

Mental Health

Service use in New Zealand 2005/06
and 2006/07

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This publication reports information provided to the Mental Health Information National Collection by District Health Boards. It has not been possible to verify the accuracy of information in some instances where additional information, such as medical records, would be required to do so. It is important to note that as the Mental Health Information National Collection is a dynamic collection, it is necessary to wait a certain period before publishing a record of the information in it. This reduces the chances of amendments to information after publication.

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Key Facts

Clients seen in 2005/06 and 2006/07

- District Health Boards saw 92,062 mental health clients in 2005/06 and 96,670 in 2006/07, an increase of 5.0 percent.
- Just over half of all clients seen in each year were male.
- Of the clients seen in 2005/06, 19.4 percent identified themselves as Māori, 4.3 percent as Pacific peoples and 2.7 percent as Asian. In 2006/07, the corresponding percentages were 19.9 percent Māori, 4.7 percent Pacific peoples and 2.8 percent as Asian.
- Māori had the highest age-standardised rate of clients seen for males (3357 per 100,000 in 2005/06 and 3623 per 100,000 in 2006/07) and for females (2582 per 100,000 in 2005/06 and 2723 per 100,000 in 2006/07).

Services provided in 2005/06 and 2006/07

- The most commonly used team types were community teams, who saw 49,941 clients in 2005/06 and 52,283 in 2006/07.
- General practitioners were the most common source of referrals to mental health services (19,396 referrals in 2005/06 and 20,116 in 2006/07). The second most common source of referrals was self or relative referrals (14,010 referrals in 2005/06 and 12,821 in 2006/07). Together, referrals by general practitioners and by self or relative made up just under half of all referrals to the District Health Board mental health services in both years.

1 Introduction

1.1 Information about this publication

This publication presents data from the Mental Health Information National Collection (the National Collection), and is the sixth in a series of publications on mental health to use data from the collection, and the first to provide data for financial years. This publication contains information on the provision of secondary mental health and alcohol and drug services funded by the Government.

Mental health data for clients seen and services provided in 2005/06 and 2006/07 is presented in this publication. Chapter 3 contains demographic information (age, sex and ethnicity) for the clients seen and chapter 4 contains a detailed breakdown of service delivery, including information about team types, referrals, services and service settings.

Previous publications in this series contain a separate chapter comprising detailed tables for clients seen by District Health Board (DHB), age, sex and ethnic group, and also by service provided and team type. For this publication, many of these have been removed and will be available online, because there are two years' worth of data to cover. Two high-level tables on the number of clients seen and age-standardised and age-specific rates are now the only tables included in chapter 5.

The Ministry of Health is endeavouring to improve the timeliness of its publications, without compromising the quality of data. To this end, this publication reports on two years in one publication, and keeps explanatory text to a minimum. However, the next publication, *Mental Health: Service use in New Zealand 2007/08*, which will be the final in the series showing data from the National Collection, will contain comprehensive tables and analysis of time series data covering the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2008.

Statistical coverage

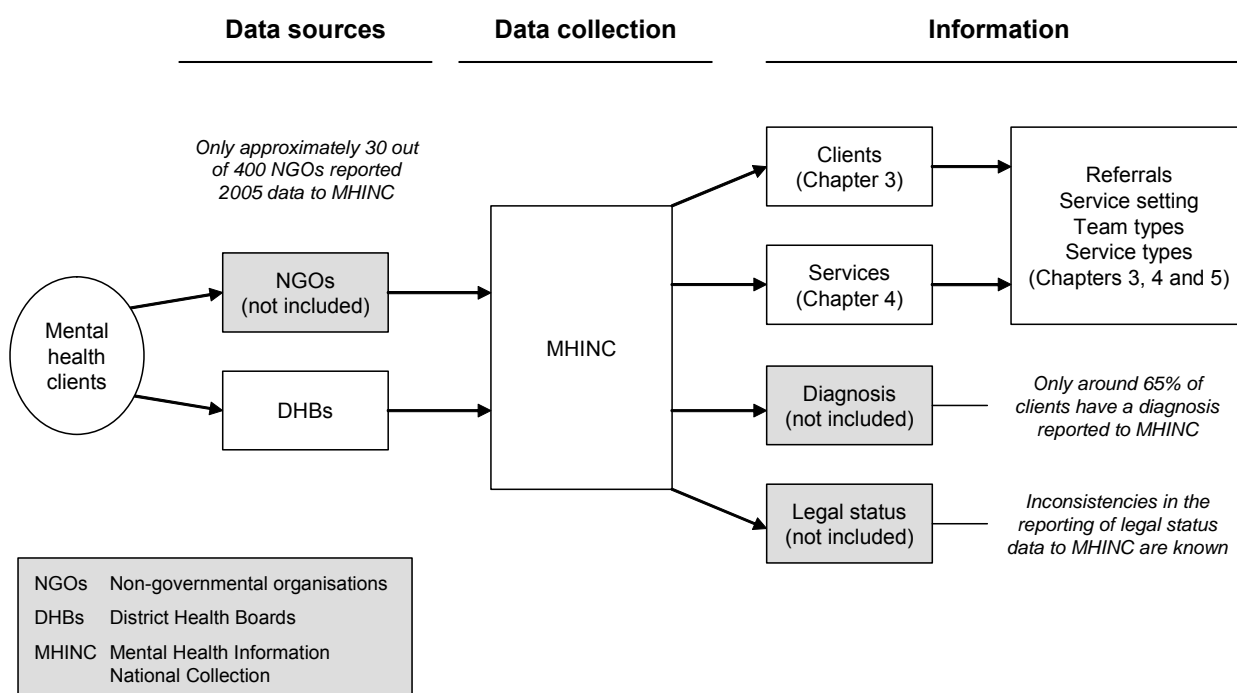
The data presented in this publication is restricted to data for clients seen by DHBs during 2005/06 and 2006/07. Because only a small number of non-governmental organisations reported data in this period to the National Collection, their data was excluded from this publication. Legal status and diagnosis data were also excluded for the data quality reasons as outlined in chapter 2. Figure 1.1 illustrates the National Collection's data sources and information outputs, and the details that are included or excluded from this publication.

The data reported in this publication was extracted on 9 February 2009. Data covering the two years may change over time as further information is received. However, data in the next edition (2007/08) will be final. Future publications will contain data from the new collection, Programme for the Integration of Mental Health Data. More information is available on the programme's website: <http://www2.nzhis.govt.nz/primhd/primhd.html>.

Previous New Zealand Health Information Service mental health publications

The mental health publications issued by New Zealand Health Information Service (NZHIS) before *Mental Health: Service use in New Zealand 2001* (NZHIS 2004b) – such as *Mental Health Data 1994* (NZHIS 1998) – presented data extracted from the National Minimum Dataset, which captures only hospital discharge information. The current publication is based on data from the National Collection, which captures secondary inpatient, outpatient and community service data, so is not directly comparable with mental health publications published before 2004.

Figure 1.1: Information in this publication



1.2 Information about the Mental Health Information National Collection

Background

In September 1997, the Minister of Health authorised the New Zealand Health Information Service to develop a database containing high-level information on the provision of secondary mental health and alcohol and drug services. The need for such a database was outlined in *Moving Forward – The National Mental Health Plan for More and Better Services* (Ministry of Health 1997). The Mental Health Information Project was set up to develop the database and the associated information collection process. This project resulted in the Mental Health Information National Collection.

On 1 July 2008, the Ministry replaced the National Collection with the Programme for the Integration of Mental Health Data (PRIMHD). This programme brings together the existing Mental Health Information National Collection with the Mental Health Standard Measures of Assessment and Recovery initiative to form a single national data collection for mental health and addiction.

Data collected by the National Collection and the data model

The National Collection contains information on the provision of secondary mental health and alcohol and drug services funded by the Government. This information includes secondary inpatient, outpatient and community services provided by hospitals and non-governmental organisations. The database does not include information on the provision of primary mental health care, such as that provided by general practitioners.

The database consists of eight primary tables recording details for the health care user, referrals to mental health services, services provided, access to services, diagnoses, legal status, discharges and supplementary details for National Minimum Dataset reporting. The entity relationship diagram (Appendix A) sets out the specific information required for the National Collection and shows how the data elements are related.

The National Collection is reported on via the Mental Health Services Data Mart, from which the data for this publication was extracted. In addition to being able to extract information from the data fields reported by providers, it is possible to extract calculated fields, such as length of stay and episodes of care. Definitions of calculated fields are outlined in the Explanatory Notes at the end of this publication. If you require further clarification of data fields used in this publication, refer to the Mental Health Information National Collection data dictionary (NZHIS 2006; available from the website: <http://www.nzhis.govt.nz>) or the Glossary in this publication.

Privacy

The information in the National Collection complies with all aspects of the Health Information Privacy Code 1994. This compliance was determined by a privacy impact assessment before the commencement of the National Collection. The privacy impact assessment recommended the database be constructed in such a way that it followed the instructions of the Health Information Privacy Code 1994 and complied with the Official Information Act 1982.

2 Data Quality

This publication presents the National Collection data for clients seen in 2005/06 and 2006/07. Because of issues with the quality of the data, not all data collected in this period has been included in this publication (see Section 2.1). In addition, there are issues about the quality of some data that has been included. These issues are summarised in Section 2.2.

2.1 Data excluded from this publication

Diagnosis

Investigation into the quality of data collected on diagnoses indicated that it was not of sufficient quality for publication. As an example, the 'default' diagnosis was used too often to be considered credible. Thus, diagnoses are not reported in this publication.

Legal status

The Ministry of Health is aware of problems associated with the reporting of legal status, including inconsistencies in the reporting of clients with an informal or voluntary legal status, and in the reporting of legal status end dates. For those reasons, legal status data was excluded from the publication.

Non-governmental organisation data

Only about 8 percent of non-governmental organisations reported to the national database in 2005/06 and 2006/07 so their data has not been included in this publication.

2.2 Known data quality issues in this publication

The following data quality issues should be considered when assessing the data presented in this publication.

Ethnicity

Analysis of the dataset for 2005/06 and 2006/07 revealed that of all clients seen by DHBs, 4.2 percent and 3.8 percent respectively had a prioritised ethnicity of Statistics New Zealand ethnic code 54 (Other). As this category is reserved for ethnic groups that are uncommon in New Zealand, for example Inuit/Eskimo, it is likely that the majority of people coded to Other have been misreported.

For the purpose of this publication, ethnicity has been prioritised (see the Explanatory Notes) into Māori, Pacific peoples and Asian. All other ethnicities, including Not stated and Other, have been combined into a fourth group called Other. Because some of the clients with the ethnic code 54 are likely to have been miscoded, the number of clients in the composite Other group may be inflated by a small amount, and the number of clients in the Māori, Pacific peoples and Asian ethnic groups correspondingly may be slightly under-reported.

Mental health services for older people

Mental health services for older people are funded as DHB mental health services in the Northern and Midland regions, but as disability support services in the Southern and Central regions. Therefore the data for mental health clients aged over 65 years is not comparable across all DHBs.

Completeness of reporting

Analysis of the dataset confirmed that reporting was incomplete for the period. The amount of variation in the number of contacts reported each month indicates possible data quality issues with contacts collated at the national level (such as inconsistent reporting and/or seasonal variation). In addition, the volumes that DHBs reported for clients seen, bednights, contacts and referrals indicate the dataset may be closer to completion for some DHBs than for others. It is known that some DHBs are having difficulties submitting data, and the Ministry of Health's Information Directorate is working with these boards to resolve the problems. Further information about data completeness is provided in Appendix B.

Accuracy of reporting

Some teams providing secondary mental health services deal primarily with clients of a particular age group or sex. When clients outside these parameters are reported as receiving this service, it is likely that this reporting indicates a problem with the data. For instance, psychogeriatric services occasionally reported providing a service to children and young people, and maternal mental health teams occasionally reported providing a service to men and to women aged 55 years and older. In most instances these cases occurred because District Health Boards reported providing a service to a client's family, but incorrectly reported them as clients in their own right.

Information about Mental Health Information National Collection data quality responsibilities

All DHBs that receive Vote Health mental health funding (including funding for alcohol and other drug services) are required to send timely and comprehensive data to the National Collection. All service providers (including non-governmental organisations) must establish and maintain an information system that complies with the requirements of the Ministry of Health. Maintaining a high quality of data is the responsibility of the mental health providers (DHBs and non-governmental organisations). Although the Ministry of Health's Information Directorate monitors the quality of all national databases, all providers are expected to have quality control mechanisms in place.

3 Client Demographics

This chapter presents demographic information about mental health clients seen by DHBs in 2005/06 and 2006/07. Note that non-governmental organisation data was excluded, and clients are grouped by their age, sex and ethnicity as recorded at 30 June in the year of data.

3.1 National level

In 2005/06, 92,062 unique clients were seen by DHB mental health services in New Zealand, and 96,670 in 2006/07.

Table 3.1 shows the number of clients seen by age group and sex. Of the 92,062 clients seen in 2005/06, just over half were male (51.8 percent). In 2006/07, the proportion of males was 52.0 percent.

Table 3.1: Clients seen, by age group and sex, 2005/06 and 2006/07

	Age group (years)			
	Total	0–19	20–64	65+
2005/06				
Male	47,717	11,954	32,539	3224
Female	44,344	9018	30,480	4846
Total	92,062	20,972	63,020	8070
2006/07				
Male	50,226	12,388	34,444	3394
Female	46,443	9637	31,615	5191
Total	96,670	22,026	66,059	8585

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

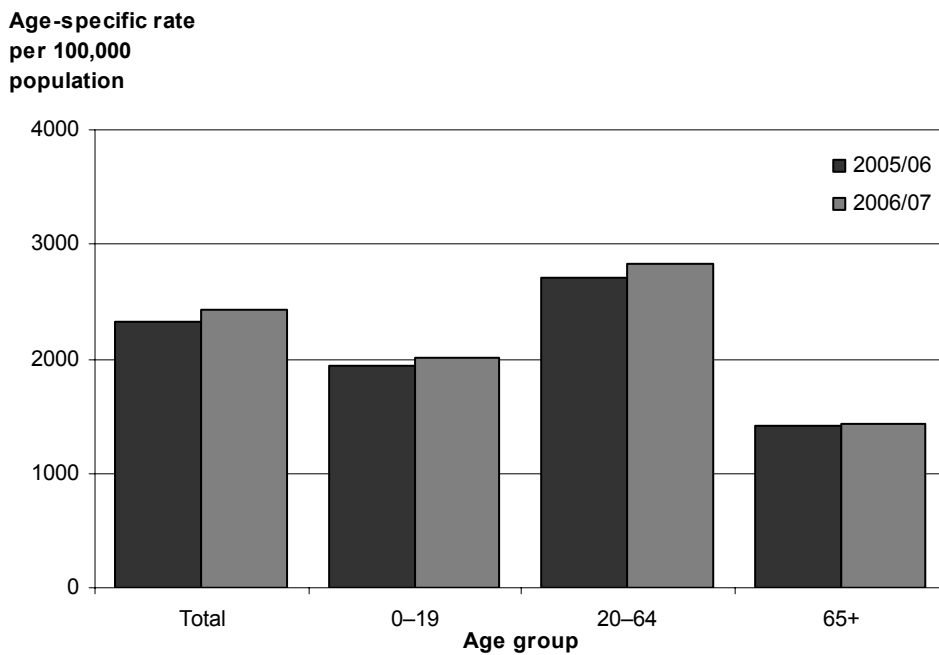
- 1 The sum of male and female clients may not always equal the total number of clients seen because occasionally clients are not assigned a sex category.
- 2 This table is based on data from Tables 5.1A and 5.1B (chapter 5).

The number of clients seen by DHB mental health services increased by 5.0 percent over the two years. This compares with a population increase of 3.9 percent in the same period.

The number of male clients has increased by 5.3 percent, compared with an increase of 4.7 percent for female clients.

The crude rate of clients seen per 100,000 population has increased, from 2200 in 2005/06 to 2286 in 2006/07. By considering age-specific rates, the effect of population increases can be explored in further detail. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 indicate that total age-specific rates increased slightly across all age groups for both males and females. For further information about age-specific rates, see the Glossary.

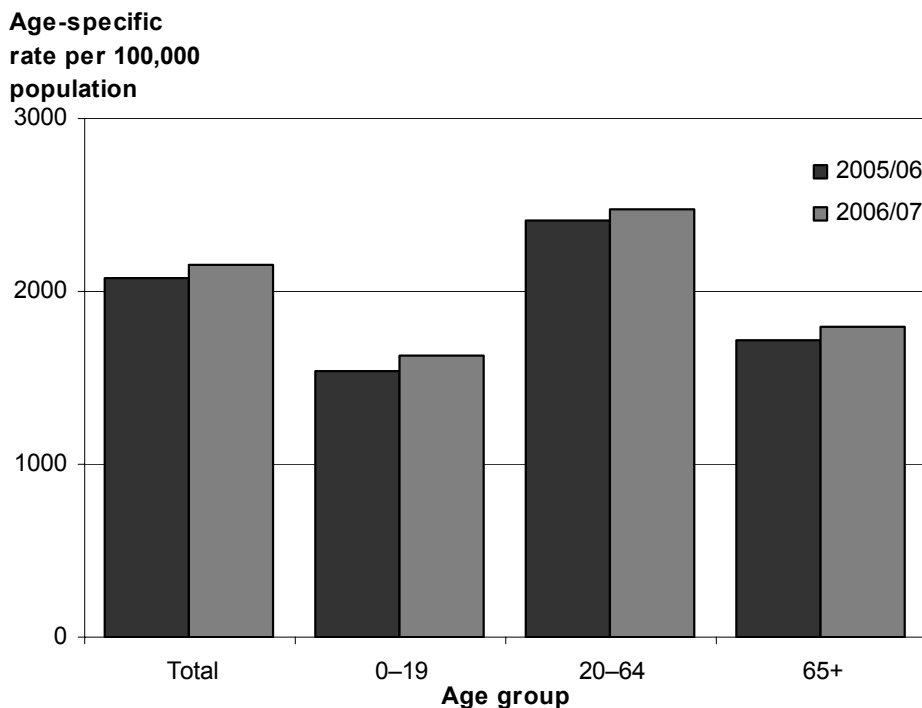
Figure 3.1: Age-specific rates, by broad age group, male, 2005/06 and 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 5.2A and 5.2B (chapter 5) and Tables EN2A and EN2B in the Explanatory Notes in this publication.

Figure 3.2: Age-specific rates, by broad age group, female, 2005/06 and 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 5.2A and 5.2B (chapter 5) and Tables EN2A and EN2B in the Explanatory Notes in this publication.

The number and percentage of clients seen in 2005/06 and 2006/07, by ethnic group and sex, appear in Table 3.2. Note that the Other ethnic group includes clients coded to prioritised ethnicity Statistics New Zealand ethnic code 54 (other) or 99 (not stated). For further information about the grouping of prioritised ethnicity codes, see the Explanatory Notes.

