|  |
| --- |
| Leeds and York Partnership NHS Foundation Trust |
| 2011-12 Mental Health Minimum Data Set Analysis |
| Full Report |



|  |
| --- |
| Jennifer Lake  Information Department  Health Informatics Service  information@lypft.nhs.net |



Contents:

[1. Introduction 4](#_Toc350245986)

[1.1. Background 4](#_Toc350245987)

[1.2. Scope 4](#_Toc350245988)

[2. Analysis 5](#_Toc350245989)

[2.1. Demographics 5](#_Toc350245990)

[2.1.1. Gender 5](#_Toc350245991)

[2.1.2. Gender and Age Group 5](#_Toc350245992)

[2.1.3. Gender and age intervals 6](#_Toc350245993)

[2.1.4. Marital Status 7](#_Toc350245994)

[2.1.5. Employment 7](#_Toc350245995)

[2.1.6. Accommodation status 9](#_Toc350245996)

[2.1.7. Ethnicity 9](#_Toc350245997)

[2.1.8. Inpatient bed days 11](#_Toc350245998)

[2.1.9. Contacts by team type 12](#_Toc350245999)

[2.1.10. Contacts by Staff type 14](#_Toc350246000)

[2.1.11. Contacts by ethnicity 14](#_Toc350246001)

[2.2. CPA 15](#_Toc350246002)

[2.2.1. CPA levels by activity 15](#_Toc350246003)

[2.2.2. CPA levels by gender 15](#_Toc350246004)

[2.2.3. CPA level by ethnicity 16](#_Toc350246005)

[2.3. Diagnoses 17](#_Toc350246006)

[2.4. PCT activity 19](#_Toc350246007)

[2.5. Leeds Population 20](#_Toc350246008)

[2.5.1. Service Users by ward 20](#_Toc350246009)

[2.5.2. Leeds Population by age 21](#_Toc350246010)

[2.5.3. Leeds Population by Marital Status 23](#_Toc350246011)

[2.5.4. Leeds Population by Ethnicity 24](#_Toc350246012)

[3. Conclusions 25](#_Toc350246013)

[3.1. Findings 25](#_Toc350246014)

[3.2. Limitations 26](#_Toc350246015)

[3.3. Future analyses 26](#_Toc350246016)

[4. Appendices 27](#_Toc350246017)

[Appendix (A): Service users by age group and gender 27](#_Toc350246018)

[Appendix (B): Service users by age interval and gender 27](#_Toc350246019)

[Appendix (C): Service users by marital status and gender 27](#_Toc350246020)

[Appendix (D): Service users by employment status and gender 28](#_Toc350246021)

[Appendix (E): Service Users by employment status and gender (aged 18-65) 28](#_Toc350246022)

[Appendix (F): Service users by accommodation status and gender 29](#_Toc350246023)

[Appendix (G): Service users by ethnicity and gender 29](#_Toc350246024)

[Appendix (H): Average number of wardstay days by ethnicity 30](#_Toc350246025)

[Appendix (I): Contacts by team type 31](#_Toc350246026)

[Appendix (J): Contacts by ethnicity 31](#_Toc350246027)

[Appendix (K): Contacts by gender and CPA 32](#_Toc350246028)

[Appendix (L): Ethnicity of service users who are on CPA 32](#_Toc350246029)

[Appendix (M): Service users by diagnosis 33](#_Toc350246030)

[Appendix (N): Service Users by PCT 33](#_Toc350246031)

[Appendix (O): Leeds population by age 34](#_Toc350246032)

[Appendix (P): Service users by age interval and location 34](#_Toc350246033)

[Appendix (Q): Marital Status 35](#_Toc350246034)

[Appendix (R): Ethnicity 35](#_Toc350246035)

Table of Figures:

[Figure 1. Number of Service Users by Gender 5](#_Toc350246036)

[Figure 2. Number of Service Users by Age Group and Gender 6](#_Toc350246037)

[Figure 3. Number of Service Users by Age Intervals and Gender 6](#_Toc350246038)

[Figure 4. Number of Service Users by Marital status and Gender 7](#_Toc350246039)

[Figure 5. Number of Service Users by Recorded Employment Status and Gender 8](#_Toc350246040)

[Figure 6. Number of Service Users of working age by Employment Type 8](#_Toc350246041)

[Figure 7. Number of Service Users by accommodation Status and Gender 9](#_Toc350246042)

[Figure 8. Number of Service Users by ethnicity (excluding White British and not known) and gender 10](#_Toc350246043)

[Figure 9. Number of Service Users aged 0-64 by gender and ethnicity (excluding White British and not known) 10](#_Toc350246044)

[Figure 10. Number of Service Users aged 65+ by gender and ethnicity (excluding White British and not known) 11](#_Toc350246045)

[Figure 11. Average Number of Bed Days by gender and ethnicity 11](#_Toc350246046)

[Figure 12. Number of Contacts by Team Type 12](#_Toc350246047)

[Figure 13. Gender of Contacts 13](#_Toc350246048)

[Figure 14. Contacts by staff type 14](#_Toc350246049)

[Figure 15. Average number of contacts by ethnicity 15](#_Toc350246050)

[Figure 16. Proportion of service users by gender and CPA 16](#_Toc350246051)

[Figure 17. Ethnicity of service users on CPA (not White British or not known) 16](#_Toc350246052)

[Figure 18. Use of CPA by ethnicity of service users 17](#_Toc350246053)

[Figure 19. Number of service users in inpatient services by diagnostic group 17](#_Toc350246054)

[Figure 20. Gender distribution of patients by diagnostic group 18](#_Toc350246055)

[Figure 21. Top ten ICD-10 Diagnoses 19](#_Toc350246056)

