

Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census

2006

Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006

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with assistance from Yvonne Dunne,
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Glossary

Age. Age on census night was calculated by subtracting the patient's date of birth from the census date (31 March 2006).

Central Mental Hospital. The Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum is administered by the Dublin Mid-Leinster HSE but serves the country as a whole.

COMCAR. COMCAR is a HRB system which is designed to capture mental health information at community level. Activity at COMmunity CARE level in the following service components are recorded: out-patient clinics, day centres, day hospitals, community residences and home visits across general adult psychiatry, psychiatry of later life, liaison psychiatry and child and adolescent services.

Computation of rates. The rates accompanying numerical data in this report were calculated using the 2002 Census of Population (Central Statistics Office, 2003a, 2003b, 2003c). All data were rated to the population aged 16 years and over. The detailed results of the 2006 Census of Population were not available at the time of the production of this report. In some instances comparisons are drawn between the psychiatric in-patient census data for 2001 and those for other census years (where available). It must be noted that all census reports prior to 2001 were rated to the total population, or to the population aged 15 years and over; therefore care must be exercised when comparing rates across census years.

Health Service Executive (HSE) area. The address from which each patient was admitted to a unit or hospital was used to allocate the patient to the corresponding Health Service Executive area, and the resident was rated accordingly. Thus, tabulations relating to HSE areas were calculated irrespective of whether or not the patient was resident in a unit or a hospital administered by that area. Data on patients admitted and resident in private hospitals were returned to the area in which they normally resided. A map outlining each HSE administrative area and its respective population according to the Census of Population 2002 (Central Statistics Office, 2003a) is presented in Chapter 1.

Health Research Board (HRB). The Health Research Board was established in 1986 (under Statutory Instrument No 279) and promotes, assists, commissions and conducts medical, health, epidemiological and health services research in Ireland. The Board arose from the amalgamation of two former bodies, the Medical Research Council and the Medico-Social Research Board (MSRB).

ICD-10 The diagnostic groups in this report are based on the WHO International Classification of Diseases categories (ICD-10) (WHO, 1992).

In-patient days In-patients days were the number of days spent in hospital from date of admission to the date of the census (31 March 2006). They were calculated by subtracting date of admission from the census date, including time spent on transfer to other units and hospitals, or for medical or surgical purposes while still 'on the books' of psychiatric units and hospitals.

Length of stay. Length of stay on census night was calculated by subtracting the date of admission from the census date (31 March 2006).

New long-stay in-patient. A new long-stay in-patient is one who has been in hospital continuously for one year or more but less than five years.

Old long-stay in-patient. An old long-stay in-patient is one who has been in hospital continuously for five years or more.

Rates. Rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over were calculated by dividing the population by the Irish population aged 16 years and over, multiplied by 100,000.

Resident patients. Resident patients were all patients in hospital 'on the books' on census night.

Socio-economic group. Patients were allocated to one of 11 socio-economic groups (SEGs) according to the Classification of Occupations of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in the Census of Population 2002 (Central Statistics Office, 2003a; Central Statistics Office, 2003b; Central Statistics Office, 2003c). Socio-economic group was determined by a person's occupation, or their former occupation where the patient was unemployed or retired. If a patient was a student or engaged in house duties, the occupation of the head of household/spouse/guardian was used to determine socio-economic group. If such persons (students/or persons engaged in house duties) were not members of a family unit and/or were living alone (e.g. widowed, grandparents etc), they were assigned to the unknown group.

Summary

The sixth national census of Irish psychiatric units and hospitals was carried out on 31 March 2006. All patients resident in psychiatric units and hospitals operating under the provisions of the Mental Treatment Act 1945 were enumerated in this census. The rates presented in this document have been based on the 2002 Census of Population. Shortly before finalising our report the preliminary results of the 2006 Population Census became available. These were limited to numbers and gender with age not becoming available until 2007. In addition to presenting data by age and other variables derived from the 2002 Census we have also rated our numbers to the 2006 all-aged population where appropriate. As the population in Ireland increased by 8.1 per cent in the four year period 2002-2006 rates reported here will not reflect this increase.

On 31 March 2006 the number of patients resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals totalled 3,389; this figure represents a hospitalisation rate of 111.9 per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over¹. Since 1963 there has been a reduction of 83% in the numbers of patients resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals, with numbers falling from 19,801 in 1963 to 3,389 in 2006. The rate of hospitalisation of first-time residents (36.6 per 100,000)² was lower than the rate for those who had been admitted previously (75.3 per 100,000)³.

The hospitalisation rate based on the 2006 total population of Ireland was 80.0 per 100,000 total population. The rate of hospitalisation for first-time patients based on the 2006 population was 26.2 while that for patients who had been admitted previously was 53.9 per 100,000 total population.

Males accounted for over half (55%) of all patients on census night, with a hospitalisation rate of 124.7 per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over; this compared to a hospitalisation rate of 99.5 per 100,000 for females. The hospitalisation rate for males based on the 2006 total population of Ireland was 87.8, while that for females was 72.3 per 100,000 total population. One third of residents were aged 65 years and over; 37% were aged 45-64 years; 25% were aged 24-44 years, and 6% were under 25 years of age. The 75 years and over age group had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 292.5 per 100,000; they were followed by the 65-74-years age group, at 224.8, and the 55-64 years age group, at 174.1. Hospitalisation rates for all age groups have declined over the past 40 years.

Two-thirds of patients on census night were single; 18% were married; 7% were widowed, and 1% were divorced. Single males had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 205.8 per 100,000 population. This was almost six times that of married males, at 35.0 per 100,000.

Agricultural workers had the highest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 264.4 per 100,000 population; they were followed by the unskilled group, at 249.9, and farmers, at 82.7. However, it must be noted that 51% of occupations were classified as 'unknown' or 'unspecified' thus making it impossible to assign them to a socio-economic group. Males had a higher hospitalisation rate than females for all socio-economic groups with the exception of higher professionals.

Over one-third (34%) of all residents on census night had a diagnosis of schizophrenia; 15% had a diagnosis of depressive disorder; 8% had a diagnosis of mania, and 7% each had a diagnosis of organic mental disorder or intellectual disability. Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 38.4 per 100,000 population; they were followed by other and unspecified, at 20.4; depressive disorders, at 16.2, and mania, at 9.1.

Males had a hospitalisation rate for schizophrenia of 49.4 per 100,000 population compared to a rate of 27.8 per 100,000 population for females. The male rate of hospitalisation for both alcoholic disorders (7.7) and intellectual disability (11.2) was twice that of the female rate (i.e. 3.2 for alcoholic disorders and 5.5 for intellectual disability). Schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation among all age groups, with rates ranging from 88.4 per 100,000 population for the 65-74 years age group to 4.4 for the 16-19-years age group. Schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation among all socio-economic groups with the exception of employers and managers.

¹ The rate per total population was 86.5 per 100,000.

² The rate per total population was 28.3 per 100,000.

³ The rate per total population was 58.2 per 100,000.

Twenty-two per cent of residents on census night were non-voluntary, a rate of 24.6 per 100,000 population. Twenty-four per cent of males were non-voluntary; the comparable proportion for females was 20%. Males had a higher rate of non-voluntary hospitalisation, at 29.5 per 100,000 compared to a rate of 19.8 for females. Twenty-one per cent of those on their first ever admission, and 23% of those who were on their second or subsequent admission, were non-voluntary.

The non-voluntary rate based on the 2006 total population of Ireland was 17.6 per 100,000 total population. The non-voluntary rate for males based on the 2006 total population of Ireland was 20.8 while that for females was 14.2 per 100,000 total population.

Forty-six per cent of all residents were long-stay patients i.e. they had been in hospital for one year or more on census night; 29% of all residents were old long-stay i.e. had been in hospital for five years or more on census night. Forty-seven per cent of those in hospital for five years or more on census night were aged 65 years and over.

Over one-fifth (21%) of those with a diagnosis of alcoholic disorders and 23% of those with other drug disorders had been in hospital for less than one week on census night. In contrast, one-fifth of those with depressive disorders and with neuroses had been in hospital for between one and three months on census night. Two-thirds of those with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had been hospitalised for over ten years on census night, while 45% had been hospitalised for 25 years or more.

Schizophrenia accounted for the largest proportion of in-patient days, at 33%; this was followed by other and unspecified disorders, at 18%; depressive disorders, at 16%, and organic mental disorders, at 11%. Residents with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had the longest average length of stay, at 165.1 days; they were followed by residents with a diagnosis of development disorders, at 141.5 days, and those with a diagnosis of organic mental disorders, at 140.4 days.

On 31 March 2006 the number of children resident in children's centres totalled eight (i.e. four male and four female). Three of these children were aged 8 years, 13 years and 14 respectively; three were aged 15 and two were aged 16 on census night. Two children each had a diagnosis of depressive disorder, neurosis and behavioural and emotional disorder of childhood and adolescence. Three children had been in hospital for between one and three months on census night, while two had been hospitalised for between one and two weeks.

The HSE South area had the highest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 131.0 per 100,000 population; this was followed by the HSE Dublin North-East area, at 113.0, and the HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster area, at 105.7. The HSE West area had the lowest rate of hospitalisation, at 96.4 per 100,000 population.

The HSE South area had the highest proportion (40%) of elderly patients i.e. those aged 65 years and over; this was followed by the HSE Dublin North-East area, at 32%, and the HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster area, at 30%. One-fifth of patients resident in the HSE South area were aged 75 years and over on census night.

Diagnostically, schizophrenia had highest rates in all HSE areas. Rates ranged from 43.0 per 100,000 in the HSE South to 33.1 per 100,000 population in the HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster. The HSE South had the highest proportion of non-voluntary patients, at 27%; this was followed by 22% for the HSE Dublin North-East and 19% each in the HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster and HSE West. The rate of non-voluntary hospitalisation was highest in the HSE South, at 35.7 per 100,000 population; this was followed by the HSE Dublin North-East, at 24.7, and the HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster, at 20.2.

Almost half (48%) of patients resident in the HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster had been in hospital for less than three months on census night; the comparable figure for patients resident in the HSE South was 36%. In contrast, 37% of patients resident in the HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster were long-stay (i.e. were in hospital for one year or more on census night); the comparable figure for patients resident in the HSE South area was 53%. Sixteen per cent of those resident in the HSE West had been in hospital for 25 years or more on census night. The HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster accounted for the largest proportion of in-patient days, at 34%, and had the longest average length of stay on census night, at 68 days.

Psychiatric hospitals accounted for 52% of all patients in psychiatric in-patient care on census night; an additional 23% of patients were resident in general hospital psychiatric units and 17% were resident in private hospitals. There has been a considerable increase in the proportion of residents in general hospital psychiatric units; this has risen from 3% in 1981 to 23% in 2006. There has been a corresponding decrease in the proportion of residents in psychiatric hospitals; this has fallen from 90% in 1981 to 52% in 2006. On census night, psychiatric hospitals had the largest proportion (42%) of patients aged 65 years or over; this compared to private hospitals with 36%, and general hospital psychiatric units with 16%. Over one-quarter (26%) of those resident in general hospital psychiatric units and 23% of those in psychiatric hospitals were non-voluntary; the comparable figure for private hospitals was 7%.

On the basis of the greatly reduced numbers now entering long-stay in-patient care, current admission and discharge rates and mortality, it is predicted that the numbers of patients currently in public psychiatric hospitals (as distinct from general hospital psychiatric units) will have diminished to such a degree that these hospitals should be in a position to close in five year's time. It should be borne in mind that some of these psychiatric hospitals as well as catering for the long-stay also provide for acute illness, in most cases in separate free-standing admission units. However, current policy as set out in *A Vision for Change* is that all acute care should be delivered in general hospital psychiatric units.

The number of persons in in-patient care proportionate to the population in Ireland is very similar to that prevailing in neighbouring Western European countries.

1. Introduction and background information

We are pleased to present this report on the sixth national census of in-patients in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals; this is the latest in a series of censuses first carried out in 1963, and decennially thereafter in 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. Due to the accelerated move to the provision of community psychiatric services, it was felt that an earlier appreciation of the impact of such changes on in-patient resident numbers and characteristics was needed; accordingly, a census was carried out on 31 March 2006, after an interval of just five years.

There have been many changes in the Irish psychiatric services since the first psychiatric census of 1963, most notably the move away from traditional psychiatric hospitals to more community-based facilities such as day hospitals, day centres and community residential accommodation. The change from institutional settings to community-based services was advocated by the *Commission of Enquiry on Mental Illness* (Department of Health, 1966). The Commission also envisaged the development of acute psychiatric units in general hospitals, and this has since been reiterated in the recent policy document *A Vision for Change* (Department of Health and Children, 2006), which recommends that all remaining psychiatric hospitals in Ireland should be closed.

The Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006 report provides information on patients resident at midnight on 31 March 2006 in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals operating under the provisions of the *Mental Treatment Act, 1945* (Department of Health, 1945). All patients 'on the books' in hospitals and units, including those on leave, were enumerated in the census.

National findings are presented in Chapter 2; these findings are followed by chapters on Health Service Executive administrative areas, hospital type, and individual psychiatric units and hospitals. Comparisons are made between the census data for 2006 and data for 1963 (Walsh, 1971); 1971 (O'Hare and Walsh, 1974); 1981 (O'Hare and Walsh, 1983); 1991 (Moran and Walsh, 1992) and 2001 (Daly and Walsh, 2002). Rates reported for the 2006 and the 2001 census data are per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over. Comparative data for previous census years are rated per 100,000 population aged 15 years and over.

International comparisons are presented and discussed in Chapter 2; the concluding chapter of the report outlines the decline of the long-stay population and makes predictions for the future of in-patient numbers.

More detailed analysis of the data is available on request.

Data coverage

Data on patients resident in 56 general hospital psychiatric units, psychiatric hospitals, private hospitals, children's centres and the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum are included in this report. A breakdown of hospital type is presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Hospital type.

Hospital type	Number
General hospital psychiatric units	22
Psychiatric hospitals	22
Children's centres	2
Private hospitals	6
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	1
Carraig Mór, Cork ^a	1
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service ^b	1
Total	55

^a Carraig Mór is an intensive care and rehabilitation unit.

^b St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service is located at St Ita's Hospital, Portrane.

Data collection procedure

Data for the census were collected both manually and electronically. Hospitals which normally return data manually for the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS) completed and returned specially designed census forms to the Health Research Board (HRB) for all patients resident in their facilities at midnight on 31 March 2006. HRB personnel coded and processed the data. Electronic returns were received from hospitals which submit data for the NPIRS electronically. A sample of the form used to collect the data is presented in Appendix 1.

Diagnosis

This year's report sees the re-organisation into new groupings of the ICD diagnostic code, 10th edition (of which the 'F' codes relate to Mental and Behavioural Disorders). The new diagnostic groupings present eating disorders, development disorders and behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence as individual entities; previously these three categories were included with the neuroses and personality groupings. However, it should be pointed out that organic, schizophrenic, depressive and manic conditions arising in childhood and adolescence are included in the 'F' codes appropriate to these disorders and are not presented as disorders of childhood and adolescence. As current mental health legislation stands, childhood and adolescence extends only to 16 years of age. With the operationalisation of the 2001 Mental Health Act (Department of Health and Children, 2001) in its entirety, this will be extended to 18 years of age. It is therefore the case that admissions of persons over 16 years of age were included in the categorisation of childhood and adolescence behavioural and emotional disorders, although these admissions were very few in number. Finally, whereas ICD 10 uses the term 'mental retardation', we use the term 'intellectual disability', to accord with current Irish usage.

Table 1.2 ICD-10 diagnostic groups.

ICD-10 diagnostic group	ICD-10 Code
1. Organic disorders	F00-09
2. Alcoholic disorders	F10
3. Other drug disorders	F11-19, F55
4. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	F20-F29
5. Depressive disorders	F31.3, F31.4, F31.5, F32, F33, F34.1, F34.8, F34.9
6. Mania	F30, F31.0, F31.1, F31.2, F31.6, F31.7, F31.8, F31.9, F34.0
7. Neuroses	F40-48
8. Eating disorders	F50
9. Personality and behavioural disorders	F60-69
10. Intellectual disability	F70-79
11. Development disorders	F80-89
12. Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	F90-98
13. Other and unspecified	F38, F39, F51-54, F59, F99

Limitations

A number of units and hospitals do not assign a diagnosis to patients until they are discharged. Thus, patients who were resident on census night in these hospitals were categorised as having an unspecified diagnosis and were assigned to the 'Other and unspecified' diagnostic category. Eighteen per cent of patients resident on census night were assigned to this category and it is unclear how many of them would be assigned to other diagnostic categories on discharge. We are making renewed efforts to entice these units and hospitals to assign a provisional diagnosis to patients on admission.

Over half (51%) of returns for occupation were unknown or unspecified, thus making assignment to a socio-economic group impossible. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the findings for this section.

The census data reflect the situation in psychiatric hospitals and units at a particular point in time and do not therefore reflect ongoing activities in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals. This information is available in the annual publication,

Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals, with the 2005 report (Daly *et al*, 2006) having the most recently available data.

In earlier census reports we have provided hospitalisation rates for each catchment based on the assumption that all patients in a particular inpatient unit or hospital originated from an address in that catchment. The validity of this assumption has become questionable in certain catchments areas. For example, in St Stephen's Hospital, Glanmire servicing the North Cork catchment area, out of 137 patients resident on census night only 60 patients were from North Cork, with 51 being from North Lee, 14 from West Cork and a smaller number from elsewhere. Clearly rather than being responsible for North Cork exclusively St. Stephen's provided residential care for the entire Cork county. Therefore rates based on numbers resident distort the real position relating to some catchments. Hence for this publication we have not presented rates by catchment area.

The rates used in this report are based on the Census of Population 2002 (Central Statistics Office, 2003a, 2003b, 2003c). The full results of the 2006 Census of Population were not available at the time of publication of the report. Where the preliminary figures for the 2006 Census of Population were available, rates have been reported per 100,000 total population in these instances. The population in Ireland increased by 8.1 per cent in the four year period 2002-2006 and thus rates reported will not reflect this increase. International comparisons are made in Chapter 2 using the total population figure of 4,234,925 (Central Statistics Office, 2006).