Table 3.2: Clients seen, by ethnic group and sex, 2005/06 and 2006/07

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2005/06						
Māori	17,863	19.4	9874	20.7	7988	18.0
Pacific	3928	4.3	2379	5.0	1549	3.5
Asian	2494	2.7	1063	2.2	1431	3.2
Other	67,777	73.6	34,401	72.1	33,376	75.3
Total	92,062	100.0	47,717	100.0	44,344	100.0
2006/07						
Māori	19,279	19.9	10,739	21.4	8540	18.4
Pacific	4558	4.7	2758	5.5	1800	3.9
Asian	2686	2.8	1198	2.4	1488	3.2
Other	70,147	72.6	35,531	70.7	34,615	74.5
Total	96,670	100.0	50,226	100.0	46,443	100.0

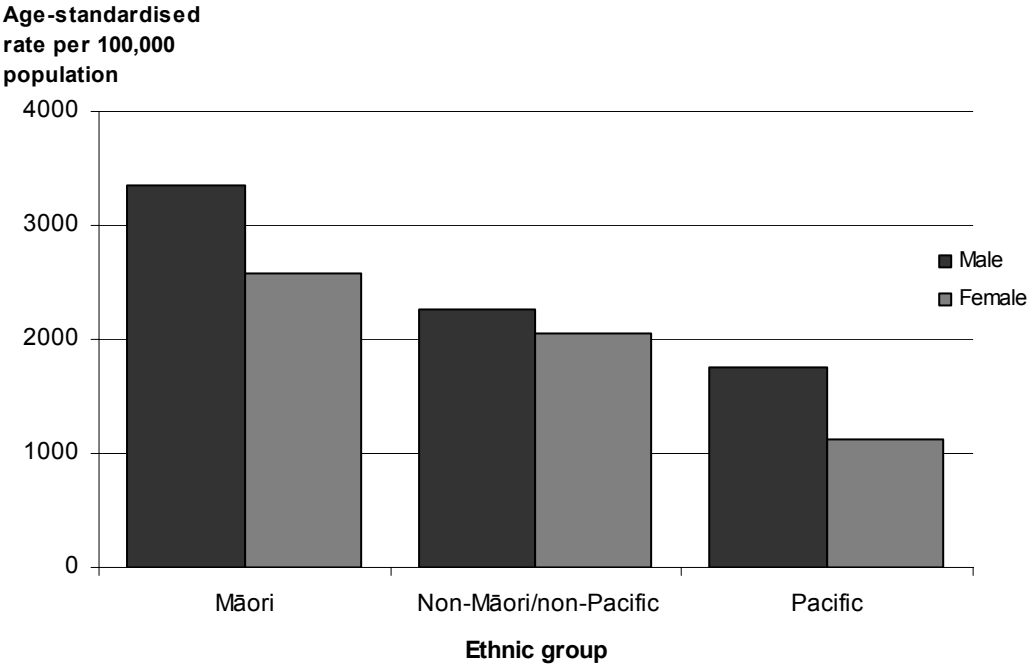
Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This table is based on data in Tables 5.1A and 5.1B (chapter 5).

Differences across ethnic groups in terms of age-standardised rates for males and females can be seen in Figures 3.3A and Figure 3.3B. Age-standardised rates are calculated by weighting the age-specific rates according to a standard population and summing the weighted values. This analysis allows population groups with different age structures to be compared. For further information about the age-standardised rate, see the Glossary.

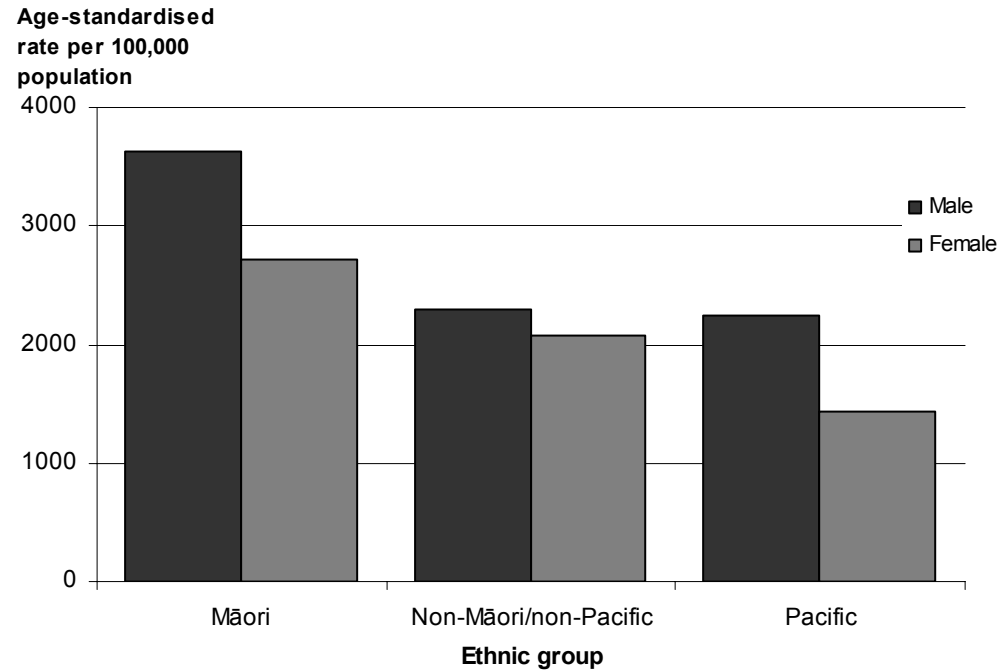
As these graphs show, the age-standardised rate per 100,000 population for males was higher than the female rate. Māori had the highest rates for both males and females in each year.

Figure 3.3A: Age-standardised rates per 100,000 population, by ethnic group and sex, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection
 Note: This graph is based on data in Table 5.2A (chapter 5).

Figure 3.3B: Age-standardised rates per 100,000 population, by ethnic group and sex, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection
 Note: This graph is based on data in Table 5.2B (chapter 5).

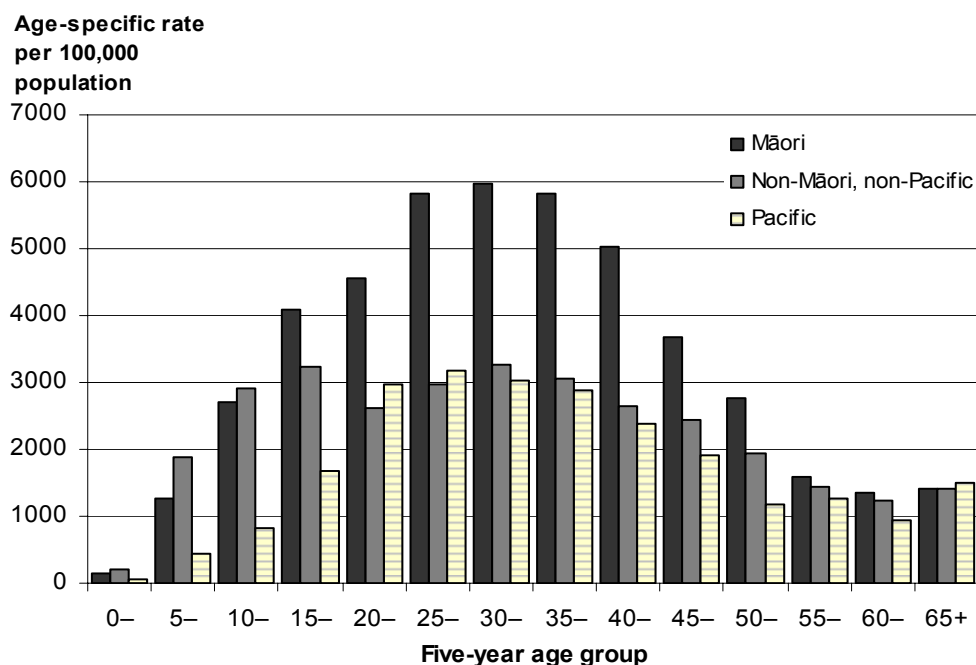
Figures 3.4A, 3.4B, 3.5A and 3.5B show the age-specific rates for males and females by ethnic group. The graphs indicate quite different patterns for males and females, although the age-specific rates for Māori were generally higher than rates for the other two ethnic groups for both males and females.

For males, the difference between Māori and the other two ethnic groups was most pronounced for adults aged 20–44 years. For non-Māori/non-Pacific males, the rates were similar to Māori rates up until age 15 years, and from then onwards they were closer to Pacific rates. From the age of 55 years onwards, the differences between the ethnic groups were much less pronounced.

The graph for female clients shows a more even distribution for the Pacific ethnic group. For Māori females there was a spike in the 15–19 year age group, and the age-specific rates peaked for the 35–39 year age group. There was a noticeable peak for non-Māori/non-Pacific females in the 15–19 year age group, where it exceeded the Māori rate.

The age-specific rates for Pacific clients should be interpreted with caution because the number of clients seen in this group was low compared with the numbers in the other ethnic groups (see Tables 5.1A and 5.2B in Chapter 5). Note that the problems with the quality of the ethnicity data could affect the rates shown in the next four graphs. (See chapter 2 and Appendix B.)

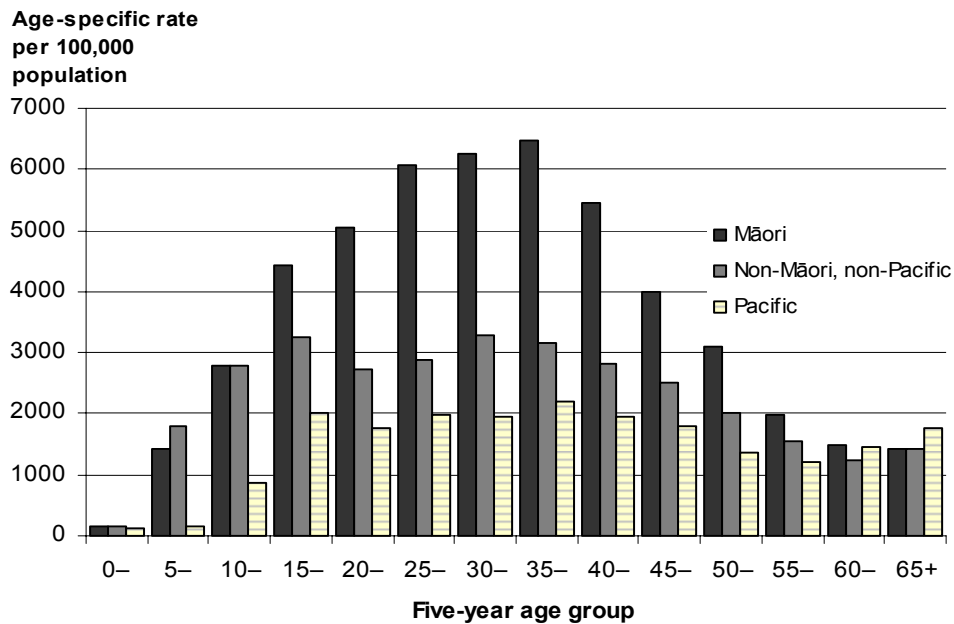
Figure 3.4A: Age-specific rates per 100,000 population, by ethnic group for male clients seen, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 5.2A (chapter 5) and on population data in Table EN2A in the Explanatory Notes.

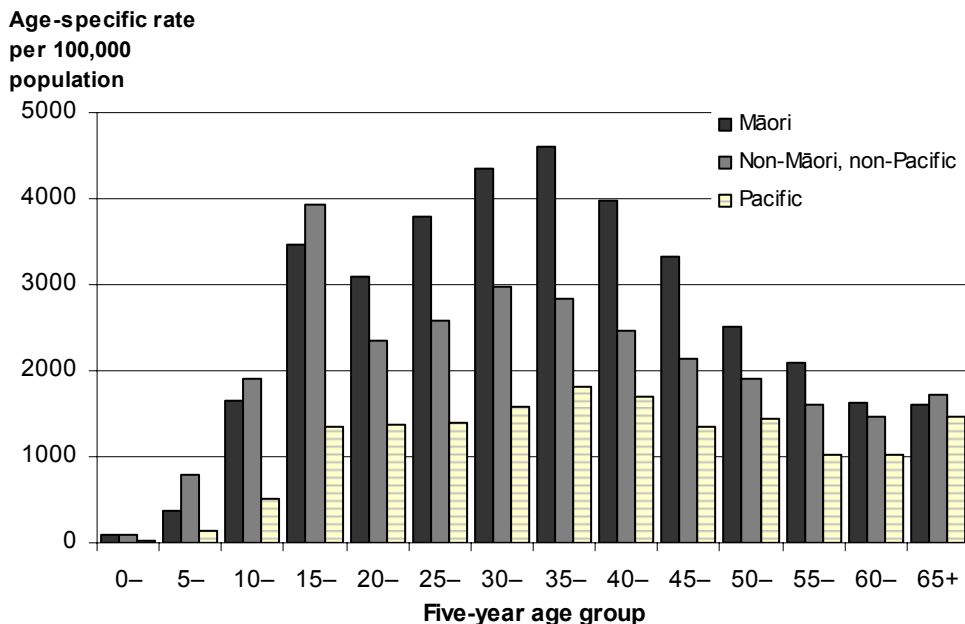
Figure 3.4B: Age-specific rates per 100,000 population, by ethnic group for male clients seen, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 5.2B (chapter 5) and on population data in Table EN2B in the Explanatory Notes.

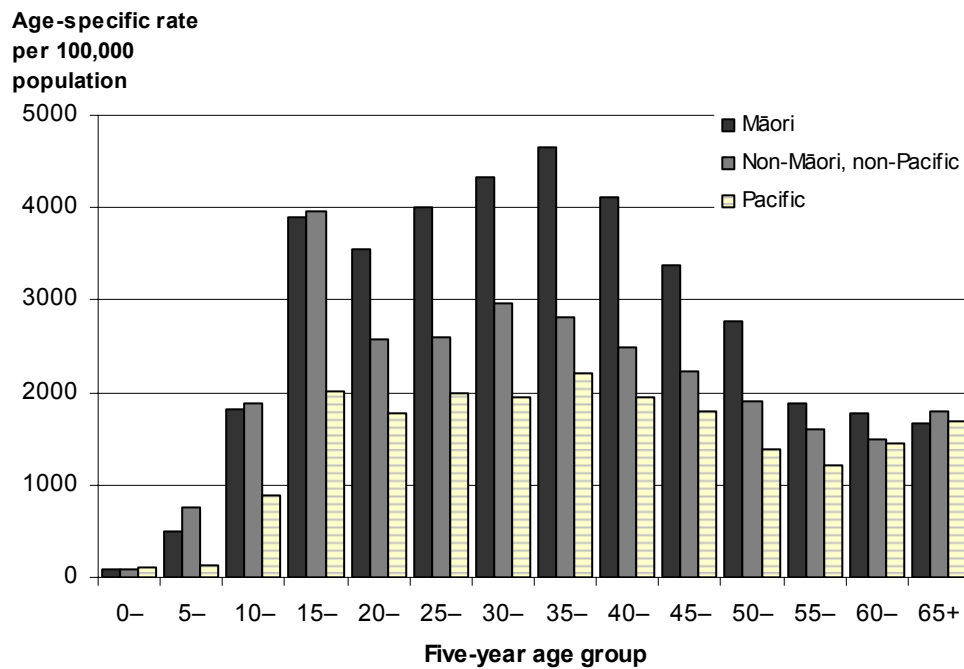
Figure 3.5A: Age-specific rates per 100,000 population, by ethnic group for female clients seen, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 5.2A (chapter 5) and on population data in Table EN2A in the Explanatory Notes.

Figure 3.5B: Age-specific rates per 100,000 population, by ethnic group for female clients seen, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 5.2B (chapter 5) and on population data in Table EN2B in the Explanatory Notes.

4 Services Provided

This chapter gives an overview of mental health services provided by DHBs in 2005/06 and 2006/07. It includes information about the kinds of service provided, the type of teams providing the services and the referrals made to DHB mental health services. Note that non-governmental organisation data was excluded, and that clients were grouped by their age, sex and ethnicity as at 30 June in the year of data.

4.1 Overview of service use

Further details of services provided to mental health clients are provided in Tables 8A and 8B through to Tables 13A and 13B in the excel files associated with this publication on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Individual treatment attendances were the most common service provided: 83,914 clients received this service at least once in 2006/07, up from 80,820 clients in 2005/06 (Tables 8A and 8B on the website). An individual treatment attendance involves 'individual assessment, treatment, care planning, review and discharge services provided for less than 3 hours' (NZHIS 2006, xxii). The second most commonly provided service was care co-ordination, with 40,580 clients receiving this service at least once during 2006/07, up from 36,719 in 2005/06. Care co-ordination is described as 'significant contact between mental health professionals and other teams or agencies/persons relating to the care of a health care user, to ensure continuity of service provision' (NZHIS 2006, xxii).

Figures for the number of clients seen, bednights and contacts reported for each team type in 2005/06 and 2006/07 are shown in Table 4.1. Inpatient teams reported the most bednights, whereas community teams reported the most contacts. (See the Glossary for a definition of 'contact'.)

Table 4.1: Clients seen, bednights and contacts, by team type, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Team type code	Team type description	Clients seen	Bednights	Contacts
2005/06				
01	Inpatient team	7781	273,974	3344
02	Community team	49,941	2505	912,245
03	Alcohol and drug team	18,853	8234	175,206
04	Child, adolescent and family team	14,626	5328	176,176
05	Forensic team	3671	51,582	36,968
06	Kaupapa Māori team	3608	13	67,583
07–99	All other team types	19,712	48,239	276,863
Total		92,062	389,875	1,648,385
2006/07				
01	Inpatient team	7433	272,257	4564
02	Community team	52,283	301	1,032,869
03	Alcohol and drug team	19,967	5881	179,639
04	Child, adolescent and family team	15,272	6541	190,326
05	Forensic team	4246	57,039	43,607
06	Kaupapa Māori team	3438	100	69,354
07–99	All other team types	20,547	39,918	276,832
Total		96,670	382,037	1,797,191

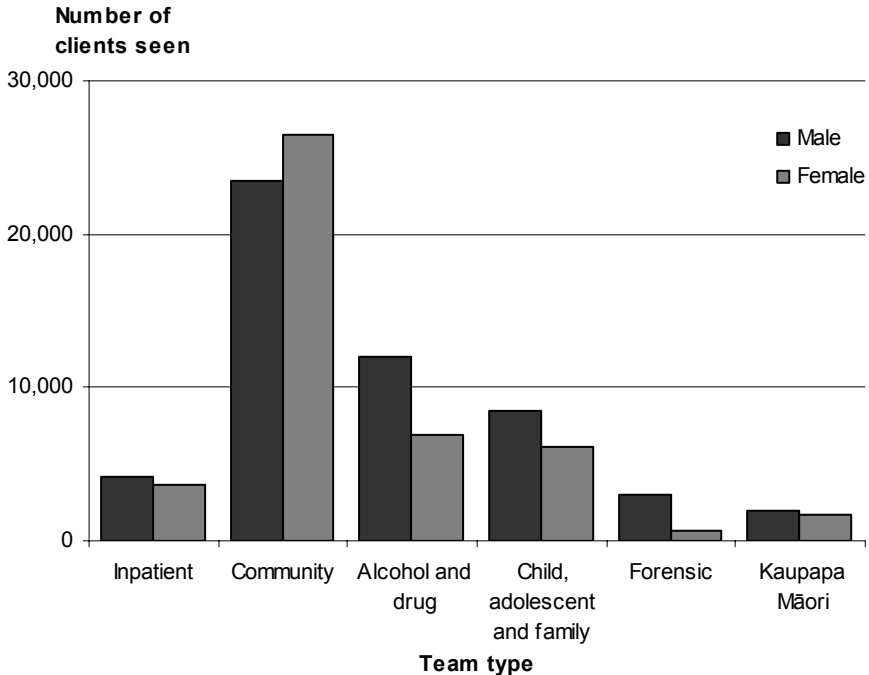
Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

- 1 Where clients are seen by more than one team type, they appear in each team type.
- 2 This table is based on data in Tables 14A and 14B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

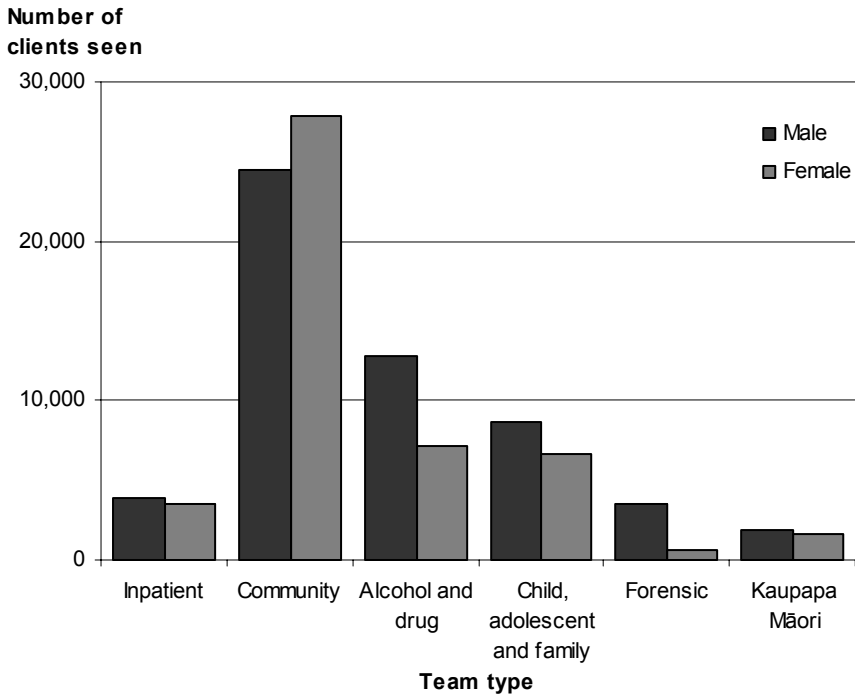
Community teams saw more clients than any other team type, reporting 52,283 clients seen in 2006/07, up from 49,941 clients in 2005/06. Figures 4.1A and 4.1B show that for all the most frequently used team types other than community teams, more males were seen than females.

