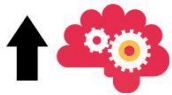




Mental Health

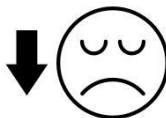
Last updated: February 2017

Isle of Wight Summary



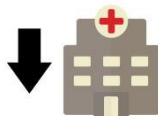
For 2015/16, the crude prevalence of mental illness is significantly higher (worse) than the England average and most of our comparator CCGs

The crude depression prevalence is significantly lower than England and most of our comparator CCGs



For 2014/15, contact with mental health or learning disability services are significantly higher than the England average and 14 of our 15 comparator authorities

Hospital admissions for self-harm have dropped significantly in 2014/15



Public Health Foreword

“WHO describes mental health as “not just the absence of mental disorder, but it is defined as a state of well-being in which every individual realises his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community”

Mental illness is the largest single source of burden of disease in the UK and no other health condition matches mental illness in the combined extent of prevalence, persistence and breadth of impact. Mental illness is consistently associated with deprivation, low income, unemployment, poor education, poorer physical health and increased health-risk behaviour. Mental illness has not only a human and social cost but also an economical one with wider costs in England estimated at £105.2 billion a year. (Centre for Mental Health, 2010)

Cost-effective interventions exist to both prevent mental illness and to promote wider population mental health. The Isle of Wight Council aims to

provide effective public health action that will reduce the present and future disease burden and cost of mental illness.”

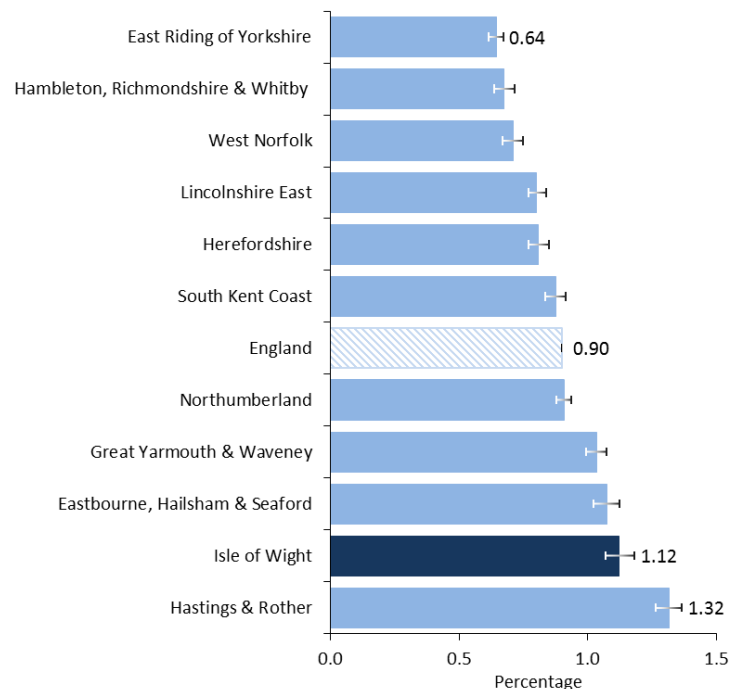
*Carol Foley – Acting Public Health Principal
Isle of Wight Council*

Mental illness prevalence

The chart below shows the percentage of patients diagnosed with mental health and on GP practice mental health registers. This is a register of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses, plus other patients on lithium therapy.

The crude prevalence rate¹ for the Isle of Wight in 2015/16 is 1.1% (1,602 patients). This is statistically significantly higher (worse) than the England average of 0.9% and also seven out of our ten comparator CCGs.

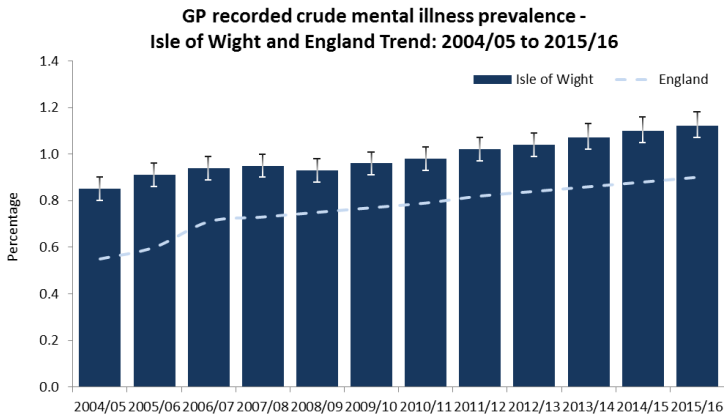
GP recorded crude mental illness prevalence - Isle of Wight and comparator CCGs: 2015/16



Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework - <http://digital.nhs.uk/qof> (accessed 15 February 2017)

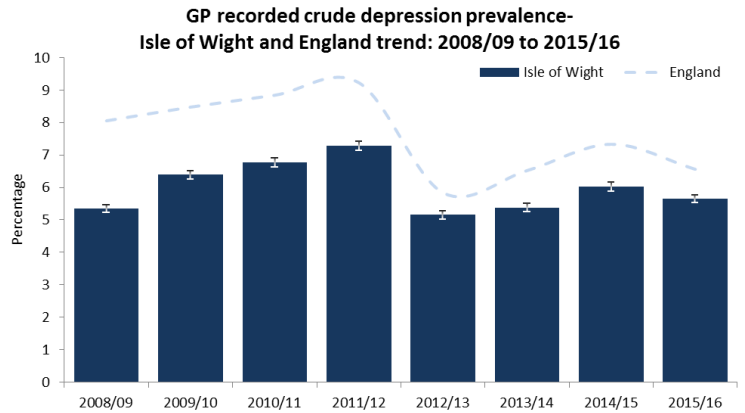
¹ Crude prevalence rates do not take into account the underlying age/sex distribution of the population.

When looking at the time trend, mental illness has steadily increased from 2004/05 to 2015/16. The England figure shows a similar upward trend, although statistically significantly lower.



Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework - <http://digital.nhs.uk/qof> (accessed 15 February 2017)

From 2008/09, the increases and decreases in the Isle of Wight figures have followed roughly the same pattern as England, although statistically significantly lower (better) each year.



Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework - <http://digital.nhs.uk/qof> (accessed 15 February 2017)

Depression

The symptoms and severity of depression can affect people in different ways and vary from person to person. In its mildest form someone may feel persistently low in spirit but at its most severe, depression can make someone feel suicidal and that life is no longer worth living. Depression is quite common and can affect around one in ten of us at some point including young and old, men and women.

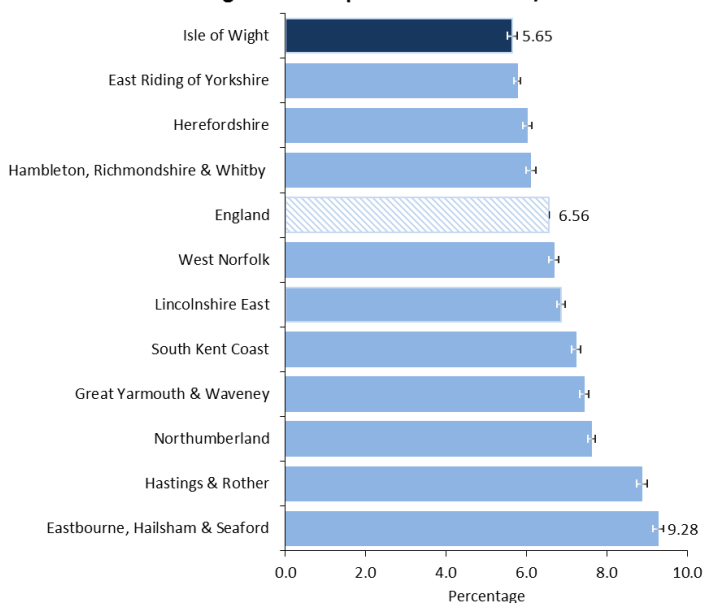
For 2015/16, the Isle of Wight has the lowest rate of GP registered depression of all its comparator CCGs and England – significantly lower than all but one.

QOF reported prevalence for depression in 2012/13 reduced considerably compared with 2011/12. This reduction can be attributed to a change in the business rules for the depression register. Previously all patients with a record of unresolved depression at any point in their GP patient record were included on the register. As of April 2012, the register rules were changed to only include patients with a record of unresolved depression since April 2006, resulting in fewer patients on practice depression registers.

