

# 2010-2011 Mental Health Minimum Dataset Analysis

## Full Report

### Executive summary

**Background and scope:** The Mental Health Minimum Dataset (MHMDS) is submitted quarterly to the NHS Information Centre. It contains information about each of the Trust's service users and their related care activity. Activity for Leeds Addiction Unit, Learning Disability Services and Liaison Psychiatry is not included in the MHMDS.

**Overall care:** 20,886 care spells were provided during the 2010-2011 period. 19,753 spells were attributable to service users whose ward of residence is within the Leeds Metropolitan Boundary and 1,133 were provided to service users outside Leeds. This could be interpreted as 25 spells provided for every 1,000 of the Leeds population.

**Demographics:** Males represented 43% and females 57% of the service user population during 2010-2011 compared to 42% and 58% for males and females respectively for 2009-2010. 10% of service users were recorded as employed and 7% were recorded as unemployed. 82.5% of service users were white. 64% of service users were aged 0-64 years and 36% were aged 65 and above.

**CPA:** Of the 9,436 care spells with a recorded CPA level 44% were on care planning and 33% were on CPA. The mean number of contacts for service users on care planning was 10 and 33 for those on CPA.

**Diagnoses:** There were 2,585 care spells needing mental health inpatient care throughout 2010-2011. 19% of care spells had a primary diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia. 30% of care spells were attributable to diagnoses in the schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders group.

**PCT activity:** Our Trust's services were provided to service users from 82 different PCTs during 2010-2011. The three biggest non-Leeds client PCTs were Bradford and Airedale PCT, North Yorkshire and York PCT and Wakefield District PCT.

**Data completeness:** Improvements have been seen in the recording of gender and civil status. Employment status, living status and settled accommodation status are not as complete as ethnicity, for example. Incomplete service user details increases the number of 'unknown' instances which affects the accuracy of aggregated figures.

**2011-2012 MHMDS analysis:** Changes to the dataset submission will enable a split by service directorate within the analysis. Preliminary releases of the 2011 census data could be utilised for comparison between the Trust's service user makeup and that of the wider Leeds population if felt appropriate. Clustering could also be used to add additional insight to the analysis of service user conditions.

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This document provides an **overview** of care provided by Leeds Partnerships NHS Foundation Trust (known as 'LPFT' or 'the Trust' hereafter) from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011. Any colleagues who would like to know more about their team's activity should contact the Information Department.

This is the third time the Information Department has produced an analysis of the Mental Health Minimum Dataset (MHMDS).

The MHMDS has been a mandatory requirement since April 2003 for all providers of specialist adult mental health care in secondary care settings. "The prime purpose of the dataset is to provide local clinicians and managers with better quality information for clinical audit, and service planning and management." (The Information Centre, 2011).

## 1.2 Scope

The MHMDS includes data for Adult Services, Specialist Services and Older Peoples services. Leeds Addiction Unit activity is submitted as part of the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) dataset and is therefore not included in this report. Learning disability services record activity using the patient record system (PARIS) but are not within the scope of the MHMDS.

Liaison Psychiatry is not included within this analysis but will be for 2011-2012.

Readers are asked to bear in mind the scope of the dataset when reading the report. Where references are made to activity for the period it means activity submitted as part of the MHMDS and does not include activity for the other Trust services not listed above.

This analysis benefits from being the third to be done; the first for 2008-2009 and the second for 2009-2010. Comparisons can therefore be made across years for areas that are particularly noteworthy, thereby providing an indication of how activity and recording practices have changed.

## 1.3 Data adjustment

The MHMDS was returned with a total of 20,901 care spells. The MHMDS automatically ends care spells if there is no activity for six months and no recorded discharge date. Care spells that have no activity in the six months **preceding** the reporting period and no activity **in** the reporting period that have a discharge recorded **in** the reporting period suggest that there has been a delay in recording discharges on PARIS. As a data quality measure 15 care spells were removed from the dataset to offset the effect of late or erroneous recording practices thereby including only those care spells that had activity in the reporting period. This is a considerable improvement from last year where 2,677 care spells were removed because of data quality issues.

After removal of invalid care spells 20,886 are available for analysis.



## 2. Analysis

### 2.1 Overall Care

#### 2.1.1 Total care spells

The Trust provided 20,886 care spells during the 2010-2011 year to 19,537 service users. 11,871 were provided to females and 9,015 to males.

Table 2.1 below shows the number of care spells had by service users. For example in 2010-2011, 18,280 service users had 1 care spell in the period, 1,170 service users had 2 care spells, etc.

Table 2.1: Service users by number of care spells

Number of spells	1	2	3	4	Total spells
2010-2011	18,280	1,170	82	5	20,886
2009-2010	17,163	1,092	75	1	19,576

#### 2.1.2 Spell lengths

11,149 spells ended during the reporting period. Of those that ended in the reporting period 1,149 had a length of 0 days (referrals seen and closed on the same day) and were removed for this spell length analysis. Two care spells had incorrect start dates and were removed from this particular analysis of spell lengths.

This left 10,000 spells for analysis. Figure 2.1 (page 8) shows closed care spell lengths for spells 1,000 days in length or less. The longest spell in the period was 6,081 days. Some measures of central tendency were calculated for the closed care spell lengths (see table 2.2 below).

Table 2.2: Mean, median and modal spell length

	Days
Mean	455
Median	161
Mode	1

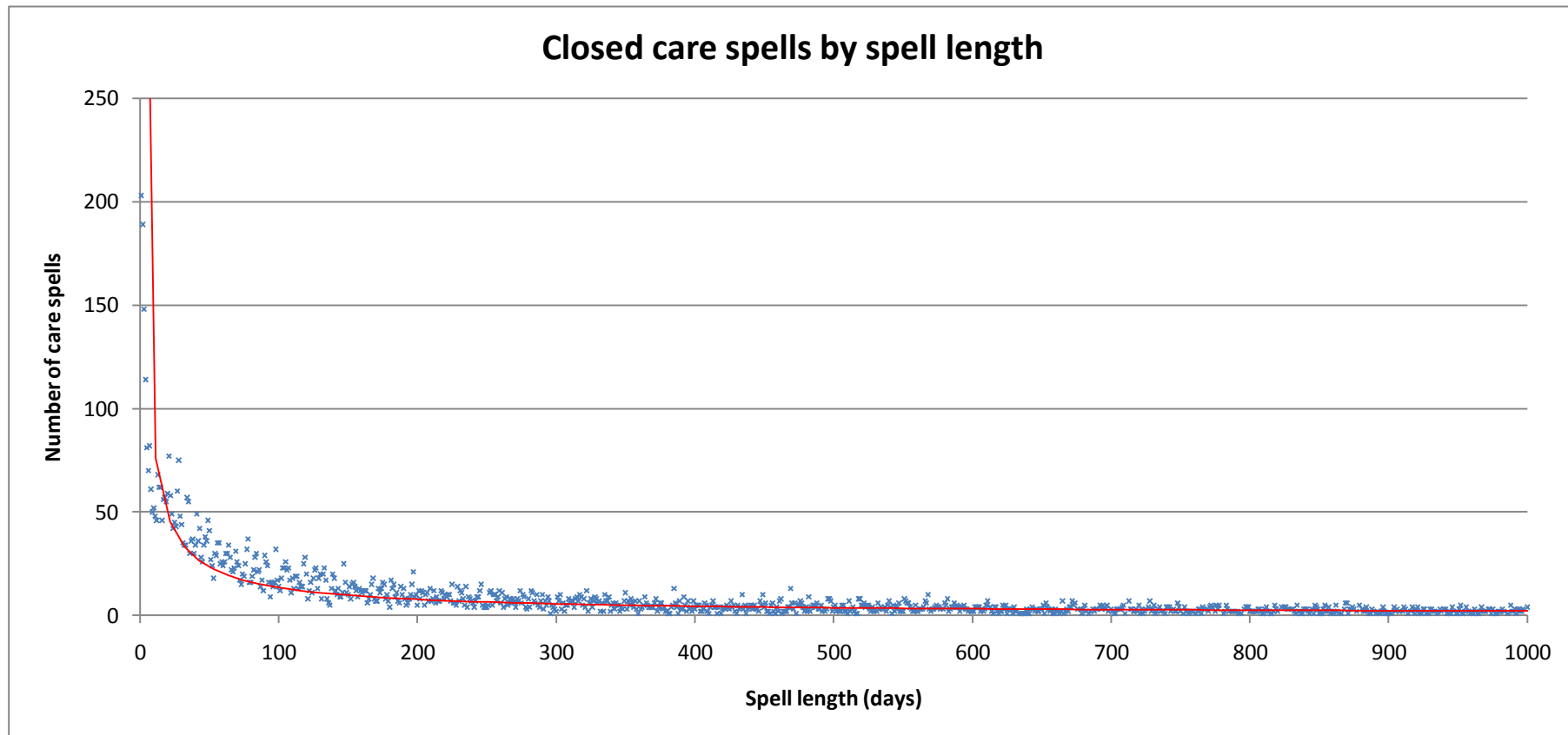
NB table 2.2 contains figures calculated based on all 10,000 care spells closed in the period.

Mean calculates the value that a list of values is most like. To calculate the mean add together a list of values and then divide the total by the number of values.

Median is the 'middle' value. Values are ordered by size, smallest to largest. The value in the middle of the list is the value that half the values are larger than and half the values are smaller than (the median).

Mode is the most frequently occurring value in a list of values. In the above example most care spells were one day long.

Figure 2.1: Frequency of care spell lengths



### 2.1.3 Care spells by ward

Similar to last year, Armley ward had the most spells per 1,000 of the population (42) and Wetherby ward had the least (5). Overall there were 25 spells per 1,000 of the Leeds population.

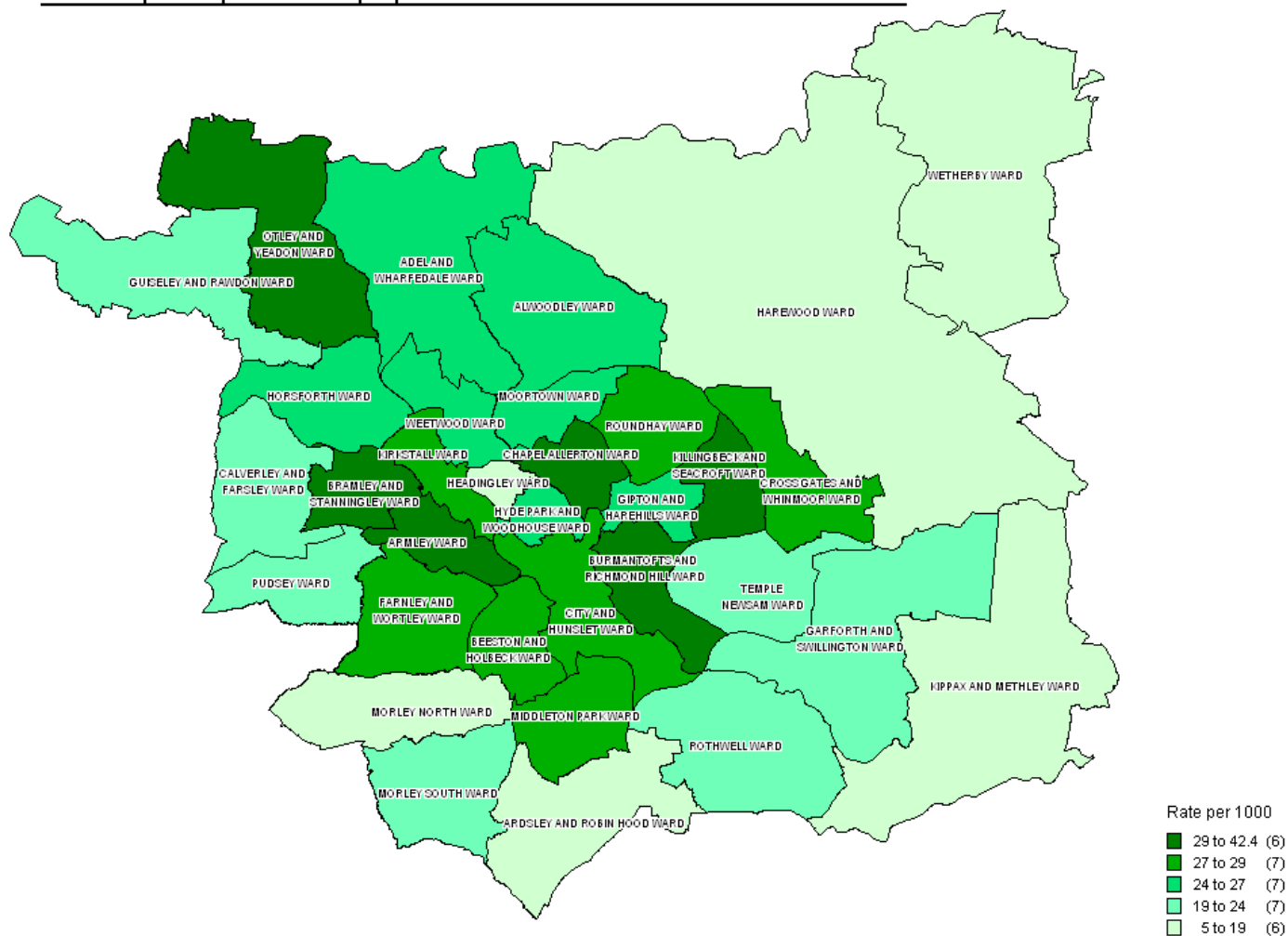
Ward populations were based on 2001 census data estimates:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=13893>

1,133 care spells were attributable to service users whose electoral ward of residence is outside the Leeds Metropolitan Boundary. 19,753 spells were provided to Leeds residents.

Figure 2.2: Care spells by Leeds Metropolitan Boundary wards

### Care Spells per 1000 population in the 2010 / 2011 MHMDS



## 2.2 Demographics

### 2.2.1 Gender

Figure 2.3 shows distribution of gender across the service user population. Gender was recorded for all care spells which is a further improvement on 2009-2010 unknown gender of 0.2% and 0.9% for 2008-2009. Table 2.3 opposite shows distribution of gender for the last three years.

Figure 2.3: Care spells by gender

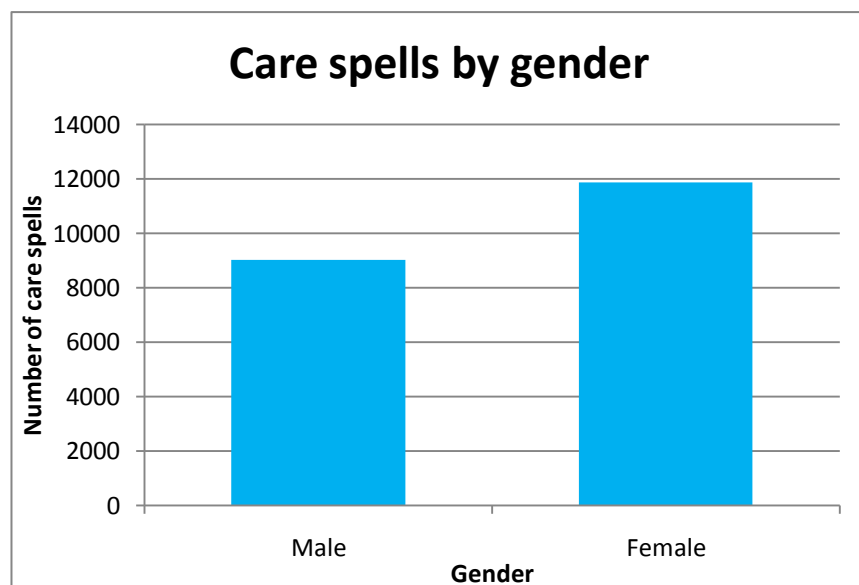


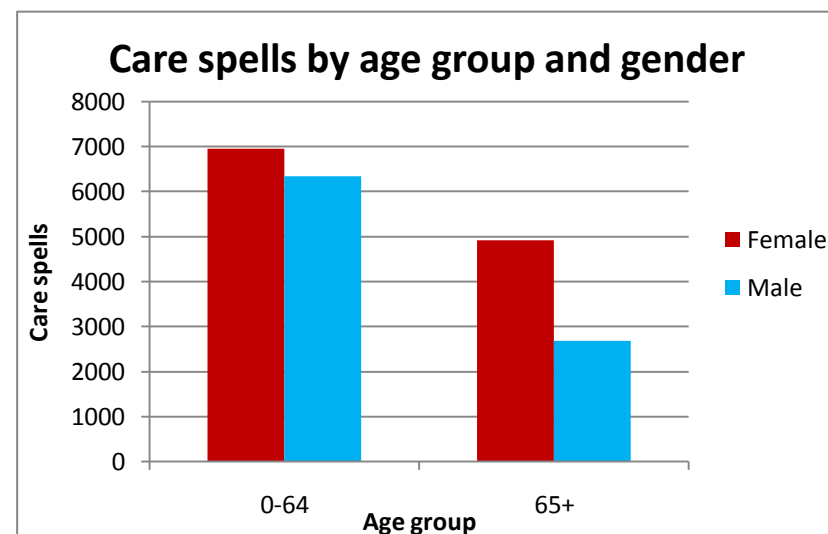
Table 2.3: Gender distribution for 2008-2011

	Male%	Female%	Unknown%
2010-2011	43	57	0
2009-2010	42	58	0.2
2008-2009	42	57	1

### 2.2.2 Care spells by age group and gender

64% of care spells were attributable to service users in the 0-64 category and 36% in the 65+ category. In the 0-64 category 52% were female and 48% were male. Interestingly in the 65+ category males accounted for 35% of care spells, 13% less than the 48% in the 0-64 category. Females accounted for 65%.

Figure 2.4: Care spells by age group and gender

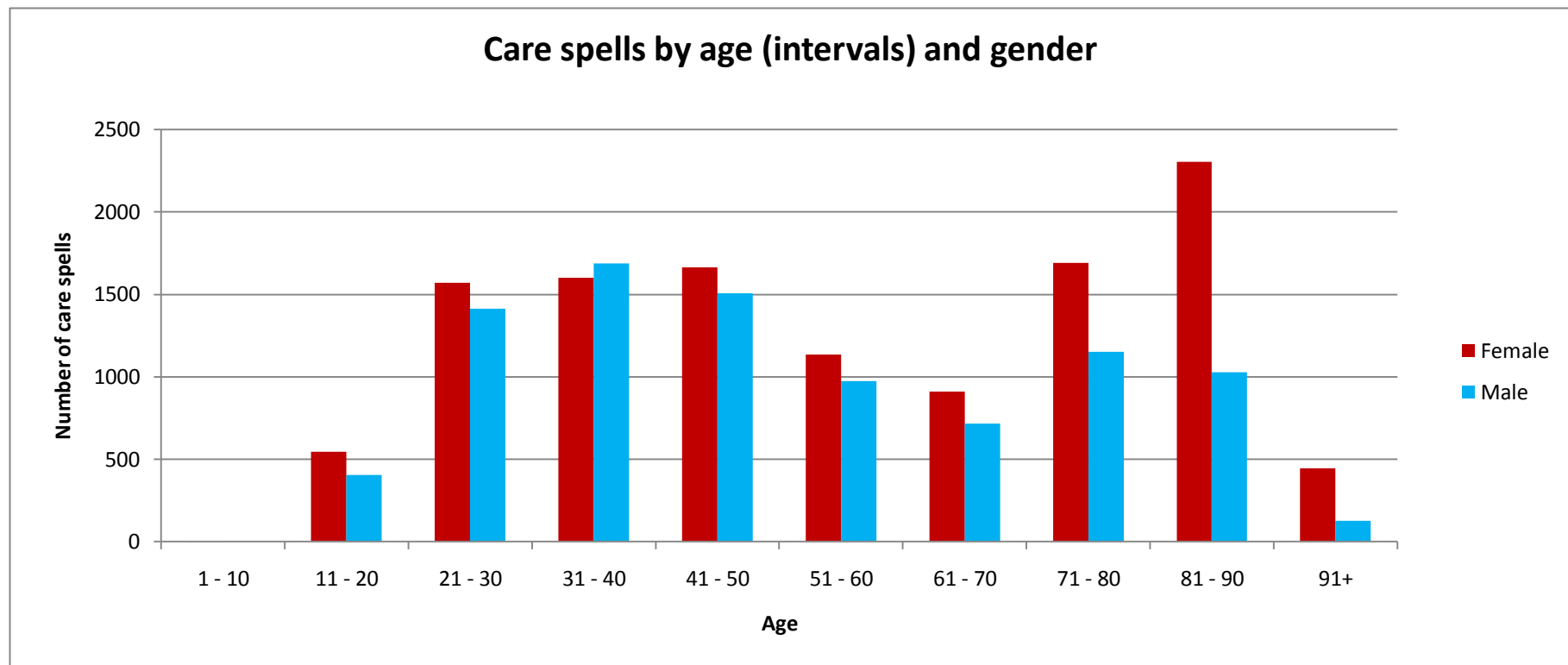


### 2.2.3 Care spells by age (intervals) and gender

Female care spells exceeded male care spells across all age groups except for the 31-40 group. For the 2009-2010 period female care spells exceeded male care spells across all age groups.

The average age at the start of the reporting period for men was 50 and 55.5 for women. Overall average age was 54.

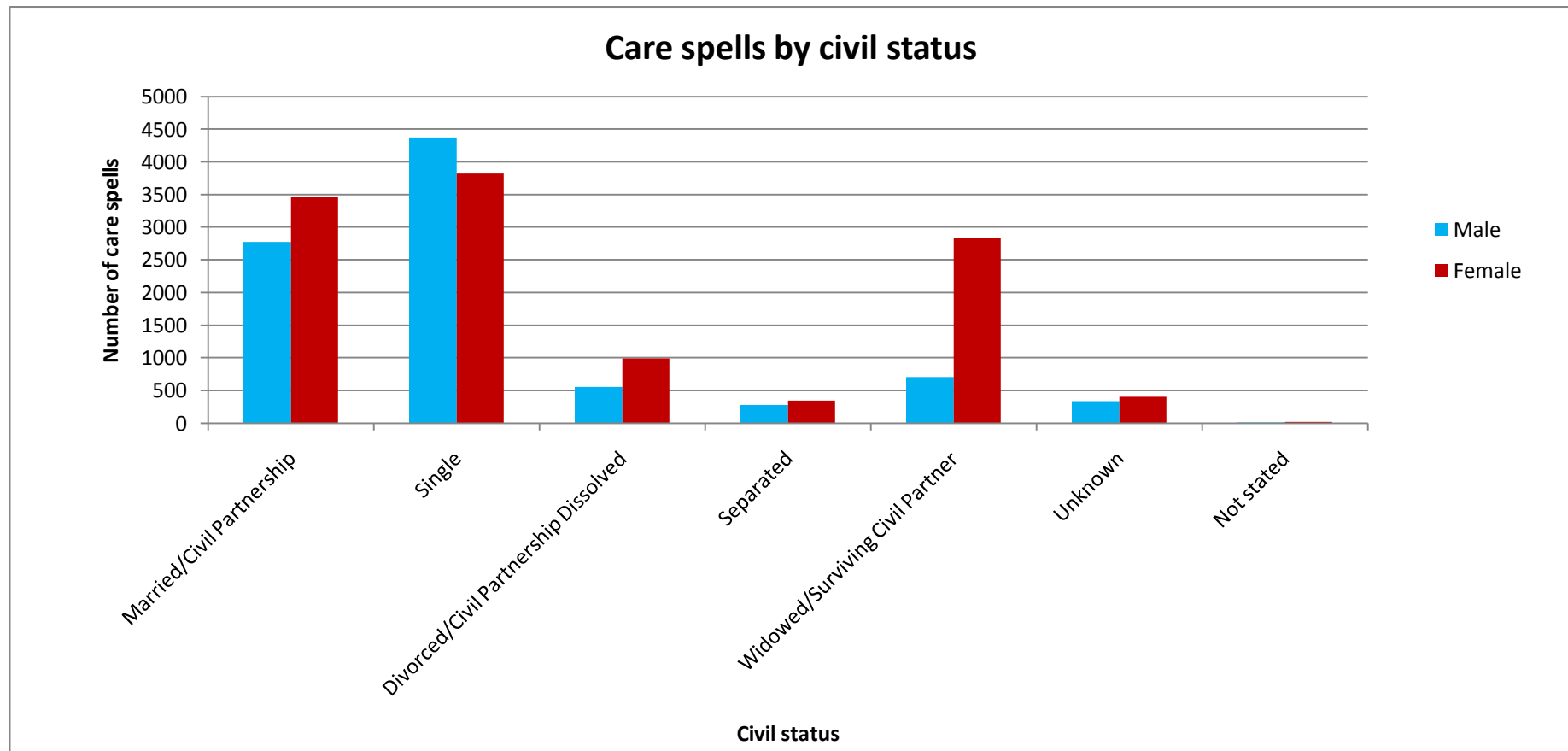
Figure 2.5: Care spells by age (intervals) and gender



### 2.2.4 Care spells by civil status and gender

Similar to 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 females outnumbered males for all categories except the single category. Table 2.4 below shows service user civil status by gender over the last three years.