Figure 4.1A: Clients seen, by most frequently used team type and sex, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection
 Note: This graph is based on data in Table 15A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Figure 4.1B: Clients seen, by most frequently used team type and sex, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection
 Note: This graph is based on data in Table 15B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Team types differ in terms of the age distribution of their clients. Table 4.2 shows the number of clients in each 10-year age group seen by the most commonly used team types. As expected, child, adolescent and family teams saw more clients aged 0–19 years than any other age group. The number of clients seen in each age group peaked for ages 30–39 years for all of the other most frequently used team types, except forensic teams, where numbers were similar in both the 20–29 year and the 30–39 year age groups.

Table 4.2: Clients seen, by team type and 10-year age group, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Age group (years)	Inpatient		Community		Alcohol and drug		Child, adolescent and family		Forensic		Kaupapa Māori	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
2005/06												
0–9	3	0.0	92	0.2	1	0.0	3369	23.0	2	0.1	109	3.0
10–19	417	5.4	4056	8.1	1385	7.3	10,837	74.1	459	12.5	581	16.1
20–29	1825	23.5	10,374	20.8	4485	23.8	165	1.1	1121	30.5	824	22.8
30–39	2182	28.0	12,745	25.5	5827	30.9	119	0.8	1069	29.1	957	26.5
40–49	1772	22.8	11,080	22.2	4712	25.0	84	0.6	701	19.1	701	19.4
50–59	986	12.7	6761	13.5	1786	9.5	42	0.3	243	6.6	290	8.0
60–69	441	5.7	3042	6.1	498	2.6	9	0.1	57	1.6	100	2.8
70+	155	2.0	1791	3.6	159	0.8	1	0.0	19	0.5	46	1.3
Total	7781	100.0	49,941	100.0	18,853	100.0	14,626	100.0	3671	100.0	3608	100.0
2006/07												
0–9	4	0.1	102	0.2	1	0.0	3427	22.4	1	0.0	106	3.1
10–19	381	5.1	4359	8.3	1443	7.2	11,428	74.8	513	12.1	539	15.7
20–29	1626	21.9	11,093	21.2	4718	23.6	179	1.2	1271	29.9	788	22.9
30–39	1987	26.7	12,813	24.5	5993	30.0	105	0.7	1261	29.7	893	26.0
40–49	1821	24.5	11,576	22.1	5118	25.6	80	0.5	819	19.3	707	20.6
50–59	997	13.4	7062	13.5	1989	10.0	31	0.2	291	6.9	283	8.2
60–69	434	5.8	3342	6.4	541	2.7	19	0.1	68	1.6	92	2.7
70+	183	2.5	1936	3.7	164	0.8	3	0.0	22	0.5	30	0.9
Total	7433	100.0	52,283	100.0	19,967	100.0	15,272	100.0	4246	100.0	3438	100.0

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This table is based on data in Tables 15A and 15B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Table 4.3 shows the number of referrals received, by referral source and sex of the client. The most referrals from any one source were referrals from general practitioners. The second most common referral source was self or relative referral. About one-third of female referrals to mental health services were from general practitioners compared with about one-quarter of male referrals.

Table 4.3: Referrals, by referral source and sex, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Referral source	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2005/06						
General practitioner	19,396	28.5	8479	24.6	10,917	32.5
Self or relative referral	14,010	20.6	7418	21.5	6592	19.6
Hospital referral (non-psychiatric)	5943	8.7	2577	7.5	3366	10.0
Police	3732	5.5	2395	6.9	1337	4.0
Justice	3438	5.0	2898	8.4	540	1.6
Adult community mental health service	3083	4.5	1506	4.4	1577	4.7
Psychiatric inpatient	2467	3.6	1289	3.7	1178	3.5
Accident and emergency	2243	3.3	890	2.6	1353	4.0
Education sector	1281	1.9	689	2.0	592	1.8
All other sources	12,549	18.4	6386	18.5	6163	18.3
Total	68,142	100.0	34,527	100.0	33,615	100.0
2006/07						
General practitioner	20,116	29.5	8835	26.1	11,280	32.9
Self or relative referral	12,821	18.8	6672	19.7	6149	17.9
Hospital referral (non-psychiatric)	8043	11.8	3480	10.3	4563	13.3
Police	4113	6.0	2653	7.8	1460	4.3
Adult community mental health service	3275	4.8	1638	4.8	1637	4.8
Justice	2879	4.2	2440	7.2	439	1.3
Accident and emergency	2457	3.6	866	2.6	1591	4.6
Psychiatric inpatient	2264	3.3	1114	3.3	1150	3.4
Education sector	1108	1.6	626	1.8	482	1.4
All other sources	11,069	16.2	5522	16.3	5547	16.2
Total	68,145	100.0	33,846	100.0	34,298	100.0

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

- 1 Only referrals from sources external to the mental health services of the health agency (DHBs, in this publication) are reported to the National Collection. For example, a referral from police to a mental health team is reported, while a referral from an inpatient team to a community team within the same DHB is not. For further information about referrals, see the Glossary.
- 2 This table is based on data in Tables 21A and 21B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

4.2 Specific groups of services

The following types of mental health services are described in this section: community, inpatient, alcohol and drug, child and youth, forensic and kaupapa Māori teams.

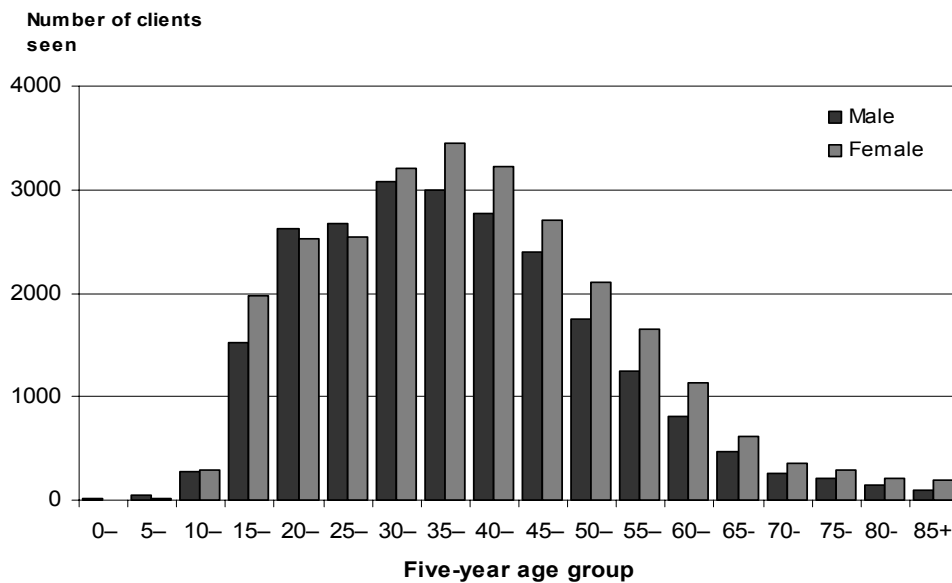
Community teams

Community teams 'provide non-residential assessment and treatment services including outpatient services' (NZHIS 2006, xxiv). Community teams aimed at a particular client group (for example, child and youth and eating disorders teams) are not included in this category. Information about the age and sex of community team clients, the services provided by community teams, and the settings in which these services take place are outlined in this section.

Community teams saw more clients than any other team type during the reporting periods.

Figures 4.2A and 4.2B show the number of clients seen by community teams by five-year age groups and sex. For almost all age groups, community teams saw more female clients than male clients.

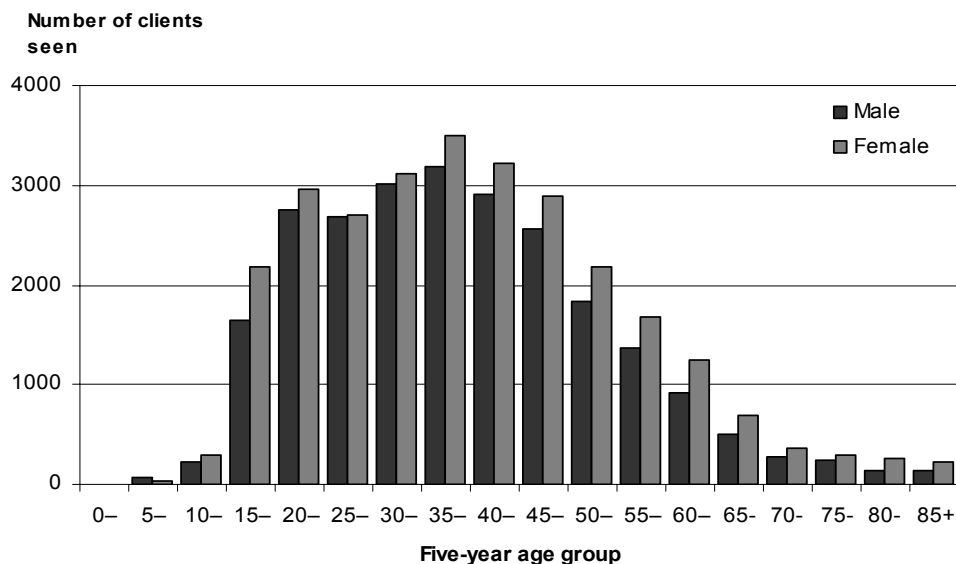
Figure 4.2A: Clients seen by community teams, by age group and sex, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 15A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Figure 4.2B: Clients seen by community teams, by age group and sex, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 15B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Table 4.4: Clients seen and contacts by community teams, by service, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Service code	Service description	Clients seen	Contacts	Average contacts per client
2005/06				
T06	Mental health individual treatment attendances	42,176	628,256	14.9
T01	Mental health crisis attendances	21,721	100,715	4.6
T08	Mental health care co-ordination contacts	17,732	102,974	5.8
T32	Mental health contact with family/whānau	4655	15,765	3.4
T07	Mental health group programme attendances	2325	13,316	5.7
T09	Early psychosis intervention attendances	925	9619	10.4
T22	Mental health day treatment programme attendances	850	18,825	22.1
T10	Support needs assessment attendances	573	854	1.5
T23	Mental health day activity programme attendances	429	17,569	41.0
T31	Home-based care contacts	382	3,837	10.0
	All other services	441	515	
2006/07				
T06	Mental health individual treatment attendances	42,887	682,770	15.9
T01	Mental health crisis attendances	24,276	125,208	5.2
T08	Mental health care co-ordination contacts	20,191	138,371	6.9
T32	Mental health contact with family/whānau	4817	18,054	3.7
T07	Mental health group programme attendances	2092	13,452	6.4
T22	Mental health day treatment programme attendances	901	19,462	21.6
T10	Support needs assessment attendances	622	932	1.5
T09	Early psychosis intervention attendances	618	10,959	17.7
T31	Home-based care contacts	520	6145	11.8
T23	Mental health day activity programme attendances	410	16,830	41.0
	All other services	434	686	

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

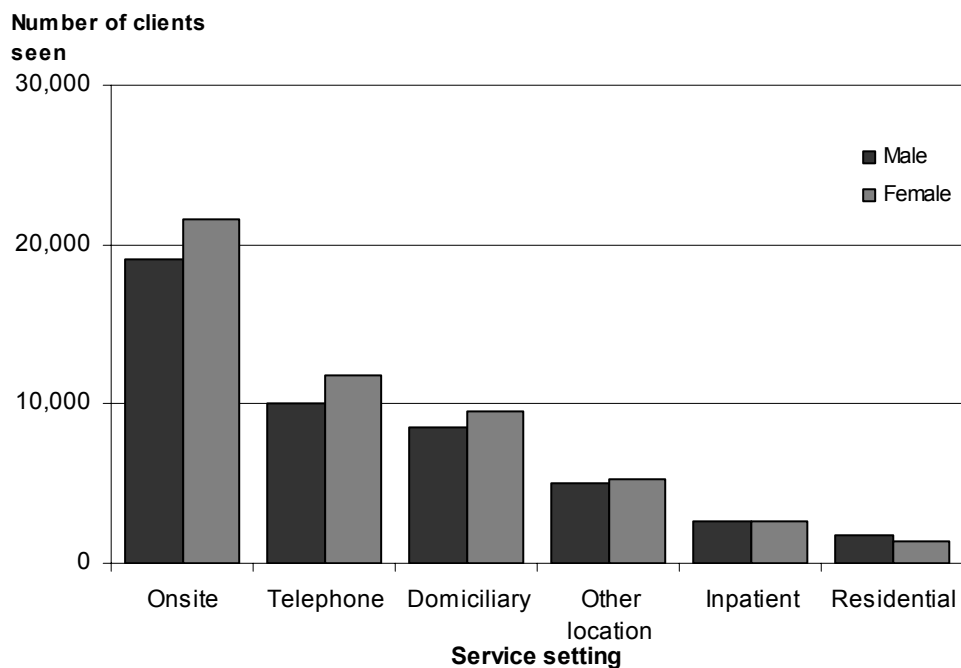
Notes:

- 1 Services can be either bednights or contacts. The services in this table are contacts.
- 2 Information relating to services provided by community teams can be found in Tables 24A and 24B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

As shown in Table 4.4, the service most often provided to community team clients was individual treatment attendances, followed by crisis attendances and care co-ordination contacts. Community teams provided over 40,000 clients with individual treatment attendances during the two reporting years, averaging 14.9 contacts per client in 2005/06, increasing to 15.9 contacts per client the following year.

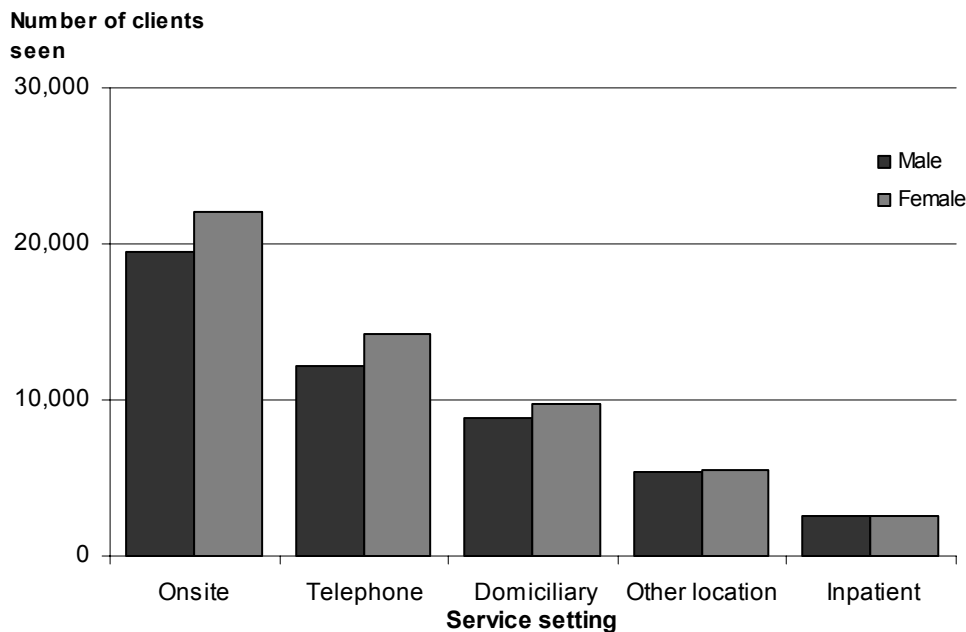
Community teams see clients in several different settings. Figures 4.3A and 4.3B show the most frequently used service settings (determined by the number of clients seen) for males and females.

Figure 4.3A: Clients seen by community teams, by most frequently used service settings and sex, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Figure 4.3B: Clients seen by community teams, by most frequently used service settings and sex, 2006/07



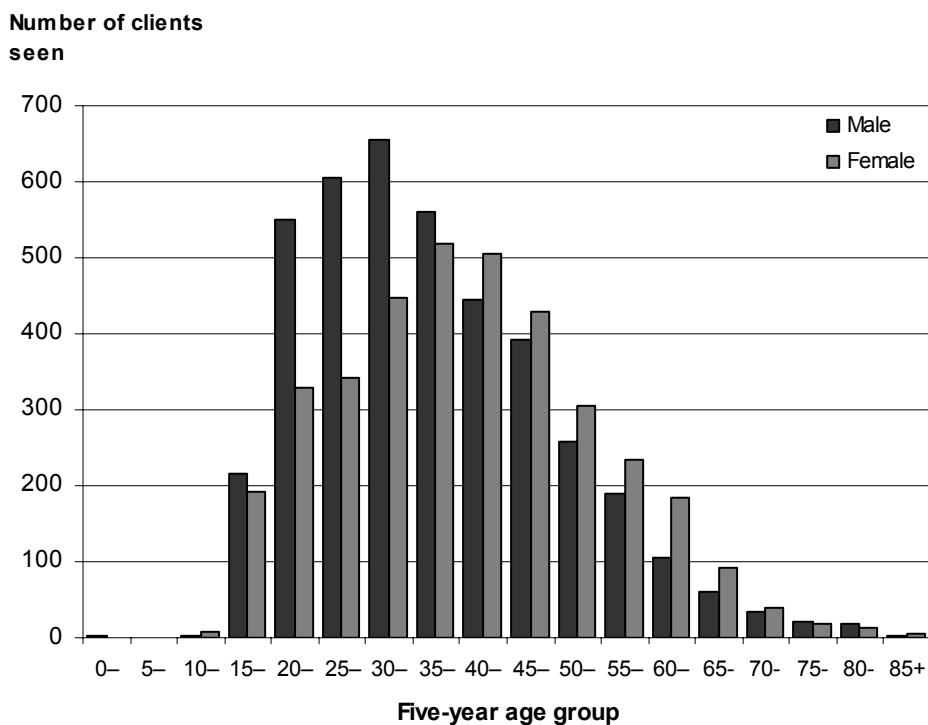
Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Inpatient teams

Inpatient teams 'provide services in a medical environment such as a hospital to eligible persons who are in need of a period of close observation, intensive investigation or intervention' (NZHIS 2006, xxiv). Inpatient teams providing a specific type of service (for example, forensic, or alcohol and drug services) are not included.

