



HRB Statistics Series 22

Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013

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NPIRS Team

Health Research Board, Dublin

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- National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee Annual Reports (2004–2006)
- National Intellectual Disability Database Committee Annual Reports (1996–2006)

The NPIRS team collects 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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Glossary

Age

Age on census night was calculated by subtracting the patient's date of birth from the census date (31 March 2013).

Central Mental Hospital

The Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum, is administered by Health Service Executive (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 2011 (Central Statistics Office (CSO) 2012). All data were rated to the total population. The 2011 population figures for socio-economic groups were not available by HSE areas as the census data produced by the CSO for socio-economic groups by electoral divisions (EDs) related to the socio-economic group of the reference person of each household 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.

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 independent/private and private charitable centres 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 2011 (CSO 2012) is presented in Chapter 1.

ICD-10

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

Independent/private and private charitable centres

This term replaces the previously used term 'private hospitals'.

In-patient days

In-patient days were the number of days spent in hospital from date of admission to the date of the census (31 March 2013). The calculation was performed 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 2013 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. The date of admission was subtracted from the date of the census, with time spent on transfer for medical or surgical purposes while still 'on the books' of psychiatric units and hospitals included. 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.

Long-stay patient

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

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 since 1971 by the MSRB and subsequently by the HRB. Annual reports (Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services/Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals) based on NPIRS data have been published since 1965 and continue 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 local health office (LHO) in the country in addition to national and regional bulletins. The HRB NPIRS database is also used as the basis for carrying out censuses of the psychiatric in-patient population.

New long-stay patient

A new long-stay patient is one who has been in hospital continuously for one year to five years.

Old long-stay patient

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

Psychiatric hospital/continuing care unit

This term replaces the previously used term 'psychiatric hospital' to take account of not only the remaining older psychiatric hospitals but also of the newer approved centres which are not psychiatric hospitals but which offer continuing care/long-stay in-patient care along with acute in-patient facilities.

Rates

Rates per 100,000 total population were calculated by dividing the population by the Irish total population, multiplied by 100,000. Rates for the census are referred to hospitalisation rates.

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 2011 (Central Statistics Office 2012). 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.



Foreword

This 2013 census of patients in psychiatric in-patient care constitutes a half century of such censuses of the modern era. The first was carried out in 1963 on the initiative of the 1961 Commission of Inquiry on Mental Illness. The Commission was concerned that no reliable data existed on the users of Irish psychiatric in-patient services since the publications of the Inspectors of Lunacy reports of the 19th century other than crude numbers of patients admitted and resident at the end of each year. In response, the Department of Health initiated the 1963 Census by distributing data sheets for each patient resident in mental hospitals on 31 March 1963, collecting on demographic, social and diagnostic data. Immediately afterwards the Department requested that all admissions and discharges and deaths be recorded with the same data. Both sets of forms were then returned to the Department which, on the commencement operationally of the Medico-Social Research Board, transferred these sheets to that organisation. The 1963 census data were then analysed and published by the Board (Walsh, 1971), later to become the Health Research Board.

In the 50 years since the 1963 census the numbers in in-patient care have reduced from 19,801 in that year to 2,401 in 2013. The 1963 number and corresponding rate of 7 per 1,000 of population was by far the highest of any nation for which data were available, followed by a rate of 4.6 per 1,000 for England and Wales. In 1963, 18,760 (95%) patients were in the public sector. The 2013 numbers equate to a rate of 0.5 per 1,000 population. In 1963 the bulk of in-patients were long-stay, with over 70% being in hospital continuously for over two years and over 60% for over five years. In contrast, only 37% of patients in 2013 had been in hospital for more than one year (long stay), with 15% of these in the new long-stay category (between one and five years) and 22% for over five years (the old long stay). Whereas numbers resident in the private sector have fallen from 1,041 to 574 in this time as a proportion of all residents, they have increased from 5% to 24%.

In 1963, excluding the 2,232 in-patients labelled as 'mental deficiency', schizophrenia accounted for 62% of in-patients. By 2013 this proportion had fallen to 31% but still accounted for, by far, most in-patients. Additionally, schizophrenia accounted for 41% of all long-stay in-patients, that is those resident for over one year and for 44% of those hospitalised for over five years – the old long-stay. Those suffering from organic disorders accounted for 17% of long-stay and eight percent of old long-stay; in other words, their contribution to the long-stay population was mainly in the new long-stay category. Despite their small numbers on 2013 census day – 161 – those with intellectual disability, the homologue of the mental deficiency of 1963, constituted 152 or 17% of long-stay and 138 or 26% of old long-stay.



In 1996 the cost of the mental health service, almost exclusively institutionalised, ran to 6.5 million pounds (135 million euro in today's money) and constituted 20% of total health expenditure for that year. In 2013 mental health running cost had increased to approximately 770,000 million euro, just under 6% of the year's health budget with a much reduced, but still substantial, proportion devoted to in-patient care.

Serial policy documents since 1966 have emphasised the desirability of reducing in-patient public provision by transferring care to the community on the basis of the 'least restrictive alternative'. As a result, the number of public psychiatric beds stood at 1,827 at census 2013. A second policy objective was to close all psychiatric hospitals, the majority of them dating from the 19th century, and to provide acute in-patient care in psychiatric units in general hospitals – an objective since the publication of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Mental Illness in 1966. This has resulted in the progressive closure in recent years of psychiatric hospitals at Castlebar, Sligo, Ennis, Cork, Letterkenny, Clonmel, Monaghan, St Brendan's Dublin and, apart from the free standing admission unit, Ballinasloe. Since this census of 2013, St Senan's, Enniscorthy and the 19th century St Finan's, Killarney and St Loman's, Mullingar have also closed.

An intended consequence of the implementation of these policies was the prevention of newly admitted patients becoming long stay and the community-based placement of those already long-stay in the old psychiatric hospitals. This foreword reviews the extent and characteristics of long stay patients identified by the 2013 census in those psychiatric hospitals, scheduled for closure but still admitting patients.

There were still nine original public psychiatric hospitals extant at the end of 2013 (see Appendix 1 for a list of the hospitals excluded from this discussion). These hospitals are as follows, St Brigid's, Ardee; Carraig Mór, Cork; St Ita's, Portrane¹; St Canice's, Kilkenny; St Joseph's, Limerick; St Fintan's, Portlaoise; St Otteran's, Waterford, Blackwater House, St Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan and St Vincent's Fairview. All except St Vincent's Fairview are managed by the HSE and all except, St Brigid's Ardee, Carraig Mór and the admission unit of St Vincent's, dating from the 19th century.

¹ St Ita's Hospital - Mental Health Services, Portrane closed in January 2014.



Between them they accounted for 257 residents at the 2013 census. Of them, 158 were long-stay, 57 new long stay, that is to say, in hospital continuously for one to five years, with 101 being in hospital continuously for over five years. The age profile of these 158 long-stay residents by length of stay and age is presented in Table A.1 in Appendix 1. Nine long-stay patients were under age 45, five of them old long-stay; 83 were aged 65 and over, 52 of them old long-stay and 31 new long-stay, indicating a small but continuing ageing of younger long-stay patients, of whom over half, 75, were under 65, and 26 new long-stay under 65, indicating a small but not insubstantial build-up of relatively young new long-stay.

The diagnostic profile of these 158 long-stay patients is set out in Table A.2. Schizophrenia accounts for almost half of all long-stay and almost half of those in hospital for over five years, the old long-stay. Depressive disorders come next, but in much smaller numbers. Despite policy determining that all persons with an intellectual disability should be in accommodation appropriate to their needs there were still ten such persons in long-stay psychiatric in-patient care.

In the 2010 census we made predictions about the decline of the long-stay patient in Irish public psychiatric hospitals based on residence, admission, discharge and death rates, coupled with estimates of numbers becoming long-stay. Now, concentrating on the reduced number of older hospitals in the public sector, which policy decrees must soon close, we identified a reduced number of residents, 257 in all of which 158 were long-stay, over half of them under age 65. By far the greater proportion was diagnosed as having a schizophrenic illness, confirming the relatively poor prognosis of this illness.

Predicting when these older public hospitals will finally close is hazardous and dependent on major local initiatives. In addition some long-stay patients remain in units other than the old 19th century buildings and their need for rehabilitation and more appropriate placement, community-based, as recommended in the latest policy document, A Vision for Change, remains an unachieved objective. As far as the private hospitals are concerned, the two largest are committed to acute care only and, with the remainder specialising in care for the elderly, the issue of reduction in long-stay does not arise.

Dr Dermot Walsh



Executive summary

The eighth national census of Irish psychiatric units and hospitals was carried out on 31 March 2013. 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.

There were 2,401 patients resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals on 31 March 2013, representing a hospitalisation rate of 52.3 per 100,000 population. This is a reduction of 411 in the number of patients resident since 2010 (2,812, a 14% reduction) and a reduction of 88% since 1963 (19,801). Similarly, the rate of patients resident declined from 66.3 in 2010 to 52.3 per 100,000 in 2013. There were 64 children and adolescents resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals on census night, 63 of whom were resident in child and adolescent units. The 64 children and adolescents are reported on in Chapter 6 which deals with child and adolescent residents.

Males accounted for over half (55%) of all in-patients on census night, representing a hospitalisation rate of 58.3 per 100,000, compared with a rate of 46.5 for females. One-third of in-patients were aged 65 years and over on census night; 17% were aged 55–64 years; an additional 17% were aged 45–54 years; 15% were aged 35–44 years; 12% were aged 25–34 years; 3.5% were aged 20–24 years, and 1.6% were aged 18–19 years. The 75 year and over age group had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 180.4 per 100,000, followed by the 65–74 year age group, at 125.3 and the 55–64 year age group, at 87.4. The 20–24 year age group had the lowest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 28.6 per 100,000.

Single persons accounted for 59% of all patients on census night, married persons accounted for 20.5%, widowed accounted for 6% and divorced accounted for 3%. Patients who were widowed had the highest rate of hospitalisation, 80.1 per 100,000, while patients who were married had the lowest rate of hospitalisation, at 28.9 per 100,000.

Non-manual workers accounted for the highest proportion of in-patients on census night, at 14%, followed by the unskilled group, at 8% and manual skilled and semi-skilled both at 7% each. The unskilled occupational group had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 124.4, followed by agricultural workers, at 85.1 per 100,000 and farmers, at 57.8. However, it must be noted that 46% of occupations were returned as unknown or unspecified thus making assignment to a socio-economic group impossible.

Almost one-third (31%) of all in-patients on census night had a diagnosis of schizophrenia; 16.5% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders, 11% 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 16.4 per 100,000, followed by patients with a diagnosis of depressive disorders, at 8.7 and organic mental disorders, at 5.6.

Fifteen per cent of patients on census night were involuntary, which is an increase of two percentage points in the proportion of involuntary patients since 2010 (13%). The rate of involuntary patients on census night was 7.7 per 100,000, which is a reduction in the rate since 2010, at 8.6. Males accounted for 71% of all involuntary patients on census night. Sixty-two per cent of those who were involuntary on census night had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 8% had a diagnosis of mania, 6% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders and 4% had a diagnosis of organic mental disorders. Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had the highest rate of involuntary hospitalisation, at 4.8 per 100,000, relatively unchanged from 2010.

There were 26 patients with no fixed abode on census night, a decline since 2010 (40). Eighty-five per cent of these were male; 85% were single and 54% had a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Almost 86% (85.5%) had an ethnic group returned on census night and 94% of these were recorded as White Irish, 4% were returned as Any Other White background and the remaining 2% were distributed amongst various other ethnic groups.

Thirty-seven per cent of all in-patients on census night were long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital for one year or more on census night; 22.5% were old long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital for five years or more. Half of those who had been hospitalised for five years or more on census night were aged 65 years and over. Thirty-six per cent (36.5%) of those who were aged 75 years or over had been in hospital for five years or more on census night.

Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and intellectual disability combined accounted for three-quarters of all in-patient days on census night; schizophrenia accounted for 41% of in-patient days and intellectual disability accounted for 34.5%. Patients with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had the longest average length of stay, at 9,386.9 days (median 8,458.0 days). Patients with a diagnosis of other drug disorders had the shortest average length of stay, at 299.4 days (median 25.0 days). The average length of stay for all patients on census night was 1,821.7 days (median 82.0 days).

Patients resident in county Dublin had the highest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 70.9 per 100,000, followed by patients resident in Westmeath, at 66.2, followed by Mayo, at 63.5 and Laois, at 59.6. Carlow had the lowest rate of hospitalisation, at 22.0, followed by Cavan, at 27.3 and Leitrim, at 28.3 per 100,000.

Forty-one per cent of patients resident on census night had a medical card, 11% had no medical card and the remaining 48% were returned as unknown or unspecified. Almost one-quarter (23%) of patients resident on census night had private health insurance, 35% did not have private health insurance and 42% were returned as unknown or

unspecified. Over one-fifth of patients resident on census night were referred by their GP or an out-of-hours GP service/primary care service, 9% were referred to hospital by a consultant, 7% were referred by the emergency department in a general hospital and 6% were self-referrals.