The census data are invaluable for the planning and development of the mental health services, as well as for making international comparisons. They allow us to predict possible future bed and hospital requirements at both national and local levels as attempted in Chapter 6. While this report presents data on in-patient facilities only, a census of high-support community residences was also carried out by the HRB on 31 March 2006, and the results of that census will be published separately. It is envisaged that data on additional community psychiatric facilities will be available in the future from the HRB COMCAR database, details of which are available below.

NPIRS/COMCAR – A database to capture both in-patient and community care mental health services activity in Ireland
In 2003 in response to changing patterns of patient care, the HRB developed a Microsoft Access database called COMCAR (COMMunity CARE). COMCAR was designed to record activity at community care level, including outpatient clinics, day centres and day hospitals and was implemented on a pilot basis in a number of sites. In 2005 it was decided that both COMCAR and NPIRS would become a single integrated web-based application. After a selective tender process the HRB selected and appointed a software company to develop the NPIRS/COMCAR web based application.

NPIRS/COMCAR will record and report data in real time on mental health activity in both hospital and community care facilities. The Health Research Board is working in collaboration with the Health Service Executive (HSE) – Mental Health and ICT Directorate to ensure the national roll out of NPIRS/COMCAR. It is envisaged that NPIRS/COMCAR will be implemented in approximately 56 psychiatric hospitals/units and up to 1000 community care facilities.

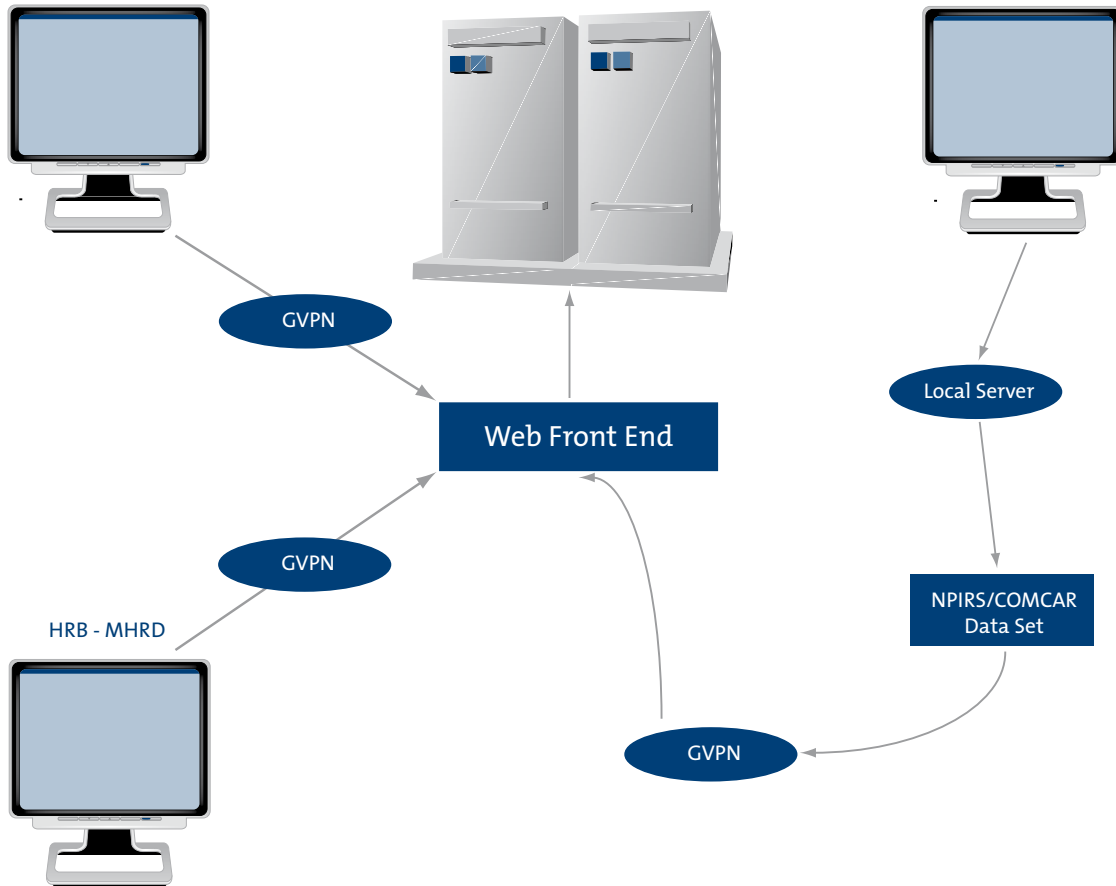
NPIRS/COMCAR will be implemented in a phased approach and it has been agreed that NPIRS/COMCAR first phase roll-out will be in county Donegal (29 sites). For further information please contact Rachel Flynn, Mental Health Research Division, Health Research Board, at rflynn@hrb.ie or telephone + 353 1 6761176 ext 214.

NPIRS/COMCAR Web application

End-User Type A – Hospital/
Community Care Facilities

NPIRS/COMCAR
central database

End-User Type B – Hospital/
Community Care Facilities



2. National findings

As of 31 March 2006 the number of patients resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals totalled 3,389; this figure represents a hospitalisation rate of 111.9 per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over¹. First-time in-patients had a lower hospitalisation rate, at 36.6² per 100,000; this compares with a rate of 75.3 per 100,000³ for patients who had been admitted previously. These rates were based on the 2002 Census of Population.

The hospitalisation rate based on the 2006 total population of Ireland was 80.0 per 100,000 total population; the rate of hospitalisation for first-time patients based on the 2006 population was 26.2, while that for patients who had been admitted previously was 53.9 per 100,000 total population. The full results of the 2006 Census of Population including those of age were not available at the time of publication of this report and hence the use of the figures for the total population rather than those aged 16 years and over.

The past 40 years have seen a considerable decline in the number of patients resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals, with the number of in-patients dropping from 19,801 in 1963 to 3,389 in 2006 (Table 2.1). This represents a reduction of 83% since 1963 and a reduction of 22% since 2001. The mortality and discharge of the long-stay population (and their non-replacement by new long-stay patients in psychiatric hospitals and units), in tandem with the growth of community care as an alternative to long-stay institutional care, have all played a significant role in this decline (Walsh and Daly, 2004; Daly and Walsh, 2002).

Table 2.1 Irish psychiatric in-patient numbers 1963-2006.

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1963	19,801	1974	15,156	1985	12,097	1996	5,212
1964	18,989	1975	14,967	1986	11,643	1997	4,817
1965	18,641	1976	14,473	1987	10,621	1998	4,820
1966	18,084	1977	14,352	1988	9,500	1999	4,469
1967	17,841	1978	13,968	1989	7,897	2000	4,230
1968	17,218	1979	13,838	1990	7,334	2001 ^a	4,321
1969	16,802	1980	13,342	1991 ^a	8,207	2002	3,891
1970	16,403	1981 ^a	13,984	1992	6,130	2003	3,658
1971 ^a	16,661	1982	13,428	1993	5,806	2004 ^b	3,556
1972	15,856	1983	12,802	1994	5,581	2005 ^c	3,475
1973	15,471	1984	12,484	1995	5,327	2006 ^a	3,389

a MSRB/HRB Census completed on 31 March each year.

b Mental Health Commission, 2005.

c Mental Health Commission, 2006.

Gender and age

Males accounted for over half (55%) of all in-patients on census night (Table 2.2), representing a hospitalisation rate of 124.7 per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over; the comparable rate for females was 99.5 per 100,000 (Table 2.12). There has been little change in the gender breakdown of in-patients over the past 40 years, with males representing over half of all in-patients in each census year (Table 2.2).

The hospitalisation rate for males based on the 2006 total population of Ireland was 87.8, while that for females was 72.3 per 100,000 total population.

¹ The rate per total population was 86.5 per 100,000.

² The rate per total population was 28.3 per 100,000.

³ The rate per total population was 58.2 per 100,000.

Table 2.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963-2006. Gender. Numbers with percentages.

	Males		Females		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
1963	10,588	53.5	9,213	46.5	19,801
1971	9,242	55.5	7,419	44.5	16,661
1981	7,737	55.3	6,247	44.7	13,984
1991	4,486	54.7	3,721	45.3	8,207
2001	2,395	55.4	1,926	44.6	4,321
2006	1,859	54.9	1,530	45.1	3,389

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002).

One-third of in-patients were aged 65 years and over on census night; 37% were aged 45–64 years; 25% were aged 25–44 years, and 6% were aged under 25 years (Table 2.12). Sixteen per cent of in-patients were aged 75 years and over. This group had the highest hospitalisation rate, at 292.5 per 100,00 population; they were followed by the 65–74 years age group, at 224.8, and the 55–64 years age group, at 174.1 per 100,000. The 16–19 years age group had the lowest rate, at 14.7 per 100,000 population.

There were 22 persons under 18 years of age resident in units and hospitals on census night (see also Chapter 4). An additional eight patients were resident in children's centres (see Children's centres section) bringing the total number under 18 years of age in hospital on census night to 30.

Table 2.3 presents the hospitalisation rates for each of these groups in each successive census year. Hospitalisation rates for all age groups have declined considerably. The hospitalisation rates for the 75 years and over age group declined from 1,735.7 per 100,000 population in 1971 to 292.5 in 2006; the rate for the 65–74 years age group fell from 1,471.7 to 224.8, while the rate for the 55–64 years age group fell from 1,313.3 to 174.1.

Table 2.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971-2006. Age groups. Rates per 100,000 population.

	1971	1981	1991		2001 ^a	2006 ^a
Under 15 years	23.2	7.4	4.0	Under 16 years	-	-
15 - 19 years	108.7	46.0	31.7	16 - 19 years	32.9	14.7
20 - 24 years	266.0	142.7	69.1	20 - 24 years	53.2	45.7
25 - 34 years	483.9	275.2	138.9	25 - 34 years	74.2	57.2
35 - 44 years	760.0	517.3	241.8	35 - 44 years	125.2	85.8
45 - 54 years	967.1	792.4	390.9	45 - 54 years	168.9	132.6
55 - 64 years	1,313.3	1,036.8	566.3	55 - 64 years	256.7	174.1
65 - 74 years	1,471.7	1,229.3	745.1	65 - 74 years	345.5	224.8
75 years and over	1,735.7	1,608.6	1,048.9	75 years and over	454.9	292.5

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002).

^a Rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

Marital status

Two-thirds of in-patients on census night were single; 18% were married; 7% were widowed, and 1% were divorced (Table 2.13). Single persons had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 177.8 per 100,000 population; they were followed by divorced persons, at 125.5, and widowed persons, at 119.3. Married persons had the lowest rate of hospitalisation, at 41.1 per 100,000. Single males had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 205.8 per 100,000. This was almost six times that of married males, at 35.0 per 100,000. The hospitalisation rate for single females, at 145.9, was three times that of married females (47.8). Both married and widowed females had higher hospitalisation rates compared to their married and widowed male counterparts.

Single persons have accounted for by far the largest proportion of in-patients in each successive census, showing consistently higher rates of hospitalisation than married, widowed or divorced persons (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963-2006. Marital status. Percentages with rates.

	1963	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	1963	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006
	%						Rates					
Single	82.1	82.2	79.5	77.2	69.0	65.8	-	782.4	572.0	314.7	279.8	177.8
Married	12.6	11.8	13.0	14.8	17.0	17.8	-	203.0	146.6	93.2	54.1	41.4
Widowed	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.7	7.6	6.6	-	578.8	512.6	340.3	177.3	119.3
Divorced	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.3	-	-	-	-	255.4	125.5

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002).

Socio-economic group

Agricultural workers had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 264.4 per 100,000 population; they were followed by the unskilled group, at 249.9, and farmers, at 82.7 (Table 2.15). However, it should be noted that the occupations of 51% of in-patients were classified as 'unknown' or 'unspecified', thus making it impossible to assign them to a socio-economic group. The higher rate of hospitalisation among the unskilled group has been consistently noted in figures for admissions to psychiatric units and hospitals over many years (Daly *et al*, 2006). Males had a higher hospitalisation rate than females for all socio-economic groups with the exception of higher professionals.

Table 2.5 presents the hospitalisation rates for socio-economic groups in each successive census. Traditionally, agricultural workers (formerly 'other agricultural workers') had the highest hospitalisation rate. The unskilled group had the second highest hospitalisation rate in all census years with the exception of 2001, when the pattern was reversed; in that year the unskilled group had the highest rate. In Table 2.5 the hospitalisation rates for these two groups are compared for each census year; this table also shows rates for other groups including own account workers (self-employed persons without employees) and employers and managers, both of which groups had the lowest hospitalisation rates. All socio-economic groups showed a reduction of over 74% in hospitalisation rates between 1963 and 2006.

Table 2.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963-2006. Socio-economic group. Rates per 100,000 population.

	1963 ^a	1971	1981	1991	2001 ^b	2006
Farmers	664	476.6	397	277.5	111.8	82.7
Other agricultural/agricultural workers	3,465	1,771.7	1,206.3	621.9	252.8	264.6
Higher professional	736	450.8	276	109.7	49.9	35.5
Lower professional	380	428.8	285.4	117.4	75.8	48.8
Employers and managers	123	183.1	65.8	26.9	30.4	13.2
Salaried employees/ own account workers	144	179.6	175.2	83.8	5.8	7.4
Intermediate non-manual/ Non-manual	762	264	333.1	158.6	91.8	69.1
Other non-manual	481	932.2	651.2	279.4		
Skilled manual/ Manual skilled	508	218.5	160.7	77.3	61.0	63.3
Semi-skilled manual	780	454.1	278.5	138.6	46.9	82.0
Unskilled manual	944	617.2	838.9	583.5	314.3	249.9

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002).

^a Males only. Returns for females for 1963 were deemed to be unreliable.

^b Revised CSO classification of occupations (CSO, 1998).

Diagnosis

Over one-third (34%) of all in-patients on census night had a diagnosis of schizophrenia; 15% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders; 8% had a diagnosis of mania; 7% each had a diagnosis of organic mental disorders or intellectual disability (Table 2.16). Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 38.4 per 100,000 population; they were followed by patients with a diagnosis of other and unspecified disorders, at 20.4, a diagnosis of depressive disorders, at 16.2, and a diagnosis of mania, at 9.1.

Males had a hospitalisation rate for schizophrenia, at 49.4 per 100,000 population; the comparable rate for females was 27.8 per 100,000 (Figure 2.1 and Table 2.16). The male rate of hospitalisation for both alcoholic disorders (7.7) and intellectual disability (11.2) was twice that of the female rate (3.2 for alcoholic disorders and 5.5 for intellectual disability).

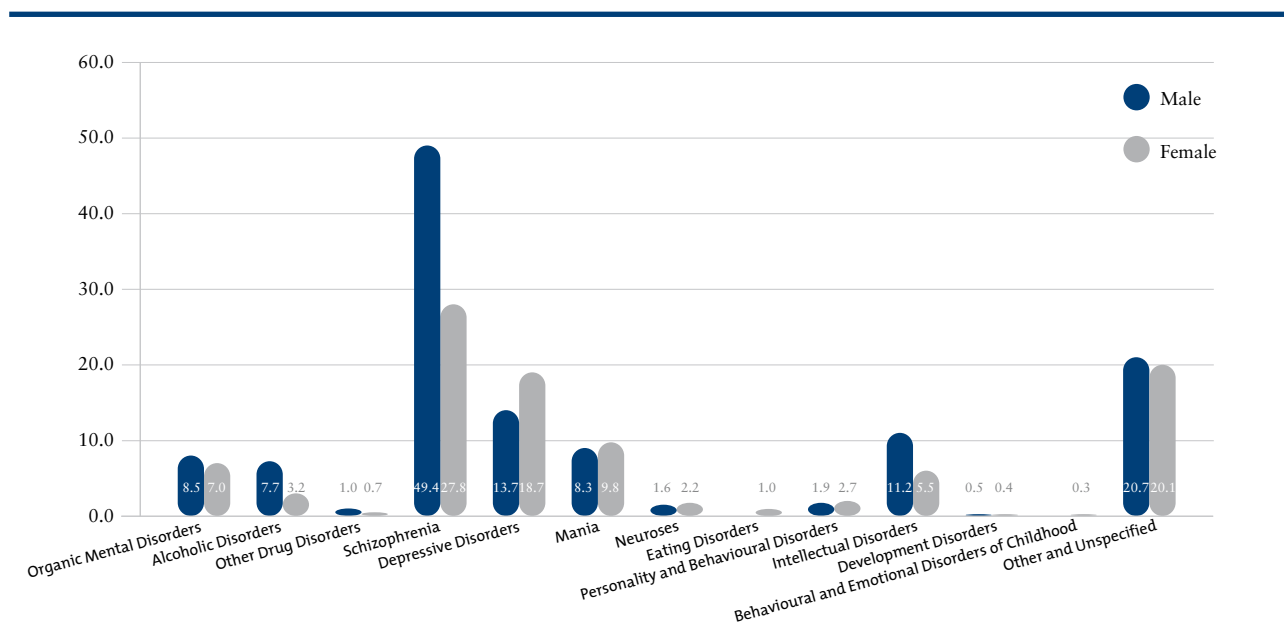


Figure 2.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Diagnosis by gender. Rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

Schizophrenia accounted for the highest rate of hospitalisation among all age groups, with rates ranging from 88.4 per 100,000 population for the 65–74-years age group to 4.4 per 100,000 for the 16–19-years age group (Table 2.17). Hospitalisation rates for depressive disorders were second highest among the 16–19-years age group, the 55–64-years group and the 65–74-years group, while rates for organic mental disorders were second highest among the 75 years and over age group.

Schizophrenia had the highest rate in all socio-economic groups with the exception of employers and managers (Table 2.18). Rates for schizophrenia ranged from 137.6 for agricultural workers to 2.9 for own account workers. Depressive disorders had the second highest hospitalisation rates among farmers, agricultural workers (along with intellectual disability), and among lower professionals, employers and managers, non-manual workers, manual skilled, semi-skilled and the unskilled.

