



Mental Health and Housing: Resources for Commissioners and Providers

A compendium of statistical data on
Mental Health and Learning Disability
in Yorkshire and Humber by
Local Implementation Team (LIT)

Briefing

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Statistics have been drawn from the PANSI (Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information) database and re-formatted where necessary. The PANSI database was commissioned by the CSED (Care Services Delivery Efficiency) programme at the Department of Health and is maintained by the Institute of Public Care at Oxford Brookes University. Copyright is as ascribed in the footnotes to each table.

Sections are arranged by Local Implementation Team (LIT) area, this generally is co-terminus with the boundary of the local authority of the same name. The exception is York which has its own section although it is joined with North Yorkshire to form a single LIT. Each section contains twenty-one tables with the sources cited:

1. People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030
2. Prevalence rates for mental disorders
3. People 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030
4. Prevalence rates by gender
5. People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030
6. Prevalence rates for drug and alcohol dependence
7. People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030
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18. Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate
19. People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030
20. People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030
21. People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030

BARNESLEY MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	22,744	23,161	23,470	23,719	23,806
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	636	648	656	663	665
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	491	501	508	515	520
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	565	576	583	589	591
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	10,156	10,349	10,486	10,606	10,654

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

1 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	8,738	8,938	9,050	9,200	9,288
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	210	215	217	221	223
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	419	429	434	442	446
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	210	215	217	221	223
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	4,823	4,934	4,996	5,078	5,127
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	14,007	14,223	14,420	14,519	14,519
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	427	433	439	442	442
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	71	72	73	74	74
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	356	361	366	369	369
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	5,333	5,415	5,490	5,528	5,528

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

2 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	8,428	8,603	8,714	8,835	8,896
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	4,781	4,878	4,942	5,007	5,039

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

3 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	1,192	1,242	1,283	1,328	1,377
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	59	60	61	62	62

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	2	3	3	3	3
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	7	7	7	8	8
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	0	0	0	0	0
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	2	2	2	2	2
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	12	12	13	13	13

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

4 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

5 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 9 Prevalence: Mortalities per 100,000 from suicide for males and females aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 64 are as follows:

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	722	735	744	754	758
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	75	77	78	79	79
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	23	24	24	24	24

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

6 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASICIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

BARNESLEY – LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	527	520	464	460	510
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	647	754	794	764	715
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	823	702	717	838	882
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	770	850	813	707	727
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	652	661	741	812	775
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	3,419	3,487	3,530	3,580	3,609

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

⁷ These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	121	120	108	108	121
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	127	154	169	170	166
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	207	177	180	211	222
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	173	191	182	159	167
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	141	143	161	176	166
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	768	785	801	824	842

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

8 Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	40	40	36	36	40
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	36	43	47	47	46
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	56	48	49	57	60
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	39	42	40	35	37
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	33	34	38	41	39
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	203	207	209	216	223

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹⁰

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

⁹ This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

¹⁰ These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030¹¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	80	80	71	72	80
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	66	80	87	87	85
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	80	68	71	82	86
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	40	44	41	36	39
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	12	13	15	16	14
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	279	285	285	293	305

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹²

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

11 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

12 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030¹³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	9	9	8	8	9
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	12	14	14	14	13
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	15	13	13	15	16
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	15	16	16	13	14
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	13	13	15	16	15
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	63	65	65	66	67

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

13 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030¹⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	197	195	175	173	193
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	257	304	318	308	288
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	333	283	294	345	361
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	327	361	343	295	309
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	286	289	320	352	333
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	1,400	1,431	1,450	1,472	1,485

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

14 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030¹⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	332	338	343	347	349
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	65	67	67	68	69
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	74	76	77	78	78

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

19 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

BRADFORD – MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030¹⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	50,446	52,766	54,718	56,644	58,570
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	1,409	1,472	1,525	1,577	1,629
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	1,107	1,167	1,219	1,272	1,325
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	1,253	1,310	1,359	1,406	1,454
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	22,599	23,677	24,590	25,494	26,399

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

AGE RANGE	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

16 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	19,813	20,950	21,938	22,938	23,938
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	476	503	527	551	575
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	951	1,006	1,053	1,101	1,149
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	476	503	527	551	575
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	10,937	11,564	12,110	12,662	13,214
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	30,634	31,816	32,781	33,707	34,633
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	933	969	998	1,027	1,055
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	156	162	166	171	176
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	778	808	832	856	879
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	11,663	12,113	12,480	12,833	13,185

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence rates

AGE RANGE	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

17 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030¹⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	18,921	19,911	20,760	21,611	22,462
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	10,709	11,256	11,725	12,193	12,661

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 6 Prevalence rates

AGE RANGE	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

22 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	3,538	3,738	3,919	4,116	4,325
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	0	0	0	0	0

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030²⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	7	8	8	8	8
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	14	15	16	17	18
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	1	1	1	1	1
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	4	4	4	4	4
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	26	28	29	30	32

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

19 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

20 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 9 Prevalence: Mortalities per 100,000 from suicide for males and females aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 64 are as follows:

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

24 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030²¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	1,220	1,277	1,328	1,377	1,426
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	127	133	138	143	148
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	23	24	25	26	26

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

21 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASICIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

BARNESLEY – LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age²²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	1,462	1,434	1,369	1,438	1,583
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	1,895	2,196	2,293	2,231	2,184
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	1,672	1,653	1,850	2,127	2,226
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	1,485	1,557	1,538	1,512	1,677
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	1,176	1,218	1,330	1,392	1,365
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	7,690	8,058	8,380	8,700	9,034

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

22 These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age²³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	334	330	318	338	374
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	373	449	489	496	505
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	420	415	464	535	561
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	333	350	346	343	385
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	255	265	289	301	294
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	1,715	1,810	1,906	2,013	2,119

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

23 Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030²⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	110	109	105	111	124
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	105	126	137	139	141
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	113	112	125	144	151
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	74	78	77	76	86
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	60	62	68	71	69
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	463	487	511	541	571

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:²⁵

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

24 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

25 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030²⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	221	217	210	224	247
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	194	232	251	255	259
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	163	162	182	209	218
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	77	80	79	78	90
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	23	24	27	27	26
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	677	716	749	793	841

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:²⁷

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

26 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

27 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030²⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	24	24	23	24	27
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	34	40	41	40	39
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	31	30	34	39	40
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	29	30	29	29	32
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	23	24	26	28	27
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	141	148	154	159	165

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

28 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030²⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	556	546	524	556	612
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	775	917	963	939	923
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	680	671	766	894	935
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	637	668	657	643	726
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	517	538	581	612	603
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	3,164	3,340	3,492	3,645	3,799

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

29 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030³⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	1,298	1,358	1,412	1,464	1,517
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	289	302	314	326	337
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	141	148	154	159	165