Figure 2.6: Care spells by civil status and gender



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Table 2.4: Care spells by civil status (2008-2011)

Civil status	2010-2011		2009-2010		2008-2009	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married/civil partnership	2,770	3,457	2,316	2,898	855	1,093
Single	4,375	3,824	3,133	2,875	1,786	1,523
Divorced/civil partnership dissolved	550	993	459	874	223	413
Separated	274	346	197	221	45	61
Widowed/surviving civil partner	701	2,834	622	2,607	282	1269
Unknown	336	402	1,448	1,808	3778	5117
Not stated	9	15	36	47	70	133

Care spells with an unknown gender are not included in the above table.

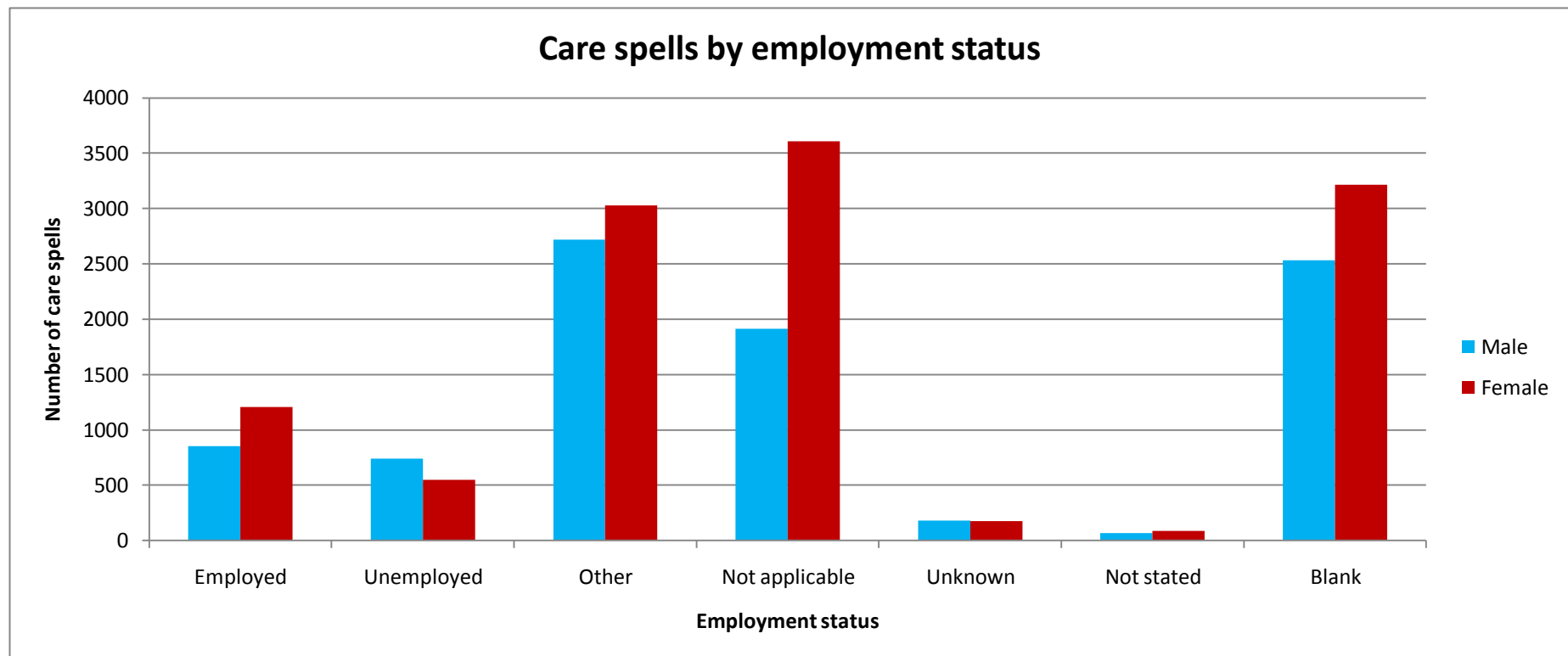
### 2.2.5 Care spells by employment status

The most frequently recorded employment status was 'other'. 'Not applicable' was the second most common employment status which could be indicative of the number of older people using our services. Interestingly the 'not applicable' status is made up mostly of females which corroborates the findings on care spells in the 65+ years category (see figure 2.4, care spells by age group and gender, page 10).

10% of service users were recorded as employed and 7% were unemployed.

'Other' can refer to statuses such as in education or training. Not applicable includes service users where the patient has not received secondary mental health services, is not aged 18-69 or is retired. 'Unknown' means the patient was not asked. 'Blank' means that nothing was recorded for this data item.

Figure 2.7: Care spells by employment status

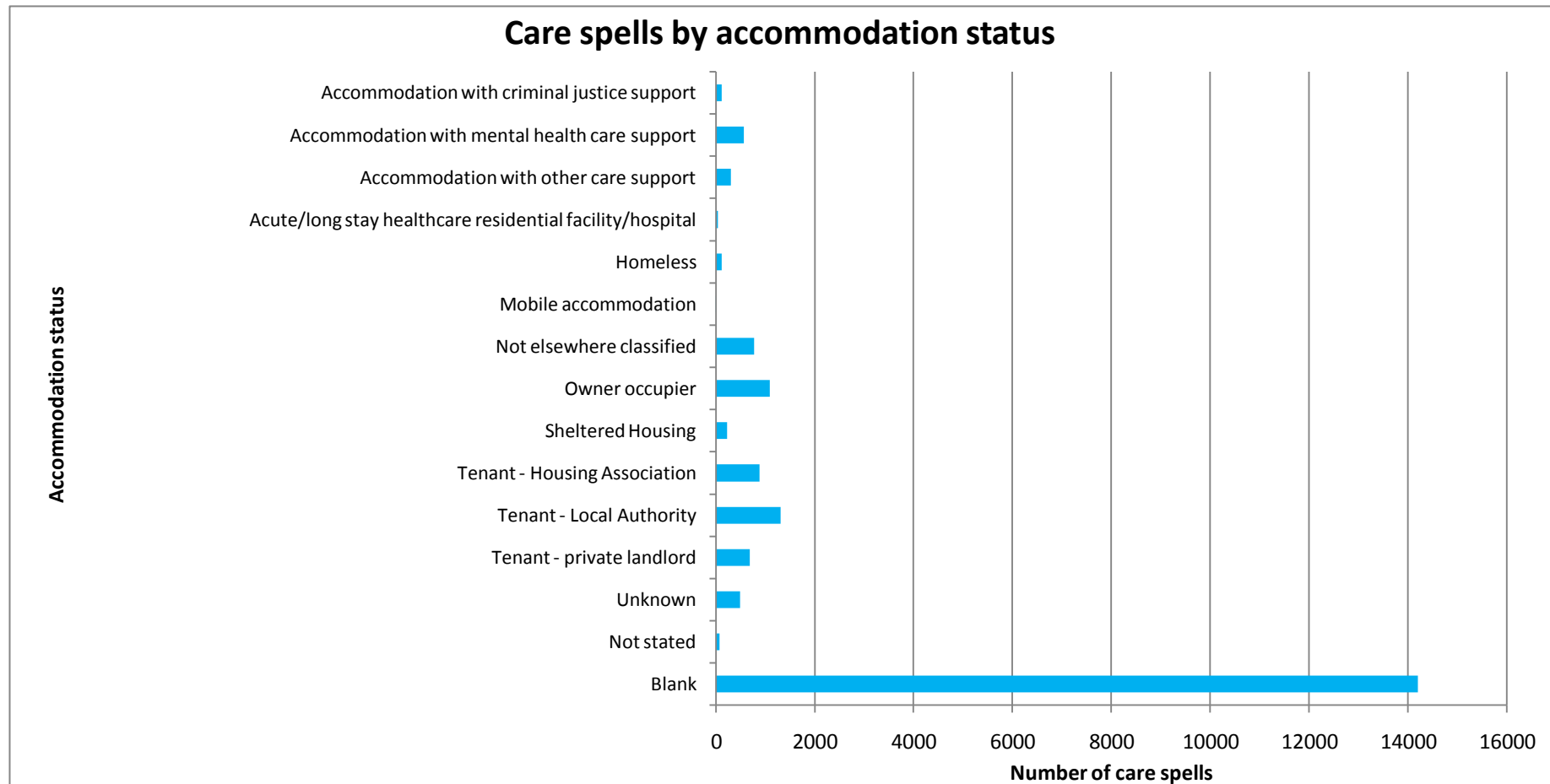




### 2.2.6 Care spells by accommodation status

The most frequently recorded accommodation status was 'Tenant – Local Authority'.

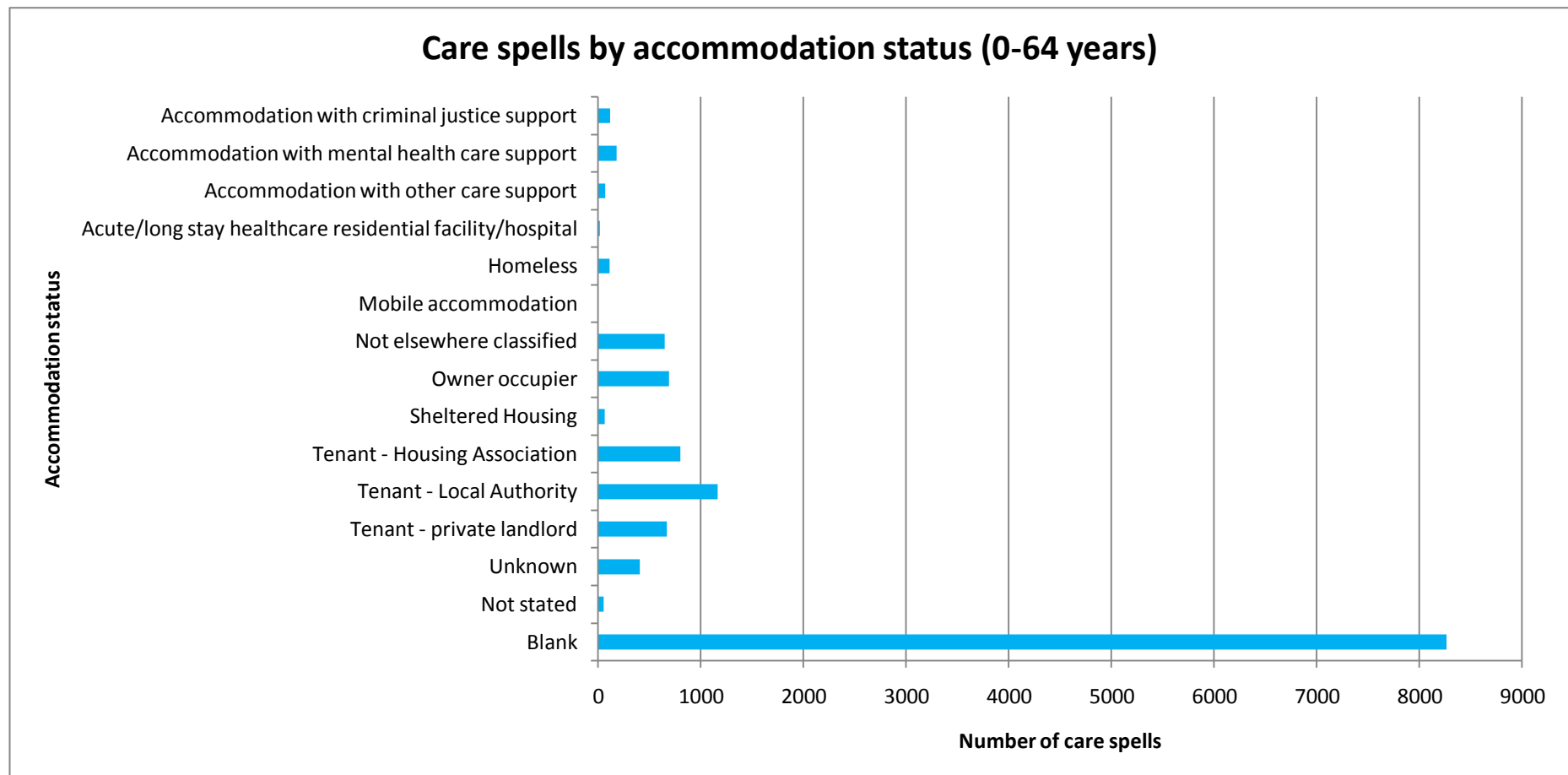
Figure 2.8: Care spells by accommodation status



### 2.2.7 Care spells by accommodation status (0-64 years)

For service users in the 0-64 category, the most frequently recorded accommodation status is tenant of local authority housing.

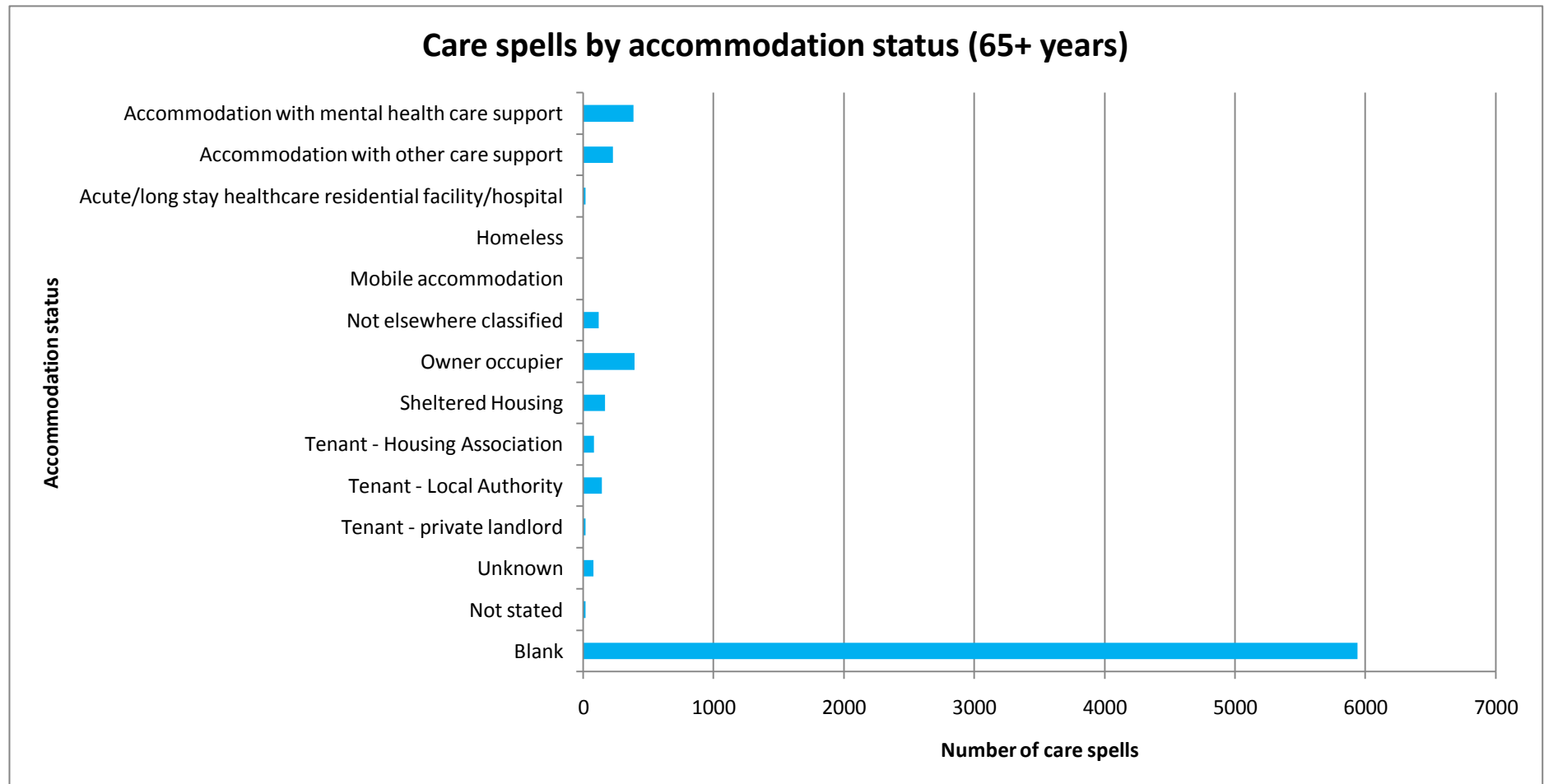
Figure 2.9: Care spells by accommodation status (0-64) years



### 2.2.8 Care spells by accommodation status (65+ years)

For service users 65 years and over most were the owner of the property they lived in.

Figure 2.10: Care spells by accommodation status (65+ years)

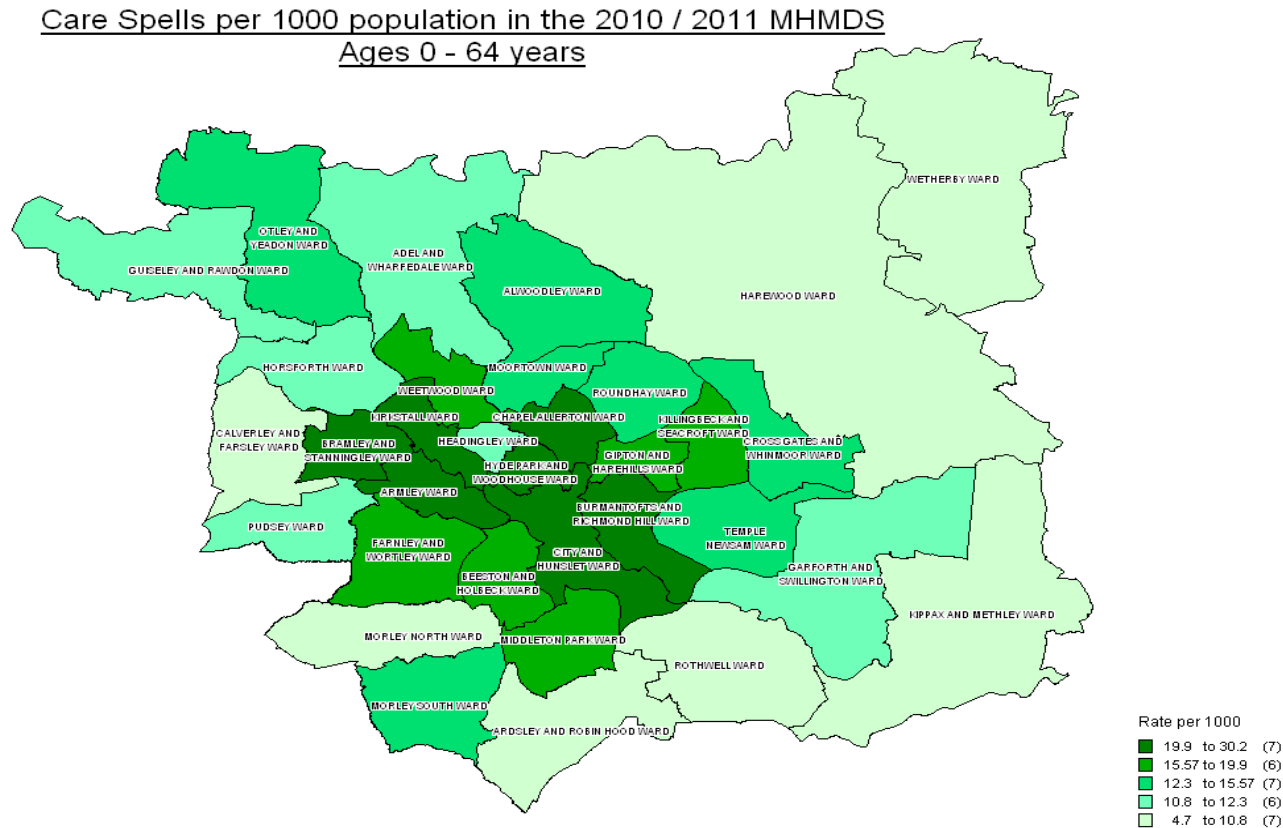


### 2.2.9 Care spells by ward (0-64 years)

Ward populations were based on 2001 census data estimates:  
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=13893>

Armley ward had the highest rate of care spells with 30 spells per 1,000 of the population. Wetherby ward had the lowest rate of care spells with 5 per 1,000 of the population.

Figure 2.11: Care spells by ward (0-64 years)



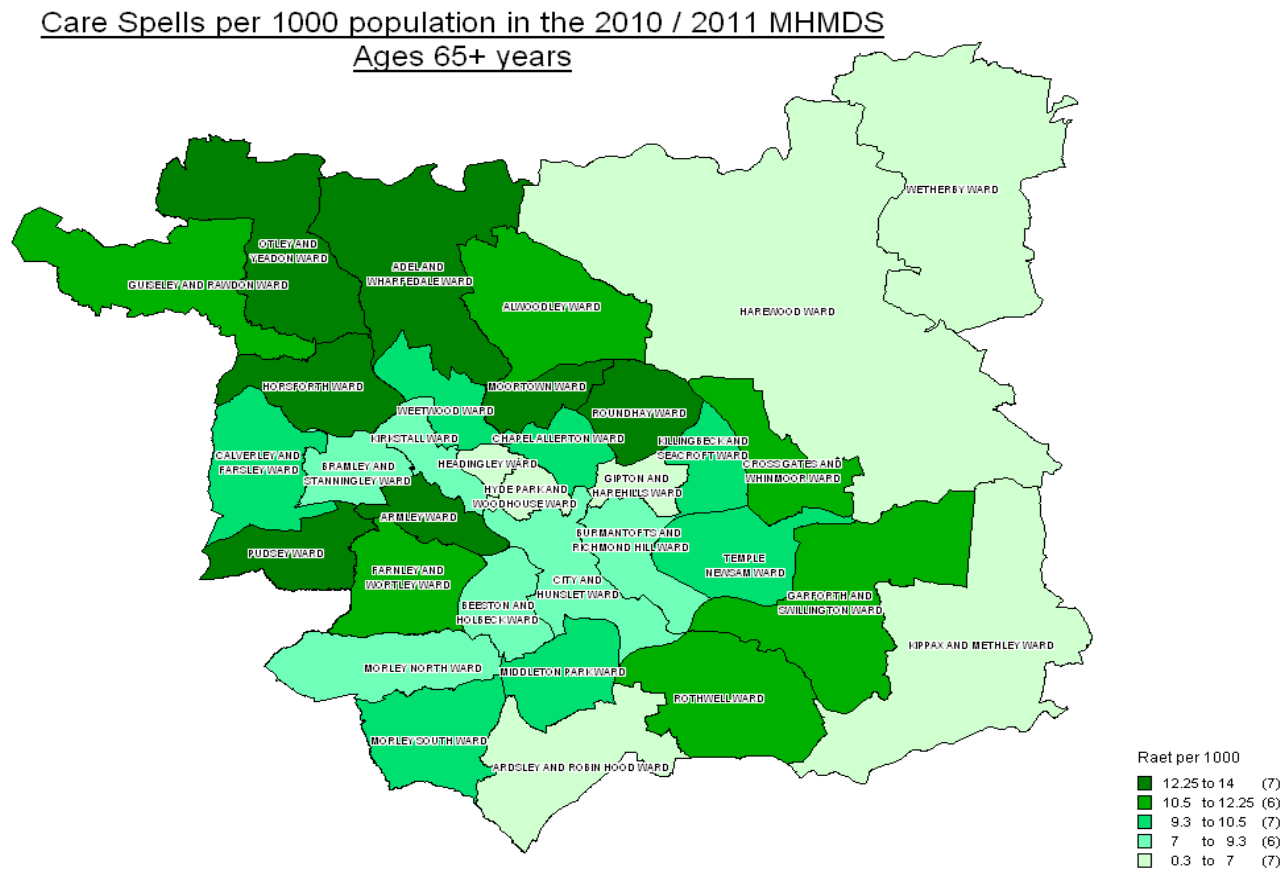
### 2.2.10 Care spells by ward (65+ years)

Adel and Wharfedale ward had the highest rate of care spells with 14 per 1,000 of the population.

Wetherby ward had the lowest number of care spells with 0.35 per 1,000 of the population.