The number of clients seen by an inpatient team, by five-year age group and sex, is shown in Figures 4.4A and 4.4B. Male clients seen by inpatient teams outnumbered female clients by about 13 percent, and the age distribution was quite different between males and females. In the 15–39 year age groups, males outnumbered females by about 40 percent. However, this position was reversed for older age groups, with female clients exceeding male clients for ages 40–64 years by about 19 percent in 2005/06 and by 15 percent in 2006/07. The graphs indicate that the peak age group for male inpatient clients is younger than for female clients.

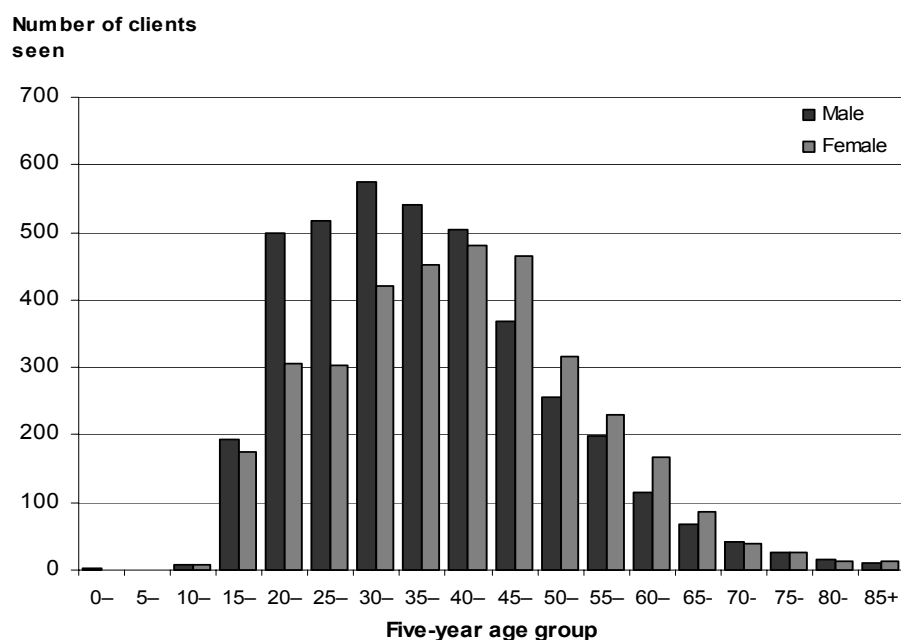
Figure 4.4A: Clients seen by inpatient teams, by age group and sex, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 23A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Figure 4.4B: Clients seen by inpatient teams, by age group and sex, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 23B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Table 4.5 shows that the most frequently used service for inpatient team clients was the acute inpatient service. This service involves ‘24-hour care and treatment services provided to people experiencing severe acute symptoms’ (NZHIS 2006, xxii).

Table 4.5: Clients seen, bednights and contacts by inpatient teams, by service, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Service code	Service description	Clients			Average bednights or contacts per client
		seen	Bednights	Contacts	
2005/06					
T03	Mental health acute inpatient occupied bednights	6,356	144,994	...	22.8
T02	Mental health intensive care inpatient occupied bednights	2,587	34,742	...	13.4
T06	Mental health individual treatment attendances	925		2674	2.9
T04	Mental health sub-acute inpatient occupied bednights	604	18,090	...	30.0
T21	Psychiatric disability rehabilitation occupied bednights	349	43,725	...	125.3
	All other services	652	32,423	670	
2006/07					
T03	Mental health acute inpatient occupied bednights	6,174	154,273	...	25.0
T02	Mental health intensive care inpatient occupied bednights	2,376	39,752	...	16.7
T04	Mental health sub-acute inpatient occupied bednights	590	18,350	...	31.1
T06	Mental health individual treatment attendances	507		3,710	7.3
T21	Psychiatric disability rehabilitation occupied bednights	232	37,974	...	163.7
	All other services	757	21,908	854	...

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

- 1 Services can be bednights or contacts.
- 2 ... = not applicable.
- 3 Information relating to services provided by inpatient teams can be found in Tables 23A and 23B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

The length of stay was calculated for all clients who received:

- an intensive care inpatient service
- an acute inpatient service
- a sub-acute inpatient service.

These services were linked together to derive inpatient episodes of care for individual clients. (For further information about length of stay or episodes, see the Glossary.)

Table 4.6 shows the number of clients, episodes, the total length of stay in each year, and the average length of stay per episode for each ethnic group.

Table 4.6: Clients seen by inpatient teams, by ethnic group, number of episodes and length of stay, and average length of stay, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Ethnicity	Clients seen	Number of episodes	Total length of stay (days)	Average length of stay per episode (days)
2005/06				
Māori	1815	3089	48,149	15.6
Pacific	325	475	10,685	22.5
Asian	227	284	6234	22.0
Other	4963	7537	118,597	15.7
2006/07				
Māori	1828	2944	50,106	17.0
Pacific	330	460	10,429	22.7
Asian	234	322	6311	19.6
Other	4798	7258	118,829	16.4

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

- 1 See Glossary for definition of 'episodes'.
- 2 Average length of stay = total length of stay divided by number of episodes.

Alcohol and drug teams

Alcohol and drug teams provide assessment and treatment services to people with alcohol and other drug problems. Teams may be inpatient, residential or community-based (NZHIS 2006, xxiv–v). The five relevant team types are:

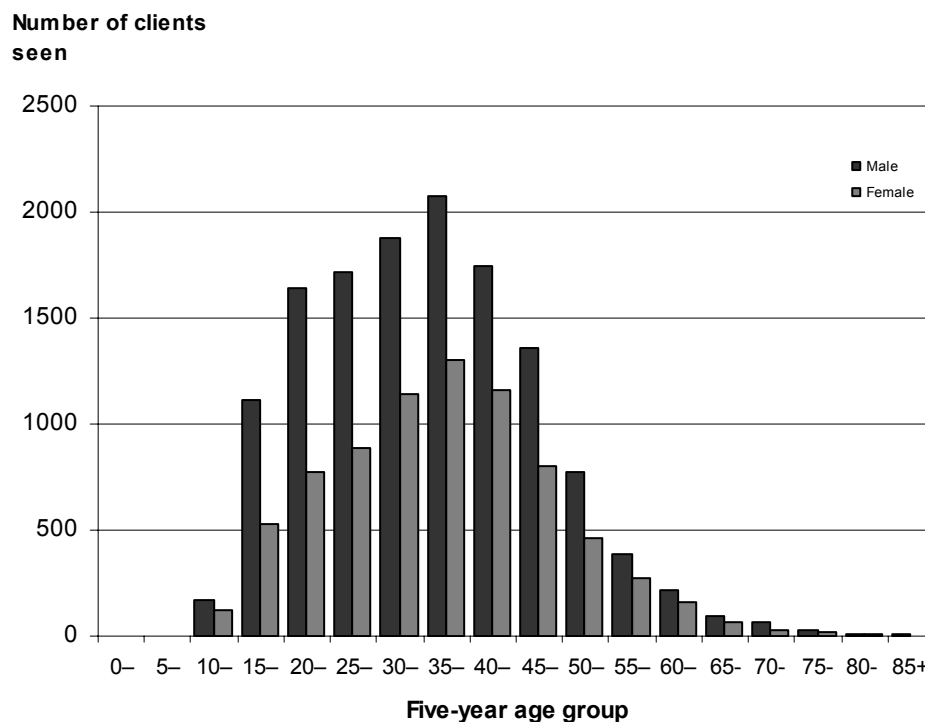
- alcohol and drug
- alcohol and drug kaupapa Māori
- alcohol and drug dual diagnosis
- child and youth alcohol and drug services
- kaupapa Māori dual diagnosis mental health and alcohol and drug services.

(Note that no clients were reported in the last group in either 2005/06 or 2006/07.) For further information about these team types, please refer to the *Mental Health Information National Collection Data Dictionary* (NZHIS 2006). In this section, data on clients seen by at least one of these team types is presented. Data is also presented for clients who received methadone services from a specialist service or authorised general practitioner.

Note that non-governmental organisations provide a large proportion of alcohol and drug residential and community care but non-governmental organisation data has been excluded from this publication because the data was incomplete. Hence, the number of clients seen in the tables and graphs of this section may be underestimated.

Alcohol and drug teams are the second most commonly used (after community teams). The number of male and female clients by five-year age group seen by at least one of these alcohol and drug teams is shown in Figures 4.5A and 4.5B. For most age groups, the number of male clients seen was higher than the number of female clients. The total number of male clients seen by alcohol and drug teams was more than 70 percent higher than the number of female clients seen.

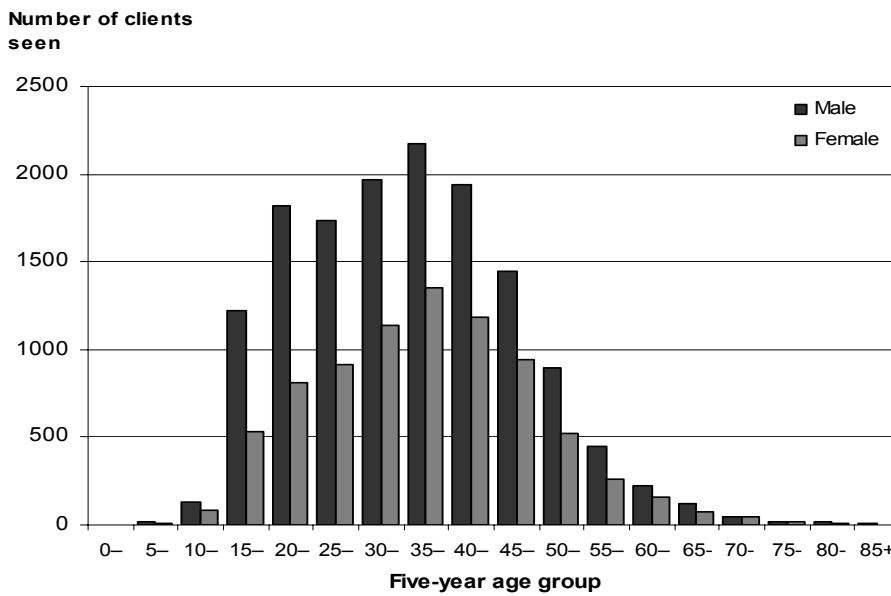
Figure 4.5A: Clients seen by alcohol and drug teams, by age group and sex, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 15A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Figure 4.5B: Clients seen by alcohol and drug teams, by age group and sex, 2006/07

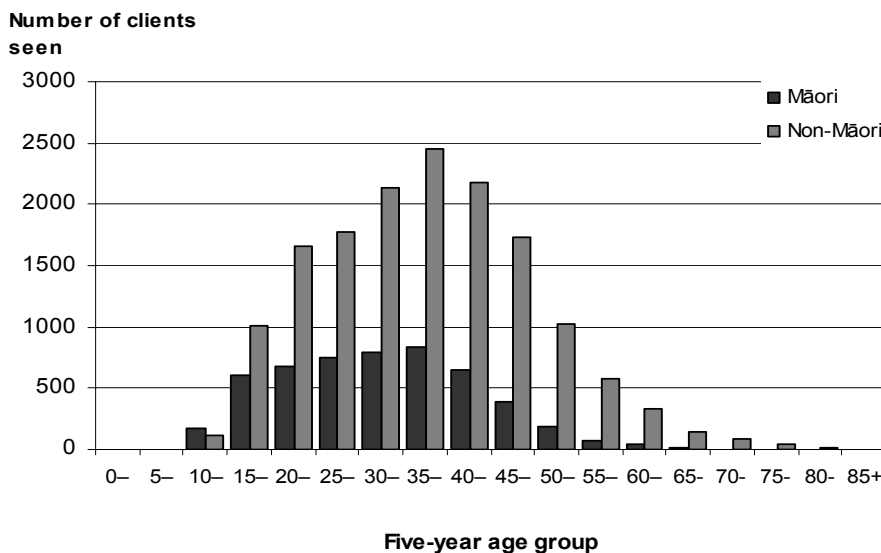


Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 15A and 15B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Figures 4.6A and 4.6B show the number of clients seen by alcohol and drug teams, by five-year age group and ethnicity. The number of non-Māori clients seen was higher than the number of Māori clients in almost all age groups.

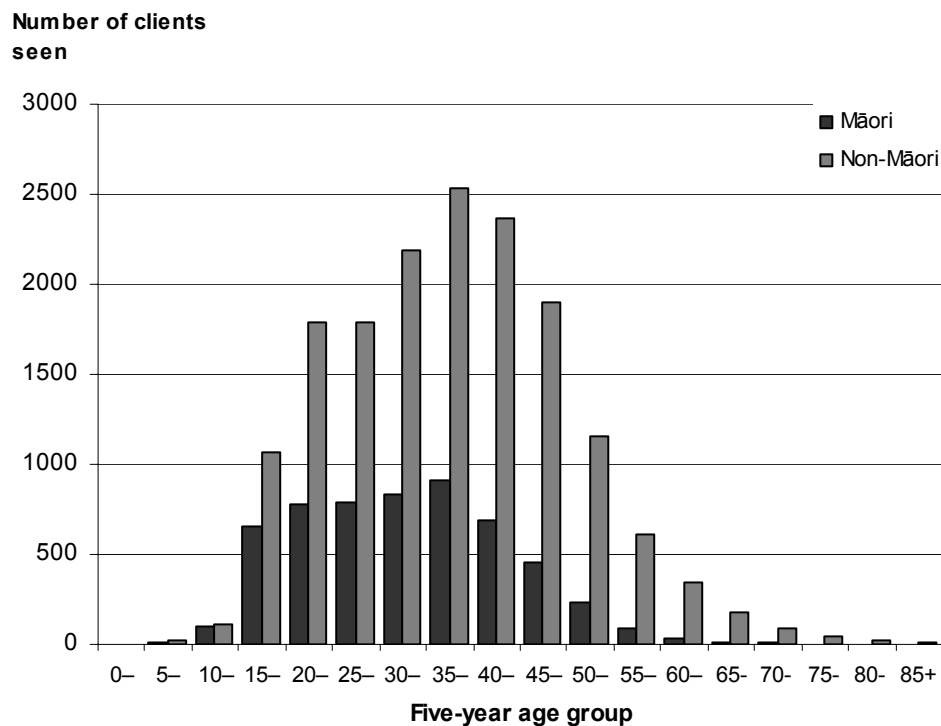
Figure 4.6A: Number of clients seen by alcohol and drug teams, by age and ethnic group, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 15A–19A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Figure 4.6B: Number of clients seen by alcohol and drug teams, by age and ethnic group, 2006/07

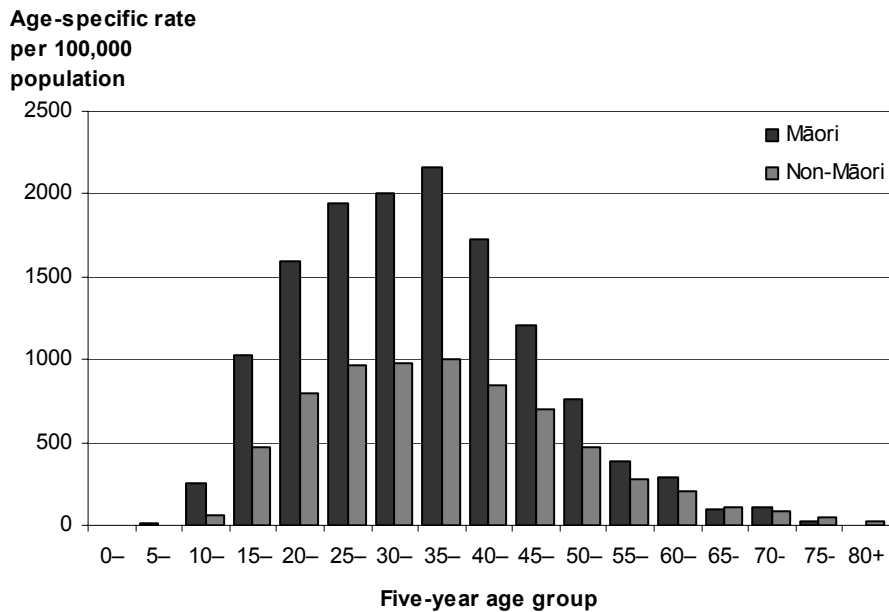


Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 15B–19B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Māori age-specific rates were higher than non-Māori rates (Figure 4.7A and 4.7B) for all age groups up to 64 years. The rates for the 85 years and over age group have been excluded because calculations are disproportionately affected by small population groups.

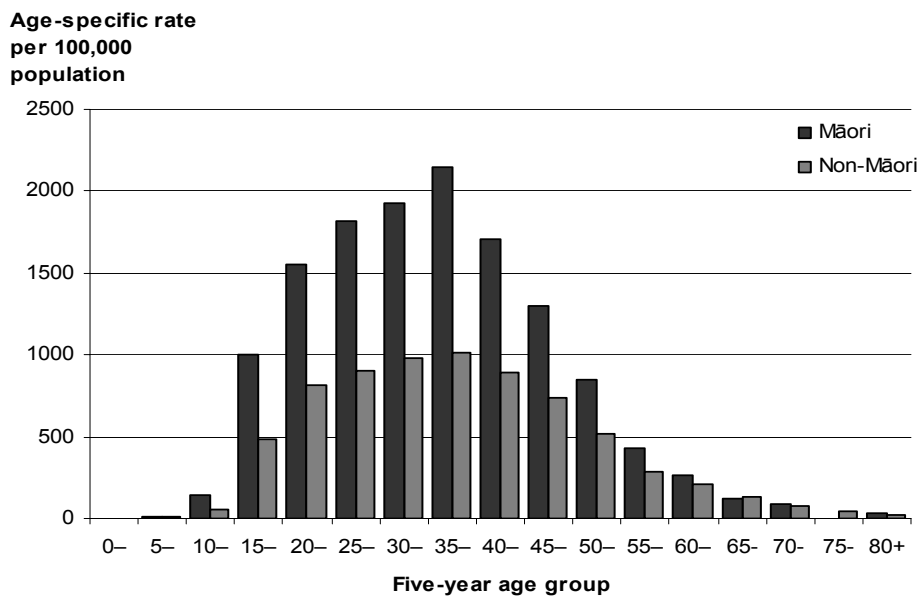
Figure 4.7A: Age-specific rates per 100,000 population for clients seen by alcohol and drug teams, by ethnic group, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 15A–19A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>) and Table EN2A in the Explanatory Notes.

Figure 4.7B: Age-specific rates per 100,000 population for clients seen by alcohol and drug teams, by ethnic group, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 15B–19B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>) and Table EN2B in the Explanatory Notes.

Table 4.7 shows the number of male and female clients seen in each service setting. The most common setting in which alcohol and drug teams provided services was onsite.