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

30 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

CALDERDALE – MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030³¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	20,215	20,528	21,014	21,365	21,683
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	566	574	587	597	605
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	434	443	457	467	478
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	502	510	522	531	539
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	9,019	9,168	9,396	9,566	9,722

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

AGE RANGE	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

31 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030³²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	7,725	7,900	8,150	8,363	8,563
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	185	190	196	201	206
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	371	379	391	401	411
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	185	190	196	201	206
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	4,264	4,361	4,499	4,616	4,727
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	12,490	12,628	12,864	13,002	13,120
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	380	385	392	396	400
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	63	64	65	66	67
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	317	321	327	330	333
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	4,755	4,808	4,898	4,950	4,995

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

AGE RANGE	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

32 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030³³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	7,469	7,614	7,827	7,998	8,157
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	4,239	4,318	4,436	4,528	4,614

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030³⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	1,012	1,057	1,098	1,145	1,195
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	0	0	0	0	0

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

33 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

37 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030³⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	2	2	2	2	2
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	6	6	7	7	7
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	0	0	0	0	0
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	2	2	2	2	2
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	11	11	11	12	12

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

Table 9 Prevalence: Mortalities per 100,000 from suicide for males and females aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 64 are as follows:

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-35	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

35 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030³⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	732	745	762	777	789
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	30	31	31	32	33
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	7	7	7	7	8

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

36 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASICIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

CALDERDALE – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age³⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	445	422	392	398	438
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	595	692	722	695	667
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	737	666	690	796	835
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	689	742	719	659	687
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	570	572	641	686	664
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	3,036	3,095	3,163	3,234	3,291

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

35 These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age³⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	102	98	91	94	104
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	116	141	154	155	155
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	185	167	173	200	211
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	155	167	161	148	157
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	123	125	140	148	143
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	682	698	719	746	770

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

38 Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030³⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	34	32	30	31	34
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	33	40	43	43	43
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	50	45	47	54	57
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	35	37	36	33	35
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	29	29	33	35	34
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	180	183	188	196	203

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:⁴⁰

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

³⁹ This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

⁴⁰ These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030⁴¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	68	65	60	63	69
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	60	73	79	79	79
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	72	65	68	78	82
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	36	38	37	34	37
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	11	11	13	13	13
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	247	252	257	267	279

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:⁴²

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

41 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

42 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030⁴³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	7	7	7	7	7
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	11	13	13	13	12
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	14	12	13	14	15
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	13	14	14	13	13
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	11	11	13	14	13
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	56	57	59	60	61

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

43 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030⁴⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	165	159	149	151	167
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	241	283	298	288	278
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	292	265	283	330	346
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	291	312	298	273	293
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	249	247	276	294	282
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	1,239	1,266	1,304	1,336	1,366

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

44 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030⁴⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	436	444	454	463	470
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	146	149	152	155	157
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	52	53	54	55	56

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

45 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

DONCASTER – MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030⁴⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	28,397	28,103	27,869	27,511	27,185
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	793	785	778	767	758
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	621	618	615	610	606
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	705	698	692	683	675
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	12,712	12,594	12,498	12,351	12,219

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

46 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	11,100	11,063	11,025	10,963	10,913
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	266	266	265	263	262
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	533	531	529	526	524
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	266	266	265	263	262
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	6,127	6,107	6,086	6,051	6,024
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	17,297	17,041	16,844	16,548	16,272
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	527	519	513	504	496
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	88	87	86	84	83
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	439	433	428	420	413
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	6,585	6,488	6,413	6,300	6,195

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

47 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030⁴⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	10,623	10,554	10,495	10,402	10,321
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	6,015	5,972	5,935	5,878	5,828

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

For explanation of the terms used here please see the End Notes.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030⁴⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	1,764	1,797	1,820	1,852	1,889
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	8	7	7	7	7

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

48 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

49 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030⁵⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	3	3	3	3	3
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	9	9	9	9	9
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	1	1	1	1	1
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	2	2	2	2	2
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	15	15	15	15	15

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 9 Prevalence: Mortalities per 100,000 from suicide for males and females aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 64 are as follows:

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

50 PThis table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030⁵¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	686	680	674	668	659
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	20	20	20	19	19
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	52	52	52	51	50

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

51 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

DONCASTER – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age ⁵²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	692	631	567	563	612
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	834	959	979	916	859
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	957	830	847	973	1,004
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	984	1,004	912	798	820
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	817	827	911	931	850
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	4,284	4,251	4,216	4,182	4,145

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

⁵² These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age ⁵³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	159	146	132	132	145
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	164	196	208	204	199
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	240	209	213	245	253
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	221	225	204	180	188
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	176	180	198	201	182
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	960	955	956	962	967

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

⁵³ Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030⁵³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	52	48	44	44	48
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	46	55	58	57	56
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	65	56	57	66	68
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	49	50	45	40	42
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	42	42	46	47	43
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	254	251	251	254	257

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:⁵⁵

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

54 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

55 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030⁵⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	52	48	44	44	48
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	46	55	58	57	56
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	65	56	57	66	68
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	49	50	45	40	42
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	42	42	46	47	43
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	254	251	251	254	257

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:⁵⁷

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

56 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

57 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030⁵⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	11	10	9	9	10
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	15	17	18	17	16
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	18	15	15	18	18
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	19	19	17	15	16
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	16	16	18	18	17
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	79	79	78	77	76

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

⁵⁶ The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030⁵⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	267	243	216	216	238
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	342	399	407	379	355
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	385	336	352	406	420
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	426	428	385	340	356
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	354	359	399	405	368
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	1,774	1,766	1,759	1,747	1,737

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

59 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030⁵⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	456	452	448	444	438
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	300	297	295	292	288
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	22	22	21	21	21

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

60 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

EAST YORKSHIRE - MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030⁶¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	22,744	23,161	23,470	23,719	23,806
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	636	648	656	663	665
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	491	501	508	515	520
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	565	576	583	589	591
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	10,156	10,349	10,486	10,606	10,654

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

61 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030⁶²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	8,738	8,938	9,050	9,200	9,288
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	210	215	217	221	223
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	419	429	434	442	446
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	210	215	217	221	223
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	4,823	4,934	4,996	5,078	5,127
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	14,007	14,223	14,420	14,519	14,519
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	427	433	439	442	442
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	71	72	73	74	74
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	356	361	366	369	369
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	5,333	5,415	5,490	5,528	5,528

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

62 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030⁶³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	8,428	8,603	8,714	8,835	8,896
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	4,781	4,878	4,942	5,007	5,039

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

For explanation of the terms used here please see the End Notes.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030⁶⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	1,192	1,242	1,283	1,328	1,377
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	59	60	61	62	62

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

63 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

64 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030⁶⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	2	3	3	3	3
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	7	7	7	8	8
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	0	0	0	0	0
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	2	2	2	2	2
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	12	12	13	13	13

