

Reference:	FOI.7696.21
Subject:	Mental Health assessments
Date of Request:	13 December 2021

Requested:

I would like to make an application under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 for the following information: (please provide a breakdown from the last 3 years - 2019 - present, in calendar years not fiscal)

After the first initial talking therapy session/mental health assessment how many patients waited more than the nationally set waiting time target of 6 weeks to begin their recommended psychological/talking therapy as determined by the initial assessment?

Should services be broken down into counties/divisions please provide a breakdown of this information.

And of those, how many waited (Should services be broken down into counties/divisions please provide a breakdown of this information.)

- more than 6 months
- more than 9 months
- more than 12 months

Response:

Hywel Dda University Health Board (UHB) provides, within the tables below, the number of patients that waited from 6 weeks to 6 months, more than 6, 9 and 12 months, to begin therapy following the initial assessment within the Integrated Psychological Therapies Service (IPTs), by County, for the calendar years 2019, 2020 and 1 January to 20 December 2021.

Carmarthenshire	2019	2020	2021
6 weeks to 6 months	18	32	6
More than 6 months	*	19	10
More than 9 months	10	36	30
Over 12 months	13	43	97

Ceredigion	2019	2020	2021
6 weeks to 6 months	30	15	13
More than 6 months	*	13	9
More than 9 months	*	15	12
Over 12 months	*	17	46

Pembrokeshire	2019	2020	2021
6 weeks to 6 months	16	17	12
More than 6 months	8	20	8
More than 9 months	7	19	10
Over 12 months	*	*	59

Where the figures in the tables have been replaced with an asterisk (*), the UHB is unable to provide you with the exact numbers, due to the low number of cases (5 and under), as there is a potential risk of identifying individuals if this was disclosed. The UHB is therefore withholding this detail under Section 40(2) of the FofA. This information is protected by the Data Protection Act 2018/General Data Protection Regulations 2016 (GDPR), as its disclosure would constitute unfair and unlawful processing and would be contrary to the principles and articles 6 and 9 of the GDPR. This exemption is absolute and therefore, there is no requirement to apply the public interest test.

In reaching this decision, the Data Protection Act 2018/General Data Protection Regulations 2016 define personal data as data which relates to a living individual who can be identified solely from that data or from that data and other information which is in the possession of the data controller.