



## **HRB Statistics Series 12**

### Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010

Antoinette Daly and Dermot Walsh\*



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The Health Research Board (HRB) is the lead agency supporting and funding health research in Ireland. We also have a core role in maintaining health information systems and conducting research linked to these systems. Our aim is to improve people's health, build health research capacity, underpin developments in service delivery and make a significant contribution to Ireland's knowledge economy.

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The HRB is responsible for managing five national information systems. These systems ensure that valid and reliable data are available for analysis, dissemination and service planning. Data from these systems are used to inform policy and practice in the areas of alcohol and drug use, disability and mental health.

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- National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee Annual Reports (2004–2009)
- National Intellectual Disability Database Committee Annual Reports (1996–2009)

The **Mental Health Information Systems** (MHIS) unit gathers data on patient admissions and discharges from psychiatric hospitals and units throughout Ireland. The data collected have been reported in the Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services since 1965 and continue to play a central role in the planning of service delivery. These findings inform national policy, health service management, clinical practice and international academic research in the area of mental health.

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Kelly F, Kelly C and Craig S (2007) *Annual report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2007*. HRB Statistics Series 2. Dublin: Health Research Board.

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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 2010).

## Central Mental Hospital

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

## Computation of rates

The rates accompanying numerical data in this report were calculated using the Census of Population 2006 (Central Statistics Office 2007a; Central Statistics Office 2007b; Central Statistics Office 2007c). All data were rated to the total population. It was not possible to rate divorced aged 18–19 as the number of divorced persons in the population among 18–19-year-olds was not available.

## Health Research Board (HRB)

The Health Research Board was established in 1986 (under Statutory Instrument No. 279) to promote, assist, commission and conduct 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).

## Health Service Executive (HSE) Area

The address from which each patient was admitted to hospital was used to allocate the patient to the corresponding HSE area. Thus, tabulations relating to HSE areas were calculated irrespective of whether or not the patient was admitted to a hospital administered by that area. Data on patients admitted to private hospitals were returned to the area in which they normally resided. A map outlining each HSE area and its respective catchment population according to the Census of Population 2006 (Central Statistics Office 2007a; Central Statistics Office 2007b; Central Statistics Office 2007c) is presented in Chapter 1.

## 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**

Patients days were the number of days spent in hospital from date of admission to the date of the census (31 March 2010). It was calculated by subtracting date of admission from the date of the census, including time spent on transfer for medical or surgical purposes while still 'on the books' of psychiatric units and hospitals.

## **Legal status on census night**

The legal status reported on census night is that recorded for the patient on the night of 31 March 2010 regardless of their legal status on admission or their status thereafter.

## **Length of stay**

Length of stay was derived by calculating the amount of time spent in hospital between the date of admission and the date of the census. It was calculated by subtracting the date of admission from the date of the census, including time spent on transfer for medical or surgical purposes while still 'on the books' of psychiatric units and hospitals. It should be remembered that because of the existing legislative provisions a small number of involuntary patients may be discharged on trial but remain 'on the books' until formally discharged later.

## **Marital status**

The marital status categories are as follows: single – the patient has never been married; married – this includes someone who is married for the first time, re-married following widowhood, re-married following divorce/annulment; widowed; divorced – this is someone whose marriage has been legally dissolved and the person has not re-married; other – this includes persons who are legally separated, separated including deserted, previously married not divorced.

## **National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS)**

The HRB National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS) database is the only national psychiatric in-patient database in Ireland and was established on the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry on Mental Illness (Department of Health 1966). It has been maintained by the Medico-Social Research Board (MSRB), and subsequently by the Health Research Board (HRB), since 1971. The publication of annual reports (Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services/Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals) from the NPIRS data since 1965 continues to play a central role in the planning of service delivery. The data from HRB NPIRS is used to produce quarterly mental health Performance Indicator (PI) reports for each LHO (Local Health Office) in the country. National and regional newsletters, capturing data in the HSE administrative areas are also produced from the database. The HRB NPIRS database is also used as the basis for carrying out in-patient censuses of the in-patient population.

### **New long-stay patient**

A new long-stay patient is one who has been in hospital continuously for one year or more.

### **Old long-stay patient**

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

### **Rates**

Rates per 100,000 total population were calculated by dividing the population by the Irish total population, multiplied by 100,000. See Appendix 1 for further explanation.

### **Resident patients**

Resident patients are 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 2006 (Central Statistics Office 2007c). 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 or spouse or guardian was used to determine socio-economic group. If such persons (students and/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.



# Executive summary

We are pleased to present the seventh national census of Irish psychiatric units and hospitals, carried out on 31 March 2010. All patients resident in units and hospitals operating within the provisions of the Mental Health Act 2001 were enumerated in the census. Rates reported are per 100,000 total population. The census data are invaluable for service planning both nationally and locally, allowing us to predict possible future bed and hospital requirements.

There were 2,812 patients resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals on 31 March 2010, representing a hospitalisation rate of 66.3 per 100,000 total population. This is a reduction in the number (3,389) and rate (86.5 per 100,000 total population) of patients since 2006 and a reduction of 86% in in-patient numbers since 1963. First-time residents, i.e. those admitted for the first time, had a lower hospitalisation rate, at 18.4 compared with those who had been hospitalised previously at 47.9 per 100,000. There were an additional 35 residents in child and adolescent units on census night. These are not included in the above total of 2,812 or in the analysis in Chapters 2 to 5.

As in previous census years, males accounted for over half (53%) of all patients on census night. This represents a hospitalisation rate of 70.1 per 100,000 population, compared with a rate of 62.5 for females. One-third of patients were aged 65 years and over; 18% were aged 55–64 years; a further 18% were aged 45–54 years; almost 14% were aged 35–44 years; 12% were aged 25–34 years and almost 6% were under 25 years of age. The 75 years and over age group had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 224.0 per 100,000, followed by the 65–74 year age group, at 179.8, and the 55–64 year age group, at 123.8 per 100,000.

Single persons accounted for 60% of patients on census night, married persons accounted for 20%, widowed persons accounted for 6% and divorced persons accounted for almost 3%; although divorced persons accounted for just under 3% of all patients on census night, they had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 115.9, followed by widowed persons, at 90.9 and single persons, at 72.7 per 100,000.

In keeping with the last census, agricultural workers had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 171.5 per 100,000 population, followed by the unskilled occupational group, at 168.9, and farmers, at 73.1. Although agricultural workers had the highest rate of hospitalisation of all occupational groups, they accounted for just 2% of all patients on census night. However, it must be noted that 49% of occupations were returned as 'unknown', making it impossible to assign them to a socio-economic group.

As in 2006, over one-third (34%) of all patients on census night had a diagnosis of schizophrenia; 17% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders; 10% had a diagnosis of organic mental disorders; and 8% had a diagnosis of mania. Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 22.6 per 100,000, followed by depressive disorders, at 11.3, organic mental disorders, at 6.4, and mania, at 5.1.

Thirteen per cent of patients on census night were involuntary, representing a hospitalisation rate of 8.6 per 100,000 population. This compares with 22% who were involuntary in 2006 and a rate of 17.5 per 100,000. Fifty-seven per cent of those who were involuntary had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 11% had a diagnosis of mania, 10% had a diagnosis of organic mental disorders and 4% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders. Seventy-two per cent of those who were involuntary on census night were on their second or subsequent admission.

There were 40 patients with no fixed abode on census night; 80% of these were male and 82.5% were single. Sixty-seven per cent of patients had an ethnic group returned on census night and 95% of these were recorded as White Irish; 3.5% were recorded as Other White background and the remaining 2% were distributed amongst various other ethnic groups.

Forty-two per cent of all patients were long-stay, i.e. they had been in hospital continuously for one year or more on census night; 25% were old long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital for five years or more. Almost half (49%) of those who had been hospitalised for five years or more on census night were aged 65 years and over. Forty per cent of those aged 75 years and over had been in hospital for five years or more on census night.

The number of in-patient days accounted for by all residents on census night totalled 5,501,727, with a mean length of stay of 1,956.5 days and median length of stay of 145.5 days. Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and intellectual disability accounted for 72% of all in-patient days on census night; schizophrenia accounted for just under half (46%) and intellectual disability for 26% of all in-patient days on census night. Patients with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had the longest average length of stay, at 9,211 days and the highest median number of days, at 8,897.5 days. Patients with a diagnosis of eating disorders had the shortest average length of stay, at 414.6 days (median 31.5 days).

Patients from Dublin North-East had the highest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 77.5 per 100,000 population, followed by HSE South, at 73.8, HSE West, at 59.9, and Dublin Mid-Leinster, at 56.1. Dublin Mid-Leinster had the highest proportion of involuntary patients on census night, at 15%, followed by Dublin North-East, at 14%, HSE West, at 13% and HSE South, at 10%. Dublin North-East had the highest rate of



involuntary hospitalisation, at 11.0 per 100,000, followed by Dublin Mid-Leinster, at 8.4, HSE West, at 7.9, and HSE South, at 7.2.

Forty-seven per cent of patients were resident in psychiatric hospitals on census night, 25% were resident in general hospital psychiatric units, 20% were resident in private hospitals and the remaining 8% were resident in the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum; St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service, St Ita's Hospital, Portrane; and Carraig Mór, Cork.

Forty-four per cent of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals had a diagnosis of schizophrenia compared with 33% in general hospital psychiatric units and 10% in private hospitals. Seventeen per cent of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units and 10% in psychiatric hospitals were involuntary, compared with just 3% in private hospitals.

There were 43 patients who were under 18 years of age on census night; 58% of these were female. Almost one-third (30%) were aged 17 years, 26% were aged 16 years, 28% were aged 15 years, 9% were aged 14 years and 7% were aged between 10 and 13 years of age. Eighty-one per cent of patients under 18 years of age were resident in child and adolescent units on census night, 14% were resident in general hospital psychiatric units, and 2% each were resident in psychiatric hospitals and private hospitals. Almost one-fifth (19%) of patients under 18 years of age had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 12% had a diagnosis of eating disorders, 9% had a diagnosis of neuroses and 7% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders.

The hospitalisation rate for persons resident in Irish units and hospitals (66.3 per 100,000) is not dissimilar to those of our neighbouring Western European countries: England, 60.1; Northern Ireland, 63.3; Wales, 77.5. Scotland had a higher rate of hospitalisation in comparison, at 93.0 per 100,000.

The report reviews the decline in numbers of the long-stay population from 1971–2010. The greatest declines occurred in the earlier years and whilst this decline continued from 2006–2010, it was at a slightly reduced rate. If this decline from 2006–2010 is projected onto 2030 (and assuming there are no changes in admission numbers, in those becoming long-stay, being discharged or dying) there will still be over 300 long-stay patients in in-patient care, the majority in the larger psychiatric hospitals. If the HSE expedite the policy to close the old psychiatric hospitals as outlined in *A Vision for Change*, then this will clearly accelerate the decrease in the long-stay population.



# 1 Introduction and background information

We are pleased to present the seventh national psychiatric census of patients in psychiatric units and hospitals, the latest in a series of censuses first carried out in 1963, and decennially thereafter from 1971 to 2001. A further census was carried out on 31 March 2006 after an interval of just five years due to the accelerated rate of change in in-patient services and the rapid decline of in-patient numbers. In 2008 the HRB and the Mental Health Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in which it was agreed that the HRB would carry out the national psychiatric in-patient census every three years, subject to resources, commencing in 2010. The first such census was carried out on 31 March 2010 and the results are presented here.

The census was a count of all patients resident in psychiatric units and hospitals operating within the provisions of the Mental Health Act 2001 (Department of Health and Children 2001) at midnight on 31 March 2010. All patients 'on the books' in psychiatric units and hospitals, including those on leave, were enumerated in the census.

Due to the industrial action in the public service from January to June 2010 the processing of data for this report and its subsequent publication were delayed. However, the dedication, commitment and cooperation of personnel working in units and hospitals throughout the country must be acknowledged.

The provision and delivery of psychiatric services has changed immensely since the first psychiatric census in 1963, when virtually all patients enumerated in the census resided in the older, more traditional psychiatric hospital. The 1963 census results (Walsh 1971) revealed that Ireland had a remarkably high hospitalisation rate, unlike most other countries at the time and, in particular, our nearest neighbours, England and Wales. The movement away from more institutional settings to the provision of community-based psychiatric services was first advocated by the *Commission of Inquiry on Mental Illness* (Department of Health 1966), which was set up to investigate the high hospitalisation rate in Ireland at the time. The Commission also envisaged the development of acute psychiatric units in general hospitals and suggested that if alternatives to hospitalisation were developed and implemented the number of hospital beds would decrease as the demand for long-stay beds in traditional psychiatric hospitals declined. This recommendation has been reiterated repeatedly in successive mental health policy documents, including *A Vision for Change* (Department of Health and Children 2006), which recommended the closure of all remaining psychiatric hospitals.

National findings on patients resident on 31 March 2010 are presented in Chapter 2 along with international comparisons. These are followed by chapters on HSE areas, hospital type, individual units and hospitals and child and adolescent patients.

Comparisons are made between the census data for 2010 and those for 1963 (Walsh 1971); 1971 (O'Hare and Walsh 1974); 1981 (O'Hare and Walsh 1983); 1991 (Moran and Walsh 1992); 2001 (Daly and Walsh 2002) and 2006 (Daly and Walsh 2006). Rates reported for the 2010 census are per 100,000 total population, whilst those for 2001 are per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over. Comparative data for 2006 have been adjusted to the total population, whilst previous census years are also rated per 100,000 total population.

The census data are invaluable for the planning and future development of mental health services and they allow us to predict possible future bed and hospital requirements at both national and local levels.

## Data coverage

Data on residents in 68 units and hospitals on the Register of Approved Centres by the Mental Health Commission (MHC) under the Mental Health Act 2001, including child and adolescent units, are included in this report. A breakdown of each hospital type is presented in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1** Hospital type

	Number	%
General hospital psychiatric units	22	32.4
Psychiatric hospitals	30	44.1
Private hospitals	8	11.8
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	1	1.5
Carraig Mór, Cork <sup>a</sup>	1	1.5
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service <sup>b</sup>	1	1.5
Child and adolescent units	5	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

*b* St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service is located at St Ita's Hospital – Mental Health Services, Portrane, Dublin.

## Data collection procedure

This census marks the first census carried out without the need for specially designed census forms. Units and hospitals that normally return quarterly data to the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS) as part of the Performance Indicators (PIs) for mental health submitted their normal data returns for quarter one 2010.



Details of patients listed as 'in care' on the NPIRS database at the end of the first quarter (31 March 2010) were extracted from the database and returned to hospitals for verification, with one additional field to be completed, i.e. legal status on census night. Units and hospitals updated and corrected where necessary the lists of patients on 31 March 2010. Status reports for census night were sent to units and hospitals for sign-off.

Units and hospitals that do not normally submit quarterly returns were sent electronic census templates to complete for each resident on census night. These templates were imported into the NPIRS database as per the normal importing procedures. Status reports for census night were also sent to such units and hospitals for sign-off.

## **Quality assurance and validation of data**

Data received from units and hospitals for the NPIRS and for the census were subjected to various in-built and manual quality assurance and validation measures. Data submitted were cleaned and validated upon receipt and import of data into the database. The MHIS have over thirty documents relating to policies and procedures for the NPIRS database concerning data collection, data quality and data validation amongst other things. These policies are reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

As mentioned, all units and hospitals were required to sign off on final data for the census for their unit or hospital. At the time of writing this report two hospitals remain unverified despite repeated requests for sign-off. On the assumption that the hospitals in question would more than likely have communicated the inaccuracy of the status reports if they were incorrect, the data for these two hospitals have been taken as correct.

## **Health Service Executive (HSE) Areas**

The composition of HSE areas and the Mental Health Catchment Areas (MHCAs)/Local Health Offices (LHOs) (with which MHCAs are generally coterminous) that comprise HSE areas consist of electoral divisions (EDs). Population figures for the HSE areas have been supplied courtesy of Health Atlas Ireland in the Health Promotion Unit of the HSE. Population figures for socio-economic groups were not available by HSE area because the census data produced by the CSO for socio-economic groups by EDs related to the socio-economic group of the reference person rather than every person resident in the state on census night. Thus, it was not possible to calculate the socio-economic group for the total population for each HSE area. (If the reference person did not have a socio-economic group – for example, if the reference person was under the age of 15 or if the reference person was absent on census night – then this person was not included in the count for socio-economic group. There were 7,942 households whose reference person did not have a socio-economic group, and these households contained 23,030 persons in total (CSO personal communication).

In this report the address from which a person was admitted was used to assign them to a HSE area. In previous years the county from which a person was admitted was used to assign them to a health board area as these boards were composed of aggregations of counties. However, with the formation of the four HSE areas, address information at electoral division level is needed to assign a person to a HSE area. Because of the lack of information on address lines in the data and the difficulty relating to data confidentiality in collecting addresses it has not been possible to assign admissions to an electoral division. Thus, for the purpose of this report, county has been used as in previous years to assign a person to a HSE area. While this is not ideal it is the only possible method given the lack of availability of small area data at present.

Population figures based on CSO census data for 2006 for each HSE area are presented below in Table 1.2. The four HSE areas are roughly equal in terms of the total population.

**Table 1.2** HSE Areas population

	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
Dublin Mid-Leinster <sup>a</sup>	604,610	614,491	1,219,101
Dublin North-East	461,593	463,564	925,157
South	543,581	538,387	1,081,968
West	511,387	502,235	1,013,622
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,121,171</b>	<b>2,118,677</b>	<b>4,239,848</b>

Source: *Health Atlas Ireland, Health Promotion Unit, Dr Steeven's Hospital, Dublin 8.*

*a* Catchment populations for Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are provisional and subject to change pending confirmation from LHOs. The numbers involved are small.

## Diagnosis

The diagnostic groups in this report are based on the WHO International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) categories (WHO 1992) and are presented in Table 1.3. From 2004 the ICD-10 diagnostic codes were assembled by us into new, more appropriate groupings. Therefore, some groups are not entirely comparable with diagnostic categories used prior to this. Only three of the new categories are directly comparable to the old categories: alcoholic disorders, other drug disorders and intellectual disability.

Eating disorders, developmental disorders, and behavioural, emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence are presented as individual entities whereas previously these three categories were included in the neuroses and personality disorder 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. Finally, ICD-10 uses the term ‘mental retardation’, but our grouping is of ‘intellectual disability’ to accord with current Irish usage.

**Table 1.3** 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, emotional disorders of childhood and adolescence	F90–98
13 Other and unspecified disorders	F38, F39, F51–54, F59, F99

## Limitations

Whilst the MHIS is engaged in continuous quality improvement initiatives and continuous liaison with mental health services personnel concerning data collection and data validation, and whilst every effort is made to ensure that data is of the highest quality, a number of limitations to the data should be noted.