Table 4.7: Clients seen by alcohol and drug teams, by service setting and sex, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Service setting	2005/06			2006/07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Onsite	18,526	11,626	6899	19,873	12,622	7251
Telephone	7644	4387	3257	8267	4819	3448
Domiciliary	1087	609	478	1165	655	510
Inpatient	827	495	332	831	454	377
Māori cultural setting	453	323	130	422	307	115
Prison	300	258	42	281	244	37
Non-psychiatric	270	162	108	219	133	86
Residential	254	132	122	235	135	100
Non-Māori cultural setting	54	36	18	28	17	11
Court	38	27	11	63	48	15
Day patient setting	22	12	10	14	7	7
Emergency department	18	12	6	20	11	9
Tele-psychiatry/audio visual	16	9	7	39	15	24
Other location	1432	925	507	1383	898	485

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

The services provided most frequently by alcohol and drug teams (in terms of the number of clients seen per service) are shown in Table 4.8. The most frequently provided service was individual treatment attendances, followed by care co-ordination contacts and methadone treatment specialist service attendances.

Table 4.8: Clients seen, bednights and contacts by alcohol and drug teams, by service, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Service code	Service description	Clients			Average bednights or contacts per client
		seen	Bednights	Contacts	
2005/06					
T06	Mental health individual treatment attendances	17,008	...	99,755	5.9
T08	Mental health care co-ordination contacts	5635	...	28,841	5.1
T18	Methadone treatment specialist service attendances (clients of specialist services)	4086	...	44,652	10.9
T07	Mental health group programme attendances	2558	...	12,415	4.9
T19	Methadone treatment specialist service attendances (clients of authorised general practitioners)	667	...	1818	2.7
T32	Mental health contact with family/whānau	660	...	1922	2.9
T16	Substance abuse detoxification occupied bednights (medical)	476	4669	...	9.8
	All other services	835	8	2950	...
2006/07					
T06	Mental health individual treatment attendances	18,105	...	101,423	5.6
T08	Mental health care co-ordination contacts	6260	...	31,385	5.0
T18	Methadone treatment specialist service attendances (clients of specialist services)	3913	...	41,439	10.6
T07	Mental health group programme attendances	3687	...	19,809	5.4
T19	Methadone treatment specialist service attendances (clients of authorised general practitioners)	654	...	1835	2.8
T32	Mental health contact with family/whānau	624	...	1508	2.4
T16	Substance abuse detoxification occupied bednights (medical)	511	4773	...	9.3
	All other services	852	1108	2217	...

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

- 1 Services are either bednights or contacts.
- 2 ... = not applicable.
- 3 Information regarding services provided by alcohol and drug teams can be found in Tables 25A and 25B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Information about the number of clients seen by each alcohol and drug team type is shown in Table 4.9. As the table indicates, most alcohol and drug clients were seen at least once by a general alcohol and drug team. Table 4.9 also shows the proportion of people from each ethnic group seen by the team type.

Table 4.9: Clients seen by alcohol and drug teams, by team type and ethnic group, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Ethnic Group	03 Alcohol and drug team		10 Alcohol and drug kaupapa Māori team		11 Alcohol and drug dual diagnosis team		21 Children and youth, alcohol and drug services	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2005/06								
Māori	4207	22.3	1059	87.1	141	21.7	114	39.0
Pacific	664	3.5	23	1.9	16	2.5	2	0.7
Asian	230	1.2	4	0.3	13	2.0	3	1.0
Other	13,752	72.9	130	10.7	480	73.8	173	59.2
Total	18,853	100.0	1216	100.0	650	100.0	292	100.0
2006/07								
Māori	4582	24.3	1010	83.1	261	40.2	65	22.3
Pacific	822	4.4	22	1.8	32	4.9	4	1.4
Asian	279	1.5	2	0.2	14	2.2	1	0.3
Other	14,284	75.8	142	11.7	632	97.2	154	52.7
Total	19,967	100.0	1176	100.0	939	100.0	224	100.0

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

- 1 Where clients are seen by more than one team type, they appear in each team type.
- 2 This table is based on data from Tables 15A–19A and 15B–19B on the Ministry of Health website.

Clients can receive methadone treatments either as clients of specialist services or authorised general practitioners. Tables 4.10A and 4.10B show the number of clients seen who received either or both methadone services in 2005/06 and 2006/07 respectively, by age, ethnic group and sex.¹

More males than females received a methadone service, except for Māori and Pacific clients, where the rate was slightly higher for females. As expected, almost all clients seen by a methadone service were aged between 15 and 64 years (around 99 percent).

¹ Data is presented as reported to the National Collection. It is acknowledged that there may be a disparity between what is reported and what would be expected in terms of the age of some clients seen for methadone services. It is expected that the publication of this data will help inform ongoing improvements to the quality of the data.

Table 4.10A: Clients seen by methadone service, by age, ethnic group and sex, 2005/06

	Total	Five-year age group																	
		0-5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85+	
Total																			
Total	4438	0	1	4	23	144	420	782	985	909	746	300	80	23	8	7	5	1	0
Male	2611	0	1	3	13	59	191	433	567	542	496	220	58	16	6	3	3	0	0
Female	1827	0	0	1	10	85	229	349	418	367	250	80	22	7	2	4	2	1	0
Māori																			
Total	651	0	0	2	8	25	77	114	138	137	101	34	10	5	0	0	0	0	0
Male	314	0	0	1	5	12	27	53	51	77	56	23	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
Female	337	0	0	1	3	13	50	61	87	60	45	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific																			
Total	49	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	10	10	10	4	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Male	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	4	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Female	27	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	6	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Asian																			
Total	19	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	2	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Male	13	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other																			
Total	3719	0	1	2	13	114	338	662	835	761	631	260	66	18	6	7	4	1	0
Male	2262	0	1	2	8	43	162	378	508	460	433	193	51	12	5	3	3	0	0
Female	1457	0	0	0	5	71	176	284	327	301	198	67	15	6	1	4	1	1	0

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: The total number of clients seen in this table is less than the sum of clients seen for the two services, because some clients received both services in 2005/06.

Table 4.10B: Clients seen by methadone service, by age, ethnic group and sex, 2006/07

	Total	Five-year age group																	
		0-5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85+	
Total																			
Total	4399	2	4	8	26	134	352	723	950	876	765	390	109	29	13	8	6	2	2
Male	2600	2	3	5	13	52	172	394	551	524	498	277	80	17	5	3	3	1	0
Female	1799	0	1	3	13	82	180	329	399	352	267	113	29	12	8	5	3	1	2
Māori																			
Total	644	0	2	2	4	22	62	96	145	132	111	47	14	5	1	1	0	0	0
Male	311	0	2	2	3	12	20	42	60	69	54	31	10	5	0	1	0	0	0
Female	333	0	0	0	1	10	42	54	85	63	57	16	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pacific																			
Total	52	0	0	1	0	3	6	3	8	8	13	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Male	23	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	2	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Female	29	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	3	6	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asian																			
Total	24	0	1	0	0	4	4	2	2	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	16	0	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other																			
Total	3679	2	1	5	22	105	280	622	795	733	636	335	92	23	11	7	6	2	2
Male	2250	2	0	3	10	37	146	349	485	452	434	242	68	12	4	2	3	1	0
Female	1429	0	1	2	12	68	134	273	310	281	202	93	24	11	7	5	3	1	2

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: The total number of clients seen in this table is less than the sum of clients seen for the two services, because some clients received both services in 2006/07.

Child and youth teams

For the purposes of this publication, children and youth have been defined either as mental health clients aged 0–19 years, or as clients who see teams that are specifically designed to provide services to children and youth with mental health problems.

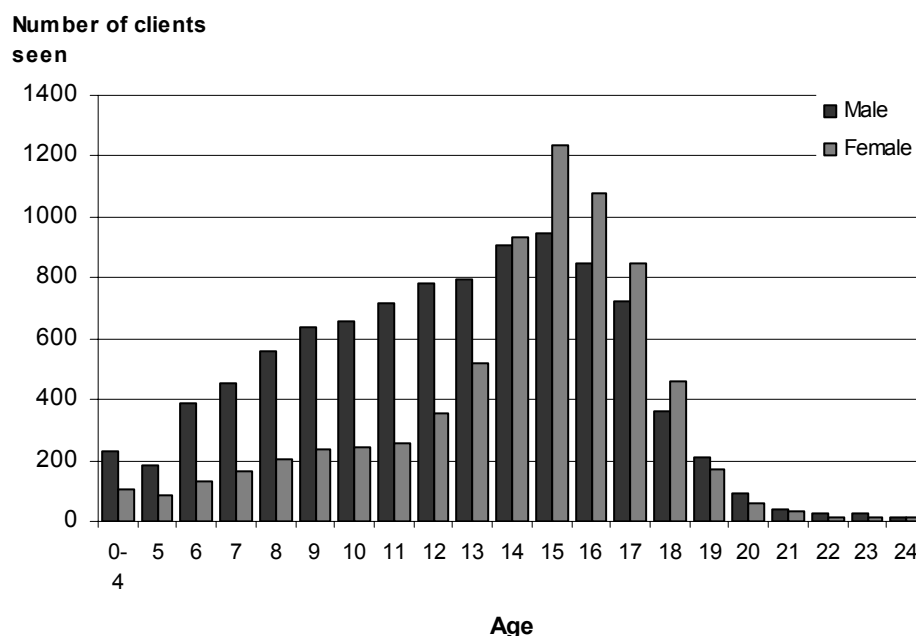
Child and youth teams provide assessment and treatment services to children and adolescents. Teams may be inpatient, residential or community based. The four team types are:

- child, adolescent and family
- youth specialty, which provides services to adolescents aged 15–19 years
- child and youth alcohol and drug services
- kaupapa Māori tamariki and rangatahi (NZHIS 2006, xxiv–v).

In this section, data on clients seen by one or more of these team types is presented, as well as data for all clients aged 0–19 years.

Figures 4.8A and 4.8B show the number of clients seen by child and youth teams, by age and sex. For males, the number of clients seen by child and youth teams peaked at age 15 years in both reporting periods. For females the peak is also at age 15 years in 2005/06, but in 2006/07 the number of female clients seen is almost the same at ages 15 and 16 years.

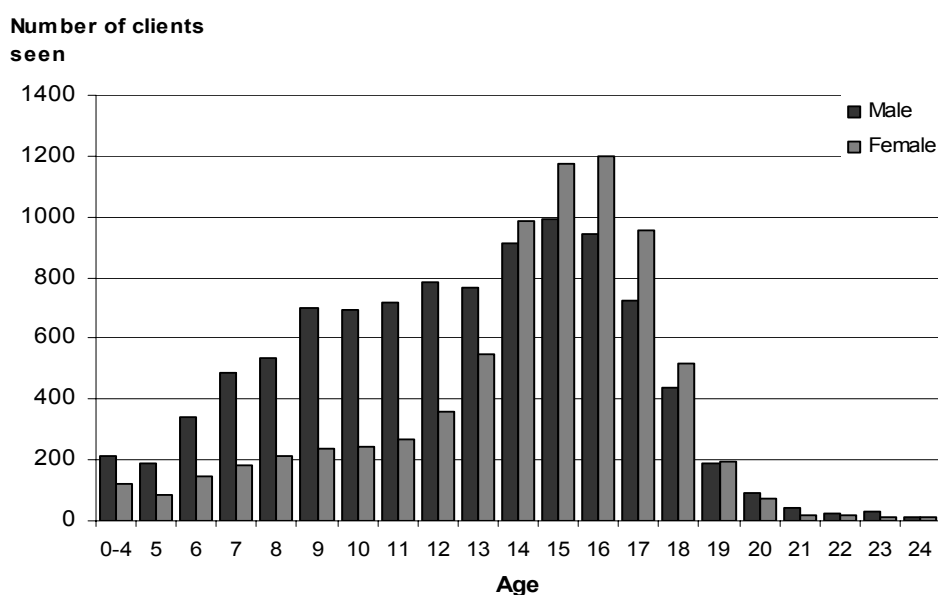
Figure 4.8A: Clients seen by child and youth teams, by age and sex, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 15A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Figure 4.8B: Clients seen by child and youth teams, by age and sex, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 15B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Table 4.11 presents information about the number of clients seen, bednights and contacts, for clients aged 0–19 years, broken down by team type. Apart from the child, adolescent and family team, the next most common team type for clients aged 0–19 years was the community team.

Table 4.11: Bednights, contacts, and number of clients seen aged 0–19 years, by team type, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Team type code	Team type description	Clients seen	Bednights	Contacts
2005/06				
04	Child, adolescent and family team	14,206	5317	172,962
02	Community team	4148	...	27,130
14	Youth specialty team	2397	5578	43,300
03	Alcohol and drug team	1386	126	5469
06	Kaupapa Māori team	690	...	7960
05	Forensic team	461	1039	2851
01	Inpatient team	420	8494	160
	All other teams	1547	535	11,839
2006/07				
04	Child, adolescent and family team	14,855	6257	187,384
02	Community team	4461	...	30,325
14	Youth specialty team	2554	4525	37,028
03	Alcohol and drug team	1444	33	5304
06	Kaupapa Māori team	645	...	6156
05	Forensic team	514	1253	2824
01	Inpatient team	385	8657	129
	All other teams	1667	1105	13,432

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

- 1 Where clients are seen by more than one team type, they appear in each team type.
- 2 ... = not applicable.

Tables 4.12A and 4.12B show the distribution of clients aged under 20 years by ethnicity.

Table 4.12A: Clients seen aged 0–19 years across all services, by ethnic group, 2005/06

Age (years)	Ethnicity				Total
	Asian	Māori	Other	Pacific	
0–4	21	86	242	16	365
5	6	45	220	11	282
6	13	108	400	15	536
7	10	119	495	23	647
8	17	150	610	23	800
9	17	169	687	39	912
10	12	184	730	28	954
11	11	207	782	31	1031
12	21	264	870	43	1198
13	34	372	998	58	1462
14	40	528	1457	76	2101
15	59	614	1794	102	2569
16	69	545	1636	116	2366
17	67	480	1538	88	2173
18	75	410	1238	82	1805
19	54	441	1181	95	1771
0–19	526	4722	14,878	846	20,972

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Table 4.12B: Clients seen aged 0–19 years across all services, by ethnic group, 2006/07

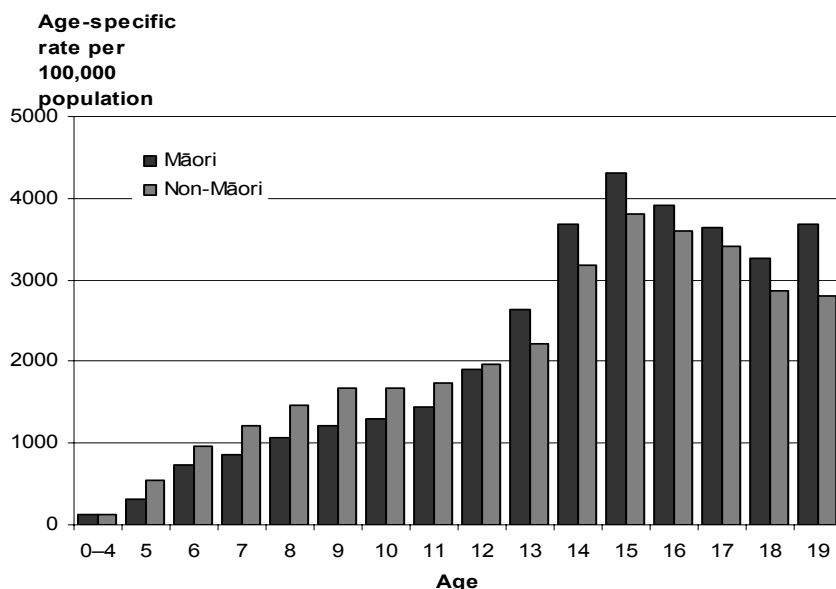
Age (years)	Ethnicity				Total
	Asian	Māori	Other	Pacific	
0–4	16	85	226	33	360
5	9	71	203	9	292
6	12	113	359	26	510
7	15	140	508	32	695
8	17	178	574	18	787
9	25	183	742	34	984
10	14	181	752	36	983
11	15	215	765	52	1047
12	23	270	877	45	1215
13	34	383	942	72	1431
14	54	563	1449	81	2147
15	58	618	1725	152	2553
16	74	630	1770	113	2587
17	67	561	1632	137	2397
18	83	519	1416	126	2144
19	53	471	1258	112	1894
0–19	569	5181	15,198	1078	22,026

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Figures 4.9A and 4.9B show the age-specific rates for Māori and non-Māori clients seen aged 0–19 years. Because the numbers of Asian and Pacific clients were low for single-year groups, they have been combined in these graphs with the Other category to create a single non-Māori group.

Age-specific rates for non-Māori were higher than those for Māori for clients aged 0–12 years in 2005/06 and 2006/07. Age-specific rates for both Māori and non-Māori peaked at 15 years in 2005/06, but in 2006/07, Māori rates were highest at age 16 years.

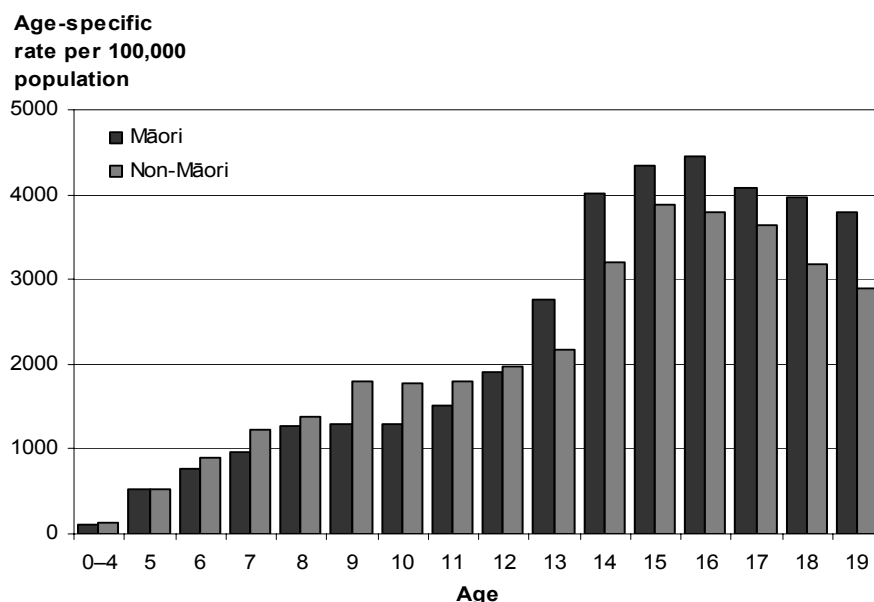
Figure 4.9A: Age-specific rates for clients seen aged 0–19 years, by ethnic group, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 15A–19A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>) and Table EN3A in the Explanatory Notes.

Figure 4.9B: Age-specific rates for clients seen aged 0–19 years, by ethnic group, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 15B–19B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>) and Table EN3B in the Explanatory Notes.

Table 4.13 shows the number of male and female clients seen by child and youth teams in each service setting. The most common service setting, in terms of the total number of clients seen, was onsite, followed by telephone contacts. There was little variation by sex, with onsite being the setting for about half of both males and females, and telephone contacts the setting for just under a quarter of both sexes.