[Figure 22. Top 8 PCT's by numbers of service users 20](#_Toc350246057)

[Figure 23. Leeds Population from census 2011 22](#_Toc350246058)

[Figure 24. Age distribution for service users who reside in Leeds (and therefore would have been included in census data above) 22](#_Toc350246059)

[Figure 25. Age distribution for service users who do not reside in Leeds (and therefore would not have been included in census data above) 23](#_Toc350246060)

[Figure 26. Comparison of the Distribution of marital status across LYPFT (by PCT Code of Commissioner) and Leeds as a whole. 24](#_Toc350246061)

[Figure 27. Comparison of the distribution of ethnicity across LYPFT (by PCT Code of Commissioner) and Leeds as a whole. 25](#_Toc350246062)

Tables:

[Table 1. Gender Distribution of service users 5](#_Toc350156624)

[Table 2. Contacts and service users by CPA 15](#_Toc350156625)

# Introduction

## 1.1. Background

This document provides an **overview** of care provided by Leeds and York Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (known as “LYPFT” or “the Trust” hereafter) from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012. Leeds Partnerships NHS Foundation Trust (LPFT) merged with mental health and learning disability services from NHS North Yorkshire and York becoming LYPFT on 1 February 2012.

This is the fourth 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).

The MHMDS uses data recorded on the Patient Record Information System (PARIS)

In previous years any spell that has no activity for the previous 6 months was automatically closed by the MHMDS, however from 2011-12 the end of the spell is based on available data and therefore the clinicians decision.

## 1.2. Scope

The MHMDS collects data for adults over the age of 18, in receipt of NHS funded mental health services, as well as children and adolescents under the age of 18 in receipt of mental care from Adult Services or Early Intervention Services.

The MHMDS for 2011-12 includes data for Adult Services, Specialist Services, Older Peoples Services and for the first time Liaison Psychiatry. 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.

For 2011-12 only services provided by what was previously LPFT are included. From 2012-13 York services will be included.

The MHMDS was returned showing care was provided to a total of 26,693 service users.

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.

Please note that information regarding the use of mental health act has not been included in this report, however reports are available elsewhere. Please contact the information department if further information is required.

# Analysis

## Demographics

### Gender

As in previous years, the number of female service users exceeded the number of male service users.

Figure 1. Number of Service Users by Gender

The distribution of gender for 2011-12 is similar to previous years, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Gender Distribution of service users

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Male (%) | Female (%) | Unknown (%) |
| 2011-12 | 43 | 57 | 0 |
| 2010-11 | 43 | 57 | 0 |
| 2009-10 | 42 | 58 | 0.2 |
| 2008-09 | 42 | 57 | 1 |

### Gender and Age Group

There are more service users under the age of 65 than over. The number of women exceeds men in both age groups, however this is more noticeable in the 65+ age group.

Figure 2. Number of Service Users by Age Group and Gender

### Gender and age intervals

The number of female service users exceeded male service users in every age band, and this becomes more significant in those over the age of 70. The average age for females was 55, and for males 51.

Figure 3. Number of Service Users by Age Intervals and Gender

### Marital Status

As shown in Figure 4, the numbers of female service users exceeded the number of males in every category except single. The number of females exceeded males most significantly in the ‘widowed’ category.

Figure 4. Number of Service Users by Marital status and Gender

### Employment

Nine service users were removed from the analysis of employment status due to having multiple employment types recorded on the same date. This may be indicative of a change in employment on that date possibly initiated within the appointment, however may be indicative of a data quality issue. This left 11,871 service users for analysis. Figure 5 shows employment status for those service users where an employment status has been recorded.

Figure 5. Number of Service Users by Recorded Employment Status and Gender

shows the employment status recorded for service users between the ages of 18 and 65. Only 42.6% of these records had an employment status recorded. Thus there were 7536 service users available for analysis.

Figure 6. Number of Service Users of working age by Employment Type

### Accommodation status

67 patients had two records of accommodation type on the same, most recent, event date. Both records have been used in the analysis.

56% of service users had an accommodation status recorded, which was roughly equal across both genders, with 56.0% of females and 56.2% of males having an accommodation status recorded. 57% of service users without accommodation status recorded were female, while 43% were male.

The most commonly recorded status is ‘other’ which may indicate an issue with recording of the data. The number of males exceeds the number of females in two categories, accommodation with criminal justice support and homeless.

Figure 7. Number of Service Users by accommodation Status and Gender

### Ethnicity

Ethnicity was recorded for 93.3% of service users, of which 80.5% were White British. 78.5% of males and 82.0% of females are recorded as White British, possibly indicating a decrease in uptake of mental health services by white males, or an increase in uptake by males of other ethnicities. 6.97% of all service users are recorded as ‘not known’ indicating that the information is still to be obtained. The numbers of female service users exceed the numbers of males in most categories, with the most significant group in which males exceed females being ‘Asian/Asian British Other’, where there are 49 more males than females.

Figure 8. Number of Service Users by ethnicity (excluding White British and not known) and gender

In the 0-64 age group 60.0% of service users are White British, lower than the overall average of 80.5%, indicating a greater proportion of service users are of other ethnic backgrounds. This may relate to an increased usage of mental health services by certain ethnic groups. 74.5% of males and 77.0% of females are white British, indicating a greater proportion of males are of other ethnic groups. 8.3% of service users are recorded as not known. The general distribution of service users aged 0-64 is very similar to the previous graph.

Figure 9. Number of Service Users aged 0-64 by gender and ethnicity (excluding White British and not known)

88.7% of service users were White British, 89.4% of females and 87.5% of males. 4.4% of service users were recorded as not known.