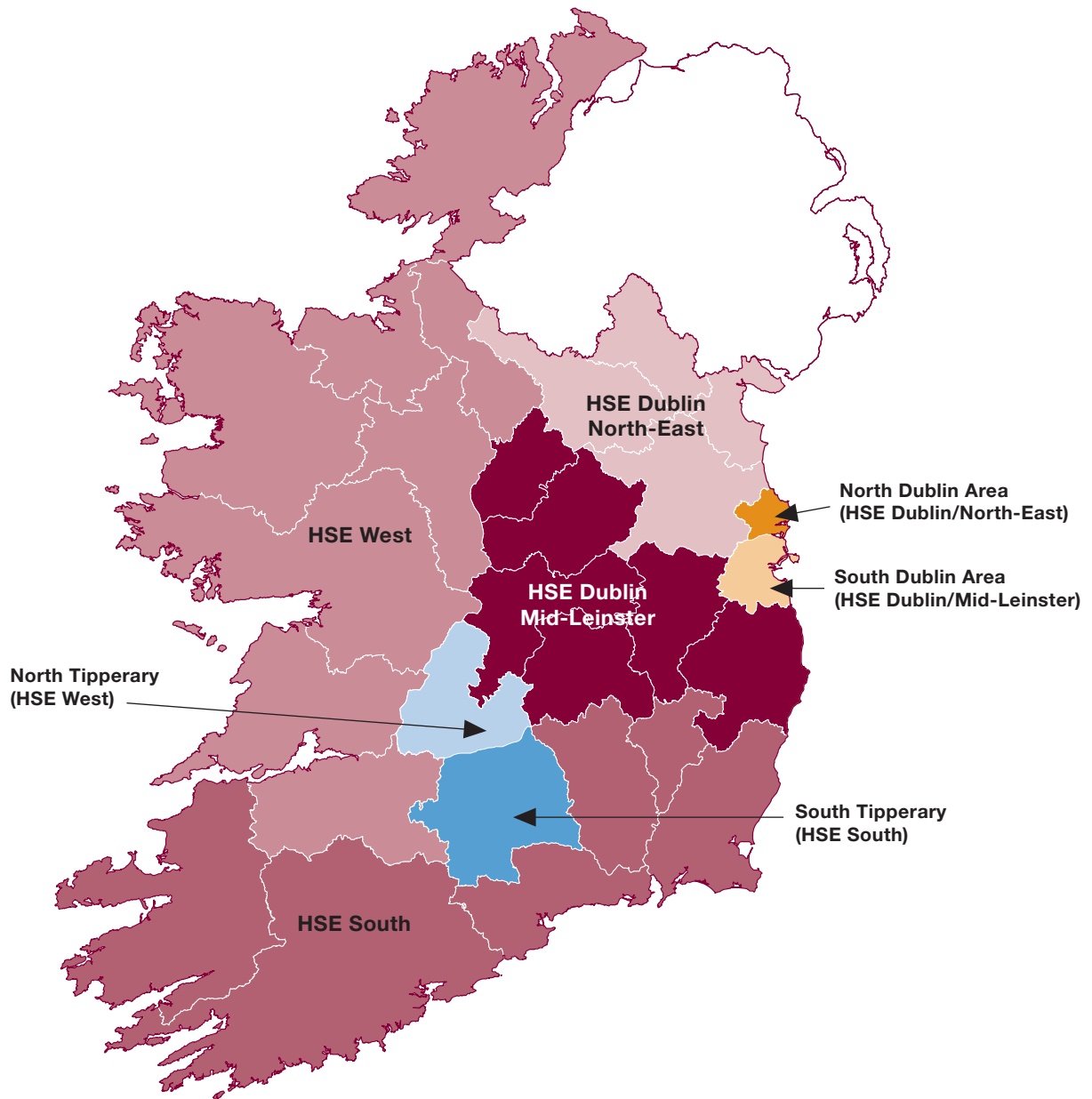
Comparison of rates over time should be interpreted with caution given the change in population base used to calculate rates over the years. From 2006 it was decided to revert to using the total population for the calculation of rates in our annual ‘Activities’ report as this is the standard used internationally, allowing for comparability of rates across countries. Thus, the total population has been used for the calculation of rates in this report. In 2001 and 2006, the population aged 16 years and over was used, and prior to that, the total population was used.

As some services do not provide a preliminary diagnosis on admission, but rather supply diagnoses on discharge, diagnostic data on patients not discharged by the census date are not available. Thus, patients resident in these units and hospitals have been assigned to the ‘Other and unspecified’ diagnostic category. Thirteen per cent of patients were assigned to this category and it is unclear how many of these would have been assigned to other diagnostic categories on discharge.

Almost half (49%) of patients resident on census night were returned with an unknown or unspecified occupation, thus making assignment to a socio-economic group impossible. This should be borne in mind when interpreting data relating to socio-economic group.

In earlier census reports (with the exception of 2006) we provided hospitalisation rates for each catchment area based on the assumption that all patients in a particular unit or hospital had an address originating in that catchment. However, the validity of this assumption has become questionable in certain catchment areas because not all patients residing in certain units or hospitals have an address originating in that catchment. Therefore rates based on numbers resident distort the real position relating to some catchments and for this reason we have not presented rates by catchment area.

The census data reflect the situation in units and hospitals at a particular point in time and do not therefore reflect ongoing activities in the in-patient services. This information is captured in the annual publication, *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals*, with the 2009 report (Daly and Walsh 2010) having the most recently available data.



**Figure 1.1 HSE Areas**

**HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster – Total Population: 1,219,101.**  
 Includes Cluain Mhuire Mental Health Catchment Area 1 (South County Dublin), Mental Health Catchment Area 2 (Dublin South East), Mental Health Catchment Area 3 (Dublin South), Mental Health Catchment Areas 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West), Mental Health Catchment Area 9 (Kildare and West Wicklow), Mental Health Catchment Area 10 (East Wicklow), Laois/Offaly Mental Health Catchment Area, Longford/Westmeath Catchment Area.

**HSE Dublin North-East – Total Population: 925,157.**  
 Includes Mental Health Catchment Area 6 (Dublin North West), Mental Health Catchment Area 7 (Dublin North), Mental Health Catchment Area 8 (North County Dublin), Louth/Meath Mental Health Catchment Area, Cavan/Monaghan Mental Health Catchment Area.

**HSE South – Total Population: 1,081,968.**  
 Includes North Lee Mental Health Catchment Area, South Lee Mental Health Catchment Area, North Cork Mental Health Catchment Area, West Cork Mental Health Catchment Area, Kerry Mental Health Catchment Area, Wexford Mental Health Catchment Area, South Tipperary Mental Health Catchment Area, Waterford Mental Health Catchment Area, Carlow/Kilkenny Mental Health Catchment Area.

**HSE West – Total Population: 1,013,622.**  
 Includes East Galway Mental Health Catchment Area, West Galway Mental Health Catchment Area, Mayo Mental Health Catchment Area, Roscommon Mental Health Catchment Area, Sligo/Leitrim Mental Health Catchment Area, Donegal Mental Health Catchment Area, Limerick Mental Health Catchment Area, Clare Mental Health Catchment Area, North Tipperary Mental Health Catchment Area.



## 2 National findings

This chapter presents national data for the in-patient census and includes data from successive census years along with international comparisons.

There were 2,812 patients resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals on 31 March 2010 (Table 2.1), which represents a hospitalisation rate of 66.3 per 100,000 total population. This is a reduction in the number (3,389) and rate of patients since 2006 (86.5 per 100,000 total population). First-time residents, i.e. those admitted for the first time, had a lower hospitalisation rate, at 18.4, compared with those who had been hospitalised previously, at 47.9 per 100,000 (Table 2.20).

There has been a marked decline in the number of patients resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals over the last 50 years, with numbers dropping from 19,801 in 1963 to 2,812 in 2010 (Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1). This is a reduction of 86% in in-patient numbers since 1963 and a reduction of 17% since 2006. A number of factors, including the growth of community psychiatric services as an alternative to long-stay institutional care in line with successive government policies, and the death of older long-stay patients and their non-replacement by new long-stay patients, have played a role in this decline of in-patient numbers.



**Figure 2.1** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2010. Numbers

**Table 2.1** Irish psychiatric in-patient numbers 1963–2010

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1963	19,801	1975	14,967	1987	10,621	1999	4,469
1964	18,989	1976	14,473	1988	9,500	2000	4,230
1965	18,641	1977	14,352	1989	7,897	2001 <sup>a</sup>	4,321
1966	18,084	1978	13,968	1990	7,334	2002	3,891
1967	17,841	1979	13,838	1991 <sup>a</sup>	8,207	2003	3,658
1968	17,218	1980	13,342	1992	6,130	2004 <sup>p</sup>	3,556
1969	16,802	1981 <sup>a</sup>	13,984	1993	5,806	2005 <sup>p</sup>	3,475
1970	16,403	1982	13,428	1994	5,581	2006 <sup>a</sup>	3,389
1971 <sup>a</sup>	16,661	1983	12,802	1995	5,327	2007 <sup>p</sup>	3,314
1972	15,856	1984	12,484	1996	5,212	2010 <sup>a</sup>	2,812
1973	15,471	1985	12,097	1997	4,817		
1974	15,156	1986	11,643	1998	4,820		

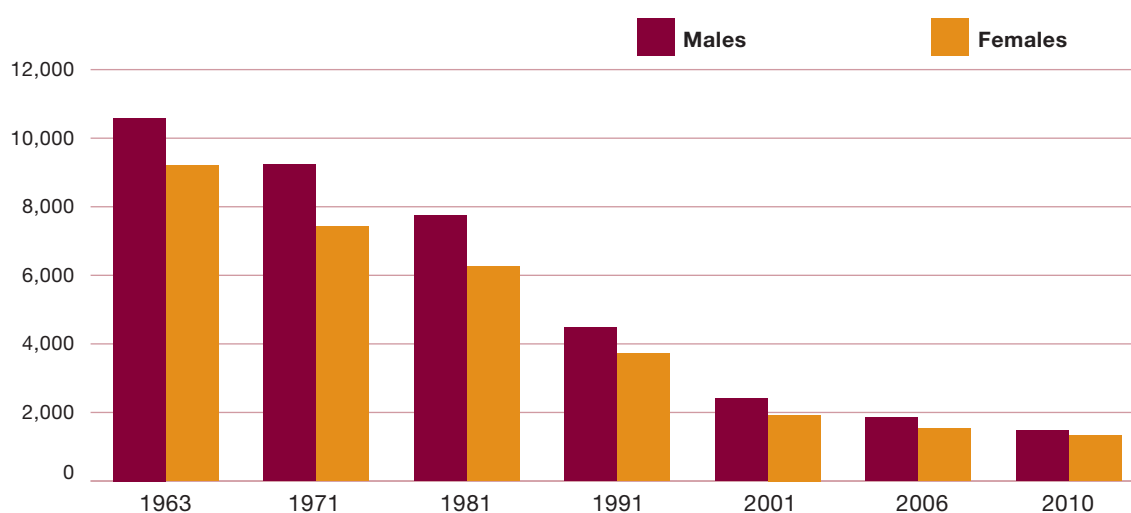
*a* MSRB/HRB Census completed on 31 March each year.

*b* Mental Health Commission.

Note: There were no census figures available for 2008 or 2009.

## Gender and age

Males accounted for 53% of all patients on census night (Table 2.2), representing a hospitalisation rate of 70.1 per 100,000 population, compared with a rate of 62.5 for females. The gender breakdown of patients has changed little over the last almost 50 years, with males typically accounting for just over half of all patients in each successive census (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).



**Figure 2.2** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2010. Gender. Numbers

**Table 2.2** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2010. Gender. Numbers with percentages

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Rates
1963	10,588	53.5	9,213	46.5	19,801	703.2
1971	9,242	55.5	7,419	44.5	16,661	408.8
1981	7,737	55.3	6,247	44.7	13,984	415.1
1991	4,486	54.7	3,721	45.3	8,207	231.8
2001	2,395	55.4	1,926	44.6	4,321	160.3
2006	1,859	54.9	1,530	45.1	3,389	86.5
2010	1,487	52.9	1,325	47.1	2,812	66.3

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2010 (Walsh 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002, 2006).

One-third of patients were aged 65 years and over; 18% were aged 55–64 years; a further 18% were aged 45–54 years; almost 14% were aged 35–44 years; 12% were aged 25–34 years and almost 6% were under 25 years of age (Table 2.11). There were eight persons under 18 years of age resident in adult psychiatric units and hospitals on census night. There were an additional 35 children and adolescent resident in child and adolescent units (see Chapter 6 Child and adolescent patients), bringing the total number of persons under 18 years of age on census night to 43, an increase in the figure since 2006 (30). It is likely that this increase is due to the increased in-patient capacity for children and adolescents.

As in 2006, 16% of patients were aged 75 years and over and this age group had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 224.0 per 100,000. The 65–74 year age group had the second-highest rate of hospitalisation, at 179.8, followed by the 55–64 year age group, at 123.8 per 100,000.

**Table 2.3** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971–2010. Age groups. Rates per 100,000 total population

	1971	1981	1991	2001*	2006	2010		
Under 15 yrs	23.2	7.4	4.0	Under 16 yrs	–	–	Under 18 yrs	–
15–19 yrs	108.7	46.0	31.7	16–19 yrs	32.9	16.0	18–19 yrs	26.1
20–24 yrs	266.0	142.7	69.1	20–24 yrs	53.2	43.8	20–24 yrs	33.6
25–34 yrs	483.9	275.2	138.9	25–34 yrs	74.2	48.9	25–34 yrs	46.4
35–44 yrs	760.0	517.3	241.8	35–44 yrs	125.2	77.5	35–44 yrs	61.0
45–54 yrs	967.1	792.4	390.9	45–54 yrs	168.9	122.1	45–54 yrs	96.8
55–64 yrs	1,313.3	1,036.8	566.3	55–64 yrs	256.7	150.3	55–64 yrs	123.8
65–74 yrs	1,471.7	1,229.3	745.1	65–74 yrs	345.5	210.2	65–74 yrs	179.8
75 yrs and over	1,735.7	1,608.6	1,048.9	75 yrs and over	454.9	271.2	75 yrs and over	224.0

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2010 (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002, 2006).

\*Rates are per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

Table 2.3 presents the hospitalisation rates for the various age groups for each successive census year. As can be seen, the rates for the 75 year and over age groups declined markedly, from 1,735.7 per 100,000 population in 1971, to 224.0 in 2010. Hospitalisation rates for the 65–74 year age group declined from 1,471.7 in 1971 to 179.8 per 100,000 in 2010, whilst the rate for the 55–64 year age group declined from 1,313.3 in 1971 to 123.8 in 2010. With the exception of the 15–19, 16–19 and 18–19 year age groups where, due to the different composition of the age groups, rates are not comparable, there has been a decline in hospitalisation rates for all age groups from 1971 to 2010.

## **Marital status**

Sixty per cent of residents on census night were single, 20% were married, 6% were widowed and 2.5% were divorced (Table 2.4 and Table 2.12). Patients who were divorced had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 115.9, followed by widowed persons, at 90.9, and single persons, at 72.7 per 100,000. Patients who were married had the lowest rate of hospitalisation, at 36.7 per 100,000.

Males who were single or divorced had higher hospitalisation rates, at 81.2 and 128.6 respectively, compared with their female counterparts, at 63.4 and 105.2 per 100,000 respectively.

Patients who are single have consistently accounted for the largest proportion of patients in each successive census (Table 2.4). In contrast to previous census years when single persons had the highest rate of hospitalisation, divorced persons had the highest rate of hospitalisation in 2010, at 115.9 per 100,000. There has been an increase in the proportion of married persons, from 12.6% in 1963 to 20% in 2010, with an increase also from 2006 to 2010.





**Table 2.4** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2010. Marital status. Percentages with rates

	1963	1971	1981	1991	2001*	2006	2010
	<b>%</b>						
Single	82.1	82.2	79.5	77.2	69.0	65.8	60.0
Married	12.6	11.8	13.0	14.8	17.0	17.8	20.4
Widowed	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.7	7.6	6.6	6.2
Divorced	–	–	–	–	0.6	1.3	2.5
	<b>Rates</b>						
Single	–	782.4	572.0	314.7	279.8	159.8	72.7
Married	–	203.0	146.6	93.2	54.1	38.5	36.7
Widowed	–	578.8	512.6	340.3	177.3	117.1	90.9
Divorced	–	–	–	–	255.4	73.9	115.9

Source: MSR/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2010 (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002, 2006).

\*Rates are per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

## Socio-economic group

Agricultural workers had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 171.5 per 100,000 population, followed by the unskilled occupational group, at 168.9, and farmers, at 73.1 (Tables 2.5 and 2.14). Although agricultural workers had the highest rate of hospitalisation, they accounted for just 2% of all patients on census night. Non-manual workers accounted for the highest proportion of patients on census night, at 13%. However, it must be noted that 49% of occupations were returned as 'unknown', making it impossible to assign them to a socio-economic group. Males had higher hospitalisation rates than females amongst all socio-economic groups with the exception of lower professionals, employers and managers, non-manual workers and semi-skilled workers.

Hospitalisation rates for each socio-economic group in successive census years are presented in Table 2.5. Agricultural workers had the highest rate of hospitalisation in each successive census, with the unskilled group having the second-highest, with one exception in 2001, when the unskilled group had the highest rate. Rates for all socio-economic groups have declined considerably since 1963, with an 82% and over decrease in hospitalisation rates for all socio-economic groups between 1963 and 2010. However, the unskilled manual group has had the lowest decline in rates over these years.

**Table 2.5** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2010. Socio-economic group.  
Rates per 100,000 population

	1963 <sup>a</sup>	1971	1981	1991	2001 <sup>b</sup>	2006	2010
Farmers	664	476.6	397	277.5	111.8	87.5	73.1
Agricultural Workers/Other Agricultural	3,465	1,771.7	1,206.3	621.9	252.8	273.7	171.5
Higher Professional	736	450.8	276	109.7	49.9	22.4	21.6
Lower Professional	380	428.8	285.4	117.4	75.8	32.5	35.9
Employers and Managers	123	183.1	65.8	26.9	30.4	8.6	7.4
Own Account Workers/Salaried Employees	144	179.6	175.2	83.8	5.8	5.5	13.9
Non-manual/Intermediate Non-manual	762	264	333.1	158.6	91.8	45.1	43.6
Other Non-manual	481	932.2	651.2	279.4			
Manual Skilled/Skilled Manual	508	218.5	160.7	77.3	61.0	47.2	41.2
Semi-skilled Manual	780	454.1	278.5	138.6	46.9	58.0	51.2
Unskilled Manual	944	617.2	838.9	583.5	314.3	250.8	168.9

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2010 (Walsh 1971; O'Hare and Walsh 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh 1992; Daly and Walsh 2002, 2006).

