Data was contributed by 18 sites, with the number of cases contributed ranging between 16 and 10 381. The mean number of cases contributed was 1 625 and the median number was 794. Only 6 services contributed more than 1 000 cases and 6 services contributed less than 500. The total number of cases received was 30 519. Clients with missing age or gender data, or with age less than 16 or greater than 65, were removed from the dataset yielding a dataset of 28 378 cases. Finally, clients whose only indicated therapy modality was something other than individual therapy were removed yielding a final master dataset of 28 237 clients.

Analysis on therapist versus client assessment of clients' risk was conducted on clients from the master dataset with one or less CORE-OM risk items missing (n = 23 764) and/or at least one therapist rating of risk (n = 21 062). This yielded a total dataset of 24 917 clients, 21 062 of whom had ratings on both measures.

The analysis uses the therapist rating of client risk (as detailed on the Therapy Assessment Form (TAF)) and client ratings of risk items on the CORE-OM. Comparison is made between the two ratings and discrepancies between the two reported.

When clients attend for assessment, practitioners provide a rating of their Risk levels in four areas: Suicide; Self-harm; Harm to Others and Legal/ Forensic. Each area of Risk is assessed as 'None'; 'Mild'; 'Moderate' or 'Severe'. For the purposes of these analyses, attention is focussed on the first 3 Risk categories, i.e. Legal/ Forensic Risk is not included. Clients were classified as 'at risk' by practitioners if they scored 'moderate' or 'severe' on **any** of the three practitioner-rated risk items. Clients scoring 2 or more (i.e. 'Only occasionally' on 2 or more items or 'Sometimes' on 1 or more items) on the CORE-OM scored above the Risk cut-off and were classified as 'at risk'.

The mean CORE-OM clinical risk score for the whole sample was 4.2 (SD = 5.88), with mean scores of 4.23 (n = 7 580, SD = 5.80) for males and 4.21 (n = 16 184, SD = 5.91) for females.

Using the clients' responses to the risk items of the CORE-OM, 10 209 (43%) were 'at risk'. There was no significant difference between the proportions of males (n = 3 294, 44%) and females (n = 16 184, 43%) 'at risk'. Therapists' assessments of client risk identified 2 679 clients (12.1%) at moderate or severe risk.

Similar discrepancies between client and therapist rating of risk were identified in PC analysis, and were in fact more pronounced than in the HE dataset.

Percentage of clients identified as 'at risk' by the CORE-OM but 'no risk' by the TAF

15% of clients (n=3 091) scored at least 2 on the risk items of the CORE-OM but were not rated 'at risk' by the therapist on ANY of the risk items of the TAF. This represents 34% of those clients who were above risk cut-off on the CORE-OM.

Percentages were similar for males (14.4%) and females (14.8%).

Percentage of clients identified on TAF as 'at risk' but 'no risk' on the CORE-OM

1% (n=236) of clients were classified by the practitioner as 'at risk' (moderate or severe) while the client's response on the CORE-OM put them in the 'no risk' category. The percentages were similar for males (1.0%) and females (1.2%).

Suicidality

Of the 20 876 clients with both therapist and client ratings of suicide risk, one in twenty clients (5% n =1 062) who were identified as being 'at risk' of suicide using their score on Item 16 of the CORE-OM were not judged to be at risk by practitioners. However, 372 (35%) of these clients were deemed by their practitioners to be at risk of self-harm.

A total of 34 clients (<1%) rated themselves as at high risk of suicide ('most or all of the time') but were assessed by the practitioner as presenting no suicide risk. Of these clients, 11 (33%) were assessed by their practitioner as being at some risk of self-harm (though for 9 clients (27%) the risk was only classed as mild).

4 737 clients were reported by their practitioner to be at some risk (i.e. mild, moderate or severe) of suicide but 10% of these clients (n=2 163) self-reported no risk on I16.

20 clients (<1%) reported **no** risk of suicide on the CORE-OM but were assessed as being at severe risk of suicide by their practitioner. All of these clients had some level of risk reported on the remaining three risk-to-self CORE-OM items.

Benchmarks: Risk present versus absent

Percentages of clients within individual services whose CORE-OM scores suggested they were 'at risk' but who were not rated at risk by their therapist were calculated and benchmarks generated. Table 1 below gives further detail on the data illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1: Descriptives and percentiles for 'present vs absent' differences in risk assessment

	All clients	Male	Female
N	21 062	6651	14 411
Mean (SD)	16 (7.3)	14 (7.8)	16 (7.4)
Minimum	0	0	0
25th percentile	11	8	12
Median	15	14	16
75th percentile	21	20	22
Maximum	36	31	27

Figure 1: Benchmarks for risk present versus absent
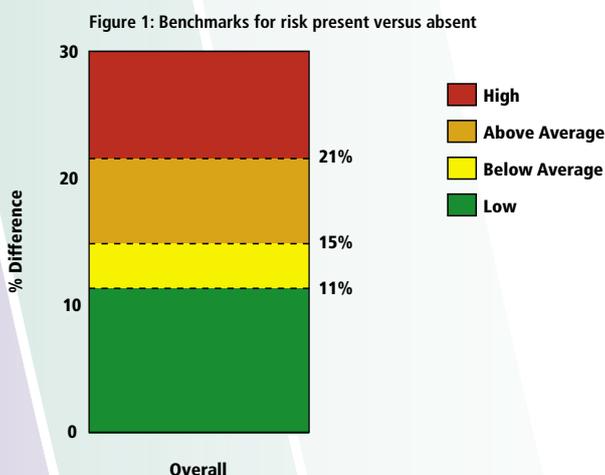
At HE service level an average of 16% of clients scored above the Risk cut-off on the CORE-OM risk items but were not judged by their therapist to be at risk. One quarter of services had 21% or more discord between the 2 ratings. The proportions of males and females differently classified were broadly similar, but generally lower for males. Rates were generally slightly lower than in the PC sample (mean = 19%, median = 20%).