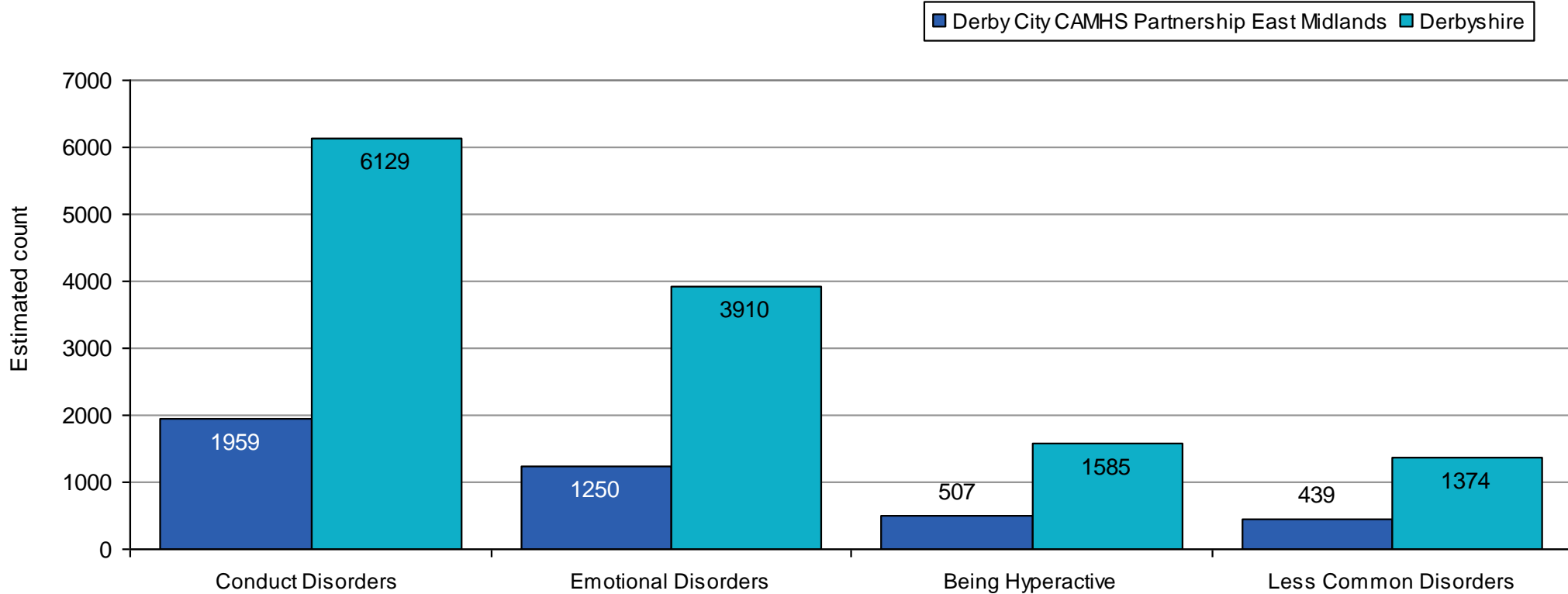
- By both gender and local authority area CMD prevalence increases with age to a peak in the 45-54 age group, and then declines with age

- However, there is a slight increase in prevalence amongst males in the 75+ group which bucks the decline in prevalence beyond the 45-54 age group

## Estimated Common Mental Health Disorder (CMD) Prevalence within Derbyshire County and Derby City by Age and Sex



# Estimated number of children with disorders in Derbyshire aged 5-16 in Derbyshire and Derby City CAMHS East Midlands Partnerships, 2009



Source: 2000 National Psychiatric Morbidity Survey extract from Derbyshire Mental Health Needs Assessment, EMPHO, December 2011

- For both areas this is followed by prevalence in emotional disorders, 'being hyperactive' and then 'less common disorders'