Twenty-nine per cent of patients on census night were resident in Dublin Mid-Leinster, 27% were resident in Dublin North-East, 25% were resident in HSE South and 19% were resident in HSE West. Patients resident in Dublin North-East had the highest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 63.1 per 100,000 population, followed by HSE South, at 52.5, Dublin Mid-Leinster, at 51.6 and HSE West, at 42.2. Eight patients were returned as non-resident on census night, i.e. with an address outside Ireland. HSE West had the highest proportion of involuntary patients on census night, at 17%, followed by Dublin North-East, at 16% and Dublin Mid-Leinster and HSE South, both at 13% each. The rate of involuntary hospitalisation was highest in Dublin North-East, at 10.0, followed by HSE West, at 7.3 and Dublin Mid-Leinster and HSE South both, at 6.8 per 100,000 each.

Over one-third (35%) of patients were resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units on census night, 30% were resident in general hospital psychiatric units, 24% were resident in independent/private and private charitable centres, 5% were resident in St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service, 4% were resident in the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum and almost 2% (1.5%) were resident in Carraig Mór, Cork.

Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units had the highest proportion of patients aged 65 years and over on census night, at 47%, followed by independent/private and private charitable centres, at 42%, St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service, at 26% and Carraig Mór, Cork, at 17%.

Forty-two per cent of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, while 34% in general hospital psychiatric units and 11.5% in independent/private and private charitable centres had a similar diagnosis. Almost three-quarters (73%) of patients resident in the Central Mental Hospital had a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Almost one-quarter (24%) of patients in independent/private and private charitable centres on census night had a diagnosis of depressive disorders compared with 22% in general hospital psychiatric units and 11% in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units. Twenty per cent of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units were involuntary on census night, 12% in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and 2% in independent/private and private charitable centres were involuntary. Ninety-five per cent of those resident in the Central Mental Hospital were involuntary.



There were 64 patients who were under 18 years of age on census night and/or were resident in child and adolescent in-patient units. This is an increase in the number of under 18s resident since the last census in 2010 (43) and the previous census to that in 2006 (30). Sixty-three² (98%) patients were resident in child and adolescent units and one patient was resident in an adult unit.

Just over one-third (34%) of child and adolescent patients were aged 17 years on census night, 28% were aged 16 years, 14% were aged 15 years, 17% were aged 14 years and 5% were aged 13 years. One patient resident in a child and adolescent unit was 18 years of age on census night.

Forty-one per cent of child and adolescent residents/under 18s had a diagnosis of depressive disorders, 14% had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 11% had a diagnosis of eating disorders and 5% had a diagnosis of neurosis. Males accounted for 67% of those with a diagnosis of schizophrenia while females accounted for 69% of those with a diagnosis of depressive disorders.

Thirty-nine per cent of child and adolescent residents/under 18s had been in hospital for between one and three months, 22% had been in hospital for between two and four weeks and 19% had been in hospital for under one week. Only one patient had been in hospital for longer than one year on census night. The average length of stay for child and adolescent residents/under 18s was 56.0 days (median 37.5 days).

² One patient resident in the child and adolescent in-patient services reached his/her 18th birthday before census night and thus was not under 18 at the time of the census.



1 Introduction and background information

We are pleased to present the eighth national psychiatric census of patients in psychiatric units and hospitals, the latest in a series of censuses first carried out in 1963. The provision and delivery of psychiatric services has changed immensely since the first psychiatric census 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 in the report *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.

The in-patient census was carried out decennially from 1971 to 2001. On 31 March 2006 a further census was carried out 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 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 2013. All patients 'on the books' in psychiatric units and hospitals, including those on leave, were enumerated in the census. 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. We would like to thank all our NPIRS contacts in the approved centres for their cooperation and commitment in submitting returns for the census.

National findings on patients resident on 31 March 2013 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 2013 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), 2006 (Daly and Walsh 2006) and 2010 (Daly and Walsh 2011). Rates reported for the 2013 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 (with the exception of 2001) are also rated per 100,000 total population.

Data coverage

Data on residents in 65 units and hospitals on the Register of Approved Centres 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

	Numbers	Percentages
General hospital psychiatric units	21	32.3
Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units	29	44.6
Independent/private and private charitable centres	6	9.2
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	1	1.5
Carraig Mór, Cork ^a	1	1.5
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service ^b	1	1.5
Child and adolescent units	6	9.2
Total	65	100.0

^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

Units and hospitals that typically 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 2013. Details of patients listed as 'in care' on the NPIRS database at the end of the first quarter (31 March 2013) were extracted from the database and returned to hospitals for verification, with five additional fields to be completed, i.e. legal status on census night, whether the patient had a medical card, whether the patient had private health insurance, sector and referral source. Some centres were in a position to return this

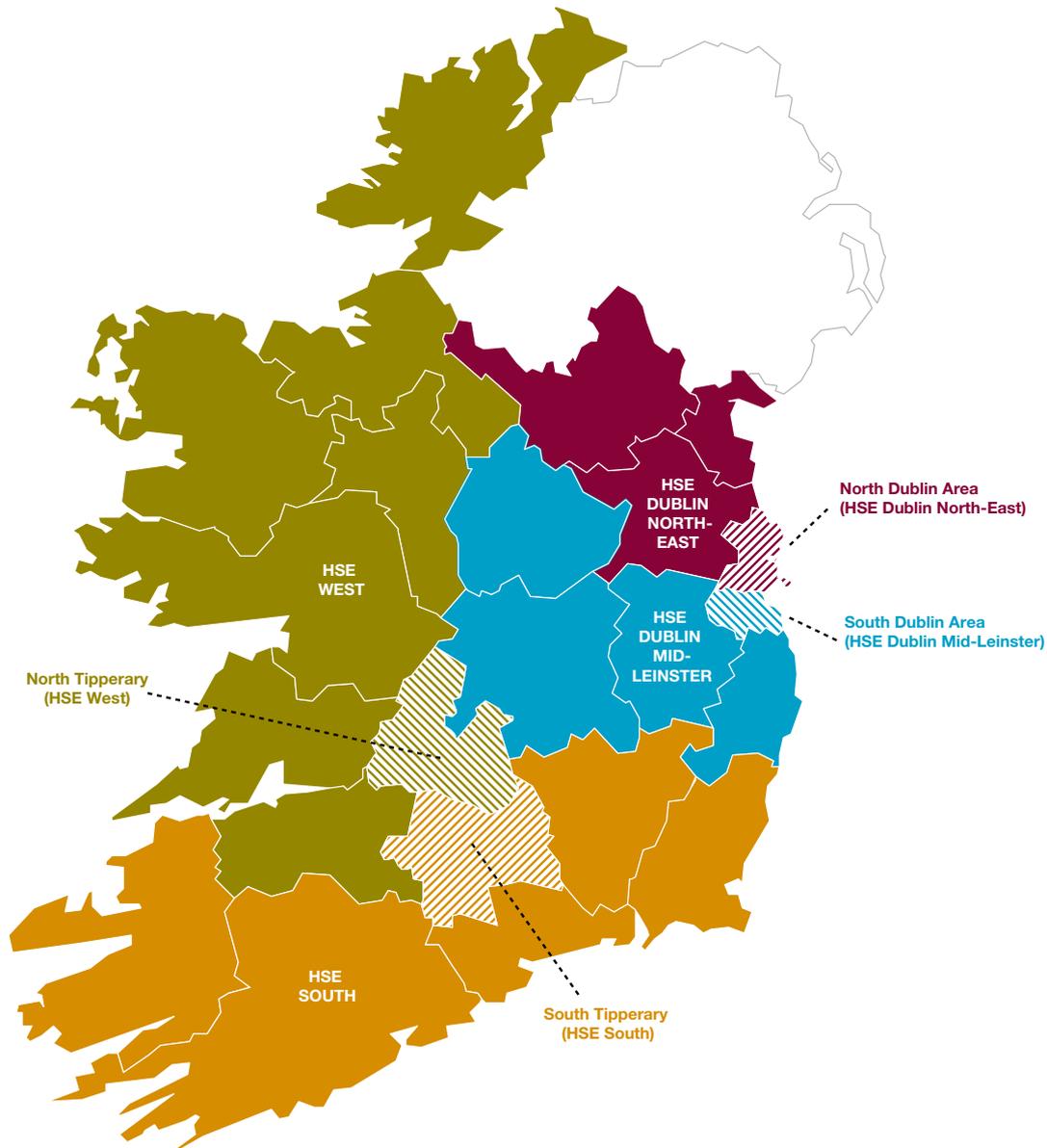


Figure 1.1 Health Service Executive Areas

HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster – Total Population: 1,351,555.

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: 1,018,535.

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: 1,133,858.

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, Waterford/Wexford Mental Health Catchment Area, Carlow/Kilkenny/South Tipperary Mental Health Catchment Area.

HSE West – Total Population: 1,084,304.

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.



data as part of their normal quarterly returns. Where this was not the case, centres updated and corrected, where necessary, the lists of patients on 31 March 2013. Status reports for census night were sent to units and hospitals for sign-off.

Units and hospitals that do not submit quarterly returns were sent 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.

The instructions for the completion of the census data are presented in Appendix 2. Data on sector will be produced separately and are not part of this report. Data on time of admission are not presented in this report either.

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 were cleaned and validated upon receipt and import of data into the database, at the end of the quarter, and prior to analysing the data for this report. All units and hospitals were required to sign off on final data for the census for their unit or hospital.

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 using the 2011 census of population for the HSE areas have been calculated using previously agreed EDs for each area. All LHOs were requested to confirm their agreement with the updated population figures and, although confirmation for some areas remained outstanding at the time of production of this report, the figures were used as they were based on previously agreed configurations.

In this report, the address from which a person was admitted was used to assign him/her to a HSE area. Thus, HSE area refers to the HSE area of residence of the person. As mentioned previously (Glossary), population figures for socio-economic groups were not available by HSE area because these data by EDs related to the socio-economic group of the reference person/household rather than every person resident in the state on census night.

Population figures based on CSO census data for 2011 for each HSE area are presented below in Table 1.2, with the composition of each area also presented in Figure 1.1. The four HSE areas are roughly equal in terms of the total population.



Table 1.2 Health Service Executive Area and gender. Population

	Males	Females	Total
Dublin Mid-Leinster	664,578	686,977	1,351,555
Dublin North-East	502,376	516,159	1,018,535
South	563,939	569,919	1,133,858
West	541,806	542,498	1,084,304
Total	2,272,699	2,315,553	4,588,252

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 have been assembled 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 mental 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, no psychiatric diagnosis



Limitations

Whilst the NPIRS team is engaged in ongoing 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 are 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 the 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 international comparability. Thus, the total population has been used for the calculation of rates in this report and was also used in 2010. In 2001 and 2006, the population aged 16 years and over was used in the census report, and prior to that, the total population was used. However, for the purposes of this report the 2006 census results were re-calculated using the total population.

As some services do not provide a preliminary diagnosis on admission, but rather supply diagnoses on discharge, diagnostic data on these patients are not available for these services. Thus, patients resident in these units and hospitals have been assigned to the 'Other and unspecified' diagnostic category. Fifteen 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. It should also be noted that on occasion the diagnosis for a patient may be returned as 'no psychiatric diagnosis'. As this falls outside the F00-F99 codes captured by the NPIRS database and reported on in this report, such diagnoses have also been assigned to the 'Other and unspecified' diagnostic category.

Forty-six per cent 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.

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 most recent annual publication, *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals 2012* (Daly and Walsh 2013).



2 National findings

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

There were 2,401 patients resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals on 31 March 2013 (Table 2.1). This represents a hospitalisation rate of 52.3 per 100,000 population. This is a reduction of 14% (411) in the number of patients resident since 2010. Similarly, the rate of patients resident declined from 66.3 in 2010 to 52.3 per 100,000 in 2013 (Table 2.2).

The number of patients resident in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals has declined markedly over the last 50 years, with numbers dropping from 19,801 in 1963 to 2,401 in 2013 (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1). This represents a reduction of 88% since 1963 and a reduction of 14% since 2010. The death of older long-stay patients and their non-replacement by new long-stay patients is a contributory factor in the decline in in-patient numbers. In 2012 alone, there were 153 deaths in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals and 59% of the individuals concerned were aged 75 years and over (Daly and Walsh 2013). Almost half of these deaths occurred following a length of stay of five years or more in hospital. In the period 2010–2012 there were 411 deaths in total in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals.