Schizophrenia has consistently accounted for the largest proportion of in-patients in each successive census (Table 2.6). However, the proportion has decreased from 53% in 1963 to 34% in 2006. The proportion of in-patients with a diagnosis of intellectual disability was 7% in 2006, representing a reduction of just 2% between 2001 and 2006.

Table 2.6 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963-2006. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages.

	1963	%	1971	%	1981	%	1991	%	2001	%	2006	%
Organic psychoses	2,727	13.8	1,817	10.9	1,427	10.2	740	9.0	317	7.3	235	6.9
Schizophrenia	10,496	53.0	8,353	50.1	6,182	44.2	3,526	43.0	1,701	39.4	1,163	34.3
Other psychoses	-	-	345	2.1	52	0.4	41	0.5	49	1.1	-	-
Manic depressive psychosis	2,545	12.9	2,051	12.3	1,534	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depressive disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	14.6	752	17.4	492	14.5
Mania	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	5.9	424	9.8	275	8.1
Neuroses	968	4.9	555	3.3	798	5.7	422	5.1	146	3.4	58	1.7
Personality disorders	306	1.5	218	1.3	296	2.1	374	4.6	125	2.9	70	2.1
Alcoholic disorders	-	-	392	2.4	688	4.9	408	5	241	5.6	164	4.8
Drug dependence	-	-	21	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.2	56	1.3	26	0.8
Mental handicap	2,732	13.8	2,680	16.1	2,170	15.5	962	11.7	392	9.1	251	7.4
											18	0.5
											13	0.4
											7	0.2
Unspecified	27	0.1	229	1.4	19	0.1	31	0.4	118	2.7	617	18.2
Total	19,801	100.0	16,661	100.0	13,984	100.0	8,207	100.0	4,321	100.0	3,389	100.0

Source: MSR/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002).

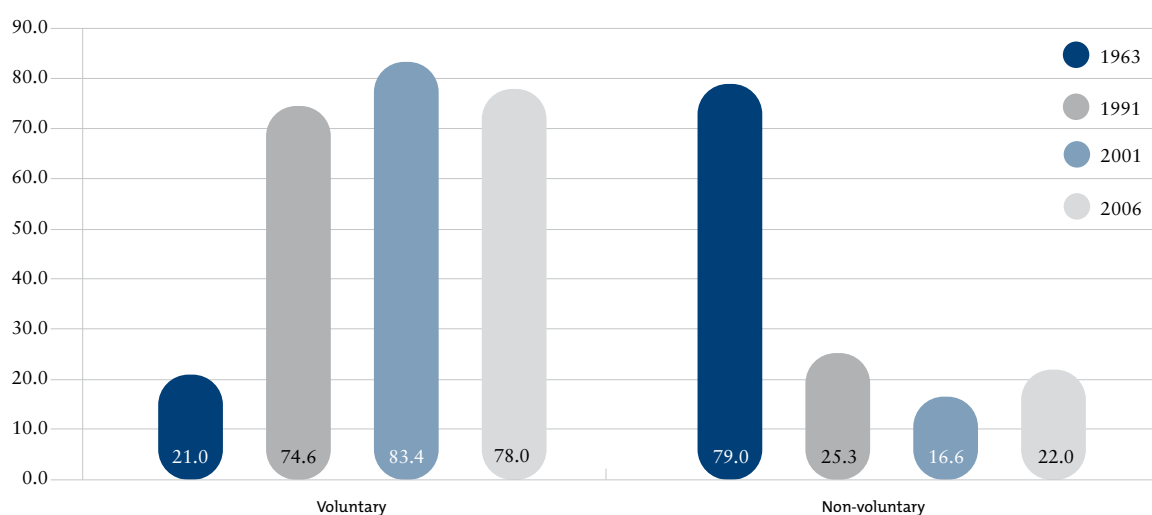
Legal status

Twenty-two per cent of in-patients on census night were non-voluntary; this represented a rate of 24.6 per 100,000 population⁴ (Table 2.19). Twenty-four per cent of males were non-voluntary; the comparable proportion for females was 20%. Males had a higher rate of non-voluntary hospitalisation, at 29.5 per 100,000; the comparable rate for females was 19.8 per 100,000. Twenty-one per cent of those on their first ever admission and 23% of those who were on their second or subsequent admission were non-voluntary (Table 2.21.)

The non-voluntary rate based on the 2006 total population of Ireland was 17.6 per 100,000 total population. The non-voluntary rate for males based on the 2006 total population of Ireland was 20.8 while that for females was 14.2 per 100,000 total population.

Forty per cent of non-voluntary in-patients had a diagnosis of schizophrenia (a rate of 9.8 per 100,000); 10% had a diagnosis of organic mental disorders (a rate of 2.5); 10% had a diagnosis of mania (a rate of 2.4), and 8% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders (a rate of 2.0) (Table 2.20).

Overall, there was a decrease in the proportion of non-voluntary in-patients from 79% in 1963 to 22% in 2006. However, while this proportion dropped, it increased between 2001 and 2006 (Figure 2.2). Information on legal status was not available in either 1971 or 1981.



Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002).

Figure 2.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963, 1991, 2001 and 2006. Legal status. Percentages.

Length of stay

Forty-six per cent of all in-patients were long-stay i.e. they had been in hospital for one year or more on census night; 29% were old long-stay i.e. had been in hospital for five years or more (Table 2.22). Seventeen per cent of in-patients had been in hospital for between one and three months, and an additional 17% had been hospitalised for up to two weeks on census night. One-fifth of in-patients had been hospitalised for ten years or more. Forty-seven per cent of those who had been in hospital for five years or more were aged 65 years and over (Table 2.23).

Over one-fifth of those with a diagnosis of alcoholic disorders (21%) and 23% of those with a diagnosis of other drug disorders had been in hospital for less than one week on census night (Table 2.24). In contrast, one-fifth of those with

⁴ The rate per total population was 58.2 per 100,000.

depressive disorder and those with neurosis had been in hospital for between one and three months. Two-thirds of those with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had been hospitalised for over ten years; 45% of this group had been hospitalised for 25 years or more.

Voluntary in-patients' length of stay did not differ greatly from that of non-voluntary in-patients, with equal proportions of both voluntary and non-voluntary in-patients hospitalised for up to three months on census night (Table 2.25). Sixty-five per cent of non-voluntary in-patients had been hospitalised for up to one year on census night compared to 52% of voluntary in-patients. A higher proportion of voluntary in-patients (23%) had been hospitalised for over 10 years; the comparable figure for non-voluntary in-patients was 10%.

An analysis of in-patient days (excluding those in hospital for one year or more) is presented in Table 2.26. Schizophrenia accounted for the largest proportion of in-patient days, at 33%; this was followed by other and unspecified disorders, at 18%; depressive disorders, at 16%, and organic mental disorders, at 11%. In-patients with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had the longest average length of stay, at 165.1 days; they were followed by those with development disorders, at 141.5 days, and those with organic mental disorders, at 140.4 days.

Length of stay in each successive census is presented in Table 2.7 and Figure 2.3. As this table and graph show, the proportion of in-patients with a shorter length of stay has increased over the years, with a corresponding decrease in those with a length of stay of five years or more. In 1971, 8% of in-patients had been hospitalised for less than one month on census night; the comparable figure for 2006 was 26%. In contrast, 20% of residents had been hospitalised for 25 years or more in 1971 compared to 11% in 2006.

The proportion of old long-stay patients has decreased from 61% in 1963 to 29% in 2006. As referred to earlier in this report, 47% of those hospitalised for five years or more were aged 65 years and over. The proportion of long-stay patients will continue to decline due to the discharge and death of these patients, and their non-replacement by new long-stay patients.

Table 2.7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971-2006. Length of stay. Numbers with percentages.

	Under 1 month	1 - <3 months	3 months - < 1 year	1 - < 5 years	5 - < 10 years	10 - < 25 years	25 years and over	Total	% 1 year or more	% 5 years or more
1963										60.6
1971	1,285 7.7	985 5.9	1,531 9.2	3,219 19.3	2,235 13.4	4,093 24.6	3,313 19.9	16,661 100.0	77.2	57.9
1981	1,473 10.5	885 6.3	1,124 8.0	2,413 17.3	1,717 12.3	3,459 24.7	2,913 20.8	13,984 100.0	75.1	57.8
1991	1,160 14.1	684 8.3	716 8.7	1,366 16.6	805 9.8	1,574 19.2	1,902 23.2	8,207 100.0	68.8	52.2
2001	993 23.0	593 13.7	419 9.7	778 18.0	368 8.5	540 12.5	630 14.6	4,321 100.0	53.6	35.6
2006	872 25.7	568 16.8	404 11.9	548 16.2	301 8.9	341 10.1	355 10.5	3,389 100.0	45.6	29.4

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002).

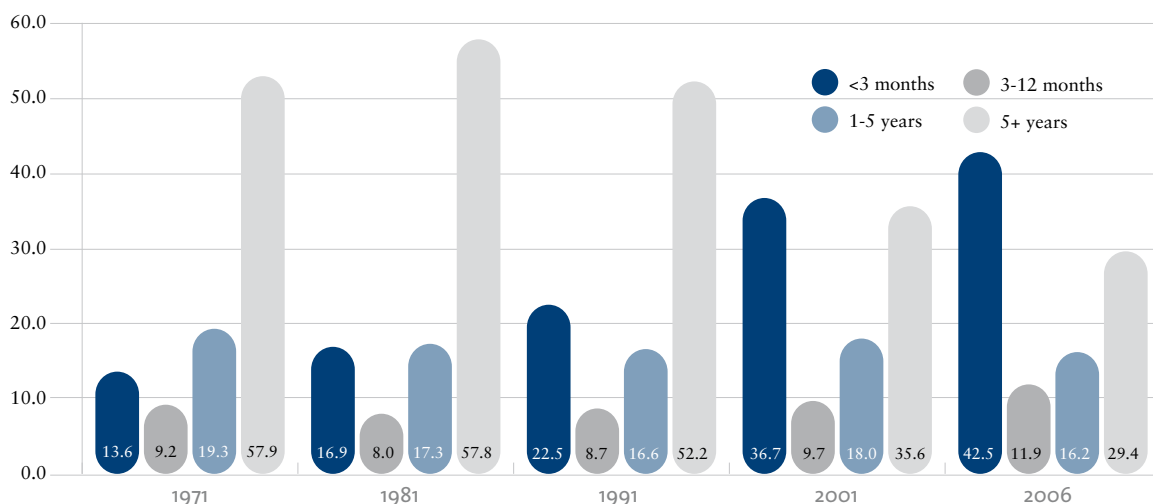


Figure 2.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2006. Length of stay. Percentages.

Children's centres

Two children's centres submit returns to the NPIRS each year, and these were included in the census for 2006. The two centres were Warrenstown House, Dublin and St Anne's Children's Centre in Galway.

A total of eight children (four male and four female) were resident in children's centres on 31 March 2006. Three of these children were aged 8 years, 13 years and 14 respectively; three were aged 15 and two were aged 16 on census night (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Age and gender. Children's centres.

	Male	Female	Total	%
8 years	1	0	1	12.5
13 years	1	0	1	12.5
14 years	1	0	1	12.5
15 years	1	2	3	37.5
16 years	0	2	2	25.0
Total	4	4	8	100.0

Two children were returned in each of the diagnostic categories of depressive disorders, neuroses and behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Diagnosis and gender. Children's centres.

	Male	Female	Total	%
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	1	0	1	12.5
Depressive disorders	0	2	2	25.0
Neuroses	1	1	2	25.0
Eating disorders	0	1	1	12.5
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	2	0	2	25.0
Total	4	4	8	100.0

Three of the eight children had been in hospital for between one and three months on census night, while two had been hospitalised for a period of between one and two weeks (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Diagnosis and length of stay. Children's centres.

	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	Depressive disorders	Neuroses	Eating disorders	Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	Total
Under 1 week	0	0	0	0	1	1
1 - 2 weeks	0	0	1	0	1	2
2 - 4 weeks	0	1	0	0	0	1
1 - 3 months	1	1	1	0	0	3
3 months - 1 year	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	1	2	2	1	2	8

International comparisons⁵

The Irish psychiatric hospitalisation rate (based on a 2006 total Irish population of 4,234,925 of whom 3,389 persons were hospitalised patients) was 80.0 per 100,000 population. The Psychiatric Census of England and Wales entitled *Count Me In* (Commission for Health Care Audit and Inspection, 2005), which was carried out on the 31 March 2005, enumerated 33,785 in-patients in NHS and independent (private and voluntary) facilities; this represented a hospitalisation rate of 65 per 100,000 population. Of these 33,785 in-patients, 31,668 were resident in hospitals in England and 2,117 were resident in Wales (Table 2.11). The comparable figures for Scotland on 31 March 2001 were 8,236 in-patients for a population of 5,062,011; this represents a rate of 162.7 per 100,000 population.

The hospitalisation rates for Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales are presented in Table 2.11 and Figure 2.4. The Irish rate has been adjusted to the total population of Ireland in 2002 in line with comparable figures for England, Scotland and Wales. Scotland had the highest rate, at 162.7 per 100,000 population, and Ireland had the second highest rate, at 86.5 per 100,000.

The male and female hospitalisation rates in Ireland were higher than those in Wales and England, but lower than those in Scotland. The proportion of male and female patients was similar in all four countries, with males accounting for more than half of all in-patients.

Table 2.11 Psychiatric in-patients in Ireland, Wales, Scotland and England by gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population.

	Numbers			Rates			Percentages	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ireland	1,859	1,530	3,389	95.5	77.6	86.5	54.9	45.1
Wales	1,090	1,012	2,117 ^a	77.6	67.5	72.9	51.5	47.8
Scotland	4,176	4,060	8,236	171.7	154.4	162.7	50.7	49.3
England	17,375	14,233	31,668 ^b	72.6	56.4	64.4	54.9	44.9

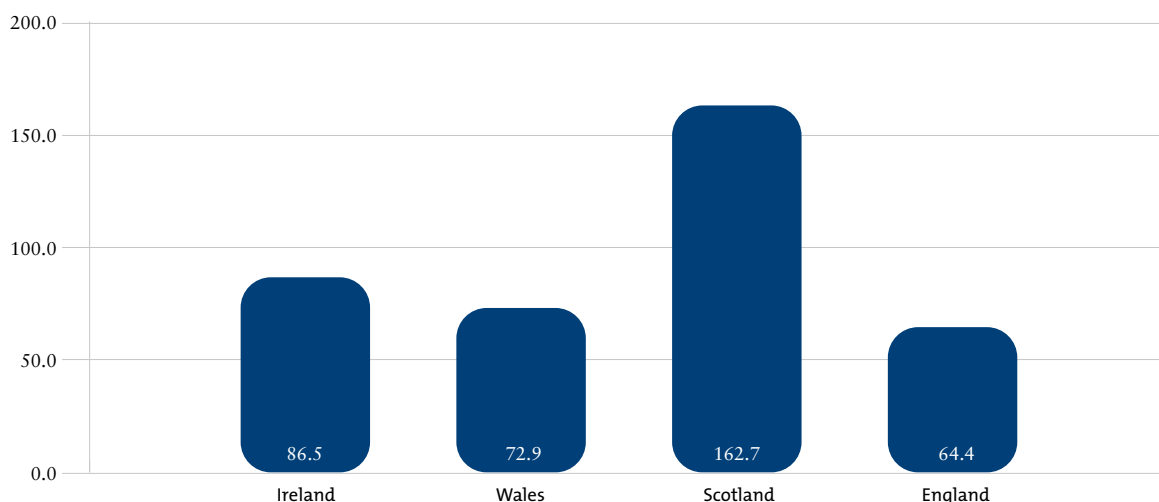
Source: Figures for England and Wales were obtained from *Count Me In Census 2005* (Commission for Health Care Audit and Inspection, 2005).

Figures for Scotland were obtained from the ISD Online Scottish Health Statistics website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/files/data7.xls>

a) There were an additional 15 persons with unspecified/unknown gender.

b) There were an additional 60 persons with unspecified/unknown gender.

⁵ While every effort has been made to ensure comparability between international figures, designations as to what constitutes private and voluntary provision, for example, may differ between jurisdictions. In addition, some units catering for certain types of specialist care may be included in some national returns but not in others. In particular, researchers in some countries have returned data relating to beds but not relating to patients. Thus, we have proceeded on the assumption that the two sets of data are comparable i.e. that all beds were occupied on census night.



Source: Figures for England and Wales were obtained from *Count Me In Census 2005* (Commission for Health Care Audit and Inspection, 2005).

Figures for Scotland were obtained from the ISD Online Scottish Health Statistics website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/files/data7.xls>

Figure 2.4 In-patients in Ireland, England, Wales and Scotland. Rates per 100,000 total population.

More than half (53%) of all in-patients in Scotland were aged 65 years or over; the comparable figure for Ireland was one third (33.3%). Comparative data were not available for either England or Wales.

Fifty-one per cent of in-patients in Scotland had been in hospital for one year or more on census night; the comparable figure for Ireland was 46%. Comparative data were not available for either England or Wales.

Of the 33,785 persons enumerated in the *Count Me In* census, 767 were described as being in the 'White Irish' ethnic group. There is no indication in the *Count Me In* census data as to whether the 'Irish' group includes persons from Northern Ireland as well as persons from the Republic of Ireland. Assuming that the Northern Irish are included in the White British category (and given that the 2001 census showed the Republic of Ireland population in England and Wales totalling 427,000), this would indicate a hospitalisation rate among the Irish living in England and Wales of 179 per 100,000 population, or more than twice the comparable rate for the Irish in Ireland.

Data produced separately for Wales (and gathered in a hospital census which took place on 31 March 2002) enumerated 2,182 in-patients in a population of 2,903,085; this represents a rate of 75.2 per 100,000 population.

On 1 January 2004, there were 60,616 beds (including 2,146 child and adolescent beds) in metropolitan France; this represents a rate of 99.9 per 100,000 population. The comparable figure for Denmark was 63.0 beds per 100,000; for Sweden the figure was 49 beds per 100,000, while for Norway it was 106 beds per 100,000 population (Ruud *et al*, 2006).