(Source: QOF exceptions data, 2012/13 - <http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB12262/qual-outc-fram-12-13-rep.pdf>)

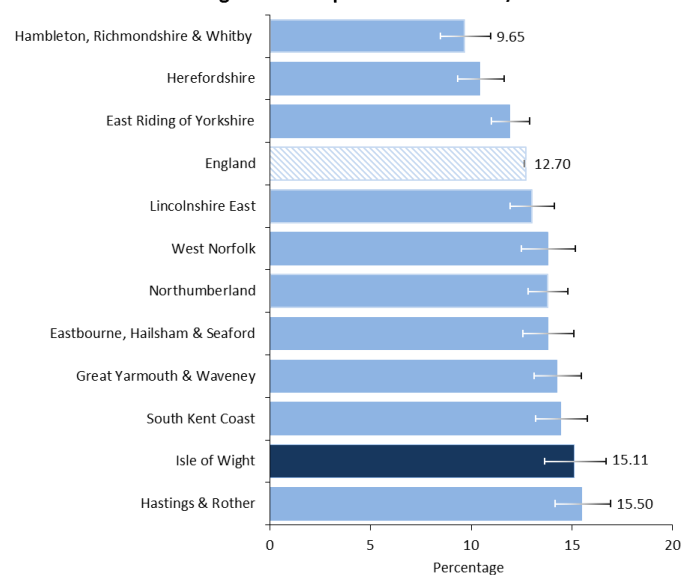
According to the NHS England GP Patient Survey 2015/16 self-reported depression and anxiety prevalence is 15.1%

GP recorded crude depression prevalence (18+): Isle of Wight and comparator CCGs: 2015/16



Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework - <http://digital.nhs.uk/qof> (accessed 15 February 2017)

Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey) (18+): Isle of Wight and comparator CCGs: 2015/16



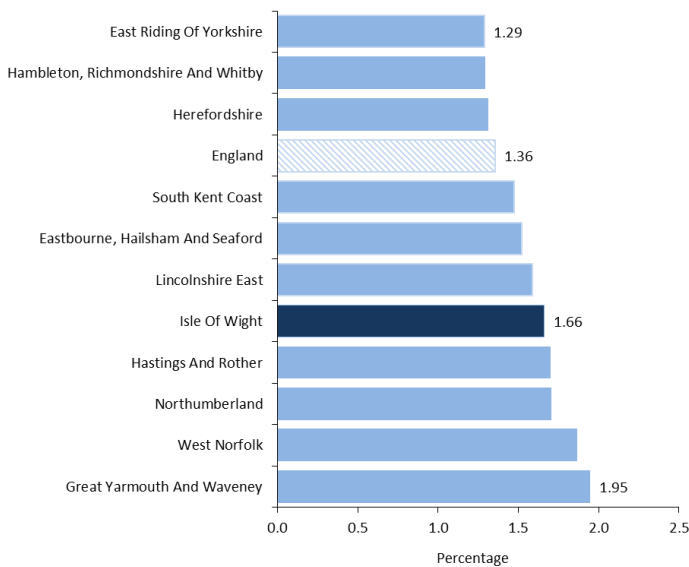
Source: PHE Fingertips tool - Mental Health JSNA <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA> (accessed 2 February 2017)

Anti-depressant prescribing

The Isle of Wight is slightly above the England average for prescribed anti-depressants per therapeutic group population. It must be noted that not all anti-depressants prescribed are for depression.

(Source: NHS Choices: Antidepressants – When they are used - <http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Antidepressant-drugs/Pages/What-it-is-used-for.aspx>)

Anti-depressant prescribing: ADQs per STAR-PU - Isle of Wight and comparator CCGs: 2015/16



Source: PHE Fingertips tool - Common Mental Health Disorders <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/common-mental-disorders> (accessed 2 February 2017)