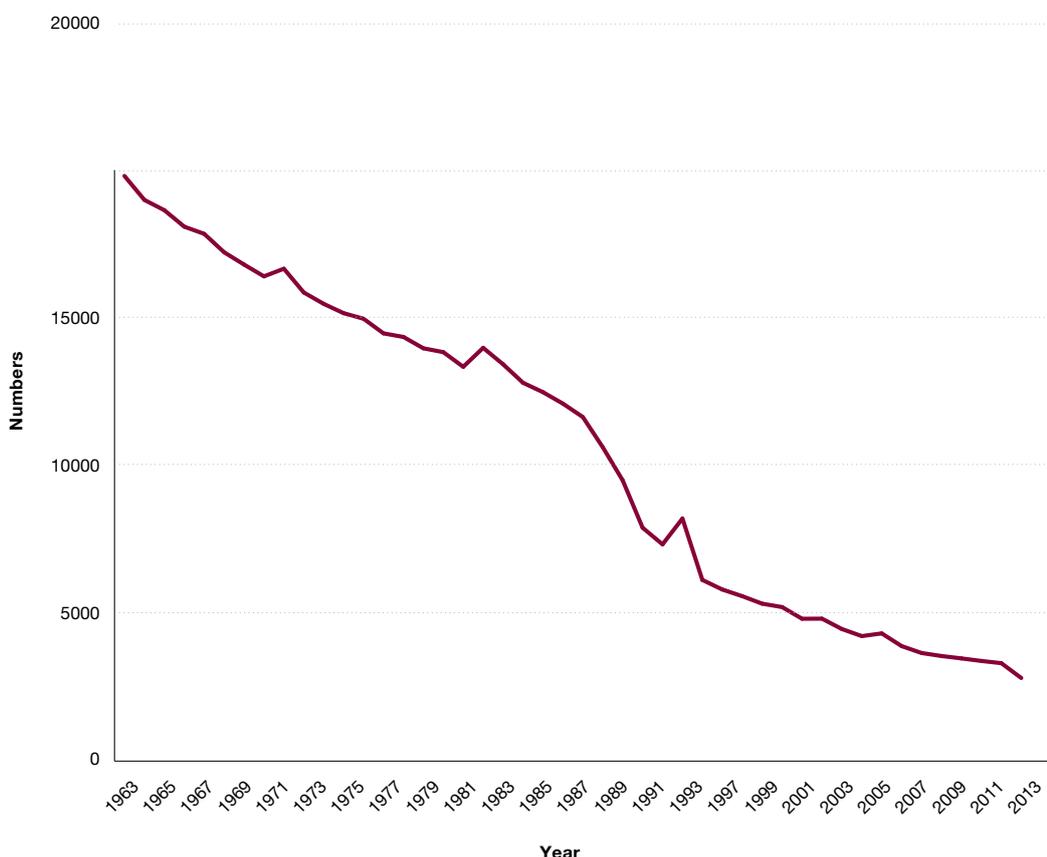


Figure 2.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963-2013. Numbers



Table 2.1 Irish psychiatric in-patient numbers 1963–2013

Year	Numbers	Year	Numbers	Year	Numbers	Year	Numbers
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 ^a	4,321
1966	18,084	1978	13,968	1990	7,334	2002	3,891
1967	17,841	1979	13,838	1991 ^a	8,207	2003	3,658
1968	17,218	1980	13,342	1992	6,130	2004 ^b	3,556
1969	16,802	1981 ^a	13,984	1993	5,806	2005 ^b	3,475
1970	16,403	1982	13,428	1994	5,581	2006 ^a	3,389
1971 ^a	16,661	1983	12,802	1995	5,327	2007 ^b	3,314
1972	15,856	1984	12,484	1996	5,212	2010 ^a	2,812
1973	15,471	1985	12,097	1997	4,817	2013 ^a	2,401
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, 2009, 2011 and 2012.

Gender and age

Males accounted for over half (55%) of all in-patients on census night (Table 2.2), representing a hospitalisation rate of 58.3 per 100,000, compared with a rate of 46.5 for females. There has been no real change in the gender breakdown of patients over the last 50 years, with males typically accounting for over half of all patients in each census year (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

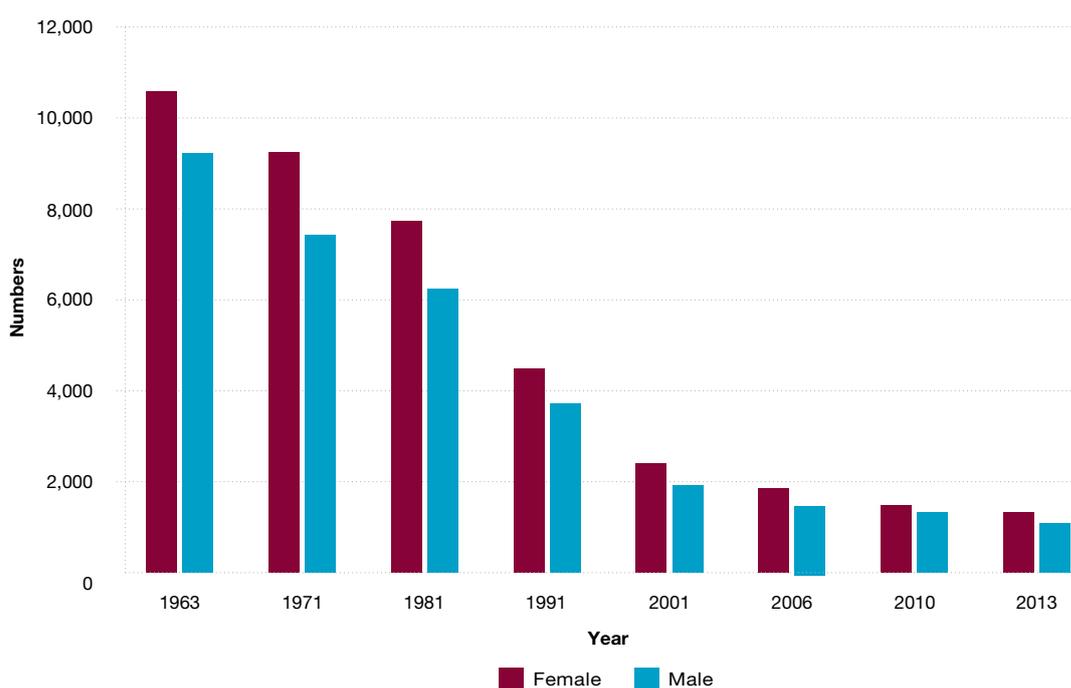


Figure 2.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2013. Gender. Numbers

Table 2.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2013. Gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	Males		Females		Total	
	Numbers	Percentages	Numbers	Percentages	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
2013	1,325	55.1	1,076	44.8	2,401	52.3

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2013 (Walsh 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002, 2006, 2011).

One-third of in-patients were aged 65 years and over on census night; 17% were aged 55–64 years; an additional 17% were aged 45–54 years; 15% were aged 35–44 years; 12% were aged 25–34 years; 3.5% were aged 20–24 years, and 1.6% were aged 18–19 years (Table 2.3). There was one person under 18 years of age resident in adult psychiatric units and hospitals on census night. There were an additional 63³ children and adolescents resident in child and adolescent units (see Chapter 6 Child and adolescent patients). This is an increase on the figure for under 18s in 2010 (43).

Table 2.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Age and gender. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 18	1	0	1	-	-	-
18-19	13	26	39	22.5	46.2	34.2
20-24	51	34	85	34.8	22.6	28.6
25-34	183	111	294	49.7	28.7	38.9
35-44	206	152	358	59.1	43.9	51.5
45-54	246	175	421	85.3	60.1	72.6
55-64	237	168	405	102.2	72.6	87.4
65-74	194	188	382	129.5	121.2	125.3
75 and over	194	222	416	207.4	162.0	180.4
Total	1,325	1,076	2,401	58.3	46.5	52.3

³ One patient resident on census night in a child and adolescent unit was 17 years of age on admission but 18 years of age on census night.

The 75 year and over age group had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 180.4 per 100,000, followed by the 65–74 year age group, at 125.3 and the 55–64 year age group, at 87.4 (Table 2.3 and Table 2.4). The 20–24 year age group had the lowest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 28.6 per 100,000.

Table 2.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971-2013. Age groups. Rates per 100,000 total population

	1971	1981	1991		2001*	2006		2010	2013
Under 15	23.2	7.4	4.0	Under 16	-	-	Under 18	-	-
15-19	108.7	46.0	31.7	16-19	32.9	16.0	18-19	26.1	34.2
20-24	266.0	142.7	69.1	20-24	53.2	43.8	20-24	33.6	28.6
25-34	483.9	275.2	138.9	25-34	74.2	48.9	25-34	46.4	38.9
35-44	760.0	517.3	241.8	35-44	125.2	77.5	35-44	61.0	51.5
45-54	967.1	792.4	390.9	45-54	168.9	122.1	45-54	96.8	72.6
55-64	1,313.3	1,036.8	566.3	55-64	256.7	150.3	55-64	123.8	87.4
65-74	1,471.7	1,229.3	745.1	65-74	345.5	210.2	65-74	179.8	125.3
75 and over	1,735.7	1,608.6	1,048.9	75 and over	454.9	271.2	75 and over	224.0	180.4

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2013 (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002, 2006, 2011).

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

The hospitalisation rates for each age group for successive census years are presented in Table 2.4. Rates for all age groups have declined considerably over the last 50 years, with rates for the 75 year and over age group declining from 1,735.7 in 1971 to 180.4 in 2013. Rates for the 65–74 year age group declined from 1,471.7 to 125.3 in the same period and those for the 55–64 year age group declined from 1,313.3 to 87.4 in 2013.

Marital status

Fifty-nine per cent of all residents on census night were single, 20.5% were married, 6% were widowed and 3% were divorced (Table 2.5 and Table 2.6). Patients who were widowed had the highest rate of hospitalisation, 80.1 per 100,000, followed by divorced persons, at 78.6 and single persons, at 57.1. Patients who were married had the lowest rate of hospitalisation, at 28.9 per 100,000.

Table 2.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Marital status and gender.
Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Single	852	567	1,419	66.3	47.3	57.1
Married	231	263	494	27.0	30.8	28.9
Widowed	36	117	153	83.6	79.1	80.1
Divorced	31	38	69	81.4	76.5	78.6
Unspecified	175	91	266	-	-	-
Total	1,325	1,076	2,401	58.3	46.5	52.3

Widowed males had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 83.6 per 100,000, with divorced males following closely behind, at 81.4 (Table 2.5). This compares with a rate of 79.1 for widowed females and 76.5 for divorced females. The hospitalisation rate for widowed (83.6) and divorced (81.4) males was three times that of married men (27.0). Single males had a higher hospitalisation rate than single females, at 66.3 per 100,000 compared with 47.3 for females. The hospitalisation rate for widowed (79.1) and divorced (76.5) females was over twice that of married females (30.8).

Hospitalisation rates for single persons were highest amongst all age groups with rates ranging from 473.7 per 100,000 population in the 65–74 year age group to 27.9 in the 20–24 year age group (Table 2.6).



Table 2.6 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. 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	1	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	39	0	0	0	0	39	34.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	34.2
20-24	80	0	0	0	5	85	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	28.6
25-34	237	15	0	2	40	294	47.4	6.3	0.0	35.0	-	38.9
35-44	240	69	2	8	39	358	117.7	15.7	50.3	39.0	-	51.5
45-54	235	96	4	26	60	421	242.1	23.9	35.0	81.7	-	72.6
55-64	228	97	16	16	48	405	384.6	29.6	59.6	76.5	-	87.4
65-74	179	109	40	15	39	382	473.7	54.5	82.1	208.6	-	125.3
75 and over	180	108	91	2	35	416	471.2	120.5	92.3	139.8	-	180.4
Total	1,419	494	153	69	266	2,401	57.1	28.9	80.1	78.6	-	52.3

Single persons have accounted for the largest proportion of in-patients in each successive census while the proportion of married, widowed and divorced persons has remained relatively unchanged since 2010 (Table 2.7). Hospitalisation rates for the various marital status categories have fluctuated over the years. In 2010 divorced persons had the highest rate, at 115.9 per 100,000 but in 2013 widowed persons had the highest rate, at 80.1.

Table 2.7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2013. Marital status. Percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	1963	1971	1981	1991	2001*	2006	2010	2013
Percentages								
Single	82.1	82.2	79.5	77.2	69.0	65.8	60.0	59.1
Married	12.6	11.8	13.0	14.8	17.0	17.8	20.4	20.5
Widowed	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.7	7.6	6.6	6.2	6.3
Divorced	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.3	2.5	2.8
Rates								
Single	-	782.4	572.0	314.7	279.8	159.8	72.7	57.1
Married	-	203.0	146.6	93.2	54.1	38.5	36.7	28.9
Widowed	-	578.8	512.6	340.3	177.3	117.1	90.9	80.1
Divorced	-	-	-	-	255.4	73.9	115.9	78.6

Source: MSR/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2013 (Walsh, 1971; O'Hare and Walsh, 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh, 1992; Daly and Walsh, 2002, 2006, 2011).

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

Socio-economic group

The unskilled occupational group had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 124.4, followed by agricultural workers, at 85.1 per 100,000 and farmers, at 57.8 (Table 2.8 and Table 2.9). Non-manual workers accounted for the highest proportion of in-patients on census night, at 14%, followed by the unskilled group, at 8% and manual skilled and semi-skilled both at 7% each. However, it must be noted that 46% of occupations were returned as unknown or unspecified thus making assignment to a socio-economic group impossible. Males had higher rates of hospitalisation than females in six of the ten socio-economic groups with females having higher rates in the higher and lower professionals, own account workers and non-manual workers groups.