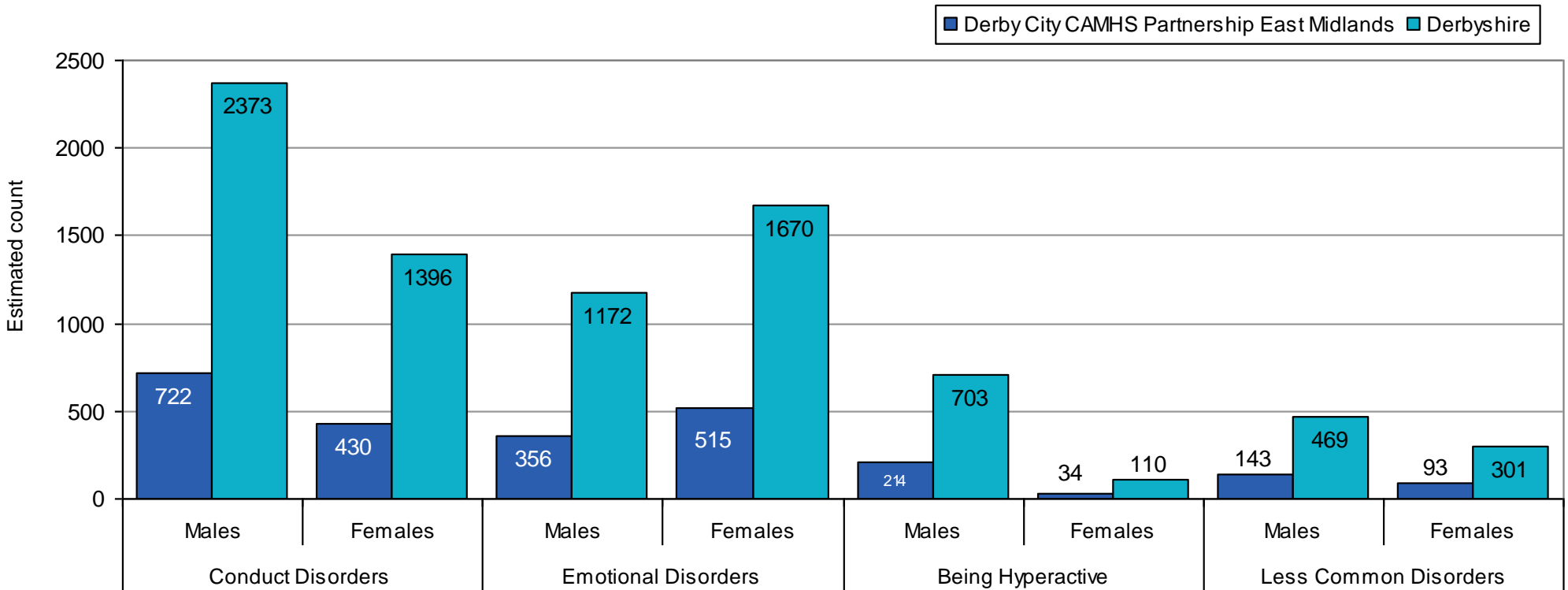
- In the county and city, conduct disorders are the most common disorder amongst 5-16 year olds, with 6,129 and 1,959 cases

- In both areas conduct disorders in the 11-16 age group are almost twice as common in males than females

- However, emotional disorders are more prevalent in females than males

- ‘Less common disorders’ and particularly ‘being hyperactive’ are more common amongst males than females

### Estimated numbers of children with disorders aged 11-16 in Derbyshire and Derby City CAMHS East Midlands Partnerships, 2009



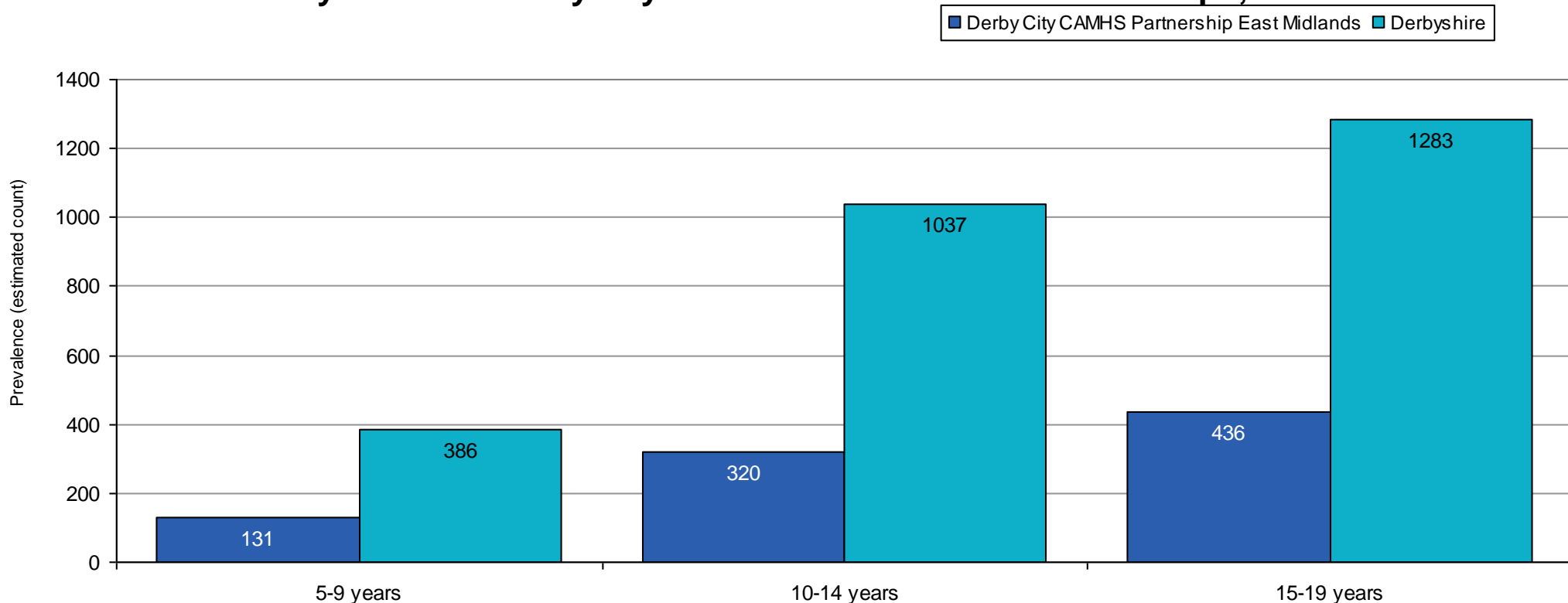
Source: 2000 National Psychiatric Morbidity Survey extract from Derbyshire Mental Health Needs Assessment, EMPHO, December 2011