Figure 10. Number of Service Users aged 65+ by gender and ethnicity (excluding White British and not known)

### Inpatient bed days

For one patient, due to an error they appeared to have 640 bed days for 2011-12. They have therefore been removed from the analysis.

In total for 2011-12 there were 115,123 ward stay days across 1583 service users, which is an average of 73 days for each service user who received inpatient treatment. The female average for bed days was 66 days, and the male average was 79 days, which is a significant difference with male average number of bed days being 20% longer than females.

Figure 11. Average Number of Bed Days by gender and ethnicity

The data in Figure 11 shows the average number of bed days by gender and ethnicity, however the low numbers of patients may have skewed the data. For example, there were only three ‘White and Asian’ service users, one female and two males.

### Contacts by team type

There were 319,663 contacts with Health Care Professionals in 2011-12 which is considerably more than 2010-11, however this may be due to changes in the MHMDS as well as improved recording of contacts or changes in contacts. Where a patient is recorded as having multiple appointments on the same date, with the same professional, each contact has been used in this analysis.

Figure 12 shows the number of contacts over the course of the year, for different team types. It is clear that there a large number of contacts with Community Mental Health Teams compared to other teams.

Figure 12. Number of Contacts by Team Type

Figure 13 shows that different teams have different distributions of genders. As would be expected, the peri-natal service only has contacts with female service users. The eating disorders service and personality disorder service are primarily female, while community forensic services, general psychiatry and prison psychiatric service predominantly have contacts with males.

Figure 13. Gender of Contacts

### Contacts by Staff type

Changes in the submission file for the MHMDS mean that the data for 2011-12 for contacts cannot be directly compared to data from previous years. From the 319,663 contacts, 105,168 have been allocated to the categories in the figure below. Please note, that recording practices on PARIS will have had a strong influence on the figures. For example, only Nurse Community Practitioners have been included in the analysis, however it is possible some CPN’s have been included as other types of nurses, e.g. ‘staff nurse’. It should also be noted that 35.1% of contacts did not have a job code assigned, thus affecting the accuracy of these figures.

Figure . Contacts by staff type

### Contacts by ethnicity

While most ethnicities show an average number of contacts per service user close to the average of 15.35, there is some variation. ‘Not known’ and ‘not stated’ show the lowest number of average contacts, which may explain why the ethnicity has not been recorded. ‘White and Black Caribbean’ shows the greatest number of contacts per service user.

Figure 15. Average number of contacts by ethnicity

## CPA

### CPA levels by activity

5990 service users had at least one period of CPA within 2011-12, which is 22.4% of all service users. Unlike previous years, data is not available for care planning in the MHMDS, and therefore service users are either on CPA, or not on CPA. This limits the ability to compare to previous years. There were 208,385 contacts for patients who were on CPA at some point during the year, 5449 of whom had at least one contact during their CPA episode. This suggests that 541 patients on CPA did not have contact with a health professional during the period of CPA. Although this may be accounted for by delayed input of data, very short periods of CPA at the beginning or end of the reporting period limiting time available for a contact, this is still a potential concern.

Thus the average number of contacts can be calculated for patients who were on CPA and those that weren’t on CPA at any point in the year. As would be expected, patients on CPA (who therefore are more likely to have complex mental health needs) have a higher average number of contacts.

Table 2. Contacts and service users by CPA

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of contacts** | **Number of service users** | **Average number of contacts per patient** |
| **On CPA** | 208385 | 5990 | 34 |
| **Not on CPA** | 111277 | 20703 | 5 |

### CPA levels by gender

As shown in Figure 15 whilst there are more female service users than males regardless of whether on CPA, the proportion of males is higher on CPA than not on CPA. This may be linked to an increase in clinical need, for those males in the Trust.

Figure 16. Proportion of service users by gender and CPA

### CPA level by ethnicity

Ethnicity was recorded for 99.6% of service users who were on CPA, which is considerably higher than for the Trust overall. 80.74% of these patients were White British and 2.87% were not known.

Figure 17. Ethnicity of service users on CPA (not White British)

As shown in Figure 17 different ethnic groups have differing numbers of patients on CPA. In the group ‘Black/Black British’ a higher proportion are on CPA than other groups. A very low percentage of those with ‘not known’ as ethnicity are on CPA, which confirms previous findings.

Figure 18. Use of CPA by ethnicity of service users

## Diagnoses

Primary diagnoses recorded for patients during the period are analysed here. Ten service users had two primary diagnoses recorded on the most recent occasion, hence have been removed from the analysis. Of those assigned a diagnosis 96.2% were inpatients. As a diagnosis is only required at the end of an inpatient consultant episode, only inpatients have been analysed resulting in 1574 patients being available for analysis.

Figure 19. Number of service users in inpatient services by diagnostic group

It is apparent from Figure 19 that ‘schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders’ and ‘mood (affective) disorders’ are far more commonly diagnosed within the Trust than other disorders. It is concerning that 18.0% of inpatients within the MHMDS have no diagnosis. The majority of these were still inpatients, thus would not be expected to have had a diagnosis assigned at the end of the reporting period.

Figure 20. Gender distribution of patients by diagnostic group

Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors is predominantly female, while disorders of psychological development is predominantly male.

Figure . Top ten ICD-10 Diagnoses

161 different ICD-10 codes were used for recording primary diagnoses. As shown in Figure 20 Paranoid Schizophrenia is the most commonly recorded diagnosis, which fits with previous findings that the most common diagnostic group is schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders. The actual numbers for service users with each diagnosis are relatively low, with only the top four diagnoses having more than 50 patients in each group.