Table 2.12 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Age and gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers				Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total
Under 16 years	4	3	7	0.2	-	-	-
16 - 19 years	17	20	37	1.1	13.2	16.2	14.7
20 - 24 years	96	54	150	4.4	58.1	33.1	45.7
25 - 34 years	221	132	353	10.4	71.6	42.7	57.2
35 - 44 years	280	203	483	14.3	100.1	71.7	85.8
45 - 54 years	350	287	637	18.8	144.9	120.1	132.6
55 - 64 years	351	261	612	18.1	197.9	149.9	174.1
65 - 74 years	296	256	552	16.3	253.0	199.1	224.8
75 years and over	243	314	557	16.4	336.8	265.5	292.5
Unspecified	1	0	1	0.0	-	-	-
Total	1,859	1,530	3,389	100.0	124.7	99.5	111.9

Table 2.13 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Marital status and gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers				Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total
Single	1,373	856	2,229	65.8	205.8	145.9	177.8
Married	255	347	602	17.8	35.0	47.8	41.4
Widowed	44	179	223	6.6	117.0	119.9	119.3
Divorced	21	23	44	1.3	130.0	121.7	125.5
Unspecified	166	125	291	8.6	-	-	-
Total	1,859	1,530	3,389	100.0	124.7	99.5	111.9

Table 2.14 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Marital status and age. Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers						Rates					
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified	Total
Under 16 years	7	0	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 19 years	36	1	0	0	0	37	14.3	161.8	-	0.0	-	14.7
20 - 24 years	133	3	0	0	14	150	41.7	34.5	0.0	0.0	-	45.7
25 - 34 years	312	23	0	2	16	353	82.2	10.3	0.0	60.4	-	57.2
35 - 44 years	336	73	2	12	60	483	282.8	18.4	50.6	103.0	-	85.8
45 - 54 years	390	139	17	11	80	637	605.9	38.6	148.4	95.7	-	132.6
55 - 64 years	373	135	31	11	62	612	853.4	52.3	116.4	176.4	-	174.1
65 - 74 years	344	118	49	4	37	552	864.1	81.3	91.6	218.5	-	224.8
75 years and over	298	110	124	4	21	557	812.0	178.7	137.3	842.1	-	292.5
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,229	602	223	44	291	3,389	177.8	41.4	119.3	125.5	-	111.9

Table 2.15 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Socio-economic group and gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers				Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total
Farmers	117	29	146	4.3	102.1	46.9	82.7
Agricultural workers	68	7	75	2.2	362.7	72.9	264.6
Higher professional	23	32	55	1.6	25.9	48.6	35.5
Lower professional	59	88	147	4.3	54.0	45.9	48.8
Employers and managers	31	25	56	1.7	13.5	12.8	13.2
Own account workers	7	3	10	0.3	8.2	6.0	7.4
Non-manual	122	247	369	10.9	76.4	65.9	69.1
Manual skilled	164	39	203	6.0	69.4	46.3	63.3
Semi-skilled	117	89	206	6.1	85.8	77.5	82.0
Unskilled	269	132	401	11.8	284.2	200.6	249.9
Unspecified	882	839	1,721	50.8	407.6	258.5	318.2
Total	1,859	1,530	3,389	100.0	124.7	99.5	111.9

Table 2.16 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Diagnosis and gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers				Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total
Organic mental disorders	127	108	235	6.9	8.5	7.0	7.8
Alcoholic disorders	115	49	164	4.8	7.7	3.2	5.4
Other drug disorders	15	11	26	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	736	427	1,163	34.3	49.4	27.8	38.4
Depressive disorders	204	288	492	14.5	13.7	18.7	16.2
Mania	124	151	275	8.1	8.3	9.8	9.1
Neuroses	24	34	58	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.9
Eating disorders	2	16	18	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.6
Personality and behavioural disorders	28	42	70	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.3
Intellectual disability	167	84	251	7.4	11.2	5.5	8.3
Development disorders	7	6	13	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	2	5	7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other and unspecified	308	309	617	18.2	20.7	20.1	20.4
Total	1,859	1,530	3,389	100.0	124.7	99.5	111.9

Table 2.17 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Diagnosis and age. Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers										Total
	Under 16 years	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 yrs	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 yrs and over	Unspecified	
Organic mental disorders	0	0	0	1	1	5	21	56	151	0	235
Alcoholic disorders	0	1	3	20	27	44	30	21	18	0	164
Other drug disorders	0	0	6	9	3	1	4	1	2	0	26
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	0	11	57	126	145	220	225	217	161	1	1,163
Depressive disorders	4	8	19	45	67	83	97	97	72	0	492
Mania	0	2	10	25	43	60	66	42	27	0	275
Neuroses	0	1	0	4	13	11	7	6	16	0	58
Eating disorders	2	3	5	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	18
Personality and behavioural disorders	1	1	2	7	22	15	14	2	6	0	70
Intellectual disability	0	1	1	13	51	61	51	37	36	0	251
Development disorders	0	1	0	1	5	2	0	0	4	0	13
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	7
Other and unspecified	0	7	46	98	103	131	96	73	63	0	617
Total	7	37	150	353	483	637	612	552	557	1	3,389
	Rates										
Organic mental disorders	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	6.0	22.8	79.3	-	7.8
Alcoholic disorders	-	0.4	0.9	3.2	4.8	9.2	8.5	8.6	9.5	-	5.4
Other drug disorders	-	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	-	0.9
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	-	4.4	17.4	20.4	25.8	45.8	64.0	88.4	84.6	-	38.4
Depressive disorders	-	3.2	5.8	7.3	11.9	17.3	27.6	39.5	37.8	-	16.2
Mania	-	0.8	3.0	4.0	7.6	12.5	18.8	17.1	14.2	-	9.1
Neuroses	-	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	8.4	-	1.9
Eating disorders	-	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	-	0.6
Personality and behavioural disorders	-	0.4	0.6	1.1	3.9	3.1	4.0	0.8	3.2	-	2.3
Intellectual disability	-	0.4	0.3	2.1	9.1	12.7	14.5	15.1	18.9	-	8.3
Development disorders	-	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	-	0.4
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	-	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.2
Other and unspecified	-	2.8	14.0	15.9	18.3	27.3	27.3	29.7	33.1	-	20.4
Total	-	14.7	45.7	57.2	85.8	132.6	174.1	224.8	292.5	-	111.9

Table 2.18 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Diagnosis and socio-economic group. Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers											Total
	Farmers	Agricultural workers	Higher professional	Lower professional	Employers and managers	Own account workers	Non-manual	Manual Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Unspecified	
Organic mental disorders	16	3	7	23	14	2	29	18	14	11	98	235
Alcoholic disorders	8	2	2	11	4	1	18	20	19	20	59	164
Other drug disorders	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	4	13	26
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	49	39	13	38	7	4	133	72	80	210	518	1,163
Depressive disorders	25	7	13	25	11	1	63	37	34	48	228	492
Mania	17	4	9	20	8	1	48	20	22	34	92	275
Neuroses	6	2	2	3	1	1	8	3	1	8	23	58
Eating disorders	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	1	0	1	7	18
Personality and behavioural disorders	1	5	1	3	0	0	16	3	5	9	27	70
Intellectual disability	7	7	0	0	0	0	12	1	9	30	185	251
Developmental disorders	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	13
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	7
Other and unspecified	16	5	7	22	9	0	33	26	18	25	456	617
Total	146	75	55	147	56	10	369	203	206	401	1,721	3,389
	Rates											
Organic mental disorders	9.1	10.6	4.5	7.6	3.3	1.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.9	18.1	7.8
Alcoholic disorders	4.5	7.1	1.3	3.7	0.9	0.7	3.4	6.2	7.6	12.5	10.9	5.4
Other drug disorders	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	2.5	2.4	0.9
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	27.8	137.6	8.4	12.6	1.6	2.9	24.9	22.5	31.8	130.9	95.8	38.4
Depressive disorders	14.2	24.7	8.4	8.3	2.6	0.7	11.8	11.5	13.5	29.9	42.2	16.2
Mania	9.6	14.1	5.8	6.6	1.9	0.7	9.0	6.2	8.8	21.2	17.0	9.1
Neuroses	3.4	7.1	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.4	5.0	4.3	1.9
Eating disorders	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.6
Personality and behavioural disorders	0.6	17.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.9	2.0	5.6	5.0	2.3
Intellectual disability	4.0	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.3	3.6	18.7	34.2	8.3
Developmental disorders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.4
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2
Other and unspecified	9.1	17.6	4.5	7.3	2.1	0.0	6.2	8.1	7.2	15.6	84.3	20.4
Total	82.7	264.6	35.5	48.8	13.2	7.4	69.1	63.3	82.0	249.9	318.2	111.9

Table 2.19 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Legal status on census night and gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Voluntary	1,419	1,226	2,645	95.2	79.7	87.3
%	76.3	80.1	78.0			
Non-voluntary	440	304	744	29.5	19.8	24.6
%	23.7	19.9	22.0			
Total	1,859	1,530	3,389	124.7	99.5	111.9

Table 2.20 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Legal status on census night and diagnosis. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			%	Rates		
	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total	Non-voluntary	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total
Organic mental disorders	160	75	235	10.1	5.3	2.5	7.8
Alcoholic disorders	126	38	164	5.1	4.2	1.3	5.4
Other drug disorders	17	9	26	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.9
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	866	297	1,163	39.9	28.6	9.8	38.4
depressive disorders	431	61	492	8.2	14.2	2.0	16.2
Mania	203	72	275	9.7	6.7	2.4	9.1
Neuroses	52	6	58	0.8	1.7	0.2	1.9
Eating disorders	15	3	18	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6
Personality and behavioural disorders	55	15	70	2.0	1.8	0.5	2.3
Intellectual disability	232	19	251	2.6	7.7	0.6	8.3
Development disorders	7	6	13	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	6	1	7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other and unspecified	475	142	617	19.1	15.7	4.7	20.4
Total	2,645	744	3,389	100.0	87.3	24.6	111.9

Table 2.21 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Legal category on census night by order of admission. Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers				Rates		
	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total	%	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total
First ever	877	231	1,108	20.8	29.0	7.6	36.6
Re-admission	1,768	513	2,281	22.5	58.4	16.9	75.3
Total	2,645	744	3,389		87.3	24.6	111.9

Table 2.22 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Length of stay and gender. Numbers with percentages.

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 week	171	159	330	9.2	10.4	9.7
1-< 2 weeks	124	111	235	6.7	7.3	6.9
2-< 4 weeks	148	159	307	8.0	10.4	9.1
1-< 3 months	271	297	568	14.6	19.4	16.8
3 months-< 1 year	219	185	404	11.8	12.1	11.9
1-< 5 years	313	235	548	16.8	15.4	16.2
5-< 10 years	175	126	301	9.4	8.2	8.9
10-< 25 years	213	128	341	11.5	8.4	10.1
25 years and over	225	130	355	12.1	8.5	10.5
Total	1,859	1,530	3,389	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.24 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Length of stay and diagnosis. Numbers with percentages.

	Numbers										Total
	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months-<1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over		
Organic mental disorders	4	3	4	29	55	93	29	13	5	235	
Alcoholic disorders	34	19	18	28	8	29	19	8	1	164	
Other drug disorders	6	3	2	5	2	3	1	1	3	26	
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	49	44	61	167	144	207	142	174	175	1,163	
Depressive disorders	80	48	64	107	58	73	37	18	7	492	
Mania	44	25	38	51	43	32	8	20	14	275	
Neuroses	5	9	4	12	5	4	3	8	8	58	
Eating disorders	2	1	5	6	4	0	0	0	0	18	
Personality and behavioural disorders	6	2	2	6	12	13	10	14	5	70	
Intellectual disability	1	1	1	7	13	33	28	54	113	251	
Development disorders	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	6	13	
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	7	
Other and unspecified	98	78	108	149	59	57	21	30	17	617	
Total	330	235	307	568	404	548	301	341	355	3,389	
	Percentages										
Organic mental disorders	1.7	1.3	1.7	12.3	23.4	39.6	12.3	5.5	2.1	100.0	
Alcoholic disorders	20.7	11.6	11.0	17.1	4.9	17.7	11.6	4.9	0.6	100.0	
Other drug disorders	23.1	11.5	7.7	19.2	7.7	11.5	3.8	3.8	11.5	100.0	
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	4.2	3.8	5.2	14.4	12.4	17.8	12.2	15.0	15.0	100.0	
Depressive disorders	16.3	9.8	13.0	21.7	11.8	14.8	7.5	3.7	1.4	100.0	
Mania	16.0	9.1	13.8	18.5	15.6	11.6	2.9	7.3	5.1	100.0	
Neuroses	8.6	15.5	6.9	20.7	8.6	6.9	5.2	13.8	13.8	100.0	
Eating disorders	11.1	5.6	27.8	33.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Personality and behavioural disorders	8.6	2.9	2.9	8.6	17.1	18.6	14.3	20.0	7.1	100.0	
Intellectual disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.8	5.2	13.1	11.2	21.5	45.0	100.0	
Development disorders	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	30.8	0.0	7.7	46.2	100.0	
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	14.3	100.0	
Other and unspecified	15.9	12.6	17.5	24.1	9.6	9.2	3.4	4.9	2.8	100.0	
Total	9.7	6.9	9.1	16.8	11.9	16.2	8.9	10.1	10.5	100.0	

Table 2.25 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Length of stay and legal status on census night. Numbers with percentages.

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total
Under 1 week	287	43	330	10.9	5.8	9.7
1-< 2 weeks	181	54	235	6.8	7.3	6.9
2-< 4 weeks	239	68	307	9.0	9.1	9.1
1-< 3 months	417	151	568	15.8	20.3	16.8
3 months-< 1 year	238	166	404	9.0	22.3	11.9
1-< 5 years	415	133	548	15.7	17.9	16.2
5-< 10 years	248	53	301	9.4	7.1	8.9
10-< 25 years	299	42	341	11.3	5.6	10.1
25 years and over	321	34	355	12.1	4.6	10.5
Total	2,645	744	3,389	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.26 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Analysis of in-patient days by diagnosis (excluding patients in hospital for one year or more)^a. Numbers with percentages.

	Number of in-patient days	% of in-patient days	Average number of days	Median number of days
Organic mental disorders	13,334	11.3	140.4	122
Alcoholic disorders	3,757	3.2	35.1	14
Other drug disorders	743	0.6	41.3	12
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	38,620	32.8	83.1	46
Depressive disorders	18,993	16.2	53.2	23
Mania	11,750	10.0	58.5	23
Neuroses	1,494	1.3	42.7	25
Eating disorders	1,169	1.0	64.9	38
Personality and behavioural disorders	2,765	2.4	98.8	46
Intellectual disability	3,797	3.2	165.1	116
Development disorders	283	0.2	141.5	142
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	39	0.0	13.0	9
Other and unspecified	20,852	17.7	42.4	22
Total	117,596	100.0	63.8	30

a Patients with a length of stay of one year or more were excluded from this analysis. Forty-six per cent of patients were thus excluded.

3. Health Service Executive (HSE) administrative areas

Allocation to a particular Health Service Executive (HSE) administrative area was determined by the address from which a person was admitted to hospital, rather than the geographical area or the location of the hospital where that person was treated. The tables referred to in the text may be found at the end of this chapter.

The HSE South area had the highest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 131.0 per 100,000 population; it was followed by the HSE Dublin North-East area, at 113.0, and the HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster area, at 105.7 (Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1). The HSE West area had the lowest rate of hospitalisation, at 96.4 per 100,000 population.

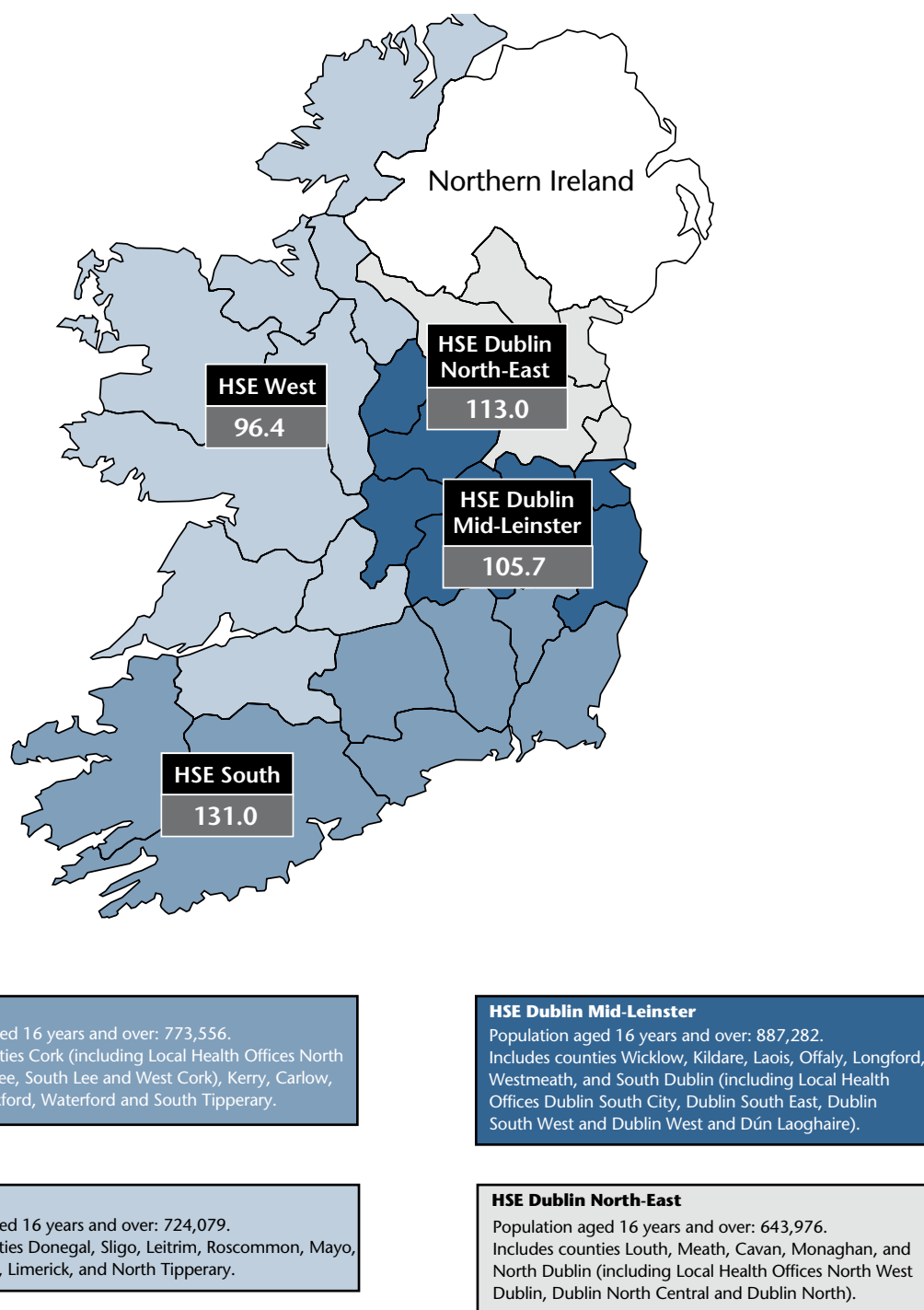


Figure 3.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Hospitalisation rates by HSE administrative areas. Rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

Gender and age

Males had a higher hospitalisation rate than females in all HSE areas; these rates ranged from 145.7 in the HSE South area to 109.6 per 100,000 in the HSE West area (Table 3.1).