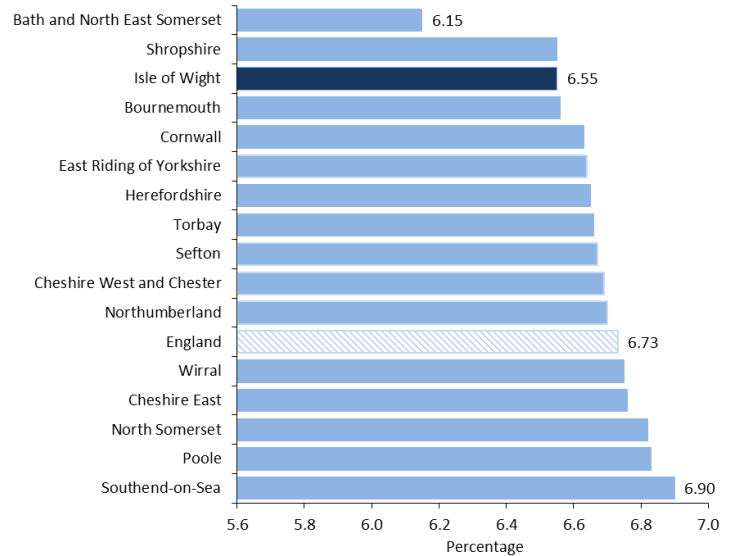
Notes: ADQ - Average daily quantities
STAR-PU - Specific therapeutic group age-gender weightings-related prescribing unit

Eating disorders

There are different estimated prevalence of eating disorders. The first is an estimated percentage of the population aged 16+ and is produced by applying the age-specific estimates from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) 2007 to the 2012 population.

Comparing the comparator authorities, there is less than one percentage point difference between the lowest and highest authorities with the Isle of Wight having the joint second lowest figure.

Prevalence of eating disorders: Estimated percentage of population aged 16+: Isle of Wight and CIPFA comparator authorities: 2012

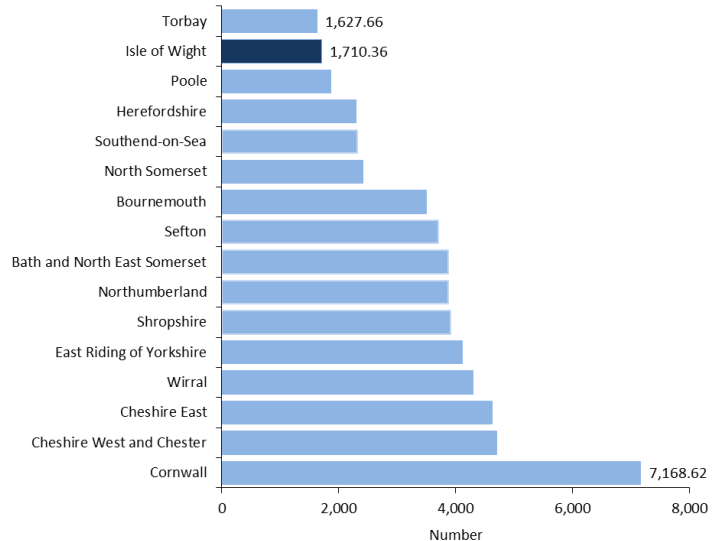


Source: PHE Fingertips tool - Common Mental Health Disorders - <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/common-mental-disorders> (accessed 2 February 2017)

Secondly, a young person specific estimate has also been produced - The number of young people aged 16-24 estimated to have an eating disorder based on the prevalence of from the APMS 2007. This was produced by applying the percentages for this age group to the resident population to give an estimated number.

The Isle of Wight has the second lowest number out of its comparators with 1,710 estimated to have an eating disorder. This could be attributed to the relatively small number of 16 to 24 year olds on the Isle of Wight.

Prevalence of potential eating disorders among young people: Estimated number of 16-24 year olds: Isle of Wight and CIPFA comparator authorities: 2013



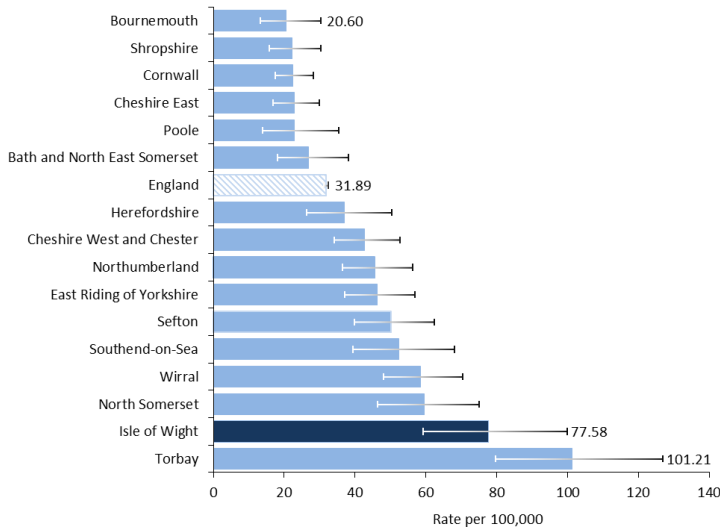
Source: PHE Fingertips tool - Children's & Young People's Mental Health & Wellbeing - <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/cypmh> (accessed 2 February 2017)

Mental illness in care homes

Mental illness in care homes is recorded as a crude rate. As a crude rate, this reflects the higher than average older population on the Isle of Wight.