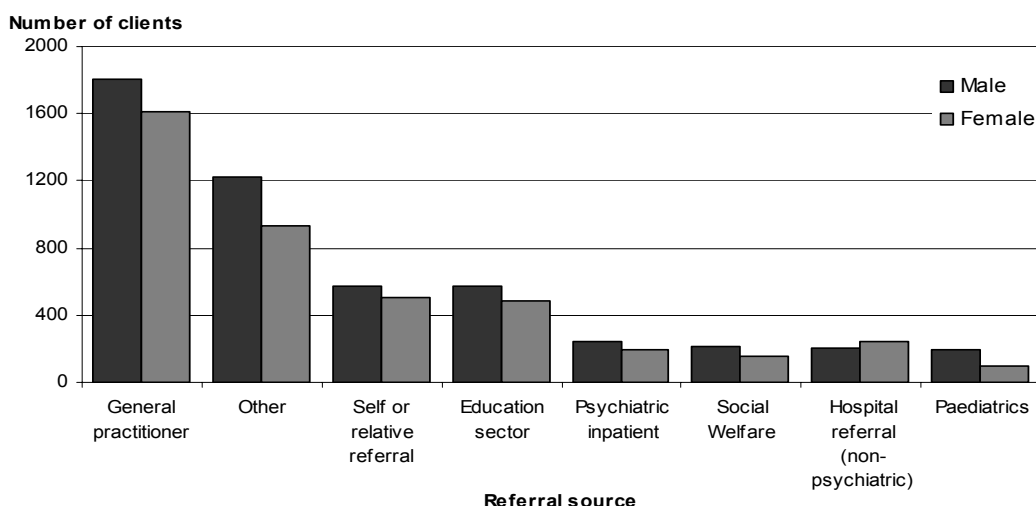
Table 4.13: Service setting for clients seen by child and youth teams, by sex, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Service setting	2005/06			2006/07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Onsite	15,019	8562	6457	15,417	8682	6735
Telephone	7342	4085	3257	8714	4857	3857
Other location	3534	2074	1460	4348	2492	1856
Domiciliary	2581	1502	1079	2757	1588	1169
Inpatient	951	436	515	848	385	463
Non-psychiatric	282	134	148	434	203	231
Residential	257	135	122	350	181	169
Court	99	75	24	82	56	26
Day patient setting	90	35	55	66	21	45
Prison	77	42	35	123	79	44
Emergency department	69	23	46	129	41	88
Māori cultural setting	56	40	16	79	42	37
Non-Māori cultural setting	30	18	12	68	41	27
Tele-psychiatry/audio visual	16	8	8	29	14	15

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

The number of males and females referred to child and youth teams from each referral source is shown in Figures 4.10A and 4.10B. Most referrals came from general practitioners. Males and females had similar patterns of referrals.

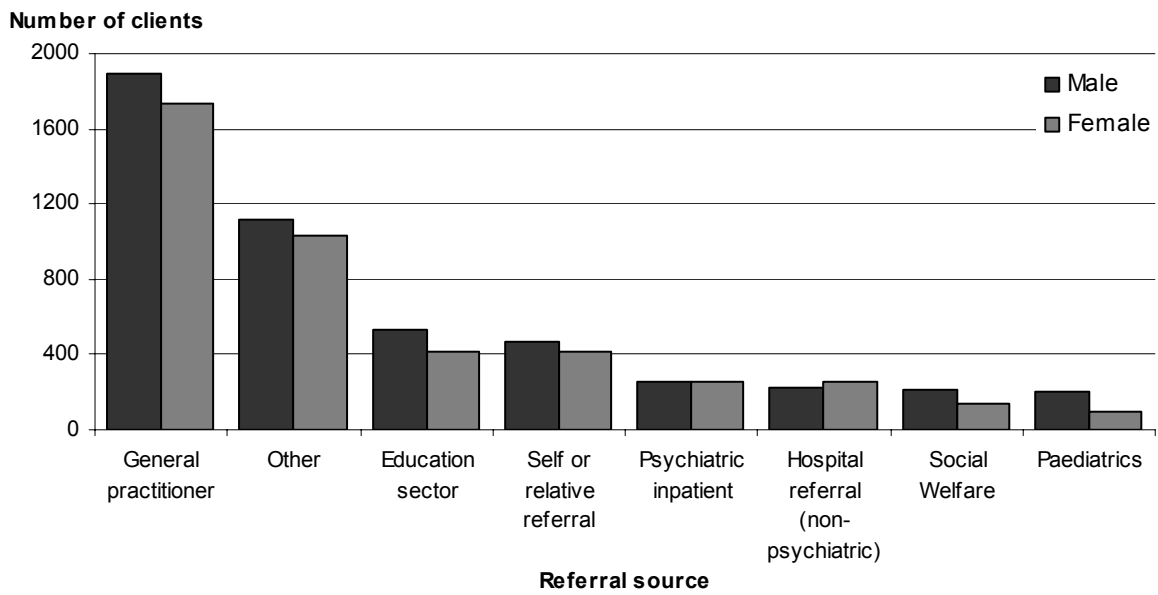
Figure 4.10A: Referrals to child and youth teams, by referral source and sex, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 21A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Figure 4.10B: Referrals to child and youth teams, by referral source and sex, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

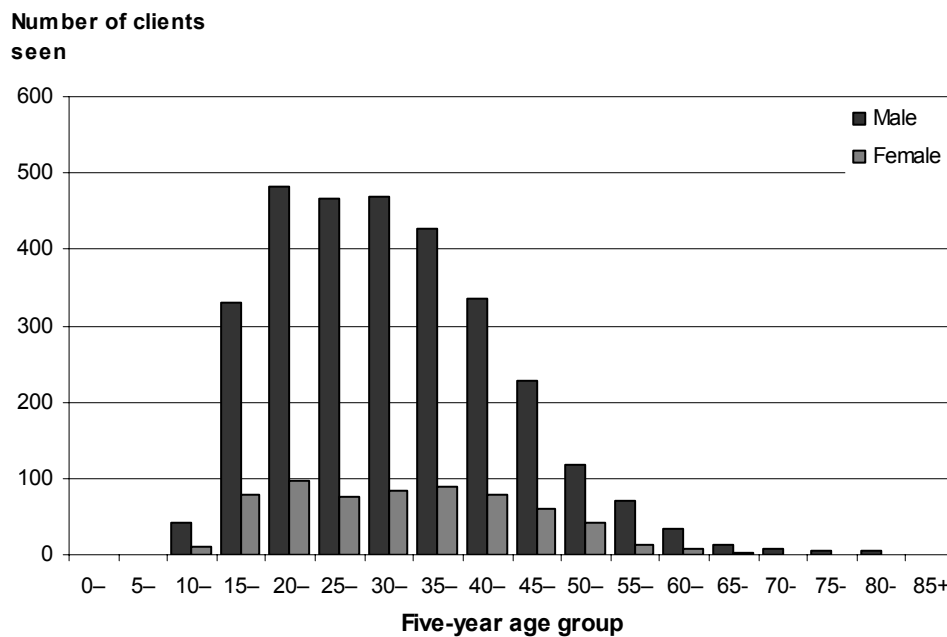
Note: This graph is based on data in Table 21B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Forensic teams

Forensic teams 'provide assessment and treatment services to alleged offenders charged with criminal offences, who have or are thought to have a psychiatric illness' (NZHIS 2006, xxiv).

Figures 4.11A and 4.11B show the number of male and female clients seen by forensic teams in each five-year age group. Over 80 percent of all clients seen by forensic teams were male. Male clients outnumbered female clients for almost all age groups.

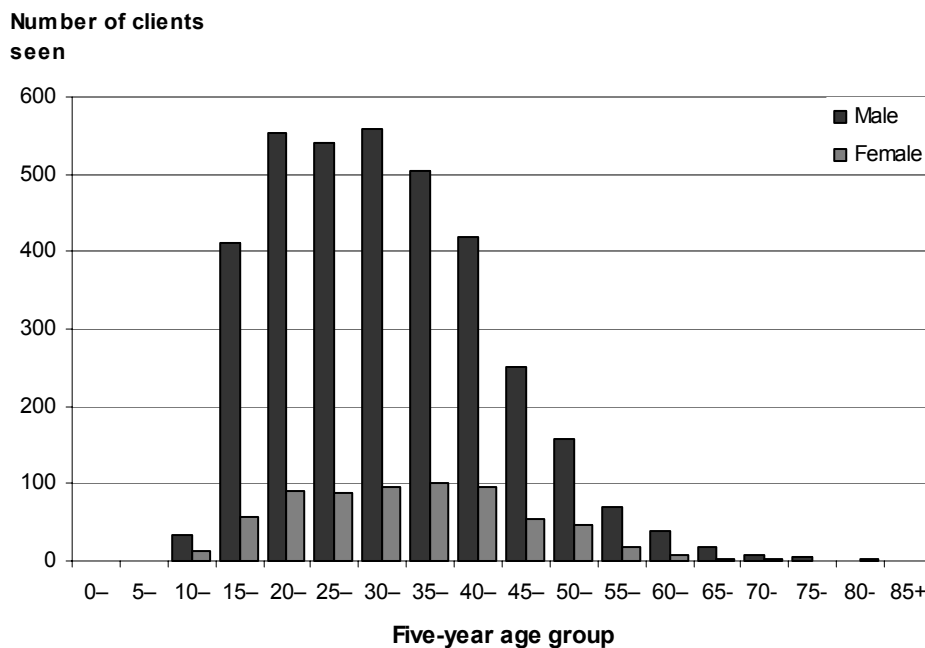
Figure 4.11A: Clients seen by forensic teams, by age group and sex, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 15A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Figure 4.11B: Clients seen by forensic teams, by age group and sex, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Table 15B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

As shown in Table 4.14, the most common services provided by forensic teams (in terms of the number of clients seen) were individual treatment attendances and care co-ordination.

Table 4.14: Bednights, contacts and clients seen by forensic teams, by service, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Service code	Service description	Clients		Average bednights or contacts per client	
		seen	Bednights	Contacts	
2005/06					
T06	Mental health individual treatment attendances	2846	...	20,964	7.4
T08	Mental health care co-ordination contacts	1973	...	11,565	5.9
T15	Court liaison attendances	1340	...	3535	2.6
T12	Mental health medium secure inpatient occupied bednights	218	23,149	...	106.2
T13	Mental health minimum secure inpatient occupied bednights	69	11,858	...	171.9
T11	Mental health maximum secure inpatient occupied bednights	59	13,741	...	232.9
	All other services	420	2834	904	...
2006/07					
T06	Mental health individual treatment attendances	3297	...	21,519	6.5
T08	Mental health care co-ordination contacts	2275	...	16,247	7.1
T15	Court liaison attendances	1731	...	4583	2.6
T12	Mental health medium secure inpatient occupied bednights	204	24,815	...	121.6
T13	Mental health minimum secure inpatient occupied bednights	69	11,411	...	165.4
T11	Mental health maximum secure inpatient occupied bednights	61	15,753	...	258.2
	All other services	503	5060	1258	...

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

- 1 Services can be either bednights or contacts.
- 2 ... = not applicable.

Table 4.15 shows the number and percentage of clients in each ethnic group referred to forensic teams by referral source. The justice system and the police were the major sources of referrals to forensic teams across all ethnic groups.

Table 4.15: Referrals to forensic teams, by referral source and ethnic group, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Referral source	Asian		Māori		Other		Pacific		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2005/06										
Justice	21	87.5	596	68.2	966	69.1	82	78.8	1665	69.4
Police	3	12.5	109	12.5	227	16.2	13	12.5	352	14.7
Psychiatric inpatient	0	0.0	32	3.7	51	3.7	3	2.9	86	3.6
Psychiatric outpatients	0	0.0	8	0.9	15	1.1	1	1.0	24	1.0
General practitioner	0	0.0	3	0.3	7	0.5	1	1.0	11	0.5
Adult community mental health services	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.4	0	0.0	7	0.3
Hospital referral (non-psychiatric)	0	0.0	3	0.3	4	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.3
Self or relative referral	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.2
Accident and emergency	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Alcohol and drug	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Private practitioner	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other	0	0.0	119	13.6	115	8.2	4	3.8	238	9.9
Total number of referrals	24	100.0	874	100.0	1397	100.0	104	100.0	2399	100.0
2006/07										
Justice	16	72.7	387	55.1	591	53.1	44	66.7	1038	54.5
Police	4	18.2	113	16.1	256	23.0	11	16.7	384	20.2
Psychiatric inpatient	0	0.0	25	3.6	46	4.1	3	4.5	74	3.9
Hospital referral (non-psychiatric)	0	0.0	11	1.6	8	0.7	0	0.0	19	1.0
Psychiatric outpatients	0	0.0	8	1.1	9	0.8	0	0.0	17	0.9
Self or relative referral	0	0.0	4	0.6	6	0.5	1	1.5	11	0.6
Adult community mental health services	0	0.0	3	0.4	2	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.3
General practitioner	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.3
Accident and emergency	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Other	1	4.5	103	14.7	75	6.7	2	3.0	181	9.5
Unknown	1	4.5	47	6.7	115	10.3	5	7.6	168	8.8
Total number of referrals	22	100.0	702	100.0	1113	100.0	66	100.0	1903	100.0

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Table 4.16 shows the number of male and female clients seen by forensic teams in each service setting. The setting in which most clients were seen was the court. The second most common setting was prison. A higher percentage of females (about 33 percent) were seen in a court setting than males (about 29 percent).

Table 4.16: Clients seen by forensic teams, by service setting and sex, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Service setting	2005/06			2006/07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Court	1846	1513	333	2039	1691	348
Prison	1512	1292	220	1897	1682	215
Onsite	915	768	147	883	729	154
Telephone	649	548	101	780	644	136
Inpatient	513	440	73	543	460	83
Domiciliary	302	257	45	277	239	38
Residential	26	25	1	30	23	7
Day patient setting	15	11	4	11	10	1
Māori cultural setting	7	5	2	14	12	2
Emergency department	5	4	1	3	2	1
Non-psychiatric	3	3	0	13	10	3
Non-Māori cultural setting	2	2	0
Other location	469	400	69	504	427	77

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: ... = not applicable

Kaupapa Māori teams

Table 4.17 shows that community teams and alcohol and drug teams were the most common teams seen by Māori clients.

Table 4.17: Clients seen, bednights and contacts for clients in the Māori ethnic group, by team type, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Team type code	Team type description	Clients		
		seen	Bednights	Contacts
2005/06				
02	Community team	8940	755	176,517
03	Alcohol and drug team	4208	1383	31,686
06	Kaupapa Māori team	2885	11	60,549
04	Child, adolescent and family team	2807	2024	32,700
01	Inpatient team	2025	75,937	932
05	Forensic team	1410	24,428	16,560
10	Alcohol and drug kaupapa Māori team	1059	...	7602
17	Needs assessment and service co-ordination team	560	...	3974
14	Youth specialty team	464	1461	7394
13	Psychogeriatric team	308	482	3072
15	Maternal mental health team	232	69	2013
2006/07				
02	Community team	9371	92	203,395
03	Alcohol and drug team	4582	740	33,728
04	Child, adolescent and family team	3188	2958	36,045
06	Kaupapa Māori team	2785	61	62,896
01	Inpatient team	1966	73,460	1163
05	Forensic team	1605	26,214	19,450
10	Alcohol and drug kaupapa Māori team	1010	...	7275
14	Youth specialty team	544	1560	6813
17	Needs assessment and service co-ordination team	460	...	3551
15	Maternal mental health team	311	13	2831
13	Psychogeriatric team	294	938	3057
11	Alcohol and drug dual diagnosis team	261	...	2632

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

- 1 ... = not applicable.
- 2 Information regarding services provided by kaupapa Māori teams can be found in Tables 28A and 28B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Kaupapa Māori teams provide assessment and treatment services to people within a Māori cultural context. Teams may be inpatient, residential or community based. There are four kaupapa Māori team types:

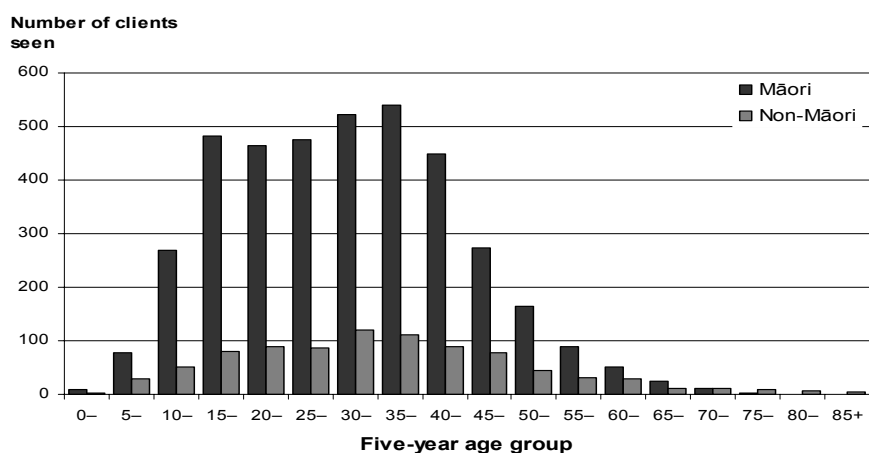
- kaupapa Māori
- alcohol and drug kaupapa Māori
- kaupapa Māori tamariki and rangatahi
- kaupapa Māori dual diagnosis mental health and alcohol and drug (NZHIS 2006, xxiv–xxv).

However, no clients were reported in the last group during the reporting periods.

About two-thirds of the clients seen by kaupapa Māori teams were adults aged 20–49 years, similar to the proportion of clients seen by community teams. However, children and youth (0–19 years) seen by these teams made up a higher proportion (about 20 percent) of total clients than for any other of the most frequently used team types except the child, adolescent and family team.

Figures 4.12A and 4.12B show the number of Māori and non-Māori clients seen by kaupapa Māori teams. From the 10–14 age group to the 55–59 age group, the number of Māori clients seen by kaupapa Māori teams was at least three times the number of non-Māori clients seen in the same age group. The non-Māori group includes clients from the Asian, Pacific peoples and Other ethnic groups.

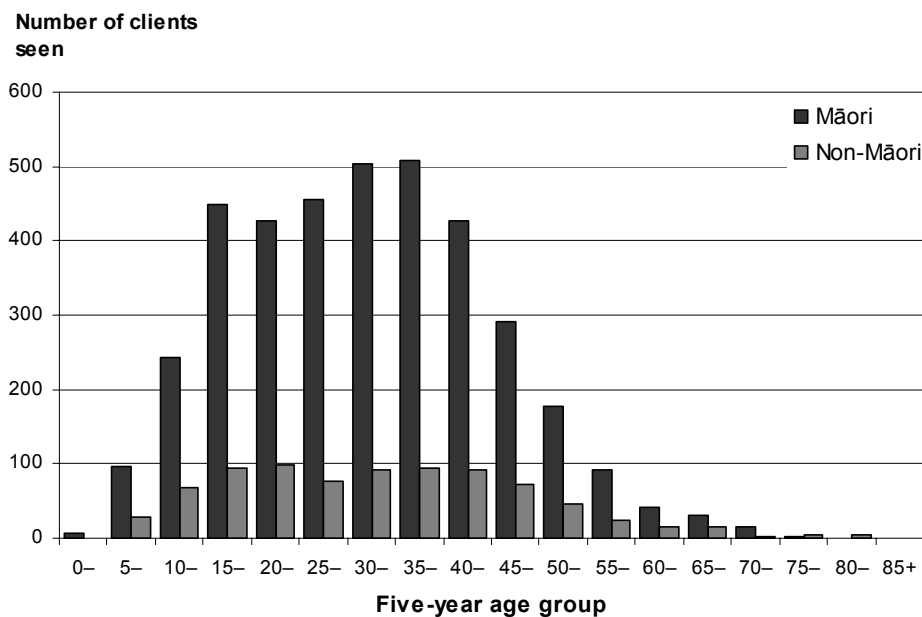
Figure 4.12A: Clients seen by kaupapa Māori teams, by age and ethnic group, 2005/06



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 15A–19A on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Figure 4.12B: Clients seen by kaupapa Māori teams, by age and ethnic group, 2006/07



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: This graph is based on data in Tables 15B–19B on the Ministry of Health website (<http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexns/stats>).