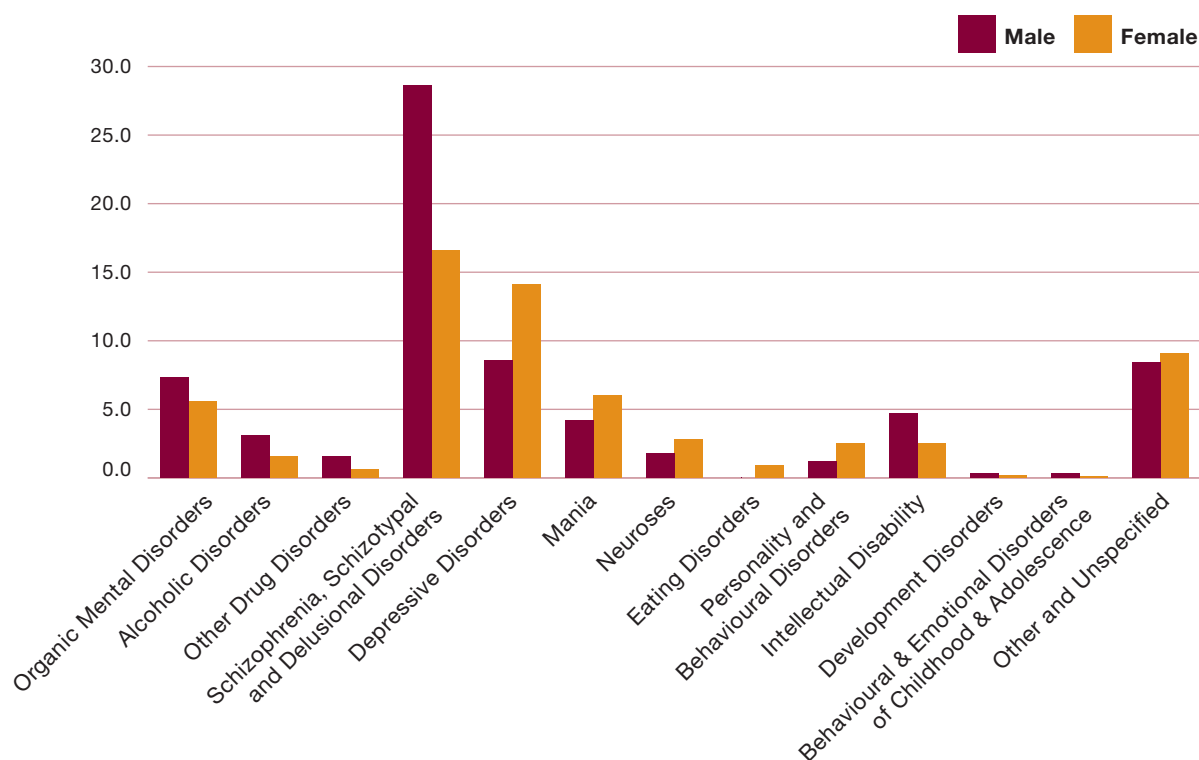
a Males only. Returns for females for 1963 were deemed to be unreliable.

b Revised CSO classification of occupations (CSO 1998).

## Diagnosis

As in 2006, over one-third (34%) of all patients on census night had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 17% a diagnosis of depressive disorders, 10% a diagnosis of organic mental disorders and 8% a diagnosis of mania (Table 2.15). Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 22.6 per 100,000, followed by depressive disorders, at 11.3, organic mental disorders, at 6.4, and mania, at 5.1.

The male/female differentials in hospitalisation rates were most pronounced for schizophrenia and depressive disorders; the male rate for schizophrenia was 28.6 compared with 16.6 for females; the female rate for depressive disorders was 14.1 compared with 8.6 for males.



**Figure 2.3** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Diagnosis by gender. Rates per 100,000 total population.

Schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation amongst almost all age groups, with rates ranging from 65.9 in the 65–74 year age group to 4.2 in the 18–19 year age group (Table 2.16). Depressive disorders had the second-highest hospitalisation rates amongst all age groups with the exception of the 18–19 year age group where it had the highest rate. Organic mental disorders had the highest rate of hospitalisation in the 75 years and over age group, at 79.4 per 100,000.

Schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation amongst almost all socio-economic groups, with the highest rates amongst the unskilled occupational group, at 80.7, followed by agricultural workers, at 76.6, and farmers, at 28.2 per 100,000 (Table 2.17). Depressive disorders had the highest rates amongst higher and lower professionals and own account workers.

Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia have consistently accounted for the largest proportion of patients in each successive census, although this proportion has declined from 53% in 1963 to 34% in both 2006 and 2010 (Table 2.6). There was a slight increase in the proportion of patients with a diagnosis of organic mental disorders from 7% in 2006 to 10% in 2010 and also an increase in the proportion of patients with depressive disorders, from 14.5% in 2006 to 17% in 2010. The proportion of patients with a diagnosis of intellectual disability declined from 7% in 2006 to 5.5% in 2010.

**Table 2.6** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2010. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages

	1963	%	1971	%	1981	%	1991	%	2001	%	2006	%	2010	%
<b>Organic psychoses</b>	2,727	13.8	1,817	10.9	1,427	10.2	740	9.0	317	7.3	235	6.9	273	9.7
<b>Schizophrenia</b>	10,496	53.0	8,353	50.1	6,182	44.2	3,526	43.0	1,701	39.4	1,163	34.3	957	34.0
<b>Other Psychoses</b>	-	-	345	2.1	52	0.4	41	0.5	49	1.1	-	-	-	0.0
<b>Manic Depressive Psychosis</b>	2,545	12.9	2,051	12.3	1,534	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
<b>Depressive Disorders</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	14.6	752	17.4	492	14.5	481	17.1
<b>Mania</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	5.9	424	9.8	275	8.1	216	7.7
<b>Neuroses</b>	968	4.9	555	3.3	798	5.7	422	5.1	146	3.4	58	1.7	98	3.5
<b>Personality Disorders</b>	306	1.5	218	1.3	296	2.1	374	4.6	125	2.9	70	2.1	79	2.8
<b>Alcoholic Disorders</b>	-	-	392	2.4	688	4.9	408	5	241	5.6	164	4.8	98	3.5
<b>Drug Dependence</b>	-	-	21	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.2	56	1.3	26	0.8	46	1.6
<b>Mental Handicap</b>	2,732	13.8	2,680	16.1	2,170	15.5	962	11.7	392	9.1	251	7.4	154	5.5
<b>Unspecified</b>	27	0.1	229	1.4	19	0.1	31	0.4	118	2.7	18	0.5	20	0.7
<b>Total</b>	19,801	100.0	16,661	100.0	13,984	100.0	8,207	100.0	4,321	100.0	13	0.4	11	0.4
<b>Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence</b>											7	0.2	8	0.3
<b>Other and Unspecified</b>											617	18.2	371	13.2
<b>Total</b>											<b>3,389</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2010 (Walsh 1971; O'Hare and Walsh 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh 1992; Daly and Walsh 2002, 2006).

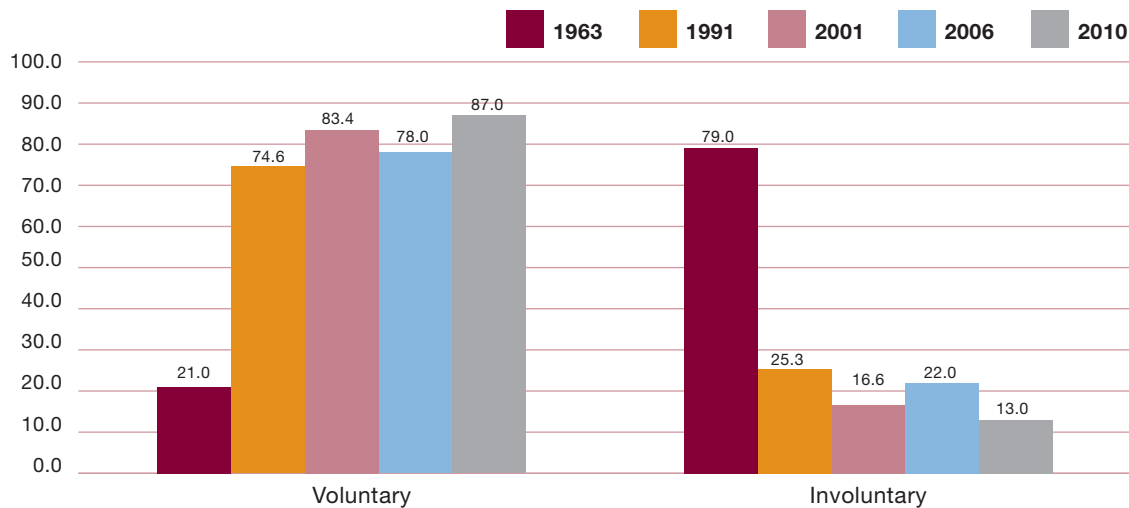
## Legal status

Thirteen per cent of patients on census night were involuntary compared with twenty-two per cent in 2006 (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.18). This represents a hospitalisation rate of 8.6 per 100,000 population compared with a rate of 17.5 in 2006. Males accounted for 71% of all involuntary patients on census night and had a higher involuntary hospitalisation rate, at 12.3 per 100,000 compared with 5.0 for females.

Fifty-seven per cent of those who were involuntary had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 11% had a diagnosis of mania, 10% had a diagnosis of organic mental disorders and 4% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders (Table 2.19). Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had the highest rate of involuntary hospitalisation, at 4.9 per 100,000 population.

Seventy-two per cent of those who were involuntary on census night were on their second or subsequent admission (Table 2.20).

Figure 2.2 presents the legal status of patients for the census years 1963, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2010. Legal status was not available in either 1971 or 1981. The proportion of involuntary patients on census night has declined from 79% in 1963 to 13% in 2010.



**Figure 2.4** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospital Census 1963–2010. Legal Status. Percentages.

## No fixed abode

There were 40 patients with no fixed abode on census night. This compares with 41 patients in 2006 and 23 in 2001. Eighty per cent of these were male; 82.5% were single; 82.5% were on a second or subsequent admission; 32.5% were involuntary; 57.5% had a diagnosis of schizophrenia and 10% each had a diagnosis of alcohol and other drug disorders.

## Ethnicity

Sixty-seven per cent of patients had an ethnic group returned on census night. Ninety-five per cent of these were recorded as White Irish, 3.5% were recorded as Other White background and the remaining 2% were distributed amongst various other ethnic groups.

## Length of stay

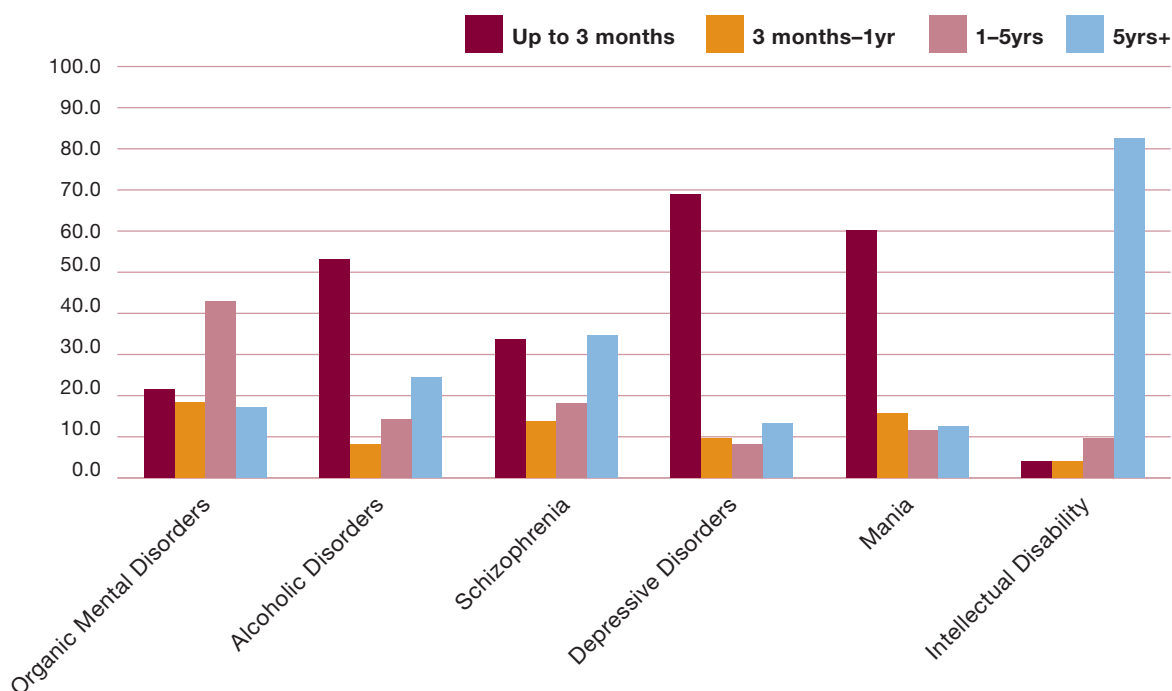
Forty-two per cent of all patients were long-stay, i.e. they had been in hospital for one year or more on census night; 25% were old long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital for five years or more (Table 2.21). Seventeen per cent of patients had been in hospital for between one and three months, 12% were hospitalised for between three months and one year, 11% had been in hospital for between two to four weeks and 18% had been hospitalised for up to two weeks.

Almost half (49%) of those who had been hospitalised for five years or more on census night were aged 65 years and over (Table 2.22). Forty per cent of those aged 75 years and over had been in hospital for five years or more on census night.

One-quarter of patients with a diagnosis of eating disorders, 24% of those with other drug disorders and almost 24% (23.5%) of those with neuroses had been in hospital for less than one week on census night (Table 2.23). An additional 40% of those with eating disorders, 24% of those with other drug disorders, 24% of those with depressive disorders, almost 22% of those with personality disorders and 21% of those with mania had been in hospital for between one and three months on census night. Ninety-two percent of those with intellectual disability had been in hospital for one year or more and almost 83% had been in hospital for five years or more on census night. Over half (53%) of patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had been in hospital for one year or more on census night; over one-third (35%) were in hospital for five years or more.

Figure 2.5 presents length of stay for selected diagnoses by various length of stay groups. The majority (82.5%) of those with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had a length of stay of five years or more compared with all other diagnoses. Over two-thirds of those with a diagnosis of depressive disorders, 60% of those with mania and 53% of those with alcoholic disorders had a length of stay of less than three months on census night compared with 34% of those with schizophrenia and 22% of those with organic mental disorders.





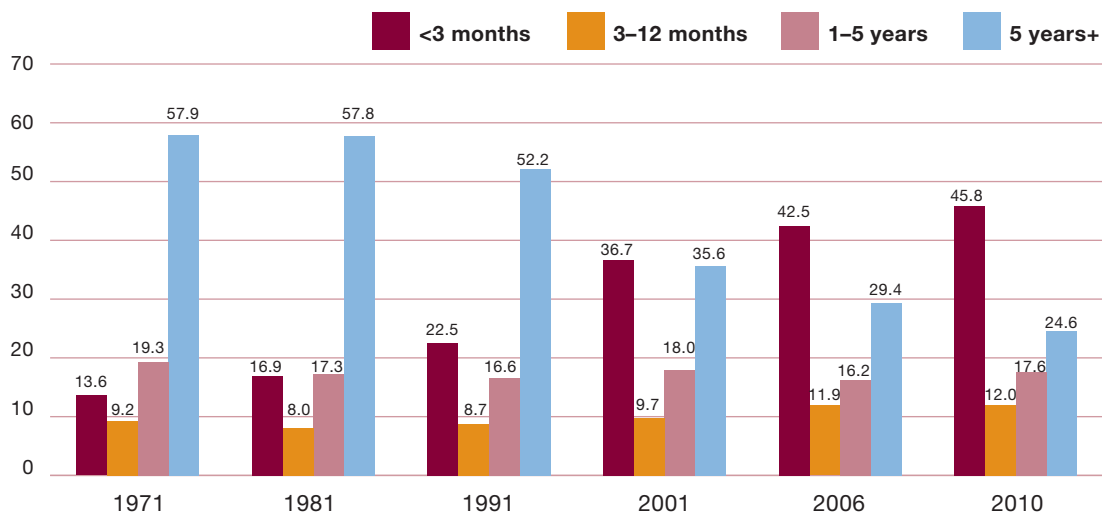
**Figure 2.5** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2010. Selected diagnoses by length of stay groups. Percentages

Twenty-eight per cent of those who were involuntary on census night had been in hospital for between one and five years on census night compared with 16% of those who were voluntary (Table 2.24). Forty-one per cent of patients who were involuntary on census night had been in hospital for one year or more on census night.

Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and intellectual disability accounted for 72% of all patients days on census night; schizophrenia accounted for just under half (46%) of all patient days and intellectual disability accounted for 26% of all in-patient days on census night (Table 2.25). Patients with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had the longest average length of stay, at 9,211 days, and the highest median number of days, at 8,897.5 days. Patients with a diagnosis of eating disorders had the shortest average length of stay, at 414.6 days (median 31.5 days). The overall average length of stay for all patients on census night was 1,956.5 days (median 145.5 days).

An analysis of patient days excluding those with a length of stay of one year or more revealed that the average length of stay was 62.7 days (median 27.0 days) (Table 2.26). In this analysis, schizophrenia accounted for over one-third (36%) of patient days, depressive disorders accounted for 16% and organic mental disorders accounted for 13%. Patients with a diagnosis of organic mental disorders had the longest average length of stay, at 120.2 days (median 79.0 days), followed by patients with a diagnosis of intellectual disability, at 119.4 days (median 88.0 days).

The proportion of patients with a shorter length (less than one month) of stay has increased over the years, from 8% in 1971 to 29% in 2010 (Figure 2.3 and Table 2.7). There has been a corresponding decrease in those hospitalised for 25 years or more on census night, from 20% in 1971 to 7% in 2010. Although the overall proportion of long-stay and old long-stay patients has declined from 1963 to 2010 (77% long-stay in 1971 down to 42% in 2010; 61% old long-stay in 1963 down to 25% in 2010) the proportion from 2006–2010 did not change markedly: 46% long-stay in 2006 compared with 42% in 2010; 29% old long-stay in 2006 compared with 25% in 2010. Whilst the decline in the long-stay population from 2006–2010 appears to have decelerated compared with earlier census years, it should continue to decline in line with the policy of closing the older more traditional psychiatric hospitals, the increasing provision of alternative community psychiatric services and the opening of additional general hospital psychiatric units.