Ward populations were based on 2001 census data estimates:  
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=13893>

Figure 2.12: Care spells by ward (65+ years)



### 2.2.11 Care spells by ethnicity and gender

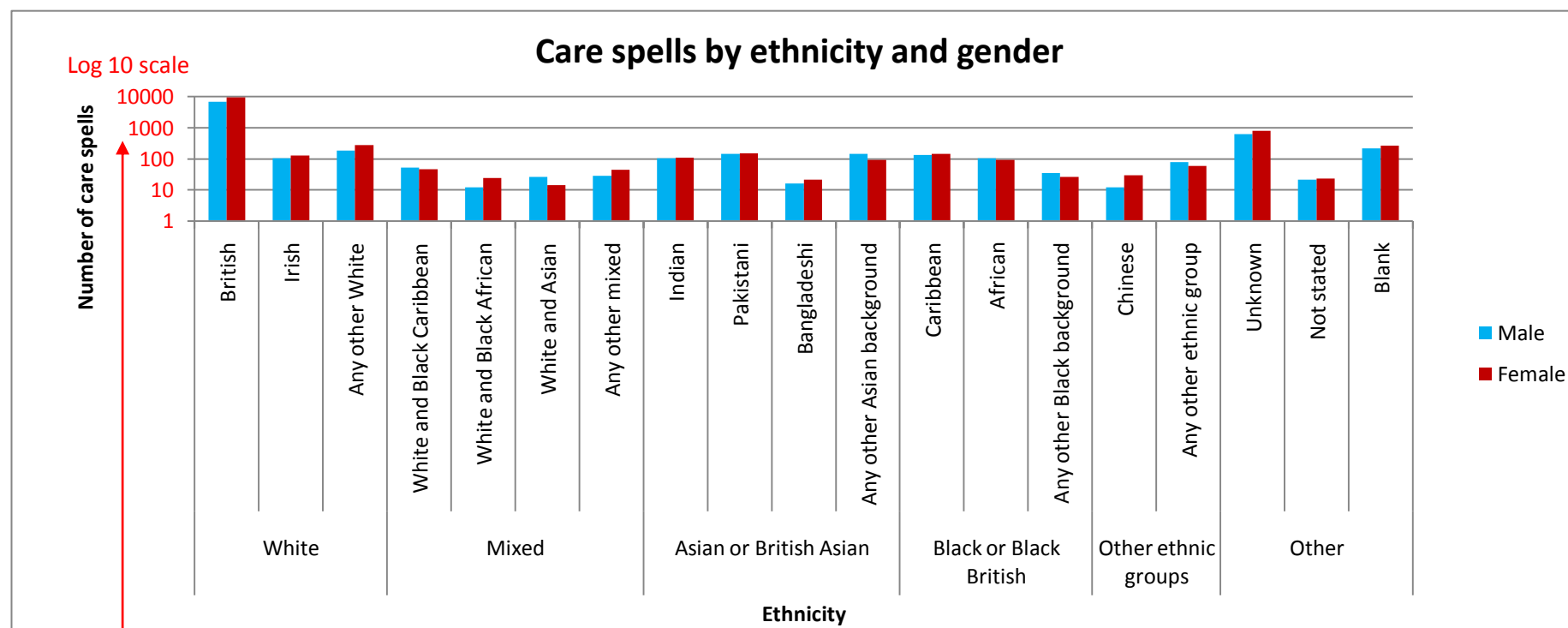
Similar to 2009-2010, males exceeded female care spells in the following groups: White and Asian, Any other Asian background, African, Any other Black background and other ethnic groups. White and Black Caribbean, however, had a greater number of male than female care spells, unlike 2009-2010. See figure 2.13 below.

The number of 'blank' ethnicities has decreased since 2009-2010. In 2009-2010 there were 1,513 blank ethnicities and in 2010-2011 there were 485. This is another indication that recording practices are improving.

Ethnicity type of 'unknown' is used when the service user was not asked their ethnicity. 'Not stated' is used when the service user did not wish to disclose their ethnicity. 'Blank' is those which had neither an 'unknown' or 'not stated' type.

Figure 2.13: Care spells by ethnicity and gender

NB logarithmic scale



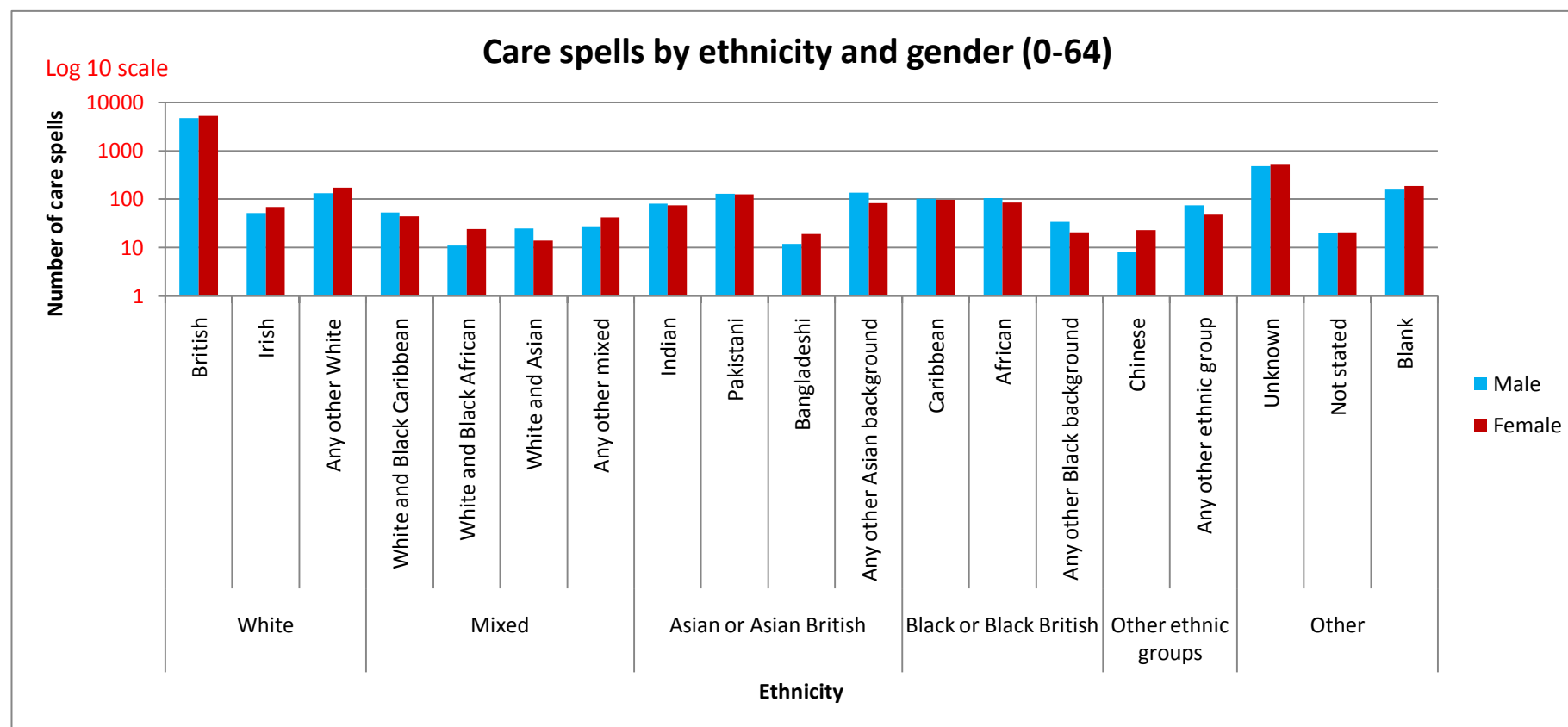
Logarithmic scales do not increase by constant intervals such as in figure 2.16 (page 23). Instead the increases are discontinuous so that where the highest and lowest values differ considerably the lowest values are clearly shown on the chart.

### 2.2.12 Care spells by ethnicity and gender (0-64 years)

Figure 2.11 shows the majority of care spells are attributable to White; British service users. The gender split for the 0-64 category is more even which would suggest that the overall male/female 40/60 split can be attributed to a higher prevalence of females in the 65+ category.

Figure 2.14: Care spells by ethnicity and gender (0-64 years)

NB logarithmic scale



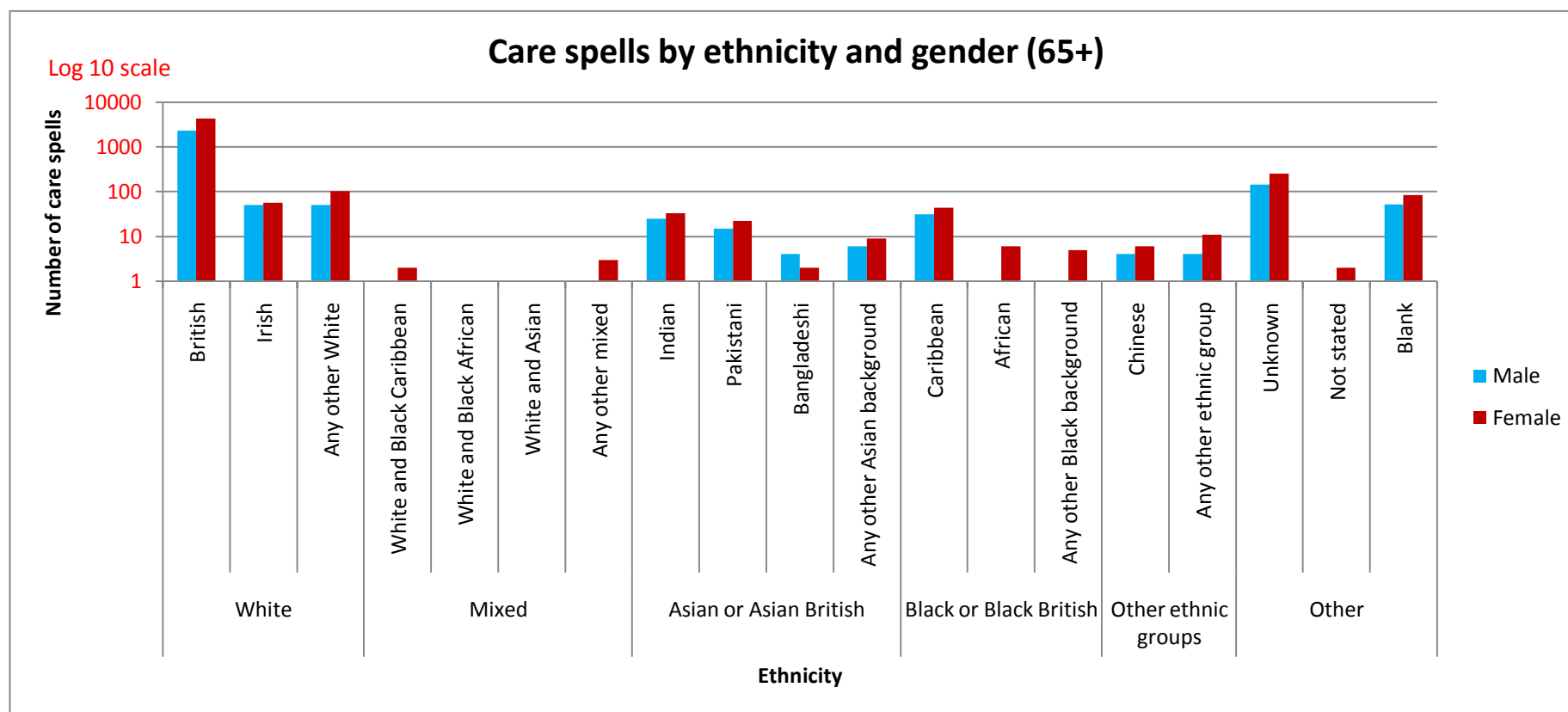
### 2.2.13 Care spells by ethnicity and gender (65+ years)

The gender split between male and female service users is more in line with the overall gender split of the Trust's service user population than the 0-64 category. The proportionately larger number of female care spells could be explained by greater life expectancy for females.

According to the World Health Organisation leading mental health problems had by the elderly such as depression and organic brain syndromes are more likely to occur in females. Considering the overall Leeds population (49% male, 51% female) the aforementioned reasons could partly explain the gender split in this age category.

Figure 2.15: Care spells by ethnicity and gender (65+ years)

NB logarithmic scale

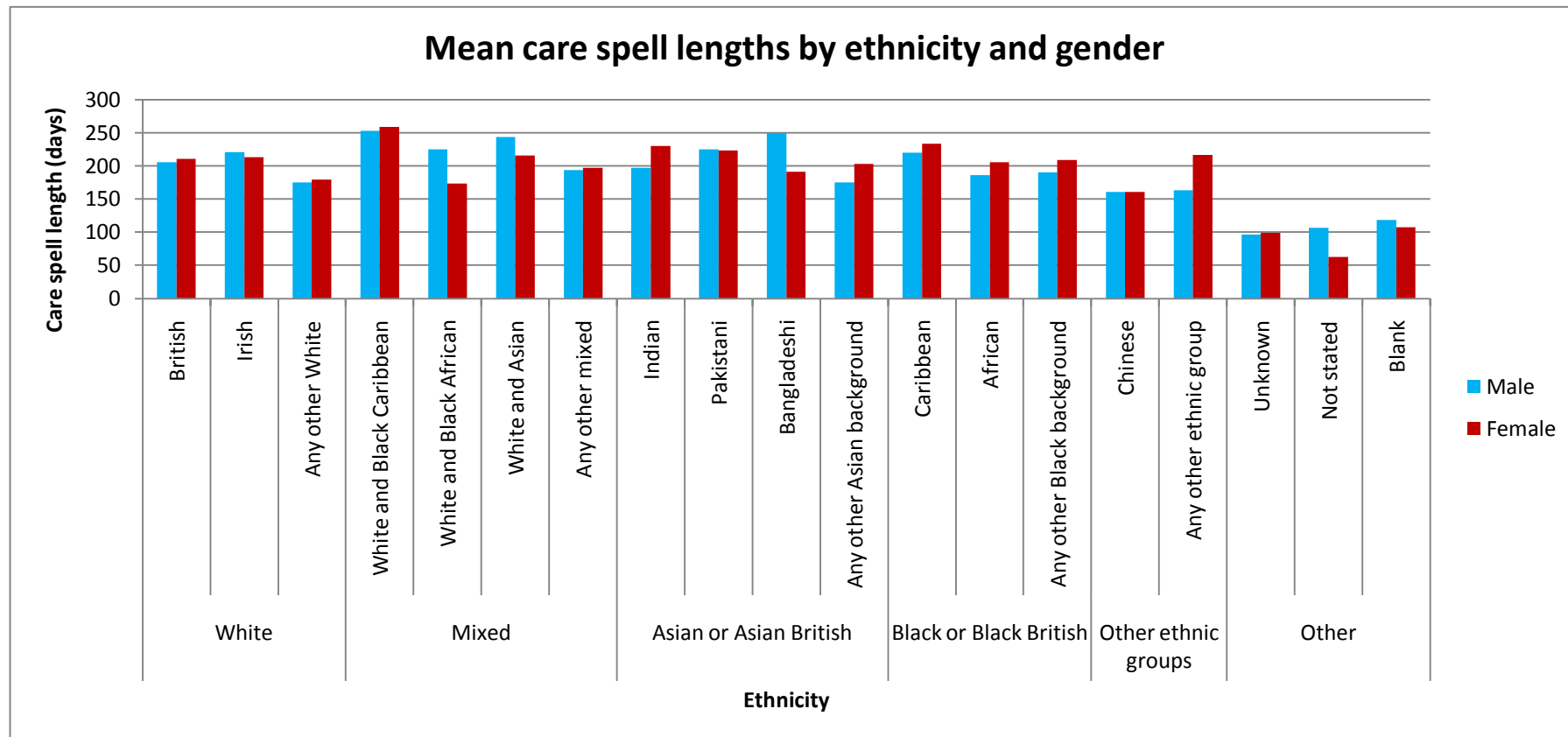




### 2.2.14 Mean care spell lengths by ethnicity and gender

Of particular interest is the length of male care spells compared to female care spells for the White and Black African, White and Asian and Bangladeshi ethnicities. The means could however, be due to the low number of males and females with those ethnicities.

Figure 2.16: Mean care spell lengths by ethnicity and gender

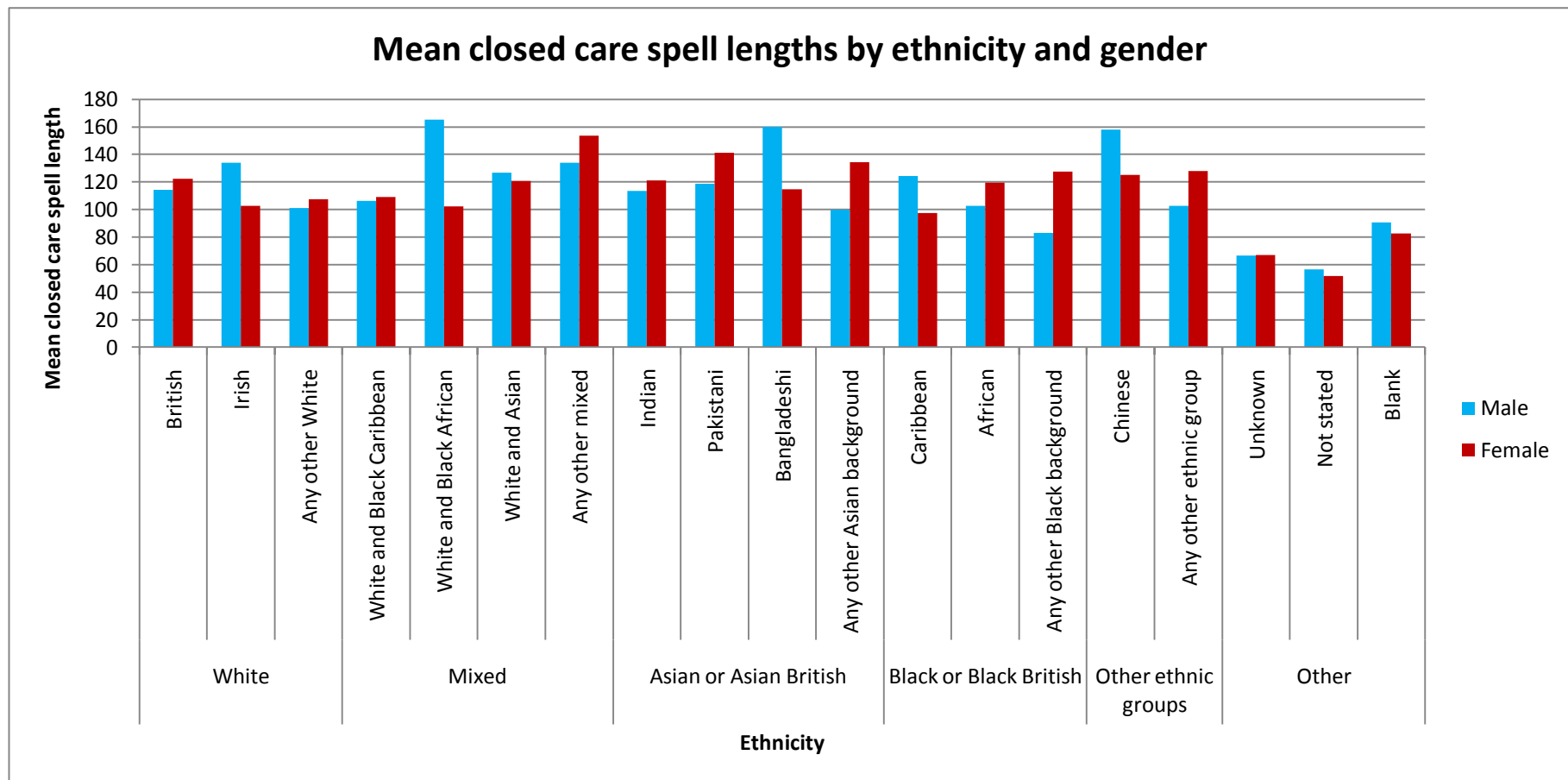


### 2.2.15 Mean closed care spell lengths by ethnicity and gender

Interestingly there have been many changes between the genders for mean closed care spell length.

Unlike 2009-2010 men are experiencing longer mean spell lengths for the following ethnicities: Irish, White and Black African, White and Asian, Bangladeshi, Any other Asian background, Caribbean, African, Any other Black background, Chinese and Any other ethnic group.

Figure 2.17: Mean closed care spell lengths by ethnicity and gender

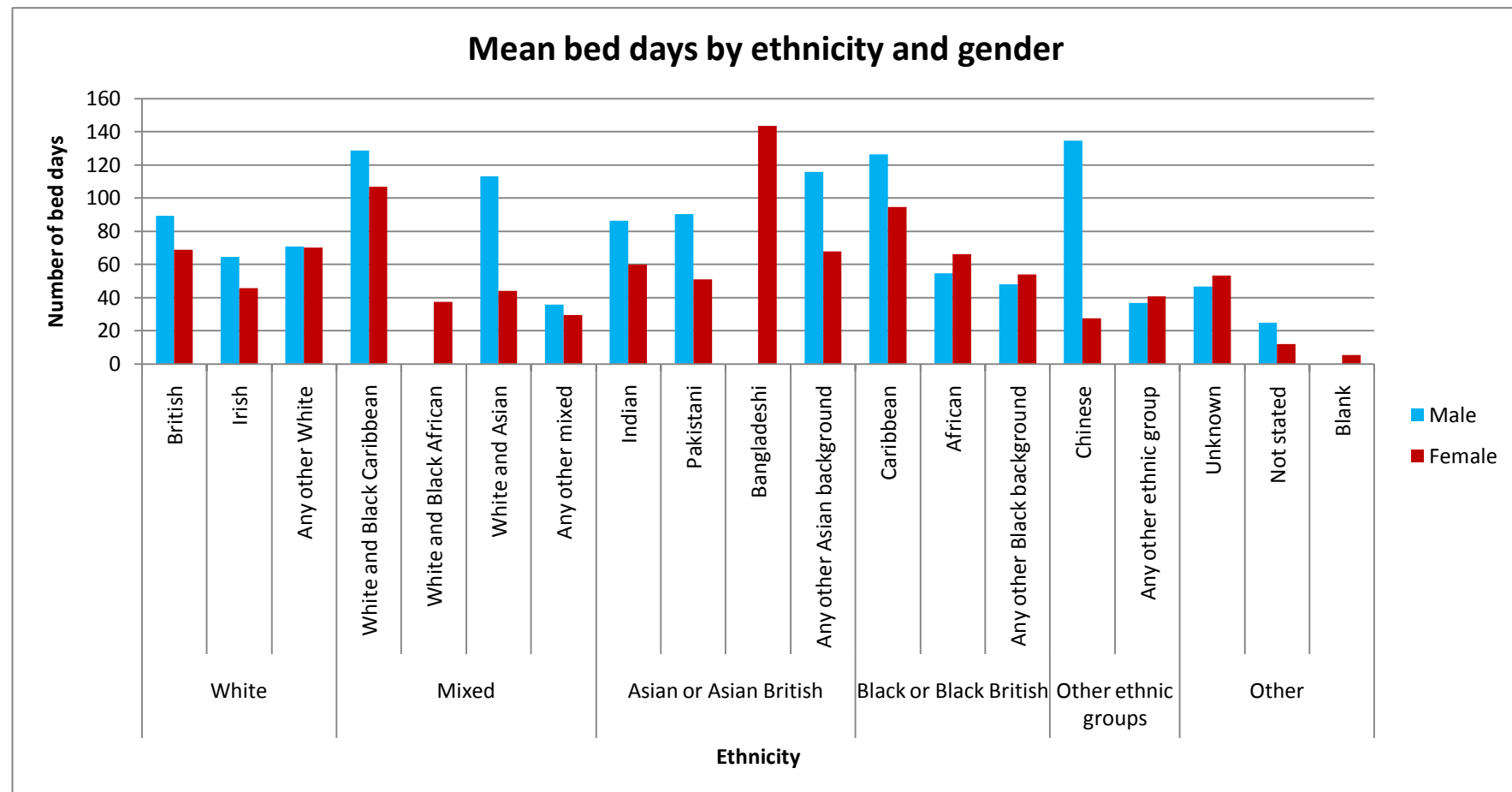


### 2.2.16 Bed days by ethnicity and gender

Mean male bed days are 8% longer than mean female bed days overall. In addition there were no bed days for White and Black African males and Bangladeshi males.

There is a very noticeable difference between Chinese male and female bed days. However, this is due to an equally low number of care spells having considerably more bed days. Similarly, the variation between White and Asian male and female bed days is caused by very low numbers of spells with considerably more bed days.