The Isle of Wight has the second highest crude rate out of its comparator authorities. It is statistically significantly higher than ten authorities and England as a whole.

Social care mental health clients in residential or nursing care: rate per 100,000 population aged 18-64: Isle of Wight and CIPFA comparator authorities: 2013/14



Source: PHE Fingertips tool - Mental Health JSNA <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA> (accessed 2 February 2017)

Self-reported wellbeing

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is currently measuring individual/subjective wellbeing based on four questions included on the Integrated Household Survey:

- Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?
- Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?
- Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?
- Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

For all of these questions the responses for the Isle of Wight were statistically similar to the England average and the majority of its CIPFA neighbours.

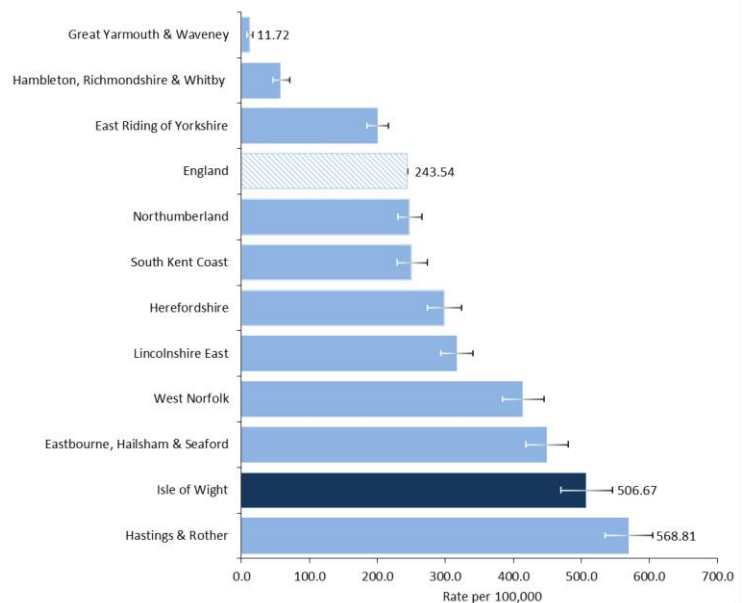
Service use

Attendances at A&E departments for a psychiatric disorder

In 2012/13, the rate for the Isle of Wight was 506.7 which is statistically significantly higher

(worse) than the England average of 243.5 and eight out of our ten comparator CCGs.

Attendances at A&E for a psychiatric disorder per 100,000 population: Isle of Wight and comparator CCGs: 2012/13



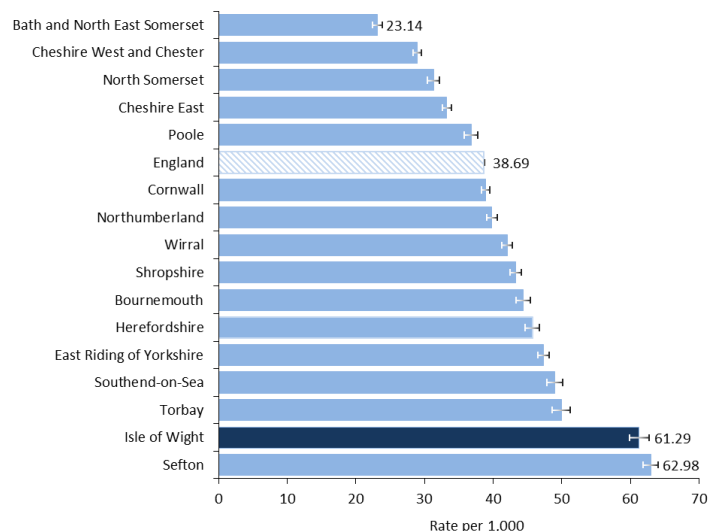
Source: PHE Fingertips tool - Mental Health JSNA <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA> (accessed 2 February 2017)

Contact with mental health or learning disability services

This indicator looks at the number of patients registered at a GP practice that are in contact with mental health or learning disability services

In 2014/15, the Isle of Wight, at 61.3 per 1,000, has a significantly higher rate than England and 14 out of its 15 comparator authorities.