**Figure 2.6** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971–2010. Length of stay. Percentages





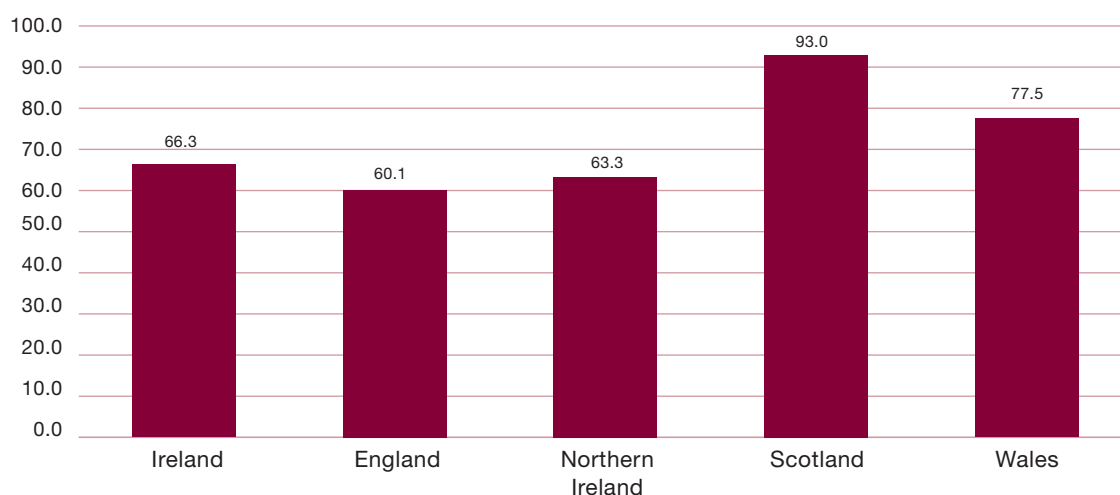
**Table 2.7** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971–2010. Length of stay. Numbers with percentages

	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	985	1,531	3,219	2,235	4,093	3,313	16,661		
	7.7	5.9	9.2	19.3	13.4	24.6	19.9	100.0	77.2	57.9
1981	1,473	885	1,124	2,413	1,717	3,459	2,913	13,984		
	10.5	6.3	8.0	17.3	12.3	24.7	20.8	100.0	75.1	57.8
1991	1,160	684	716	1,366	805	1,574	1,902	8,207		
	14.1	8.3	8.7	16.6	9.8	19.2	23.2	100.0	68.8	52.2
2001	993	593	419	778	368	540	630	4,321		
	23.0	13.7	9.7	18.0	8.5	12.5	14.6	100.0	53.6	35.6
2006	872	568	404	548	301	341	355	3,389		
	25.7	16.8	11.9	16.2	8.9	10.1	10.5	100.0	45.6	29.4
2010	821	467	338	494	260	238	194	2,812		
	29.2	16.6	12.0	17.6	9.2	8.5	6.9	100.0	42.2	24.6

## International comparisons

Figure 2.4 and Table 2.8 below present comparative\* resident in-patient data for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Hospitalisation rates for Ireland, England and Northern Ireland were quite similar, with Ireland having the highest rate of the three countries, at 66.3, followed by Northern Ireland, at 63.3, and England, at 60.1 per 100,000 total population. Scotland had the highest rate of hospitalisation of all five countries, at 93.0 per 100,000 population, followed by Wales, at 77.5.

\* Whilst 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, and some units catering for some forms of specialised care may be included in some national returns and not in others. In particular, some countries have returned beds and not patients and this report has proceeded on the assumption that the two were equivalent, i.e. that all beds were occupied on census day.



**Figure 2.7** Hospitalisation rates for Ireland, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Rates per 100,000 total population.

## Gender

The male rate of hospitalisation in Ireland was the lowest rate for males amongst all five countries, at 70.1 per 100,000. The male rate of hospitalisation was highest in Scotland, at 101.2, followed by Wales, at 87.2, and England, at 71.0 per 100,000.

Ireland had the second-lowest hospitalisation rate for females amongst the five countries, at 62.5 per 100,000 population; Scotland had the highest, at 85.5, followed by Wales, at 68.4. England had the lowest, at 49.5 per 100,000.

**Table 2.8** Psychiatric patients in Ireland, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales by gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates			%	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ireland	1,487	1,325	2,812	70.1	62.5	66.3	52.9	47.1
England	16,985	12,480	29,535 <sup>a</sup>	71.0	49.5	60.1	57.5	42.3
Northern Ireland	–	–	1,067	–	–	63.3	0.0	0.0
Scotland	2,461	2,248	4,709	101.2	85.5	93.0	52.3	47.7
Wales	1,224	1,025	2,251 <sup>a</sup>	87.2	68.4	77.5	54.4	45.5

Source: Figures for England and Wales were obtained from the Count Me In Census 2009 (Care Quality Commission). Figures for Scotland obtained from ISD Online Scottish Health Statistics website ISD Scotland SMR04 for the year ending 31 March 2009.

Figures for Northern Ireland obtained from the Northern Ireland Hospital Statistics: Mental Health and Learning Disability (2009/10) as at 17 February 2010.

[http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/volume\\_1\\_programme\\_of\\_care2pdf.pdf](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/volume_1_programme_of_care2pdf.pdf).

Male/female breakdown was not available for Northern Ireland.

<sup>a</sup> The total figure for England includes 20 unspecified gender and 50 unknown gender. The total figure for Wales includes 2 unknown gender. These figures for both countries are not reflected in the male/female breakdown.

## Elderly patients

Ireland had the second-lowest proportion of elderly (65 years and over) patients, at 33%; Scotland had the highest, at 46%, followed by Wales, at 41%, and Northern Ireland, at 35% (Table 2.9). England had the lowest proportion of elderly patients, at 26%.

**Table 2.9** Psychiatric patients in Ireland, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales by age. Numbers and percentages

	Numbers						Percentages			
	0-17	18-24	25-64	65+	Unspecified	Total	0-17	18-24	25-64	65+
Ireland	8	146	1,724	932	2	2,812	0.3	5.2	61.3	33.1
England	899	2,585	18,339	7,710	2	29,535	3.0	8.8	62.1	26.1
Northern Ireland	42	56	599	370	0	1,067	3.9	5.2	56.1	34.7
Scotland	18	216	2,320	2,155	0	4,709	0.4	4.6	49.3	45.8
Wales	33	148	1,153	917	0	2,251	1.5	6.6	51.2	40.7

Source: Figures for England and Wales were obtained from the Count Me In Census 2009 (Care Quality Commission).

Figures for Scotland obtained from ISD Online Scottish Health Statistics website ISD Scotland SMR04 for the year ending 31 March 2009.

Figures for Northern Ireland obtained from the Northern Ireland Hospital Statistics: Mental Health and Learning Disability (2009/10) as at 17 February 2010.

[http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/volume\\_1\\_programme\\_of\\_care2pdf.pdf](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/volume_1_programme_of_care2pdf.pdf).

Male/female breakdown was not available.

Notes: Scotland age breakdown: 0-15; 15-24; 25-64; 65+; Northern Ireland age breakdown: 0-18; 19-24; 25-64; 65+.

## Long-stay patients

Ireland had the highest proportion of old-long-stay patients, i.e. had been in hospital for five years or more, at 25% of all patients on census night (Table 2.10). This compares with 21% in Scotland, 15% in Northern Ireland and 8% each in England and Wales. Scotland had the highest proportion of all long-stay patients, i.e. patients who had been in hospital for one year or more, at 44%; Ireland had the second-highest, at 42%, followed by Wales, at 34%, Northern Ireland, at 32% and England, at 29%.

**Table 2.10** Long-stay psychiatric patients in Ireland, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Numbers and percentages

	Number		%	
	1yr+	5yr+	1yr+	5yr+
Ireland	1,186	692	42.2	24.6
England	8,521	2,377	28.9	8.0
Northern Ireland	345	159	32.3	14.9
Scotland	2,069	995	43.9	21.1
Wales	761	180	33.8	8.0

Source: Figures for England and Wales were obtained from the Count Me In Census 2009 (Care Quality Commission). Figures for Scotland obtained from ISD Online Scottish Health Statistics website ISD Scotland SMR04 for the year ending 31 March 2009. Figures for Northern Ireland obtained from the Northern Ireland Hospital Statistics: Mental Health and Learning Disability (2009/10) as at 17 February 2010. [http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/volume\\_1\\_programme\\_of\\_care2pdf.pdf](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/volume_1_programme_of_care2pdf.pdf). Male/female breakdown was not available.

**Table 2.11** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Age and gender. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 18	2	6	8	–	–	–
18–19	21	10	31	34.8	17.1	26.1
20–24	57	58	115	33.0	34.2	33.6
25–34	196	139	335	53.4	39.1	46.4
35–44	206	174	380	65.3	56.5	61.0
45–54	276	229	505	105.1	88.3	96.8
55–64	273	231	504	132.8	114.6	123.8
65–74	241	231	472	189.1	171.0	179.8
75 and over	213	247	460	267.4	196.5	224.0
Unspecified	2	0	2	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>

**Table 2.12** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Marital status and gender. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Single	988	698	1,686	81.2	63.4	72.7
Married	243	332	575	30.7	42.9	36.7
Widowed	36	137	173	87.0	92.0	90.9
Divorced	35	34	69	128.6	105.2	115.9
Unspecified	185	124	309	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>

**Table 2.13** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Marital status and age. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers						Rates					
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified	Total
Under 18	8	0	0	0	0	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	31	0	0	0	0	31	26.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	26.1
20-24	102	1	0	0	12	115	31.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	-	33.6
25-34	279	14	0	0	42	335	59.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	-	46.4
35-44	235	79	5	9	52	380	150.5	19.0	108.8	49.5	-	61.0
45-54	292	114	5	18	76	505	378.2	30.3	41.5	88.6	-	96.8
55-64	287	118	23	24	52	504	561.7	40.1	83.5	208.5	-	123.8
65-74	242	122	49	18	41	472	632.1	74.9	97.0	515.2	-	179.8
75 and over	208	127	91	0	34	460	534.3	180.7	97.2	0.0	-	224.0
Unspecified	2	0	0	0	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66.3</b>

**Table 2.14** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Socio-economic group and gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Farmers	96	26	122	87.7	45.3	73.1
Agricultural Workers	35	12	47	195.7	126.1	171.5
Higher Professional	33	20	53	24.4	18.2	21.6
Lower Professional	63	99	162	35.7	36.0	35.9
Employers and Managers	23	25	48	6.6	8.3	7.4
Own Account Workers	18	7	25	15.6	10.7	13.9
Non-manual	100	257	357	35.5	47.8	43.6
Manual Skilled	134	43	177	42.5	37.6	41.2
Semi-skilled	88	94	182	45.4	58.1	51.2
Unskilled	180	90	270	192.3	135.8	168.9
Unspecified	717	652	1,369	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>
						<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.15** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Diagnosis and gender. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
Organic Mental Disorders	155	118	273	7.3	5.6	6.4	9.7
Alcoholic Disorders	65	33	98	3.1	1.6	2.3	3.5
Other Drug Disorders	33	13	46	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.6
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	606	351	957	28.6	16.6	22.6	34.0
Depressive Disorders	183	298	481	8.6	14.1	11.3	17.1
Mania	89	127	216	4.2	6.0	5.1	7.7
Neuroses	38	60	98	1.8	2.8	2.3	3.5
Eating Disorders	0	20	20	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	26	53	79	1.2	2.5	1.9	2.8
Intellectual Disability	100	54	154	4.7	2.5	3.6	5.5
Development Disorders	7	4	11	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	6	2	8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other and Unspecified	179	192	371	8.4	9.1	8.8	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.16 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Diagnosis and age. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population**

	Numbers										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Unspecified	
Organic Mental Disorders	0	0	2	0	4	7	23	74	163	0	273
Alcoholic Disorders	1	1	1	9	14	23	25	15	9	0	98
Other Drug Disorders	1	6	9	17	4	2	3	2	2	0	46
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	1	5	35	125	139	186	185	173	108	0	957
Depressive Disorders	1	7	14	46	62	111	93	74	73	0	481
Mania	0	0	8	28	34	42	51	34	19	0	216
Neuroses	0	3	4	15	19	17	12	16	11	1	98
Eating Disorders	2	1	7	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	20
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	0	1	8	21	18	11	10	7	3	0	79
Intellectual Disability	0	0	2	9	23	37	39	26	17	1	154
Development Disorders	0	0	0	3	2	3	1	0	2	0	11
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	8
Other and Unspecified	1	7	24	54	58	65	62	48	52	0	371
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,812</b>
	<b>Rates</b>										
Organic Mental Disorders	-	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.3	5.7	28.2	79.4	-	6.4
Alcoholic Disorders	-	0.8	0.3	1.2	2.2	4.4	6.1	5.7	4.4	-	2.3
Other Drug Disorders	-	5.1	2.6	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	-	1.1
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	-	4.2	10.2	17.3	22.3	35.6	45.4	65.9	52.6	-	22.6
Depressive Disorders	-	5.9	4.1	6.4	9.9	21.3	22.8	28.2	35.5	-	11.3
Mania	-	0.0	2.3	3.9	5.5	8.0	12.5	13.0	9.3	-	5.1
Neuroses	-	2.5	1.2	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.9	6.1	5.4	-	2.3
Eating Disorders	-	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	-	0.5
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	-	0.8	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.5	-	1.9
Intellectual Disability	-	0.0	0.6	1.2	3.7	7.1	9.6	9.9	8.3	-	3.6
Development Disorders	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.0	-	0.3
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	-	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	-	0.2
Other and Unspecified	-	5.9	7.0	7.5	9.3	12.5	15.2	18.3	25.3	-	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66.3</b>

**Table 2.17** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Diagnosis and socio-economic group. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers											
	Farmers	Agricultural Workers	Higher Professional	Lower Professional	Employers and Managers	Own Account Workers	Non-manual	Manual Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Unspecified	Total
Organic Mental Disorders	11	6	10	16	11	5	40	30	19	18	107	273
Alcoholic Disorders	1	0	2	5	8	0	12	9	12	8	41	98
Other Drug Disorders	1	1	0	3	0	1	6	4	0	2	28	46
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	47	21	6	31	4	7	111	50	71	129	480	957
Depressive Disorders	28	2	11	38	7	8	74	28	33	38	214	481
Mania	12	2	6	19	0	1	33	17	15	15	96	216
Neuroses	5	1	1	6	2	1	11	7	4	4	56	98
Eating Disorders	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	13	20
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	2	4	0	0	1	0	14	2	7	8	41	79
Intellectual Disability	4	8	3	1	0	0	18	5	3	22	90	154
Development Disorders	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	11
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	8
Other and Unspecified	11	2	14	41	15	2	33	24	18	23	188	371
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>2,812</b>
	<b>Rates</b>											
Organic Mental Disorders	6.6	21.9	4.1	3.5	1.7	2.8	4.9	7.0	5.3	11.3	-	6.4
Alcoholic Disorders	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.1	3.4	5.0	-	2.3
Other Drug Disorders	0.6	3.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.3	-	1.1
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	28.2	76.6	2.4	6.9	0.6	3.9	13.6	11.6	20.0	80.7	-	22.6
Depressive Disorders	16.8	7.3	4.5	8.4	1.1	4.4	9.0	6.5	9.3	23.8	-	11.3
Mania	7.2	7.3	2.4	4.2	0.0	0.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	9.4	-	5.1
Neuroses	3.0	3.6	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.5	-	2.3
Eating Disorders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	-	0.5



**Table 2.17** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Diagnosis and socio-economic group. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population (continued)

	Numbers												
	Farmers		Agricultural Workers		Higher Professional	Lower Professional	Employers and Managers	Own Account Workers	Non-manual	Manual Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled Unspecified	Total
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	1.2	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	2.0	5.0	1.9
Intellectual Disability	2.4	29.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	13.8	3.6
Development Disorders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2
Other and Unspecified	6.6	7.3	5.7	9.1	2.3	7.4	1.1	4.0	5.6	5.1	14.4	14.4	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.3</b>

**Table 2.18** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Legal status on census night and gender. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Voluntary	1,227	1,219	2,446	57.8	57.5	57.7
	82.5	92.0	87.0			87.0
Involuntary	260	106	366	12.3	5.0	8.6
	17.5	8.0	13.0			13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>
						<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.19** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Legal status on census night and diagnosis. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates		
	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total
Organic Mental Disorders	238	35	273	5.6	0.8	6.4
Alcoholic Disorders	92	6	98	2.2	0.1	2.3
Other Drug Disorders	39	7	46	0.9	0.2	1.1
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	749	208	957	17.7	4.9	22.6
Depressive Disorders	468	13	481	11.0	0.3	11.3
Mania	176	40	216	4.2	0.9	5.1
Neuroses	95	3	98	2.2	0.1	2.3
Eating Disorders	19	1	20	0.4	0.0	0.5
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	73	6	79	1.7	0.1	1.9
Intellectual Disability	152	2	154	3.6	0.0	3.6
Development Disorders	10	1	11	0.2	0.0	0.3
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	8	0	8	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other and Unspecified	327	44	371	7.7	1.0	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>
						<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.20** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Legal status on census night and order of admission. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates		
	First ever	Readmission	Total	First ever	Readmission	Total
Voluntary	676	1,770	2,446	15.9	41.7	57.7
	27.6	72.4	100.0			
Involuntary	104	262	366	2.5	6.2	8.6
	28.4	71.6	100.0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>66.3</b>

**Table 2.21** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Length of stay on census night and gender. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 Week	128	171	299	8.6	12.9	10.6
1-<2 Weeks	105	106	211	7.1	8.0	7.5
2-<4 Weeks	136	175	311	9.1	13.2	11.1
1-<3 Months	202	265	467	13.6	20.0	16.6
3 Months-<1 Year	195	143	338	13.1	10.8	12.0
1-<5 Years	285	209	494	19.2	15.8	17.6
5-<10 Years	154	106	260	10.4	8.0	9.2
10-<25 Years	157	81	238	10.6	6.1	8.5
25 Years and over	125	69	194	8.4	5.2	6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 2.23** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Length of stay on census night 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	9	11	12	27	50	117	34	12	1	273	
Alcoholic Disorders	15	7	16	14	8	14	13	9	2	98	
Other Drug Disorders	11	3	9	11	1	4	4	1	2	46	
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	62	52	68	140	131	172	122	121	89	957	
Depressive Disorders	86	47	83	116	46	39	33	26	5	481	
Mania	28	23	34	45	34	25	15	6	6	216	
Neuroses	23	15	23	16	4	8	3	4	2	98	
Eating Disorders	5	4	1	8	1	0	0	1	0	20	
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	9	7	7	17	6	13	6	10	4	79	
Intellectual Disability	1	1	0	4	6	15	13	39	75	154	
Development Disorders	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	3	11	
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	8	
Other and Unspecified	47	38	58	67	50	85	13	8	5	371	
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2,812</b>	

**Table 2.23** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Length of stay on census night and diagnosis. Numbers with percentages (continued)

	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
Organic Mental Disorders	3.3	4.0	4.4	9.9	18.3	42.9	12.5	4.4	0.4	100.0
Alcoholic Disorders	15.3	7.1	16.3	14.3	8.2	14.3	13.3	9.2	2.0	100.0
Other Drug Disorders	23.9	6.5	19.6	23.9	2.2	8.7	8.7	2.2	4.3	100.0
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	6.5	5.4	7.1	14.6	13.7	18.0	12.7	12.6	9.3	100.0
Depressive Disorders	17.9	9.8	17.3	24.1	9.6	8.1	6.9	5.4	1.0	100.0
Mania	13.0	10.6	15.7	20.8	15.7	11.6	6.9	2.8	2.8	100.0
Neuroses	23.5	15.3	23.5	16.3	4.1	8.2	3.1	4.1	2.0	100.0
Eating Disorders	25.0	20.0	5.0	40.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	11.4	8.9	8.9	21.5	7.6	16.5	7.6	12.7	5.1	100.0
Intellectual Disability	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.6	3.9	9.7	8.4	25.3	48.7	100.0
Development Disorders	18.2	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.1	0.0	27.3	0.0	27.3	100.0
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	12.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0
Other and Unspecified	12.7	10.2	15.6	18.1	13.5	22.9	3.5	2.2	1.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.24** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Length of stay on census night and legal status on census night. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total
Under 1 Week	271	28	299	11.1	7.7	10.6
1–<2 Weeks	189	22	211	7.7	6.0	7.5
2–<4 Weeks	275	36	311	11.2	9.8	11.1
1–<3 Months	392	75	467	16.0	20.5	16.6
3 Months–<1 Year	283	55	338	11.6	15.0	12.0
1–<5 Years	392	102	494	16.0	27.9	17.6
5–<10 Years	241	19	260	9.9	5.2	9.2
10–<25 Years	218	20	238	8.9	5.5	8.5
25 Years and over	185	9	194	7.6	2.5	6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.25** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Analysis of in-patient days on census night and diagnosis. Numbers with percentages