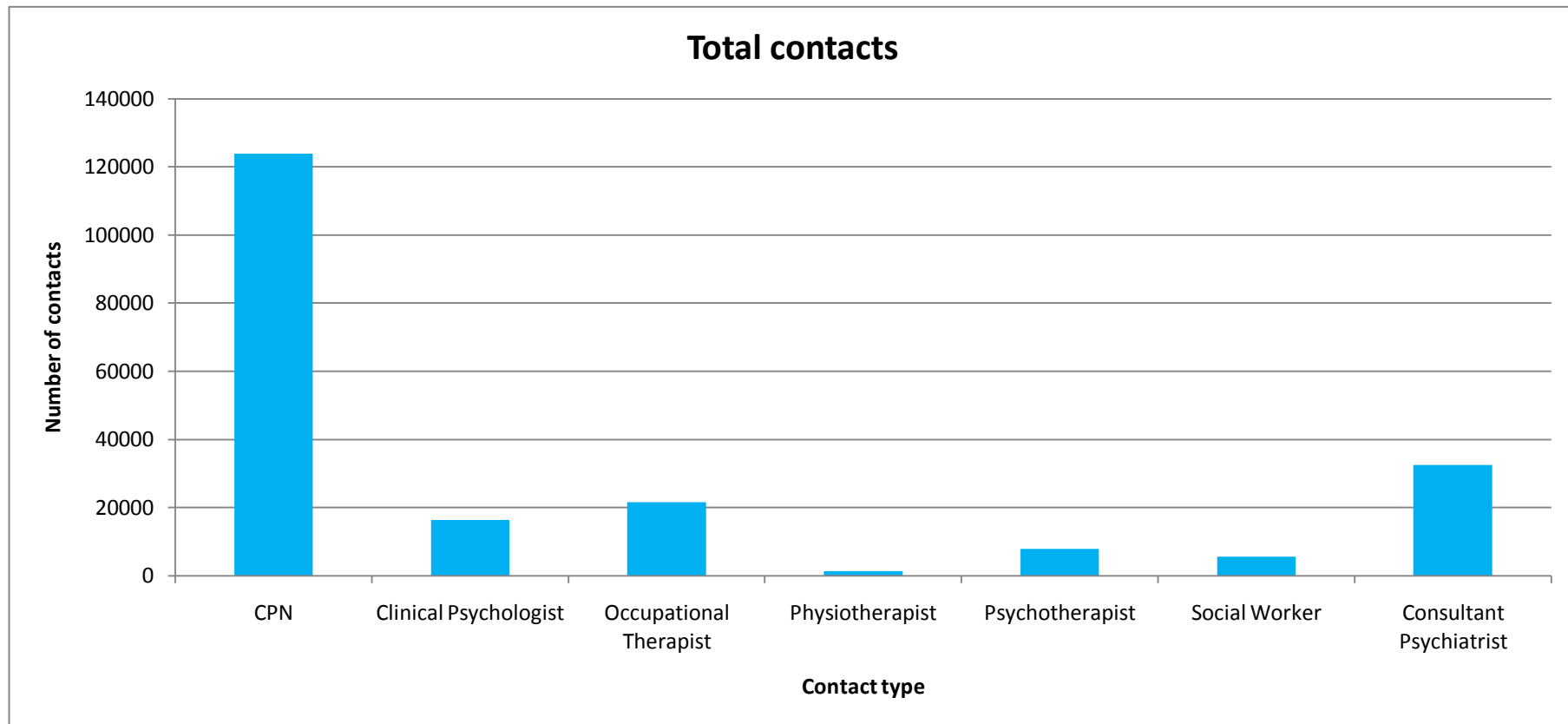
Figure 2.18: Bed days by ethnicity and gender



### 2.2.17 Contacts

In 2010-2011 there were 208,997 contacts. The percentage of CPN contacts decreased from 61% in 2009-2010 to 59% which was the biggest change for all contact types. See table 2.5 (page 27) for a breakdown of contact types by percentage for the last three years.

Figure 2.19: Total contacts



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Table 2.5: Contacts 2008-2011

Year	CPN%	Clinical Psychologist%	Occupational Therapist%	Physiotherapist%	Psychotherapist%	Social Worker%	Consultant Psychiatrist%
2008-2009	53	2	19	1	*	7	18
2009-2010	61	8	9	1	3	3	15
2010-2011	59	8	10	0.5	4	3	15.5

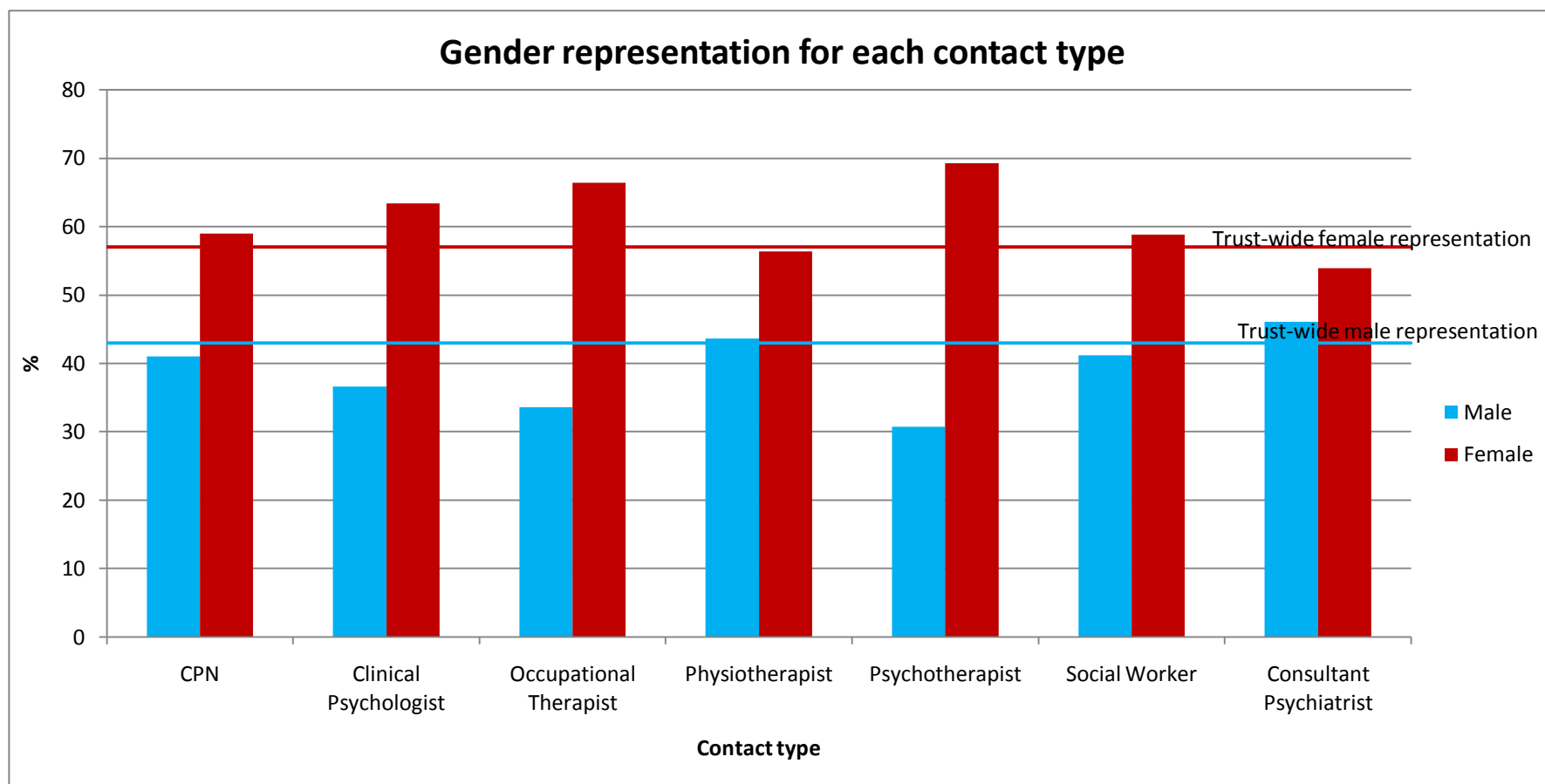
\*Due to a coding error contacts for psychotherapists were not submitted separately and were instead absorbed into some of the other contact types.

### 2.2.18 Contacts by gender

Similar to 2009-2010 the deviation from expected male service users is highest for psychotherapist (12%) and occupational therapist (9%) contacts.

Apart from the increase above expected female service users for social worker contacts female representation across all other contact types has remained the same as 2009-2010.

Figure 2.20: Contacts by gender

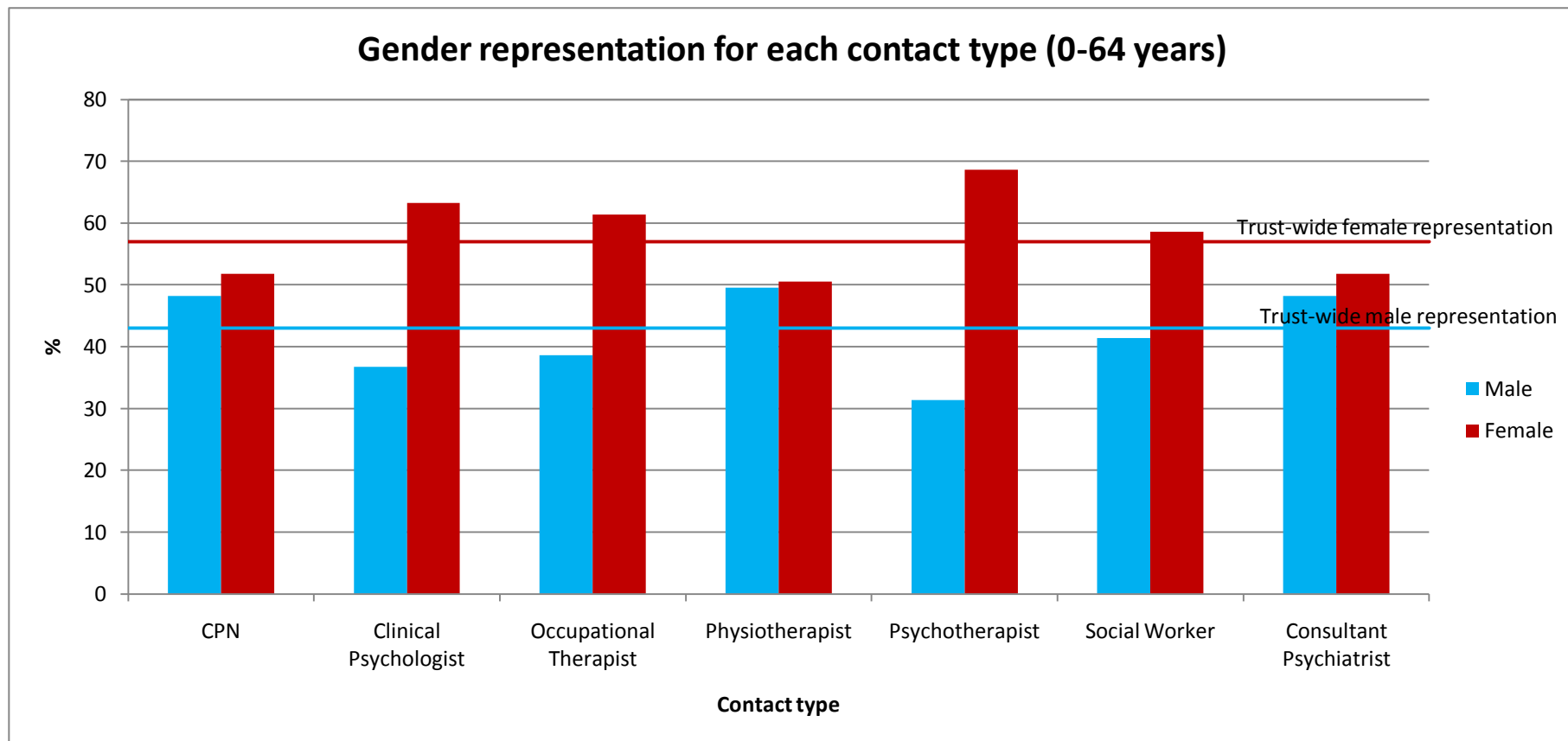


### 2.2.19 Contacts gender representation (0-64 years)

The largest deviation from expected gender representation occurred with psychotherapist contacts with a deviation of 12% for male and female contacts.

Male and female representation for physiotherapist contacts is almost equal compared to 2009-2010's significant female over representation. Female over representation in consultant psychiatrist contacts has also reduced.

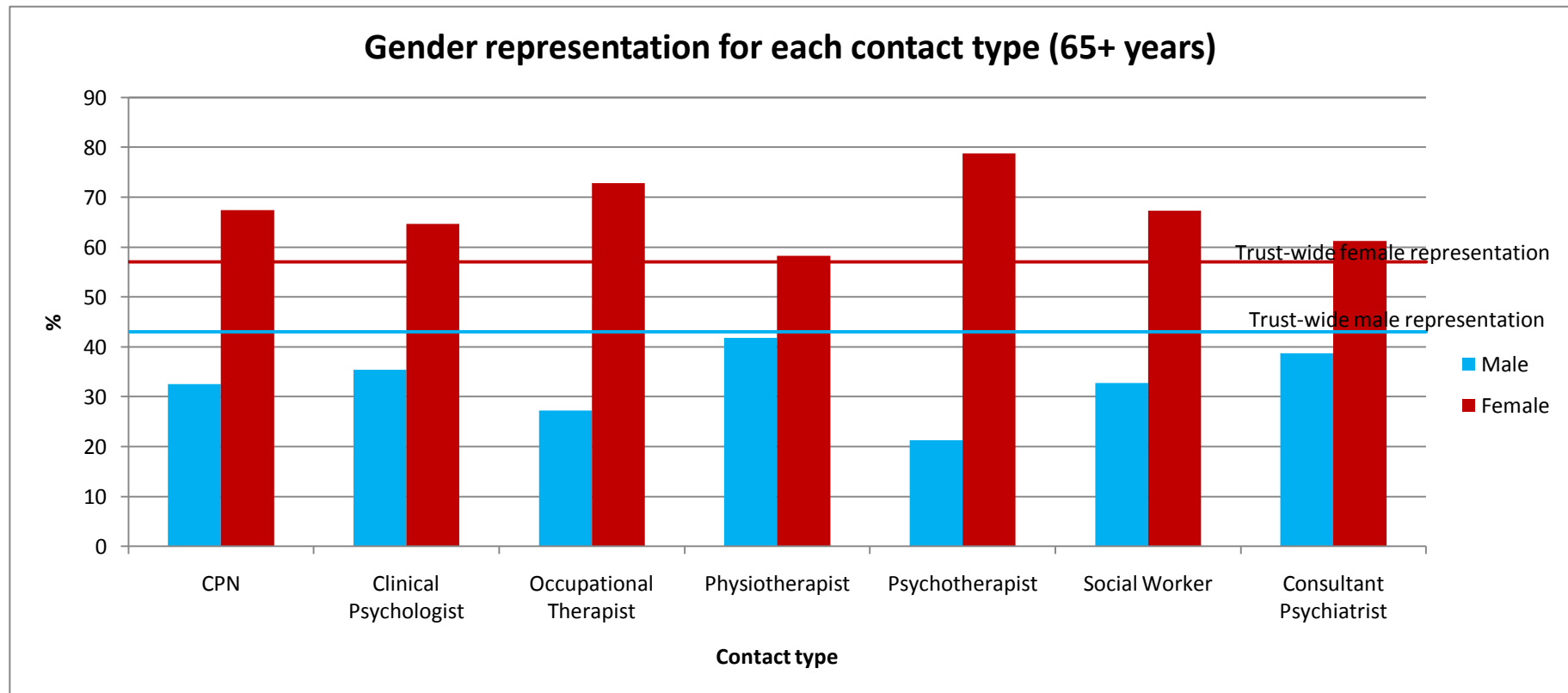
Figure 2.21: Contacts gender representation (0-64 years)



### 2.2.20 Contacts gender representation (65+ years)

The largest deviation from expected gender representation occurred with psychotherapist contacts with a deviation of 22% for male and female contacts. Clinical psychologist, physiotherapist, social worker and consultant psychiatrist contacts all shifted toward an over representation of female service users since 2009-2010.

Figure 2.22: Contacts by gender representation (65+ years)

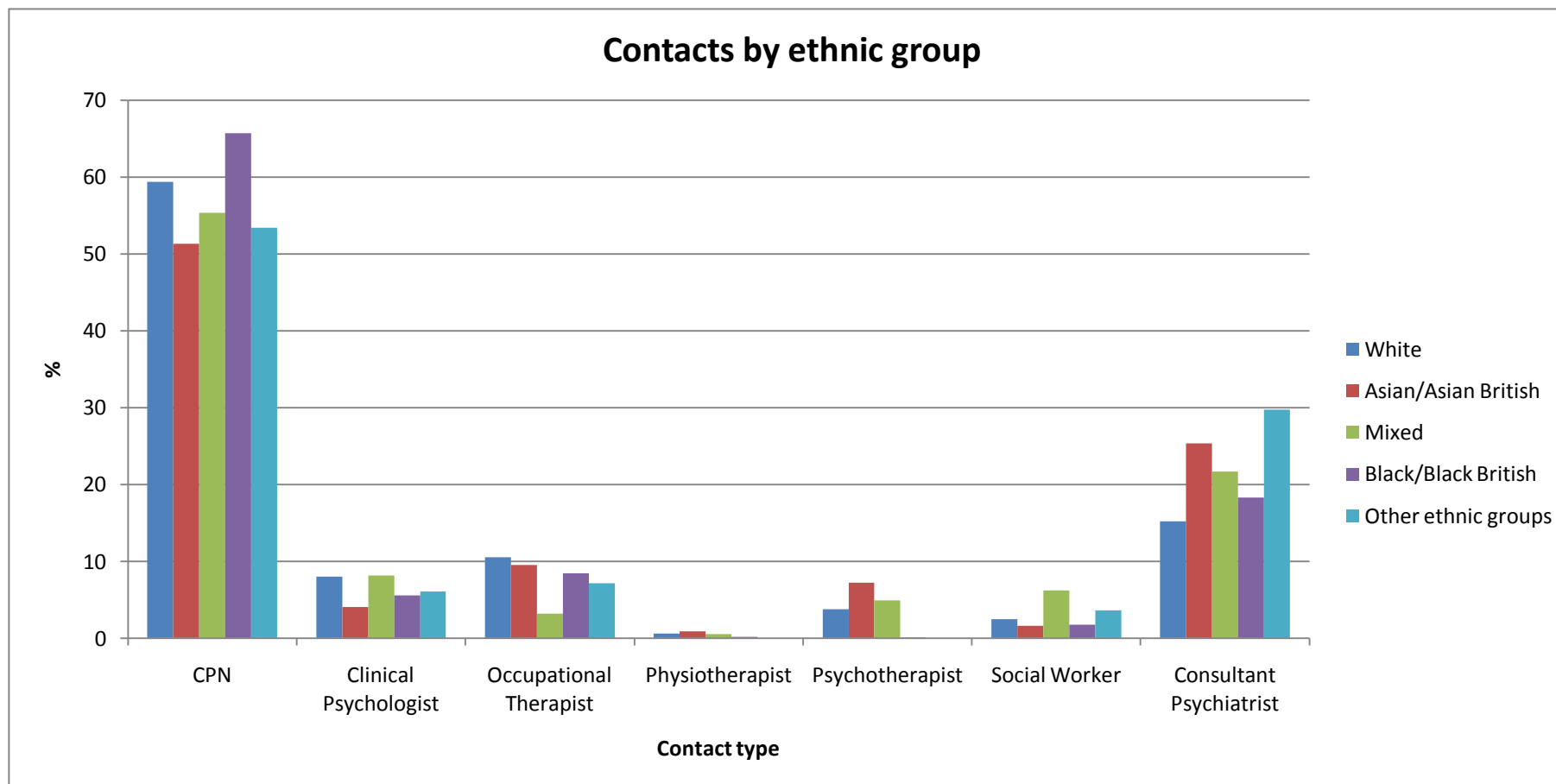




### 2.2.21 Contacts by ethnic group

Figure 2.20 below shows the proportion of contact types accessed by different ethnic groups.

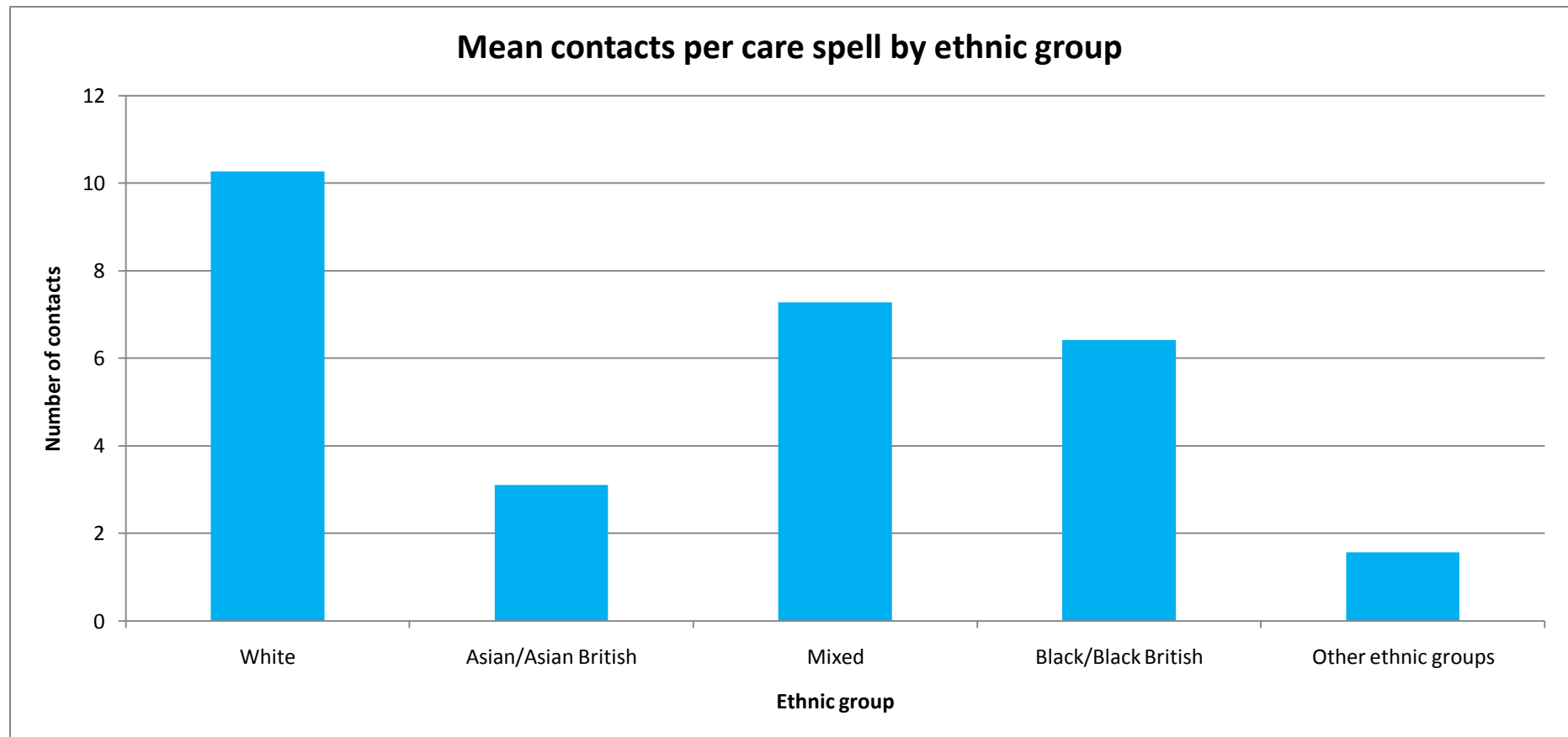
Figure 2.23: Contacts by ethnic group



### 2.2.22 Mean contacts per spell by ethnic group

White ethnicities had the most mean contacts in 2010-2011 whereas in 2009-2010 mixed ethnicities had the highest number of mean contacts. The ranking of the other ethnic groups' mean contacts remained the same.

Figure 2.24: Mean contacts by ethnic group



### 2.2.23 Mean contacts (0-64 and 65+ years)

As can be seen from table 2.6 females in both age categories had a higher number of mean contacts per care spell than males.