In all areas with the exception of HSE West, hospitalisation rates were highest for the 75-years and over age group; they ranged from 386.5 per 100,000 in HSE South to 159.6 per 100,000 in HSE West (Table 3.2). The 65–74-years age group had the second highest rate in all areas; they ranged from 310.3 per 100,000 in HSE South to 162.7 in HSE West.

The HSE South area had the highest proportion of elderly patients (i.e. those aged 65 years and over) on census night, at 40%; it was followed by HSE Dublin North-East, at 32%, and HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster, at 30% (Table 3.2). One-fifth of patients resident in HSE South were aged 75 years and over on census night.

Marital status

Single persons had the highest rate of hospitalisation for all marital status groups in all HSE areas; rates ranged from 225.9 per 100,000 population in HSE South to 146.5 per 100,000 in HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster (Table 3.3). Widowed persons had the second highest rate of hospitalisation in HSE Dublin North-East (139.7) and Dublin Mid-Leinster (139.9); divorced persons had the second highest rate in HSE West (112.2) and HSE South (198.9), although the numbers of divorced persons overall was quite small.

Socio-economic group

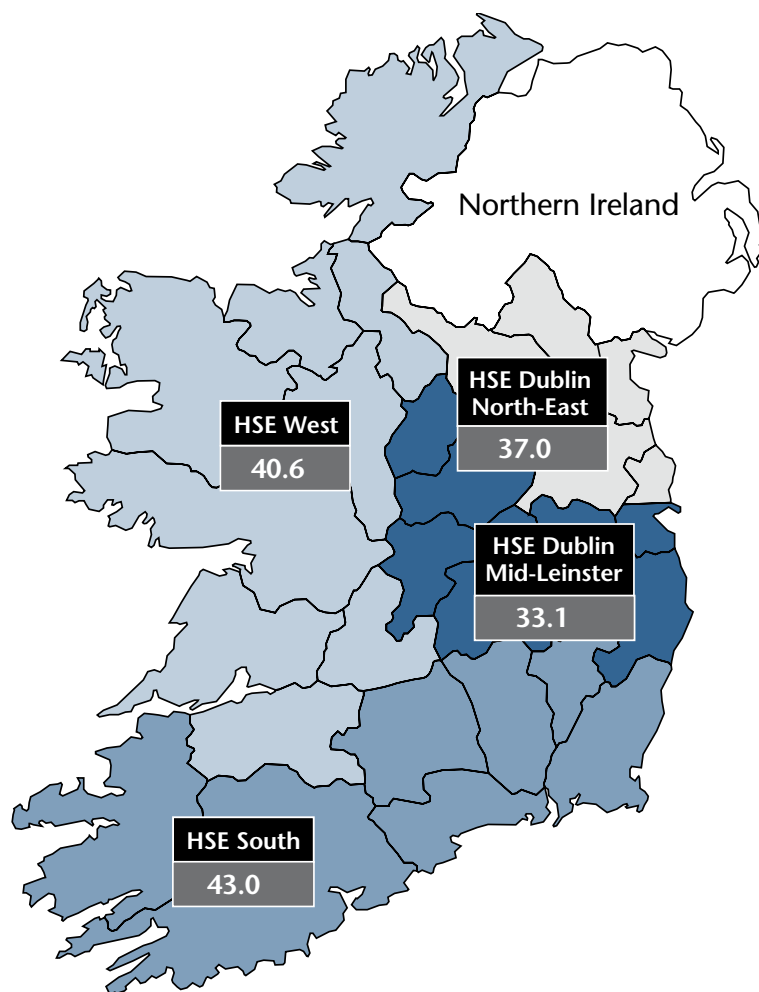
Hospitalisation rates for both unskilled workers and agricultural workers were the highest rates found in any socio-economic group in all HSE areas. In the HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster and HSE West areas the unskilled group had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 202.2 and 261.1 respectively; agricultural workers had the highest rate in HSE Dublin North-East, at 199.0, and HSE South, at 384.5 per 100,000 population (Table 3.4). Own account workers (self-employed without paid employees) and employers and managers had the lowest hospitalisation rates across all HSE areas.

Diagnosis

Schizophrenia had highest rates across all HSE areas, with little variation in rates across these areas. Rates ranged from 43.0 in HSE South to 33.1 per 100,000 population in HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster (Figure 3.2 and Table 3.5). Depressive disorders had the second highest rate of hospitalisation in HSE West, at 13.8; the other and unspecified group had the second highest in all other areas; rates for this group ranged from 27.8 per 100,000 in HSE South to 19.0 in HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster.

Legal status

HSE South had the highest proportion of non-voluntary patients, at 27%; the comparable figure for HSE Dublin North-East was 22%, while both HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster and the HSE West were each recorded at 19% (Table 3.6). The rate of non-voluntary hospitalisation was highest in HSE South, at 35.7 per 100,000 population; this was followed by HSE Dublin North-East, at 24.7, and HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster, at 20.2.



HSE South
Population aged 16 years and over: 773,556.
Includes counties Cork (including Local Health Offices North Cork, North Lee, South Lee and West Cork), Kerry, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford and South Tipperary.

HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster
Population aged 16 years and over: 887,282.
Includes counties Wicklow, Kildare, Laois, Offaly, Longford, Westmeath, and South Dublin (including Local Health Offices Dublin South City, Dublin South East, Dublin South West and Dublin West and Dún Laoghaire).

HSE West
Population aged 16 years and over: 724,079.
Includes counties Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Limerick, and North Tipperary.

HSE Dublin North-East
Population aged 16 years and over: 643,976.
Includes counties Louth, Meath, Cavan, Monaghan, and North Dublin (including Local Health Offices North West Dublin, Dublin North Central and Dublin North).

Figure 3.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Hospitalisation rates for schizophrenia by HSE administrative areas. Rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

Length of stay

Almost half (48%) of patients resident in HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster had been in hospital for less than three months on census night; the comparable figure for HSE South was 36% (Table 3.7). In contrast, 37% of patients resident in HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster were long-stay (i.e. had been in hospital for one year or more on census night); the comparable figure for those resident in HSE South was 53%. Sixteen per cent of patients resident in HSE West had been in hospital for 2.5 years or more on census night.

HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster accounted for the largest proportion of in-patient days, at 34%; it also had the longest average length of stay on census night, at 68 days (Table 3.8).

Table 3.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Health Service Executive administrative areas by gender.
Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	500	438	938	116.1	95.9	105.7
HSE Dublin North-East	396	332	728	125.7	100.9	113.0
HSE South	559	454	1,013	145.7	116.5	131.0
HSE West	396	302	698	109.6	83.3	96.4
Non-national	8	4	12	-	-	-
Total	1,859	1,530	3,389	124.7	99.5	111.9

Table 3.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Health Service Executive administrative areas by age.
Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers										Total
	Under 16	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	Unspecified	
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	3	13	58	111	134	182	157	132	147	1	938
HSE Dublin North-East	3	5	36	81	113	151	110	105	124	0	728
HSE South	1	10	33	88	139	154	179	210	199	0	1,013
HSE West	0	9	21	72	95	149	162	104	86	0	698
Non-national	0	0	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	0	12
Total	7	37	150	353	483	637	612	552	557	1	3,389
	Rates										
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	-	17.9	55.7	56.8	80.6	131.4	163.3	203.7	298.0	-	105.7
HSE Dublin North-East	-	9.6	48.3	56.5	94.4	156.0	152.0	213.6	347.4	-	113.0
HSE South	-	15.5	42.7	59.9	95.6	122.6	188.8	310.3	386.5	-	131.0
HSE West	-	14.3	29.0	54.7	72.3	124.7	183.7	162.7	159.6	-	96.4
Non-national	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	14.7	45.7	57.2	85.8	132.6	174.1	224.8	292.5	-	111.9

Table 3-3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Health Service Executive administrative areas by marital status. Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers							Rates						
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified	Total		
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	565	184	69	10	110	938	146.5	44.9	139.9	92.8	-	105.7		
HSE Dublin North-East	473	132	51	7	65	728	171.4	43.7	139.7	97.1	-	113.0		
HSE South	686	168	82	18	59	1,013	225.9	43.6	161.2	198.9	-	131.0		
HSE West	500	113	21	9	55	698	173.3	31.6	41.9	112.2	-	96.4		
Non-national	5	5	0	0	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	2,229	602	223	44	291	3,389	177.8	41.4	119.3	125.5	-	111.9		

Table 3-4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Health Service Executive administrative areas by socio-economic group. Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers										Rates		
	Farmers	Agricultural workers	Higher professional	Lower professional	Employers and managers	Own account workers	Non-manual	Manual skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Unspecified	Total	
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	25	7	25	54	16	4	137	58	57	83	472	938	
HSE Dublin North-East	8	9	11	27	14	4	70	39	40	63	443	728	
HSE South	55	41	14	29	16	1	96	64	71	146	480	1,013	
HSE West	58	18	5	37	8	1	65	42	38	109	317	698	
Non-national	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	9	12	
Total	146	75	55	147	56	10	369	203	206	401	1,721	3,389	
	Numbers										Rates		
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	109.4	130.2	41.4	57.3	10.8	10.8	82.1	67.4	88.4	202.2	293.4	105.7	
HSE Dublin North-East	37.9	199.0	35.5	42.1	14.5	14.2	55.3	54.5	76.0	193.7	384.0	113.0	
HSE South	86.5	384.5	41.3	40.3	16.6	2.7	76.0	72.8	101.2	323.6	367.3	131.0	
HSE West	84.1	231.1	16.9	52.3	9.5	3.0	56.7	56.0	59.4	261.1	236.6	96.4	
Non-national	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	82.7	264.6	35.5	48.8	13.2	7.4	69.1	63.3	82.0	249.9	318.2	111.9	

Table 3-5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Health Service Executive administrative areas by diagnosis. Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers											Rates																
	Organic mental disorders	Alcoholic disorders	Other drug disorders	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	Depressive disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating disorders	Personality and behavioural disorders	Intellectual disability	Developmental disorders	Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	Other and unspecified	Total	Organic mental disorders	Alcoholic disorders	Other drug disorders	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	Depressive disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating disorders	Personality and behavioural disorders	Intellectual disability	Developmental disorders	Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	Other and unspecified	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	94	35	3	294	138	76	15	8	24	75	3	4	169	938	10.6	3.9	0.3	33.1	15.6	8.6	1.7	0.9	2.7	8.5	0.3	0.5	19.0	105.7
HSE Dublin North-East	62	37	6	238	89	54	9	5	9	59	4	1	155	728	9.6	5.7	0.9	37.0	13.8	8.4	1.4	0.8	1.4	9.2	0.6	0.2	24.1	113.0
HSE South	60	50	11	333	163	74	13	4	24	60	5	1	215	1,013	7.8	6.5	1.4	43.0	21.1	9.6	1.7	0.5	3.1	7.8	0.6	0.1	27.8	131.0
HSE West	18	41	6	294	100	71	21	1	13	57	1	1	74	698	2.5	5.7	0.8	40.6	13.8	9.8	2.9	0.1	1.8	7.9	0.1	0.1	10.2	96.4
Non-national	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	235	164	26	1,163	492	275	58	18	70	251	13	7	617	3,389	7.8	5.4	0.9	38.4	16.2	9.1	1.9	0.6	2.3	8.3	0.4	0.2	20.4	111.9

Table 3.6 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Health Service Executive administrative areas. Legal status on census night. Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers				Rates		
	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total	% Non-voluntary	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	759	179	938	19.1	85.5	20.2	105.7
HSE Dublin North-East	569	159	728	21.8	88.4	24.7	113.0
HSE South	737	276	1,013	27.2	95.3	35.7	131.0
HSE West	569	129	698	18.5	78.6	17.8	96.4
Non-national	11	1	12	8.3	-	-	-
Total	2,645	744	3,389	22.0	87.3	24.6	111.9

Table 3.7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Health Service Executive administrative areas by length of stay. Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers									
	Under 1 week	1-< 2 weeks	2-< 4 weeks	1-< 3 months	3 months -< 1 year	1-< 5 years	5-< 10 years	10-< 25 years	25 years and over	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	116	64	88	184	141	138	71	68	68	938
HSE Dublin North-East	68	48	73	128	87	130	59	60	75	728
HSE South	60	78	88	139	111	180	114	143	100	1,013
HSE West	83	45	57	115	65	97	54	70	112	698
Non-national	3	0	1	2	0	3	3	0	0	12
Total	330	235	307	568	404	548	301	341	355	3,389
Percentages										
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	12.4	6.8	9.4	19.6	15.0	14.7	7.6	7.2	7.2	100.0
HSE Dublin North-East	9.3	6.6	10.0	17.6	12.0	17.9	8.1	8.2	10.3	100.0
HSE South	5.9	7.7	8.7	13.7	11.0	17.8	11.3	14.1	9.9	100.0
HSE West	11.9	6.4	8.2	16.5	9.3	13.9	7.7	10.0	16.0	100.0
Non-national	25.0	0.0	8.3	16.7	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	9.7	6.9	9.1	16.8	11.9	16.2	8.9	10.1	10.5	100.0

Table 3.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Health Service Executive administrative areas. Analysis of in-patient days.^a Numbers with percentages.

	In-patient days			
	Number	%	Average number of days	Median number of days
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	40,409	34.4	68.1	32
HSE Dublin North-East	25,478	21.7	63.1	30
HSE South	30,644	26.1	64.4	30
HSE West	20,938	17.8	57.4	26
Non-national	127	0.1	21.2	14
Total	117,596	100.0	63.8	30

^a Patients with a length of stay of one year or more were excluded from this analysis. Forty-six per cent of patients were thus excluded.

4. Hospital type

Since the previous census was carried out in 2001, four new general hospital psychiatric units have opened, and all four are reporting to the NPIRS.

Fifty-two percent of patients were resident in psychiatric hospitals on census night, 23% were in general hospital psychiatric units and 17% were in private hospitals (Table 4.1). There has been a considerable increase in the proportion of residents in general hospital psychiatric units from 3% in 1981 to 23% in 2006, with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of residents in psychiatric hospitals from 90% in 1981 to 52% in 2006. This is in line with the policy of closing psychiatric hospitals and their replacement by general hospital psychiatric units. The proportion of patients resident in private hospitals has increased from 10% in 1981 and in 1991 to 17% in 2006.

Table 4.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Hospital type and gender. Numbers with percentages.

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General hospital psychiatric units	405	380	785	51.6	48.4	23.2
Psychiatric hospitals	1,012	743	1,755	57.7	42.3	51.8
Private hospitals	235	337	572	41.1	58.9	16.9
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	67	7	74	90.5	9.5	2.2
Carraig Mór, Cork ^a	25	16	41	61.0	39.0	1.2
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service ^b	115	47	162	71.0	29.0	4.8
Total	1,859	1,530	3,389	54.9	45.1	100.0

^aCarraig Mór is an intensive care and rehabilitation unit.

^bSt Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service is located at St Ita's Hospital, Portrane.

Gender and age

Males accounted for more than half (52%) of all residents in general hospital psychiatric units and 58% of residents in psychiatric hospitals; females accounted for 59% of residents in private hospitals (Table 4.1).

Psychiatric hospitals had the largest proportion (42%) of patients aged 65 years or over on census night. The comparable proportion for private hospitals was 36%, with 16% for general hospital psychiatric units (Table 4.2). One-fifth of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals and in private hospitals were aged 75 years or over. A total of 22 persons under 18 years of age were resident in units and hospitals on census night, eight in general hospital psychiatric units, three in psychiatric hospitals and eleven in private hospitals (Table 4.3). An additional eight patients were resident in children's centres (see Chapter 2) thus bringing to 30 the total number of persons aged under 18 years who were resident in units and hospitals on census night.

Marital status

Single patients accounted for 74% of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals on census night, 63% of patients in general hospital psychiatric units and 41% of patients in private hospitals (Table 4.4). More than one-third (38%) of patients resident in private hospitals were married.

Socio-economic group

Seventy-two per cent of the unskilled occupational group resident on census night were in psychiatric hospitals, 23% were in general hospital psychiatric units and 2% were in private hospitals (Table 4.5). Ninety-one per cent of agricultural workers and 66% of farmers resident on census night were in psychiatric hospitals.

Diagnosis

There were considerable variations in the proportions of the various diagnostic groupings by hospital type. Schizophrenia accounted for 46% of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals, for 32% of those in general hospital psychiatric units and for 5% of those in private hospitals (Figure 3.1 and Table 4.6). Seventy per cent of patients resident in the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum had a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Depressive disorders accounted for 27% of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units, for 12% of patients in psychiatric hospitals, and for 10% of patients in private hospitals.