Table 2.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Socio-economic group and gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates			Percentages
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Farmers	78	18	96	69.5	33.4	57.8	4.0
Agricultural Workers	16	4	20	102.5	50.6	85.1	0.8
Higher Professional	37	34	71	22.9	25.4	24.0	2.9
Lower Professional	50	96	146	22.7	28.5	26.2	6.0
Employers and Managers	33	25	58	8.7	7.7	8.2	2.4
Own Account Workers	16	11	27	12.5	16.0	13.7	1.1
Non-manual	118	229	347	35.9	38.0	37.3	14.4
Manual Skilled	132	33	165	46.6	31.9	42.7	6.8
Semi-skilled	99	66	165	51.0	39.9	45.9	6.8
Unskilled	114	75	189	136.9	109.2	124.4	7.8
Unspecified	632	485	1,117	-	-	-	46.5
Total	1,325	1,076	2,401	58.3	46.5	52.3	100.0

Table 2.9 presents hospitalisation rates for socio-economic groups for each census year. Traditionally, agricultural workers have had the highest rate of hospitalisation in each successive census with the unskilled group having the second-highest rate. There was one exception to this in 2001, when the unskilled group had the highest rate. The 2013 census saw the return of this higher rate for the unskilled group. Hospitalisation rates for all socio-economic groups have shown a reduction of over 86% between 1963 and 2013.

Table 2.9 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963–2013. Socio-economic group.
Rates per 100,000 population

	1963 ^a	1971	1981	1991	2001 ^b	2006	2010	2013
Farmers	664	476.6	397	277.5	111.8	87.5	73.1	57.8
Agricultural Workers/ Other Agricultural	3,465	1,771.7	1,206.3	621.9	252.8	273.7	171.5	85.1
Higher Professional	736	450.8	276	109.7	49.9	22.4	21.6	24.0
Lower Professional	380	428.8	285.4	117.4	75.8	32.5	35.9	26.2
Employers and Managers	123	183.1	65.8	26.9	30.4	8.6	7.4	8.2
Own Account Workers/Salaried Employees	144	179.6	175.2	83.8	5.8	5.5	13.9	13.7
Non-manual/ Intermediate Non-manual	762	264	333.1	158.6	91.8	45.1	43.6	37.3
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	42.7
Semi-skilled Manual	780	454.1	278.5	138.6	46.9	58.0	51.2	45.9
Unskilled Manual	944	617.2	838.9	583.5	314.3	250.8	168.9	124.4

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2013 (Walsh 1971; O'Hare and Walsh 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh 1992; Daly and Walsh 2002, 2006, 2011).

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

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

Diagnosis

Almost one-third (31%) of all in-patients on census night had a diagnosis of schizophrenia; 17% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders, 11% had a diagnosis of organic mental disorders and 8% had a diagnosis of mania (Table 2.10). Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 16.4 per 100,000, followed by patients with a diagnosis of depressive disorders, at 8.7 and organic mental disorders, at 5.6 (Table 2.10).



Table 2.10 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Diagnosis and gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates			Percentages
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Organic Mental Disorders	147	110	257	6.5	4.8	5.6	10.7
Alcoholic Disorders	47	25	72	2.1	1.1	1.6	3.0
Other Drug Disorders	22	5	27	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.1
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	478	273	751	21.0	11.8	16.4	31.2
Depressive Disorders	163	234	397	7.2	10.1	8.7	16.5
Mania	95	104	199	4.2	4.5	4.3	8.2
Neuroses	44	41	85	1.9	1.8	1.9	3.5
Eating Disorders	0	19	19	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.7
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	21	47	68	0.9	2.0	1.5	2.8
Intellectual Disability	111	50	161	4.9	2.2	3.5	6.7
Development Disorders	4	0	4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other and Unspecified	193	168	361	8.5	7.3	7.9	15.0
Total	1,325	1,076	2,401	58.3	46.5	52.3	100.0

The male rate for schizophrenia and intellectual disability was almost twice that of the female rate, with rates of 21.0 per 100,000 for males for schizophrenia and 11.8 for females, and rates of 4.9 for males for intellectual disability and 2.2 for females (Figure 2.3). Females had a higher rate of hospitalisation for depressive disorders, at 10.1 compared with 7.2 per 100,000 for males.

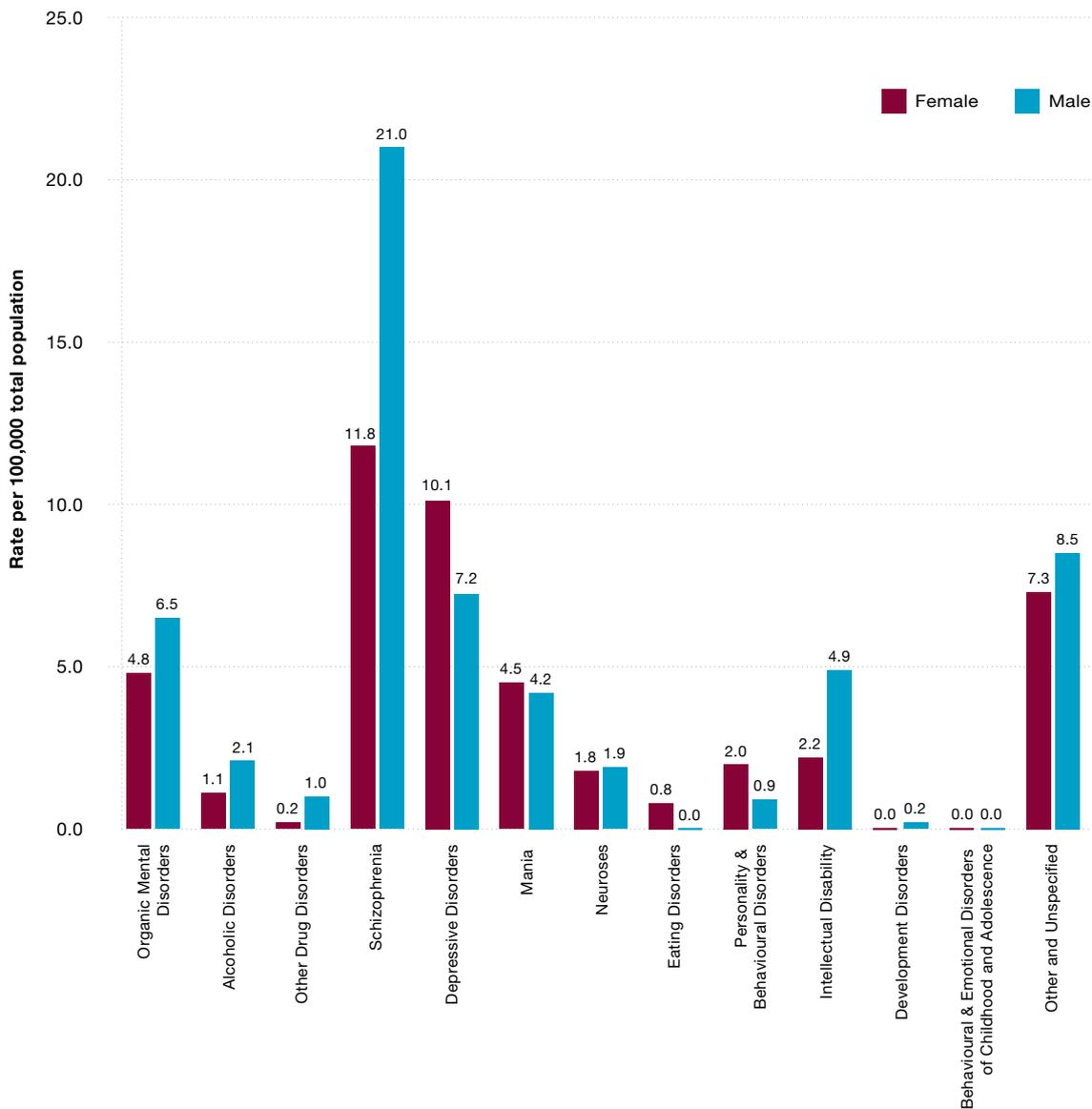


Figure 2.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Diagnosis and gender. Rates per 100,000 total population

Schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation amongst all age groups in the 25–74 year age range; depressive disorders had the highest rate of hospitalisation amongst the 18–19 and the 20–24 year age groups, while organic mental disorders had the highest rate amongst the 75 year and over age group, at 64.6 per 100,000 (Table 2.11). Rates for schizophrenia ranged from 43.8 per 100,000 in the 75 year and over age group to 3.5 in the 18–19 year age group.

Schizophrenia also had the highest rate of hospitalisation in six of the ten socio-economic groups (farmers, agricultural workers, non-manual, manual skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled), depressive disorders had the highest rate amongst higher and lower professionals and employers and managers, while organic mental disorders had the highest rate amongst own account workers (Table 2.12).



Table 2.11 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. 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			
Organic Mental Disorders	0	0	1	6	2	5	21	73	149			257
Alcoholic Disorders	0	0	5	4	14	21	11	14	3			72
Other Drug Disorders	0	3	5	9	3	1	3	1	2			27
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	0	4	19	129	113	134	136	115	101			751
Depressive Disorders	0	10	20	33	62	79	74	60	59			397
Mania	0	4	4	24	44	30	47	38	8			199
Neuroses	0	4	6	10	19	13	14	7	12			85
Eating Disorders	0	4	2	5	7	0	0	1	0			19
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	0	5	8	9	13	13	12	3	5			68
Intellectual Disability	0	0	0	9	23	54	33	21	21			161
Development Disorders	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2			4
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other and Unspecified	1	5	15	56	58	70	53	49	54			361
Total	1	39	85	294	358	421	405	382	416			2,401

Table 2.11 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Diagnosis and age. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population (continued)

	Rates										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over		
Organic Mental Disorders	-	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	4.5	23.9	64.6	5.6	
Alcoholic Disorders	-	0.0	1.7	0.5	2.0	3.6	2.4	4.6	1.3	1.6	
Other Drug Disorders	-	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	-	3.5	6.4	17.1	16.3	23.1	29.4	37.7	43.8	16.4	
Depressive Disorders	-	8.8	6.7	4.4	8.9	13.6	16.0	19.7	25.6	8.7	
Mania	-	3.5	1.3	3.2	6.3	5.2	10.1	12.5	3.5	4.3	
Neuroses	-	3.5	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.3	5.2	1.9	
Eating Disorders	-	3.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	-	4.4	2.7	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	1.0	2.2	1.5	
Intellectual Disability	-	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.3	9.3	7.1	6.9	9.1	3.5	
Development Disorders	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	
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	
Other and Unspecified	-	4.4	5.0	7.4	8.3	12.1	11.4	16.1	23.4	7.9	
Total	-	34.2	28.6	38.9	51.5	72.6	87.4	125.3	180.4	52.3	

Table 2.12 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. 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	12	3	11	14	12	7	37	31	14	13	103	257
Alcoholic Disorders	0	0	5	1	1	2	21	5	2	7	28	72
Other Drug Disorders	1	0	1	2	2	0	4	2	0	1	14	27
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	32	8	4	30	11	5	103	45	71	87	355	751
Depressive Disorders	16	2	17	34	14	6	82	35	30	34	127	397
Mania	8	1	6	19	8	2	33	18	11	14	79	199
Neuroses	6	1	2	14	3	1	13	9	4	8	24	85
Eating Disorders	1	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	5	19
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	2	2	3	2	1	2	11	2	8	7	28	68
Intellectual Disability	3	2	3	1	1	0	15	4	2	9	121	161
Development Disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other and Unspecified	15	1	13	29	5	2	22	13	23	9	229	361
Total	96	20	71	146	58	27	347	165	165	189	1,117	2,401

Table 2.12 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Diagnosis and socio-economic group.
Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population (*continued*)

	Rates											
	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	7.2	12.8	3.7	2.5	1.7	3.6	4.0	8.0	3.9	8.6	-	5.6
Alcoholic Disorders	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.3	1.3	0.6	4.6	-	1.6
Other Drug Disorders	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	-	0.6
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	19.3	34.0	1.4	5.4	1.6	2.5	11.1	11.6	19.7	57.3	-	16.4
Depressive Disorders	9.6	8.5	5.8	6.1	2.0	3.0	8.8	9.0	8.3	22.4	-	8.7
Mania	4.8	4.3	2.0	3.4	1.1	1.0	3.5	4.7	3.1	9.2	-	4.3
Neuroses	3.6	4.3	0.7	2.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.1	5.3	-	1.9
Eating Disorders	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.4
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	1.2	8.5	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.5	2.2	4.6	-	1.5
Intellectual Disability	1.8	8.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.6	5.9	-	3.5
Development Disorders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
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	0.0	-	0.0
Other and Unspecified	9.0	4.3	4.4	5.2	0.7	1.0	2.4	3.4	6.4	5.9	-	7.9
Total	57.8	85.1	24.0	26.2	8.2	13.7	37.3	42.7	45.9	124.4	-	52.3

Schizophrenia has consistently accounted for the highest proportion of in-patients in each successive census (Table 2.13). However, the proportion has declined from 53% in 1963 to 31% in 2013. The proportion of in-patients with intellectual disability has halved, from 13.8% in 1963 to 6.7% in 2013.