Table 2.6: Mean contacts (0-64 and 65+ years)

	0-64 Spells	Contacts	Average
Male	6,333	59,426	9
Female	6,961	73,189	11
	65+ Spells	Contacts	Average
Male	2,688	24,891	9
Female	4,919	51,491	10

### 2.2.24 Activity by age

Table 2.7: Activity by age

	0-64			65+		
	Closed care spell length (days)	Bed days	Contacts	Closed care spell length (days)	Bed days	Contacts
Total	3,211,530	90,778	132,615	1,723,371	29,899	76,382
Care spells	8,437	1,199	10,994	4,105	348	6,178
Mean	381	76	12	420	86	12
Median	83	34	5	168	63	4

### 2.3 CPA

#### 2.3.1 CPA level by activity

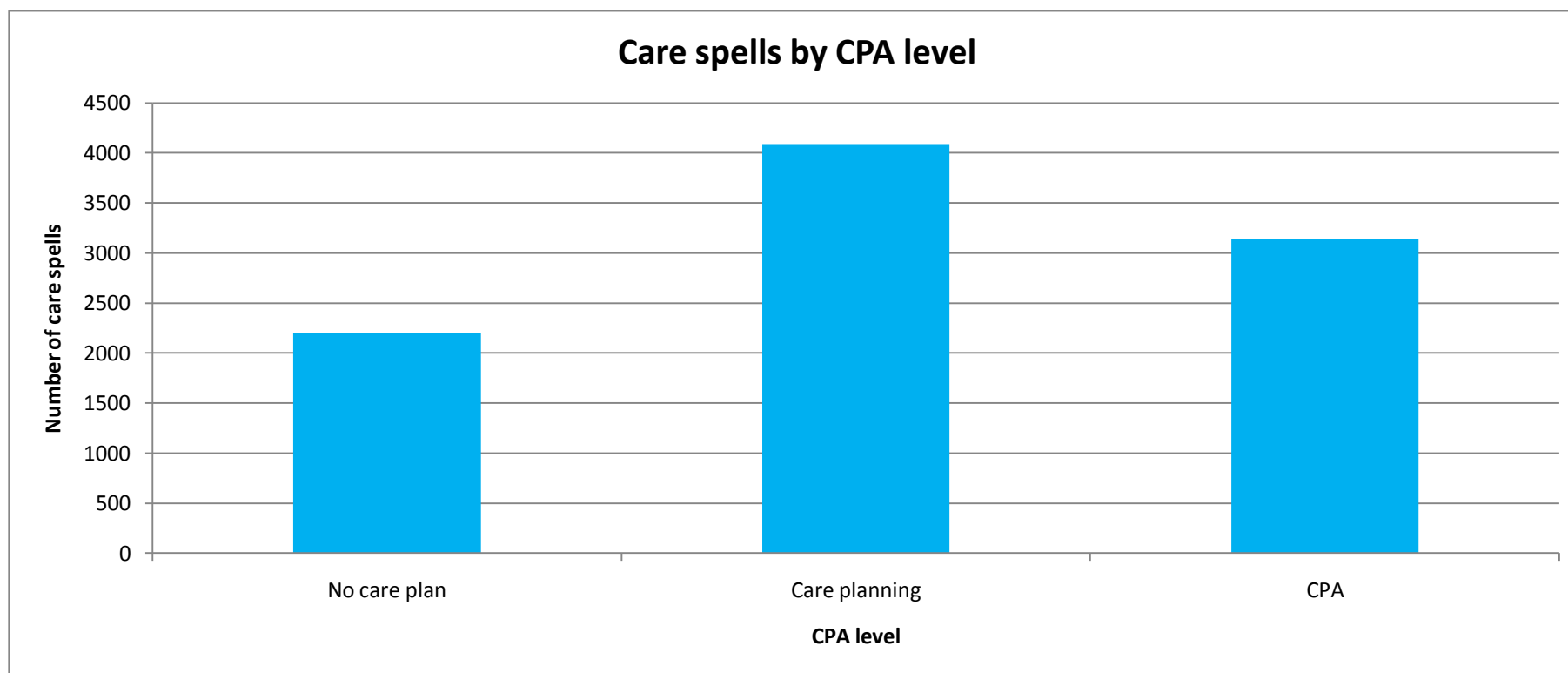
Of the care spells that had a CPA level recorded 44% were on care planning, 33% were on CPA and 23% had no care plan (see figure 2.25 below).

Figure 2.25: Care spells by CPA level

NB The CPA level used for this report is the last recorded CPA level ie the one that was recorded against the care spell on 31 March 2011.

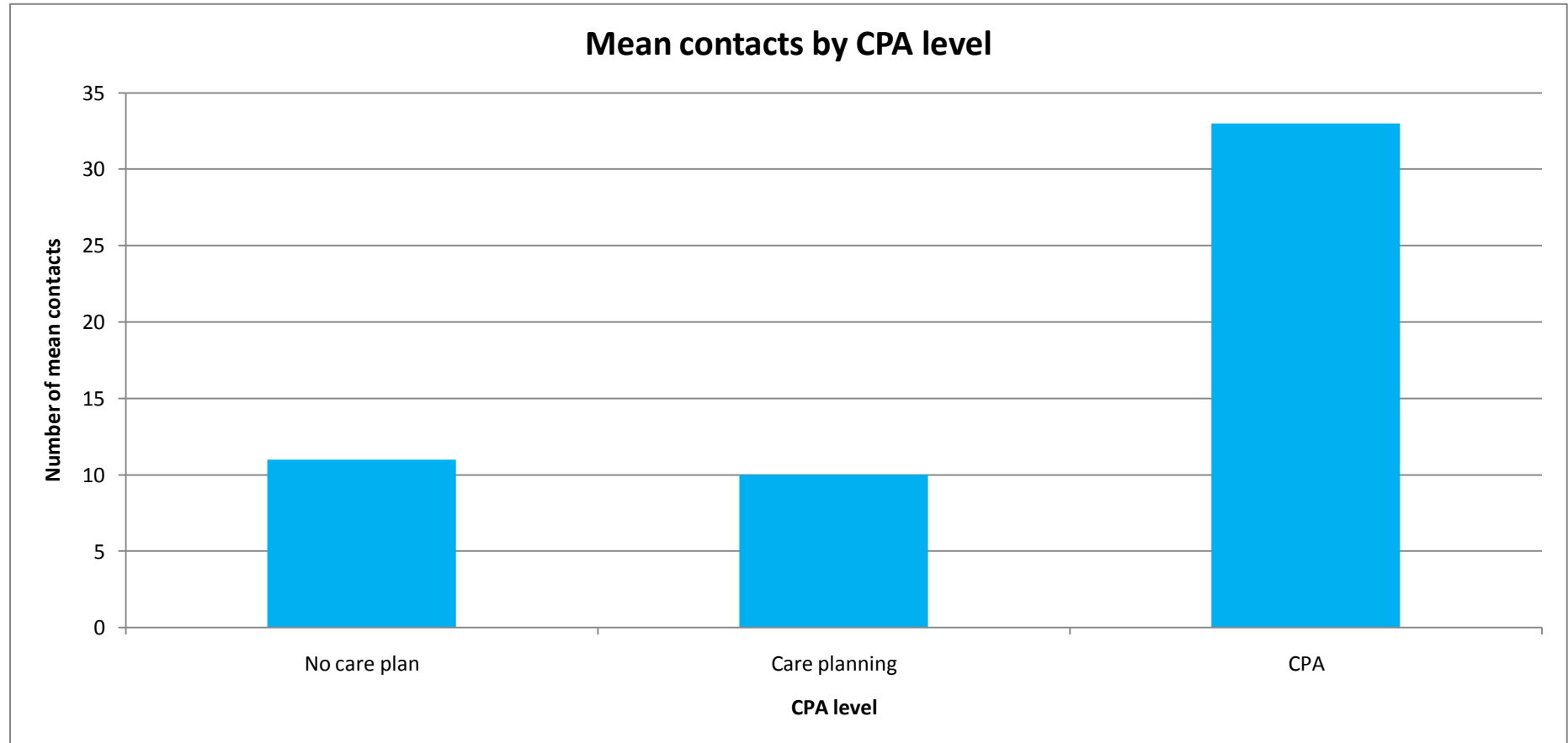
Therefore, where data is broken down to CPA level, figures should be considered a snapshot of activity as of 31 March 2011.

As service users might change CPA level during the course of their care spell it would not be correct to produce an average number of bed days by CPA level, for example.



Only care spells which had contacts (17,172) were used when calculating the means in figure 2.26.

Figure 2.26: Mean contacts by CPA level

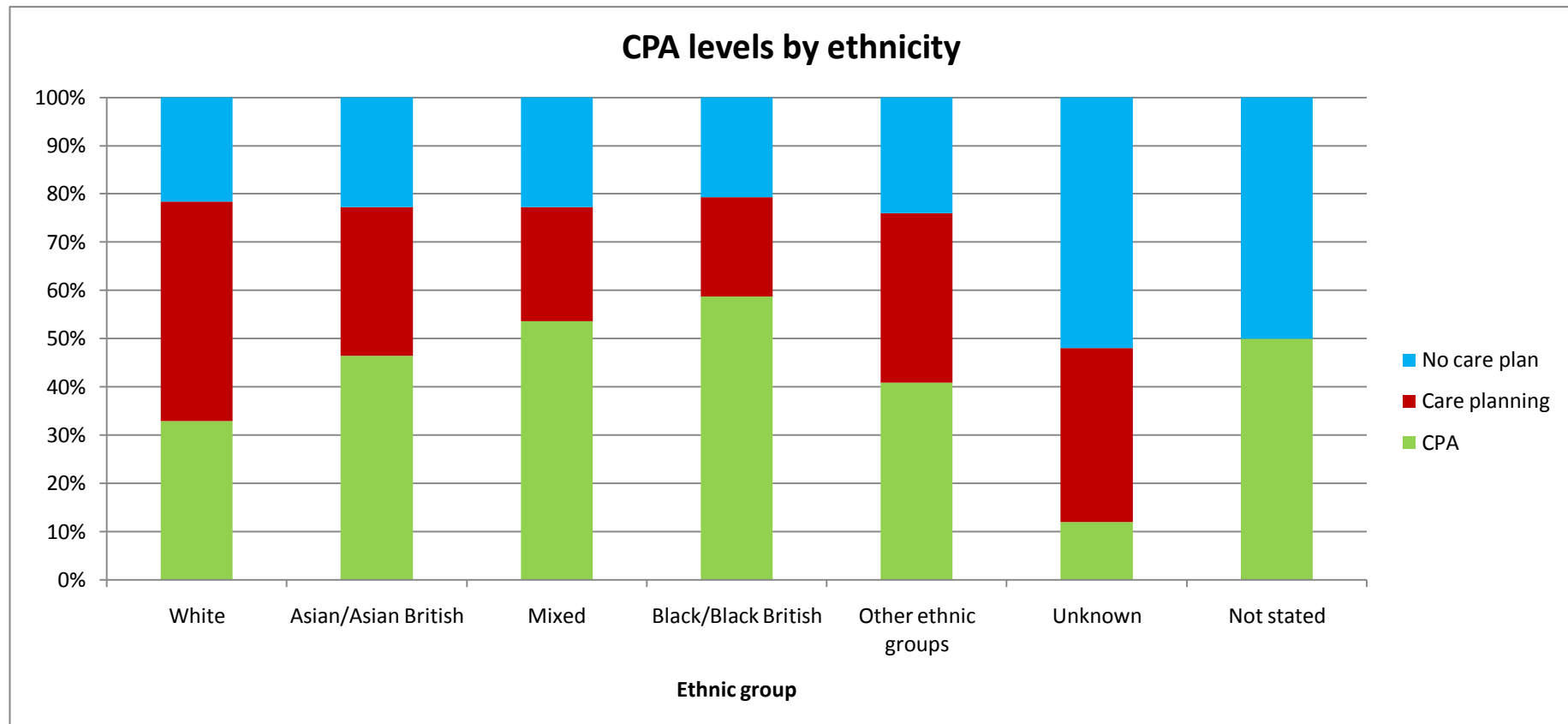


### 2.3.2 CPA levels by ethnicity

Black/Black British ethnic groups had the highest proportion of service users on CPA. Mixed was the ethnic group with the highest number of service users on CPA in 2009-2010 but in 2010-2011 mixed had the second highest number of service users on CPA.

The other ethnic groups category had the highest proportion of service users with no care plan.

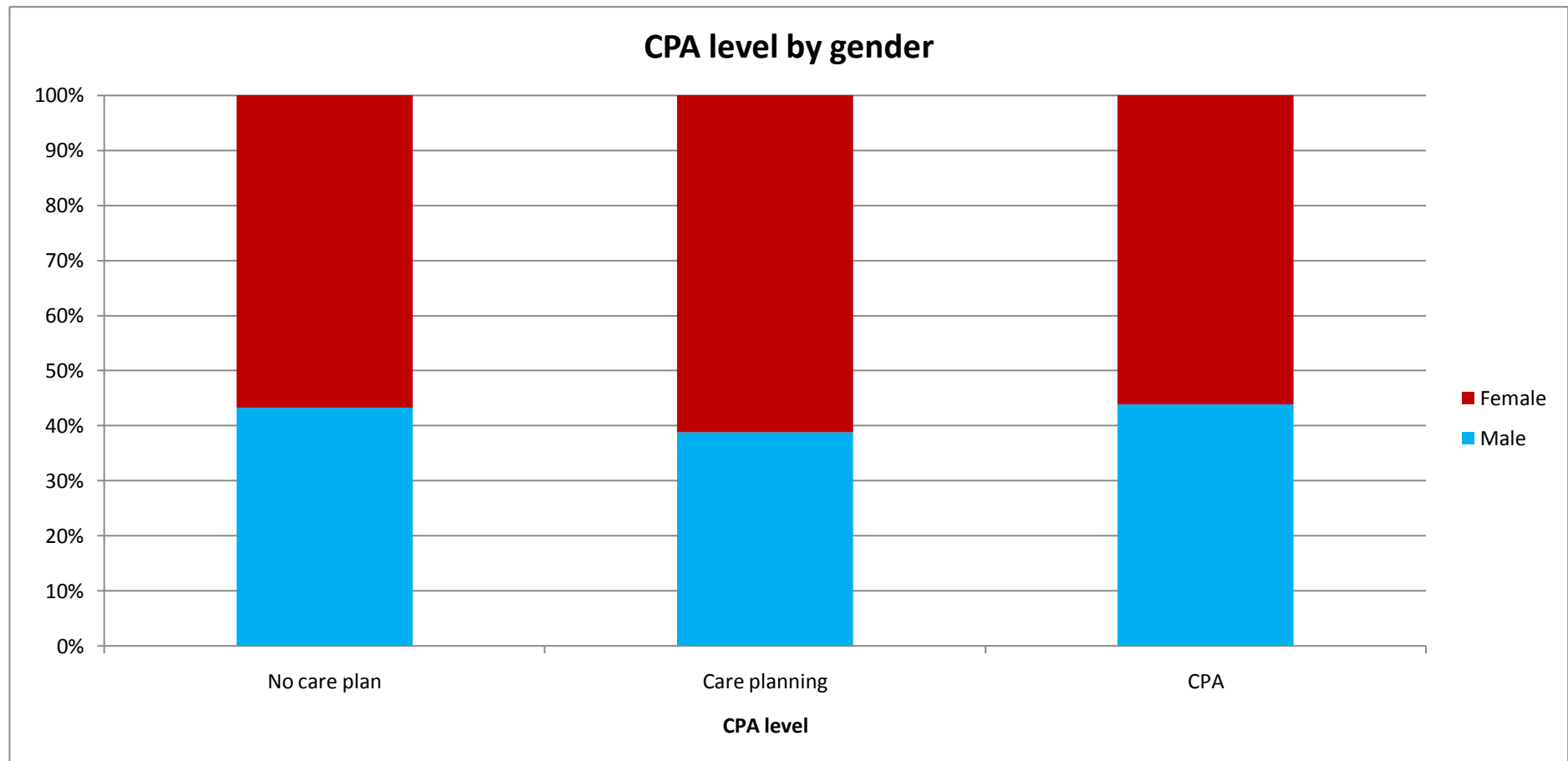
Figure 2.27: CPA levels by ethnicity



### 2.3.3 CPA level by gender

There is a greater proportion of female service users across all CPA levels. The greatest proportion of female service users exists for the standard care plan.

Figure 2.28: CPA level by gender



## 2.4 Diagnoses

### 2.4.1 Care spells by diagnostic group, gender and age

2,599 care spells had ICD 10 diagnosis codes recorded. 2,585 of those had mental health diagnoses recorded. Of the care spells which involved inpatient care 54% were female service users and 46% were male service users.

What appears immediately obvious is that there were more care spells involving inpatient treatment for service users aged 0-64 years. Gender representation within these care spells is up slightly for male service users compared to overall trust wide representation of 43%. Similar to 2009-2010 mood affective disorders and schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders account for 62% of care spells.

NB Diagnosis is only recorded for inpatients. All charts are based on primary diagnosis only.

Figure 2.29: Care spells by diagnostic group and gender

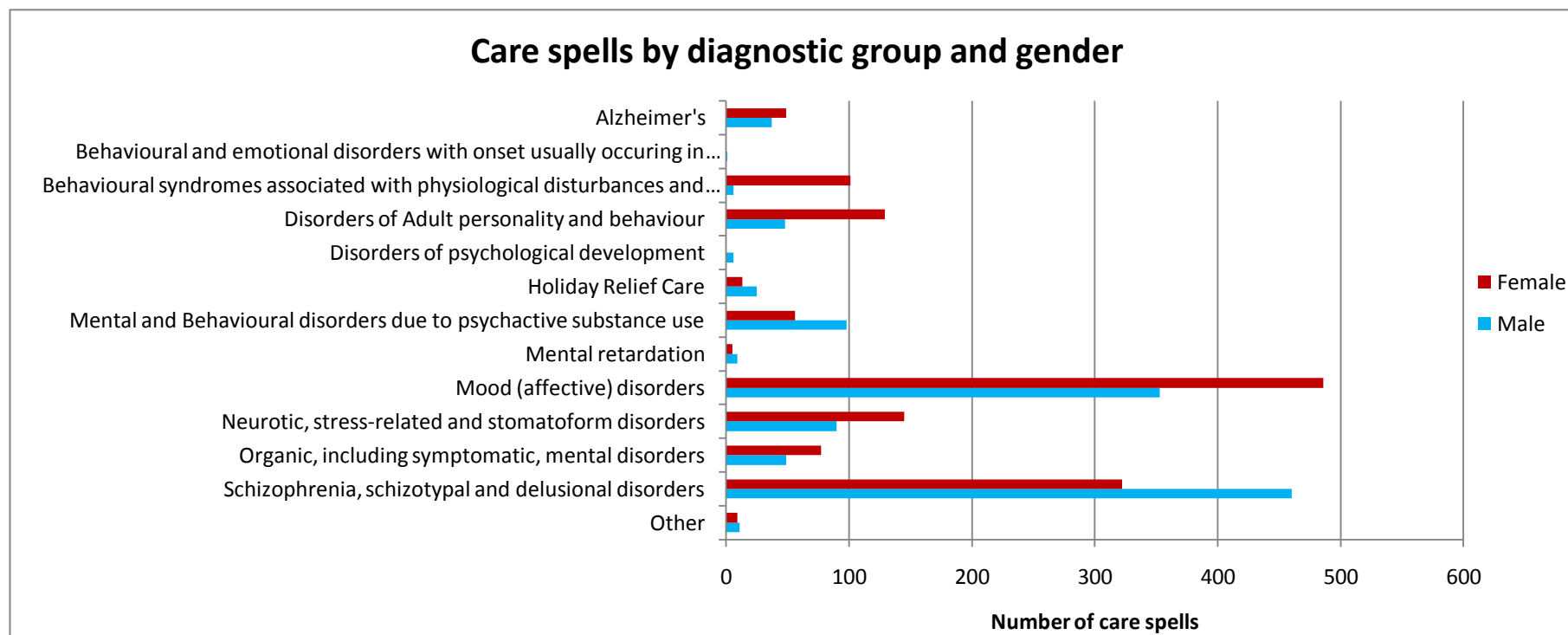




Figure 2.30: Care spells by diagnostic group and gender (0-64 years)

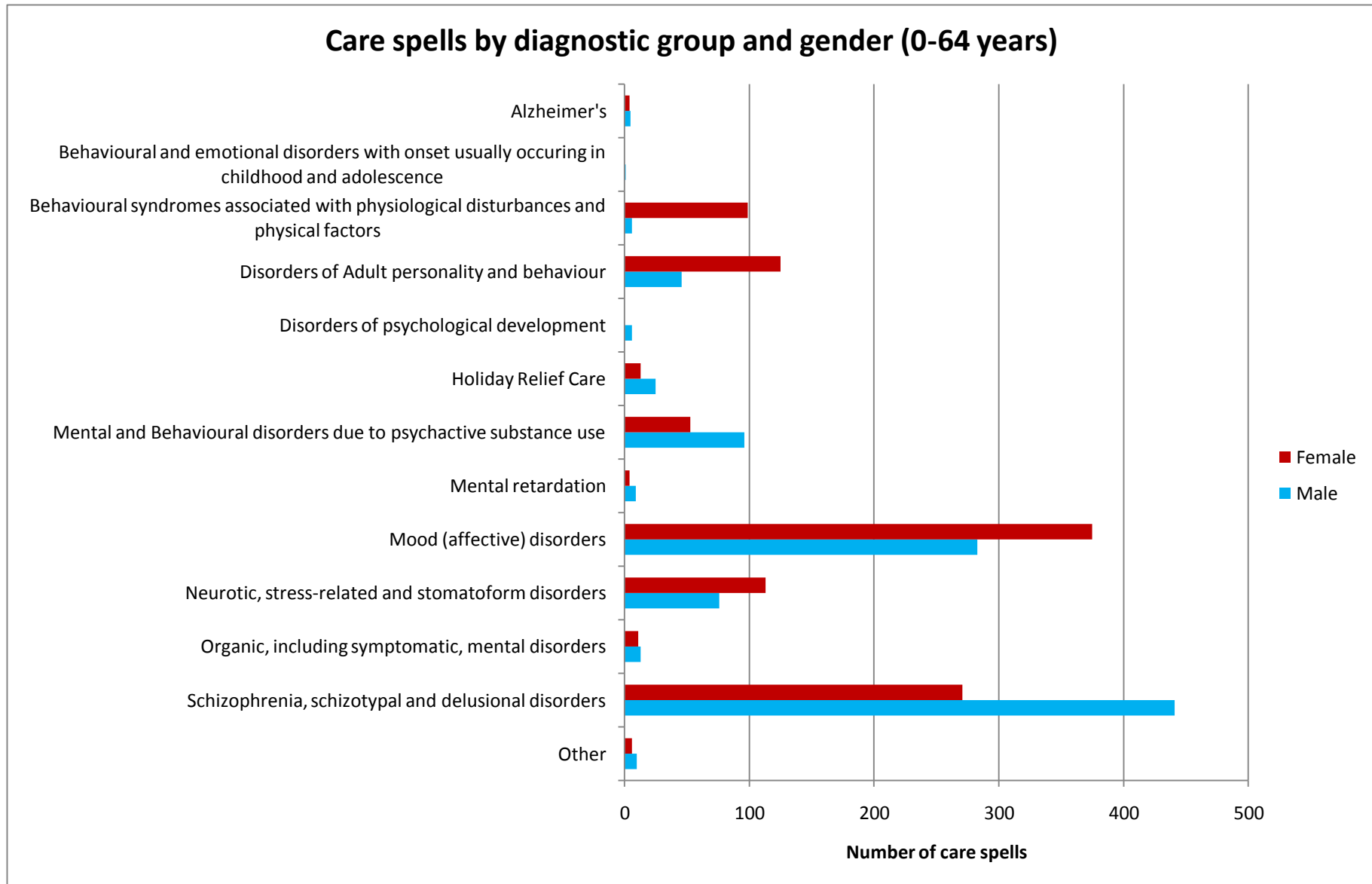
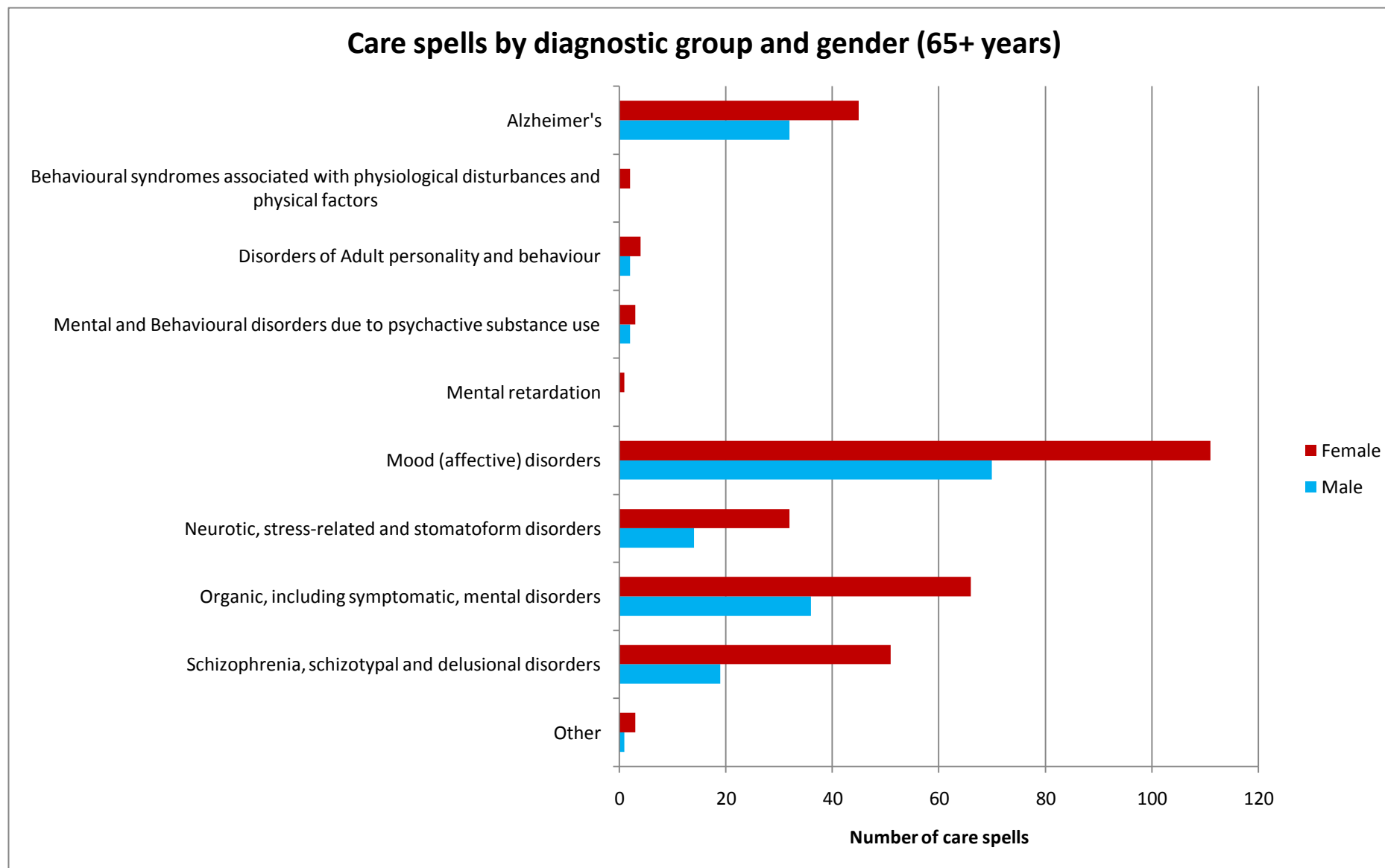


Figure 2.31: Care spells by diagnostic group and gender (65+ years)



### 2.4.2 Care spells by diagnostic group and ethnicity

Overall white service users made up most of the care spells for all diagnostic groups. However, when stratifying the data by age the 65+ category is the only category where some diagnostic groups have all white service users.