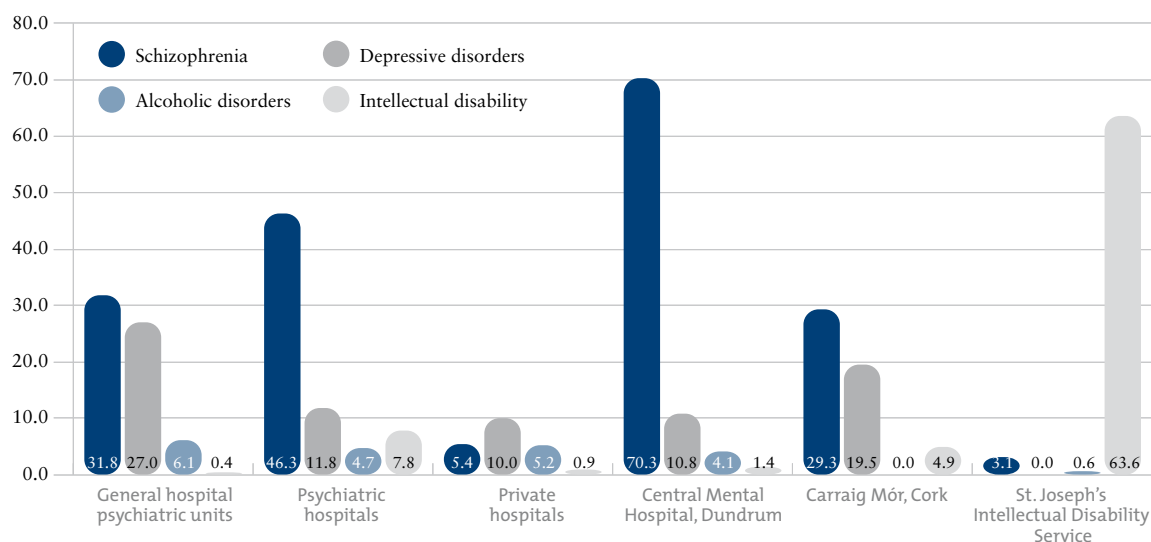


Figure 4.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Hospital type by selected diagnosis. Percentages.

Legal status

Over one-quarter (26%) of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units and 23% of those in psychiatric hospitals were non-voluntary, while 7% of patients in private hospitals were non-voluntary (Table 4.7). This represents an increase since 2001 in the proportion of non-voluntary resident patients in all hospital types.

Length of stay

Just over two-thirds (67%) of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals on census night were long-stay patients i.e. had been in hospital for one year or more (Table 4.8). The corresponding data for private hospitals was 19%; for general hospital psychiatric units this figure was 4%. Forty-four per cent of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals were old long-stay patients i.e. had been in hospital for five years or more on census night. The corresponding proportion for private hospitals was 7.5%; for general hospital psychiatric units this figure was less than 1%.

The number of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals for 25 years or more decreased from 20% in 2001 to 16% in 2006; the corresponding data for private hospitals remained unchanged at 0.3% in the same period. On census night, 96% of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units had been in hospital for less than one year. The corresponding data for private hospitals and psychiatric hospitals were 81% and 33% respectively.

On census night, patients resident in psychiatric hospitals accounted for 44% of in-patient days. The corresponding figure for general hospital psychiatric units was 31%; for private hospitals this figure was 20% (Table 4.9). Patients in psychiatric hospitals had the highest average number of days on census night, at 89.1 days; they were followed by private hospitals, at 49.9 days, and general hospital psychiatric units, at 49.1 days.

Table 4.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Hospital type and age. Numbers with percentages.

	Numbers										Total
	Under 16 years	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years and over	Unspecified	
General hospital psychiatric units	0	17	62	158	147	155	120	79	47	0	785
Psychiatric hospitals	1	8	41	107	200	304	359	357	378	0	1,755
Private hospitals	6	12	29	57	72	103	90	83	120	0	572
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0	0	11	13	17	20	9	3	0	1	74
Carraig Mór, Cork	0	0	2	2	12	10	10	4	1	0	41
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	5	16	35	45	24	26	11	0	162
Total	7	37	150	353	483	637	612	552	557	1	3,389
Percentages											
General hospital psychiatric units	0.0	2.2	7.9	20.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	10.1	6.0	0.0	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals	0.1	0.5	2.3	6.1	11.4	17.3	20.5	20.3	21.5	0.0	100.0
Private hospitals	1.0	2.1	5.1	10.0	12.6	18.0	15.7	14.5	21.0	0.0	100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0.0	0.0	14.9	17.6	23.0	27.0	12.2	4.1	0.0	1.4	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.9	29.3	24.4	24.4	9.8	2.4	0.0	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.9	21.6	27.8	14.8	16.0	6.8	0.0	100.0
Total	0.2	1.1	4.4	10.4	14.3	18.8	18.1	16.3	16.4	0.0	100.0

Table 4.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Hospital type and selected age groups. Numbers with percentages.

	Under 16 years	16 - 17 years	18 years and over	Unspecified	Total
General hospital psychiatric units	0	8	777	0	785
Psychiatric hospitals	1	2	1,752	0	1,755
Private hospitals	6	5	561	0	572
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0	0	73	1	74
Carraig Mór, Cork	0	0	41	0	41
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	162	0	162
Total	7	15	3,366	1	3,389

Note: There were an additional eight patients under 18 resident in children's centres.

Table 4.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Hospital type and marital status. Numbers with percentages.

	Numbers					Total
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified	
General hospital psychiatric units	494	154	48	18	71	785
Psychiatric hospitals	1,303	225	99	16	112	1,755
Private hospitals	234	215	71	9	43	572
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	8	5	0	0	61	74
Carraig Mór, Cork	29	3	5	1	3	41
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	161	0	0	0	1	162
Total	2,229	602	223	44	291	3,389
	Percentages					
General hospital psychiatric units	62.9	19.6	6.1	2.3	9.0	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals	74.2	12.8	5.6	0.9	6.4	100.0
Private hospitals	40.9	37.6	12.4	1.6	7.5	100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	10.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	82.4	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	70.7	7.3	12.2	2.4	7.3	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
Total	65.8	17.8	6.6	1.3	8.6	100.0

Table 4-5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Census 2006. Hospital type and socio-economic group. Numbers with percentages.

	Numbers											Total
	Farmers	Agricultural workers	Higher professional	Lower professional	Employers and managers	Own account workers	Non-manual	Manual skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Unspecified	
General hospital psychiatric units	42	6	15	45	14	6	116	72	74	93	302	785
Psychiatric hospitals	97	68	17	50	15	3	170	99	113	287	836	1755
Private hospitals	1	1	22	52	24	1	74	29	13	9	346	572
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	74
Carraig Mór, Cork	6	0	1	0	3	0	9	3	6	12	1	41
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	162
Total	146	75	55	147	56	10	369	203	206	401	1,721	3,389
Percentages (row and column)												
General hospital psychiatric units	5.4	0.8	1.9	5.7	1.8	0.8	14.8	9.2	9.4	11.8	38.5	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals	28.8	8.0	27.3	30.6	25.0	60.0	31.4	35.5	35.9	23.2	17.5	23.2
Private hospitals	5.5	3.9	1.0	2.8	0.9	0.2	9.7	5.6	6.4	16.4	47.6	100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	66.4	90.7	30.9	34.0	26.8	30.0	46.1	48.8	54.9	71.6	48.6	51.8
Carraig Mór, Cork	0.2	0.2	3.8	9.1	4.2	0.2	12.9	5.1	2.3	1.6	60.5	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0.7	1.3	40.0	35.4	42.9	10.0	20.1	14.3	6.3	2.2	20.1	16.9
Total	14.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	7.3	0.0	22.0	7.3	14.6	29.3	2.4	100.0
General hospital psychiatric units	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.2
Psychiatric hospitals	14.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	7.3	0.0	22.0	7.3	14.6	29.3	2.4	100.0
Private hospitals	4.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	6.2	2.1	4.1	8.2	0.7	28.1
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	4.8
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	4.3	2.2	1.6	4.3	1.7	0.3	10.9	6.0	6.1	11.8	50.8	100.0

Table 4.6 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Hospital type and diagnosis. Numbers with percentages.

	General hospital psychiatric units		Psychiatric hospitals		Private hospitals		Central Mental Hospital, Dumdrum		Carrig Mór, Cork		St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Organic mental disorders	17	2.2	123	7.0	94	16.4	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	235	6.9
Alcoholic disorders	48	6.1	82	4.7	30	5.2	3	4.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	164	4.8
Other drug disorders	12	1.5	12	0.7	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	2.4	0	0.0	26	0.8
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	250	31.8	813	46.3	31	5.4	52	70.3	12	29.3	5	3.1	1,163	34.3
Depressive disorders	212	27.0	207	11.8	57	10.0	8	10.8	8	19.5	0	0.0	492	14.5
Mania	83	10.6	133	7.6	46	8.0	3	4.1	9	22.0	1	0.6	275	8.1
Neuroses	17	2.2	33	1.9	5	0.9	0	0.0	2	4.9	1	0.6	58	1.7
Eating disorders	7	0.9	4	0.2	7	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.5
Personality and behavioural disorders	15	1.9	43	2.5	2	0.3	4	5.4	6	14.6	0	0.0	70	2.1
Intellectual disability	3	0.4	137	7.8	5	0.9	1	1.4	2	4.9	103	63.6	251	7.4
Development disorders	0	0.0	10	0.6	1	0.2	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	13	0.4
Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	7	0.2
Other and unspecified	120	15.3	155	8.8	293	51.2	1	1.4	0	0.0	48	29.6	617	18.2
Total	785	100.0	1,755	100.0	572	100.0	74	100.0	41	100.0	162	100.0	3,389	100.0

Table 4.7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Hospital type and legal status on census night. Numbers with percentages.

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total
General hospital psychiatric units	578	207	785	73.6	26.4	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals	1,349	406	1,755	76.9	23.1	100.0
Private hospitals	532	40	572	93.0	7.0	100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dumdrum	2	72	74	2.7	97.3	100.0
Carrig Mór, Cork	25	16	41	61.0	39.0	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	159	3	162	98.1	1.9	100.0
Total	2645	744	3389	78.0	22.0	100.0

Table 4.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Hospital type and length of stay. Numbers with percentages.

	Numbers							Total		
	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months-<1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years		10-<25 years	25 years and over
General hospital psychiatric units	145	116	135	249	108	31	1	0	0	785
Psychiatric hospitals	95	61	63	157	205	400	231	267	276	1,755
Private hospitals	87	56	104	148	67	67	28	13	2	572
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	1	1	1	10	7	19	16	10	9	74
Carraig Mór, Cork	2	1	4	1	9	6	4	12	2	41
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	0	3	8	25	21	39	66	162
Total	330	235	307	568	404	548	301	341	355	3,389
Percentages (Row & Column)										
General hospital psychiatric units	18.5	14.8	17.2	31.7	13.8	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals	43.9	49.4	44.0	43.8	26.7	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	23.2
Private Hospitals	5.4	3.5	3.6	8.9	11.7	22.8	13.2	15.2	15.7	100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	28.8	26.0	20.5	27.6	50.7	73.0	76.7	78.3	77.7	51.8
Carraig Mór, Cork ^a	15.2	9.8	18.2	25.9	11.7	11.7	4.9	2.3	0.3	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	26.4	23.8	33.9	26.1	16.6	12.2	9.3	3.8	0.6	16.9
Total	1.4	1.4	1.4	13.5	9.5	25.7	21.6	13.5	12.2	100.0
General hospital psychiatric units	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.7	3.5	5.3	2.9	2.5	2.2
Psychiatric hospitals	4.9	2.4	9.8	2.4	22.0	14.6	9.8	29.3	4.9	100.0
Private Hospitals	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.2	2.2	1.1	1.3	3.5	0.6	1.2
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	9.7	6.9	9.1	16.8	11.9	16.2	8.9	10.1	10.5	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	4.6	7.0	11.4	18.6	4.8
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	9.7	6.9	9.1	16.8	11.9	16.2	8.9	10.1	10.5	100.0
Total	9.7	6.9	9.1	16.8	11.9	16.2	8.9	10.1	10.5	100.0

^a Some patients in Carraig Mór were transferred from other services and the length of stay includes time spent in other services.

Table 4.9 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Analysis of in-patient days by hospital type.^a Numbers with percentages.

	In-patient days			
	Number	%	Average number of days	Median number of days
General hospital psychiatric units	36,955	31.4	49.1	24
Psychiatric hospitals	51,764	44.0	89.1	46
Private hospitals	23,051	19.6	49.9	24
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	1,897	1.6	94.9	62
Carraig Mór, Cork	1,700	1.4	100.0	105
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	2,229	1.9	202.6	223
Total	117,596	100.0	63.8	30

^a Patients with a length of stay of one year or more were excluded from this analysis. Forty-six per cent of patients were thus excluded.

5. Individual psychiatric units and hospitals

This chapter presents numerical data on individual psychiatric units and hospitals by age, diagnosis and length of stay.

Table 5.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. General hospital psychiatric units. Age groups. Numbers with percentages.

	Under 20 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Unspecified	Total
Dublin South East						
St Vincent's Hospital, Elm Park	0	20	9	9	0	38
	0.0	52.6	23.7	23.7	0.0	100.0
Dublin North Central						
Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin	0	7	5	0	0	12
	0.0	58.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
North West Dublin						
Connolly Hospital, Dublin	2	12	10	0	0	24
	8.3	50.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dublin South City						
St James's Hospital, Dublin	0	27	17	13	0	57
	0.0	47.4	29.8	22.8	0.0	100.0
Dublin South West and Dublin West						
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	3	31	18	4	0	56
	5.4	55.4	32.1	7.1	0.0	100.0
Kildare/West Wicklow						
Naas General Hospital	0	21	10	1	0	32
	0.0	65.6	31.3	3.1	0.0	100.0
Laois/Offaly						
Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	0	16	12	11	0	39
	0.0	41.0	30.8	28.2	0.0	100.0
Limerick						
Regional Hospital, Limerick	2	12	17	7	0	38
	5.3	31.6	44.7	18.4	0.0	100.0
Clare						
Ennis General Hospital	0	12	17	8	0	37
	0.0	32.4	45.9	21.6	0.0	100.0
Cavan/Monaghan						
Cavan General Hospital	0	1	8	3	0	12
	0.0	8.3	66.7	25.0	0.0	100.0
Meath						
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	0	10	5	1	0	16
	0.0	62.5	31.3	6.3	0.0	100.0
Donegal						
Letterkenny General Hospital	0	22	17	6	0	45
	0.0	48.9	37.8	13.3	0.0	100.0
Tipperary						
St Joseph's Hospital, Clonmel	2	25	19	13	0	59
	3.4	42.4	32.2	22.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. General hospital psychiatric units. Age groups. Numbers with percentages (continued).

	Under 20 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Unspecified	Total
Waterford						
Waterford Regional Hospital	1	24	16	13	0	54
	1.9	44.4	29.6	24.1	0.0	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny						
St Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny	0	18	7	4	0	29
	0.0	62.1	24.1	13.8	0.0	100.0
South Lee						
Cork University Hospital	1	21	12	10	0	44
	2.3	47.7	27.3	22.7	0.0	100.0
North Lee						
Mercy Hospital, Cork	2	25	18	6	0	51
	3.9	49.0	35.3	11.8	0.0	100.0
West Cork						
Bantry General Hospital	0	3	3	0	0	6
	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kerry						
Tralee General Hospital	2	21	20	8	0	51
	3.9	41.2	39.2	15.7	0.0	100.0
Roscommon						
Roscommon General Hospital	1	6	9	1	0	17
	5.9	35.3	52.9	5.9	0.0	100.0
West Galway						
University College Hospital, Galway	1	22	11	3	0	37
	2.7	59.5	29.7	8.1	0.0	100.0
Mayo						
Mayo General Hospital	0	11	15	5	0	31
	0.0	35.5	48.4	16.1	0.0	100.0
Total	17	367	275	126	0	785
	2.2	46.8	35.0	16.1	0.0	100.0

Table 5.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Psychiatric hospitals. Age groups. Numbers with percentages.

	Under 20 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Unspecified	Total
Dublin North						
St Ita's Hospital, Portrane	0	32	38	55	0	125
	0.0	25.6	30.4	44.0	0.0	100.0
Dublin North Central						
St Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	0	24	35	20	0	79
	0.0	30.4	44.3	25.3	0.0	100.0
North West Dublin						
St Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	2	42	59	8	0	111
	1.8	37.8	53.2	7.2	0.0	100.0
Dublin South West and Dublin West						
St Loman's Hospital, Dublin	0	6	14	2	0	22
	0.0	27.3	63.6	9.1	0.0	100.0
Dun Laoghaire						
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	1	21	13	2	0	37
	2.7	56.8	35.1	5.4	0.0	100.0
Wicklow						
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	0	12	18	22	0	52
	0.0	23.1	34.6	42.3	0.0	100.0
Laois/Offaly						
St Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	0	3	19	9	0	31
	0.0	9.7	61.3	29.0	0.0	100.0
Longford/Westmeath						
St Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	3	27	55	68	0	153
	2.0	17.6	35.9	44.4	0.0	100.0
Limerick						
St Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	0	18	49	18	0	85
	0.0	21.2	57.6	21.2	0.0	100.0
Louth						
St Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	0	14	14	26	0	54
	0.0	25.9	25.9	48.1	0.0	100.0
Cavan/Monaghan						
St Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	0	1	4	30	0	35
	0.0	2.9	11.4	85.7	0.0	100.0
Sligo/Leitrim						
Mental Health Service, Sligo	1	15	26	3	0	45
	2.2	33.3	57.8	6.7	0.0	100.0
Donegal						
St Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	0	2	17	6	0	25
	0.0	8.0	68.0	24.0	0.0	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny						
St Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	0	0	11	41	0	52
	0.0	0.0	21.2	78.8	0.0	100.0
St Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	0	8	31	25	0	64
	0.0	12.5	48.4	39.1	0.0	100.0



Table 5.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Psychiatric hospitals. Age groups. Numbers with percentages (continued).