## PCT activity

One patient had two codes for the same, most recent, date and therefore was removed from the analysis. 251 patients had unrecognised codes and therefore couldn’t be assigned to a PCT. This left 26441 patients available for analysis. Services were provided to service users from 108 different PCTs, with 91.4% of service users being from Leeds PCT. A greater number of PCT’s used services from LYPFT in 2011-12 than the previous year.

Figure 22. Top 8 PCT's by numbers of service users

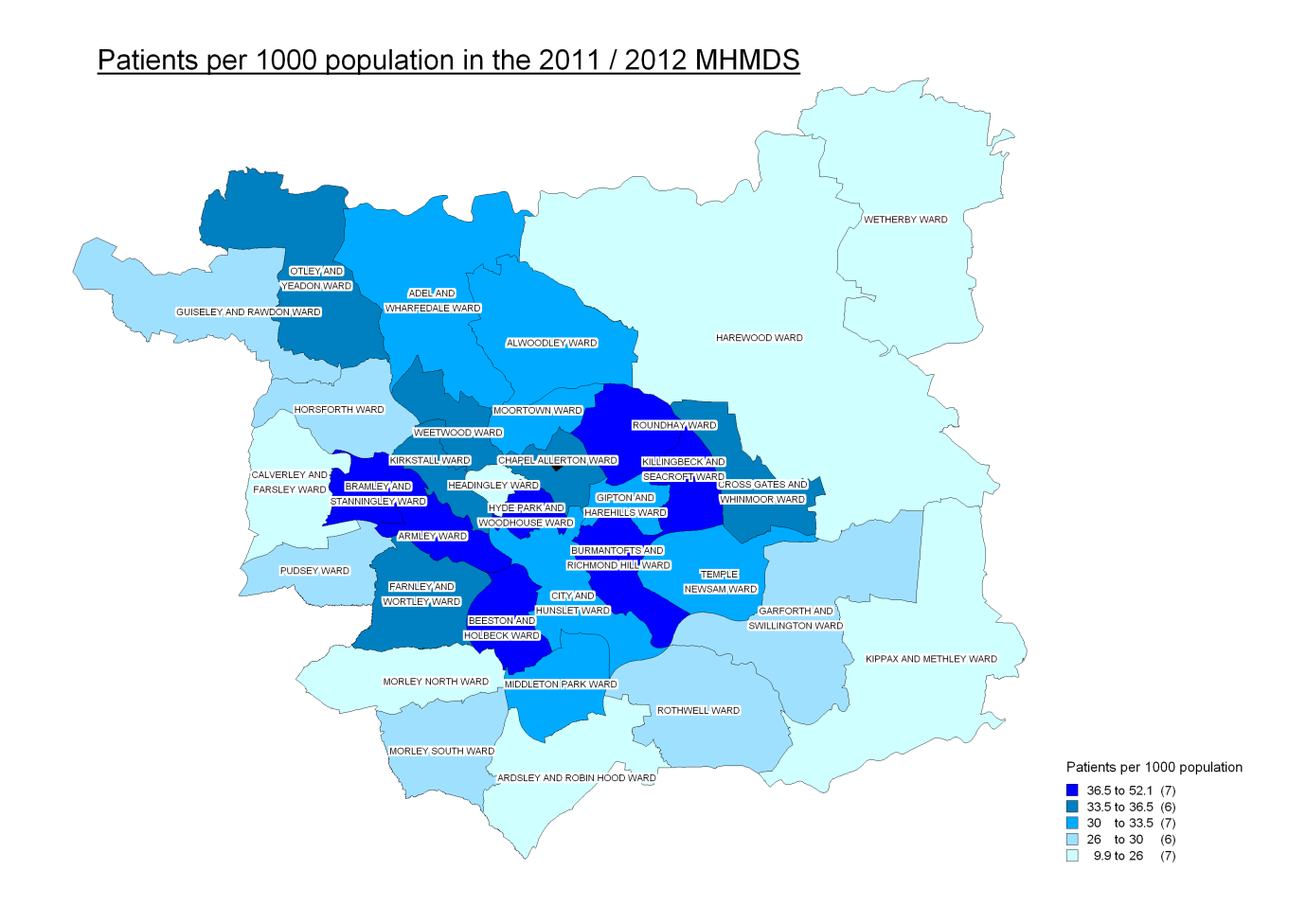
Bradford and Airedale Teaching PCT and North Yorkshire and York PCT are the greatest users of Leeds PCT services other than Leeds, as has been the case in previous years. Wakefield and Kirklees continue to be prominent, while Calderdale PCT was only 8th on the list in 2010-11 while for 2011-12 it is 4th.

## Leeds Population

The census completed in 2011 has enabled access to more accurate information regarding populations within the country.

### Service Users by ward

One service user had to be removed, due to having two separate wards recorded for the same date. As this was only for service users within Leeds, this left 23616 service users for analysis.



The distribution of service users within the Leeds area is broadly similar to 2010-11, with Armley having the greatest number of service users per 1000 population (52.1), and Wetherby having the least (10.0)

### Leeds Population by age

Figure 22, Figure 23 and Figure 24 show very different distributions. As LYPFT only provides services to people under 18 in very limited, specific circumstances, there are very few patients in the age groups under 20-24. There is a distinct peak at the age of 20-24 within the Leeds total population, and also for service users from outside of Leeds, which may be indicative of increased usage of services for which Leeds has national centres. There is a peak after the age of 70 for service users who reside in Leeds, which is not reflected in the other two graphs.

Figure 23. Leeds Population from census 2011

Figure 24. Age distribution for service users who reside in Leeds (and therefore would have been included in census data above)

Figure 25. Age distribution for service users who do not reside in Leeds (and therefore would not have been included in census data above)

### Leeds Population by Marital Status

For clarity, ‘unknown’ and ‘not stated’ marital statuses have been removed from this analysis.