Table 2.13 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963-2013. Diagnosis. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers							
	1963	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2010	2013
Organic psychoses/Organic Mental Disorders	2,727	1,817	1,427	740	317	235	273	257
Schizophrenia/Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	10,496	8,353	6,182	3,526	1,701	1,163	957	751
Other Psychoses		345	52	41	49	-	-	-
Manic Depressive Psychosis	2,545	2,051	1,534	-	-	-	-	-
Depressive Disorders	-	-	-	1,202	752	492	481	397
Mania				481	424	275	216	199
Neuroses	968	555	798	422	146	58	98	85
Personality Disorders/Personality and Behavioural Disorders	306	218	296	374	125	70	79	68
Alcoholic Disorders	-	392	688	408	241	164	98	72
Drug Dependence/Other Drug Disorders	-	21	20	20	56	26	46	27
Mental Handicap/Intellectual Disability	2,732	2,680	2,170	962	392	251	154	161
Eating Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	19
Development Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	4
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	0
Unspecified/Other and Unspecified	27	229	19	31	118	617	371	361
Total	19,801	16,661	13,984	8,207	4,321	3,389	2,812	2,401

Table 2.13 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1963-2013. Diagnosis.
Numbers with percentages (*continued*)

	Percentages							
	1963	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2010	2013
Organic psychoses/Organic Mental Disorders	13.8	10.9	10.2	9.0	7.3	6.9	9.7	10.7
Schizophrenia/Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	53.0	50.1	44.2	43.0	39.4	34.3	34.0	31.2
Other Psychoses	-	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	-	-	-
Manic Depressive Psychosis	12.9	12.3	11	-	-	-	-	-
Depressive Disorders	-	-	-	14.6	17.4	14.5	17.1	16.5
Mania	-	-	-	5.9	9.8	8.1	7.7	8.2
Neuroses	4.9	3.3	5.7	5.1	3.4	1.7	3.5	3.5
Personality Disorders/Personality and Behavioural Disorders	1.5	1.3	2.1	4.6	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.8
Alcoholic Disorders	-	2.4	4.9	5	5.6	4.8	3.5	3.0
Drug Dependence/ Other Drug Disorders	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.1
Mental Handicap/ Intellectual Disability	13.8	16.1	15.5	11.7	9.1	7.4	5.5	6.7
Eating Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	0.7
Development Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.1
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.0
Unspecified/Other and Unspecified	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.4	2.7	18.2	13.2	15.0
Total	100.0							

Source: MSRB/HRB census completed on 31 March 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2013 (Walsh 1971; O'Hare and Walsh 1974, 1983; Moran and Walsh 1992; Daly and Walsh 2002, 2006, 2011).

Legal status

Fifteen per cent of patients on census night were involuntary. This is an increase of two percentage points since 2010 (13%) (Figure 2.4 and Table 2.14). This represents a rate of 7.7 per 100,000, a reduction in the rate since 2010 (8.6). Males accounted for 71% of all involuntary patients on census night and had a hospitalisation rate of 11.0 per 100,000, over twice that of the female rate of 4.5.

Table 2.14 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Legal status on census night and gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates			Percentages
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Voluntary	1,075	972	2,047	47.3	42.0	44.6	85.2
	81.1	90.3	85.3				
Involuntary	250	104	354	11.0	4.5	7.7	14.7
	18.8	9.6	14.7				
Total	1,325	1,076	2,401	58.3	46.5	52.3	100.0

Sixty-two per cent of those who were involuntary on census night had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 8% had a diagnosis of mania, 6% had a diagnosis of depressive disorders and 4% had a diagnosis of organic mental disorders (Table 2.15). Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had the highest rate of involuntary hospitalisation, at 4.8 per 100,000, relatively unchanged from 2010.

Table 2.15 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Legal status on census night and diagnosis. Numbers and percentage involuntary with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates			
	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Percentage involuntary
Organic Mental Disorders	244	13	257	5.3	0.3	5.6	3.6
Alcoholic Disorders	68	4	72	1.5	0.1	1.6	1.1
Other Drug Disorders	23	4	27	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.1
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	532	219	751	11.6	4.8	16.4	61.8
Depressive Disorders	377	20	397	8.2	0.4	8.7	5.6
Mania	170	29	199	3.7	0.6	4.3	8.1
Neuroses	83	2	85	1.8	0.0	1.9	0.5
Eating Disorders	18	1	19	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	66	2	68	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.5
Intellectual Disability	158	3	161	3.4	0.1	3.5	0.8
Development Disorders	3	1	4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other and Unspecified	305	56	361	6.6	1.2	7.9	15.8
Total	2,047	354	2,401	44.6	7.7	52.3	100.0

Almost three-quarters (70%) of those who were involuntary on census night were on their second or subsequent admission (Table 2.16). First-time residents, i.e. those on their first admission at the time of the census, had a lower rate of hospitalisation, at 16.3, compared with those who had been hospitalised previously, at 36.0 per 100,000.

Table 2.16 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. 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	643	1,404	2,047	14.0	30.6	44.6
%	31.4	68.5	100.0	-	-	-
Involuntary	107	247	354	2.3	5.4	7.7
%	30.2	69.7	100.0	-	-	-
Total	750	1,651	2,401	16.3	36.0	52.3

Over the last 50 years there has been a decline in the proportion of involuntary admissions, from 79% in 1963 to 15% in 2013 (Figure 2.4). Legal status was not available in either 1971 or 1981.

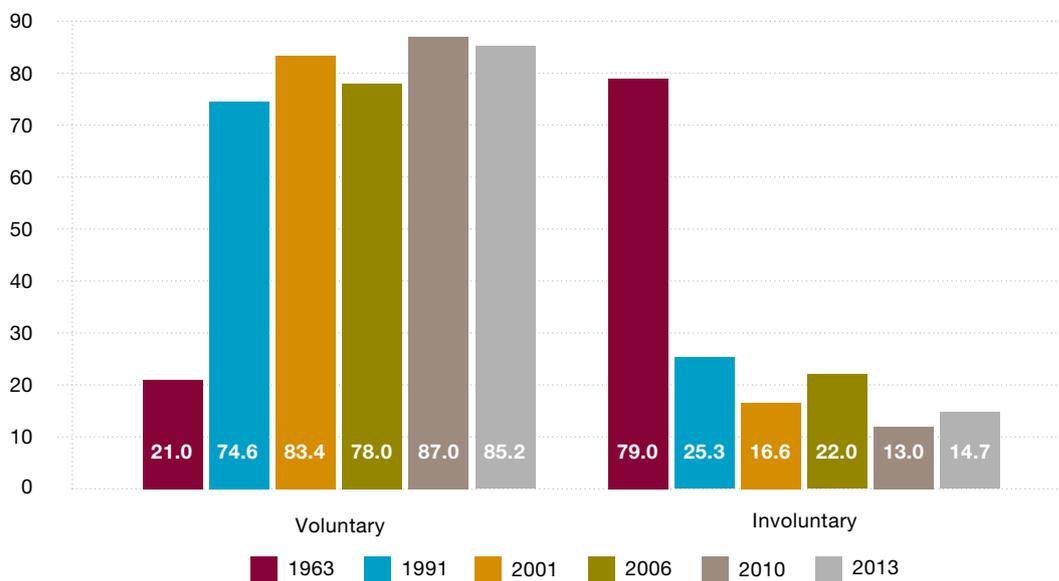


Figure 2.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospital Census 1963-2013. Legal status. Percentages

No fixed abode

There were 26 patients with no fixed abode on census night, a decrease of 14 since 2010. Eighty-five per cent of these were male; 85% were single; 77% were on their second or subsequent admission; 38.5% were involuntary; 54% had a diagnosis of schizophrenia; 8% had a diagnosis of alcohol disorders and a further 8% had a diagnosis of personality and behavioural disorders.

Ethnicity

Almost 86% (85.5%) had an ethnic group returned on census night with 14% unknown or unspecified. Of those whose ethnic group was returned, 94% were recorded as White Irish, 4% were returned as Any Other White background and the remaining 2% were distributed amongst various other ethnic groups.

Length of stay

Thirty-seven per cent of all in-patients on census night were long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital for one year or more on census night; 15% were new long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital continuously for between one and five years; 22.5% were old long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital for five years or more (Table 2.17). Twenty per cent had been in hospital for up to two weeks, 12% were in hospital for between two to four weeks, 19% had been hospitalised for between one to three months and 11% had been hospitalised for between three months to one year.

Table 2.17 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Length of stay on census night and gender. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 Week	131	155	286	9.8	14.4	11.9
1–2 Weeks	101	87	188	7.6	8.0	7.8
2–4 Weeks	148	147	295	11.1	13.6	12.2
1–3 Months	212	253	465	16.0	23.5	19.3
3 Months–1 Year	160	109	269	12.0	10.1	11.2
1–5 Years	228	129	357	17.2	11.9	14.8
5–10 Years	111	84	195	8.3	7.8	8.1
10–25 Years	135	64	199	10.1	5.9	8.2
25 Years and over	99	48	147	7.4	4.4	6.1
Total	1,325	1,076	2,401	100.0	100.0	100.0

Half of those who had been hospitalised for five years or more on census night were aged 65 years and over (Table 2.18). Thirty-six per cent (36.5%) of those who were aged 75 years or over had been in hospital for five years or more on census night.

Over one-quarter (27%) of those with a diagnosis of neuroses, 23% of those with depressive disorders, 22% of those with other drug disorders and 21% of those with alcoholic disorders had been in hospital for less than one week on census night (Table 2.19). Ninety-five per cent of those with a diagnosis of eating disorders, 86% with neuroses, 85% with depressive disorders and 81.5% with other drug disorders had been in hospital for less than one year on census night. In contrast, 94% of those with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had been in hospital for one year or more on census night.



Table 2.18 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Length of stay on census night and 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		
Under 1 Week	0	10	26	45	63	53	34	30	25	286	
1-2 Weeks	1	6	13	31	44	38	28	12	15	188	
2-4 Weeks	0	7	16	44	57	53	64	34	20	295	
1-3 Months	0	14	16	84	86	85	64	59	57	465	
3 Months-1 Year	0	2	13	38	40	47	42	40	47	269	
1-5 Years	0	0	1	31	24	50	62	89	100	357	
5-10 Years	0	0	0	18	22	26	30	41	58	195	
10-25 Years	0	0	0	3	17	43	43	39	54	199	
25 Years and over	0	0	0	0	5	26	38	38	40	147	
Total	1	39	85	294	358	421	405	382	416	2,401	

Table 2.18 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Length of stay on census night and age. Numbers with percentages (*continued*)

		Percentages										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total		
Under 1 Week	0.0	25.6	30.5	15.3	17.6	12.5	8.4	7.8	6.0	11.9		
1-2 Weeks	100.0	15.3	15.2	10.5	12.2	9.0	6.9	3.1	3.6	7.8		
2-4 Weeks	0.0	17.9	18.8	14.9	15.9	12.5	15.8	8.9	4.8	12.2		
1-3 Months	0.0	35.9	18.8	28.5	24.0	20.1	15.8	15.4	13.7	19.3		
3 Months-1 Year	0.0	5.1	15.2	12.9	11.1	11.1	10.3	10.4	11.3	11.2		
1-5 Years	0.0	0.0	1.1	10.5	6.7	11.8	15.3	23.3	24.0	14.8		
5-10 Years	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.4	10.7	13.9	8.1		
10-25 Years	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.7	10.2	10.6	10.2	12.9	8.2		
25 Years and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.1	9.3	9.9	9.6	6.1		
Total	100.0											

Table 2.19 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. 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	10	6	14	31	45	106	37	7	1	257	
Alcoholic Disorders	15	7	13	8	7	10	6	4	2	72	
Other Drug Disorders	6	3	7	5	1	3	2	0	0	27	
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	55	37	53	132	102	136	81	104	51	751	
Depressive Disorders	91	49	81	88	28	19	19	18	4	397	
Mania	24	27	33	54	18	24	11	4	4	199	
Neuroses	23	15	14	18	3	3	3	4	2	85	
Eating Disorders	2	5	5	6	0	0	0	1	0	19	
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	11	5	7	13	12	5	5	6	4	68	
Intellectual Disability	1	0	0	4	4	14	19	46	73	161	
Development Disorders	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other and Unspecified	48	34	68	106	49	34	11	5	6	361	
Total	286	188	295	465	269	357	195	199	147	2,401	

Table 2.19 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Length of stay on census night and diagnosis. Numbers with percentages (continued)

	Percentages										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	3.5	3.1	4.7	6.6	16.7	29.6	18.9	3.5	0.6	10.7	
Alcoholic Disorders	5.2	3.7	4.4	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.3	3.0	
Other Drug Disorders	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	19.0	19.6	17.9	28.4	37.9	38.1	41.5	52.2	34.6	31.2	
Depressive Disorders	31.8	26.0	27.4	18.9	10.4	5.3	9.7	9.0	2.7	16.5	
Mania	8.3	14.3	11.1	11.6	6.6	6.7	5.6	2.0	2.7	8.2	
Neuroses	8.0	7.9	4.7	3.8	1.1	0.8	1.5	2.0	1.3	3.5	
Eating Disorders	0.7	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	3.8	2.6	2.3	2.8	4.4	1.4	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	
Intellectual Disability	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	3.9	9.7	23.1	49.6	6.7	
Development Disorders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	
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	0.0	
Other and Unspecified	16.7	18.0	23.0	22.8	18.2	9.5	5.6	2.5	4.0	15.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Figure 2.5 presents length of stay on census night for selected diagnoses. Eighty-six per cent of those with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had been in hospital for five years or more on census night. In contrast, 31% of those with schizophrenia, 17.5% of those with organic mental disorders, 17% of those with alcoholic disorders, 10% of those with depressive disorders and 9.5% of those with mania had been in hospital for five years or more on census night.