- National estimates of prevalence of learning disability by age are 5 to 9 years (0.96%), 10 to 14 years (2.26%) and 15 to 19 years (2.67%)

- These age specific rates reflect the increasing identification of mild learning disabilities with age

- In Derbyshire 2,706 people aged 5 to 19 are estimated to have a learning disability and 887 in Derby

### Estimated total number of children with a learning disability by age in Derbyshire and Derby City CAMHS East Midlands Partnerships, 2009

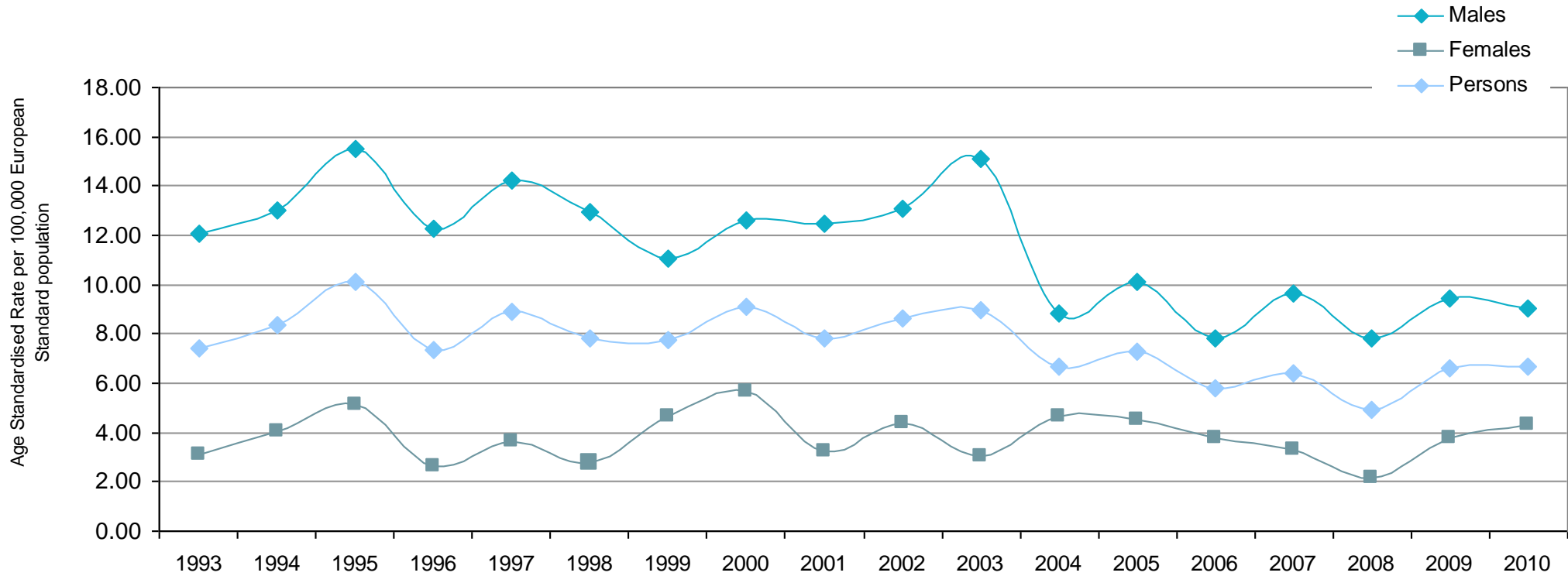


Source: 2000 National Psychiatric Morbidity Survey extract from Derbyshire Mental Health Needs Assessment, EMPHO, December 2011