Table 4.18 shows the number of male and female clients seen by kaupapa Māori teams in each service setting. Onsite was the setting most commonly used by kaupapa Māori teams, in terms of the total number of clients seen, followed by telephone and domiciliary settings. The Māori cultural setting was the fourth most common setting. Settings used varied more for kaupapa Māori teams than for most other frequently accessed team types.

Table 4.18: Clients seen by kaupapa Māori teams, by service setting and sex, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Service setting	2005/06			2006/07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Onsite	2843	1590	1253	2768	1574	1194
Telephone	2257	1255	1002	2282	1299	983
Domiciliary	1943	1024	919	1869	1010	859
Māori cultural setting	1185	698	487	1176	653	523
Inpatient	636	336	300	568	314	254
Residential	473	266	207	453	250	203
Non-psychiatric	150	78	72	138	77	61
Emergency department	119	59	60	69	41	28
Court	85	56	29	60	41	19
Prison	60	52	8	98	70	28
Non-Māori cultural setting	26	15	11	24	10	14
Day patient setting	22	10	12	14	7	7
Tele-psychiatry/audio visual	3	1	2	3	3	0
Other location	1240	671	569	1129	634	495

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Table 4.19 shows the number and percentage of males and females referred to kaupapa Māori teams from referral sources. The greatest number of referrals from any one source was for self or relative referrals, followed by referrals from general practitioners.

Table 4.19: Referrals to kaupapa Māori teams, by referral source and sex, 2005/06 and 2006/07

Referral source	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
2005/06						
Self or relative referral	459	32.7	290	34.8	169	29.6
General practitioner	258	18.4	127	15.2	131	22.9
Justice	129	9.2	112	13.4	17	3.0
Unknown	75	5.3	38	4.6	37	6.5
Education sector	58	4.1	30	3.6	28	4.9
Psychiatric inpatient	55	3.9	29	3.5	26	4.6
Adult community mental health services	52	3.7	26	3.1	26	4.6
Hospital referral (non-psychiatric)	36	2.6	24	2.9	12	2.1
Social welfare	31	2.2	10	1.2	21	3.7
Māori	18	1.3	8	1.0	10	1.8
Police	18	1.3	9	1.1	9	1.6
All other sources	215	15.3	130	15.6	85	14.9
Total	1404	100.0	833	100.0	571	100.0
2006/07						
Self or relative referral	425	28.2	247	28.0	178	28.4
General practitioner	290	19.2	136	15.4	154	24.6
Justice	166	11.0	145	16.5	21	3.3
Unknown	97	6.4	46	5.2	51	8.1
Adult community mental health services	89	5.9	47	5.3	42	6.7
Hospital referral (non-psychiatric)	62	4.1	36	4.1	26	4.1
Psychiatric inpatient	50	3.3	25	2.8	25	4.0
Education sector	44	2.9	31	3.5	13	2.1
Private practitioner	43	2.9	29	3.3	14	2.2
Social welfare	23	1.5	13	1.5	10	1.6
Accident and emergency	24	1.6	11	1.2	13	2.1
Child, adolescent and family mental health services	24	1.6	13	1.5	11	1.8
Māori	18	1.2	9	1.0	9	1.4
All other sources	153	10.1	93	10.6	60	9.6
Total	1508	100.0	881	100.0	627	100.0

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

5 Statistical Tables

Many of the tables in chapters 3 and 4 are based on the statistical tables now available on the Ministry of Health website: <http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/>. Note the following features of these tables.

- Clients are grouped according to their age, sex and ethnicity as at 30 June for the year reported.
- The Other ethnic group comprises all clients who are not grouped in the Māori, Pacific peoples or Asian ethnic groups according to their prioritised ethnicity. The Other ethnic group includes those with a prioritised ethnicity of Statistics New Zealand ethnic code 54 (Other) or 99 (Not stated). See the Explanatory Notes for further information.
- District Health Board means the DHB that provided the mental health service to the client, unless otherwise stated.
- Age-standardised rates are per 100,000 population, standardised to World Health Organization population tables. See the Explanatory Notes for further information.
- Non-governmental organisation data is excluded.
- The data in the tables was extracted from the National Collection on 9 February 2009. Data may differ from that extracted at other times because the National Collection is continuously updated.

For your convenience, tables containing high-level summary information are included here.

Table 5.1A: Clients seen by age, sex and ethnicity, 2005/06

	Total	Five-year age group																	
		0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85+
Total																			
Total	92,062	365	3177	6746	10,684	7797	7958	9580	10,020	8924	7302	5181	3740	2518	1839	1544	1652	1526	1509
Male	47,717	249	2316	4193	5196	4322	4370	4960	5097	4554	3796	2574	1733	1133	804	699	687	546	488
Female	44,344	116	861	2553	5488	3475	3588	4620	4922	4370	3506	2607	2007	1385	1035	845	965	980	1021
Asian																			
Total	2494	21	63	118	324	297	274	268	262	206	191	143	110	52	51	51	36	13	14
Male	1063	13	44	68	132	138	138	106	95	76	87	55	34	18	18	20	13	5	3
Female	1431	8	19	50	192	159	136	162	167	130	104	88	76	34	33	31	23	8	11
Māori																			
Total	17,863	86	591	1555	2490	1905	2074	2211	2201	1815	1236	709	386	212	163	92	60	57	20
Male	9874	55	459	986	1346	1101	1202	1209	1160	964	616	359	159	92	72	39	28	19	8
Female	7988	31	132	569	1144	804	872	1002	1040	851	620	350	227	120	91	53	32	38	12
Other																			
Total	67,777	242	2412	4837	7387	5058	5109	6627	7081	6533	5637	4177	3143	2191	1572	1358	1514	1433	1466
Male	34,401	171	1729	2991	3448	2719	2691	3341	3557	3303	2956	2092	1485	994	691	624	625	509	475
Female	33,376	71	683	1846	3939	2339	2418	3286	3524	3230	2681	2085	1658	1197	881	734	889	924	991
Pacific																			
Total	3928	16	111	236	483	537	501	474	476	370	238	152	101	63	53	43	42	23	9
Male	2379	10	84	148	270	364	339	304	285	211	137	68	55	29	23	16	21	13	2
Female	1549	6	27	88	213	173	162	170	191	159	101	84	46	34	30	27	21	10	7

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Table 5.1B: Clients seen by age, sex and ethnicity, 2006/07

	Total	Five-year age group																	
		0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85+
Total																			
Total	96,670	360	3268	6823	11,575	8596	8293	9519	10,441	9219	7856	5512	3882	2741	2000	1571	1676	1669	1669
Male	50,226	226	2362	4170	5630	4682	4497	5000	5438	4827	4073	2793	1902	1232	869	674	703	615	533
Female	46,443	134	906	2653	5944	3914	3796	4519	5003	4392	3783	2719	1980	1509	1131	897	973	1054	1136
Asian																			
Total	2686	16	78	140	335	317	294	257	277	228	213	177	131	53	60	57	28	16	9
Male	1198	7	57	77	155	147	151	104	107	88	97	71	50	18	22	28	12	5	2
Female	1488	9	21	63	180	170	143	153	170	140	116	106	81	35	38	29	16	11	7
Māori																			
Total	19,279	85	685	1612	2799	2154	2173	2228	2373	1913	1350	820	422	245	171	107	68	46	28
Male	10,739	56	512	997	1497	1231	1258	1244	1303	1044	691	417	209	106	74	44	29	16	11
Female	8540	29	173	615	1302	923	915	984	1070	869	659	403	213	139	97	63	39	30	17
Other																			
Total	70,147	226	2386	4785	7801	5538	5267	6493	7261	6675	6003	4347	3207	2358	1700	1357	1548	1579	1616
Male	35,531	146	1693	2927	3599	2911	2731	3302	3716	3463	3122	2213	1574	1070	742	582	647	576	517
Female	34,615	80	693	1858	4201	2627	2536	3191	3545	3212	2881	2134	1633	1288	958	775	901	1003	1099
Pacific																			
Total	4558	33	119	286	640	587	559	541	530	403	290	168	122	85	69	50	32	28	16
Male	2758	17	100	169	379	393	357	350	312	232	163	92	69	38	31	20	15	18	3
Female	1800	16	19	117	261	194	202	191	218	171	127	76	53	47	38	30	17	10	13

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Table 5.2A: Age-specific and age-standardised rates per 100,000 population by age, sex and ethnicity, 2005/06

	Crude rate		Five-year age group																	
	rate	ASR	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85+
Total																				
Total	2200.0	2202.7	127.6	1088.5	2173.1	3407.3	2677.7	3056.4	3349.5	3205.8	2767.2	2392.8	1965.1	1539.0	1349.0	1182.4	1284.8	1594.6	2057.2	2595.5
Male	2329.6	2367.4	170.3	1552.0	2628.5	3259.7	2963.3	3447.2	3638.5	3417.6	2920.4	2545.6	1981.1	1443.2	1232.9	1063.2	1218.2	1444.2	1809.1	2684.3
Female	2075.8	2038.5	83.0	603.6	1691.6	3559.9	2391.1	2685.6	3086.2	3011.7	2624.0	2246.9	1949.6	1632.6	1461.6	1295.2	1345.8	1722.3	2227.3	2555.1
Māori																				
Total	2861.3	2956.8	117.7	827.6	2194.8	3773.9	3803.2	4759.1	5103.9	5172.7	4478.2	3496.5	2639.6	1844.2	1500.4	1436.1	1288.5	1428.6	2835.8	1980.2
Male	3228.9	3357.2	146.8	1257.5	2699.9	4091.2	4549.6	5829.3	5961.5	5817.5	5028.7	3675.4	2776.5	1578.9	1358.9	1330.9	1164.2	1547.0	2435.9	2500.0
Female	2508.0	2582.1	87.1	378.2	1657.4	3457.2	3104.2	3797.9	4349.0	4599.7	3984.1	3335.1	2512.6	2090.2	1630.4	1534.6	1402.1	1344.5	3089.4	1764.7
Non-Māori/non-Pacific																				
Total	2156.4	2161.1	151.3	1345.9	2417.1	3574.0	2477.3	2767.0	3107.1	2942.0	2555.5	2283.6	1917.4	1525.3	1350.6	1165.4	1281.4	1590.9	2032.9	2615.8
Male	2226.2	2270.2	207.7	1882.4	2904.5	3241.9	2611.0	2964.2	3253.1	3060.2	2642.7	2429.7	1929.2	1437.2	1234.1	1044.0	1221.8	1420.9	1771.8	2700.6
Female	2089.8	2049.9	92.7	782.5	1901.9	3923.1	2340.5	2577.2	2973.4	2833.6	2473.5	2143.0	1906.0	1611.8	1463.9	1280.7	1336.0	1735.8	2212.2	2577.2
Pacific																				
Total	1302.4	1430.1	40.9	303.4	682.5	1517.4	2154.0	2251.7	2281.0	2331.0	2027.4	1630.1	1324.0	1146.4	976.7	1079.4	1400.7	2132.0	2211.5	1636.4
Male	1591.3	1749.7	49.7	453.1	837.1	1680.1	2976.3	3165.3	3015.9	2890.5	2368.1	1924.2	1190.9	1273.1	926.5	1000.0	1212.1	2441.9	3333.3	1250.0
Female	1018.4	1126.8	31.6	149.7	520.7	1350.7	1362.2	1403.8	1588.8	1808.7	1702.4	1348.5	1453.3	1024.5	1027.2	1149.4	1542.9	1891.9	1562.5	1750.0

Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

1. Age-standardised rate (ASR) is the rate per 100,000 population, standardised to World Health Organization population tables. Data in some earlier publications was standardised to Segi's world population, so comparisons should be treated with caution. (See Explanatory Notes for further information.)
2. The non-Māori/non-Pacific ethnic group comprises all clients who are grouped in the Other or Asian ethnic groups according to their prioritised ethnicity.
3. The Other ethnic group includes those with a prioritised ethnicity of Statistics New Zealand ethnic code 54 (Other) or 99 (Not stated).

Table 5.2B: Age-specific and age-standardised rates per 100,000 population by age, sex and ethnicity, 2006/07

	Crude rate	ASR	Five-year age group																	
			0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85+
Total																				
Total	2286.3	2295.7	123.1	1127.2	2228.7	3622.7	2932.4	3118.4	3425.8	3319.8	2894.2	2509.7	2041.3	1596.9	1387.6	1225.7	1283.4	1605.8	2203.0	2736.1
Male	2425.4	2469.9	150.9	1593.5	2655.4	3459.9	3179.2	3459.0	3771.0	3625.6	3140.3	2671.7	2101.9	1584.1	1267.0	1094.3	1154.7	1460.0	1956.1	2739.0
Female	2152.5	2123.1	94.0	639.5	1779.3	3791.1	2683.2	2792.6	3110.5	3039.5	2664.6	2356.0	1982.5	1609.4	1504.6	1350.3	1400.7	1730.7	2378.2	2736.0
Māori																				
Total	3046.1	3156.6	110.8	969.2	2308.1	4173.9	4273.0	4986.2	5227.6	5495.6	4746.9	3672.5	2926.5	1940.2	1632.2	1466.6	1407.9	1521.3	2129.6	2592.6
Male	3462.0	3622.8	142.3	1412.0	2778.7	4440.8	5038.9	6071.4	6251.3	6469.7	5463.1	3994.2	3105.0	1992.4	1476.3	1326.2	1246.5	1487.2	1904.8	3055.6
Female	2646.4	2723.0	77.6	502.6	1811.0	3902.9	3552.7	4002.6	4331.0	4646.1	4102.9	3386.4	2760.3	1891.7	1773.0	1595.4	1547.9	1547.6	2272.7	2361.1
Non-Māori/non-Pacific																				
Total	2181.6	2186.0	129.2	1285.8	2354.4	3595.1	2646.7	2743.7	3122.6	2989.8	2644.7	2368.5	1958.3	1568.8	1368.2	1200.1	1264.8	1608.8	2197.7	2734.3
Male	2248.5	2289.1	159.5	1786.4	2798.7	3242.5	2724.6	2888.2	3293.0	3171.3	2814.0	2506.8	2003.9	1541.2	1250.6	1067.7	1138.8	1453.0	1923.2	2737.3
Female	2117.3	2081.8	97.3	762.3	1886.1	3964.0	2566.5	2603.6	2966.0	2821.6	2485.9	2236.1	1914.0	1595.8	1483.0	1326.1	1380.7	1743.2	2393.5	2734.2
Pacific																				
Total	1774.5	1835.3	116.6	431.2	1054.8	2447.9	2728.3	2840.4	2836.2	2759.7	2340.3	2098.4	1528.0	1423.6	1349.2	1422.7	1658.4	1649.5	2731.7	3265.3
Male	2170.1	2245.8	116.9	714.0	1222.4	2863.6	3705.8	3755.9	3779.7	3354.8	2758.6	2418.4	1680.4	1640.9	1241.8	1362.6	1568.6	1775.1	4615.4	2142.9
Female	1387.0	1440.6	116.2	139.8	880.4	2021.7	1778.2	1985.3	1946.0	2200.9	1941.0	1793.8	1376.8	1214.2	1450.6	1475.7	1724.1	1552.5	1574.8	3714.3

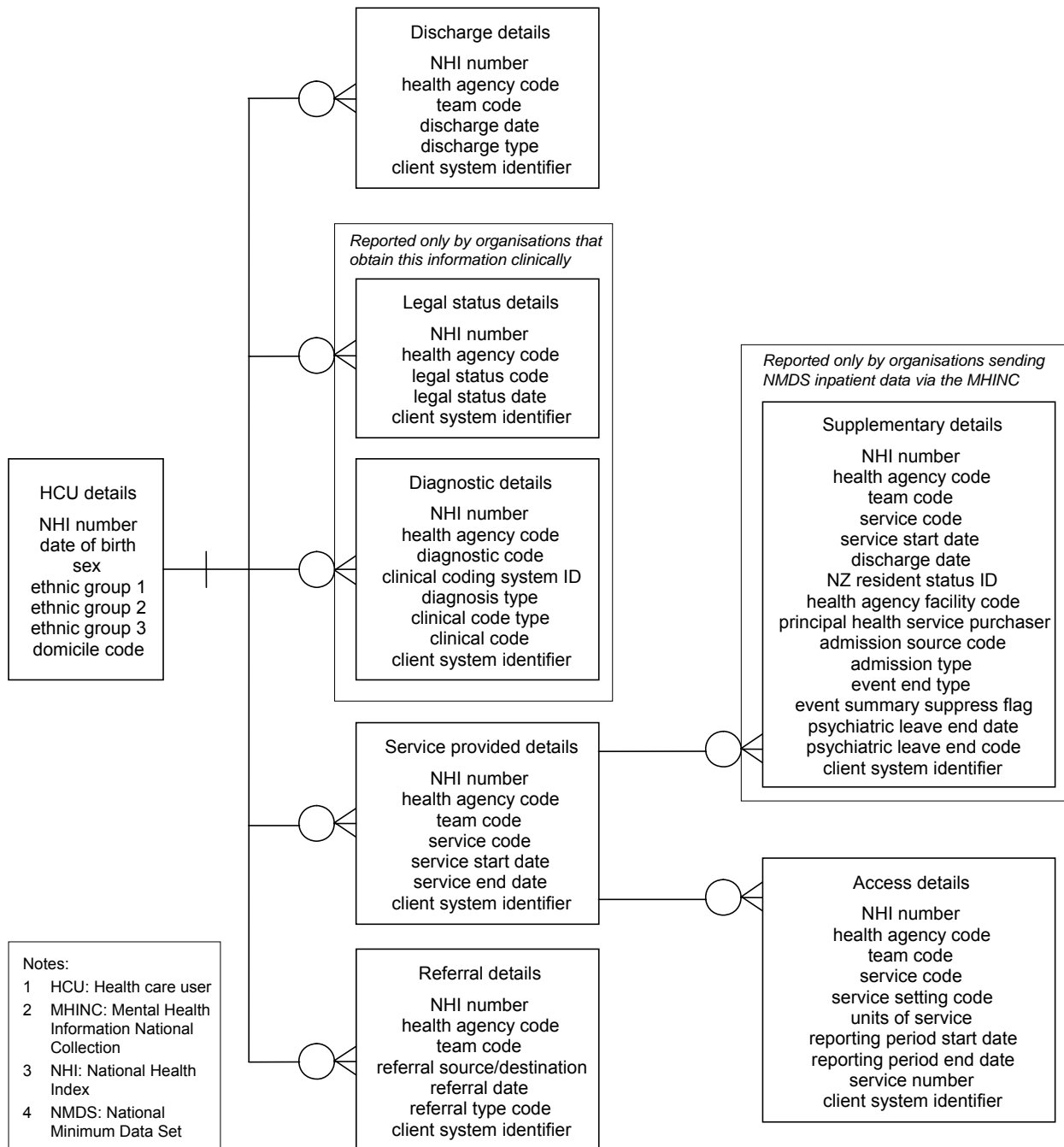
Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Notes:

1. Age-standardised rate (ASR) is the rate per 100,000 population, standardised to World Health Organization population tables. Data in some earlier publications was standardised to Segi's world population, so comparisons should be treated with caution.
2. The non-Māori/non-Pacific ethnic group comprises all clients who are grouped in the Other or Asian ethnic groups according to their prioritised ethnicity.
3. The Other ethnic group includes those with a prioritised ethnicity of Statistics New Zealand ethnic code 54 (Other) or 99 (Not stated).