It is interesting to note that while overall there is a similar distribution of marital status for those in the Leeds population, service users from Leeds PCT, and service users from PCT other than Leeds, there are a few notable exceptions. A greater proportion of service users from Leeds PCT are ‘widowed’ than either the Leeds area, or from PCT’s other than Leeds, possibly indicating a greater requirement for mental health support for those who are widowed, but a reduced requirement for referral to other areas. While the proportion of service users from Leeds PCT that are ‘single’ is close to the proportion within the Leeds population, a greater proportion from PCT’s other than Leeds are ‘single’.

Figure 26. Comparison of the Distribution of marital status across LYPFT (by PCT Code of Commissioner) and Leeds as a whole.

### Leeds Population by Ethnicity

For clarity, ‘not known’ and ‘unknown’ ethnicities have been removed from this analysis, however as this removes 7.2% of service users from Leeds PCT and 5.4% of service users from PCT’s other than Leeds, this may impact upon the accuracy of conclusions drawn.

To improve clarity, White British has been removed from the graph. However, the data has been included in the appendices. It is worth noting that the percentage of White British is higher within the PCT than within the local population. This is particularly pronounced with service users from PCT’s other than Leeds.

The data shows that there is a higher proportion of Black Caribbean and White Irish service users from Leeds PCT than would be expected given the distribution of ethnicities within the local population. The proportion of service users from most other ethnic groups is lower than expected given the local population, although this is more significant within the Asian population.

Figure 27. Comparison of the distribution of ethnicity across LYPFT (by PCT Code of Commissioner) and Leeds as a whole.

# Conclusions

## Findings

Care was provided to 26,293 service users during the period.

Female service users continue to represent a larger proportion of our service user population (57%) than male service users (43%). The average age for females at the end of the reporting period was 55, and for males was 51.

37.4% of service users were single, and 28.5% were married or in a civil partnership.

28.5% of service users of working age were classed as ‘long term sick/disabled’, while 28.1% were employed.

Accommodation was only recorded for 56% of service users, and where recorded, 39.5% were recorded as ‘other’.

The majority of service users (93.3%) were recorded as White British.

The average length of stay for a patient receiving inpatient treatment was 73 days, however the average for males was 20% longer than the average for females.

There were 319,663 contacts with Health Care Professionals, with Adult Community Mental Health Teams accounting for 31.0% of contacts.

There were an average of 15.35 contacts per service user, however the average for Black/British ethnicities and Mixed showed a higher average number of contacts.

Patients on CPA received an average of 26 contacts per service user, whilst those not on CPA had an average of 8 contacts over the year.

The most commonly diagnosed group of disorders for inpatients were ‘schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders’ (23.8%) and ‘mood (affective) disorders’ (22.7%).

The most commonly diagnosed conditions within the trust were Paranoid Schizophrenia and Emotionally Unstable Personality Disorder.

The three biggest non-Leeds client PCTs were Bradford and Airedale Teaching PCT, North Yorkshire and York PCT and Wakefield District PCT.

The age distribution of service users within the Trust is very different to the age distribution of the Leeds population.

The distribution of marital status within the Trust is broadly similar to the Leeds population.

Black Caribbean and White Irish ethnicities are over-represented within the Trust, while Asian/Asian British and Mixed are under-represented.

## 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 does impact on the accuracy of associated 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.

Whilst this analysis provides a thorough and accurate depiction of care provided during the 2011-12 period, readers are reminded of the limitations of purely quantitative information. 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.

## Future analyses

It is expected that changes within the Trust, and the NHS as a whole, such as payment by results will result in a greater level of data completeness, thus improving the information available in future analyses.

During 2012-13 York and Leeds data will begin to be submitted as a single file, comprising data from both areas.

# Appendices

## Appendix (A): Service users by age group and gender

(See Figure 2, page Number of Service Users by Gender5)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **0-64** | **65+** | **Total** |
| **Female** | 9572 | 5752 | 15324 |
| **Male** | 8043 | 3326 | 11369 |
| **Total** | 17615 | 9078 | 26693 |

## Appendix (B): Service users by age interval and gender

(See Figure 3, page 6)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **11-20** | **21-30** | **31-40** | **41-50** | **51-60** | **61-70** | **71-80** | **81-90** | **91+** |
| **Female** | 697 | 2379 | 2162 | 2346 | 1554 | 1084 | 1760 | 2626 | 716 |
| **Male** | 491 | 1917 | 2010 | 1964 | 1304 | 873 | 1259 | 1331 | 220 |
| **Total** | 1188 | 4296 | 4172 | 4310 | 2858 | 1957 | 3019 | 3957 | 936 |

## Appendix (C): Service users by marital status and gender

(See Figure 4, page 7)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Married/Civil Partnership** | 3310 | 4289 | 7599 |
| **Single** | 5084 | 4890 | 9974 |
| **Divorced/Civil Partnership Dissolved** | 591 | 1164 | 1755 |
| **Separated** | 340 | 435 | 775 |
| **Widowed/Surviving Civil Partner** | 854 | 3065 | 3919 |
| **Unknown** | 1172 | 1450 | 2622 |
| **Not Stated** | 18 | 31 | 49 |
| **Total** | 11369 | 15324 | 26693 |