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

Table 9 Prevalence: Mortalities per 100,000 from suicide for males and females aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 64 are as follows:

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

⁶⁵ This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030⁶⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	722	735	744	754	758
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	75	77	78	79	79
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	23	24	24	24	24

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

66 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASICIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

EAST YORKSHIRE - LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age ⁶⁷

2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	527	520	464	460	510
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	647	754	794	764	715
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	823	702	717	838	882
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	770	850	813	707	727
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	652	661	741	812	775
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	3,419	3,487	3,530	3,580	3,609

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

⁶⁷ These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age⁶⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	121	120	108	108	121
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	127	154	169	170	166
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	207	177	180	211	222
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	173	191	182	159	167
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	141	143	161	176	166
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	768	785	801	824	842

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

⁶⁸ Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030⁶⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	40	40	36	36	40
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	36	43	47	47	46
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	56	48	49	57	60
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	39	42	40	35	37
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	33	34	38	41	39
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	203	207	209	216	223

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:⁷⁰

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

⁶⁹ This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

⁷⁰ These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030⁷¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	80	80	71	72	80
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	66	80	87	87	85
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	80	68	71	82	86
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	40	44	41	36	39
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	12	13	15	16	14
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	279	285	285	293	305

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:⁷²

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

71 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

72 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030⁷³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	9	9	8	8	9
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	12	14	14	14	13
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	15	13	13	15	16
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	15	16	16	13	14
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	13	13	15	16	15
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	63	65	65	66	67

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

73 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030⁷⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	197	195	175	173	193
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	257	304	318	308	288
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	333	283	294	345	361
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	327	361	343	295	309
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	286	289	320	352	333
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	1,400	1,431	1,450	1,472	1,485

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

74 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030⁷⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	332	338	343	347	349
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	65	67	67	68	69
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	74	76	77	78	78

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

75 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

HULL - MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030⁷⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	28,113	29,314	29,981	30,605	31,385
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	783	815	833	849	870
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	632	666	688	708	730
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	698	727	744	759	778
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	12,653	13,222	13,553	13,857	14,227

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates:

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

⁷⁶ This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030⁷⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	11,388	12,038	12,488	12,875	13,300
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	273	289	300	309	319
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	547	578	599	618	638
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	273	289	300	309	319
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	6,286	6,645	6,893	7,107	7,342
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	16,725	17,277	17,494	17,730	18,085
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	509	526	533	540	551
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	85	88	89	90	92
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	425	439	444	450	459
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	6,368	6,578	6,660	6,750	6,885

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

77 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030⁷⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	10,727	11,272	11,622	11,931	12,286
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	6,052	6,351	6,538	6,705	6,899

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

For explanation of the terms used here please see the End Notes.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

78 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030⁷⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	2,163	2,278	2,356	2,441	2,548
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	77	81	83	85	87

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030⁸⁰

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

79 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

80 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 9 Prevalence: Mortalities per 100,000 from suicide for males and females aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 64 are as follows:

		MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9	
North East		9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West		11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber		10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands		9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands		8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1	
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2	
South East		8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West		8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030⁸¹

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64	
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	226	236	242	247	254
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	117	122	125	128	132
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	16	16	17	17	18

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

81 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASICIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

HULL – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age⁸²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	1,008	979	881	879	970
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	1,066	1,280	1,347	1,295	1,233
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	850	815	926	1,092	1,152
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	786	827	785	746	836
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	620	632	707	741	700
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	4,330	4,533	4,646	4,753	4,891

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

82 These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age⁸³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	230	225	203	205	228
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	211	262	287	288	284
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	213	205	232	274	290
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	177	185	176	169	192
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	134	138	154	160	151
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	965	1,015	1,053	1,096	1,145

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

83 Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030⁸⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	76	74	67	68	75
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	60	74	80	80	79
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	58	55	63	74	78
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	39	41	39	37	43
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	32	32	36	38	36
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	264	276	285	297	312

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:⁸⁵

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

83 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

85 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030⁸⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	151	147	133	135	149
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	110	136	148	148	146
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	83	80	92	108	113
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	41	42	40	39	45
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	12	13	14	14	13
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	397	418	426	443	467

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:⁸⁷

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

86 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

87 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030⁸⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	17	16	15	15	16
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	19	23	24	23	22
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	16	15	17	20	21
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	15	16	15	14	16
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	12	13	14	15	14
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	79	83	85	87	89

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

88 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030⁸⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	377	365	332	334	368
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	449	544	577	555	533
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	359	350	400	474	501
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	348	367	348	335	376
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	277	283	318	336	321
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	1,810	1,909	1,976	2,034	2,099

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

89 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030⁹⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	330	345	354	361	371
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	198	207	213	217	223
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	57	59	61	62	64

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

90 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

KIRKLEES – MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030⁹¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	40,955	41,561	42,298	43,047	43,761
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	1,145	1,161	1,181	1,202	1,221
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	888	906	925	945	967
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	1,018	1,033	1,051	1,069	1,087
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	18,305	18,596	18,938	19,288	19,634

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

91 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030⁹²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	15,838	16,188	16,550	16,925	17,363
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	380	389	397	406	417
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	760	777	794	812	833
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	380	389	397	406	417
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	8,742	8,936	9,136	9,343	9,584
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	25,118	25,374	25,748	26,122	26,398
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	765	773	784	796	804
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	128	129	131	133	134
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	638	644	654	663	670
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	9,563	9,660	9,803	9,945	10,050

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

92 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030⁹³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	15,230	15,517	15,832	16,156	16,506
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	8,634	8,790	8,964	9,143	9,332

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030⁹⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	1,649	1,718	1,779	1,844	1,916
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	0	0	0	0	0

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

93 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

94 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

Table 8 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030⁹³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	5	6	6	5	6
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	12	12	13	13	14
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	1	1	1	1	1
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	3	3	3	3	3
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	22	22	22	23	24

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 9 Prevalence: Mortalities per 100,000 from suicide for males and females aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 64 are as follows:

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9	
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8	
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4	
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4	
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9	
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3	
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1	
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2	
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3	
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8	

95 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030⁹⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	1,067	1,085	1,106	1,125	1,147
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	45	46	47	48	49
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	21	22	22	23	23

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

96 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASICIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

KIRKLEES – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age⁹⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	1,134	1,102	1,032	1,040	1,137
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	1,287	1,501	1,579	1,526	1,467
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	1,415	1,275	1,330	1,544	1,623
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	1,274	1,361	1,327	1,204	1,267
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	1,084	1,069	1,164	1,242	1,203
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	6,194	6,308	6,432	6,556	6,697

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

97 These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age⁹⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	260	254	240	244	269
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	253	307	336	340	340
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	355	320	334	388	409
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	286	306	298	271	290
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	234	233	253	269	258
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	1,388	1,420	1,461	1,513	1,567