It should be noted that those diagnostic groups where white service users dominated had a maximum of 6 care spells available for analysis. Therefore conclusions based on this data are limited.

Figure 2.32: Care spells by diagnostic group and ethnicity

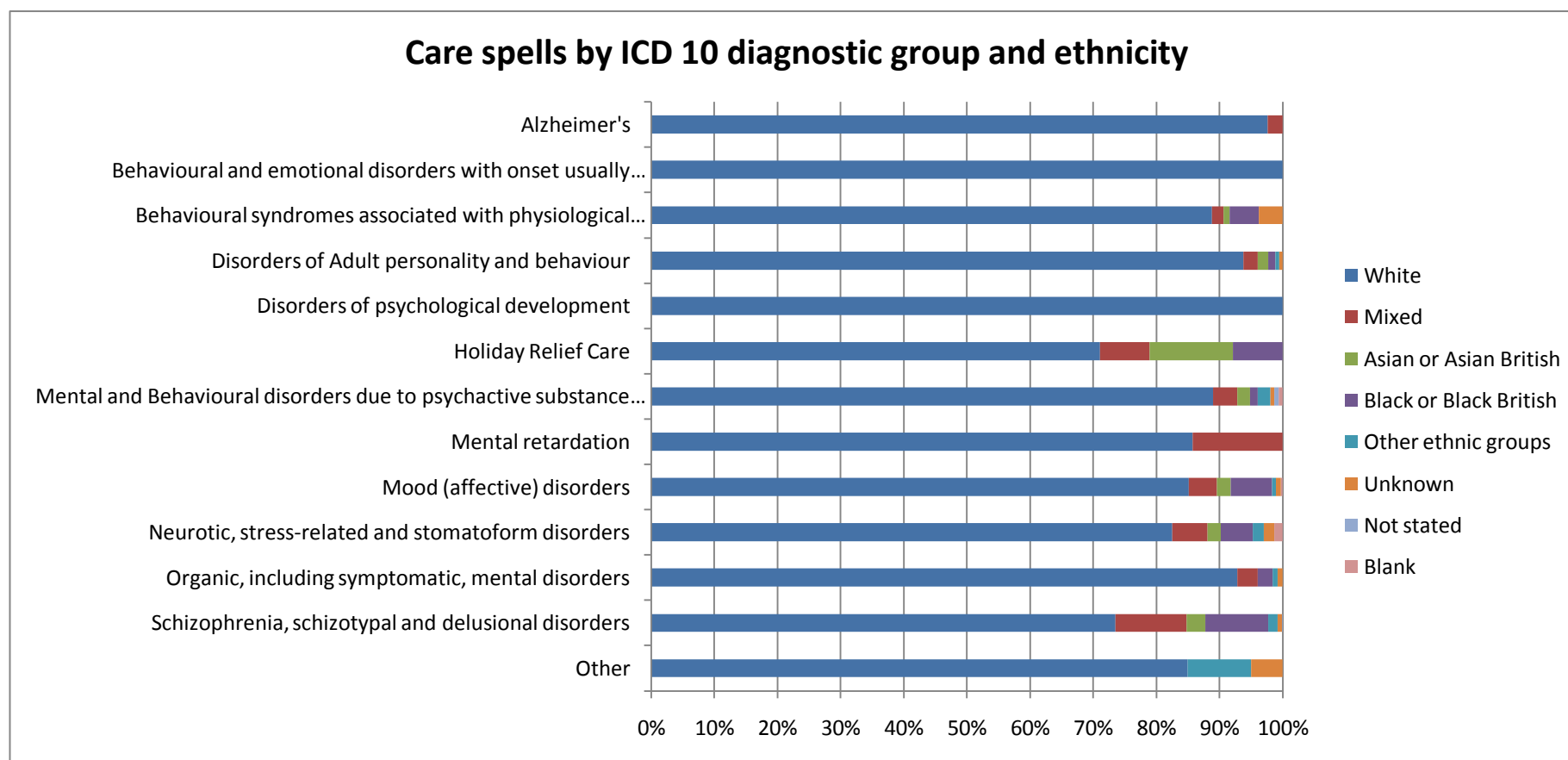


Figure 2.33: Care spells by diagnostic group and ethnicity (0-64 years)

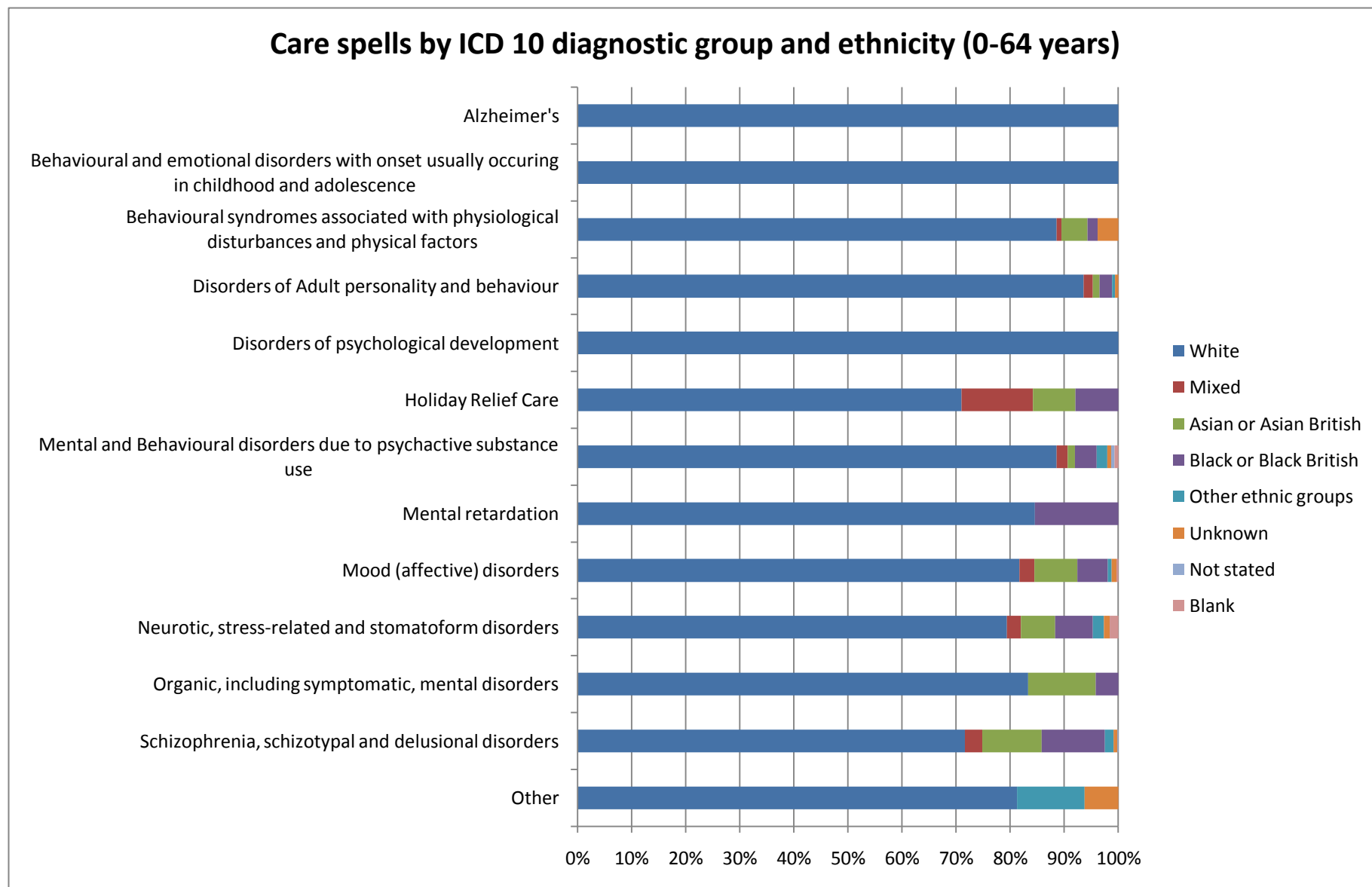
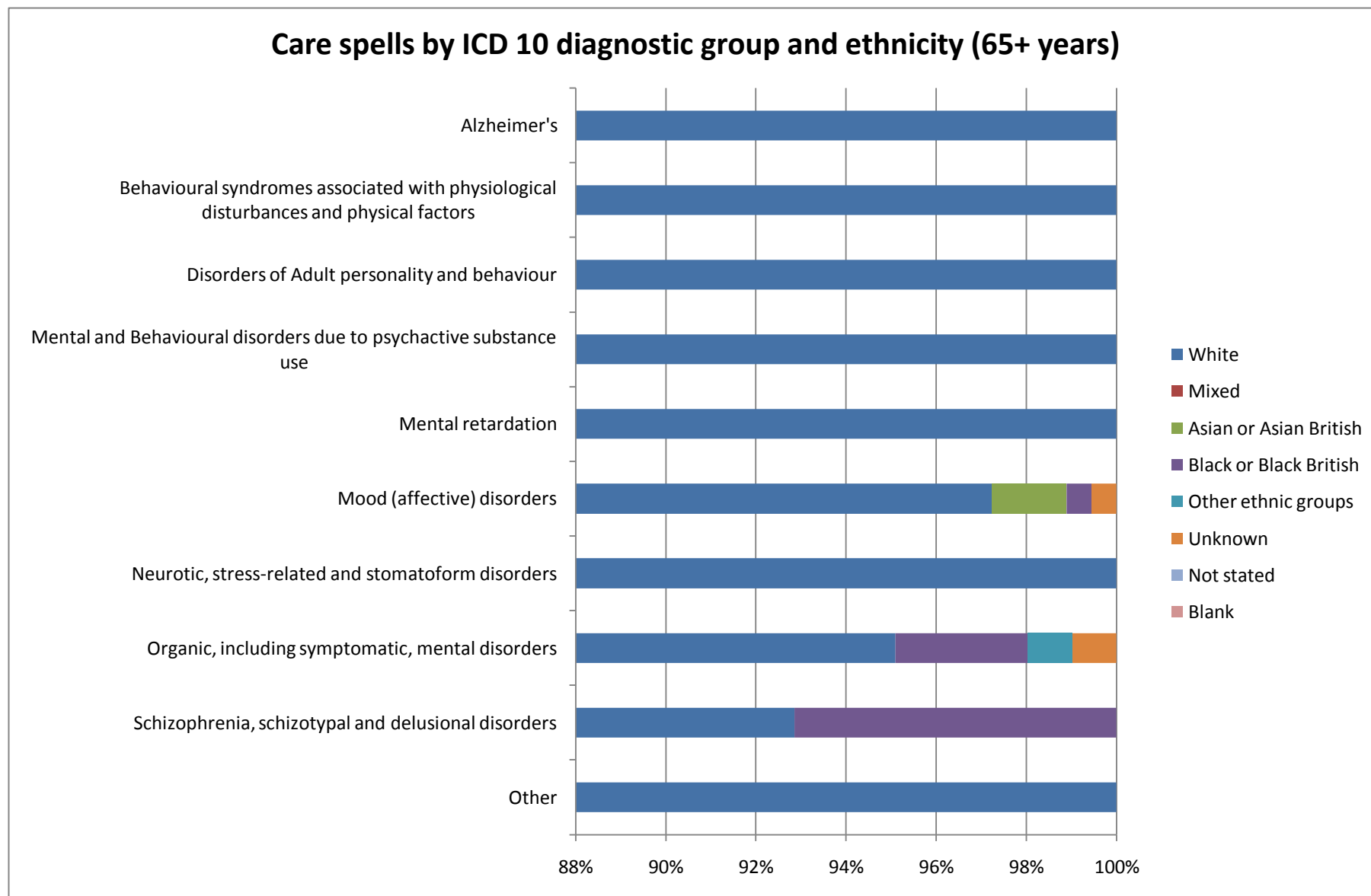


Figure 2.34: Care spells by diagnostic group and ethnicity (65+ years)



### 2.4.3 Care spells by diagnostic group and CPA level

Overall service users receiving holiday relief care and treatment for disorders of psychological development had the highest numbers of CPA. NB where a CPA type of “Blank” was recorded a maximum of 5 care spells were available for analysis.

Figure 2.35: Care spells by diagnostic group and CPA level

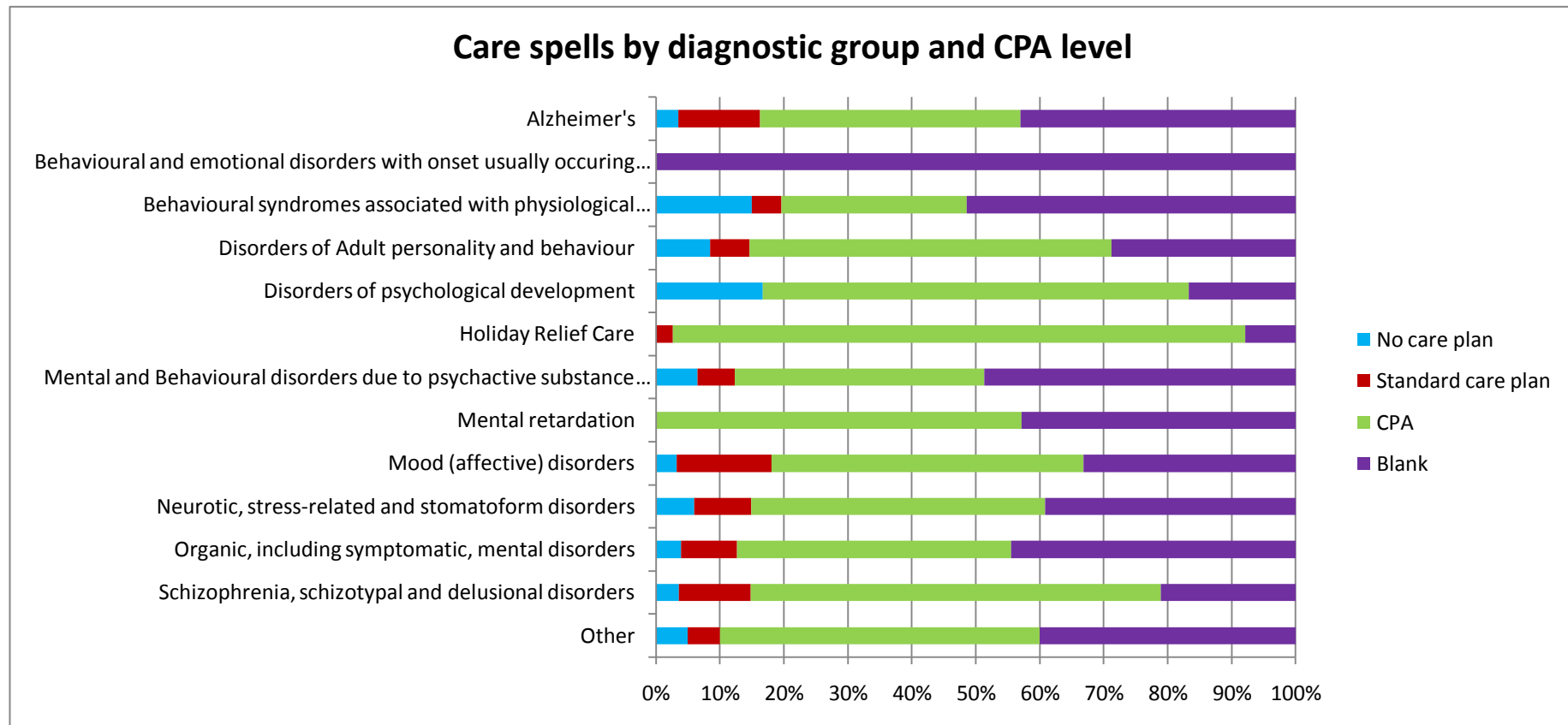


Figure 2.36: Care spells by diagnostic group and CPA level (0-64 years)

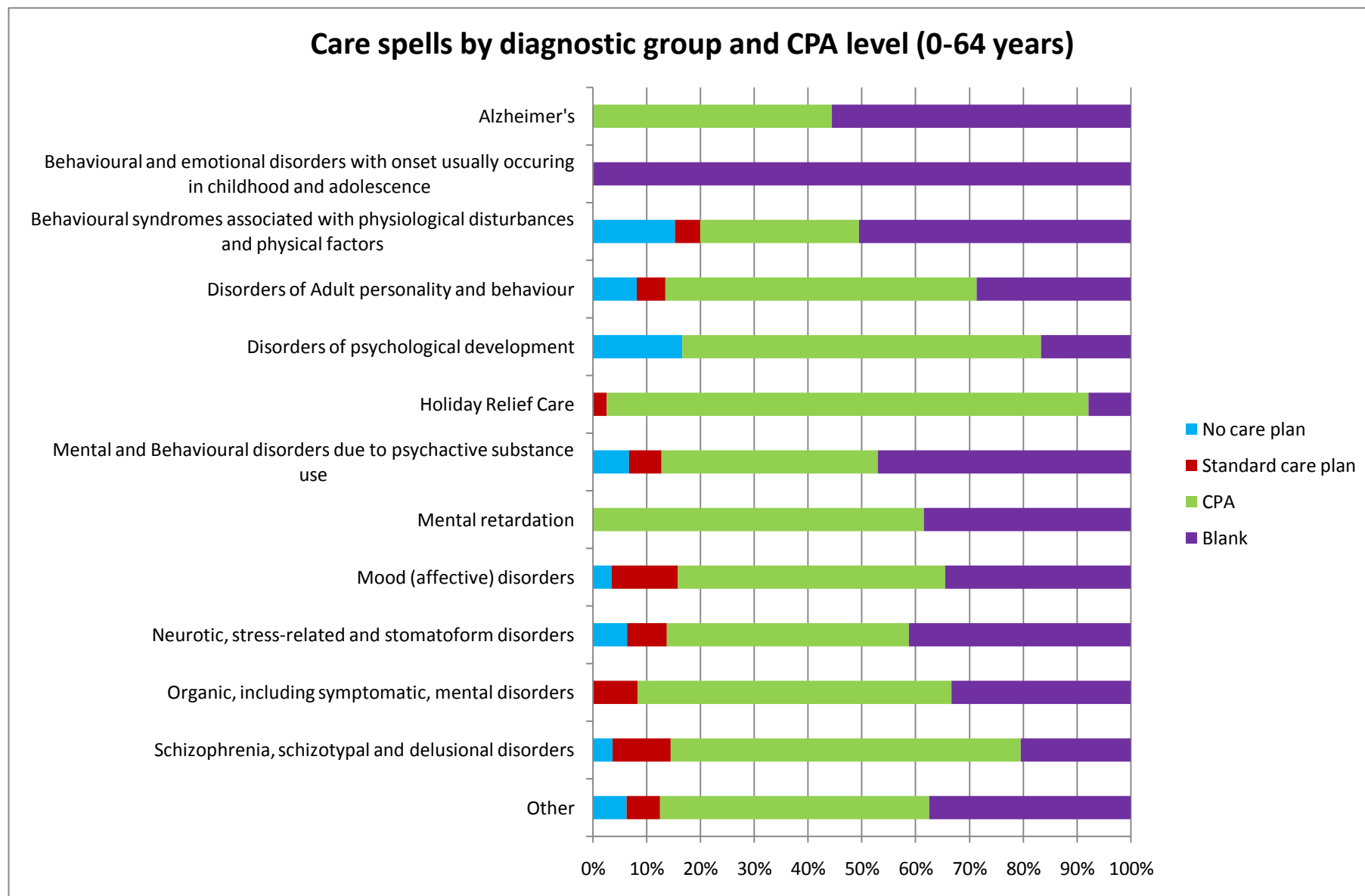
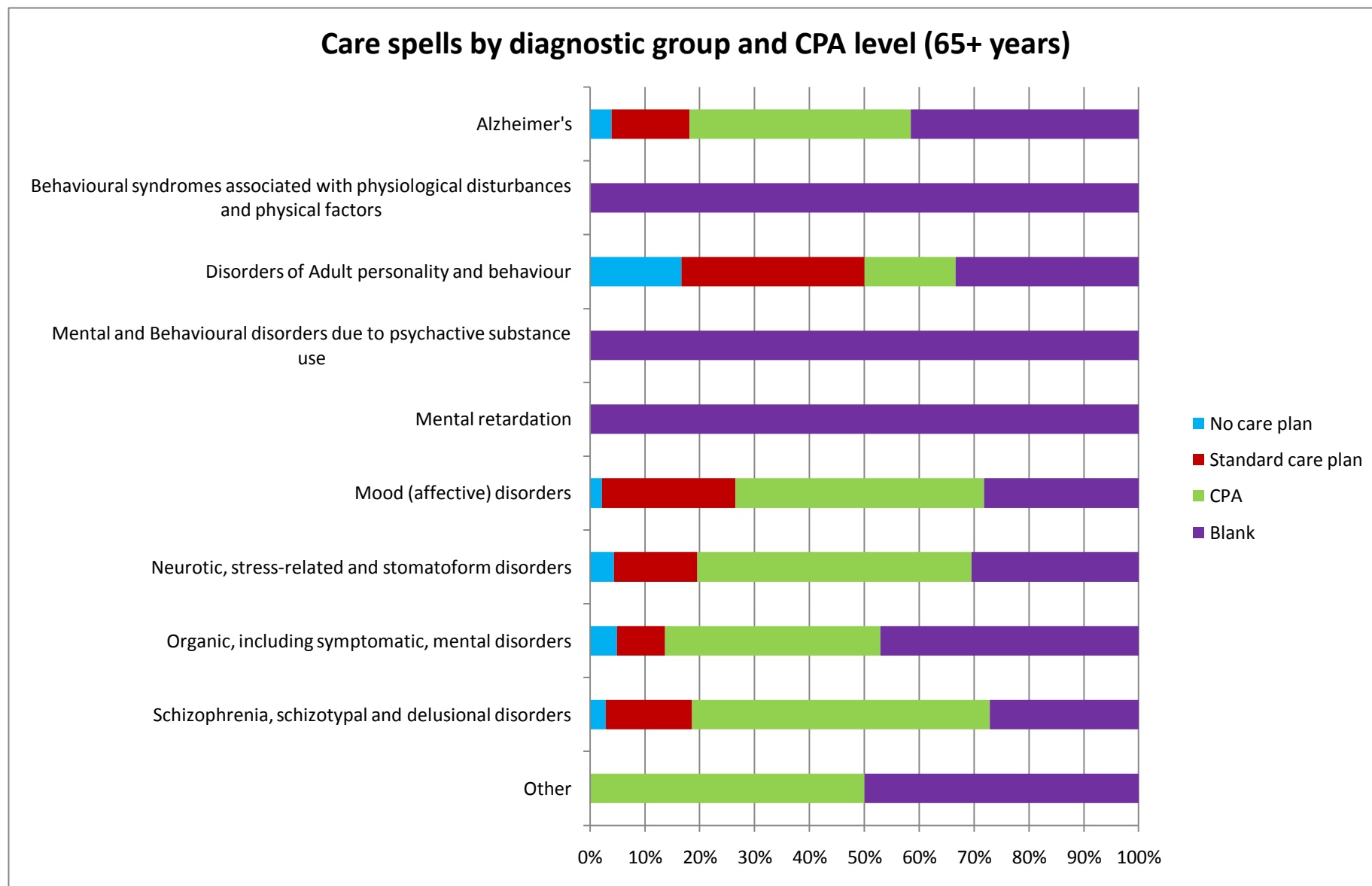