Contact with mental health or learning disability services: rate per 1,000 patients on GP practice list aged 18+: Isle of Wight and CIPFA comparator authorities: 2014/15



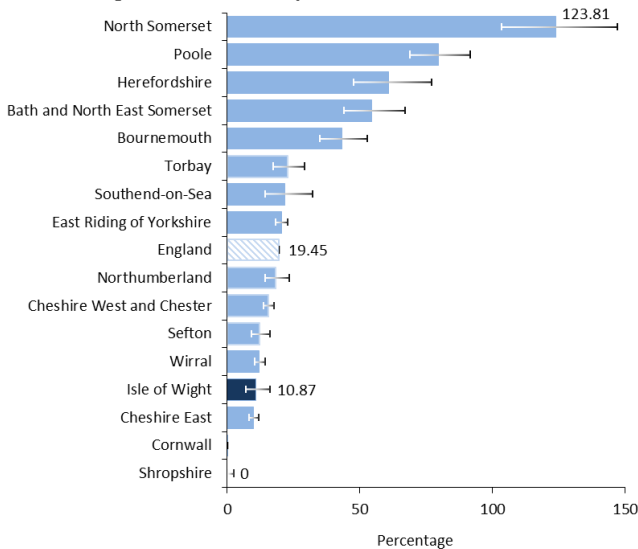
Source: PHE Fingertips tool - Mental Health JSNA <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA> (accessed 2 February 2017)

Carers

The chart below shows the percentage of carers (of mental health clients aged 18-64) whose needs were assessed or reviewed by the council and who received a specific carer's service or advice and information.

The Isle of Wight is statistically significantly lower (worse) than England and seven of its 15 comparator authorities.

Carers receiving services or advice or information as % of mental health clients receiving community services: Isle of Wight and CIPFA comparator authorities: 2013/14



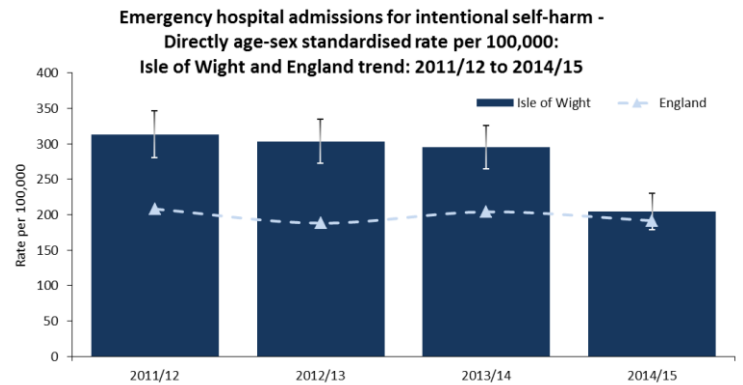
Source: PHE Fingertips tool - Severe Mental Illness
<http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/severe-mental-illness> (accessed 2 February 2017)

Satisfaction with social care support

For satisfaction with social care support and protection, in 2013/14 the Isle of Wight rate was statistically significantly higher (better) than four comparator authorities and also the England average for both satisfaction with their care and support and feeling safe and secure.

Mental Health Crisis Concordat

The chart below shows the trend in emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm. For the year 2014/15, the Isle of Wight (203.9 per 100,000) has seen a significant drop compared to the previous three years and is now in line with the England average (191.4). This could possibly be attributed to an initiative called Operation Serenity street triage. This is a collaborative scheme between police and NHS staff, with the objective of supplying a better initial mental illness diagnosis.



Source: PHE Fingertips tool - Suicide Prevention Profile
<http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/suicide> (accessed 2 February 2017)

Please see the report on the following link for more information:
<http://www.crisiscareconcordat.org.uk/inspiration/sim-specialist-support-high-intensity-mental-health-crisis-sergeant-paul-jennings-hampshire-constabulary/sim-network-9-0-protected-email-version-1/>

Useful Sources

Public Health England publish a wealth of mental health indicators and comparator data online via their Fingertips tool

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health>