	<b>Number of residents</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number of in-patient days</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average number of days</b>	<b>Median number of days</b>
Organic Mental Disorders	273	9.7	280,986	5.1	1,029.3	583.0
Alcoholic Disorders	98	3.5	119,951	2.2	1,224.0	47.5
Other Drug Disorders	46	1.6	50,110	0.9	1,089.4	28.0
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	957	34.0	2,555,519	46.4	2,670.3	475.0
Depressive Disorders	481	17.1	348,541	6.3	724.6	35.0
Mania	216	7.7	186,455	3.4	863.2	43.5
Neuroses	98	3.5	79,944	1.5	815.8	20.0
Eating Disorders	20	0.7	8,291	0.2	414.6	31.5
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	79	2.8	128,284	2.3	1,623.9	83.0
Intellectual Disability	154	5.5	1,418,486	25.8	9,211.0	8,897.5
Development Disorders	11	0.4	66,307	1.2	6,027.9	2,158.0
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	8	0.3	10,019	0.2	1,252.4	248.5
Other and Unspecified	371	13.2	248,834	4.5	670.7	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,501,727</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,956.5</b>	<b>145.5</b>

**Table 2.26** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Analysis of in-patient days on census night and diagnosis (excluding patients in hospital for one year or more). Numbers with percentages

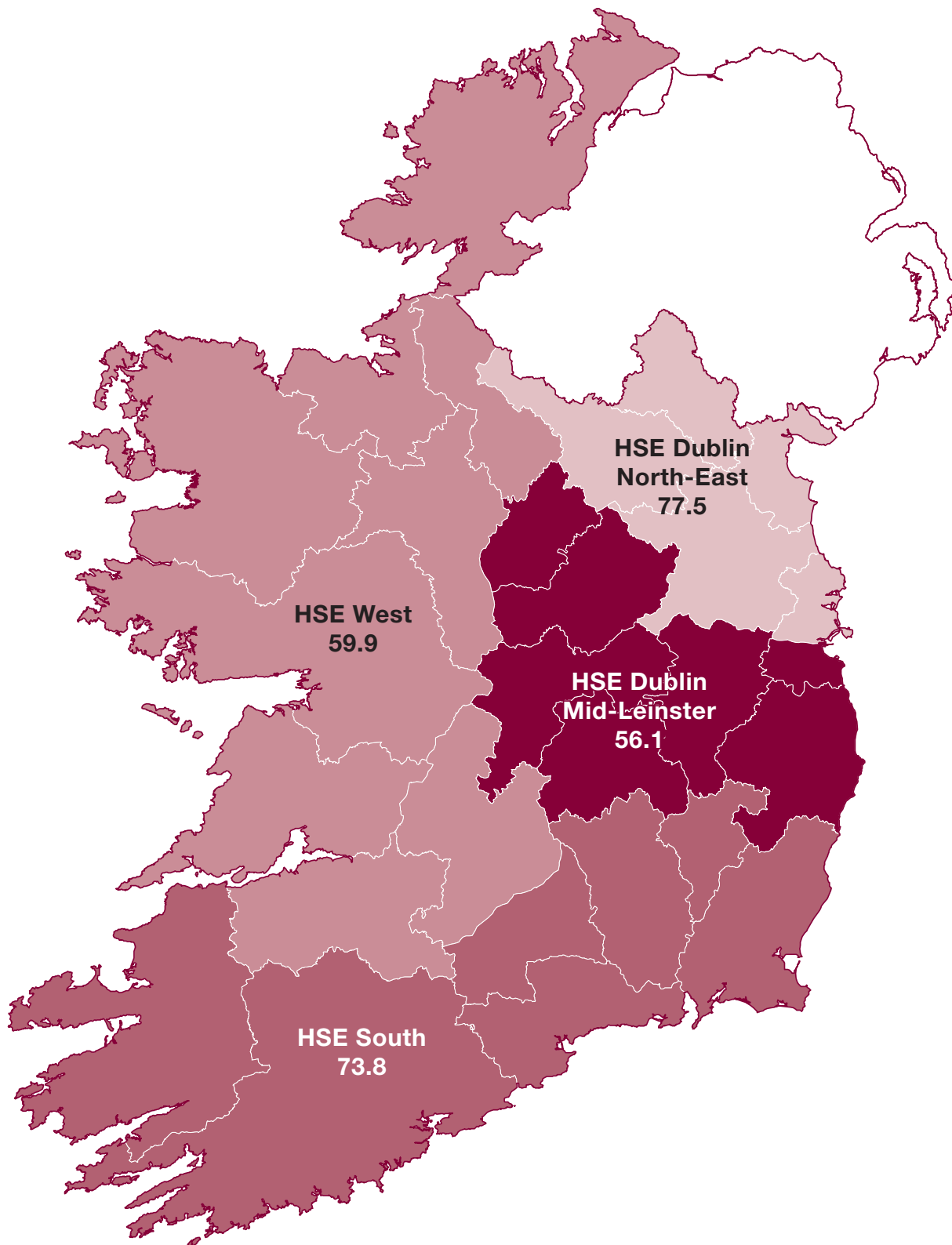
	Number of residents	%	Number of in-patient days	%	Average number of days	Median number of days
Organic Mental Disorders	109	6.7	13,105	12.8	120.2	79.0
Alcoholic Disorders	60	3.7	3,181	3.1	53.0	21.5
Other Drug Disorders	35	2.2	871	0.9	24.9	16.0
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	453	27.9	37,153	36.4	82.0	43.0
Depressive Disorders	378	23.2	16,545	16.2	43.8	22.0
Mania	164	10.1	10,097	9.9	61.6	27.0
Neuroses	81	5.0	2,096	2.1	25.9	15.0
Eating Disorders	19	1.2	696	0.7	36.6	27.0
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	46	2.8	2,340	2.3	50.9	28.0
Intellectual Disability	12	0.7	1,433	1.4	119.4	88.0
Development Disorders	5	0.3	416	0.4	83.2	38.0
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	4	0.2	34	0.0	8.5	9.5
Other and Unspecified	260	16.0	14,043	13.8	54.0	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102,010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>



### 3 Health Service Executive (HSE) Areas

The address from which each patient was admitted to hospital was used to allocate patients to a HSE area. Thus, tabulations relating to HSE areas were calculated irrespective of whether or not the patient resided in a hospital administered by that area. Patients residing in private hospitals were returned to the area in which they normally resided.

Patients from Dublin North-East had the highest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 77.5 per 100,000 population, followed by HSE South, at 73.8, HSE West, at 59.9, and Dublin Mid-Leinster, at 56.1 (Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1). Only five patients were non-resident, i.e. with an address outside Ireland, on census night.



**Figure 3.1** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospitalisation rates by HSE Areas. Rates per 100,000 total population



## Gender and age

Males had higher hospitalisation rates than females in all HSE areas, with rates ranging from 80.9 in HSE South to 57.9 in Dublin Mid-Leinster (Table 3.1).

The 75 years and over age group had the highest hospitalisation rates in all areas, with the exception of HSE West, with rates ranging from 353.0 per 100,000 in Dublin North-East to 137.6 in HSE West (Table 3.2). The 65–74-year-old age group had the highest rate in HSE West, at 145.4 per 100,000. This age group had the second-highest rate in all other areas and rates ranged from 222.3 per 100,000 in Dublin North-East to 145.4 in HSE West.

Almost one-fifth (19%) of patients in Dublin North-East were aged 75 years and over on census night. Over one-third (36%) of all patients in Dublin North-East were elderly, i.e. 65 years and over; 34% of patients in Dublin Mid-Leinster, 33% in HSE South and 29% in HSE West were 65 years and over.

## Marital status

Over half of patients in all HSE areas were single; 63% of patients in HSE South and 63% of those in HSE West; 60% of those in Dublin North-East and 54% of those in Dublin Mid-Leinster were single (Table 3.3). Although accounting for under 3% of all patients on census night, divorced persons had the highest rate of hospitalisation in all but one HSE area, with rates ranging from 168.5 per 100,000 in Dublin North-East to 71.1 in HSE South. Single persons had the highest rate of hospitalisation in HSE South, at 88.1 per 100,000.

## Socio-economic group

Non-manual workers accounted for the highest proportion of patients in Dublin Mid-Leinster (15.5%), Dublin North-East (13%) and HSE South (12%), whilst the unskilled occupational group accounted for the highest proportion of patients in HSE West (11%) (Table 3.4). The unskilled group accounted for the second-highest proportion of patients in HSE South (11%), Dublin Mid-Leinster (9%) and Dublin North-East (7%).

## Diagnosis

Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had the highest hospitalisation rates across all areas, with rates ranging from 27.2 in HSE South to 19.9 per 100,000 in Dublin Mid-Leinster (Table 3.5). Those with a diagnosis of depressive disorder had the second-highest rate across all areas, with rates ranging from 15.0 in HSE South to 9.8 per 100,000 in Dublin Mid-Leinster.

## Legal status

Dublin Mid-Leinster had the highest proportion of involuntary patients on census night, at 15%, followed by Dublin North-East, at 14%, HSE West, at 13% and HSE South, at 10% (Table 3.6). Dublin North-East had the highest rate of involuntary hospitalisation, at 11.0 per 100,000, followed by Dublin Mid-Leinster, at 8.4, HSE West, at 7.9, and HSE South, at 7.2.

## Length of stay

Over half (54%) of patients in Dublin Mid-Leinster had been in hospital for up to three months on census night; this compares with 50% in HSE West, 42% in HSE South and 39% in Dublin North-East (Table 3.7). Fifty per cent of patients in Dublin North-East, 47% in HSE South, 39% in HSE West and 31% in Dublin Mid-Leinster were long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital for one year or more. Just over one-fifth (21%) of patients in HSE South were in hospital for ten years or more; this compares with 18.5% in Dublin North-East, 13% in HSE West and 8% in Dublin Mid-Leinster.

Dublin North-East accounted for the largest proportion of all in-patient days, at 34%, followed by HSE South, at 33%, HSE West, at 19% and Dublin Mid-Leinster, at 14%. Dublin North-East also had the longest average length of stay, at 2,616.8 days (median 349 days) (Table 3.8). Excluding patients with a length of stay of one year or more, Dublin Mid-Leinster accounted for the largest proportion of in-patient days, at 33%, and had the longest average length of stay, at 71.1 days (median 28 days) (Table 3.9).

**Table 3.1** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. HSE areas. Gender. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	350	334	684	57.9	54.4	56.1	24.3
HSE Dublin North-East	363	354	717	78.6	76.4	77.5	25.5
HSE South	440	359	799	80.9	66.7	73.8	28.4
HSE West	332	275	607	64.9	54.8	59.9	21.6
Non-resident	2	3	5	–	–	–	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.2** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. HSE areas. Age. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Unspecified	
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	1	7	37	88	86	120	109	116	119	1	684
HSE Dublin North-East	2	3	25	81	100	126	123	117	139	1	717
HSE South	3	16	28	77	119	150	142	140	124	0	799
HSE West	2	5	25	88	73	108	129	99	78	0	607
Non-resident	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,812</b>
	Rates										
<b>Under 18</b>	<b>18-19</b>	<b>20-24</b>	<b>25-34</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75 and over</b>	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total</b>	
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	-	20.2	34.8	39.5	47.8	80.1	97.3	167.6	222.8	-	56.1
HSE Dublin North-East	-	11.9	31.7	45.8	71.8	118.6	150.7	222.3	353.0	-	77.5
HSE South	-	54.4	34.9	45.4	74.4	109.6	129.5	192.7	221.8	-	73.8
HSE West	-	17.0	32.4	57.5	50.5	83.7	124.3	145.4	137.6	-	59.9
Non-resident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66.3</b>

**Table 3.3** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. HSE areas. Marital status. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers					Rates					Total	
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified		
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	368	138	56	20	102	684	53.9	31.6	111.1	113.1	-	56.1
HSE Dublin North-East	427	135	54	22	79	717	82.4	40.7	142.4	168.5	-	77.5
HSE South	506	182	35	11	65	799	88.1	44.1	67.3	71.1	-	73.8
HSE West	383	119	28	16	61	607	70.5	31.0	56.0	120.0	-	59.9
Non-resident	2	1	0	0	2	5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66.3</b>

**Table 3.4** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. HSE areas. Socio-economic group. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers											
	Farmers	Agricultural Workers	Higher Professional	Lower Professional	Employers and Managers	Own Account Workers	Manual			Unskilled	Unspecified	Total
							Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled			
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	23	5	17	49	19	7	106	47	36	63	312	684
HSE Dublin North-East	7	12	18	41	8	5	96	46	34	50	400	717
HSE South	56	24	16	40	14	3	98	53	84	90	321	799
HSE West	36	6	2	31	7	10	56	31	28	67	333	607
Non-resident	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>2,812</b>
	<b>Percentages</b>											
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	3.4	0.7	2.5	7.2	2.8	1.0	15.5	6.9	5.3	9.2	45.6	100.0
HSE Dublin North-East	1.0	1.7	2.5	5.7	1.1	0.7	13.4	6.4	4.7	7.0	55.8	100.0
HSE South	7.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	1.8	0.4	12.3	6.6	10.5	11.3	40.2	100.0
HSE West	5.9	1.0	0.3	5.1	1.2	1.6	9.2	5.1	4.6	11.0	54.9	100.0
Non-resident	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.5** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. HSE areas. Diagnosis. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers													
	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 and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	84	29	11	242	119	49	23	7	20	8	4	3	85	684
HSE Dublin North-East	92	19	8	193	99	40	23	7	14	79	2	1	140	717
HSE South	59	24	13	294	162	71	29	4	27	38	2	2	74	799
HSE West	37	26	14	225	101	56	23	2	17	29	3	2	72	607
Non-resident	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>2,812</b>
	<b>Rates</b>													
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	6.9	2.4	0.9	19.9	9.8	4.0	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	7.0	56.1
HSE Dublin North-East	9.9	2.1	0.9	20.9	10.7	4.3	2.5	0.8	1.5	8.5	0.2	0.1	15.1	77.5
HSE South	5.5	2.2	1.2	27.2	15.0	6.6	2.7	0.4	2.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	6.8	73.8
HSE West	3.7	2.6	1.4	22.2	10.0	5.5	2.3	0.2	1.7	2.9	0.3	0.2	7.1	59.9
Non-resident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>66.3</b>

**Table 3.6** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. HSE areas. Legal status on census night. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates			
	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	%
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	581	103	684	47.7	8.4	56.1	15.1
HSE Dublin North-East	615	102	717	66.5	11.0	77.5	14.2
HSE South	721	78	799	66.6	7.2	73.8	9.8
HSE West	527	80	607	52.0	7.9	59.9	13.2
Non-resident	2	3	5	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>	

**Table 3.7** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. HSE areas. Length of stay on census night. Numbers with percentages

	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	85	51	98	133	105	110	48	31	23	684
HSE Dublin North-East	70	35	61	114	80	161	63	56	77	717
HSE South	69	62	82	123	84	123	89	112	55	799
HSE West	75	62	69	97	69	98	60	38	39	607
Non-resident	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2,812</b>
	<b>Percentages</b>									
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	12.4	7.5	14.3	19.4	15.4	16.1	7.0	4.5	3.4	100.0
HSE Dublin North-East	9.8	4.9	8.5	15.9	11.2	22.5	8.8	7.8	10.7	100.0
HSE South	8.6	7.8	10.3	15.4	10.5	15.4	11.1	14.0	6.9	100.0
HSE West	12.4	10.2	11.4	16.0	11.4	16.1	9.9	6.3	6.4	100.0
Non-resident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 3.8** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. HSE areas. Analysis of in-patient days on census night. Numbers with percentages

	<b>Number of residents</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number of in-patient days</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average number of days</b>	<b>Median number of days</b>
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	684	24.3	759,086	13.8	1,109.8	70.5
HSE Dublin North-East	717	25.5	1,876,277	34.1	2,616.8	349.0
HSE South	799	28.4	1,807,696	32.9	2,262.5	245.0
HSE West	607	21.6	1,052,373	19.1	1,733.7	93.0
Non-resident	5	0.2	6,295	0.1	1,259.0	477.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,501,727</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,956.5</b>	<b>145.5</b>

**Table 3.9** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. HSE areas. Analysis of in-patient days on census night (excluding those with a length of stay of one year or more). Numbers with percentages

	<b>Number of residents</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number of in-patient days</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average number of days</b>	<b>Median number of days</b>
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	472	29.0	33,560	32.9	71.1	28.0
HSE Dublin North-East	360	22.1	23,544	23.1	65.4	32.0
HSE South	420	25.8	25,017	24.5	59.6	27.0
HSE West	372	22.9	19,860	19.5	53.4	22.0
Non-resident	2	0.1	29	0.0	14.5	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102,010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>



## 4 Hospital type

There were 63 psychiatric units and hospitals included in the 2010 census. There was no change in the number of general hospital psychiatric units, at 22. There were a number of additional approved psychiatric hospitals/centres since 2006, at 30 (22 in 2006). There was one additional private hospital. Hampstead and Highfield Hospitals are reported on separately in this census as they are two separate approved centres. However, heretofore they were reported on as one hospital. There were also five additional child and adolescent units which are not included in this chapter but are presented in Chapter 6.

Forty-seven per cent of patients were resident in psychiatric hospitals in census night, 25% were resident in general hospital psychiatric units, 20% were resident in private hospitals and the remaining 8% were resident in the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum; St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service, St Ita's Hospital, Portrane; and Carraig Mór, Cork (Table 4.1).

The proportion of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units has increased from 3% in 1981 to 25% in 2010, whilst there has been a corresponding decrease in the proportion resident in psychiatric hospitals, from 90% in 1981 to 47% in 2010. There has been a 2% increase in the proportion of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units from 2006 to 2010 and a 5% decrease in the proportion resident in psychiatric hospitals. The proportion of patients resident in private hospitals increased from 10% in 1981 and 1991 to 20% in 2010, a 3% increase from 2006.

**Table 4.1** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospital type. Gender. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General hospital psychiatric units	343	372	715	48.0	52.0	25.4
Psychiatric hospitals	760	549	1,309	58.1	41.9	46.6
Private hospitals	202	349	551	36.7	63.3	19.6
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	92	7	99	92.9	7.1	3.5
Carraig Mór, Cork <sup>a</sup>	25	14	39	64.1	35.9	1.4
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service <sup>b</sup>	65	34	99	65.7	34.3	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Carraig Mór is an intensive care and rehabilitation unit.

<sup>b</sup> St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service is located at St Ita's Hospital – Mental Health Services, Portrane, Dublin.