Figure 2.37: Care spells by diagnostic group and CPA level (65+ years)



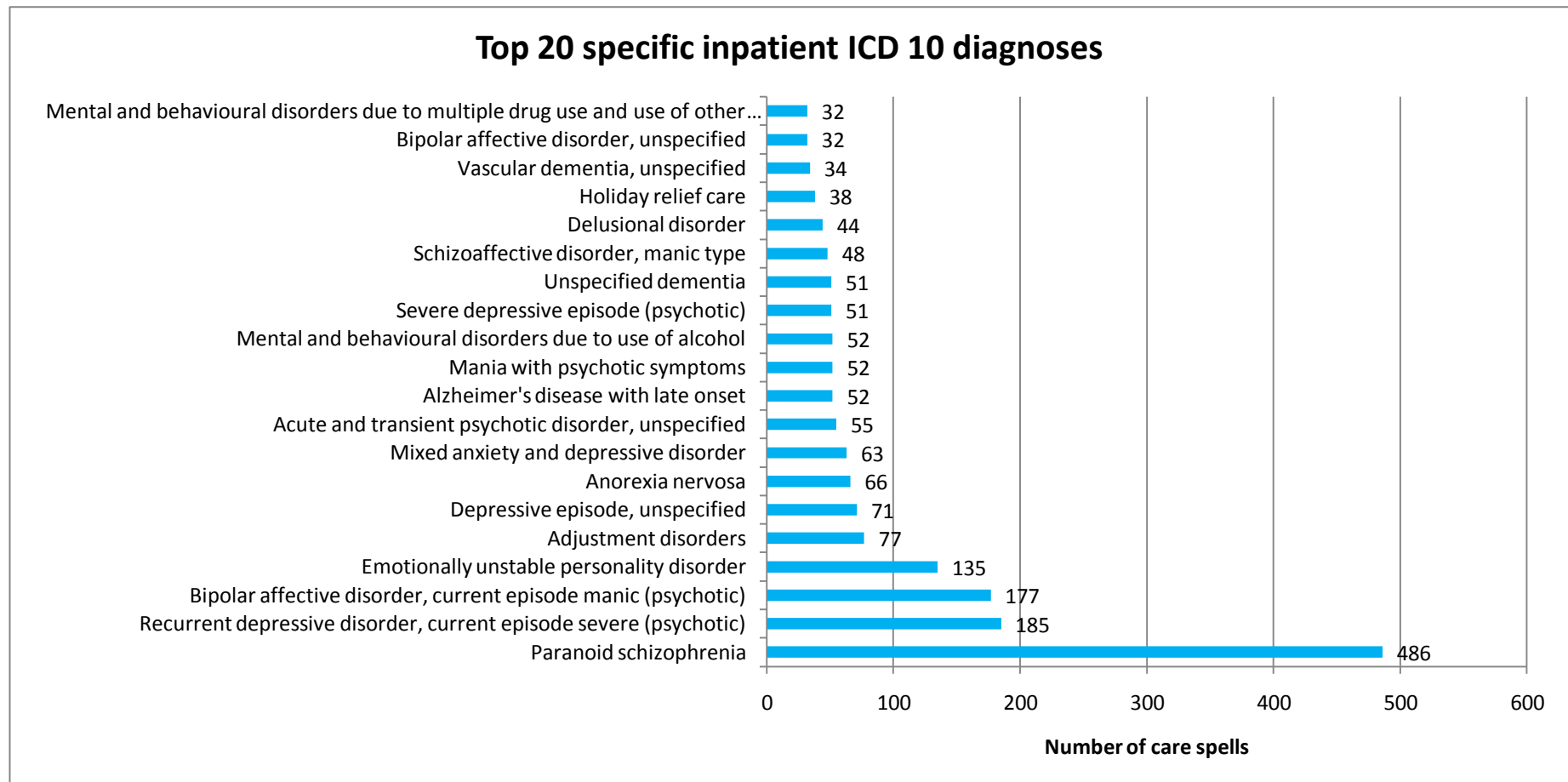


### 2.4.4 Top 20 ICD 10 codes

There were 169 different ICD 10 codes used for recording primary diagnoses of inpatients. The diagnoses in figure 2.41 account for 69% of inpatient care spells. Similar to 2009-2010

paranoid schizophrenia accounts for 19% of inpatient care spells (19% in 2009-2010). Diagnoses with the biggest increases from 2009-2010 are: paranoid schizophrenia (+40 spells); depressive episode, unspecified (+32 spells); mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (+25 spells).

Figure 2.38: Top 20 ICD 10 codes



### 2.5 PCT Activity

In 2010-2011 care spells were provided to service users from 82 different PCTs.

Similar to 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, the 2010-2011 dataset shows that service users from North Yorkshire and York PCT, Bradford and Airedale PCT and Wakefield District PCT are the three biggest groups of non-Leeds service users.

Each chart displays the 8 PCTs which had the most activity.

Figure 2.39: Care spells by non-Leeds PCTs

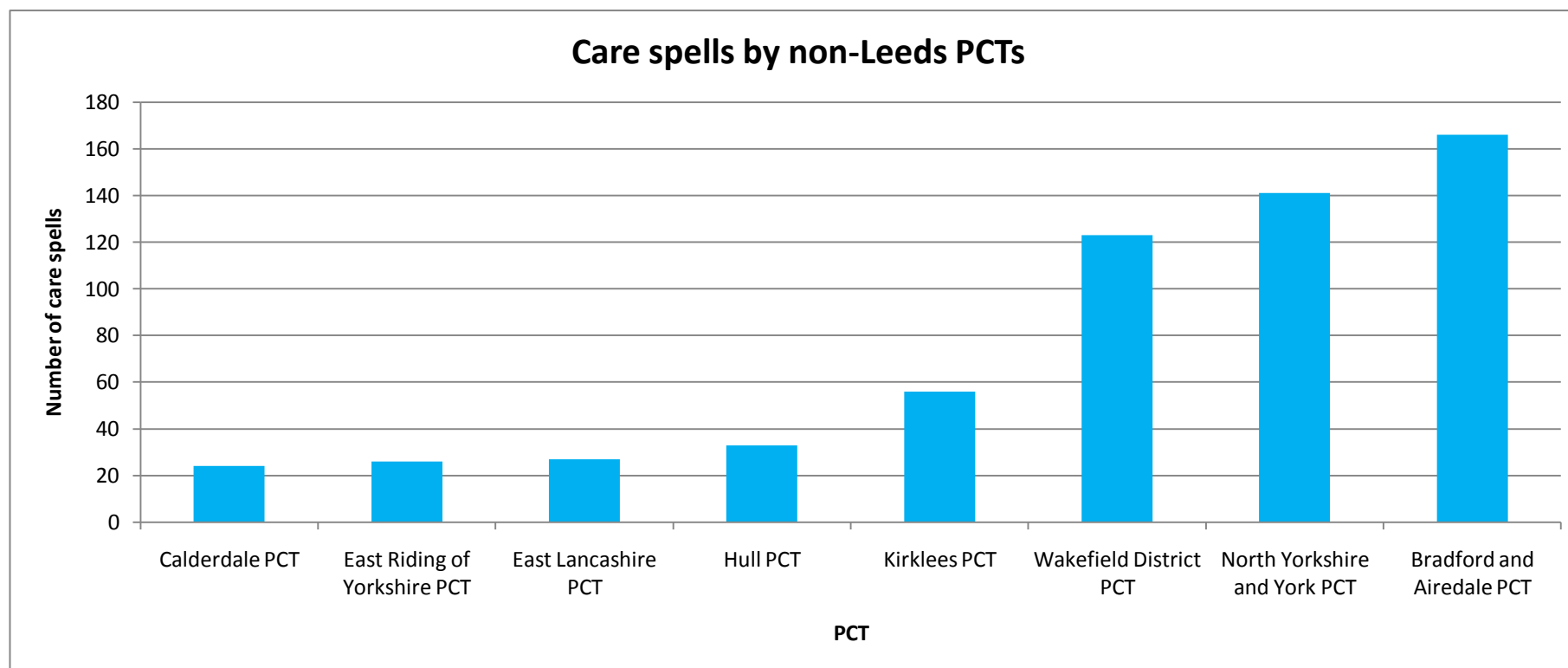


Figure 2.40: Spell days by non-Leeds PCTs

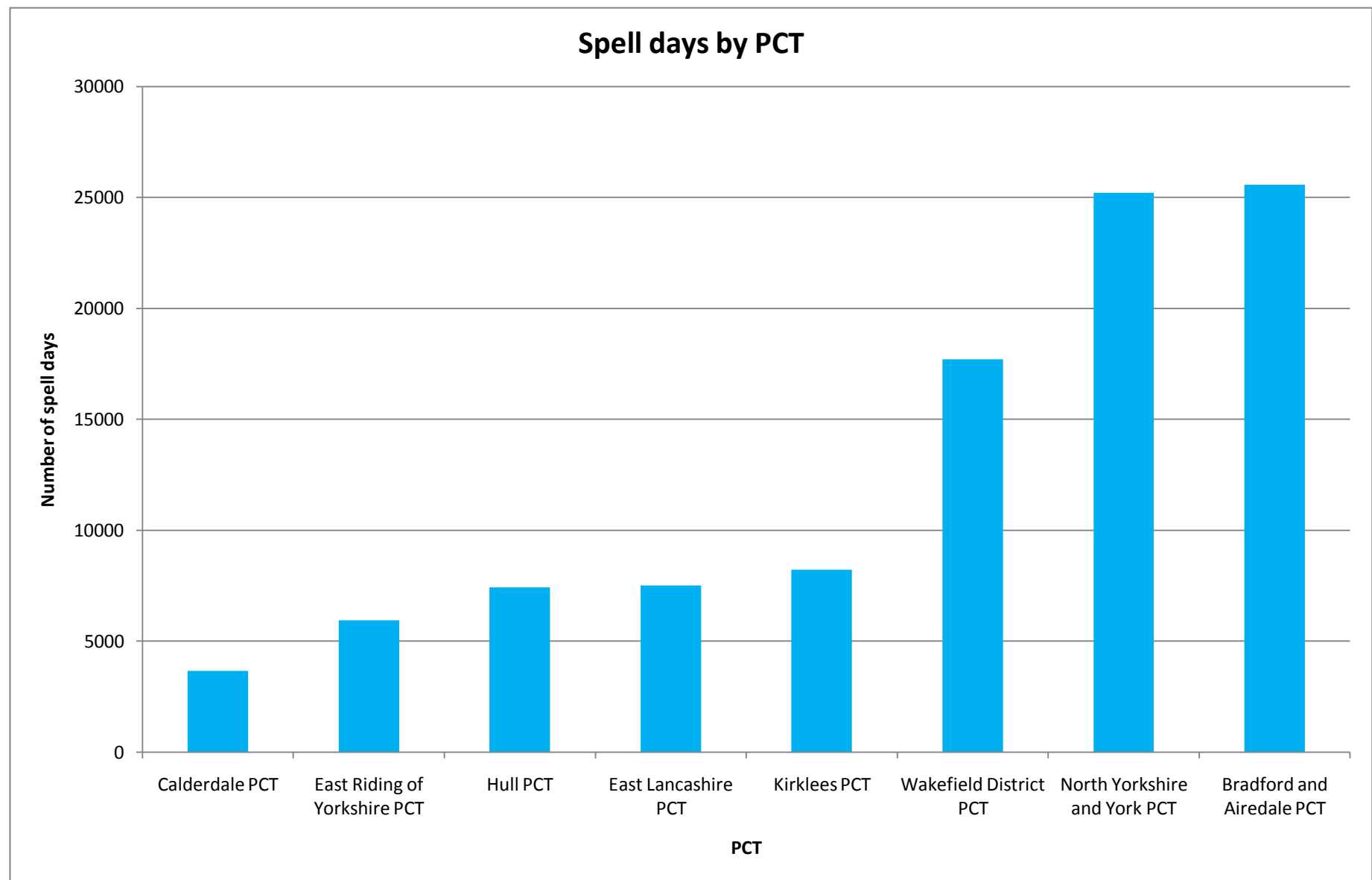


Figure 2.41: Contacts by non-Leeds PCTs

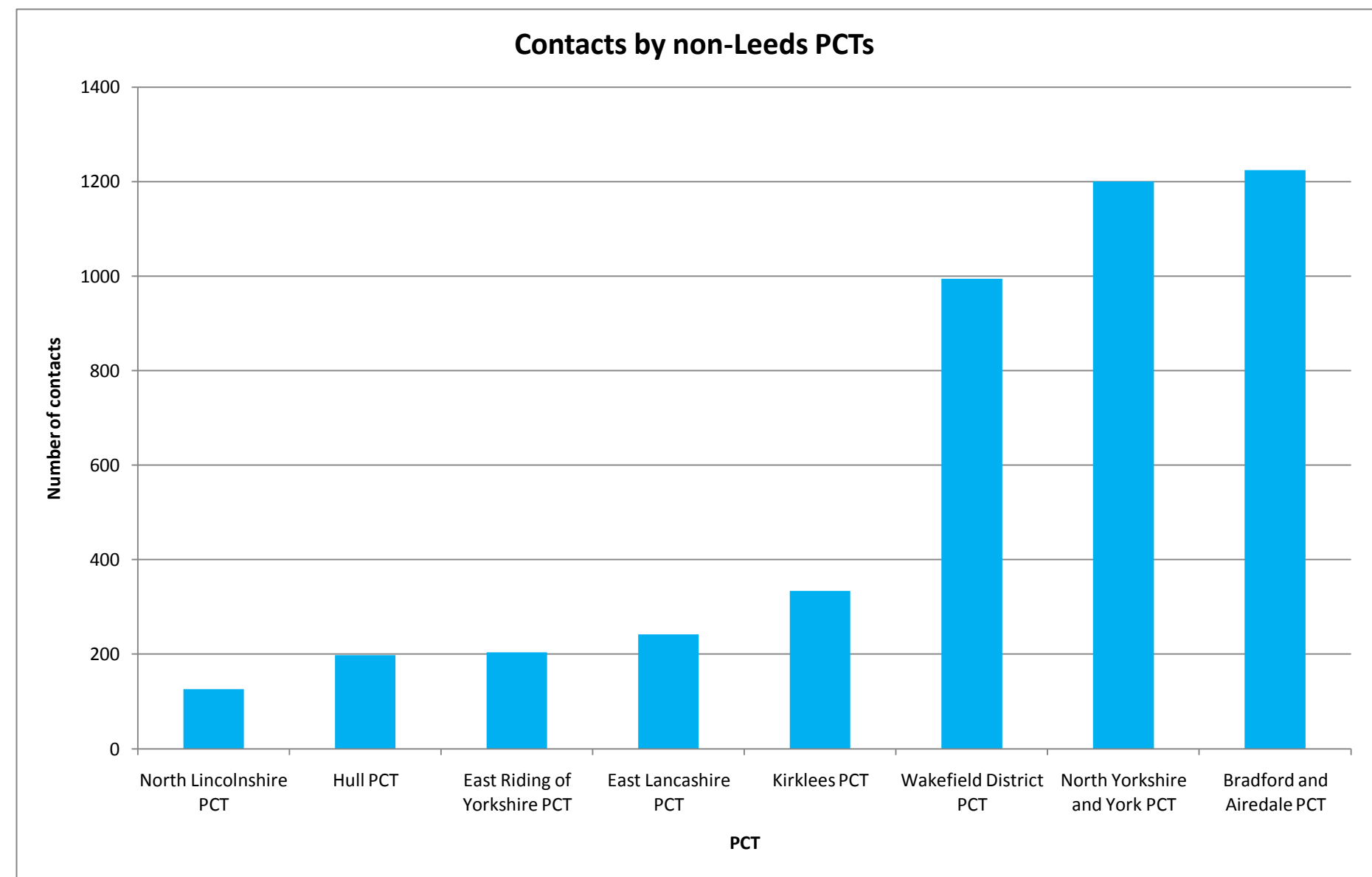


Figure 2.42: Bed days by non-Leeds PCTs

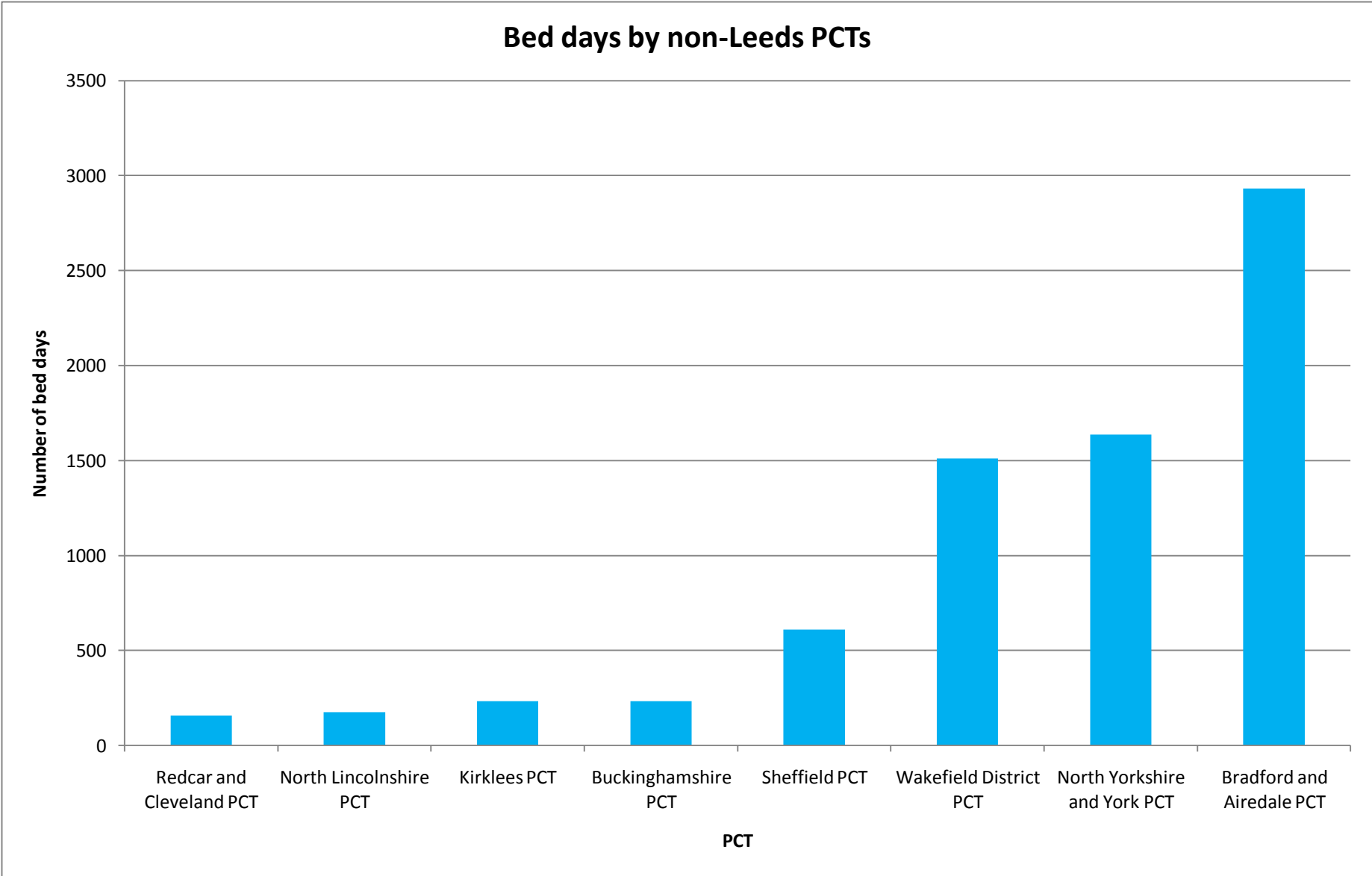


Table 2.8: PCT activity in reporting period

PCT	Care spells	%	Spell days	%	Bed days	%	Contacts	%
NHS Leeds 2010-2011	20,020	95.9	3,771,357	96.4	110,875	91.9	203,157	97.2
Non-Leeds PCTs 2010-2011	866	4.1	138,938	3.6	9,802	8.1	5,840	2.8
NHS Leeds 2009-2010	18,784	96.0	3,870,986	96.5	121,343	92.9	176,946	97.1
NHS Leeds 2008-2009	-	-	2,998,766	96.2	215,112	90.56	187,616	96.8

### 3. Conclusion

#### 3.1 Findings

Care was provided to 19,537 service users in the period. 64% of care spells were attributable to service users 0-64 years old and 36% were attributable to service users 65 years old and above.

Female service users continue to represent a larger proportion of our service user population (57%) than male service users (43%). 8,400 service users were male and 11,137 were female. The overall average age was 54. The average age for men was 50 and the average age for women was 55.5 at the start of the period.

The modal care spell length was one day and the mean care spell length was 456 days. The longest care spell recorded in the period was 6,081 days.

95.9% of care spells were provided to Leeds service users and 4.1% were provided to non-Leeds service users. 25 care spells were provided per 1,000 of the Leeds population in the period. Armley ward had the highest number of care spells per 1,000 of the population at 42; Wetherby ward had the least at 5 care spells per 1,000 of the population. A socio-economic analysis of these two wards is desirable to explain their differences and to identify any relationships between the socio-economic profile and the number of people requiring treatment. This would, however, require a significant, separate undertaking which

unfortunately there is not the time or resources to do as part of this analysis.

39% of service users were single and 30% were married or in a civil partnership.

10% of service users were recorded as being in employment and 6% were unemployed.

6% of service users were recorded as living in local authority housing and 5% were the owner occupier of their dwelling.

The majority of service users (82.5%) were White; British.

The majority of contacts (59%) were with CPNs. Out of the ethnic groups Black/Black British service users had proportionally the most CPN contacts.

Of service users with a recorded CPA level 33% were on CPA and 44% were on care planning. Those on CPA had the most mean bed days (94) per care spell and the most mean contacts (33) per care spell. Black/Black British ethnic groups had the highest proportion of service users on CPA.

2585 care spells had a diagnosis recorded. Similar to 2009-2010 paranoid schizophrenia accounts for 19% of inpatient care spells (19% in 2009-2010).

Similar to the last two years the three biggest non-Leeds client PCTs were Bradford and Airedale PCT, North Yorkshire and York PCT and Wakefield District PCT. Services were provided to service users from 82 PCTs.

### 3.2 Limitations

Similar to any reporting activity the information produced within this report is only as accurate and complete as the data that is recorded on PARIS.

It is within the rights of service users to refuse to disclose personal information, however, the number of not stated instances for different data items does impact on the accuracy of aggregated figures.

Due to the nature of mental health there are times when it is simply not appropriate to ask service users for their personal information which increases the number of 'unknown' instances and affects the accuracy of aggregated figures.

Readers are reminded of the limitations of purely quantitative information. Whilst this analysis provides a thorough and accurate depiction of care provided during the 2010-2011 period it cannot solely support conclusions about access to services, for example. Data presented here are not adequate evidence to support any such claims. Conclusions about any Trust activity based on this data should always be supported by some qualitative inquiry. For these reasons findings are presented in an open-ended manner.

### 3.3 Future analyses

With the arrival of payment by results (PBR) the Trust will be required to collect and record more data on individual

service user activity than done previously and with improved levels of completeness. In addition, it is planned that a number of statutory activity returns will be absorbed into the MHMDS. Clustering will mean a more complete view of service user conditions can be provided instead of using diagnosis codes which are currently only recorded for inpatients.

As a result of these changes the MHMDS will have a wider scope thereby enabling future analyses to provide coverage of activities not previously investigated e.g. referral sources. Analysis split by directorate will also be possible because of a change in submission practices.

At present it is unclear whether separate MHMDS submissions will be made for North Yorkshire and York or if one submission will be made for both Trusts. How submissions are made will impact on any future analyses of the dataset, particularly if changes are made during the reporting period.