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

98 Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030⁹⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	86	84	79	81	89
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	71	86	94	95	95
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	96	87	90	105	110
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	64	68	66	60	65
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	55	55	59	63	61
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	372	379	388	403	420

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows¹⁰⁰

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

98 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

100 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030¹⁰¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	172	168	158	162	178
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	131	159	173	174	174
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	138	124	131	152	159
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	66	70	68	61	68
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	21	21	23	24	23
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	528	542	553	574	601

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows: ¹⁰²

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

101 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

102 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030¹⁰³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	19	18	17	17	19
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	23	27	29	28	27
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour		26	23	24	28 29
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	25	26	25	23	24
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	22	21	23	25	24
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	114	116	118	121	123

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

103 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030¹⁰⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	429	421	392	397	435
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	518	615	648	628	604
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	568	507	543	637	670
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	545	578	556	502	539
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	475	469	505	538	520
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	2,536	2,589	2,645	2,702	2,768

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

104 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030¹⁰⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	796	809	825	840	856
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	282	287	292	297	303
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	135	137	140	142	145

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

106 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

LEEDS – MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030¹⁰⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	86,337	91,207	94,773	97,943	101,690
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	2,412	2,543	2,639	2,725	2,827
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	1,886	2,024	2,126	2,215	2,315
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	2,145	2,265	2,353	2,431	2,523
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	38,648	40,952	42,644	44,144	45,891

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

106 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁰⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	33,738	36,363	38,313	40,025	41,900
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	810	873	920	961	1,006
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	1,619	1,745	1,839	1,921	2,011
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	810	873	920	961	1,006
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	18,623	20,072	21,149	22,094	23,129
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	52,599	54,845	56,460	57,918	59,790
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	1,602	1,670	1,720	1,764	1,821
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	267	278	287	294	304
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	1,335	1,392	1,433	1,470	1,518
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	20,025	20,880	21,495	22,050	22,763

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

¹⁰⁷ This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030¹⁰⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	32,292	34,495	36,123	37,559	39,178
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	18,286	19,494	20,384	21,171	22,064

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹⁰⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	14	16	16	16	16
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	21	22	24	27	29
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	3	3	3	3	3
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	6	6	6	6	7
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	44	46	49	52	54

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

108 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

109 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁰⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	14	16	16	16	16
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	21	22	24	27	29
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	3	3	3	3	3
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	6	6	6	6	7
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	44	46	49	52	54

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 9 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹⁰⁹

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

110 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030¹¹¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	1,622	1,721	1,792	1,856	1,930
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	173	184	191	198	206
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	37	39	41	42	44

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

110 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

LEEDS – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age¹¹²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	3,381	3,332	3,078	3,097	3,409
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	3,401	4,121	4,345	4,206	4,036
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	2,529	2,530	2,985	3,545	3,732
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	2,201	2,346	2,292	2,264	2,630
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	1,749	1,754	1,953	2,069	2,011
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	13,262	14,083	14,653	15,181	15,818

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% MALES	% FEMALES
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

112 These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age¹¹³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	771	764	710	722	800
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	674	844	926	934	931
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	635	635	749	891	940
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	495	527	516	514	605
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	378	382	426	448	433
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	2,953	3,153	3,326	3,509	3,709

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

113 Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030¹¹⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	254	252	234	238	264
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	190	238	260	261	260
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	171	172	202	241	254
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	110	117	114	114	136
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	90	89	99	105	102
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	816	868	910	960	1,016

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹¹⁵

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

114 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

115 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030¹¹⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	505	498	463	473	523
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	351	438	478	480	478
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	247	248	295	349	367
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	115	121	117	118	142
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	33	35	39	41	39
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	1,252	1,340	1,392	1,461	1,549

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹¹⁷

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

116 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

117 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030¹¹⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	56	55	51	52	57
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	61	74	79	76	73
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	46	46	55	65	68
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	43	45	44	43	50
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	35	35	39	41	40
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	242	256	267	276	287

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

118 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030¹¹⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	1,243	1,227	1,137	1,148	1,264
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	1,420	1,744	1,848	1,791	1,721
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	1,031	1,061	1,276	1,517	1,599
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	935	999	984	992	1,168
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	763	762	845	904	889
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	5,392	5,793	6,090	6,352	6,641

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

118 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030¹²⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	1,934	2,051	2,136	2,212	2,300
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	173	184	191	198	206
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	73	77	81	84	87

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

120 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE – MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030¹²¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	15,258	15,062	14,905	14,749	14,513
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	427	421	416	412	404
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	331	328	327	325	324
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	379	374	370	366	360
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	6,819	6,739	6,679	6,613	6,523

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

121 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030¹²²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	5,900	5,863	5,863	5,825	5,825
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	142	141	141	140	140
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	283	281	281	280	280
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a psychotic disorder	142	141	141	140	140
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	3,257	3,236	3,236	3,215	3,215
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	9,358	9,200	9,042	8,924	8,688
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	285	280	275	272	265
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	48	47	46	45	44
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	238	234	230	227	221
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	3,563	3,503	3,443	3,398	3,308

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALE	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

122 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030¹²³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	5,674	5,621	5,595	5,549	5,509
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	3,216	3,185	3,166	3,139	3,111

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALE	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

123 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹²⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	1,061	1,078	1,092	1,107	1,129
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	0	0	0	0	0

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030¹²⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	2	2	2	2	2
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	5	5	5	5	5
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	0	0	0	0	0
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	1	1	1	1	1
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	8	8	8	8	8

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

124 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

125 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 9 Prevalence: Mortalities per 100,000 from suicide for males and females aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 64 are as follows:

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030¹²⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	377	373	370	366	360
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	45	45	44	44	43
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	32	31	31	31	30

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

126 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age¹²⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	404	365	321	312	341
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	428	513	533	496	461
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	512	427	434	509	530
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	517	542	489	418	424
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	439	431	482	504	457
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	2,301	2,279	2,259	2,239	2,213

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% MALES	% FEMALES
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

127 These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age¹²⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	93	84	75	74	81
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	84	105	114	110	107
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	129	107	109	128	134
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	116	121	109	94	97
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	95	94	105	109	98
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	517	512	511	515	516

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% MALES	% FEMALES
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

128 Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030¹²⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	31	28	25	24	27
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	24	30	32	31	30
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	35	29	29	35	36
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	26	27	24	21	22
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	22	22	25	26	23
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	137	135	134	136	138

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹³⁰

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

129 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

130 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030¹³¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	62	56	49	49	54
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	44	54	58	57	55
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	50	42	43	50	52
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	27	28	25	21	23
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	8	9	10	10	9
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	190	188	185	187	191

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹³²

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

131 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

132 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030¹³³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	7	6	5	5	6
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	8	9	10	9	8
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	9	8	8	9	10
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	10	10	9	8	8
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	9	9	10	10	9
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	43	42	42	41	41