# Mortality from Suicide and Injury Undetermined Annual Trends 1993 to 2010

## Directly Age-Standardised Rates (DSR)



Source: The NHS Information Centre for health and social care, January 2012

- Mortality from suicide and injury undetermined in Derbyshire has shown a general downward trend over the period 1993 to 2010 for all persons, although there has been a rise over the last 2 years

- Over the period male rates have been consistently higher than female rates although the downward trend for males means the gap is closing

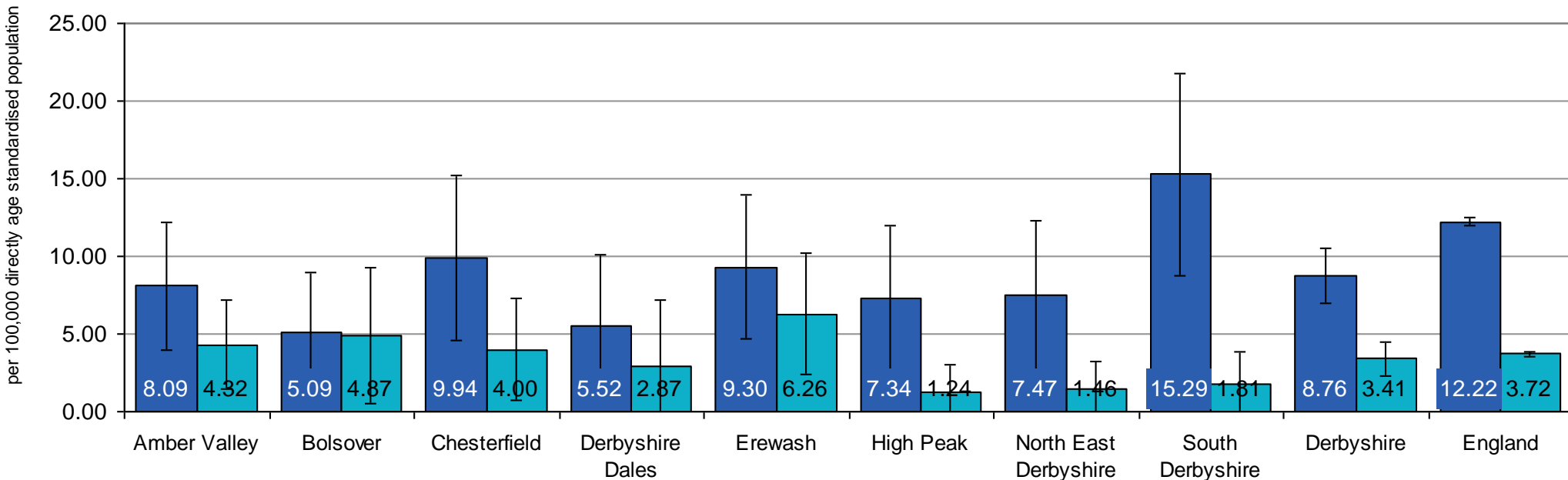
- Mortality from suicide and injury undetermined is greater for males than females in all districts

- South Derbyshire has the greatest rate for males (15.29 per 100,000 population), and the greatest differential by gender. Bolsover has the lowest male rate

- Erewash shows the greatest female rate (6.26) whilst High Peak has the lowest (1.24)

## Mortality from Suicide and Injury Undetermined 2008-10 (3 year pooled) Directly Age-Standardised Rates (DSR)

■ Males ■ Females



Note: Showing 95% Confidence Interval, Mortality numbers are very small hence the wide confidence intervals

Source: The NHS Information Centre for health and social care, January 2012

- The prevalence of mental health/behavioural problems in incapacity benefit claimants is slightly lower in Derbyshire than England

- Chesterfield has the highest rate (39.0 per 1,000 working age population) followed by Bolsover (35.1)

- Derbyshire Dales shows the lowest rate (15.5)

## Number of Claimants of Incapacity Benefit with Mental or Behavioural Problems per 1,000 Working Age Population, 2008