## Appendix (D): Service users by employment status and gender

(See Figure 5, page 8)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Education and not seeking work** | 134 | 325 | 459 |
| **Employed** | 839 | 1355 | 2194 |
| **Homemaker** | 15 | 266 | 281 |
| **Long term sick/disabled** | 1111 | 1157 | 2268 |
| **Not receiving benefits and not seeking work** | 564 | 456 | 1020 |
| **Not Stated** | 25 | 24 | 49 |
| **Retired** | 1652 | 2815 | 4467 |
| **Unemployed and seeking work** | 533 | 380 | 913 |
| **Unknown** | 72 | 91 | 163 |
| **Unpaid voluntary work not seeking work** | 20 | 37 | 57 |
| **Blank** | 6415 | 8398 | 14813 |
| **Total** | 11380 | 15304 | 26684 |

## Appendix (E): Service Users by employment status and gender (aged 18-65)

(See , page 8)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Education and not seeking work** | 128 | 318 | 446 |
| **Employed** | 817 | 1354 | 2171 |
| **Homemaker** | 15 | 257 | 272 |
| **Long term sick/disabled** | 1098 | 1139 | 2237 |
| **Not receiving benefits and not seeking work** | 557 | 444 | 1001 |
| **Not Stated** | 25 | 24 | 49 |
| **Retired** | 99 | 145 | 244 |
| **Unemployed and seeking work** | 527 | 378 | 905 |
| **Unknown** | 68 | 89 | 157 |
| **Unpaid voluntary work not seeking work** | 19 | 35 | 54 |
| **Blank** | 4737 | 5407 | 10144 |
| **Total** | 8090 | 9590 | 17680 |

## Appendix (F): Service users by accommodation status and gender

(See Figure 7, page 9)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Accommodation with criminal justice support** | 263 | 24 | 287 |
| **Accommodation with mental health care support** | 190 | 225 | 415 |
| **Accommodation with other care support** | 138 | 227 | 365 |
| **Acute/long stay healthcare residential facility/hospital** | 18 | 18 | 36 |
| **Homeless** | 129 | 49 | 178 |
| **Mobile accommodation** | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| **Other** | 2645 | 3276 | 5921 |
| **Owner Occupier** | 1360 | 2327 | 3687 |
| **Sheltered Housing** | 114 | 253 | 367 |
| **Tenant Housing Association** | 473 | 747 | 1220 |
| **Tenant - Local Authority/Arms Length Management Organisation/Registered Landlord** | 497 | 625 | 1122 |
| **Tenant - private landlord** | 564 | 826 | 1390 |
| **Data not available** | 4999 | 6759 | 11758 |
| **Total** | 11398 | 15362 | 26760 |

## Appendix (G): Service users by ethnicity and gender

(See Figure 8, Figure 9 and Figure 10, pages 10 and 11)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **0-64** | **65+** | **Total** |
| **Asian/Asian British** | **Bangladeshi** | **Male** | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| **Female** | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| **Indian** | **Male** | 97 | 29 | 126 |
| **Female** | 113 | 42 | 155 |
| **Other** | **Male** | 139 | 7 | 146 |
| **Female** | 88 | 13 | 101 |
| **Pakistani** | **Male** | 175 | 27 | 202 |
| **Female** | 170 | 28 | 198 |
| **Black/Black British** | **African** | **Male** | 116 | 5 | 121 |
| **Female** | 105 | 6 | 111 |
| **Caribbean** | **Male** | 112 | 35 | 147 |
| **Female** | 105 | 52 | 157 |
| **Other** | **Male** | 39 | 0 | 39 |
| **Female** | 23 | 10 | 33 |
| **Mixed** | **Other** | **Male** | 29 | 3 | 32 |
| **Female** | 51 | 3 | 54 |
| **White and Asian** | **Male** | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| **Female** | 21 | 1 | 22 |
| **White and Black African** | **Male** | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| **Female** | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| **White and Black Caribbean** | **Male** | 53 | 1 | 54 |
| **Female** | 65 | 4 | 69 |
| **Missing** | **Not known** | **Male** | 614 | 160 | 774 |
| **Female** | 706 | 226 | 932 |
| **Not stated** | **Male** | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| **Female** | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| **Other** | **Chinese** | **Male** | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| **Female** | 29 | 6 | 35 |
| **Other** | **Male** | 132 | 7 | 139 |
| **Female** | 112 | 13 | 125 |
| **White** | **British** | **Male** | 5461 | 2832 | 8293 |
| **Female** | 6759 | 4988 | 11747 |
| **Irish** | **Male** | 64 | 62 | 126 |
| **Female** | 70 | 70 | 140 |
| **Other** | **Male** | 214 | 54 | 268 |
| **Female** | 262 | 113 | 375 |

## Appendix (H): Average number of wardstay days by ethnicity

(See Figure 11, page 11)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Male** | **Female** |
| **Asian/Asian British** | **Bangladeshi** | 0 | 14 |
| **Indian** | 76 | 48 |
| **Other** | 100 | 42 |
| **Pakistani** | 78 | 47 |
| **Black/Black British** | **African** | 66 | 51 |
| **Caribbean** | 85 | 122 |
| **Other** | 99 | 7 |
| **Mixed** | **Other** | 0 | 74 |
| **White and Asian** | 75 | 47 |
| **White and Black African** | 150 | 52 |
| **White and Black Caribbean** | 13 | 108 |
| **Missing** | **Not Known** | 109 | 30 |
| **Not stated** | 28 | 7 |
| **Other** | **Chinese** | 28 | 59 |
| **Other** | 30 | 24 |
| **White** | **British** | 82 | 67 |
| **Irish** | 60 | 73 |
| **Other** | 64 | 82 |