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

133 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030¹³⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	155	139	123	121	133
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	170	209	219	205	191
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	205	172	178	211	220
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	221	227	208	178	183
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	194	190	209	215	200
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	945	938	936	929	927

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

134 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030¹³⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	225	222	220	218	215
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	130	129	128	126	124
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	65	64	63	63	62

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

135 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030¹³⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	15,808	15,955	16,139	16,291	16,314
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	442	446	450	454	455
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	345	350	356	362	365
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	393	396	401	405	405
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	7,076	7,147	7,238	7,316	7,335

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

136 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030¹³⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	6,175	6,263	6,388	6,500	6,563
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	148	150	153	156	158
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	296	301	307	312	315
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	148	150	153	156	158
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	3,409	3,457	3,526	3,588	3,623
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	9,633	9,692	9,752	9,791	9,752
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	293	295	297	298	297
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	49	49	50	50	50
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	245	246	248	249	248
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	3,668	3,690	3,713	3,728	3,713

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

137 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030¹³⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	5,911	5,982	6,079	6,164	6,201
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	3,348	3,386	3,438	3,483	3,501

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹³⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	803	840	872	905	940
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	0	0	0	0	0

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

138 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

139 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁴⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	2	2	2	2	2
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	5	5	5	6	6
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	0	0	0	0	0
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	1	1	1	1	1
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	9	9	9	9	9

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 9 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹³⁹

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

140 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030¹⁴¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	420	425	430	434	435
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	101	102	103	104	104
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	0	0	0	0	0

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

141 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age ¹⁴²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	339	322	297	299	327
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	423	496	520	496	473
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	556	484	498	576	602
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	559	602	567	498	514
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	500	502	557	598	559
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	2,378	2,406	2,438	2,466	2,476

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

¹⁴² These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age ¹⁴³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	78	75	69	70	78
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	83	101	111	110	110
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	140	122	125	145	152
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	126	135	127	112	118
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	108	109	121	129	119
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	534	541	553	567	577

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

143 Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030¹⁴⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	26	25	23	23	26
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	23	28	31	31	31
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	38	33	34	39	41
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	28	30	28	25	26
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	26	26	28	30	28
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	140	141	144	148	152

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹⁴⁵

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

144 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

145 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030¹⁴⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	52	50	46	47	52
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	43	52	57	57	56
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	54	47	49	57	59
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	29	31	28	25	27
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	10	10	11	12	10
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	187	190	191	197	204

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹⁴⁷

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

146 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

147 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030¹⁴⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	6	5	5	5	5
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	8	9	9	9	9
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	10	9	9	10	11
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	11	12	11	9	10
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	10	10	11	12	11
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	44	45	45	46	46

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

148 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030¹⁴⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	131	125	115	118	128
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	170	203	215	205	195
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	225	193	204	238	252
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	242	260	240	210	223
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	220	220	246	264	246
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	987	1,000	1,019	1,035	1,044

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

149 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030¹⁵⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	310	313	317	320	321
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	95	96	98	99	99
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	73	74	75	75	75

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

150 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE – MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030¹⁵¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	57,500	57,408	58,057	58,474	58,292
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	1,607	1,603	1,620	1,631	1,624
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	1,252	1,257	1,278	1,295	1,303
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	1,429	1,426	1,442	1,452	1,447
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	25,724	25,710	26,028	26,244	26,211

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

¹⁵¹ This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁵²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	22,375	22,500	22,913	23,250	23,463
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	537	540	550	558	563
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	1,074	1,080	1,100	1,116	1,126
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	537	540	550	558	563
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	12,351	12,420	12,648	12,834	12,951
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	35,125	34,908	35,145	35,224	34,830
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	1,070	1,063	1,070	1,073	1,061
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	178	177	178	179	177
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	892	886	892	894	884
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	13,373	13,290	13,380	13,410	13,260

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

151 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030¹⁵³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	21,457	21,508	21,834	22,082	22,164
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	12,156	12,176	12,352	12,482	12,513

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

For explanation of the terms used here please see the End Notes.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹⁵⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	1,309	1,365	1,418	1,476	1,532
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	0	0	0	0	0

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

153 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

154 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁵⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	6	6	6	6	6
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	19	19	19	20	20
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	1	1	1	1	1
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	5	5	5	5	5
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	31	31	32	32	33

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 9 Prevalence: Mortalities per 100,000 from suicide for males and females aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 64 are as follows:

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

155 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030¹⁵⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	2,931	2,930	2,967	2,993	2,990
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	40	40	41	41	41
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	65	65	66	67	67

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010

156 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age¹⁵⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	1,195	1,118	1,023	1,019	1,086
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	1,444	1,661	1,733	1,663	1,586
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	1,973	1,749	1,786	2,046	2,144
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	2,098	2,208	2,075	1,869	1,934
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	1,905	1,895	2,122	2,230	2,095
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	8,616	8,631	8,740	8,828	8,846

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

¹⁵⁷ These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age¹⁵⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	275	259	239	241	258
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	282	339	369	371	368
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	496	440	449	515	541
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	471	494	465	420	442
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	410	412	461	480	448
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	1,933	1,944	1,982	2,027	2,058

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

¹⁵⁸ Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030¹⁵⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	91	86	79	79	85
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	79	95	103	103	103
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	134	119	121	139	146
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	105	109	102	93	98
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	98	97	108	114	107
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	506	505	514	528	539

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹⁶⁰

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

159 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

160 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030¹⁶¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	183	173	159	161	172
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	146	175	190	190	188
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	192	170	175	201	210
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	109	112	105	95	102
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	36	37	42	43	39
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	666	668	670	689	712

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹⁶²

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

161 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

162 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030¹⁶³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	20	19	17	17	18
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	26	30	31	30	29
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	36	32	33	37	39
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	41	43	40	36	37
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	38	38	42	44	41
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	161	161	163	164	164

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

163 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030¹⁶⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	483	460	426	426	454
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	602	703	734	708	676
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	779	699	736	850	890
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	885	914	852	776	824
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	829	818	908	945	888
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	3,579	3,594	3,656	3,706	3,732

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

164 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030¹⁶⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	1,883	1,882	1,906	1,922	1,921
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	295	295	299	302	301
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	207	207	209	211	211

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

165 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

ROTHERHAM – MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030¹⁵¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	25,029	25,019	25,171	25,143	25,099
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	700	699	703	702	700
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	542	544	550	552	555
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	622	622	625	625	623
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	11,184	11,189	11,266	11,264	11,260

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

166 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁶⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	9,663	9,713	9,825	9,875	9,950
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	232	233	236	237	239
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	464	466	472	474	478
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	232	233	236	237	239
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	5,334	5,361	5,423	5,451	5,492
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	15,366	15,307	15,346	15,268	15,149
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	468	466	467	465	461
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	78	78	78	78	77
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	390	389	390	388	385
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	5,850	5,828	5,843	5,813	5,768