	Under 20 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Unspecified	Total
Tipperary						
St Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	0	24	61	60	0	145
	0.0	16.6	42.1	41.4	0.0	100.0
Waterford						
St Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	0	17	27	63	0	107
	0.0	15.9	25.2	58.9	0.0	100.0
Wexford						
St Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	0	30	32	48	0	110
	0.0	27.3	29.1	43.6	0.0	100.0
North Cork						
St Stephen's Hospital, Cork	1	14	47	75	0	137
	0.7	10.2	34.3	54.7	0.0	100.0
Kerry						
St Finan's Hospital, Killarney	0	8	28	43	0	79
	0.0	10.1	35.4	54.4	0.0	100.0
East Galway						
St Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	1	19	43	96	0	159
	0.6	11.9	27.0	60.4	0.0	100.0
Mayo						
St Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	0	11	22	15	0	48
	0.0	22.9	45.8	31.3	0.0	100.0
Other services						
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0	41	29	3	1	74
	0.0	55.4	39.2	4.1	1.4	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	56	69	37	0	162
	0.0	34.6	42.6	22.8	0.0	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	0	16	20	5	0	41
	0.0	39.0	48.8	12.2	0.0	100.0
Total psychiatric hospitals	9	461	781	780	1	2,032
	0.4	22.7	38.4	38.4	0.0	100.0

Table 5.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Private hospitals. Age groups. Numbers with percentages.

	Under 20 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Unspecified	Total
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	0	0	8	27	0	35
	0.0	0.0	22.9	77.1	0.0	100.0
Hampstead and Highfield Hospitals, Dublin	0	0	9	77	0	86
	0.0	0.0	10.5	89.5	0.0	100.0
Kylemore Clinic, Dublin	0	1	12	21	0	34
	0.0	2.9	35.3	61.8	0.0	100.0
Palmerstown House, Dublin	1	4	1	0	0	6
	16.7	66.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
St John of God Hospital, Dublin	11	43	45	34	0	133
	8.3	32.3	33.8	25.6	0.0	100.0
St Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	6	110	118	44	0	278
	2.2	39.6	42.4	15.8	0.0	100.0
Total	18	158	193	203	0	572
	3.1	27.6	33.7	35.5	0.0	100.0

Table 5.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. General hospital psychiatric units. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages.

	Organic mental disorders	Alcoholic disorders	Other drug disorders	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	Depressive disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating disorders	Personality and behavioural disorders	Intellectual disability	Developmental disorders	Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood & adolescence	Other and unspecified	Total
Dublin South East														
St Vincent's Hospital, Elm Park	1 2.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 44.7	12 31.6	4 10.5	1 2.6	2 5.3	1 2.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	38 100.0
Dublin North Central														
Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin	0 0.0	1 8.3	1 8.3	5 41.7	2 16.7	2 16.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 8.3	12 100.0
North West Dublin														
Connolly Hospital, Dublin	0 0.0	4 16.7	1 4.2	11 45.8	2 8.3	2 8.3	0 0.0	2 8.3	1 4.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 4.2	24 100.0
Dublin South City														
St James's Hospital, Dublin	1 1.8	4 7.0	0 0.0	27 47.4	19 33.3	5 8.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 1.8	57 100.0
Dublin South West and Dublin West														
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	5 8.9	1 1.8	1 1.8	28 50.0	13 23.2	2 3.6	4 7.1	0 0.0	1 1.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 1.8	0 0.0	56 100.0
Kildare/West Wicklow														
Naas General Hospital	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 3.1	16 50.0	4 12.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 3.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	10 31.3	32 100.0



Table 5-4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. General hospital psychiatric units. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages (continued).

	Organic mental disorders	Alcoholic disorders	Other drug disorders	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	Depressive disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating disorders	Personality and behavioural disorders	Intellectual disability	Developmental disorders	Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood & adolescence	Other and unspecified	Total
Laois/Offaly														
Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	3 7.7	1 2.6	0 0.0	12 30.8	15 38.5	3 7.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 10.3	1 2.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	39 100.0
Limerick														
Regional Hospital, Limerick	0 0.0	3 7.9	0 0.0	11 28.9	15 39.5	4 10.5	3 7.9	0 0.0	1 2.6	1 2.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	38 100.0
Clare														
Ennis General Hospital	1 2.7	5 13.5	1 2.7	15 40.5	6 16.2	5 13.5	2 5.4	0 0.0	1 2.7	1 2.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	37 100.0
Cavan/Monaghan														
Cavan General Hospital	1 8.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 41.7	2 16.7	4 33.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 100.0
Meath														
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	1 6.3	1 6.3	0 0.0	6 37.5	5 31.3	3 18.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	16 100.0
Donegal														
Letterkenny General Hospital	0 0.0	3 6.7	1 2.2	18 40.0	15 33.3	5 11.1	1 2.2	1 2.2	1 2.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	45 100.0
Tipperary														
St Joseph's Hospital, Clonmel	1 1.7	6 10.2	1 1.7	10 16.9	32 54.2	9 15.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	59 100.0
Waterford														
Waterford Regional Hospital	1 1.9	3 5.6	2 3.7	12 22.2	25 46.3	8 14.8	0 0.0	1 1.9	2 3.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	54 100.0

Table 5-4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. General hospital psychiatric units. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages (continued).

	Organic mental disorders	Alcoholic disorders	Other drug disorders	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	Depressive disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating disorders	Personality and behavioural disorders	Intellectual disability	Developmental disorders	Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood & adolescence	Other and unspecified	Total
Carlow/Kilkenny														
St Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	27	29
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.1	100.0
South Lee														
Cork University Hospital	1	0	2	18	13	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	44
	2.3	0.0	4.5	40.9	29.5	13.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	100.0
North Lee														
Mercy Hospital, Cork	0	7	1	18	13	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	51
	0.0	13.7	2.0	35.3	25.5	15.7	3.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
West Cork														
Bantry General Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Kerry														
Tralee General Hospital	0	3	0	5	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	32	51
	0.0	5.9	0.0	9.8	9.8	5.9	3.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.7	100.0
Roscommon														
Roscommon General Hospital	1	2	0	5	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	5.9	11.8	0.0	29.4	29.4	17.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Galway														
University College Hospital, Galway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	37
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Mayo														
Mayo General Hospital	0	4	0	11	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	31
	0.0	12.9	0.0	35.5	25.8	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0
Total	17	48	12	250	212	83	17	7	15	3	0	1	120	785
	2.2	6.1	1.5	31.8	27.0	10.6	2.2	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	15.3	100.0

Table 5.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Psychiatric hospitals. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages.

	Organic mental disorders		Alcoholic disorders		Other drug disorders		Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders		Depressive disorders		Mania		Neuroses		Eating disorders		Personality and behavioural disorders		Intellectual disability		Developmental disorders		Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood & adolescence		Other and unspecified		Total			
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage		
Dublin North																														
St Ita's Hospital, Portrane	13	10.4	2	1.6	2	1.6	46	36.8	31	24.8	8	6.4	2	1.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	15.2	125	100.0
Dublin North Central																														
St Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	1	1.3	5	6.3	2	2.5	44	55.7	8	10.1	10	12.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	10.1	79	100.0
North West Dublin																														
St Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	0	0.0	7	6.3	0	0.0	70	63.1	12	10.8	6	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	8.1	5	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	111	100.0
Dublin South West and Dublin West																														
St Loman's Hospital, Dublin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	54.5	4	18.2	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.1	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5	22	100.0
Dun Laoghaire																														
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	0	0.0	2	5.4	0	0.0	4	10.8	5	13.5	13	35.1	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	11	29.7	37	100.0
Wicklow																														
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	11	21.2	9	17.3	0	0.0	20	38.5	2	3.8	4	7.7	2	3.8	1	1.9	0	0.0	3	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	100.0
Laois/Offaly																														
St Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	2	6.5	1	3.2	0	0.0	16	51.6	6	19.4	2	6.5	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	31	100.0



Table 5.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Psychiatric hospitals. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages (continued).

	Organic mental disorders	Alcoholic disorders	Other drug disorders	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	Depressive disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating disorders	Personality and behavioural disorders	Intellectual disability	Development disorders	Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood & adolescence	Other and unspecified	Total
Longford/Westmeath														
St Loman's Hospital,	15	4	0	75	25	7	3	0	10	6	0	0	8	153
Mullingar	9.8	2.6	0.0	49.0	16.3	4.6	2.0	0.0	6.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0
Limerick														
St Joseph's Hospital,	0	3	1	42	4	12	2	0	4	17	0	0	0	85
Limerick	0.0	3.5	1.2	49.4	4.7	14.1	2.4	0.0	4.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Louth														
St Brigid's Hospital,	4	3	0	34	3	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	54
Ardee	7.4	5.6	0.0	63.0	5.6	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cavan/Monaghan														
St Davnet's Hospital,	5	2	0	15	3	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	35
Monaghan	14.3	5.7	0.0	42.9	8.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	2.9	100.0
Sligo/Lettrim														
Mental Health	0	2	0	21	10	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	45
Service, Sligo	0.0	4.4	0.0	46.7	22.2	24.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Donegal														
St Conal's Hospital,	0	1	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	25
Letterkenny	0.0	4.0	0.0	72.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny														
St Canice's Hospital,	3	4	0	20	9	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	11	52
Kilkenny	5.8	7.7	0.0	38.5	17.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0
St Dymphna's	4	3	0	23	1	2	0	0	0	25	1	0	5	64
Hospital, Carlow	6.3	4.7	0.0	35.9	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	1.6	0.0	7.8	100.0

Table 5-5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Psychiatric hospitals. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages (continued).

	Organic mental disorders	Alcoholic disorders	Other drug disorders	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	Depressive disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating disorders	Personality and behavioural disorders	Intellectual disability	Development disorders	Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood & adolescence	Other and unspecified	Total
Tipperary														
St Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	9 6.2	2 1.4	5 3.4	71 49.0	14 9.7	12 8.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 1.4	26 17.9	2 1.4	0 0.0	2 1.4	145 100.0
Waterford														
St Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	22 20.6	5 4.7	1 0.9	46 43.0	14 13.1	7 6.5	2 1.9	0 0.0	4 3.7	5 4.7	0 0.0	1 0.9	0 0.0	107 100.0
Wexford														
St Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	3 2.7	7 6.4	0 0.0	1 0.9	10 9.1	1 0.9	1 0.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 1.8	2 1.8	0 0.0	83 75.5	110 100.0
North Cork														
St Stephen's Hospital, Cork	13 9.5	5 3.6	0 0.0	71 51.8	21 15.3	11 8.0	3 2.2	1 0.7	2 1.5	6 4.4	1 0.7	0 0.0	3 2.2	137 100.0
Kerry														
St Finan's Hospital, Killarney	4 5.1	5 6.3	0 0.0	47 59.5	4 5.1	6 7.6	1 1.3	0 0.0	3 3.8	9 11.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	79 100.0
East Galway														
St Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	13 8.2	9 5.7	1 0.6	91 57.2	11 6.9	5 3.1	12 7.5	0 0.0	3 1.9	13 8.2	0 0.0	1 0.6	0 0.0	159 100.0
Mayo														
St Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	1 2.1	1 2.1	0 0.0	26 54.2	9 18.8	2 4.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 4.2	7 14.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	48 100.0

Table 5-5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Psychiatric hospitals. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages (continued).

Other services	Organic mental disorders	Alcoholic disorders	Other drug disorders	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	Depressive disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating disorders	Personality and behavioural disorders	Intellectual disability	Development disorders	Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood & adolescence	Other and unspecified	Total
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0 0.0	3 4.1	1 1.4	52 70.3	8 10.8	3 4.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 5.4	1 1.4	1 1.4	0 0.0	1 1.4	74 100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0 0.0	1 0.6	0 0.0	5 3.1	0 0.0	1 0.6	1 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	103 63.6	1 0.6	2 1.2	48 29.6	162 100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	1 2.4	0 0.0	1 2.4	12 29.3	8 19.5	9 22.0	2 4.9	0 0.0	6 14.6	2 4.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	41 100.0
Total	124 6.1	86 4.2	14 0.7	882 43.4	223 11.0	146 7.2	36 1.8	4 0.2	53 2.6	243 12.0	12 0.6	5 0.2	204 10.0	2,032 100.0

Table 5.6 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Private hospitals. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages.

	Organic mental disorders	Alcoholic disorders	Other drug disorders	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	Depressive disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating disorders	Personality and behavioural disorders	Intellectual disability	Developmental disorders	Behavioural and emotional disorders of childhood & adolescence	Other and unspecified	Total
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	13 37.1	1 2.9	0 0.0	9 25.7	6 17.1	2 5.7	2 5.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 5.7	35 100.0
Hampstead and Highfield Hospitals, Dublin	54 62.8	6 7.0	0 0.0	8 9.3	10 11.6	4 4.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 1.2	3 3.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	86 100.0
Kylemore Clinic, Dublin	18 52.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	10 29.4	2 5.9	1 2.9	1 2.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.9	34 100.0
Palmerstown House, Dublin	1 16.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 16.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 16.7	1 16.7	1 16.7	1 16.7	0 0.0	6 100.0
St John of God Hospital, Dublin	8 6.0	23 17.3	0 0.0	3 2.3	39 29.3	39 29.3	2 1.5	7 5.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 9.0	133 100.0
St Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	278 100.0	278 100.0
Total	94 16.4	30 5.2	0 0.0	31 5.4	57 10.0	46 8.0	5 0.9	7 1.2	2 0.3	5 0.9	1 0.2	1 0.2	293 51.2	572 100.0

Table 5-7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. General hospital psychiatric units. Length of stay. Numbers with percentages.

	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months-<1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over	Total
Dublin South East										
St Vincent's Hospital, Elm Park	7	6	10	14	1	0	0	0	0	38
	18.4	15.8	26.3	36.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dublin North Central										
Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin	1	1	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	12
	8.3	8.3	33.3	41.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
North West Dublin										
Connolly Hospital, Dublin	4	3	5	8	4	0	0	0	0	24
	16.7	12.5	20.8	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dublin South City										
St James's Hospital, Dublin	10	4	11	20	5	6	1	0	0	57
	17.5	7.0	19.3	35.1	8.8	10.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dublin South West and Dublin West										
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	6	7	7	18	15	3	0	0	0	56
	10.7	12.5	12.5	32.1	26.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kildare/West Wicklow										
Naas General Hospital	10	2	8	5	6	1	0	0	0	32
	31.3	6.3	25.0	15.6	18.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Laois/Offaly										
Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	10	5	3	15	4	2	0	0	0	39
	25.6	12.8	7.7	38.5	10.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Limerick										
Regional Hospital, Limerick	10	8	6	14	0	0	0	0	0	38
	26.3	21.1	15.8	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Clare										
Ennis General Hospital	5	5	6	11	8	2	0	0	0	37
	13.5	13.5	16.2	29.7	21.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0



Table 5-7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. General hospital psychiatric units. Length of stay. Numbers with percentages (continued).

	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months-<1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over	Total
Cavan/Monaghan										
Cavan General Hospital	0	5	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	12
	0.0	41.7	0.0	16.7	33.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Meath										
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	1	3	2	5	3	2	0	0	0	16
	6.3	18.8	12.5	31.3	18.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Donegal										
Letterkenny General Hospital	12	5	4	10	12	2	0	0	0	45
	26.7	11.1	8.9	22.2	26.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tipperary										
St Joseph's Hospital, Clonmel	16	10	8	18	7	0	0	0	0	59
	27.1	16.9	13.6	30.5	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Waterford										
Waterford Regional Hospital	6	8	10	19	8	3	0	0	0	54
	11.1	14.8	18.5	35.2	14.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny										
St Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny	3	8	5	9	3	1	0	0	0	29
	10.3	27.6	17.2	31.0	10.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Lee										
Cork University Hospital	5	9	9	18	3	0	0	0	0	44
	11.4	20.5	20.5	40.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
North Lee										
Mercy Hospital, Cork	8	7	11	13	9	3	0	0	0	51
	15.7	13.7	21.6	25.5	17.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Cork										
Bantry General Hospital	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
	0.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kerry										
Tralee General Hospital	10	5	10	16	8	2	0	0	0	51
	19.6	9.8	19.6	31.4	15.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5-7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. General hospital psychiatric units. Length of stay. Numbers with percentages (continued).

	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months-<1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over	Total
Roscommon										
Roscommon General Hospital	2	3	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	17
	11.8	17.6	29.4	29.4	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Galway										
University College Hospital, Galway	14	5	5	9	1	3	0	0	0	37
	37.8	13.5	13.5	24.3	2.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayo										
Mayo General Hospital	5	4	5	13	4	0	0	0	0	31
	16.1	12.9	16.1	41.9	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	145	116	135	249	108	31	1	0	0	785
	18.5	14.8	17.2	31.7	13.8	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Psychiatric hospitals and length of stay. Numbers with percentages.

	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months-< 1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over	Total
Dublin North										
St Ita's Hospital, Portrane	14 11.2	3 2.4	9 7.2	16 12.8	22 17.6	23 18.4	8 6.4	14 11.2	16 12.8	125 100.0
Dublin North Central										
St Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	9 11.4	8 10.1	3 3.8	17 21.5	14 17.7	19 24.1	8 10.1	1 1.3	0 0.0	79 100.0
North West Dublin										
St Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	6 5.4	5 4.5	6 5.4	22 19.8	19 17.1	27 24.3	14 12.6	10 9.0	2 1.8	111 100.0
Dublin South West and Dublin West										
St Loman's Hospital, Dublin	1 4.5	1 4.5	0 0.0	3 13.6	3 13.6	11 50.0	1 4.5	2 9.1	0 0.0	22 100.0
Dun Laoghaire										
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	10 27.0	5 13.5	4 10.8	13 35.1	5 13.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	37 100.0
Wicklow										
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	11 21.2	2 3.8	3 5.8	9 17.3	8 15.4	13 25.0	5 9.6	1 1.9	0 0.0	52 100.0
Laois/Offaly										
St Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	1 3.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 3.2	7 22.6	6 19.4	6 19.4	7 22.6	3 9.7	31 100.0
Longford/Westmeath										
St Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	9 5.9	8 5.2	5 3.3	9 5.9	21 13.7	35 22.9	21 13.7	19 12.4	26 17.0	153 100.0
Limerick										
St Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 1.2	12 14.1	28 32.9	13 15.3	11 12.9	20 23.5	85 100.0
Louth										
St Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	6 11.1	2 3.7	5 9.3	4 7.4	3 5.6	12 22.2	7 13.0	9 16.7	6 11.1	54 100.0



Table 5.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Psychiatric hospitals and length of stay. Numbers with percentages (continued).