## Gender and age

Females accounted for over half (52%) of all patients in general hospital psychiatric units and 63% of patients in private hospitals (Table 4.1). Fifty-eight per cent of patients in psychiatric hospitals were male and almost all patients (93%) in the Central Mental Hospital were male.

Psychiatric hospitals had the highest proportion of patients aged 65 years and over, at 43%, followed by private hospitals, at 37%, and general hospital psychiatric units, at 18% (Table 4.2). Twenty-two per cent of patients in psychiatric hospitals and 20% of those in private hospitals were aged 75 years and over; the comparable figure in general hospital psychiatric units was 7%. There were six patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units who were under 18 years of age on census night and one each in psychiatric hospitals and private hospitals.

## Marital status

Single persons accounted for two-thirds of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals on census night, 63% of those in general hospital psychiatric units and 42% of those in private hospitals (Table 4.3). Thirty-five per cent of patients resident in private hospitals were married compared with 21% in general hospital psychiatric units and 17% in psychiatric hospitals.

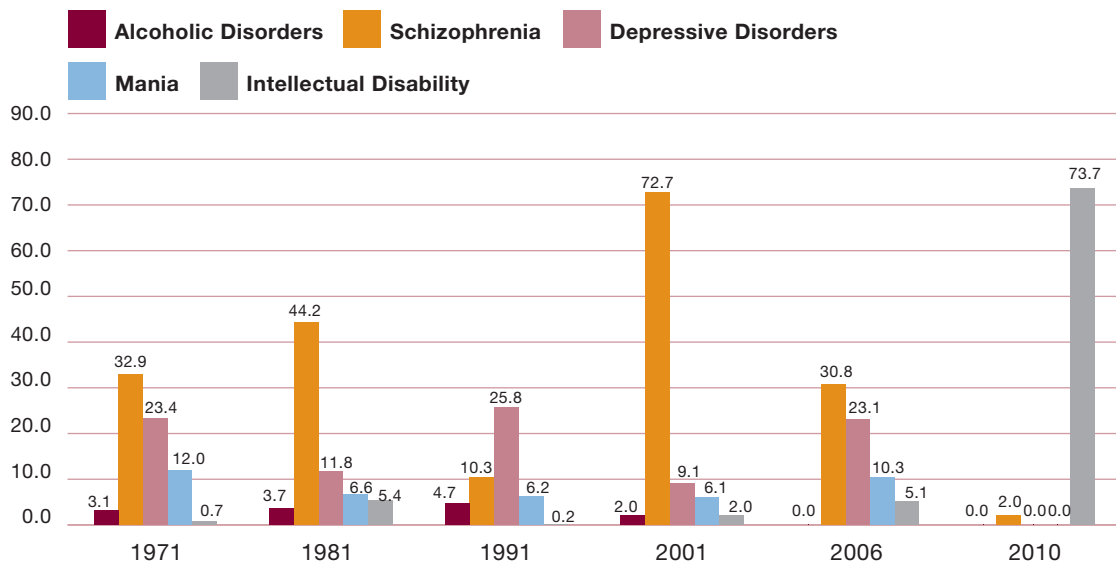
## Socio-economic group

A higher proportion (18.5%) of patients resident in private hospitals were higher and lower professionals compared with those in general hospital psychiatric units (7.5%) or psychiatric hospitals (4%) (Table 4.4). Thirteen per cent of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals had unskilled occupations compared with 8% in general hospital psychiatric units and 4% in private hospitals.

## Diagnosis

Forty-four per cent of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals had a diagnosis of schizophrenia compared with 33% in general hospital psychiatric units and 10% in private hospitals (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.5). Seventy-three per cent of patients in the Central Mental Hospital had a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Over one-quarter (26%) of patients resident in private hospitals had a diagnosis of depressive disorders compared with 23% in general hospital psychiatric units and 12% in psychiatric hospitals.





**Figure 4.1** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospital type by selected diagnoses. Percentages.

## Legal status

Seventeen per cent of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units and 10% in psychiatric hospitals were involuntary, compared with just 3% in private hospitals (Table 4.6). There has been a decrease in the proportion of patients who were involuntary in all hospitals types since 2006.

## Length of stay

Sixty-three per cent of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals on census night were long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital for one year or more; 19% of patients in private hospitals and 7% in general hospital psychiatric units were long-stay (Table 4.7). Eighty-three per cent of patients resident in the Central Mental Hospital and 97% in St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service were long-stay. Thirty-nine per cent of patients in psychiatric hospitals were old long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital for five years or more; the comparable figure for private hospitals was 8%, whilst that for general hospital psychiatric units was less than one per cent. Seventy-six per cent of patients in St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service were old long-stay. In contrast, 93% of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units had been in hospital for less than one year. The comparable figure for private hospitals was 81% and 37% for psychiatric hospitals.

The proportion of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals (as distinct from general hospital psychiatric units and private hospitals) for 25 years or more continues to decline; 10% of patients had been in psychiatric hospitals for 25 years or more on census night, down from 16% in 2006 and 20% in 2001. There were no patients resident in private hospitals for the same period of time.

Patients resident in psychiatric hospitals accounted for almost 71% of all-patient days on census night; the comparable figure for private hospitals was 4% and that for general hospital psychiatric units was 1% (Table 4.8). Patients resident in psychiatric hospitals had the longest average length of stay, at 2,936.5 days (median 1,013 days) than either private hospitals, at 431.2 days (median 34 days), or general hospital psychiatric units, at 96 days (median 24 days).

**Table 4.2** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospital type. Age. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Unspecified	
General hospital psychiatric units	6	20	52	149	134	133	94	78	49	0	715
Psychiatric hospitals	1	4	22	85	133	212	284	278	289	1	1,309
Private hospitals	1	7	29	60	63	98	91	90	112	0	551
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0	0	10	27	24	24	10	4	0	0	99
Carraig Mór, Cork	0	0	1	3	11	9	9	6	0	0	39
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	1	11	15	29	16	16	10	1	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,812</b>
	<b>Percentages</b>										
General hospital psychiatric units	0.8	2.8	7.3	20.8	18.7	18.6	13.1	10.9	6.9	0.0	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals	0.1	0.3	1.7	6.5	10.2	16.2	21.7	21.2	22.1	0.1	100.0
Private hospitals	0.2	1.3	5.3	10.9	11.4	17.8	16.5	16.3	20.3	0.0	100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0.0	0.0	10.1	27.3	24.2	24.2	10.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.7	28.2	23.1	23.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.1	15.2	29.3	16.2	16.2	10.1	1.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.3** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospital type. Marital status. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers						Total
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified		
General hospital psychiatric units	448	152	38	15	62	715	
Psychiatric hospitals	886	221	74	20	108	1,309	
Private hospitals	230	195	57	33	36	551	
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0	0	0	0	99	99	
Cairraig Mór, Cork	27	6	3	1	2	39	
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	95	1	1	0	2	99	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>2,812</b>	
	Percentages						
General hospital psychiatric units	62.7	21.3	5.3	2.1	8.7	100.0	
Psychiatric hospitals	67.7	16.9	5.7	1.5	8.3	100.0	
Private hospitals	41.7	35.4	10.3	6.0	6.5	100.0	
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
Cairraig Mór, Cork	69.2	15.4	7.7	2.6	5.1	100.0	
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	96.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



**Table 4.4** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospital type. Socio-economic group. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers						Total
	General hospital psychiatric units	Psychiatric hospitals	Private hospitals	Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	Carraig Mór, Cork	St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	
Farmers	36	66	10	0	8	2	122
Agricultural Workers	1	40	5	0	0	1	47
Higher Professional	13	6	29	0	2	3	53
Lower Professional	41	45	73	0	2	1	162
Employers and Managers	9	6	33	0	0	0	48
Own Account Workers	3	14	8	0	0	0	25
Non-manual	108	139	88	0	8	14	357
Manual Skilled	60	78	35	0	2	2	177
Semi-skilled	74	80	21	0	6	1	182
Unskilled	57	173	24	0	11	5	270
Unspecified	313	662	225	99	0	70	1,369
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2,812</b>
	<b>Percentages</b>						
Farmers	5.0	5.0	1.8	0.0	20.5	2.0	4.3
Agricultural Workers	0.1	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7
Higher Professional	1.8	0.5	5.3	0.0	5.1	3.0	1.9
Lower Professional	5.7	3.4	13.2	0.0	5.1	1.0	5.8
Employers and Managers	1.3	0.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Own Account Workers	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Non-manual	15.1	10.6	16.0	0.0	20.5	14.1	12.7
Manual Skilled	8.4	6.0	6.4	0.0	5.1	2.0	6.3
Semi-skilled	10.3	6.1	3.8	0.0	15.4	1.0	6.5
Unskilled	8.0	13.2	4.4	0.0	28.2	5.1	9.6
Unspecified	43.8	50.6	40.8	100.0	0.0	70.7	48.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.5** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospital type. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages

	General hospital psychiatric units		Psychiatric hospitals		Private hospitals		Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum		Carrraig Mór, Cork		St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Organic Mental Disorders	23	3.2	156	11.9	91	16.5	1	1.0	2	5.1	0	0.0
Alcoholic Disorders	22	3.1	48	3.7	26	4.7	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Drug Disorders	26	3.6	13	1.0	4	0.7	1	1.0	2	5.1	0	0.0
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	235	32.9	579	44.2	57	10.3	72	72.7	12	30.8	2	2.0
Depressive Disorders	167	23.4	154	11.8	142	25.8	9	9.1	9	23.1	0	0.0
Mania	86	12.0	86	6.6	34	6.2	6	6.1	4	10.3	0	0.0
Neuroses	27	3.8	28	2.1	42	7.6	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0
Eating Disorders	9	1.3	1	0.1	10	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	21	2.9	38	2.9	11	2.0	3	3.0	6	15.4	0	0.0
Intellectual Disability	5	0.7	71	5.4	1	0.2	2	2.0	2	5.1	73	73.7
Development Disorders	2	0.3	6	0.5	2	0.4	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	2	0.3	3	0.2	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other and Unspecified	90	12.6	126	9.6	128	23.2	2	2.0	1	2.6	24	24.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.6** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospital type. Legal status on census night. Numbers with percentages

	General hospital psychiatric units		Psychiatric hospitals		Private hospitals		Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum		Carrraig Mór, Cork		St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Voluntary	596	83.4	1,181	90.2	534	96.9	5	5.1	32	82.1	98	99.0
Involuntary	119	16.6	128	9.8	17	3.1	94	94.9	7	17.9	1	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.7** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospital type. 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	107	129	180	105	46	3	0	0	715
Psychiatric hospitals	69	46	73	145	153	308	199	182	134	1,309
Private hospitals	84	56	107	133	64	63	32	12	0	551
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	1	0	1	5	10	44	14	15	9	99
Carraig Mór, Cork	0	1	1	4	4	12	3	10	4	39
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	1	0	0	2	21	9	19	47	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2,812</b>
	<b>Percentages</b>									
General hospital psychiatric units	20.3	15.0	18.0	25.2	14.7	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals	5.3	3.5	5.6	11.1	11.7	23.5	15.2	13.9	10.2	100.0
Private hospitals	15.2	10.2	19.4	24.1	11.6	11.4	5.8	2.2	0.0	100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	1.0	0.0	1.0	5.1	10.1	44.4	14.1	15.2	9.1	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	0.0	2.6	2.6	10.3	10.3	30.8	7.7	25.6	10.3	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	21.2	9.1	19.2	47.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.8** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospital type. Analysis of in-patient days on census night. Numbers with percentages

	<b>Number of residents</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number of in-patient days</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average number of days</b>	<b>Median number of days</b>
General hospital psychiatric units	715	25.4	68,804	1.3	96.2	24.0
Psychiatric hospitals	1,309	46.6	3,879,203	70.5	2,963.5	1,013.0
Private hospitals	551	19.6	237,580	4.3	431.2	34.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	99	3.5	278,057	5.1	2,808.7	1,139.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	39	1.4	141,926	2.6	3,639.1	1,604.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	99	3.5	896,157	16.3	9,052.1	8,546.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,501,727</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,956.5</b>	<b>145.5</b>

**Table 4.9** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Hospital type. Analysis of in-patient days on census night (excluding those with a length of stay of one year or more). Numbers with percentages

	<b>Number of residents</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number of in-patient days</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average number of days</b>	<b>Median number of days</b>
General hospital psychiatric units	666	41.0	32,228	31.6	48.4	22.0
Psychiatric hospitals	486	29.9	40,060	39.3	82.4	42.0
Private hospitals	444	27.3	25,392	24.9	57.2	23.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	17	1.0	2,663	2.6	156.7	140.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	10	0.6	1,149	1.1	114.9	78.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	3	0.2	518	0.5	172.7	248.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102,010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>



# 5 Individual psychiatric units and hospitals

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

**Table 5.1** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. General hospital psychiatric units. Age groups. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers					Total
	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over	Unspecified	
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 2 (Dublin South East)</b>						
St Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin	0	16	12	9	0	37
	0.0	43.2	32.4	24.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 3 (Dublin South)</b>						
St James's Hospital, Dublin	1	17	8	15	0	41
	2.4	41.5	19.5	36.6	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West)</b>						
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	0	16	18	10	0	44
	0.0	36.4	40.9	22.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 9 (Kildare and West Wicklow)</b>						
Naas General Hospital	0	12	11	2	0	25
	0.0	48.0	44.0	8.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 6 (Dublin North West)</b>						
Connolly Hospital	3	16	8	0	0	27
	11.1	59.3	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 7 (Dublin North)</b>						
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	0	4	3	2	0	9
	0.0	44.4	33.3	22.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Laois/Offaly Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	2	15	10	4	0	31
	6.5	48.4	32.3	12.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Clare Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Ennis General Hospital	1	16	10	3	0	30
	3.3	53.3	33.3	10.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Limerick Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Limerick	2	16	10	8	0	36
	5.6	44.4	27.8	22.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Cavan/Monaghan Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Cavan General Hospital	0	6	4	3	0	13
	0.0	46.2	30.8	23.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Louth/Meath Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	0	10	4	4	0	18
	0.0	55.6	22.2	22.2	0.0	100.0

**Table 5.1** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. General hospital psychiatric units. Age groups. Numbers with percentages (*continued*)

	Numbers					Total
	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over	Unspecified	
<b>Donegal Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Letterkenny General Hospital	0	18	19	5	0	42
	0.0	42.9	45.2	11.9	0.0	100.0
<b>South/North Tipperary Mental Health Catchment Areas</b>						
South Tipperary General Hospital, Clonmel	4	34	12	9	0	59
	6.8	57.6	20.3	15.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Waterford Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Waterford Regional Hospital	2	14	9	7	0	32
	6.3	43.8	28.1	21.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Carlow/Kilkenny Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny	3	17	21	4	0	45
	6.7	37.8	46.7	8.9	0.0	100.0
<b>North Lee Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Mercy Hospital, Cork	3	31	15	11	0	60
	5.0	51.7	25.0	18.3	0.0	100.0
<b>South Lee Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Cork University Hospital	0	19	13	9	0	41
	0.0	46.3	31.7	22.0	0.0	100.0
<b>West Cork Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Bantry General Hospital	0	4	2	1	0	7
	0.0	57.1	28.6	14.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Kerry Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Kerry General Hospital	4	18	13	7	0	42
	9.5	42.9	31.0	16.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Roscommon Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Roscommon County Hospital	0	3	6	3	0	12
	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
<b>West Galway Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
University College Hospital, Galway	1	19	8	5	0	33
	3.0	57.6	24.2	15.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Mayo Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Mayo General Hospital	0	14	11	6	0	31
	0.0	45.2	35.5	19.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>715</b>
	<b>3.6</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.2** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Psychiatric hospitals. Age groups. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers					Total
	Under 20 Years	20–44 Years	45–64 Years	65 Years and over	Unspecified	
<b>Cluain Mhuire Mental Health Catchment Area 1 (South County Dublin)</b>						
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	0	15	13	1	0	29
	0.0	51.7	44.8	3.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West)</b>						
St Loman's Hospital, Dublin	0	1	8	5	0	14
	0.0	7.1	57.1	35.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 6 (Dublin North West)</b>						
St Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	0	21	40	15	0	76
	0.0	27.6	52.6	19.7	0.0	100.0
Sycamore Unit, Connolly Hospital, Dublin	0	0	0	26	0	26
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 7 (Dublin North)</b>						
St Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	1	21	35	20	0	77
	1.3	27.3	45.5	26.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 8 (North County Dublin)</b>						
St Ita's Hospital – Mental Health Services	0	29	26	41	0	96
	0.0	30.2	27.1	42.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 10 (East Wicklow)</b>						
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	2	8	14	20	1	45
	4.4	17.8	31.1	44.4	2.2	100.0
<b>Laois/Offaly Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	0	2	17	10	0	29
	0.0	6.9	58.6	34.5	0.0	100.0
<b>Longford/Westmeath Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	0	13	31	48	0	92
	0.0	14.1	33.7	52.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Louth/Meath Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	0	9	16	22	0	47
	0.0	19.1	34.0	46.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Cavan/Monaghan Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	0	3	5	19	0	27
	0.0	11.1	18.5	70.4	0.0	100.0
<b>North Cork Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Stephen's Hospital, Cork	0	12	26	54	0	92
	0.0	13.0	28.3	58.7	0.0	100.0
<b>South Lee Mental Health Services</b>						
St Finbarr's Hospital, Cork	0	5	20	7	0	32
	0.0	15.6	62.5	21.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Kerry Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Finan's Hospital, Killarney	0	5	25	24	0	54
	0.0	9.3	46.3	44.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Wexford Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	1	26	27	29	0	83
	1.2	31.3	32.5	34.9	0.0	100.0

**Table 5.2** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Psychiatric hospitals.  
Age groups. Numbers with percentages (*continued*)

	Numbers					Total
	Under 20 Years	20–44 Years	45–64 Years	65 Years and over	Unspecified	
<b>South/North Tipperary Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	0	6	32	31	0	69
	0.0	8.7	46.4	44.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Waterford Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	0	3	19	33	0	55
	0.0	5.5	34.5	60.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Carlow/Kilkenny Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	0	0	5	35	0	40
	0.0	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	100.0
St Dympna's Hospital, Carlow	0	3	10	2	0	15
	0.0	20.0	66.7	13.3	0.0	100.0
<b>East Galway Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	0	16	30	28	0	74
	0.0	21.6	40.5	37.8	0.0	100.0
<b>West Galway Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Unit 9A Merlin Park Hospital, Galway	0	0	18	7	0	25
	0.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mayo Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
An Coilín, Castlebar, Mayo	0	3	14	10	0	27
	0.0	11.1	51.9	37.0	0.0	100.0
Teach Aisling, Castlebar, Mayo	0	8	3	0	0	11
	0.0	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
St Anne's Unit, Sacred Heart Hospital, Castlebar	0	0	0	12	0	12
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Sligo/Leitrim Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Ballytivnan Sligo/Leitrim Mental Health Services	1	15	20	4	0	40
	2.5	37.5	50.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Donegal Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	0	2	5	0	0	7
	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Limerick Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
St Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	0	10	30	18	0	58
	0.0	17.2	51.7	31.0	0.0	100.0
Tearmann and Curragour Wards, St Camillus' Hospital, Limerick	0	0	0	21	0	21
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Clare Mental Health Catchment Area</b>						
Orchard Grove, Ennis, Clare	0	4	2	1	0	7
	0.0	57.1	28.6	14.3	0.0	100.0
Cappahard Lodge, Ennis	0	0	5	24	0	29
	0.0	0.0	17.2	82.8	0.0	100.0



**Table 5.2** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Psychiatric hospitals. Age groups. Numbers with percentages (*continued*)

	Numbers					Total
	Under 20 Years	20–44 Years	45–64 Years	65 Years and over	Unspecified	
<b>Other Services</b>						
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	0	61	34	4	0	99
	0.0	61.6	34.3	4.0	0.0	100.0
St Joseph’s Intellectual Disability Service	0	27	45	26	1	99
	0.0	27.3	45.5	26.3	1.0	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	0	15	18	6	0	39
	0.0	38.5	46.2	15.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,546</b>
	<b>0.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.3** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Private hospitals. Age groups. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers					Total
	Under 20 Years	20–44 Years	45–64 Years	65 Years and over	Unspecified	
Bloomfield Care Centre – Bloomfield, Kylemore, Owendoher and Swanbrook Wings, Dublin	0	1	14	48	0	63
	0.0	1.6	22.2	76.2	0.0	100.0
Hampstead Hospital, Dublin	0	0	1	45	0	46
	0.0	0.0	2.2	97.8	0.0	100.0
Highfield Hospital, Dublin	0	0	7	36	0	43
	0.0	0.0	16.3	83.7	0.0	100.0
Palmerstown View, Dublin	0	3	1	0	0	4
	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St John of God Hospital, Dublin <sup>a</sup>	3	50	42	29	0	124
	2.4	40.3	33.9	23.4	0.0	100.0
St Patrick’s Hospital, Dublin	5	78	98	38	0	219
	2.3	35.6	44.7	17.4	0.0	100.0
St Edmundsbury Hospital, Dublin	0	18	26	6	0	50
	0.0	36.0	52.0	12.0	0.0	100.0
Lois Bridges, Sutton, Dublin	0	2	0	0	0	2
	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>551</b>
	<b>1.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Data unverified.