## 4. Appendices

### Appendix 4a: Care spells per 1000 population of Leeds Electoral Wards 2010

(See figure 2.2, page 9)

Electoral ward	Care spells	Population	Care spells per 1000 pop
Adel and Wharfedale	536	20,718	25.87
Alwoodley	598	23,779	25.15
Ardsley and Robin Hood	396	22,862	17.32
Armley	1158	27,313	42.40
Beeston and Holbeck	671	23,930	28.04
Bramley and Stanningley	739	23,761	31.10
Burmantofts and Richmond Hill	887	25,313	35.04
Calverley and Farsley	453	22,946	19.74
Chapel Allerton	699	23,640	29.57
City and Hunslet	882	31,821	27.72
Cross Gates and Whinmoor	633	23,183	27.30
Farnley and Wortley	689	24,840	27.74
Garforth and Swillington	496	20,931	23.70
Gipton and Harehills	725	28,227	25.68
Guiseley and Rawdon	546	23,255	23.48
Harewood	227	18,738	12.11
Headingley	367	23,202	15.82
Horsforth	564	22,636	24.92
Hyde Park and Woodhouse	778	30,737	25.31
Killingbeck and Seacroft	740	24,927	29.69
Kippax and Methley	336	21,535	15.60
Kirkstall	677	23,805	28.44
Middleton Park	748	26,939	27.77
Moortown	610	23,786	25.65
Morley North	450	23,861	18.86
Morley South	541	22,641	23.89
Otley and Yeadon	686	23,523	29.16
Pudsey	548	23,016	23.81
Rothwell	443	21,226	20.87
Roundhay	699	24,390	28.66
Temple Newsam	529	22,925	23.08
Weetwood	599	23,040	26.00
Wetherby	103	20,255	5.09
Total		787,701	

NB the above ward population data is taken from:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=13893> which is constructed using estimates of ward populations based on previous years' estimates which are all based on 2001 census information.

### Appendix 4b: Gender

(See figure 2.3, page 10)

	Care spells
Male	9,015
Female	11,871
Total	20,886

### Appendix 4c: Care spells by age group and gender

(See figure 2.4, page 10)

	0-64	65+	Total
Male	6,332	2,683	9,015
Female	6,956	4,915	11,871
Total	13,288	7,598	20,886

### Appendix 4d: Care spells by age (intervals) and gender

(See figure 2.5, page 11)

	0-11	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91+
Male	0	406	1,412	1,689	1,506	974	718	1,153	1,029	127
Female	1	545	1,572	1,602	1,665	1,135	910	1,692	2,306	444
Total	1	951	2,984	3,291	3,171	2,109	1,628	2,845	3,335	571

### Appendix 4e: Care spells by civil status and gender

(See figure 2.6, page 12)

	Male	Female	Total
Married/Civil Partnership	2,770	3,457	6,227
Single	4,375	3,824	8,199
Divorced/Civil Partnership Dissolved	550	993	1,543
Separated	274	346	620
Widowed/Surviving Civil Partner	701	2,834	3,535
Unknown	336	402	738
Not stated	9	15	24
Total	9,015	11,871	20,886

### Appendix 4f: Care spells by employment status

(See figure 2.7, page 14)

	Male	Female	Total
Employed	851	1,206	2,057
Unemployed	742	549	1,291
Other	2,721	3,029	5,750
Not applicable	1,916	3,610	5,526
Unknown	182	174	356

Not stated	69	87	156
Blank	2,534	3,216	5,750
Total	9,015	11,871	20,886

#### Appendix 4g: Care spells by accommodation status

(See figure 2.8, page 15)

	Care spells
Accommodation with criminal justice support	116
Accommodation with mental health care support	569
Accommodation with other care support	299
Acute/long stay healthcare residential facility/hospital	38
Homeless	116
Mobile accommodation	6
Not elsewhere classified	772
Owner occupier	1,089
Sheltered Housing	231
Tenant - Housing Association	887
Tenant - Local Authority	1,308
Tenant - private landlord	689
Unknown	486
Not stated	74
Blank	14,206
Total	20,886

#### Appendix 4h: Care spells by accommodation status (0-64 years)

(See figure 2.9, page 16)

	Care spells
Accommodation with criminal justice support	116
Accommodation with mental health care support	184
Accommodation with other care support	69
Accommodation with other care support	69
Acute/long stay healthcare residential facility/hospital	19
Homeless	115
Mobile accommodation	4
Not elsewhere classified	652
Owner occupier	694
Sheltered Housing	65
Tenant - Housing Association	805
Tenant - Local Authority	1,165
Tenant - private landlord	670
Unknown	408
Not stated	57
Blank	8,265
Total	13,288

#### Appendix 4i: Care spells by accommodation status (65+ years)

(See figure 2.10, page 17)

	Care spells
Accommodation with mental health care support	385
Accommodation with other care support	230
Acute/long stay healthcare residential facility/hospital	19
Homeless	1
Mobile accommodation	2
Not elsewhere classified	120
Owner occupier	395
Sheltered Housing	166
Tenant - Housing Association	82
Tenant - Local Authority	143
Tenant - private landlord	19
Unknown	78
Not stated	17
Blank	5,941
Total	7,598

#### Appendix 4j: Care spells per 1000 population of Leeds Electoral Wards 2010 (0-64 years)

(See figure 2.11, page 18)

Electoral ward	Care spells	Population	Care spells per 1000 pop
Adel and Wharfedale	248	20,718	11.97
Alwoodley	310	23,779	13.04
Ardsley and Robin Hood	241	22,862	10.54
Armley	823	27,313	30.13
Beeston and Holbeck	470	23,930	19.64
Bramley and Stanningley	525	23,761	22.10
Burmantofts and Richmond Hill	653	25,313	25.80
Calverley and Farsley	235	22,946	10.24
Chapel Allerton	479	23,640	20.26
City and Hunslet	636	31,821	19.99
Cross Gates and Whinmoor	350	23,183	15.10
Farnley and Wortley	416	24,840	16.75
Garforth and Swillington	240	20,931	11.47
Gipton and Harehills	543	28,227	19.24
Guiselley and Rawdon	281	23,255	12.08
Harewood	101	18,738	5.39
Headingley	279	23,202	12.02
Horsforth	266	22,636	11.75
Hyde Park and Woodhouse	683	30,737	22.22
Killingbeck and Seacroft	494	24,927	19.82
Kippax and Methley	196	21,535	9.10
Kirkstall	502	23,805	21.09
Middleton Park	476	26,939	17.67
Moortown	297	23,786	12.49

Morley North	242	23,861	10.14
Morley South	311	22,641	13.74
Otley and Yeadon	366	23,523	15.56
Pudsey	263	23,016	11.43
Rothwell	206	21,226	9.71
Roundhay	364	24,390	14.92
Temple Newsam	310	22,925	13.52
Weetwood	359	23,040	15.58
Wetherby	96	20,255	4.74
Total		787,701	

#### Appendix 4k: Care spells per 1000 population of Leeds Electoral Wards 2010 (65+ years)

(See figure 2.12, page 19)

Electoral ward	Care spells	Population	Care spells per 1000 pop
Adel and Wharfedale	288	20,718	13.90
Alwoodley	288	23,779	12.11
Ardsley and Robin Hood	155	22,862	6.78
Armley	335	27,313	12.27
Beeston and Holbeck	201	23,930	8.40
Bramley and Stanningley	214	23,761	9.01
Burmantofts and Richmond Hill	234	25,313	9.24
Calverley and Farsley	218	22,946	9.50
Chapel Allerton	220	23,640	9.31
City and Hunslet	246	31,821	7.73
Cross Gates and Whinmoor	283	23,183	12.21
Farnley and Wortley	273	24,840	10.99
Garforth and Swillington	256	20,931	12.23
Gipton and Harehills	182	28,227	6.45
Guiseley and Rawdon	265	23,255	11.40
Harewood	126	18,738	6.72
Headingley	88	23,202	3.79
Horsforth	298	22,636	13.16
Hyde Park and Woodhouse	95	30,737	3.09
Killingbeck and Seacroft	246	24,927	9.87
Kippax and Methley	140	21,535	6.50
Kirkstall	175	23,805	7.35
Middleton Park	272	26,939	10.10
Moortown	313	23,786	13.16
Morley North	208	23,861	8.72
Morley South	230	22,641	10.16
Otley and Yeadon	320	23,523	13.60
Pudsey	285	23,016	12.38
Rothwell	237	21,226	11.17
Roundhay	335	24,390	13.74
Temple Newsam	219	22,925	9.55
Weetwood	240	23,040	10.42
Wetherby	7	20,255	0.35
Total		787,701	

# Appendix 4l: Care spells by ethnicity and gender

(See figure 2.13, page 20)

		Male	Female	Total
White	British	6,984	9,550	16,534
	Irish	103	126	229
	Any other White background	182	272	454
Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	53	46	99
	White and Black African	12	24	36
	White and Asian	26	14	40
	Any other mixed background	28	45	73
Asian or British Asian	Indian	105	107	212
	Pakistani	144	149	293
	Bangladeshi	16	21	37
	Any other Asian background	142	93	235
Black or Black British	Caribbean	133	142	275
	African	105	91	196
	Any other Black background	35	26	61
Other ethnic groups	Chinese	12	29	41
	Any other ethnic group	78	59	137
Other	Unknown	621	784	1,405
	Not stated	21	23	44
	Blank	215	270	485
Total		9,015	11,871	20,886

# Appendix 4m: Care spells by ethnicity and gender (0-64 years)

(See figure 2.14, page 21)

		Male	Female	Total
White	British	4,690	5,276	9,966
	Irish	52	70	122
	Any other White background	132	171	303
Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	53	44	97
	White and Black African	11	24	35
	White and Asian	25	14	39
	Any other mixed background	28	42	70
Asian or British Asian	Indian	80	74	154
	Pakistani	129	127	256
	Bangladeshi	12	19	31
	Any other Asian background	136	84	220
Black or Black British	Caribbean	102	98	200
	African	104	85	189
	Any other Black background	34	21	55
Other ethnic groups	Chinese	8	23	31
	Any other ethnic group	74	48	122
Other	Unknown	479	528	1,007
	Not stated	20	21	41
	Blank	163	187	350
Total		6,332	6,956	13,288

# Appendix 4n: Care spells by ethnicity and gender (65+ years)

(See figure 2.15, page 22)

		Male	Female	Total
White	British	2,294	4,274	6,568
	Irish	51	56	107
	Any other White background	50	101	151
Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	0	2	2
	White and Black African	1	0	1
	White and Asian	1	0	1
	Any other mixed background	0	3	3
Asian or British Asian	Indian	25	33	58
	Pakistani	15	22	37
	Bangladeshi	4	2	6
	Any other Asian background	6	9	15
Black or Black British	Caribbean	31	44	75
	African	1	6	7
	Any other Black background	1	5	6
Other ethnic groups	Chinese	4	6	10
	Any other ethnic group	4	11	15
Other	Unknown	142	256	398
	Not stated	1	2	3
	Blank	52	83	135
Total		2,685	4,935	7,598

# Appendix 4o: Mean care spell lengths by ethnicity and gender

(See figure 2.16, page 23)

		Male	Female	Overall
White	British	205.33	210.85	208.54
	Irish	220.38	213.13	216.45
	Any other White background	174.89	179.22	177.50
Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	253.12	258.98	255.86
	White and Black African	225.27	173.24	191.13
	White and Asian	243.76	215.71	233.69
	Any other mixed background	193.41	197.19	195.89
Asian or British Asian	Indian	197.08	229.82	213.86
	Pakistani	225.28	223.31	224.28
	Bangladeshi	249.75	190.95	217.83
	Any other Asian background	175.36	203.00	186.59
Black or Black British	Caribbean	219.40	233.69	226.79
	African	185.67	205.45	195.13
	Any other Black background	190.47	209.04	198.16
Other ethnic groups	Chinese	160.33	161.00	160.79
	Any other ethnic group	162.77	216.84	186.48
Other	Unknown	96.43	98.53	97.61
	Not stated	106.17	62.38	82.59
	Blank	118.29	107.61	112.09

# Appendix 4p: Mean closed care spell lengths by ethnicity and gender

(See figure 2.17, page 24)

		Male	Female	Overall
White	British	114.22	122.21	118.73
	Irish	133.84	102.75	116.21
	Any other White background	101.16	107.49	104.88
Mixed	White and black Caribbean	106.42	109.24	107.59
	White and black African	165.40	102.35	116.68
	White and Asian	126.75	120.88	112.72
	Any other mixed background	133.92	153.78	147.33
Asian or British Asian	Indian	113.68	121.14	116.96
	Pakistani	118.85	141.22	131.28
	Bangladeshi	160.11	114.73	135.15
	Any other Asian background	99.85	134.50	112.72
Black or Black British	Caribbean	124.12	97.56	111.36
	African	102.60	119.51	110.03
	Any other Black background	83.05	127.45	99.33
Other ethnic groups	Chinese	158.11	125.10	135.00
	Any other ethnic group	102.59	128.11	111.63
Other	Unknown	66.43	66.85	66.65
	Not stated	56.64	51.89	53.69
	Blank	90.76	82.52	85.83

# Appendix q: Mean bed days by ethnicity and gender

(See figure 2.18, page 25)

		Male	Female	Total
White	British	89	69	78
	Irish	64	46	55
	Any other White background	71	70	70
Mixed	White and black Caribbean	129	107	119
	White and black African	0	38	38
	White and Asian	113	44	90
	Any other mixed background	36	29	33
Asian or British Asian	Indian	86	60	76
	Pakistani	90	51	75
	Bangladeshi	0	144	144
	Any other Asian background	116	68	101
Black or Black British	Caribbean	126	95	108
	African	55	66	59
	Any other Black background	48	54	51
Other ethnic groups	Chinese	135	28	81
	Any other ethnic group	37	41	38
Other	Unknown	47	53	51
	Not stated	25	12	19
	Blank	0	5	5



### Appendix r: Total contact types

(See figure 2.19, page 26)

Contact type	Number of contacts
CPN	123,865
Clinical Psychologist	16,378
Occupational Therapist	21,594
Physiotherapist	1,251
Psychotherapist	7,838
Social Worker	5,559
Consultant Psychiatrist	32,512
Total	20,8997

### Appendix s: Contacts by gender

(See figure 2.20, page 28)

	Male	Female	Total
CPN	50,843	73,022	123,865
Clinical Psychologist	6,000	10,378	16,378
Occupational Therapist	7,256	14,338	21,594
Physiotherapist	546	705	1,251
Psychotherapist	2,411	5,427	7,838
Social Worker	2,288	3,271	5,559
Consultant Psychiatrist	14,973	17,539	32,512
Total	84,317	124,680	208,997

### Appendix t: Contacts by gender representation (0-64 years)

(See figure 2.21, page 29)

	Male	Female	Total
CPN	32,455	34,919	67,374
Clinical Psychologist	5,485	9,438	14,923
Occupational Therapist	4,664	7,413	12,077
Physiotherapist	151	154	305
Psychotherapist	2,314	5,068	7,382
Social Worker	2,236	3,164	5,400
Consultant Psychiatrist	12,121	13,033	25,154
Total	59,426	73,189	132,615

### Appendix u: Contacts by gender representation (65+ years)

(See figure 2.22, page 30)

	Male	Female	Total
CPN	18,388	38,103	56,491
Clinical Psychologist	515	940	1,455
Occupational Therapist	2,592	6,925	9,517
Physiotherapist	395	551	946

Psychotherapist	97	359	456
Social Worker	52	107	159
Consultant Psychiatrist	2,852	4,506	7,358
Total	24,891	51,491	76,382

### Appendix v: Contacts by ethnic group

(See figure 2.23, page 31)

	CPN	Clinical Psychologist	Occupational Therapist	Physiotherapist	Psychotherapist	Social Worker	Consultant Psychiatrist	Total
White	104,979	141,77	18,604	1,058	6,661	4,401	26,898	176,778
Asian/Asian British	1,236	98	230	22	174	38	611	2,409
Mixed	1,000	147	58	9	89	112	391	1,806
Black/Black British	2,241	190	288	6	4	60	623	3,412
Other ethnic groups	149	17	20	0	0	10	83	279
Total	109,605	14,629	19,200	1,095	6,928	4,621	28,606	184,684

NB table 2.23 provides a breakdown of contacts by ethnicity where ethnicity was recorded.

### Appendix w: Mean contacts by ethnic group

(See figure 2.24, page 32)

	Contacts	Care spells	Mean contacts
White	176,778	17,217	10
Asian/Asian British	2,409	777	3
Mixed	1,806	248	7
Black/Black British	3,412	532	6
Other ethnic groups	279	178	2

### Appendix x: Care spells by CPA level

(See figure 2.25, page 34)

CPA level	Care spells
No care plan	2,202
Care planning	4,091
CPA	3,143
Total	9,436

### Appendix y: Mean contacts by CPA level

(See figure 2.26, page 35)

CPA Level	Contacts	Care spells	Mean contacts
No care plan	19,764	1,865	11
Care planning	40,171	3,882	10
CPA	101,902	3,111	33

### Appendix z: Ethnicity CPA representation

(See figure 2.27, page 36)

	No care plan	Standard care plan (service users)	CPA
White	1,743	3,680	2,653
Asian/Asian British	85	115	173
Mixed	28	29	66
Black/Black British	57	57	162
Other ethnic groups	17	25	29
Unknown	222	154	51
Not stated	5	0	5
Total	2,157	4,060	3,139

### Appendix aa: Gender CPA representation

(See figure 2.28, page 37)

	Male	Female
No care plan	953	1,249
Care planning	1,589	2,502
CPA	1,380	1,763
Total	3,922	5,514

### Appendix ab: Care spells by diagnostic group and gender

(See figure 2.29, page 38)

	Male	Female
Alzheimer's	37	49
Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence	1	0
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	6	101
Disorders of Adult personality and behaviour	48	129
Disorders of psychological development	6	0
Holiday Relief Care	25	13
Mental and Behavioural disorders due to psychactive substance use	98	56
Mental retardation	9	5
Mood (affective) disorders	353	486
Neurotic, stress-related and stomatoform disorders	90	145
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	49	77
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	460	322
Other	11	9
Total	1,193	1,392

### Appendix ac: Care spells by diagnostic group and gender (0-64 years)

(See figure 2.30, page 39)

	Male	Female
Alzheimer's	5	4
Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence	1	0
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	6	99
Disorders of Adult personality and behaviour	46	125
Disorders of psychological development	6	0
Holiday Relief Care	25	13
Mental and Behavioural disorders due to psychactive substance use	96	53
Mental retardation	9	4
Mood (affective) disorders	283	375

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Neurotic, stress-related and stomatoform disorders	76	113
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	13	11
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	441	271
Other	10	6
Total	1,017	1,074

### Appendix ad: Care spells by diagnostic group and gender (65+ years)

(See figure 2.31, page 40)

	Male	Female
Alzheimer's	32	45
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	0	2
Disorders of Adult personality and behaviour	2	4
Mental and Behavioural disorders due to psychactive substance use	2	3
Mental retardation	0	1
Mood (affective) disorders	70	111
Neurotic, stress-related and stomatoform disorders	14	32
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	36	66
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	19	51
Other	1	3
Total	176	318

# Appendix ae: Care spells by diagnostic group and ethnicity

(See figure 2.32, page 41)

	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Other ethnic groups	Unknown	Not stated	Blank
Alzheimer's	84	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	95	1	5	2	0	4	0	0
Disorders of Adult personality and behaviour	166	3	2	4	1	1	0	0
Disorders of psychological development	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holiday Relief Care	27	5	3	3	0	0	0	0
Mental and Behavioural disorders due to psychactive substance use	137	3	2	6	3	1	1	1
Mental retardation	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mood (affective) disorders	714	18	55	38	5	7	0	2
Neurotic, stress-related and stomatoform disorders	194	5	12	13	4	4	0	3
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	117	0	3	4	1	1	0	0
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	575	23	78	88	12	5	1	0
Other	17	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total	2,145	58	160	162	28	24	2	6



# Appendix af: Care spells by diagnostic group and ethnicity (0-64 years)

(See figure 2.33, page 42)

	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Other ethnic groups	Unknown	Not stated	Blank
Alzheimer's	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	93	1	5	2	0	4	0	0
Disorders of Adult personality and behaviour	160	3	2	4	1	1	0	0
Disorders of psychological development	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holiday Relief Care	27	5	3	3	0	0	0	0
Mental and Behavioural disorders due to psychactive substance use	132	3	2	6	3	1	1	1
Mental retardation	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mood (affective) disorders	538	18	52	37	5	6	0	2
Neurotic, stress-related and stomatoform disorders	150	5	12	13	4	2	0	3
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	20	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	510	23	78	83	12	5	1	0
Other	13	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total	1,670	58	157	151	27	20	2	6

### Appendix ag: Care spells by diagnostic group and ethnicity (65+ years)

(See figure 2.34, page 43)

	White	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Other ethnic groups	Unknown
Alzheimer's	75	0	2	0	0
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	2	0	0	0	0
Disorders of Adult personality and behaviour	6	0	0	0	0
Mental and Behavioural disorders due to psychactive substance use	5	0	0	0	0
Mental retardation	1	0	0	0	0
Mood (affective) disorders	176	3	1	0	1
Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders	44	0	0	0	2
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	97	0	3	1	1
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	65	0	5	0	0
Other	4	0	0	0	0
Total	475	3	11	1	4

### Appendix ah: Care spells by diagnostic group and CPA level

(See figure 2.35, page 44)

	No care plan	Care planning	CPA	Blank
Alzheimer's	3	11	35	37
Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence	0	0	0	1
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	16	5	31	55
Disorders of Adult personality and behaviour	15	11	100	51
Disorders of psychological development	1	0	4	1
Holiday Relief Care	0	1	34	3
Mental and Behavioural disorders due to psychactive	10	9	60	75

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substance use				
Mental retardation	0	0	8	6
Mood (affective) disorders	27	125	409	278
Neurotic, stress-related and stomatoform disorders	14	21	108	92
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	5	11	54	56
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	28	88	501	165
Other	1	1	10	8
Total	120	283	1,354	828

### Appendix ai: Care spells by diagnostic group and CPA level (0-64 years)

(See figure 2.36, page 45)

	No care plan	Care planning	CPA	Blank
Alzheimer's	0	0	4	5
Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence	0	0	0	1
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	16	5	31	53
Disorders of Adult personality and behaviour	14	9	99	49
Disorders of psychological development	1	0	4	1
Holiday Relief Care	0	1	34	3
Mental and Behavioural disorders due to psychactive substance use	10	9	60	70
Mental retardation	0	0	8	5
Mood (affective) disorders	23	81	327	227
Neurotic, stress-related and stomatoform disorders	12	14	85	78
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	0	2	14	8
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	26	77	463	146
Other	1	1	8	6
Total	103	199	1,137	652

### Appendix aj: Care spells by diagnostic group and CPA level (65+ years)

(See figure 2.37, page 46)

	No care plan	Care planning	CPA	Blank
Alzheimer's	3	11	31	32
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	0	0	0	2
Disorders of Adult personality and behaviour	1	2	1	2
Mental and Behavioural disorders due to psychactive substance use	0	0	0	5
Mental retardation	0	0	0	1
Mood (affective) disorders	4	44	82	51
Neurotic, stress-related and stomatoform disorders	2	7	23	14
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	5	9	40	48
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	2	11	38	19
Other	0	0	2	2
Total	17	84	217	176

### Appendix al: Top 20 ICD 10 codes

(See figure 2.38, page 47)

	Care spells
Paranoid schizophrenia	486
Recurrent depressive disorder, current episode severe (psychotic)	185
Bipolar affective disorder, current episode manic (psychotic)	177
Emotionally unstable personality disorder	135
Adjustment disorders	77
Depressive episode, unspecified	71
Anorexia nervosa	66
Mixed anxiety and depressive disorder	63
Acute and transient psychotic disorder, unspecified	55
Alzheimer's disease with late onset	52
Mania with psychotic symptoms	52
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	52
Severe depressive episode (psychotic)	51
Unspecified dementia	51
Schizoaffective disorder, manic type	48
Delusional disorder	44
Holiday relief care	38
Vascular dementia, unspecified	34
Bipolar affective disorder, unspecified	32
Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances	32
Total	1,801

### Appendix am: Care spells by non-Leeds PCTs

(See figure 2.39, page 48)

	Care spells
Calderdale PCT	24
East Riding of Yorkshire PCT	26
East Lancashire PCT	27
Hull PCT	33
Kirklees PCT	56
Wakefield District PCT	123
North Yorkshire and York PCT	141
Bradford and Airedale PCT	166
Total	596

### Appendix an: Spell days by non-Leeds PCTs

(See figure 2.40, page 49)

	Spell days
Calderdale PCT	3,655
East Riding of Yorkshire PCT	5,937
Hull PCT	7,435
East Lancashire PCT	7,509
Kirklees PCT	8,233
Wakefield District PCT	17,708
North Yorkshire and York PCT	25,205
Bradford and Airedale PCT	25,567
Total	101,249

### Appendix ao: Contacts by non-Leeds PCTs

(See figure 2.41, page 50)

	Contacts
North Lincolnshire PCT	126
Hull PCT	198
East Riding of Yorkshire PCT	204
East Lancashire PCT	242
Kirklees PCT	334
Wakefield District PCT	994
North Yorkshire and York PCT	1,200
Bradford and Airedale PCT	1,224
Total	4,522

### Appendix ap: Bed days by non-Leeds PCTs

(See figure 2.42, page 51)

	Bed days
Redcar and Cleveland PCT	158
North Lincolnshire PCT	175
Kirklees PCT	232
Buckinghamshire PCT	233
Sheffield PCT	610
Wakefield District PCT	1,512
North Yorkshire and York PCT	1,636
Bradford and Airedale PCT	2,931
Total	7,487