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

¹⁶⁷ This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030¹⁶⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	9,299	9,324	9,409	9,430	9,463
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	5,272	5,284	5,329	5,337	5,351

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

Table 7 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030¹⁶⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	1,575	1,619	1,656	1,698	1,743
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	32	32	33	33	33

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

168 The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

169 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁷⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	3	3	3	3	3
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	8	8	8	8	8
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	1	1	1	1	1
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	2	2	2	2	2
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	13	13	13	14	14

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 9 Prevalence: Mortalities per 100,000 from suicide for males and females aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 64 are as follows:

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

170 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 10 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems, helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or individual budget, projected to 2030¹⁷¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	899	900	904	905	906
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	35	35	35	35	35
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	78	78	78	78	78

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

171 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age¹⁷²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	595	566	510	503	548
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	740	849	886	847	799
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	879	766	788	907	952
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	845	890	832	732	761
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	715	711	782	821	766
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	3,773	3,782	3,799	3,809	3,825

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

172 These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age¹⁷³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	136	131	119	119	130
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	145	173	189	189	186
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	221	193	198	228	240
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	190	200	186	165	174
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	154	155	170	177	164
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	846	851	862	878	894

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

173 Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030¹⁷⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	136	131	119	119	130
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	145	173	189	189	186
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	221	193	198	228	240
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	190	200	186	165	174
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	154	155	170	177	164
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	846	851	862	878	894

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹⁷⁵

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

174 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

175 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030¹⁷⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	91	87	78	79	86
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	75	90	97	97	95
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	86	75	78	89	93
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	44	46	42	37	40
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	14	14	16	16	14
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	309	311	311	318	329

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹⁷⁷

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

176 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

177 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030¹⁷⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	10	9	9	8	9
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	13	15	16	15	14
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	16	14	14	17	17
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	16	17	16	14	14
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	14	14	15	16	15
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	70	70	70	70	71

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

178 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030¹⁷⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	226	216	195	193	210
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	296	348	366	346	328
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	353	305	322	376	395
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	361	375	349	307	323
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	311	309	339	355	330
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	1,547	1,554	1,571	1,577	1,587

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

179 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030¹⁸⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	424	424	426	426	427
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	190	190	191	191	191
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	83	83	83	83	83

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

179 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

SHEFFIELD – MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030¹⁸¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	57,633	59,995	61,700	63,304	65,084
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	1,607	1,670	1,716	1,759	1,808
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	1,280	1,349	1,398	1,444	1,492
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	1,431	1,489	1,531	1,571	1,615
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	25,881	27,009	27,819	28,580	29,414

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

181 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁸²

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	23,000	24,338	25,275	26,150	27,063
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	552	584	607	628	650
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	1,104	1,168	1,213	1,255	1,299
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	552	584	607	628	650
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	12,696	13,434	13,952	14,435	14,939
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	34,633	35,657	36,425	37,154	38,021
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	1,055	1,086	1,109	1,132	1,158
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	176	181	185	189	193
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	879	905	925	943	965
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	13,185	13,575	13,868	14,145	14,475

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

182 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030¹⁸³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	21,809	22,912	23,693	24,424	25,204
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	12,323	12,924	13,352	13,752	14,181

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

¹⁸³ The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹⁸⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	2,911	3,057	3,161	3,278	3,417
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	0	0	0	0	0

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁸⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	9	10	10	10	10
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	16	16	17	18	19
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	2	2	2	2	2
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	4	4	4	4	4
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	30	31	33	34	35

184 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

185 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 9 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹⁸⁶

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

Table 10 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁸⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	1,619	1,691	1,743	1,792	1,844
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	81	85	87	90	92
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	20	21	21	22	23

186 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

SHEFFIELD – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age¹⁸⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	2,202	2,189	2,029	2,043	2,231
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	2,022	2,420	2,560	2,490	2,390
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	1,790	1,685	1,884	2,211	2,330
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	1,586	1,709	1,649	1,548	1,715
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	1,261	1,265	1,421	1,523	1,462
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	8,860	9,268	9,543	9,816	10,128

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.20	2.22

187 These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age¹⁸⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	503	503	470	478	526
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	400	495	545	553	552
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	449	423	473	556	587
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	357	384	370	350	394
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	272	276	310	330	314
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	1,981	2,082	2,168	2,267	2,372

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.60	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

¹⁸⁸ Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030¹⁸⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	166	166	155	158	173
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	113	139	153	155	154
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	121	114	128	150	158
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	80	85	82	78	88
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	65	64	72	78	74
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	544	569	590	618	649

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹⁹⁰

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

189 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

190 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030¹⁹¹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	332	330	308	315	346
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	208	257	281	284	283
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	175	165	186	218	229
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	83	88	84	80	92
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	24	25	29	30	28
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	821	865	888	927	978

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:¹⁹²

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

191 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

192 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030¹⁹³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	37	36	34	34	37
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	37	44	46	45	43
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	33	31	34	40	42
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	31	33	32	30	33
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	25	25	28	30	29
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	162	169	174	179	184

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

193 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030¹⁹⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	836	837	777	783	859
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	852	1,036	1,100	1,070	1,029
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	733	699	799	944	993
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	686	739	709	670	756
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	556	556	624	675	647
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	3,664	3,867	4,009	4,143	4,283

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

194 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009.

The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies.

The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%.

The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.'

The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030¹⁹⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	1,035	1,081	1,114	1,145	1,179
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	330	344	355	365	375
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	260	272	280	288	296

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

¹⁹⁵ The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

WAKEFIELD – MENTAL HEALTH

Table 1 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2030¹⁹⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	32,710	32,892	33,185	33,412	33,503
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	914	919	927	932	934
People aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	710	718	727	736	743
People aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	813	817	824	830	832
People aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	14,624	14,721	14,863	14,981	15,042

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Please see the end notes for definitions of Common Mental Disorders, Personality Disorders, Anti-Social Personality Disorder and psychotic disorder.

Table 2 Prevalence rates

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

¹⁹⁶ This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 3 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁹⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	12,675	12,838	13,013	13,200	13,350
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	304	308	312	317	320
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	608	616	625	634	641
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	304	308	312	317	320
Males aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	6,997	7,086	7,183	7,286	7,369
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder	20,035	20,055	20,173	20,212	20,153
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have a borderline personality disorder	610	611	614	616	614
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have an antisocial personality disorder	102	102	102	103	102
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have psychotic disorder	509	509	512	513	512
Females aged 18-64 predicted to have two or more psychiatric disorders	7,628	7,635	7,680	7,695	7,673

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 4 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Common mental disorder	12.5	19.7
Borderline personality disorder	0.6	0.1
Antisocial personality disorder	0.3	0.6
Psychotic disorder	0.3	0.5
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.9	7.5

197 This table is based on the report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mental health problem, projected to 2030.