**Table 5.4** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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	Development Disorders	Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 2 (Dublin South East)</b>														
St Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin	7	0	2	13	9	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	37
	18.9	0.0	5.4	35.1	24.3	10.8	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 3 (Dublin South)</b>														
St James's Hospital, Dublin	1	1	5	20	8	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	41
	2.4	2.4	12.2	48.8	19.5	7.3	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West)</b>														
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	3	2	0	18	10	5	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	44
	6.8	4.5	0.0	40.9	22.7	11.4	4.5	2.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 9 (Kildare and West Wicklow)</b>														
Naas General Hospital	1	0	0	9	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	9	25
	4.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 6 (Dublin North West)</b>														
Connolly Hospital	0	1	2	4	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	9	27
	0.0	3.7	7.4	14.8	11.1	7.4	11.1	7.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 7 (Dublin North)</b>														
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
	0.0	22.2	0.0	44.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	100.0
<b>Laois/Offaly Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	0	0	1	15	5	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	31
	0.0	0.0	3.2	48.4	16.1	25.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

**Table 5.4** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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	Development Disorders	Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
<b>Clare Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Ennis General Hospital	0	1	3	9	6	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	30
	0.0	3.3	10.0	30.0	20.0	16.7	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0
<b>Limerick Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Limerick	0	0	5	10	6	11	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	36
	0.0	0.0	13.9	27.8	16.7	30.6	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Cavan/Monaghan Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Cavan General Hospital	0	0	1	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
	0.0	0.0	7.7	53.8	23.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0
<b>Louth/Meath Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	1	2	0	11	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
	5.6	11.1	0.0	61.1	16.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Donegal Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Letterkenny General Hospital	1	4	0	16	7	9	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	42
	2.4	9.5	0.0	38.1	16.7	21.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0
<b>South/North Tipperary Mental Health Catchment Areas</b>														
South Tipperary General Hospital, Clonmel	1	0	4	16	29	4	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	59
	1.7	0.0	6.8	27.1	49.2	6.8	3.4	0.0	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Waterford Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Waterford Regional Hospital	0	1	0	8	12	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	32
	0.0	3.1	0.0	25.0	37.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	100.0

**Table 5.4** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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	Development Disorders	Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
<b>Carlow/Kilkenny Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
St Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny	0	0	0	11	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	45
	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	22.2	8.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
<b>North Lee Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Mercy Hospital, Cork	3	1	1	17	18	12	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	60
	5.0	1.7	1.7	28.3	30.0	20.0	5.0	1.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
<b>South Lee Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Cork University Hospital	2	3	0	17	10	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	41
	4.9	7.3	0.0	41.5	24.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0
<b>West Cork Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Bantry General Hospital	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	100.0
<b>Kerry Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Kerry General Hospital	2	3	2	15	5	7	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	42
	4.8	7.1	4.8	35.7	11.9	16.7	7.1	4.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Roscommon Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Roscommon County Hospital	1	0	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
	8.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	41.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0
<b>West Galway Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
University College Hospital, Galway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33
	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
<b>Mayo Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Mayo General Hospital	0	1	0	9	14	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	31
	0.0	3.2	0.0	29.0	45.2	6.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>715</b>
	3.2	3.1	3.6	32.9	23.4	12.0	3.8	1.3	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	12.6	100.0

**Table 5.5** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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	Development Disorders	Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
<b>Cluain Mhuire Mental Health Catchment Area 1 (South County Dublin)</b>														
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	2	1	0	10	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	29
	6.9	3.4	0.0	34.5	6.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West)</b>														
St Loman's Hospital, Dublin	1	1	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
	7.1	7.1	0.0	71.4	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 6 (Dublin North West)</b>														
St Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	0	4	0	52	9	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	76
	0.0	5.3	0.0	68.4	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sycamore Unit, Connolly Hospital, Dublin	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 7 (Dublin North)</b>														
St Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	0	1	1	14	7	6	2	0	3	0	0	1	42	77
	0.0	1.3	1.3	18.2	9.1	7.8	2.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	54.5	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 8 (North County Dublin)</b>														
St Ita's Hospital – Mental Health Services	11	1	1	27	13	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	34	96
	11.5	1.0	1.0	28.1	13.5	7.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	100.0

**Table 5.5** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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 and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 10 (East Wicklow)</b>														
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	8	3	1	22	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	45
	17.8	6.7	2.2	48.9	15.6	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0
<b>Laois/Offaly Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
St Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	1	1	1	15	7	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	29
	3.4	3.4	3.4	51.7	24.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0
<b>Longford/Westmeath Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
St Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	14	4	1	49	8	7	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	92
	15.2	4.3	1.1	53.3	8.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Louth/Meath Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
St Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	7	1	0	21	9	1	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	47
	14.9	2.1	0.0	44.7	19.1	2.1	8.5	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cavan/Monaghan Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
St Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	2	1	0	18	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	27
	7.4	3.7	0.0	66.7	3.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>North Cork Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
St Stephen's Hospital, Cork	10	2	0	40	16	10	3	0	5	5	0	0	1	92
	10.9	2.2	0.0	43.5	17.4	10.9	3.3	0.0	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
<b>South Lee Mental Health Services</b>														
St Finbarr's Hospital, Cork	0	0	0	27	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	32

**Table 5.5** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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 and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
<b>Kerry Mental Health Catchment Area</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.4	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St Finan's Hospital, Killarney	5	1	0	33	2	2	1	0	1	8	0	0	1	54
<b>Wexford Mental Health Catchment Area</b>	9.3	1.9	0.0	61.1	3.7	3.7	1.9	0.0	1.9	14.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0
St Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	11	4	1	23	18	2	6	0	3	7	1	0	7	83
<b>South/North Tipperary Mental Health Catchment Area</b>	13.3	4.8	1.2	27.7	21.7	2.4	7.2	0.0	3.6	8.4	1.2	0.0	8.4	100.0
St Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	5	0	2	34	7	4	0	0	1	14	2	0	0	69
<b>Waterford Mental Health Catchment Area</b>	7.2	0.0	2.9	49.3	10.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	20.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
St Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	13	4	1	20	4	6	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	55
<b>Carlow/Kilkenny Mental Health Catchment Area</b>	23.6	7.3	1.8	36.4	7.3	10.9	1.8	0.0	3.6	1.8	0.0	1.8	3.6	100.0
St Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	6	4	0	10	5	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	8	40
St Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	15
<b>East Galway Mental Health Catchment Area</b>	0.0	6.7	6.7	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
St Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	5	2	1	44	15	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	74
<b>West Galway Mental Health Catchment Area</b>	6.8	2.7	1.4	59.5	20.3	2.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unit 9A Merlin Park Hospital, Galway	1	1	0	19	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	25
	4.0	4.0	0.0	76.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0

**Table 5.5** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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 and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
<b>Mayo Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
An Coilín, Castlebar, Mayo	0	2	0	14	3	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	27
	0.0	7.4	0.0	51.9	11.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0
Teach Aisling, Castlebar, Mayo	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	11
	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	27.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St Anne's Unit, Sacred Heart Hospital, Castlebar	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	83.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Sligo/Leitrim Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Ballyivanan Sligo/Leitrim Mental Health Services	1	2	0	16	6	7	3	0	2	1	1	0	1	40
	2.5	5.0	0.0	40.0	15.0	17.5	7.5	0.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	100.0
<b>Donegal Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
St Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Limerick Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
St Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	0	3	1	31	2	7	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	58
	0.0	5.2	1.7	53.4	3.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tearmann and Curragour Wards, St Camillus' Hospital, Limerick	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	21
	42.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	47.6	100.0



**Table 5.5** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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 and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
<b>Clare Mental Health Catchment Area</b>														
Orchard Grove, Ennis, Clare	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
	0.0	14.3	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cappahard Lodge, Ennis	8	2	1	8	4	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	29
	27.6	6.9	3.4	27.6	13.8	6.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0
<b>Other Services</b>														
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	1	2	1	72	9	6	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	99
	1.0	2.0	1.0	72.7	9.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	24	99
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.7	0.0	0.0	24.2	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	2	0	2	12	9	4	1	0	6	2	0	0	1	39
	5.1	0.0	5.1	30.8	23.1	10.3	2.6	0.0	15.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1,546</b>
	10.3	3.2	1.0	43.0	11.1	6.2	1.9	0.1	3.0	9.6	0.5	0.2	9.9	100.0

**Table 5.6** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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	Development Disorders	Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
Bloomfield Care Centre – Bloomfield, Kylemore, Owendoher and Swanbrook Wings, Dublin	23	2	0	24	5	5	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	63
Hampstead Hospital, Dublin	36.5	3.2	0.0	38.1	7.9	7.9	3.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Highfield Hospital, Dublin	32	0	0	6	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Highfield Hospital, Dublin	69.6	0.0	0.0	13.0	10.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Palmerstown View, Dublin	33	2	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	43
Palmerstown View, Dublin	76.7	4.7	0.0	7.0	2.3	4.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Palmerstown View, Dublin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4
St John of God Hospital, Dublin <sup>a</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
St John of God Hospital, Dublin <sup>a</sup>	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	119	124
St John of God Hospital, Dublin <sup>a</sup>	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	100.0
St Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	3	17	4	21	101	21	27	8	7	0	1	1	8	219
St Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	1.4	7.8	1.8	9.6	46.1	9.6	12.3	3.7	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.7	100.0
St Edmundsbury Hospital, Dublin	0	4	0	1	28	6	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	50
St Edmundsbury Hospital, Dublin	0.0	8.0	0.0	2.0	56.0	12.0	18.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
Lois Bridges, Sutton, Dublin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lois Bridges, Sutton, Dublin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>551</b>
	16.5	4.7	0.7	10.3	25.8	6.2	7.6	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	23.2	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Data unverified.

**Table 5.7** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 2 (Dublin South East)</b>										
St Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin	7	8	7	11	4	0	0	0	0	37
	18.9	21.6	18.9	29.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 3 (Dublin South)</b>										
St James's Hospital, Dublin	2	3	10	11	7	6	2	0	0	41
	4.9	7.3	24.4	26.8	17.1	14.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West)</b>										
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	6	9	8	9	7	5	0	0	0	44
	13.6	20.5	18.2	20.5	15.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 9 (Kildare and West Wicklow)</b>										
Naas General Hospital	6	1	1	10	5	2	0	0	0	25
	24.0	4.0	4.0	40.0	20.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 6 (Dublin North West)</b>										
Connolly Hospital	5	3	4	8	4	3	0	0	0	27
	18.5	11.1	14.8	29.6	14.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 7 (Dublin North)</b>										
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	9
	22.2	11.1	11.1	33.3	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Laois/Offaly Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	5	4	7	8	4	3	0	0	0	31
	16.1	12.9	22.6	25.8	12.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Clare Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Ennis General Hospital	7	5	3	6	7	2	0	0	0	30
	23.3	16.7	10.0	20.0	23.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Limerick Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Limerick	9	3	6	14	2	2	0	0	0	36
	25.0	8.3	16.7	38.9	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

**Table 5.7** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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
<b>Cavan/Monaghan Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Cavan General Hospital	3	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	13
	23.1	15.4	15.4	30.8	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Louth/Meath Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	5	4	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	18
	27.8	22.2	16.7	11.1	16.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Donegal Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Letterkenny General Hospital	6	9	6	4	7	10	0	0	0	42
	14.3	21.4	14.3	9.5	16.7	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>South/North Tipperary Mental Health Catchment Areas</b>										
South Tipperary General Hospital, Clonmel	13	8	16	12	8	2	0	0	0	59
	22.0	13.6	27.1	20.3	13.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Waterford Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Waterford Regional Hospital	9	4	11	7	1	0	0	0	0	32
	28.1	12.5	34.4	21.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Carlow/Kilkenny Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny	8	5	11	8	9	4	0	0	0	45
	17.8	11.1	24.4	17.8	20.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>North Lee Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Mercy Hospital, Cork	8	8	8	18	15	2	1	0	0	60
	13.3	13.3	13.3	30.0	25.0	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>South Lee Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Cork University Hospital	9	9	3	11	9	0	0	0	0	41
	22.0	22.0	7.3	26.8	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

**Table 5.7** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. 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
<b>West Cork Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Bantry General Hospital	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
	42.9	0.0	28.6	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Kerry Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Kerry General Hospital	10	8	4	17	2	1	0	0	0	42
	23.8	19.0	9.5	40.5	4.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Roscommon Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Roscommon County Hospital	1	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	12
	8.3	8.3	58.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>West Galway Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
University College Hospital, Galway	10	7	3	7	5	1	0	0	0	33
	30.3	21.2	9.1	21.2	15.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mayo Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Mayo General Hospital	11	5	6	6	2	1	0	0	0	31
	35.5	16.1	19.4	19.4	6.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>715</b>
	20.3	15.0	18.0	25.2	14.7	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0

**Table 5.8** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Psychiatric hospitals. Length of stay. Numbers with percentages

	3							Total		
	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	months-<1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years		10-<25 years	25 years and over
<b>Cluain Mhuire Mental Health Catchment Area 1 (South County Dublin)</b>										
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	3	3	5	11	5	2	0	0	0	29
	10.3	10.3	17.2	37.9	17.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West)</b>										
St Loman's Hospital, Dublin	1	0	3	2	6	2	0	0	0	14
	7.1	0.0	21.4	14.3	42.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 6 (Dublin North West)</b>										
St Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	3	2	7	12	18	14	6	10	4	76
	3.9	2.6	9.2	15.8	23.7	18.4	7.9	13.2	5.3	100.0
Sycamore Unit, Connolly Hospital, Dublin	0	1	0	0	2	13	4	6	0	26
	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	50.0	15.4	23.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 7 (Dublin North)</b>										
St Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	14	4	5	10	10	26	7	0	1	77
	18.2	5.2	6.5	13.0	13.0	33.8	9.1	0.0	1.3	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 8 (North County Dublin)</b>										
St Ita's Hospital – Mental Health Services	6	4	5	13	14	30	13	4	7	96
	6.3	4.2	5.2	13.5	14.6	31.3	13.5	4.2	7.3	100.0
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 10 (East Wicklow)</b>										
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	6	1	5	9	2	11	11	0	0	45
	13.3	2.2	11.1	20.0	4.4	24.4	24.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Laois/Offaly Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	0	0	2	0	7	12	1	4	3	29
	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	24.1	41.4	3.4	13.8	10.3	100.0
<b>Longford/Westmeath Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	4	4	7	10	7	12	9	14	25	92
	4.3	4.3	7.6	10.9	7.6	13.0	9.8	15.2	27.2	100.0

**Table 5.8** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Psychiatric hospitals. 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
<b>Louth/Meath Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Bridgid's Hospital, Ardee	5	0	3	10	7	8	5	8	1	47
	10.6	0.0	6.4	21.3	14.9	17.0	10.6	17.0	2.1	100.0
<b>Cavan/Monaghan Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	2	0	1	3	1	8	3	3	6	27
	7.4	0.0	3.7	11.1	3.7	29.6	11.1	11.1	22.2	100.0
<b>North Cork Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Stephen's Hospital, Cork	3	2	6	10	1	17	15	36	2	92
	3.3	2.2	6.5	10.9	1.1	18.5	16.3	39.1	2.2	100.0
<b>South Lee Mental Health Services</b>										
St Finbarr's Hospital, Cork	0	0	0	0	4	13	7	8	0	32
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	40.6	21.9	25.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Kerry Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Finan's Hospital, Killarney	0	0	1	0	5	9	12	13	14	54
	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.3	16.7	22.2	24.1	25.9	100.0
<b>Wexford Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	5	7	8	11	12	13	8	11	8	83
	6.0	8.4	9.6	13.3	14.5	15.7	9.6	13.3	9.6	100.0
<b>South/North Tipperary Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	0	0	0	2	3	10	18	15	21	69
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.3	14.5	26.1	21.7	30.4	100.0
<b>Waterford Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	0	0	1	6	6	18	12	9	3	55
	0.0	0.0	1.8	10.9	10.9	32.7	21.8	16.4	5.5	100.0

**Table 5.8** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Psychiatric hospitals. 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
<b>Carlow/Kilkenny Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	1	0	1	0	1	15	12	8	2	40
	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	37.5	30.0	20.0	5.0	100.0
St Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	5	2	15
	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	13.3	20.0	13.3	33.3	13.3	100.0
<b>East Galway Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	8	8	3	16	2	7	6	6	18	74
	10.8	10.8	4.1	21.6	2.7	9.5	8.1	8.1	24.3	100.0
<b>West Galway Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Unit 9A Merlin Park Hospital, Galway	0	0	3	2	5	6	5	4	0	25
	0.0	0.0	12.0	8.0	20.0	24.0	20.0	16.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mayo Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
An Collín, Castlebar, Mayo	1	0	1	3	2	9	8	1	2	27
	3.7	0.0	3.7	11.1	7.4	33.3	29.6	3.7	7.4	100.0
Teach Aisling, Castlebar, Mayo	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	2	1	11
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	36.4	18.2	18.2	9.1	100.0
St Anne's Unit, Sacred Heart Hospital, Castlebar	0	1	0	0	3	7	1	0	0	12
	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	58.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Sligo/Leitrim Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Ballytivnan Sligo/Leitrim Mental Health Services	5	7	3	10	5	10	0	0	0	40
	12.5	17.5	7.5	25.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Donegal Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	7
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	14.3	28.6	14.3	100.0



**Table 5.8** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Psychiatric hospitals. 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
<b>Limerick Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
St Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	0	0	0	0	5	11	16	13	13	58
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	19.0	27.6	22.4	22.4	100.0
Tearmann and Curragour Wards, St Camillus' Hospital, Limerick	2	2	3	2	2	9	1	0	0	21
	9.5	9.5	14.3	9.5	9.5	42.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Clare Mental Health Catchment Area</b>										
Orchard Grove, Ennis, Clare	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	7
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cappahard Lodge, Ennis	0	0	0	2	9	6	12	0	0	29
	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	31.0	20.7	41.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Other Services</b>										
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	1	0	1	5	10	44	14	15	9	99
	1.0	0.0	1.0	5.1	10.1	44.4	14.1	15.2	9.1	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	1	0	0	2	21	9	19	47	99
	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	21.2	9.1	19.2	47.5	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	0	1	1	4	4	12	3	10	4	39
	0.0	2.6	2.6	10.3	10.3	30.8	7.7	25.6	10.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1,546</b>
	4.5	3.1	4.9	10.0	10.9	24.9	14.6	14.6	12.5	100.0

**Table 5.9** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Private hospitals. Length of stay. Numbers with percentages

	3										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		
Bloomfield Care Centre - Bloomfield, Kylemore, Owendoher and Swanbrook Wings, Dublin	0	0	1	1	34	13	10	4	0	63	
	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	54.0	20.6	15.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	
Hampstead Hospital, Dublin	0	0	0	2	6	23	10	5	0	46	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	13.0	50.0	21.7	10.9	0.0	100.0	
Highfield Hospital, Dublin	0	0	2	2	9	20	9	1	0	43	
	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7	20.9	46.5	20.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	
Palmerstown View, Dublin	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	
St John of God Hospital, Dublin <sup>a</sup>	24	21	34	35	8	1	0	1	0	124	
	19.4	16.9	27.4	28.2	6.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	
St Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	48	30	58	71	6	4	2	0	0	219	
	21.9	13.7	26.5	32.4	2.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	
St Edmundsbury Hospital, Dublin	10	5	12	22	1	0	0	0	0	50	
	20.0	10.0	24.0	44.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Lois Bridges, Sutton, Dublin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>551</b>	
	15.2	10.2	19.4	24.1	11.6	11.4	5.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	

<sup>a</sup> Data unverified.