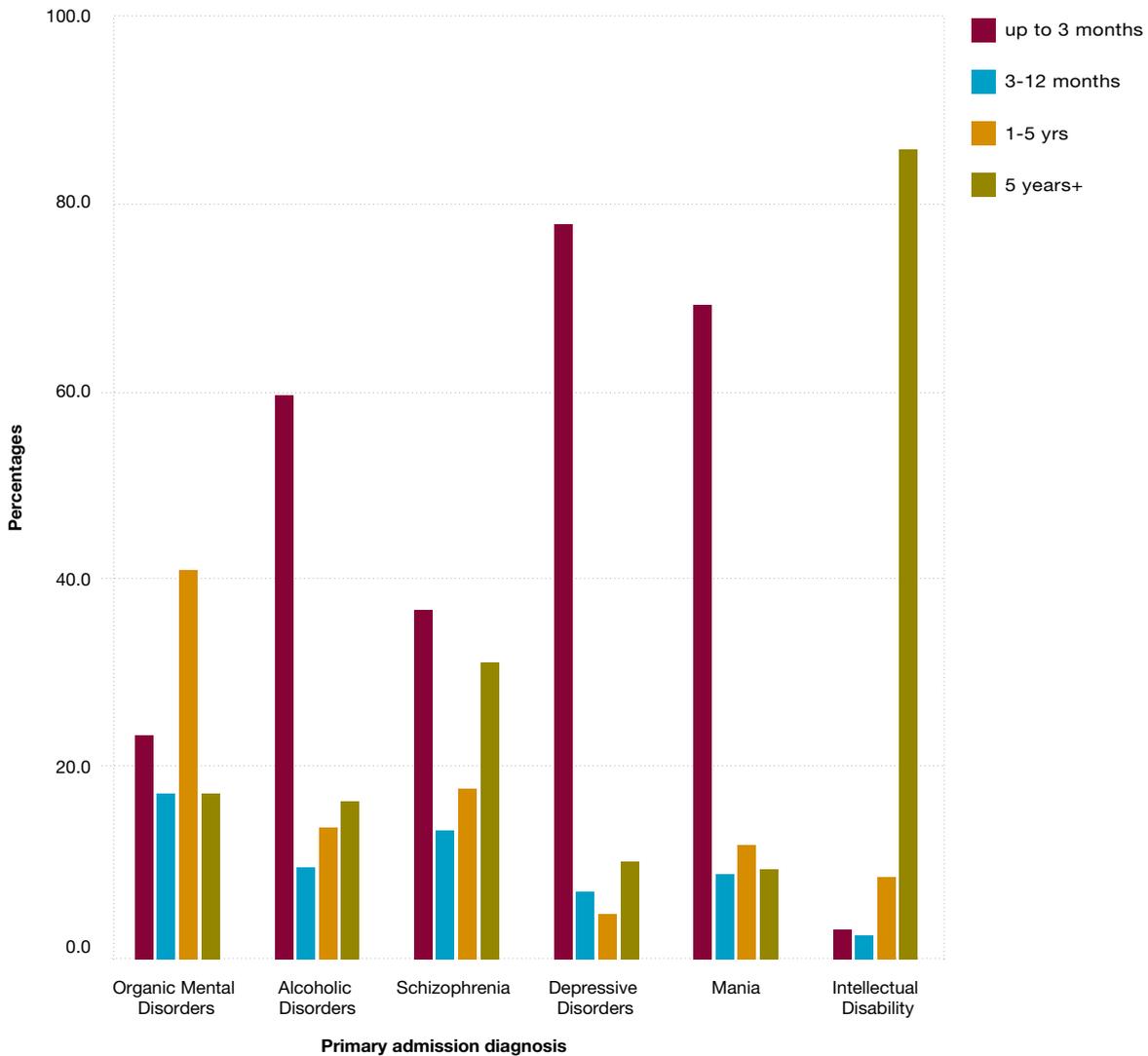


Figure 2.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Selected diagnoses and length of stay groups. Percentages

Length of stay for voluntary patients did not differ greatly from that of involuntary patients. Sixty-two per cent of voluntary patients had been in hospital for up to one year on census night compared with 65.5% of involuntary patients (Table 2.20). Thirty-eight per cent of voluntary patients had been in hospital for one year or more compared with 34.5% of involuntary patients. The proportion of voluntary patients in hospital for ten years or more on census night, at 16%, was twice that of involuntary patients, at 7%.



Table 2.20 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Length of stay and legal status on census night. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total
Under 1 Week	252	34	286	12.3	9.6	11.9
1–2 Weeks	164	24	188	8.0	6.7	7.8
2–4 Weeks	254	41	295	12.4	11.5	12.2
1–3 Months	388	77	465	18.9	21.7	19.3
3 Months–1 Year	213	56	269	10.4	15.8	11.2
1–5 Years	301	56	357	14.7	15.8	14.8
5–10 Years	154	41	195	7.5	11.5	8.1
10–25 Years	182	17	199	8.8	4.8	8.2
25 Years and over	139	8	147	6.7	2.2	6.1
Total	2,047	354	2,401	100.0	100.0	100.0

The number of in-patient days for all patients on census night totalled 4,374,046 (Table 2.21). Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and intellectual disability together accounted for three-quarters of all in-patient days; schizophrenia accounted for 41% and intellectual disability accounted for 34.5%. Patients with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had the longest average length of stay, at 9,386.9 days (median 8,458.0 days). Patients with a diagnosis of other drug disorders had the shortest average length of stay, at 299.4 days (median 25.0 days). The average length of stay for all patients on census night was 1,821.7 days (median 82.0 days).

Analysis of in-patient days, excluding those in hospital for one year or more, is presented in Table 2.22. Schizophrenia accounted for 35% of in-patient days, organic disorders accounted for 14% and depressive disorders accounted for 13% of in-patient days. Patients with a diagnosis of intellectual disability had the longest average length of stay, at 112.4 days (median 68 days), followed by patients with organic mental disorders, at 111.0 (median 59.0 days) and schizophrenia, at 79.4 days (median 38.0 days). Patients with a diagnosis of other drug disorders had the shortest average length of stay, at 21.7 days (median 18.5 days).

Table 2.21 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. In-patient days on census night and diagnosis. Numbers with percentages

	Number of residents	Percentages	Number of in-patient days	Percentages	Average number of days	Median number of days
Organic Mental Disorders	257	10.7	252,146	5.7	981.1	579.0
Alcoholic Disorders	72	3.0	70,330	1.6	976.8	30.0
Other Drug Disorders	27	1.1	8,086	0.1	299.4	25.0
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	751	31.2	1,792,035	40.9	2,386.2	354.0
Depressive Disorders	397	16.5	238,560	5.4	600.9	24.0
Mania	199	8.2	123,347	2.8	619.8	37.0
Neuroses	85	3.5	76,330	1.7	898.0	22.0
Eating Disorders	19	0.7	9,300	0.2	489.4	20.0
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	68	2.8	105,874	2.4	1,556.9	69.5
Intellectual Disability	161	6.7	1,511,304	34.5	9,386.9	8,458.0
Development Disorders	4	0.1	7,369	0.1	1,842.2	1,453.5
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other and Unspecified	361	15.0	179,365	4.1	496.8	37.0
Total	2,401	100.0	4,374,046	100.0	1,821.7	82.0

Table 2.22 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. In-patient days on census night and diagnosis (excluding patients in hospital for one year or more). Numbers with percentages

	Number of residents	Percentages	Number of in-patient days	Percentages	Average number of days	Median number of days
Organic Mental Disorders	106	7.0	11,766	13.6	111.0	59.0
Alcoholic Disorders	50	3.3	1,936	2.2	38.7	16.0
Other Drug Disorders	22	1.4	479	0.5	21.7	18.5
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	379	25.2	30,096	34.7	79.4	38.0
Depressive Disorders	337	22.4	10,999	12.7	32.6	18.0
Mania	156	10.3	7,599	8.7	48.7	23.5
Neuroses	73	4.8	1,969	2.2	26.9	12.0
Eating Disorders	18	1.2	609	0.7	33.8	20.0
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	48	3.1	3,565	4.1	74.2	31.5
Intellectual Disability	9	0.6	1,012	1.1	112.4	68.0
Development Disorders	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other and Unspecified	305	20.2	16,499	19.0	54.1	29.0
Total	1,503	100.0	86,529	100.0	57.5	27.0

Length of stay for each successive census is presented in Figure 2.6 and Table 2.23. It is clear that the proportion of patients with shorter lengths of stay has increased over the years with a corresponding decrease in the proportion with longer lengths of stay. In 1971 8% of in-patients had been in hospital for less than one month on census night. By 2013 this proportion had increased to 32%. In contrast, 20% of in-patients in 1971 had been in hospital for 25 years or more on census night but by 2013 this figure had declined to 6%. The proportion of old long-stay patients (five years or more in hospital) declined from 61% in 1963 to 22.5% in 2013, while that for all long-stay patients (one year or more in hospital) declined from 77% in 1971 to 37% in 2013. Although there has been a marked decline in the long-stay population over the last 50 years, the decline in recent years has slowed down, with the old long-stay population declining from 25% in 2010 to 22.5% in 2013.

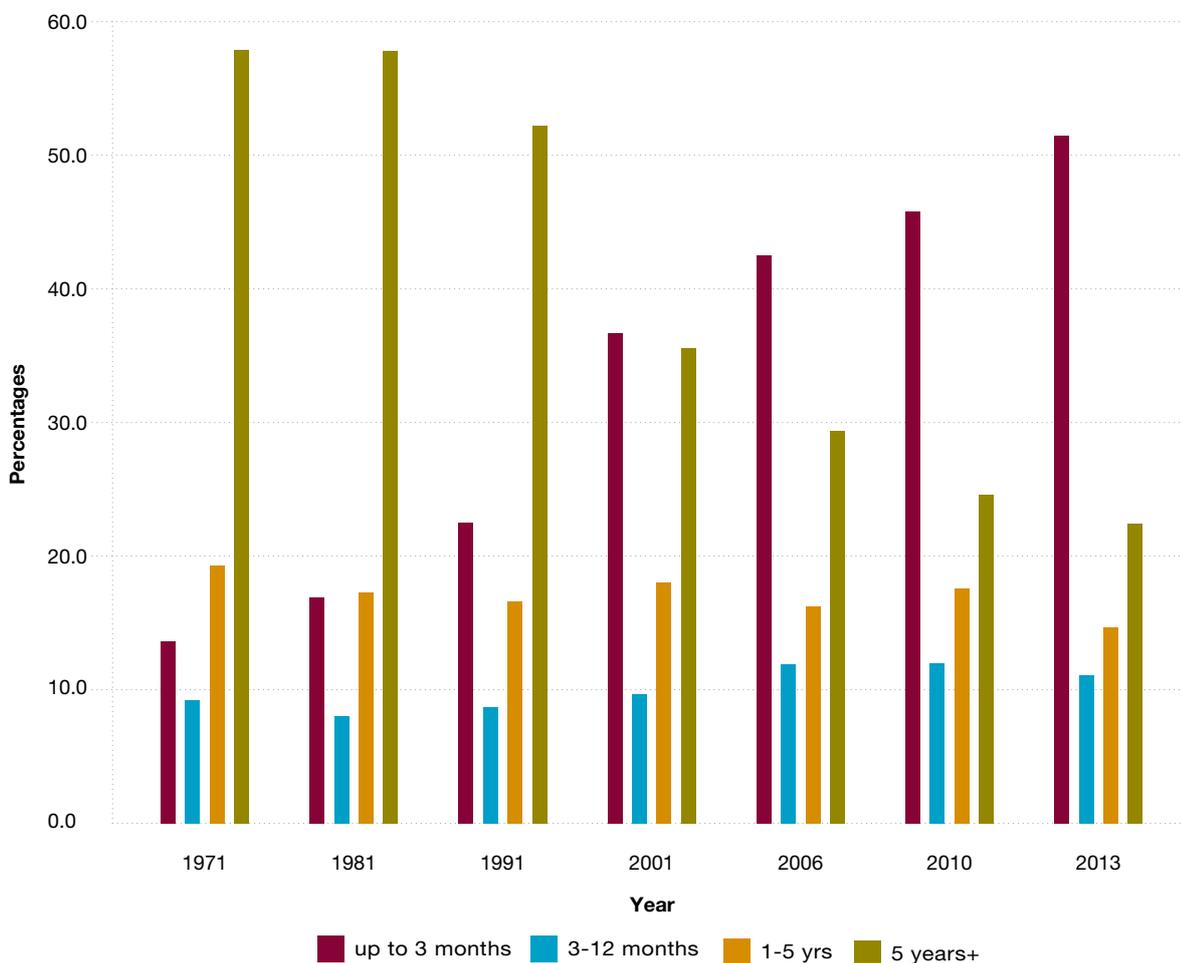


Figure 2.6 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971-2013. Length of stay. Percentages



Table 2.23 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 1971–2013. 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	52.1
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	35.5
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
2013	769	465	269	357	195	199	147	2,401		
	32.0	19.4	11.2	14.9	8.1	8.3	6.1	100.0	37.4	22.5

County of residence

Patients resident in county Dublin had the highest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 70.9 per 100,000, followed by patients resident in Westmeath, at 66.2, followed by Mayo, at 63.5 and Laois, at 59.6 (Table 2.24). Carlow had the lowest rate of hospitalisation, at 22.0, followed by Cavan, at 27.3 and Leitrim, at 28.3 per 100,000.