## Appendix (I): Contacts by team type

(See Figure 12 and Figure 13, pages 12 and 13)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Adult Community Mental Health Team | 41778 | 57162 | 98940 |
| Assertive Outreach Team | 11843 | 7007 | 18850 |
| Community Forensic Service | 4062 | 866 | 4928 |
| Crisis Resolution Team/Home Treatment | 13003 | 19515 | 32518 |
| Day Care Services | 641 | 349 | 990 |
| Eating Disorder/Dietetics | 136 | 2643 | 2779 |
| Forensic Services | 172 | 94 | 266 |
| General Psychiatry | 3219 | 1053 | 4272 |
| Memory Services/clinic | 3504 | 6735 | 10239 |
| Older People Community Mental Health Team | 19100 | 39835 | 58935 |
| Other Mental Health Service | 11046 | 9909 | 21315 |
| Peri-natal Mental Illness | 0 | 2094 | 2094 |
| Personality Disorder Service | 1554 | 7452 | 9006 |
| Prison Psychiatric Inreach System | 3030 | 66 | 3096 |
| Psychiatric Liaison | 7766 | 13621 | 21387 |
| Psychological Therapy Service (non-IAPT) | 10243 | 17895 | 28138 |
| Rehabilitation and Recovery Team | 426 | 199 | 625 |
| Young Onset Dementia | 637 | 575 | 1212 |
| Not Recorded | 28 | 44 | 72 |
| **Total** | 132548 | 187114 | 319662 |

## Appendix (J): Contacts by ethnicity

(See Figure 15, page 15)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Number of contacts** | **Number of service users** | **Average contacts per service user** |
| **Asian/Asian British** | **Bangladeshi** | 720 | 44 | 16.36 |
| **Indian** | 4040 | 281 | 14.38 |
| **Other** | 3381 | 245 | 13.80 |
| **Pakistani** | 5800 | 399 | 14.54 |
| **Black/Black British** | **African** | 3913 | 233 | 16.79 |
| **Caribbean** | 6343 | 303 | 20.93 |
| **Other** | 1670 | 72 | 23.19 |
| **Mixed** | **Other** | 1828 | 85 | 21.51 |
| **White and Asian** | 931 | 48 | 19.40 |
| **White and Black African** | 754 | 45 | 16.76 |
| **White and Black Caribbean** | 3186 | 122 | 26.11 |
| **Missing** | **Not known** | 7802 | 1736 | 4.49 |
| **Not stated** | 483 | 49 | 9.86 |
| **Other** | **Chinese** | 655 | 49 | 13.37 |
| **Other** | 2810 | 263 | 10.68 |
| **White** | **British** | 258344 | 20014 | 12.91 |
| **Irish** | 3288 | 268 | 12.27 |
| **Other** | 7812 | 643 | 12.15 |

## Appendix (K): Contacts by gender and CPA

(See Figure 17, page 16)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **CPA** | 2644 | 3346 | 5990 |
| **Not on CPA** | 8741 | 11962 | 20703 |
| **Total** | 11385 | 15308 | 26693 |

## Appendix (L): Ethnicity of service users who are on CPA

(See Figure 18, page 17)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Number of service users on CPA** | **Number of Service users not on CPA** | **Total number of service users** |
| **Asian/Asian British** | **Bangladeshi** | 14 | 30 | 44 |
| **Indian** | 83 | 198 | 281 |
| **Other** | 94 | 151 | 245 |
| **Pakistani** | 123 | 276 | 399 |
| **Black/Black British** | **African** | 110 | 123 | 233 |
| **Caribbean** | 125 | 178 | 303 |
| **Other** | 30 | 42 | 72 |
| **Mixed** | **Other** | 33 | 52 | 85 |
| **White and Asian** | 16 | 32 | 48 |
| **White and Black African** | 12 | 33 | 45 |
| **White and Black Caribbean** | 49 | 73 | 122 |
| **Missing** | **Not known** | 171 | 1565 | 1736 |
| **Not stated** | 7 | 42 | 49 |
| **Other** | **Chinese** | 12 | 37 | 49 |
| **Other** | 56 | 207 | 263 |
| **White** | **British** | 4816 | 15198 | 20014 |
| **Irish** | 67 | 201 | 268 |
| **Other** | 147 | 496 | 643 |

## Appendix (M): Service users by diagnosis

(See Figure 19 and Figure 20, pages 17 and 18)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Behavioural & emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood & adolescence** | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances & physical factors** | 1 | 51 | 52 |
| **Diagnosis other than Mental Health** | 68 | 55 | 123 |
| **Disorders of Adult personality & behaviour** | 39 | 72 | 111 |
| **Disorders of psychological development** | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| **Mental & behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use** | 47 | 24 | 71 |
| **Mental Retardation** | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| **Mood (affective) disorders** | 158 | 200 | 358 |
| **Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders** | 48 | 65 | 113 |
| **No diagnosis** | 151 | 132 | 283 |
| **Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders** | 30 | 45 | 75 |
| **Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders** | 240 | 134 | 374 |
| **Total** | 792 | 782 | 1574 |

## Appendix (N): Service Users by PCT

(See Figure 22, page 20)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of Service users** | **% of service users** |
| Leeds PCT | 24390 | 92.24 |
| Bradford and Airedale Teaching PCT | 478 | 1.81 |
| Wakefield District PCT | 433 | 1.64 |
| Kirklees PCT | 359 | 1.36 |
| Calderdale PCT | 144 | 0.54 |
| Hull Teaching PCT | 57 | 0.22 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire PCT | 56 | 0.21 |
| Sheffield PCT | 47 | 0.18 |
| Doncaster PCT | 40 | 0.15 |

Note: Considered only appropriate patients, therefore total number of service users is 26,441.