## 6 Child and adolescent patients

This chapter presents data on all patients who were under 18 years of age on census night. It includes patients in both adult psychiatric units and hospitals and those who were patients in specialist child and adolescent units. The data for those in child and adolescent units have not been reported on in previous chapters and are not included in the overall census numbers.

In-patient capacity in the child and adolescent services increased considerably since the last census and in 2009 alone capacity increased from 16 to 30 beds (HSE, 2010) with the opening of two additional units.

The child and adolescent units included in this chapter are Warrenstown House, Dublin; Ginesa Unit, St John of God Hospital, Dublin; St Anne's Children's Centre, Galway; St Joseph's Child and Adolescent In-patient Unit, St Vincent's Hospital, Dublin; and Éist Linn Child and Adolescent In-patient Unit, St Stephen's Hospital, Cork. Data for Éist Linn Child and Adolescent In-patient Unit remains unverified at the time of writing this report.

### Gender and age

There were 43 patients who were under 18 years of age on census night. This is an increase in under 18s resident since the last two censuses (30 in 2006 and 31 in 2001) in line with service developments and policy in the child and adolescent services to increase in-patient capacity. Fifty-eight per cent of these patients were female (Table 6.1). Almost one-third (30%) were aged 17 years, 26% were aged 16 years, 28% were aged 15 years, 9% were aged 14 years and 7% were aged between 10 and 13 years of age.

### Hospital type

Eighty-one per cent of patients under 18 years of age were resident in child and adolescent units on census night, 14% were resident in general hospital psychiatric units, and 2% each were resident in psychiatric hospitals and private hospitals (Table 6.2).

## Diagnosis

Almost one-fifth (19%) of patients under 18 years of age had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 12% had a diagnosis of eating disorders, 9% had a diagnosis of neuroses and 7% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders (Table 6.3). Twenty-two per cent of all male under 18s had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, whilst 17% of males had a diagnosis of neuroses. Sixteen per cent of all female under 18s had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, with a further 16% having a diagnosis of eating disorders.

## Length of stay

Almost 40% of all under 18s resident on census night had been in hospital for between one and three months, 19% had been in hospital for between one and two weeks, 16% had been in hospital for under one week and 14% had been in hospital for between two and four weeks (Table 6.4). The average length of stay for patients under 18 years of age was 48.1 days (median 29.0 days).

Under 18s with a diagnosis of schizophrenia accounted for 43% of all patient days for under 18s on census night and had the longest average length of stay, at 111.6 days (median 34.5 days) (Table 6.5). Eating disorders accounted for 12% of patients days and had an average length of stay of 50.8 days (median 41.0 days). Average length of stay was longest in child and adolescent units, at 56.1 days (median 30.0 days) (Table 6.6).

**Table 6.1** Child and adolescent residents. Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010. Age and Gender. Numbers with percentages

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 years	0	1	1	0.0	4.0	2.3
11 years	0	1	1	0.0	4.0	2.3
13 years	1	0	1	5.6	0.0	2.3
14 years	3	1	4	16.7	4.0	9.3
15 years	6	6	12	33.3	24.0	27.9
16 years	4	7	11	22.2	28.0	25.6
17 years	4	9	13	22.2	36.0	30.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.2** Child and adolescent residents. Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010.  
Hospital type

	Number	%
General hospital psychiatric units	6	14.0
Psychiatric hospitals	1	2.3
Private hospitals	1	2.3
Child and adolescent units	35	81.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.3** Child and adolescent residents. Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010.  
Diagnosis and gender. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alcoholic Disorders	0	1	1	0.0	4.0	2.3
Other Drug Disorders	0	1	1	0.0	4.0	2.3
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	4	4	8	22.2	16.0	18.6
Depressive Disorders	1	2	3	5.6	8.0	7.0
Mania	1	0	1	5.6	0.0	2.3
Neuroses	3	1	4	16.7	4.0	9.3
Eating Disorders	1	4	5	5.6	16.0	11.6
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	0	1	1	0.0	4.0	2.3
Development Disorders	2	0	2	11.1	0.0	4.7
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	1	1	2	5.6	4.0	4.7
Other and Unspecified	5	10	15	27.8	40.0	34.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.4** Child and adolescent residents. Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010.  
Analysis of in-patient days by length of stay categories

	Number of residents		In-patient days		Average number of days	Median number of days
		%		%		
Under 1 Week	7	16.3	26	1.3	3.7	5.0
1<2 Weeks	8	18.6	65	3.1	8.1	8.5
2<4 Weeks	6	14.0	120	5.8	20.0	20.0
1<3 Months	17	39.5	796	38.5	46.8	44.0
3 Months<1 Year	4	9.3	478	23.1	119.5	116.5
1<5 Years	1	2.3	584	28.2	584.0	584.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>

**Table 6.5** Child and adolescent residents. Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010.  
Analysis of in-patient days by diagnosis

	<b>Number of discharges</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>In-patient days</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average number of days</b>	<b>Median number of days</b>
Alcoholic Disorders	1	2.3	6	0.3	6.0	6.0
Other Drug Disorders	1	2.3	19	0.9	19.0	19.0
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	8	18.6	893	43.2	111.6	34.5
Depressive Disorders	3	7.0	177	8.6	59.0	47.0
Mania	1	2.3	81	3.9	81.0	81.0
Neuroses	4	9.3	113	5.5	28.3	30.0
Eating Disorders	5	11.6	254	12.3	50.8	41.0
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	1	2.3	29	1.4	29.0	29.0
Development Disorders	2	4.7	105	5.1	52.5	52.5
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	2	4.7	29	1.4	14.5	14.5
Other and Unspecified	15	34.9	363	17.5	24.2	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>

**Table 6.6** Child and adolescent residents. Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2010.  
Analysis of in-patient days by hospital type

	<b>Number of residents</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>In-patient days</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average number of days</b>	<b>Median number of days</b>
General hospital psychiatric units	6	14.0	93	4.5	15.5	12.5
Psychiatric hospitals	1	2.3	6	0.3	6.0	6.0
Private hospitals	1	2.3	7	0.3	7.0	7.0
Child and adolescent units	35	81.4	1,963	94.9	56.1	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>



## 7 The decline in the number of the long-stay population

'Long-stay' patients are defined as those continuously hospitalised (i.e. not discharged) for one year or longer. Traditionally, this category of patient 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 was the accumulation, through non-discharge, of substantial numbers of long-stay patients in public psychiatric hospitals with the result that Ireland had one of the highest psychiatric hospitalisation rates in the world. The reasons for the non-discharge of patients have been many; rather than continuing illness or residual impairments, there has been a lack of rehabilitation and community-based care, as well as alternative residential accommodation. The problem has 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 to some degree; there has therefore been a rapid decline in the number of hospitalised persons and particularly in the number of long-stay 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 this, many long-stay patients have moved to community residences in recent years and these residences now provide more than 3,000 places (high, medium and low support).

One of the central recommendations of the recent policy document on the future of psychiatric care and services, *A Vision for Change*, 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.

Table 7.1 reviews the decline of long-stay in-patient populations from 1971 to 2010. The greatest declines occurred in the earlier years, for both new and old long-stay. The decline from 2001 to 2006 continued in the period 2006–2010 in both categories, although at a slightly diminished rate.

**Table 7.1** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971–2010. New and old long-stay as a proportion of all patients. Numbers with percentages

Year	All 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	69	1,336	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
2010	2,812	1,186	42	494	18	692	25

The long-stay incorporate a sizeable proportion of persons aged 65 and over, many of whom have grown old in in-patient care. Table 7.2 illustrates this although it can be seen that the proportion of long-stay patients who are elderly has hardly changed between 1971 and 2010. The proportion of patients in the over 75 years category as a proportion of all long-stay elderly has increased from 41% in 1971 to 54% in 2010.

**Table 7.2** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971–2010. Long-stay patients aged 65 years and over and 75 years and over. Numbers with percentages and as a proportion of all inpatients and of elderly inpatients

Year	65 years and over				75 years and over			% of long-stay 65+
	All long-stay	Long-stay 65+	% of all inpatients	% of long-stay	Long-stay 75+	% of all inpatients	% of long-stay	
1971	12,860	4,243	25	33	1,726	10	13	41
1981	10,502	4,087	24	39	1,776	13	17	43
1991	5,646	2,641	32	47	1,248	15	22	47
2001	2,316	1,198	28	52	620	14	27	52
2006	1,545	720	21	47	386	11	25	54
2010	1,186	573	20	48	308	11	26	54

An examination of Table 7.3, which presents the numbers of combined deaths and discharges from 2001 to 2009, reveals no clear trend although, following some slowing from 2006 to 2008, numbers have risen again in 2009 for both new and old long stay residents lengths of stay.





**Table 7.3** Discharges and deaths of long-stay patients 2001–2009

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
2006	182	124	306
2007	225	133	358
2008	214	147	361
2009	227	208	435
2001–2009	2,136	1,801	3,937

The numbers of long-stay discharged and dying by age, 2001–2009, are presented in Table 7.4. There was little change in the numbers of under 65s departing from 2001 to 2009, but the numbers aged 65 years and over leaving increased in both age categories in 2009, following a slump from 2005 to 2008. The ratio of discharges to deaths declined from 2005 to 2008 but increased again from 2008 to 2009.

**Table 7.4** Ages of long-stay discharged and dying 2001–2009

	Long-stay, under 65		Long-stay, over 65		Long-stay, 65–74		Long-stay, 75 and over		Long-stay, all ages		All
	Discharges	Deaths	Discharges	Deaths	Discharges	Deaths	Discharges	Deaths	Discharges	Deaths	
2001	236	19	136	122	62	38	74	84	374	146	520a
2002	275	37	199	120	108	31	91	89	477	168	645b
2003	160	34	139	129	59	39	80	90	299	163	462
2004	169	22	95	127	57	40	38	87	265	150	415c
2005	192	28	83	127	34	48	49	79	277	158	435d
2006	145	10	50	98	30	26	20	72	195	111	306e
2007	172	22	69	95	44	27	25	68	241	117	358
2008	181	24	70	86	36	19	34	67	251	110	361
2009	177	22	138	98	68	25	70	73	315	120	435
2001–2009	1,707	218	979	1,002	498	293	481	709	2,694	1,243	3,937

- a Seven discharges had unspecified ages.  
 b Fourteen discharges had unspecified ages.  
 c Two discharges had unspecified ages.  
 d Five discharges had unspecified ages.  
 e Three discharges had unspecified ages.

Table 7.5 shows the decline in the numbers in the new long-stay category from one census year to the next and also the average number remaining in the new long-stay category for each year. The decline in the numbers in this category was quite dramatic in the early years; however, an average of only 14 new long-stay left this group between 2006 and 2010, with a decrease of only 54 since 2006.

**Table 7.5** Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971–2010. Numbers in the 1–5 year length of stay category in each census year, with average decrease in the new long-stay for each of the preceding years

Year	Number new long-stay (1–5 years)	Decrease in new long-stay from previous census	Average yearly new long-stay leaving
1971	3,219		
1981	2,413	806	81
1991	1,366	1,047	105
2001	778	588	59
2006	548	230	46
2010	494	54	14

Based on the rate of decline of long-stay patients from 2006 to 2010, without modification, Table 7.6 projects forward over the next 20 years (see Appendix 1 for explanation of calculations). It suggests that by 2030, at present rates of decline, 1,106 patients will remain, 318 of whom will be long-stay, and the majority in old psychiatric hospitals, as will be apparent later. These projections are based on a projected constant rate of decline based on past and current experience but may change should there be a major change in the care of the long stay such as a massive closure of the older mental hospitals and the transfer of these patients to other settings.

**Table 7.6** Projection based on 2006–2010 rate of decrease of long-stay population

	All patients	Over 1 year	1–5 years	Over 5 years
2014	2,333	912	445	480
2018	1,936	701	401	333
2022	1,606	538	362	231
2026	1,333	414	326	161
2030	1,106	318	294	111



## Long-stay inpatients in public psychiatric hospitals

When the first psychiatric hospital census was carried out in 1963, all patients were resident in a traditional psychiatric hospital. Three years later the report of the *Commission of Inquiry 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*, is to provide all acute care in general hospital psychiatric units and to close the remaining psychiatric hospitals, all of which are greatly diminished in size and in the number of patients they cater for, most of which are long-stay. Henceforth, persons with persisting illness, who in years gone by would have become long-stay 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 patients remaining in psychiatric hospitals (as distinct from general hospital units and excluding private psychiatric hospitals, the Central Mental Hospital and St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service at St Ita's) had fallen significantly. In 2001, for example, they totalled 3,038, of whom 2,097 were long-stay and 654 new long-stay; in 2006, the number had fallen to 1,755, of whom 1,174 were long-stay and 400 new long-stay; and by 2010, the numbers had fallen further to 1,309, of whom 823 were long-stay and 308 new long-stay.

The smaller proportion of long-stay patients reported for 2010 (1,186) is a direct consequence of the smaller numbers of persons becoming long-stay. It should be noted, however, that the figures of 107 long-stay patients in private hospitals, plus an additional 82 long-stay patients in the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum, and 96 in St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service, should be deducted from the total number of psychiatric hospital long-stay patients. This therefore brings to 901 the total number of long-stay public patients recorded for 2010.

Table 7.7 below shows the numbers of discharges from long-stay public psychiatric hospitals and units for the years 2001, 2005 and 2009. Only one old long-stay patient was discharged from units in 2009, reflecting the non-accumulation of this category of patient in these units. However, an appreciable number of new long-stay patients were discharged, indicating a build-up of these patients in units. Predictably, however, the greater number of long-stay patients leaving have been from psychiatric hospitals and these numbers have hardly changed between 2005 and 2009.

**Table 7.7** Discharges from long-stay care in public psychiatric hospitals and units, 2001, 2005 and 2009

Year	Hospital type	New long-stay	Old long-stay	All long-stay
2001	Psychiatric hospital	188	265	453
	Unit	23	0	23
2005	Psychiatric hospital	159	183	342
	Unit	48	0	48
2009	Psychiatric hospital	146	189	335
	Unit	41	1	42

The most recent experience of decline of hospital population from 2006 to 2010 projected on to 2030 – assuming no change in numbers admitted, becoming long-stay, being discharged and dying – indicates there will still be over 300 long-stay patients in in-patient care, the majority of them in large public psychiatric hospitals as a consequence of the slowing down of the rate of decline of new long-stay. The task for the HSE now is to close these psychiatric hospitals in accordance with policy as set out in *A Vision for Change*. If this happens there will clearly be an acceleration of the disappointing rate of decrease from 2006 to 2010.



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# Appendix 1

## Calculation of rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated by dividing the population in question by the Irish total population, multiplied by 100, for example, to calculate the rate of all residents (2,812) on census night per 100,000 total population (4,239,848) is as follows:

$$\frac{2,812}{4,239,848} \times 100,000$$

## Projection based on 2006-2010 rate of decrease of long-stay population

The table below shows the calculations for projecting the long-stay population in 2030 based on the decreases in the long-stay population over various census years. It was first calculated by dividing each census year by the previous census year to yield the percentage of residents remaining based on the previous census year. For example, in the table below for 'All patients' the 1981 census figure (13,984) was divided by the 1971 census figure (16,661). This gave a figure of 0.8393 indicating, that the 1981 in-patient census total was 84% of that in 1971 (or conversely there was a 16% reduction from 1971–1981). This calculation was repeated for each subsequent census year to arrive at a figure of 0.8297 in 2010. The projection calculations used the figure 0.8297 and multiplied this by the census total in 2010 to project the figure in 2014. The figure 0.8297 remained constant over the years projected as it assumes this is the percentage remaining from the previous census year. For example, 0.8297 is multiplied by 2,812 to arrive at a figure of 2,333. This indicates that at 84% of the census total in 2010 (2,812) (or at a 16% reduction in in-patient numbers), the census total in 2014 will be 2,333. The figure in 2014 (2,333) is multiplied by 0.8297 to arrive at a figure of 1,936. This is done for each year listed and for each length of stay listed. These projections are based on a projected constant rate of decline based on past and current experience but may change should there be a major change in the care of the long stay such as a massive closure of the older mental hospitals and the transfer of these patients to other settings.

Year	All patients	Over 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years
1971	16,661	12,860	3,219	9,641
1981	13,984	10,502	2,413	8,089
	0.8393	0.8166	0.7496	0.8390
1991	8,207	5,646	1,336	4,280
	0.5869	0.5376	0.5537	0.5291
2001	4,321	2,316	778	1,538
	0.5265	0.4102	0.5823	0.3593
2006	3,389	1,545	548	997
	0.7843	0.6671	0.7044	0.6482
2010	2,812	1,187	494	692
	0.8297	0.768	0.9015	0.6941

Projection based on 2006-2010 rate of decrease	2014	2,333	912	445	480
	2018	1,936	701	401	333
	2022	1,606	538	362	231
	2026	1,333	414	326	161
	2030	1,106	318	294	111