Table 2.24 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. County and gender. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dublin	482	421	903	77.8	64.5	70.9
Kildare	33	28	61	31.5	26.5	29.0
Wicklow	34	29	63	50.3	42.0	46.1
Carlow	8	4	12	29.2	14.7	22.0
Wexford	50	24	74	69.5	32.7	50.9
Kilkenny	23	23	46	48.1	48.3	48.2
Tipperary South	23	24	47	52.0	54.3	53.1
Waterford	26	19	45	46.0	33.1	39.5
Cork	148	141	289	57.5	53.9	55.7
Kerry	43	39	82	59.2	53.5	56.4
Limerick	43	26	69	44.9	27.1	36.0
Clare	39	29	68	66.9	49.2	58.0
Tipperary North	14	13	27	39.6	37.2	38.4
Galway	53	36	89	42.5	28.6	35.5
Roscommon	13	15	28	40.2	47.3	43.7
Mayo	57	26	83	87.1	39.9	63.5
Longford	9	14	23	45.8	72.3	59.0
Westmeath	36	21	57	84.1	48.4	66.2
Offaly	19	12	31	49.4	31.4	40.4
Laois	28	20	48	69.0	50.0	59.6
Leitrim	2	7	9	12.4	44.7	28.3
Sligo	24	9	33	74.0	27.3	50.5
Donegal	27	25	52	33.5	31.0	32.3
Cavan	7	13	20	18.9	35.9	27.3
Monaghan	13	12	25	42.7	39.9	41.3
Louth	27	25	52	44.4	40.2	42.3
Meath	38	19	57	41.3	20.6	31.0
Non-resident	6	2	8	-	-	-
Total	1,325	1,076	2,407	58.3	46.5	52.3

Medical card

Forty-one per cent of patients resident on census night had a medical card, 11% had no medical card and the remaining 48% were returned as unknown or unspecified.

Private health insurance

Almost one-quarter (23%) of patients resident on census night had private health insurance, 35% did not have private health insurance and 42% were returned as unknown or unspecified.

Referral source

Over one-fifth (22%) of patients resident on census night were referred by their GP or an out-of-hours GP service/primary care service, 9% were referred to hospital by a consultant, 7% were referred by the emergency department in a general hospital and 6% were self-referrals (Table 2.25). When all types of hospital settings were combined, 21% were referred from a hospital setting of one kind or another. This may have been another psychiatric hospital, emergency department, general hospital or other hospital not specified.

Table 2.25 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Referral source. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers	Percentages
GP or out of hours GP service/primary care	530	22.0
Consultant referral	211	8.7
Emergency Department/assessment unit in general hospital	161	6.7
Self-referral	136	5.6
Other hospital not specified if psychiatric or not psychiatric	122	5.0
Other psychiatric hospital or unit	121	5.0
Justice - Garda/Courts/Prison	119	4.9
Outpatient clinic/day hospital/centre	116	4.8
Other hospital - not psychiatric or transferred from ward in same hospital	108	4.5
Community Mental Health Team/Home-based treatment/Sector team	73	3.0
Family or friends	35	1.4
Other source	172	7.1
Unspecified or unknown	497	20.7
Total	2,401	100.0

International comparisons

Figure 2.7 and Table 2.26 below present comparative⁴ resident in-patient data for Scotland, Wales (2013 data for overall census data and gender breakdown and 2012 data for age and length of stay) and Northern Ireland. Comparative data for England were not available. Hospitalisation rates for Ireland, Wales and Northern Ireland were broadly similar, with Ireland and Wales having similar rates, at 52.3 and 52.1 per 100,000 respectively. They were followed by Northern Ireland, at 46.4 per 100,000 total population. Scotland had the highest rate of hospitalisation amongst the four countries, at 80.0 per 100,000 population.

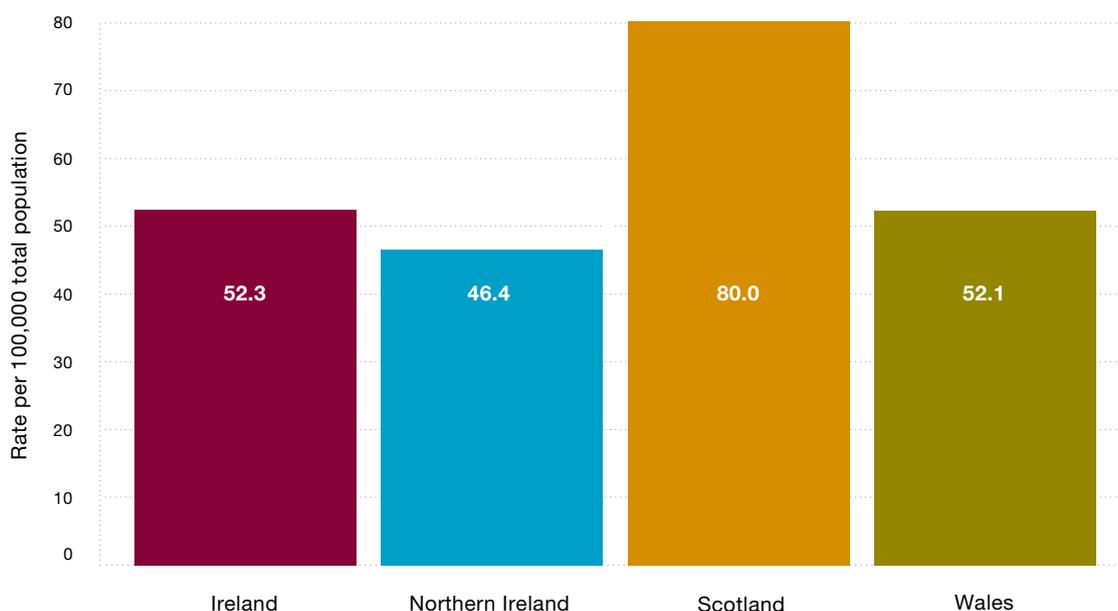


Figure 2.7 Hospitalisation rates for Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Rates per 100,000 total population

Gender

Of the three countries where the gender breakdown was available, Scotland had the highest rate of hospitalisation for males, at 87.2 per 100,000, followed by Ireland, at 58.3 and Wales, at 57.5 (Table 2.26).

Ireland had the lowest rate of hospitalisation for females, at 46.5 per 100,000, followed by Wales, at 46.9 and Scotland, at 73.2.

⁴ 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.

Table 2.26 Psychiatric patients in Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales by gender. Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates			Percentages	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ireland	1,325	1,076	2,401	58.3	46.5	52.3	55.1	44.8
Northern Ireland	–	–	840	–	–	46.4	–	–
Scotland	2,238	1,996	4,234	87.2	73.2	80.0	52.9	47.1
Wales	865	732	1,597	57.5	46.9	52.1	54.2	45.8

Source: Figures for Wales were obtained from the Welsh government's Health Statistics and Analysis Unit and the StatsWales website for the year ending 31 March 2013.

<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/statistics/2013/131030-patients-mental-health-hospitals-units-31-march-2013-en.pdf>.

Figures for Scotland obtained from ISD Online Scottish Health Statistics website ISD Scotland SMR04 for the year ending 31 March 2012. <https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Mental-Health/Publications/2012-12-18/1721-LOS-tables-Dec2012.xls?1169986>.

Figures for Northern Ireland obtained from the Northern Ireland Hospital Statistics: Mental Health and Learning Disability (2012/13) as at 17 February 2013.

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/mhld_annual_report_2012-13.pdf.

Male/female breakdown was not available for Northern Ireland.

Elderly patients

The proportion of elderly patients (65 years and over) in Ireland, at 33%, was on a par with that in Northern Ireland, at 32%. Wales had the highest proportion, at half of all patients (49.6%, 2012 census figures), while that for Scotland was 43% (Table 2.27).

Table 2.27 Psychiatric patients in Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales by age. Numbers and percentages

	Numbers					Percentages			
	0–17	18–24	25–64	65+	Total	0–17	18–24	25–64	65+
Ireland	1	124	1,478	798	2,401	0.0	5.2	61.6	33.2
Northern Ireland	35	56	478	271	840	4.2	6.7	56.9	32.3
Scotland	18	234	2,152	1,830	4,234	0.4	5.5	50.8	43.2
Wales	9	95	724	815	1,643	0.5	5.8	44.1	49.6

Source: Figures for Wales were obtained from the Welsh government's Health Statistics and Analysis Unit and the StatsWales website for the year ending 31 March 2012.

<http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/health-statistics-wales/?lang=en>.

Figures for Scotland obtained from ISD Online Scottish Health Statistics website ISD Scotland SMR04 for the year ending 31 March 2012. <https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Mental-Health/Publications/2012-12-18/1721-LOS-tables-Dec2012.xls?1169986>.

Figures for Northern Ireland obtained from the Northern Ireland Hospital Statistics: Mental Health and Learning Disability (2012/13) as at 17 February 2013.

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/mhld_annual_report_2012-13.pdf.

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. in hospital for five years or more, at 22.5% of all patients on census night (Table 2.28). This compares with 12.5% in Northern Ireland, 10% in Scotland and 2% in Wales (2012 figures). Scotland had the highest proportion of all long-stay patients, i.e. patients who had been in hospital for one year or more, at 40.5%; Ireland had the second-highest, at 37%, followed by Wales, at 25.5% and Northern Ireland, at 25%.

Table 2.28 Long-stay psychiatric patients in Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Numbers and percentages

	Numbers		Percentages	
	1yr+	5yr+	1yr+	5yr+
Ireland	898	541	37.4	22.5
Northern Ireland	210	105	25.0	12.5
Scotland	1,716	407	40.5	9.6
Wales	420	30	25.5	1.8

Source: Figures for Wales were obtained from the Welsh government's Health Statistics and Analysis Unit and the StatsWales website for the year ending 31 March 2012.

<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/statistics/2013/131030-patients-mental-health-hospitals-units-31-march-2013-en.pdf>.

Figures for Scotland obtained from ISD Online Scottish Health Statistics website ISD Scotland SMR04 for the year ending 31 March 2012. <https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Mental-Health/Publications/2012-12-18/1721-LOS-tables-Dec2012.xls?1169986>.

Figures for Northern Ireland obtained from the Northern Ireland Hospital Statistics: Mental Health and Learning Disability (2012/13) as at 17 February 2013.

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/mhld_annual_report_2012-13.pdf.



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 independent/private and private charitable centres were returned to the area in which they normally resided.

Twenty-nine per cent of patients on census night were resident in Dublin Mid-Leinster, 27% were resident in Dublin North-East, 25% were resident in HSE South and 19% were resident in HSE West. Patients resident in Dublin North-East had the highest rate of hospitalisation on census night, at 63.1 per 100,000 population, followed by HSE South, at 52.5, Dublin Mid-Leinster, at 51.6 and HSE West, at 42.2 (Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1). Eight patients were returned as non-resident on census night, i.e. with an address outside Ireland.