	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months-< 1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over	Total
Cavan/Monaghan										
St Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	0	0	1	2	5	7	4	4	12	35
	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.7	14.3	20.0	11.4	11.4	34.3	100.0
Sligo/Leitrim										
Mental Health Service, Sligo	10	2	4	11	9	3	3	3	0	45
	22.2	4.4	8.9	24.4	20.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	100.0
Donegal										
St Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	10	6	25
	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	20.0	40.0	24.0	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny										
St Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	0	2	0	0	6	22	12	3	7	52
	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	11.5	42.3	23.1	5.8	13.5	100.0
St Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	0	1	0	0	5	16	10	16	16	64
	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	25.0	15.6	25.0	25.0	100.0
Tipperary										
St Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	1	0	1	4	7	36	25	26	45	145
	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.8	4.8	24.8	17.2	17.9	31.0	100.0
Waterford										
St Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	0	1	2	4	13	40	20	16	11	107
	0.0	0.9	1.9	3.7	12.1	37.4	18.7	15.0	10.3	100.0
Wexford										
St Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	7	12	9	16	21	22	9	7	7	110
	6.4	10.9	8.2	14.5	19.1	20.0	8.2	6.4	6.4	100.0
North Cork										
St Stephen's Hospital, Cork	3	6	6	7	10	15	29	59	2	137
	2.2	4.4	4.4	5.1	7.3	10.9	21.2	43.1	1.5	100.0
Kerry										
St Finan's Hospital, Killarney	0	0	1	3	2	15	11	19	28	79
	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.8	2.5	19.0	13.9	24.1	35.4	100.0
East Galway										
St Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	7	3	4	14	8	22	11	26	64	159
	4.4	1.9	2.5	8.8	5.0	13.8	6.9	16.4	40.3	100.0

Table 5.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Psychiatric hospitals and length of stay. Numbers with percentages (continued).

	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months-<1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over	Total
Mayo										
St Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	0	0	0	0	4	26	9	4	5	48
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	54.2	18.8	8.3	10.4	100.0
Other services										
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	1	1	1	10	7	19	16	10	9	74
	1.4	1.4	1.4	13.5	9.5	25.7	21.6	13.5	12.2	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	0	3	8	25	21	39	66	162
	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.9	15.4	13.0	24.1	40.7	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	2	1	4	1	9	6	4	12	2	41
	4.9	2.4	9.8	2.4	22.0	14.6	9.8	29.3	4.9	100.0
Total	98	63	68	171	229	450	272	328	353	2,032
	4.8	3.1	3.3	8.4	11.3	22.1	13.4	16.1	17.4	100.0

Table 5.9 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2006. Private hospitals. Length of stay. Numbers with percentages.

	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months-<1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over	Total
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	0	0	0	0	17	11	4	3	0	35
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	31.4	11.4	8.6	0.0	100.0
Hampstead and Highfield Hospitals, Dublin	1	0	2	8	15	41	13	5	1	86
	1.2	0.0	2.3	9.3	17.4	47.7	15.1	5.8	1.2	100.0
Kylemore Clinic, Dublin	0	0	0	1	10	9	9	4	1	34
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	29.4	26.5	26.5	11.8	2.9	100.0
Palmerstown House, Dublin	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	6
	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	0.0	100.0
St John of God Hospital, Dublin	29	16	27	46	14	0	1	0	0	133
	21.8	12.0	20.3	34.6	10.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
St Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	56	40	75	93	10	4	0	0	0	278
	20.1	14.4	27.0	33.5	3.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	87	56	104	148	67	67	28	13	2	572
	15.2	9.8	18.2	25.9	11.7	11.7	4.9	2.3	0.3	100.0

6. The decline of the long-stay in-patient population

‘Long-stay’ in-patients are defined as those continuously hospitalised (i.e. not discharged) for one year or longer. Traditionally, this category of patients has been subdivided into the ‘new long-stay’ (i.e. those hospitalised continuously for between one and five years) and the ‘old long-stay’ (i.e. those hospitalised without discharge for five years and longer).

A predominant feature of Irish psychiatry has been the accumulation, through non-discharge, of substantial numbers of long-stay in-patients in public psychiatric hospitals with the result that Ireland had one of the highest psychiatric hospitalisation rates of any country. The reasons for the non-discharge of patients have been many; in addition to the lack of rehabilitation and community-based care there has been, in many instances, the non-availability of alternative residential accommodation for recovering patients and those with residual impairments. The problem has also been compounded by the psychiatric hospitalisation of many intellectually disabled persons and elderly persons with uncomplicated dementia due to the lack of specialised services for such persons. In recent years most of these shortcomings have been addressed; there has therefore been a rapid decline in the number of hospitalised persons and in the number of long-stay in-patients.

With the growing emphasis on providing short-term acute in-patient care in general hospital psychiatric units, long-stay patients, many of whom are elderly and were admitted to hospital many years ago, have aggregated in the dwindling number of psychiatric hospitals still in operation. Notwithstanding many long-stay in-patients have moved to community residences in recent years and these residences now provide more than 3,000 places.

One of the central recommendations of the recent policy document on the future of psychiatric care and services, *A Vision for Change* (Report of the Expert Group on Mental Health Policy, 2006), was that all existing public psychiatric hospitals should close and that long-stay patients should undergo rehabilitation in specialised, community-based rehabilitation units. The recommendation applied to psychiatric hospitals in the public sector only; this is because the two acute private psychiatric hospitals in Ireland cater, in the main, for acute illness and do not aspire to providing long-term care.

There has been a sharp decline in the number of patients becoming ‘new long-stay’ i.e. those passing from the category of under one year of continuous in-patient care to the category of over one year of continuous in-patient care and also of those advancing into the over five years group i.e. the old long-stay.

In a recent publication, which looked at in-patient activity and examined this decline, Walsh and Daly (2004) predicted that by 2011 long-stay patients in in-patient care will have become a phenomenon of the past. It is apposite to re-examine this proposition in the light of the present hospital census and recent hospital activity.

The long-stay in-patient population 1971–2006

Table 6.1 shows how the numbers of long-stay in-patients as a proportion of a sharply contracting in-patient population overall have declined in the period 1971 to 2006; this trend applies equally to ‘the old long-stay’ and ‘the new long-stay’.

Table 6.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971–2006. New and old long-stay as a proportion of all in-patients. Numbers with percentages.

Year	All in-patients	Over 1 year	%	1–5 years	%	Over 5 years	%
1971	16,661	12,860	77	3,219	19	9,641	58
1981	13,984	10,502	75	2,413	17	8,089	58
1991	8,207	5,646	68	1,366	16	4,280	52
2001	4,321	2,316	54	778	18	1,538	36
2006	3,389	1,545	46	548	16	997	29

Since a considerable influence on the decline in the numbers of long-stay patients has been mortality among elderly in-patients, it is instructive to examine what contribution persons aged 65 years and over and those aged 75 years and over respectively made to the psychiatric hospitals’ in-patient populations during each of the relevant census years. Table 6.2

indicates that in-patients aged 65 years and over accounted for just under half and those aged 75 and over for a quarter of all long-stay in-patients in 2006. The proportion of patients in the 75 and over age group as a proportion of all long-stay elderly has increased from 41% to 53% from 1971 to 2006.

Table 6.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971–2006. Long-stay in-patients aged 65 years and over and 75 years and over. Numbers with percentages and as a proportion of all in-patients and of all elderly in-patients.

Year	65 years and over				75 years and over			
	All long-stay	Long-stay	% of all in-patients	% of long-stay	Long-stay	% of all in-patients	% of long-stay	% long-stay elderly
1971	12,860	4,243	25	33	1,724	10	13	41
1981	10,502	4,087	29	39	1,776	13	17	43
1991	5,646	2,641	32	47	1,248	15	22	32
2001	2,316	1,198	28	52	620	14	27	52
2006	1,545	720	21	47	380	11	25	53

The next question to be addressed concerns the evolution of long-stay in-patients in the period 1971 to 2006 – how many moved from the category of ‘less than one year of continuous hospitalisation’ to the category of ‘more than one year of continuous hospitalisation’, year on year from 1971 onwards. Table 6.3 is informative in this regard as it shows the total number of patients entering the one to five year (new long-stay) category in the five years preceding each census year and, for each five year interval, the yearly average.

Table 6.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971–2006. Numbers becoming new long-stay in the five years preceding each census year and the yearly average.

Year	Cumulative new long-stay	Yearly average new long-stay
1966–1971	3,219	643
1976–1981	2,413	482
1986–1991	1,366	273
1996–2001	778	156
2001–2006	548	110

The decrease in numbers becoming new long-stay over the 40 year period, 1966–2006 is clear. Of those who became new long-stay during the period 1996 to 2001, some 556 persons were aged less than 65 years, an average of 111 patients per year. Two hundred and ninety eight patients under 65 became new long-stay from 2001 to 2006, a yearly average for this later five year period of 60 patients. In the period 1996–2001, those aged 65 and over accounted for 222 new long-stay patients, i.e. a yearly average of 44, while by 2001–2006 the number of those becoming new long stay and aged 65 and over had risen to 250, a yearly average of 50.

Attrition among the long-stay in-patient population

As can be seen in Table 6.1, there has been a considerable decline in the numbers of long-stay in-patients throughout the period 1966–2006. This decline is a comparatively recent phenomenon in the history of asylum/mental hospital care. Throughout that period, the numbers of patients in the long-stay category far outnumbered the numbers of discharges and deaths; the resulting ‘accumulation’ (to use the 19th century term) reached its peak in 1958 when the number of patients resident in Irish psychiatric hospitals totalled 21,000, over 80% of whom were long-stay. Since 1958, however, the numbers of discharges and deaths have outstripped the numbers of patients becoming long-stay. As a consequence, the number of in-patients fell to 3,389 in 2006 and the number of long-stays decreased to 1,545. Of these long-stay patients, 1,174, or more than three quarters (76%), were resident in the psychiatric hospitals which still remained in operation on census night 2006.

Table 6.4 shows the combined numbers of discharges and deaths of new and old long-stay patients – as recorded in the Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals for each of the five years 2001–2005.

Table 6.4 Numbers of discharges and deaths combined of long-stay patients 2001–2005.

Year	New long-stay	Old long-stay	All long-stay
2001	239	281	520
2002	325	320	645
2003	272	190	462
2004	217	198	415
2005	235	200	435
2001–2005	1,288	1,189	2,477

Data on the ages of discharged (including deaths) long-stay in-patients are presented in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5 Ages of discharges and deaths combined of long-stay in-patients 2001 – 2005.

Year	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65–74 years	75 years and over	All
2001	262	258	100	158	520
2002	326	319	139	180	645
2003	194	268	98	170	462
2004	193	222	97	125	415
2005	220	210	82	128	435 ^a
2001–2005	1,195	1,277	516	761	2,477

^aFive discharges had unspecified ages.

Over the five-year period 2001–2005, there was a slight excess in the numbers of discharges and deaths of long-stay in-patients aged over 65 years compared to those younger. Among the elderly (those 65 and over), those aged 75 and over accounted for 60% of deaths and discharges. Within the long-stay population, the overall number of discharges exceeded the overall number of deaths as can be seen in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Discharges and deaths of long-stay in-patients of all ages during the period 2001–2005

Year	Discharges	Deaths	Both
2001	374	146	520
2002	477	168	645
2003	299	163	462
2004	265	150	415
2005	277	158	435
2001–2005	1,690	782	2,477

As Table 6.6 demonstrates, discharges accounted for 68% of the decrease in the numbers of long-stay in-patients. However, as age increases so too does the likelihood of leaving long-term inpatient care by death rather than by discharge. For example while 49 long-stay persons aged 75 and over were discharged from inpatient care in 2005, 79 (62%) died in hospital.

Long-stay in-patients in psychiatric hospitals

At the time when the first psychiatric hospital census was carried out in 1963, all in-patients were resident in a traditional psychiatric hospital. Three years later the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Mental Illness recommended that psychiatric units should be established in general hospitals for the treatment of acute psychiatric illness (Department of Health, 1966)

The Department of Health and Children's more recent policy as documented in *A Vision for Change* (Report of the Expert Group on Mental Health Policy, 2006) is to provide *all* acute care in general hospital psychiatric units and to close the remaining public psychiatric hospitals, most of which are greatly diminished in size and in the number of patients they cater

for, most of whom are long-stay. Henceforth persons with persisting illness, who in years gone by would have become long-stay⁶ in psychiatric hospitals, will be rehabilitated and their recovery promoted in specialised community-based rehabilitation facilities.

However even before the declaration of this newer policy objective the numbers of in-patients remaining in psychiatric hospitals (as distinct from general hospital units and excluding private psychiatric hospitals, The Central Mental Hospital, St. Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service at St. Ita's and Carraig Mór) had fallen significantly. In 2001, for example, they totalled 3,125 of whom 2,156 were long-stay and 1,187 new long-stay. By 2006 the number had fallen to 1,755 of whom 1,174 were long-stay and 400 new long-stay.

The smaller proportion of new long-stay patients reported for 2006 is a direct consequence of the smaller numbers of persons becoming long-stay. It should be noted however that the figures of 110 long-stay in-patients in private hospitals, plus an additional 54 long-stay in-patients in the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum, should be deducted from the total number of public psychiatric hospital long-stay in-patients. This therefore brings to 1,381 the total number of long-stay public in-patients recorded for 2006.

Table 6.7 below charts discharges from public long-stay care in 2001 and 2005.

Table 6.7 Discharges from long-stay care in public psychiatric hospitals and general hospital psychiatric units 2001 and 2005.

Year	Hospital type	New Long-stay	Old long-stay	All long-stay
2001	Psychiatric hospital	188	265	453
	Psychiatric Unit	29	0	29
2005	Psychiatric hospital	159	183	342
	Psychiatric Unit	48	0	48

Table 6.7 shows the contrasting figures of discharges for public psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric units in general hospitals. Clearly, psychiatric units have not accumulated many long-stay in-patients and have fulfilled their acute role reasonably well, although it is likely that the length of stay of their acute patients could be further shortened (Keogh *et al*, 1999).

Conclusions and the future

The principal lessons to be drawn from all of this are relatively simple. The numbers of long-stay in-patients (both new and old long-stay) declined sharply between 1966 and 2006 because of the cumulative consequences of discharges and deaths and the greatly decreased numbers of patients becoming long-stay.

In recent years the numbers of in-patients leaving the long-stay category have substantially exceeded those becoming new long-stay. In 2005, for example, 435 patients left long-stay care, 390 from the public sector; in contrast, the yearly average number of new long-stay patients accruing from 2001 to 2005 was 110.

On the basis of a conservatively estimated 350 discharges/deaths per annum, the current 1,381 long-stay in-patients in Irish public psychiatric hospitals will have left in four years time i.e. by the end of 2010. From 2006 to 2010, however, at 2005 rates, 400-500 in-patients will become new long-stay. However, it could be argued that due to the rate at which patients joining this category have been declining in recent years, numbers could be substantially fewer than this. Recent experience suggests that a minimum of 150 new long-stay in-patients will be discharged from public psychiatric hospitals each year. Since this number comfortably exceeds those becoming new long-stay, maximally 110 annually, the remaining long-stay should have left by the end of 2010. However there will remain a small residue accumulated during that year with smaller numbers from the preceding years. The numbers in any given psychiatric hospital from this pool will be quite small and should be appropriately discharged without too much difficulty.

⁶ Some psychiatric hospitals still provide for acute illness mostly in separate admission units which are free standing and not part of the fabric of the original hospital.

While the future functioning of a health service is always difficult to predict the pattern of in-patient care outlined here and characterised by increased discharges from and reduced entrants to long-stay in-patient care appears stable and likely to persist and even accelerate over the next five years. In the light of this experience the prediction of Walsh and Daly (2004) that no or very few long-stay patients will remain in psychiatric hospitals by the end of 2010 is likely to be fulfilled thus bringing to an end almost two centuries of institutional care of the mentally ill.

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Appendix 1: Sample data collection form



National Psychiatric Inpatient Reporting System Hospital Census 31 March 2006

1. Patient Reference Number

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Please complete a form for all patients who are in your care at midnight 31 March 2006.

Address from which patient was admitted

Address of patient's home, hospital or hostel at which patient was residing at the time of admission to hospital. It is very important that as much detail of the patient's address is given as possible without actually enabling us to identify the specific individual - thus, house numbers/house names should not be given. If the patient is resident in Dublin please provide the street name and ensure that the postal code is noted. This more detailed information is required as we will be analysing by geographical areas and relating patterns of usage of services to provision.

2. Address line 1

3. Address line 2

4. County of Residence

5. Hospital Name/Unit Name

6. Hospital Reference Number

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7. Date of Present Admission

--	--	--	--	--	--

8. Date of Birth

--	--	--	--	--	--

9. Gender

Male 1
Female 2

10. Marital Status

Single 1
Married 2
Widowed 3
Divorced 4
Other 5
Unknown 6

11. Legal Category on Admission

Voluntary 1
Non Voluntary 2

12. Legal Category on Census Night (Please circle)

Voluntary 1
Non Voluntary 2

13. Order of Admission (Please circle)

First Ever 1
Other 2

14. OCCUPATION

A. Occupation of Patient

(If patient is retired or unemployed, please enter their previous occupation)

B. Is the PATIENT presently (Please circle)

Employed	1	Student	4
Unemployed	2	House Duties	5
Retired	3	Unknown	6

C. If the PATIENT is a student or engaged in home duties or never worked please state occupation of head of household/principal earner

D. Employment Status of Holder of Occupation A or B (Please circle)

Employed	1	Employee	3
Self employed with employees	4	Assisting Relative	4

16. DIAGNOSES

ICD 10 CODE

ICD 10 CODE

Diagnosis 1

F

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Diagnosis 2

F

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Appendix 2: Mental Health Research Division Publications

Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services publications:

Activities of Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units/ Services 1965–2005. Dublin: Medico-Social Research Board/HRB.

Psychiatric Reporting System Bulletins. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Psychiatric in-patient Census Publications:

Walsh D (1971) *The 1963 Irish Psychiatric Hospital Census.* Dublin: Medico-Social Research Board.

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