Table 5 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, projected to 2030¹⁹⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	12,178	12,294	12,436	12,573	12,667
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	6,902	6,963	7,040	7,112	7,159

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 6 Prevalence

	% MALES	% FEMALES
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3

¹⁹⁸ The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2030.

Table 7 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹⁹⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment	1,925	1,993	2,056	2,123	2,196
People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently	0	0	0	0	0

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 8 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030²⁰⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Males aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	4	4	4	4	4
Males aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	11	10	11	11	11
Females aged 18-34 predicted to commit suicide	1	1	1	1	1
Females aged 35-64 predicted to commit suicide	3	3	3	3	3
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to commit suicide	18	18	18	18	18

199 The information is taken from two sources: People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment is taken from "Numbers in effective treatment by partnership 2008/09", figures of problem drug users in effective treatment by local partnership area (or Drug Action Team) published by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA). The figures were revised in February 2010. The figures include any problem drug user aged 18 or over; drug use includes opiates, crack-cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines; figures do not include alcohol misuse. Effective treatment means clients who were engaged for more than 12 weeks, or if exiting treatment before 12 weeks, were free of dependency on exit. People aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over). Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS

200 This table is based on information contained in the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base, a source of information on health outcomes generated by NCHOD (the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development), <http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>. The data, released in December 2009, gives information on mortality rates from suicide between 2006 and 2008. The database provides mortalities from suicide per 100,000 population by Government Office Region and for England. This information is derived from Office for National Statistics data. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers of mortalities from suicide, projected to 2030.

Table 9 People aged 18 or over with a drug problem in effective treatment and people aged 18-64 with a substance misuse problem helped to live independently, projected to 2030¹⁸⁶

	MALES AGED 18-34	MALES AGED 35-64	FEMALES AGED 18-34	FEMALES AGED 35-64
England	8.9	14	2.3	3.9
North East	9.6	15	1.8	3.8
North West	11.6	17.2	2.4	4
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.6	15.7	2	4
East Midlands	9.3	13.6	2.4	3.9
West Midlands	8.8	13.3	2.2	3.3
East	9.1	12.6	2.3	4.1
London	6.1	10.7	2.4	3.2
South East	8.2	13.3	2.2	4.3
South West	8.9	15.6	2.5	3.8

Table 10 Mortalities of people aged 18-64 from suicide, by gender, projected to 2030¹⁸⁵

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently	711	715	722	727	731
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	40	40	41	41	41
People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and/or an Individual Budget	10	10	10	10	10

201 The information is taken from three sources: People aged 18-64 with mental health problems helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with mental health problems in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentages have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with mental health problems that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

WAKEFIELD – LEARNING DISABILITIES

Table 11 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age¹⁸⁷

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	760	717	643	638	698
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	954	1,103	1,150	1,093	1,031
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	1,185	1,017	1,044	1,211	1,267
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	1,097	1,193	1,140	999	1,038
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	937	935	1,034	1,116	1,064
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	4,933	4,965	5,012	5,057	5,097

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 12 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	2.77	2.67
20-24	2.69	2.71
25-29	2.49	2.49
30-34	2.49	2.49
35-39	2.45	2.46
40-44	2.45	2.47
45-49	2.28	2.31
50-54	2.37	2.39
55-59	2.33	2.32
60-64	2.2	2.22

202 These predictions are based on prevalence rates in a report by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004. The authors take the prevalence base rates and adjust these rates to take account of ethnicity (i.e. the increased prevalence of learning disabilities in South Asian communities) and of mortality (i.e. both increased survival rates of young people with severe and complex disabilities and reduced mortality among older adults with learning disabilities). Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an over-estimate in communities with a low South Asian community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a mild, moderate or severe learning disability, to 2030.

Table 13 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age²⁰³

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	174	166	149	150	165
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	187	225	245	244	239
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	298	256	262	305	319
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	247	268	255	225	238
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	202	203	225	242	228
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	1,108	1,118	1,137	1,165	1,190

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 14 Prevalence: Predictions of the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability for 2011 and 2021 are as follows:

AGE RANGE	% IN 2011	% IN 2021
15-19	0.68	0.68
20-24	0.6	0.61
25-29	0.53	0.53
30-34	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.62	0.63
45-49	0.56	0.57
50-54	0.48	0.49
55-59	0.55	0.55
60-64	0.43	0.43

²⁰³ Notes on basis of calculation are as for Table 12
Prediction rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population in the years 2011 and 2021 and linear trends projected to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, to 2030.

Table 15 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2030²⁰⁴

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	57	55	49	50	55
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	53	63	69	68	67
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	80	69	71	82	86
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	55	60	56	50	53
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	48	48	53	57	54
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	293	294	298	306	315

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

Table 16 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:²⁰⁵

AGE RANGE	%
18-24	33
25-29	29
30-34	27
35-39	27
40-44	27
45-49	24
50-54	20
55-59	21
60-64	27

204 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004).

The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers predicted to have a severe or complex learning disability, to 2030.

205 These predictions are based on Estimating the prevalence of severe learning disability in adults - working paper 1, July 2009, Institute of Public Care, using LD registers from Sheffield and Leicestershire. Both sets of registers held information about the number of people with complex or severe learning disabilities and the number of people living at home with their parents. From the information on the individual databases, prevalence rates for people with complex or severe learning disabilities were calculated by age bands.

Table 17 People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and be living with a parent, by age, projected to 2030²⁰⁶

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	116	109	99	100	110
People aged 25-34 predicted to be living with a parent	97	116	126	125	122
People aged 35-44 predicted to be living with a parent	115	99	103	119	124
People aged 45-54 predicted to be living with a parent	57	62	58	51	55
People aged 55-64 predicted to be living with a parent	18	19	21	22	20
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be living with a parent	403	405	406	416	431

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Table 18 Prevalence: Rates applied to the administrative rate are as follows:²⁰⁷

AGE RANGE	%
20-24	62
25-29	54
30-34	49
35-39	42
40-44	36
45-49	27
50-54	18
55-59	12
60-64	5

206 This table is based on a set of prevalence rates for adults with a learning disability living with a parent, established as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (the administrative rate as established by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, entitled Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England, June 2004). The above prevalence rates have been applied to the administrative rate to give estimated numbers of people with a moderate or severe learning disability predicted to be living with a parent, to 2030.

207 Notes on the basis of calculation are as for Table 16

Table 19 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour, by age, projected to 2030²⁰⁸

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	13	12	11	11	12
People aged 25-34 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	17	20	21	20	19
People aged 35-44 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	22	19	19	22	23
People aged 45-54 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	21	23	22	19	20
People aged 55-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	19	19	20	22	21
Total population aged 18-64 with a learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour	92	92	93	94	94

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

208 The prevalence rate for people with a learning disability displaying challenging behaviour is 0.045% of the population aged 5 and over. The prevalence rate is based on the study Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies, by Lowe et al, published in the Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51, in August 2007. In total, 4.5 people per 10,000 of the population aged 5 and over were rated as seriously challenging (representing approximately 10% of the learning disability population). The most prevalent general form of challenging behaviour was 'other difficult/disruptive behaviour', with non-compliance being the most prevalent challenging behaviour. The prevalence rate has been applied to ONS population projections to give estimated numbers with a learning disability predicted to display challenging behaviour, to 2030.