## Appendix (O): Leeds population by age

(See Figure 23, page 22)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age (years)** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 0-4 | 24,346 | 23,498 | 47,844 |
| 5-9 | 20,771 | 19,810 | 40,581 |
| 10-14 | 20,449 | 19,718 | 40,167 |
| 15-19 | 26,083 | 26,752 | 52,835 |
| 20-24 | 35,168 | 36,706 | 71,874 |
| 25-29 | 29,693 | 30,167 | 59,860 |
| 30-34 | 26,962 | 26,494 | 53,456 |
| 35-39 | 25,196 | 24,825 | 50,021 |
| 40-44 | 26,123 | 26,162 | 52,285 |
| 45-49 | 25,193 | 25,249 | 50,442 |
| 50-54 | 21,684 | 22,366 | 44,050 |
| 55-59 | 18,968 | 19,326 | 38,294 |
| 60-64 | 19,596 | 20,582 | 40,178 |
| 65-69 | 14,586 | 15,634 | 30,220 |
| 70-74 | 12,015 | 14,220 | 26,235 |
| 75-79 | 9,790 | 12,439 | 22,229 |
| 80-84 | 6,759 | 9,753 | 16,332 |
| 85-90 | 3,421 | 6,179 | 9,600 |
| 90+ | 1,312 | 3,670 | 4,982 |
| **Total** | **367,935** | **383,550** | **751,485** |

## Appendix (P): Service users by age interval and location

(See Figure 24 and Figure 25, pages 22 and 23)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Reside in Leeds** | | | **Do not reside in Leeds** | | |
|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **0-4** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **5-9** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **10-14** | 2 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **15-19** | 261 | 374 | 635 | 34 | 66 | 100 |
| **20-24** | 842 | 1039 | 1881 | 102 | 192 | 294 |
| **25-29** | 805 | 1011 | 1816 | 74 | 149 | 223 |
| **30-34** | 883 | 926 | 1809 | 79 | 112 | 191 |
| **35-39** | 910 | 909 | 1819 | 86 | 158 | 244 |
| **40-44** | 1007 | 1061 | 2068 | 76 | 151 | 227 |
| **45-49** | 831 | 985 | 1816 | 81 | 138 | 219 |
| **50-54** | 692 | 825 | 1517 | 60 | 108 | 168 |
| **55-59** | 546 | 652 | 1198 | 43 | 95 | 138 |
| **60-64** | 428 | 496 | 924 | 39 | 39 | 78 |
| **65-69** | 390 | 505 | 895 | 21 | 22 | 43 |
| **70-74** | 487 | 647 | 1134 | 20 | 23 | 43 |
| **75-79** | 672 | 961 | 1633 | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| **80-84** | 746 | 1305 | 2051 | 12 | 20 | 32 |
| **85-90** | 630 | 1291 | 1921 | 11 | 16 | 27 |
| **90+** | 307 | 931 | 1238 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| **Total** | 10444 | 13920 | 24364 | 772 | 1305 | 2077 |

## Appendix (Q): Marital Status

(See Figure 26 page 24)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Leeds Population** | | **Leeds PCT** | | **PCT other than Leeds** | |
| **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| **Divorced** | 37840 | 6.37 | 1613 | 7.24 | 125 | 7.43 |
| **Married/civil partner** | 253797 | 42.72 | 7014 | 31.50 | 562 | 33.41 |
| **Not disclosed** | n/a | n/a | 40 | \* | 8 | \* |
| **Separated** | 12973 | 2.18 | 701 | 3.15 | 69 | 4.10 |
| **Single** | 253261 | 42.63 | 9000 | 40.42 | 849 | 50.48 |
| **Unknown** | n/a | n/a | 2157 | \* | 387 | \* |
| **Widowed** | 36220 | 6.10 | 3939 | 17.69 | 77 | 4.58 |
| **Total** | 594091 | | 22267 (24464) | | 1682 (2077) | |

\* Not included in calculations of percentages. Totals in brackets include ‘not disclosed’ and ‘unknown’

## Appendix (R): Ethnicity

(See Figure 27, page 25)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Leeds Population** | | **Leeds PCT** | | **PCT other than Leeds** | |
| **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| **Asian/Asian British** | **Bangladeshi** | 4,432 | 0.6% | 39 | 0.2% | 4 | 0.2% |
| **Indian** | 16,130 | 2.1% | 258 | 1.2% | 22 | 1.1% |
| **Other** | 9,256 | 1.2% | 231 | 1.1% | 13 | 0.6% |
| **Pakistani** | 22,492 | 3.0% | 356 | 1.7% | 39 | 1.9% |
| **Black/Black British** | **African** | 14,894 | 2.0% | 218 | 1.0% | 11 | 0.5% |
| **Caribbean** | 6,728 | 0.9% | 292 | 1.4% | 8 | 0.4% |
| **Other** | 4,271 | 0.6% | 68 | 0.3% | 2 | 0.1% |
| **Mixed** | **Other** | 3,420 | 0.5% | 76 | 0.4% | 9 | 0.4% |
| **White and Asian** | 4,906 | 0.7% | 43 | 0.2% | 3 | 0.1% |
| **White and Black African** | 2,493 | 0.3% | 43 | 0.2% | 2 | 0.1% |
| **White and Black Caribbean** | 8,813 | 1.2% | 116 | 0.6% | 7 | 0.3% |
| **Other** | **Chinese** | 5,933 | 0.8% | 46 | 0.2% | 2 | 0.1% |
| **Other** | 8,230 | 1.1% | 238 | 1.1% | 24 | 1.2% |
| **White** | **British** | 609,714 | 81.1% | 18021 | 86.3% | 1886 | 90.5% |
| **Irish** | 7,031 | 0.9% | 255 | 1.2% | 9 | 0.4% |
| **Other** | 22,742 | 3.0% | 585 | 2.8% | 42 | 2.0% |
| **Total** | | 751,485 | 100 | 20,885 | 100 | 2,083 | 100 |