Appendix A: Mental Health Information National Collection Entity Relationship Diagram

Figure A1: Mental Health Information National Collection entity relationship diagram



Appendix B: Data Quality Analysis

Part of the preparation for this publication involved investigating the reporting of ethnicity, and the completeness of reporting of data to the National Collection by DHB mental health services. Diagnosis, legal status and non-governmental organisation data were not part of the analysis, because these areas were excluded from this publication.

Ethnicity

The ethnicity of mental health clients seen by a DHB in 2005/06 and 2006/07, as reported to the National Collection, was investigated in terms of the proportion of people with a prioritised ethnicity code of 54 (Other) or 99 (Not stated). The following table presents this information.

Year	Ethnicity code 54	Ethnicity code 99	Combined ethnicity codes 54 and 99
2005/06	4.2%	4.1%	8.2%
2006/07	3.8%	3.4%	7.3%

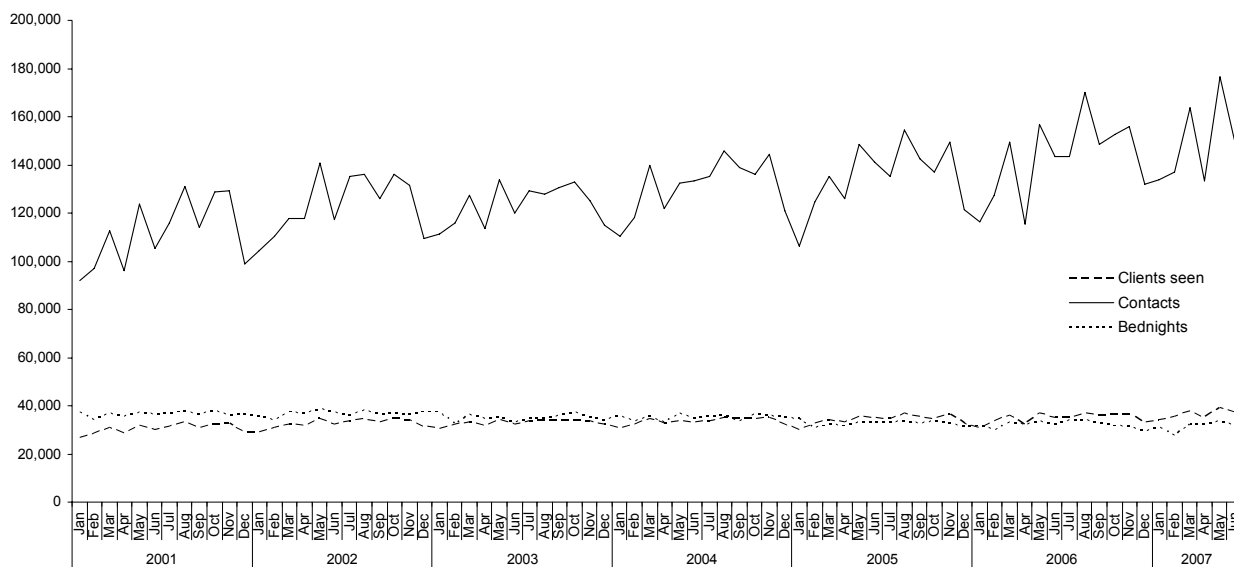
Variation across DHBs in the reporting of ethnicity codes 54 and 99 was also observed. The use of these ethnic codes ranged from 0.3 percent to 14.4 percent.

Reporting completeness

The completeness of reporting by DHBs to the National Collection was estimated by examining the volumes of contacts, bednights and clients seen in 2006 and 2007 compared with the volumes since 2001.

The numbers of unique clients seen between January 2001 and June 2007, bednights and contacts reported by reporting start date are shown in Figure B1. As the graph indicates, numbers of bednights and unique clients seen were reported more consistently than contacts. The variation in the number of contacts reported by month may indicate that the quality of the reporting of contacts is poorer than that for bednights, or that there is more seasonal variation. A combination of these factors is likely.

Figure B1: Clients seen, bednights and contacts, at all DHBs in New Zealand, January 2001 to June 2007



Source: Mental Health Information National Collection

Note: The data in this graph is not comparable with previous editions of this publication because of a change in the method of extraction of data.

Appendix C: District Health Board Districts

Figure C1: District Health Board districts



Explanatory Notes

Statistical coverage

This publication presents data for mental health clients seen in the 2005/06 and 2006/07 financial years, as reported to the National Collection. Only data for clients seen at DHBs has been extracted, because non-governmental organisation data was not complete. Clients are grouped according to their age, sex and prioritised ethnicity as at 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007. The data for this publication was extracted on 9 February 2009 and reflects what was reported to the National Collection as at that date.

The Ministry of Health does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the data supplied, although stringent checking and review processes are in place to ensure that the data is of high quality. Data is subject to change over time as further information is received. For more information about data extraction criteria, contact the Information Directorate of the Ministry of Health.

World Health Organization standard population

Age-standardised rates in this publication have been calculated using World Health Organization world population data as the standard population.

Table EN1: World Health Organization world population

Age group (years)	Population	Age group (years)	Population
0–4	8860	50–54	5370
5–9	8690	55–59	4550
10–14	8600	60–64	3720
15–19	8470	65–69	2960
20–24	8220	70–74	2210
25–29	7930	75–79	1520
30–34	7610	80–84	910
35–39	7150	85+	635
40–44	6590		
45–49	6040	Total	100,035

Source: Ahmad et al, 2001

Data in some earlier Mental Health publications was standardised to Segi's world population, and so comparisons should be made with caution. The publications with Segi standardised populations are those for December years prior to 2005. The recently released online data for June years 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04 and 2004/05 contained age-standardised rates using the World Health Organization world population data.

Population

The populations used in rates calculations for five-year age groups in this publication are Statistics New Zealand *National Population Estimates at 30 June 2006* (Statistics New Zealand 2008a) and *Demographic Trends 2007* (Statistics New Zealand 2008b). Māori estimated population figures were also supplied by Statistics New Zealand. For Pacific peoples, data was obtained from Statistics New Zealand's *Ethnic Population Projections 2007–2031*, based on the 2006 Census (Statistics New Zealand 2008c).

The age-specific rates in Figures 4.9A and 4.9B (Chapter 4) are calculated for single-year age groups. The population used for these rates is also from the estimates obtained from Statistics New Zealand's *Ethnic Population Projections 2007–2031* (Statistics New Zealand 2008c).

Table EN2A: Five-year age group population estimates for New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2006

	Total	Five-year age group																		
		0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85+	
Total																				
Total	4,184,600	286,000	291,880	310,430	313,560	291,180	260,370	286,010	312,560	322,490	305,160	263,650	243,010	186,660	155,530	120,170	103,600	74,180	58,140	
Male	2,048,300	146,210	149,230	159,520	159,400	145,850	126,770	136,320	149,140	155,940	149,120	129,930	120,080	91,900	75,620	57,380	47,570	30,180	18,180	
Female	2,136,200	139,790	142,650	150,920	154,160	145,330	133,600	149,700	163,430	166,540	156,040	133,720	122,930	94,760	79,910	62,790	56,030	44,000	39,960	
Māori																				
Total	624,300	73,040	71,410	70,850	65,980	50,090	43,580	43,320	42,550	40,530	35,350	26,860	20,930	14,130	11,350	7,140	4,200	2,010	1,010	
Male	305,800	37,460	36,500	36,520	32,900	24,200	20,620	20,280	19,940	19,170	16,760	12,930	10,070	6,770	5,410	3,350	1,810	780	320	
Female	318,500	35,580	34,900	34,330	33,090	25,900	22,960	23,040	22,610	21,360	18,590	13,930	10,860	7,360	5,930	3,780	2,380	1,230	680	
Non-Māori, non-Pacific																				
Total	3,258,700	173,830	183,890	205,000	215,750	216,160	194,540	221,910	249,590	263,710	255,210	225,310	213,270	166,080	139,270	109,960	97,430	71,130	56,580	
Male	1,593,000	88,610	94,190	105,320	110,430	109,420	95,440	105,960	119,340	127,860	125,240	111,290	105,690	82,000	67,910	52,710	44,900	29,010	17,700	
Female	1,665,600	85,230	89,710	99,690	105,300	106,730	99,100	115,960	130,260	135,840	129,960	114,010	107,580	84,090	71,370	57,260	52,540	42,130	38,880	
Pacific																				
Total	301,600	39,130	36,580	34,580	31,830	24,930	22,250	20,780	20,420	18,250	14,600	11,480	8,810	6,450	4,910	3,070	1,970	1,040	550	
Male	149,500	20,140	18,540	17,680	16,070	12,230	10,710	10,080	9,860	8,910	7,120	5,710	4,320	3,130	2,300	1,320	860	390	160	
Female	152,100	18,980	18,040	16,900	15,770	12,700	11,540	10,700	10,560	9,340	7,490	5,780	4,490	3,310	2,610	1,750	1,110	640	400	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006

Table EN2B: Five-year age group population estimates for New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Total	Five-year age group																		
		0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85+	
Total																				
Total	4,228,320	292,380	289,910	306,140	319,510	293,140	265,940	277,860	314,510	318,530	313,030	270,030	243,100	197,530	163,170	122,410	104,370	75,760	61,000	
Male	2,070,800	149,810	148,230	157,040	162,720	147,270	130,010	132,590	149,990	153,710	152,450	132,880	120,070	97,240	79,410	58,370	48,150	31,440	19,460	
Female	2,157,600	142,580	141,680	149,100	156,790	145,870	135,930	145,280	164,600	164,830	160,570	137,150	123,030	100,290	83,760	64,040	56,220	44,320	41,520	
Māori																				
Total	632,900	76,700	70,680	69,840	67,060	50,410	43,580	42,620	43,180	40,300	36,760	28,020	21,750	15,010	11,660	7,600	4,470	2,160	1,080	
Male	310,200	39,350	36,260	35,880	33,710	24,430	20,720	19,900	20,140	19,110	17,300	13,430	10,490	7,180	5,580	3,530	1,950	840	360	
Female	322,700	37,350	34,420	33,960	33,360	25,980	22,860	22,720	23,030	21,180	19,460	14,600	11,260	7,840	6,080	4,070	2,520	1,320	720	
Non-Māori, non-Pacific																				
Total	3,338,555	187,375	191,630	209,185	226,305	221,215	202,680	216,165	252,125	261,010	262,450	231,015	212,780	176,220	146,660	111,795	97,960	72,575	59,430	
Male	1,633,510	95,920	97,965	107,335	115,775	112,235	99,785	103,430	120,550	126,190	128,410	113,975	105,375	87,000	71,555	53,565	45,355	30,210	18,960	
Female	1,705,125	91,465	93,665	101,850	110,520	108,980	102,895	112,745	131,665	134,840	134,030	117,030	107,405	89,210	75,105	58,230	52,605	42,365	40,450	
Pacific																				
Total	256,865	28,305	27,600	27,115	26,145	21,515	19,680	19,075	19,205	17,220	13,820	10,995	8,570	6,300	4,850	3,015	1,940	1,025	490	
Male	127,090	14,540	14,005	13,825	13,235	10,605	9,505	9,260	9,300	8,410	6,740	5,475	4,205	3,060	2,275	1,275	845	390	140	
Female	129,775	13,765	13,595	13,290	12,910	10,910	10,175	9,815	9,905	8,810	7,080	5,520	4,365	3,240	2,575	1,740	1,095	635	350	

Sources: Statistics New Zealand, 2008b, Statistics New Zealand, 2008c.

Table EN3A: Single-year mean estimated resident population for ages 0–19 years, for New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2006

Age (years)	Māori	Non-Māori	Total
0–4	73,040	212,960	286,000
5	14,670	43,370	58,040
6	14,610	44,580	59,190
7	13,980	43,490	57,470
8	14,170	44,410	58,580
9	13,970	44,620	58,590
10	14,250	46,110	60,360
11	14,240	47,300	61,540
12	13,910	47,720	61,630
13	14,120	49,020	63,140
14	14,330	49,440	63,770
15	14,280	51,340	65,620
16	13,940	50,660	64,600
17	13,200	49,500	62,700
18	12,590	48,730	61,320
19	11,960	47,360	59,320

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2008a

Table EN3B: Single-year mean estimated resident population for ages 0–19 years, for New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2007

Age (years)	Māori	Non-Māori	Total
0–4	75,720	215,840	291,560
5	13,770	42,200	55,970
6	14,600	43,630	58,230
7	14,540	44,850	59,390
8	13,900	43,780	57,680
9	14,100	44,700	58,800
10	13,890	44,910	58,800
11	14,170	46,410	60,580
12	14,150	47,620	61,770
13	13,810	48,040	61,850
14	14,020	49,350	63,370
15	14,210	49,840	64,050
16	14,160	51,620	65,780
17	13,770	50,530	64,300
18	13,040	51,050	64,090
19	12,400	49,180	61,580

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2008a

Ethnic group

The prioritised ethnicity classification system is a hierarchical structure with four levels, starting with a single digit at Level 1, and then adding further digits with each move to a more detailed level, thereby increasing differentiation. Each more detailed level can be mapped up or aggregated to a higher level, as the following example illustrates.

- Level 1 (least detailed level) code 1 is European.
- Level 2 code 12 is Other European.
- Level 3 code 121 is British and Irish.
- Level 4 (most detailed level) code 12111 is Celtic.

Prioritisation is possible only at Level 1 and Level 2 and above. The prioritisation hierarchy is shown in Table EN4 (for Level 2 ethnicity).

Table EN4: Ethnicity prioritisation hierarchy

Priority order	Ethnic group code (Level 2)	Ethnic group code description
1	21	Māori
2	35	Tokelauan
3	36	Fijian
4	34	Niuean
5	33	Tongan
6	32	Cook Island Māori
7	31	Samoan
8	37	Other Pacific Island
9	30	Pacific Island not further defined
10	41	South East Asian
11	43	Indian
12	42	Chinese
13	44	Other Asian
14	40	Asian not further defined
15	52	Latin American/Hispanic
16	53	African
17	51	Middle Eastern
18	54	Other
19	12	Other European
20	10	European not further defined
21	11	New Zealand European

For example, if a data provider has indicated four ethnicities and these have been aggregated to Level 2 as 40-Asian, 21-Māori, 51-Middle Eastern and 11-New Zealand European, the prioritised responses would be:

1. 21-Māori
2. 40-Asian
3. 51-Middle Eastern
4. 11-New Zealand European.

If only three responses are able to be recorded, the 'New Zealand European' response is omitted. For the purposes of this publication, clients have been grouped into four ethnic groups according to their first prioritised ethnicity. Table EN5 shows which Level 2 ethnic group codes have been categorised into the four ethnic groups.

Table EN5: Composition of ethnic groups

Group	Prioritised ethnic code
Māori	21
Pacific	30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37
Asian	40, 41, 42, 43, 44
Other	10, 11, 12, 51, 52, 53, 54, 99

Note that the Statistics New Zealand codes for 'Other' (54) and 'Not stated' (99) are included in the Other group. For more information, see *Ethnicity Data Protocols for the Health and Disability Sector* (NZHIS 2004a).

Additional Information and Feedback

The Ministry of Health welcomes comments and suggestions about this publication, which contains selected mental health data from the Mental Health Information National Collection. If you need additional information, or analyses, or material tabulated in other ways, or wish to provide feedback, please contact:

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Glossary

Note: The following definitions are specific to this publication. Additional terms in bold are defined elsewhere in the Glossary.

Age-specific rate	The number of clients seen per 100,000 of the population in each age group for the year. In this publication, age-specific rates are calculated for clients seen by dividing the number of clients seen by the number of people in the population for a particular age group (multiplied by 100,000). See also clients seen .
Age-standardised rate	The weighting of the age-specific rates according to a standard population and the summing of the weighted values. This weighting allows population groups of different age structures to be compared. In this publication, the World Health Organization world standard population is used as the standard population. See also age-specific rate .
Average length of stay	The average length of time (in days) that a client spent as an inpatient receiving an inpatient service (defined as the Mental Health Information National Collection service code T02, T03 or T04). The average length of stay is the sum of the length of stay of all episodes (in days) divided by the total number of episodes. See also episode .
Bednight	A bed occupied at midnight (where midnight is the end of the day). A bednight is assumed to include all the care provided by the inpatient team or residential service to the client occupying the bed.
Clients seen	Users of mental health services who were reported as receiving a mental health service in the reporting year.
Contacts	The individual contacts, groups and day programmes reported to the Mental Health National Information Collection. See also Mental Health Information National Collection .
Crude rate	The total number of events per 100,000 population. In this publication, the crude rate for clients seen is calculated by dividing the total number of clients seen by the total number of people in the population for the particular group. See also age-standardised rate and clients seen .
District Health Board	The body responsible for providing, or funding the provision of health and disability services in a district. There are 21 District Health Boards in New Zealand and they have existed since 1 January 2001.
District Health Board of client domicile	The District Health Board in which the client usually lives. See also District Health Board .
District Health Board of service	The District Health Board that provided the mental health service to the client. See also District Health Board .
Domicile code	A Statistics New Zealand code that represents a person's usual residential address.

Episode	A period of inpatient mental health care received by a mental health client. A mental health episode is calculated from Mental Health Information National Collection data as follows: if the service end date of one service code and the service start date of another service code (for the service codes T02, T03 and T04) are separated by one day or less, this care is defined as one episode. There is no limit on the number of service codes that can be considered part of the same episode. If two service codes are separated by more than one day, this care is defined as two separate episodes. See also Mental Health Information National Collection .
Ethnic group	The group in which the client was categorised according to their prioritised ethnicity as at 30 June of the reporting year (see the Explanatory Notes). See also prioritised ethnicity .
Kaupapa Māori services	Mental health services provided in a Māori cultural context for Māori clients and clients of other ethnicities.
Length of stay	The number of days in an episode from the start of the first service to the end of the last service. Length of stay is calculated only for completed services.
Mental Health Information National Collection	A database of information on the provision of secondary mental health and alcohol and drug services funded by the Government. These services include secondary inpatient, outpatient and community services provided by hospitals and non-governmental organisations. The database does not include information on the provision of primary mental health care from other providers such as general practitioners.
National Minimum Dataset	A national collection of public and private hospital discharge information, including clinical information, for inpatients and day patients.
New Zealand Health Information Service	A group within the New Zealand Ministry of Health formerly responsible for the collection and dissemination of health-related data. Its functions are now carried out by the Sector Services Group of the Information Directorate.
Non-governmental organisation	In the Mental Health Information National Collection, non-governmental organisations are providers of mental health services, which may be contracted to, or provide services independently from District Health Boards.
Prioritised ethnicity	For the purposes of reporting, the Ministry of Health has selected a single ethnicity for each client based on a priority list published by Statistics New Zealand. Up to three ethnic groups can be reported by each client. If more than one ethnicity is reported for a client, the ethnicity with the highest priority is selected.
Rangatahi	Young people.
Referral destination	A group of external services or people that is a destination for mental health referrals. These include only the referrals to destinations external to an agency's mental health services. Referrals between mental health teams in the same agency are not defined as external referrals in the Mental Health Information National Collection.

Referral source	A group of external services or people that makes referrals to mental health services. These include only the referrals from sources external to an agency's mental health services. Referrals between mental health teams in the same agency are not defined as external referrals in the Mental Health Information National Collection.
Service	The type of mental health care that a health care user receives.
Tamariki	Children.
Team	A person or functionally discrete group of people providing mental health care to a health care user or group of health care users.
Team type	Teams are grouped into categories (team types) according to the primary function of the health care team.

References

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