Table 20 People aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age and gender, projected to 2030²⁰⁹

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	285	271	241	241	265
People aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	380	449	472	448	420
People aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	479	413	430	504	530
People aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	470	508	483	424	448
People aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	414	412	453	489	465
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	2,029	2,052	2,079	2,106	2,127

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

209 The information about ASD is based on Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 was published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in September 2009. The prevalence of ASD was found to be 1.0% of the adult population in England, using the threshold of a score of 10 on the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to indicate a positive case. The rate among men (1.8%) was higher than that among women (0.2%), which fits with the profile found in childhood population studies. The report Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP), Baird, G. et al, The Lancet, 368 (9531), pp. 210-215, 2006. found that 55% of those with ASD have an IQ below 70%. The National Autistic Society states that 'estimates of the proportion of people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who have a learning disability, (IQ less than 70) vary considerably, and it is not possible to give an accurate figure. Some very able people with ASD may never come to the attention of services as having special needs, because they have learned strategies to overcome any difficulties with communication and social interaction and found fulfilling employment that suits their particular talents. Other people with ASD may be able intellectually, but have need of support from services, because the degree of impairment they have of social interaction hampers their chances of employment and achieving independence.' The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have autistic spectrum disorder to 2030.

Table 21 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently, those supported by social care in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a direct payment and/or an individual budget, projected to 2030²¹⁰

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently	664	667	674	679	682
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR	151	151	153	154	155
People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget	52	53	53	54	54

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2010.

210 The information is taken from three sources.
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability helped to live independently is taken from Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09 final, reference NI136. National Indicator NI136 gives information on the number of adults that are assisted directly through social services assessed/care planned, funded support to live independently, plus those supported through organisations that receive social services grant funded services. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the CSSR is taken from the National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, final 2008/09, page P1 "Number of clients receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the CSSR, by primary client type, service type, and age group". Page P1 gives the estimated number of clients receiving services during the period by client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people), by services provided (community based services in own home, nursing care and residential care) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 The Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care Project (RAP) was developed to provide a coherent set of national statistics on adult community care, purchased or provided by Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CSSRs).
 People aged 18-64 with a learning disability in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget is taken from 'Social Care Indicators from the National Indicator Set 2008-09, final' reference NI130. National Indicator NI130 gives information on the number of social care clients receiving self directed support in the year to 31 March. The information is broken down by primary client type (adults with a learning disability, a physical disability, a mental health problem, a substance misuse problem and vulnerable people) and by age group (adults aged 18 - 64 and older people aged 65 and over).
 Percentage rates have been calculated from the figures and applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the number of adults with a learning disability that are assisted to live independently, those supported in care homes, and those in receipt of social care through a Direct Payment and /or an Individual Budget.
 Numbers in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets are expected to grow at a faster rate than the population-driven increases shown above.

END NOTES

Common mental disorders (CMDs) are mental conditions that cause marked emotional distress and interfere with daily function, but do not usually affect insight or cognition. They comprise different types of depression and anxiety, and include obsessive compulsive disorder. The report found that 17.6% of the population surveyed met the diagnostic criteria for at least one CMD, with women (19.7%) more affected than men (12.5%).

Personality disorders are longstanding, ingrained distortions of personality that interfere with the ability to make and sustain relationships. Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) and borderline personality disorder (BPD) are two types with particular public and mental health policy relevance.

ASPD is characterised by disregard for and violation of the rights of others. People with ASPD have a pattern of aggressive and irresponsible behaviour which emerges in childhood or early adolescence. They account for a disproportionately large proportion of crime and violence committed. ASPD was present in 0.3% of adults aged 18 or over (0.6% of men and 0.1% of women).

BPD is characterised by high levels of personal and emotional instability associated with significant impairment. People with BPD have severe difficulties with sustaining relationships, and self-harm and suicidal behaviour is common. The overall prevalence of BPD was similar to that of ASPD, at 0.4% of adults aged 16 or over (0.3% of men, 0.6% of women).

Psychoses are disorders that produce disturbances in thinking and perception severe enough to distort perception of reality. The main types are schizophrenia and affective psychosis, such as bi-polar disorder. The overall prevalence of psychotic disorder was found to be 0.4% (0.3% of men, 0.5% of women). In both men and women the highest prevalence was observed in those aged 35 to 44 years (0.7% and 1.1% respectively). The age standardised prevalence of psychotic disorder was significantly higher among black men (3.1%) than men from other ethnic groups (0.2% of white men, no cases observed among men in the South Asian or 'other' ethnic group). There was no significant variation by ethnicity among women.

Harmful drinking denotes the most hazardous use of alcohol, at which damage to health is likely. One possible outcome of harmful drinking is alcohol dependence, a cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that typically include a strong desire to consume alcohol, and difficulties in controlling drinking. It should be noted that a survey of the household population such as this is likely to under-represent dependent adults, who are more likely to be homeless or in an institutional setting. Moreover, problem drinkers who do live in private households may, like problem drug users, be less available, able or willing to participate in surveys.

The prevalence of alcohol dependence was 5.9% (8.7% of men, 3.3% of women). For men, the highest levels of dependence were identified in those between the ages of 25 and 34 (16.8%), for women in those between the ages of 16 and 24 (9.8%). Most recorded dependence was categorised as mild (5.4%), with relatively few adults reporting symptoms of moderate or severe dependence (0.4% and 0.1% respectively).

Alcohol dependence was more common in white men and women than in those from minority ethnic groups. There were no significant variations in the prevalence of dependence by region or income.

Drug misuse has been defined as the use of a substance for purposes not consistent with legal or medical guidelines. In a small proportion of users, this may lead to dependence, a cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological phenomena, such as a sense of need or dependence, impaired capacity to control substance-taking behaviour and persistent use despite evidence of harm. The United Kingdom has one of the highest rates of illicit drug use in the developed world.

The prevalence of drug dependence was 3.4% (4.5% of men, 2.3% of women). Most dependence was on cannabis only (2.5%), rather than other drugs (0.9%). Symptoms of dependence were most commonly reported by adults aged between 16 and 24 (13.3% of men, 7.0% of women in this age group).

The prevalence of drug dependence varied with ethnicity and income. In men, black men were most likely and South Asian men least likely to report symptoms of dependence; the same pattern was seen for women. The prevalence of drug dependence was greater in men and women from lower income groups. There were no significant differences between regions.



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