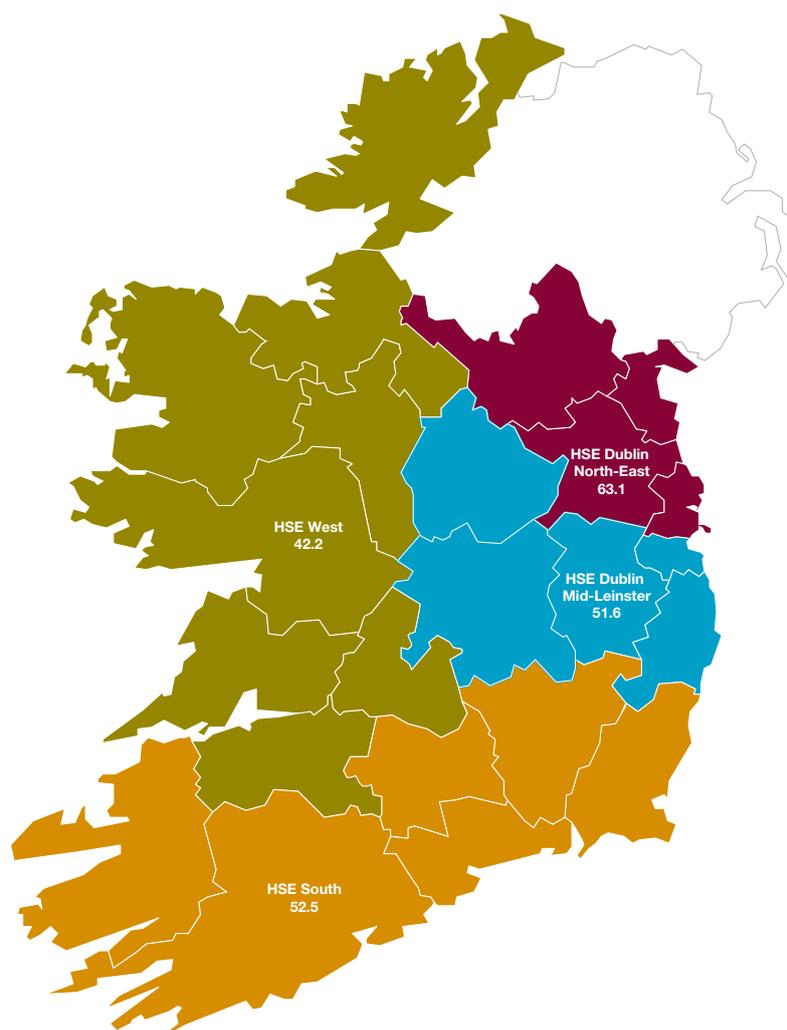


Figure 3.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospitalisation rates by HSE Area. Rates per 100,000 total population



Table 3.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. HSE area and gender.
Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates			Percentages
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	367	330	697	55.2	48.0	51.6	29.0
HSE Dublin North-East	359	284	643	71.5	55.0	63.1	26.7
HSE South	321	274	595	56.9	48.1	52.5	24.7
HSE West	272	186	458	50.2	34.3	42.2	19.0
Non-resident	6	2	8	-	-	-	0.3
Total	1,325	1,076	2,401	58.3	46.5	52.3	100.0

Gender and age

Males had higher hospitalisation rates than females in all HSE areas, with rates ranging from 71.5 in Dublin North-East to 50.2 in HSE West (Table 3.1). Rates for females ranged from 55.0 per 100,000 in Dublin North-East to 34.3 in HSE West.

Over one-fifth (21%) of residents in Dublin Mid-Leinster were 75 years or over on census night, while 19% of those resident in Dublin North-East were 75 years and over (Table 3.2). This age group had the highest rate of hospitalisation in all HSE areas, with rates ranging from 273.4 per 100,000 in Dublin North-East to 102.0 in HSE West. The 65–74 year and over age group had the second-highest rate in all areas, with rates ranging from 166.2 per 100,000 in Dublin North-East to 88.7 in HSE West.

Over one-third (36%) of those resident in Dublin Mid-Leinster and in Dublin North-East (35%) were 65 years and over on census night, with almost one-third (31%) in HSE South and 29% in HSE West aged 65 years and over.



Table 3.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. HSE area and age. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

Numbers											
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total	
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	0	9	22	80	100	119	113	108	146	697	
HSE Dublin North-East	1	12	18	80	86	110	110	102	124	643	
HSE South	0	10	21	68	88	117	108	101	82	595	
HSE West	0	8	24	61	84	75	73	70	63	458	
Non-resident	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	1	8	
Total	1	39	85	294	358	421	405	382	416	2,401	
Rates											
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total	
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	-	26.3	23.5	33.4	48.7	70.8	85.6	130.4	235.3	51.6	
HSE Dublin North-East	-	48.5	26.3	43.5	53.3	89.4	119.6	166.2	273.4	63.1	
HSE South	-	36.8	30.9	39.5	52.0	78.7	89.7	123.6	133.5	52.5	
HSE West	-	28.8	35.8	38.3	52.9	53.6	61.4	88.7	102.0	42.2	
Non-resident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	34.2	28.6	38.9	51.5	72.6	87.4	125.3	180.4	52.3	

Marital status

Sixty-one per cent of all patients in Dublin North-East, in HSE South and in HSE West were single; almost 55% in Dublin Mid-Leinster were single (Table 3.3). Almost one-quarter (23.5%) of patients in Dublin Mid-Leinster were married compared with 21% in HSE South, 20% in HSE West and almost 18% (17.5%) in Dublin North-East. Although divorced persons accounted for a very small proportion of patients in all HSE areas, they had the highest rate of hospitalisation in three of the four HSE areas, with rates in these areas ranging from 176.2 per 100,000 in Dublin North-East (23 people) to 97.0 (15 people) in HSE South.

Socio-economic group

Non-manual workers accounted for the highest proportion of patients on census night in all HSE areas with 18% in Dublin Mid-Leinster, 14.6% in HSE West, 13.6% in HSE South and 11% in Dublin North-East (Table 3.4).

Diagnosis

Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia had the highest hospitalisation rates across all areas, with rates ranging from 18.1 per 100,000 in HSE South to 14.1 in Dublin Mid-Leinster (Table 3.5). Depressive disorders had the second-highest rate of hospitalisation in all areas with rates ranging from 10.6 per 100,000 in Dublin North-East to 6.9 in Dublin Mid-Leinster.

Legal status

HSE West had the highest proportion of involuntary patients on census night, at 17%, followed by Dublin North-East, at 16% and Dublin Mid-Leinster and HSE South, both at 13% each (Table 3.6). The rate of involuntary hospitalisation was highest in Dublin North-East, at 10.0, followed by HSE West, at 7.3 and Dublin Mid-Leinster and HSE South both, at 6.8 per 100,000 each.

Length of stay

Over half of patients in HSE West (61%) and HSE South (53%) had been in hospital for up to three months on census night; this compares with 50% in Dublin Mid-Leinster and 44% in Dublin North-East (Table 3.7). Forty-five per cent of patients in Dublin North-East were long-stay (in hospital for one year or more on census night); this compares with 38% in Dublin Mid-Leinster, 37% in HSE South and 26% in HSE West. Over one-quarter of patients in Dublin North-East (27%) and in HSE South (26%) were old long-stay (in hospitals for five years or more on census night); 20% in Dublin Mid-Leinster and 15% in HSE West were old long-stay (Table 3.7).



Dublin North-East accounted for the largest proportion of all in-patient days, at 33% and had the longest average length of stay on census night, at 2,253.1 days (median 186.0 days) (Table 3.8). HSE West had the shortest average length of stay, at 1,187.9 (median 46.5 days) and accounted for the smallest proportion of in-patient days, at 12%. Excluding patients with a length of stay of one year or more, Dublin North-East again had the longest average length of stay, at 62.3 days (median 32.0 days) and accounted for 25.6% of in-patient days (Table 3.9). HSE South had the shortest average length of stay, at 50.8 days (median 26.0 days) and accounted for the smallest proportion of in-patient days, at 22%.



Table 3.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. HSE area and marital status. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers						Rates					
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Un-specified	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Un-specified	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	380	164	52	15	86	697	55.7	37.6	103.2	84.8	-	51.6
HSE Dublin North-East	390	113	49	23	68	643	75.3	34.1	129.2	176.2	-	63.1
HSE South	365	126	29	15	60	595	63.5	30.5	55.8	97.0	-	52.5
HSE West	280	90	23	15	50	458	51.6	23.4	46.0	112.5	-	42.2
Non-resident	4	1	0	1	2	8	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.7	-	0.2
Total	1,419	494	153	69	266	2,401	61.2	31.6	80.4	115.9	-	52.3

Table 3.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. HSE area and socio-economic group. Numbers with percentages

		Numbers										
	Farmers	Agricultural Workers	Higher Professional	Lower Professional	Employers and Managers	Own Account Workers	Non-manual	Manual Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Unspecified	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	22	2	25	41	17	9	128	48	39	44	322	697
HSE Dublin North-East	13	7	19	39	10	5	70	41	36	35	368	643
HSE South	36	8	19	48	6	7	81	47	66	69	208	595
HSE West	25	3	8	18	25	6	67	29	24	41	212	458
Non-resident	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
Total	96	20	71	146	58	27	347	165	165	189	1,117	2,401
		Percentages										
	Farmers	Agricultural Workers	Higher Professional	Lower Professional	Employers and Managers	Own Account Workers	Non-manual	Manual Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Unspecified	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	3.1	0.2	3.5	5.8	2.4	1.2	18.3	6.8	5.6	6.3	46.2	100.0
HSE Dublin North-East	2.0	1.0	2.9	6.0	1.5	0.7	10.8	6.3	5.6	5.4	57.2	100.0
HSE South	6.0	1.3	3.1	8.0	1.0	1.1	13.6	7.9	11.0	11.6	34.9	100.0
HSE West	5.4	0.6	1.7	3.9	5.4	1.3	14.6	6.3	5.2	8.9	46.2	100.0
Non-resident	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	100.0
Total	4.0	0.8	2.9	6.0	2.4	1.1	14.4	6.8	6.8	7.8	46.5	100.0

Table 3.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. HSE area and diagnosis. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population

		Numbers											Total		
		Organic Mental Disorders	Alcoholic Disorders	Other Drug Disorders	Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	Depressive Disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating Disorders	Personality and Behavioural Disorders	Intellectual Disability	Development Disorders	Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster		79	33	5	190	93	54	28	6	20	54	2	0	133	697
HSE Dublin North-East		83	15	7	177	108	54	19	3	11	80	0	0	86	643
HSE South		47	10	5	205	110	53	17	9	27	17	0	0	95	595
HSE West		47	14	10	177	86	38	21	1	10	8	2	0	44	458
Non-resident		1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	8
Total		257	72	27	751	397	199	85	19	68	161	4	0	361	2,401
		Rates											Total		
		Organic Mental Disorders	Alcoholic Disorders	Other Drug Disorders	Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	Depressive Disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Eating Disorders	Personality and Behavioural Disorders	Intellectual Disability	Development Disorders	Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	Other and Unspecified	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster		5.8	2.4	0.4	14.1	6.9	4.0	2.1	0.4	1.5	4.0	0.1	0.0	9.8	51.6
HSE Dublin North-East		8.1	1.5	0.7	17.4	10.6	5.3	1.9	0.3	1.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	8.4	63.1
HSE South		4.1	0.9	0.4	18.1	9.7	4.7	1.5	0.8	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	52.5
HSE West		4.3	1.3	0.9	16.3	7.9	3.5	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	4.1	42.2
Non-resident		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		5.6	1.6	0.6	16.4	8.7	4.3	1.9	0.4	1.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	7.9	52.3

Table 3.6 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. HSE areas and legal status on census night.
Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population

	Numbers			Rates		
	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	605	92	697	44.8	6.8	51.6
HSE Dublin North-East	541	102	643	53.1	10.0	63.1
HSE South	518	77	595	45.7	6.8	52.5
HSE West	379	79	458	35.0	7.3	42.2
Non-resident	4	4	8	-	-	-
Total	2,047	354	2,401	44.6	7.7	52.3

Table 3.7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. HSE areas and 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	77	55	92	127	79	125	53	41	48	697	
HSE Dublin North-East	52	37	70	125	72	115	67	54	51	643	
HSE South	79	51	76	111	57	64	52	75	30	595	
HSE West	77	45	56	102	60	50	23	27	18	458	
Non-resident	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	8	
Total	286	188	295	465	269	357	195	199	147	2,401	
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	
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	11.0	7.8	13.2	18.2	11.3	17.9	7.6	5.8	6.8	100.0	
HSE Dublin North-East	8.0	5.7	10.8	19.4	11.2	17.8	10.4	8.4	7.9	100.0	
HSE South	13.2	8.5	12.7	18.6	9.5	10.7	8.7	12.6	5.0	100.0	
HSE West	16.8	9.8	12.2	22.2	13.1	10.9	5.0	5.9	3.9	100.0	
Non-resident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	11.9	7.8	12.2	19.3	11.2	14.8	8.1	8.2	6.1	100.0	

Table 3.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. HSE area and in-patient days on census night. Numbers with percentages

	Number of residents	Percentages	Number of in-patient days	Percentages	Average number of days	Median number of days
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	697	29.0	1,300,878	29.7	1,866.4	90.0
HSE Dublin North-East	643	26.7	1,448,755	33.1	2,253.1	186.0
HSE South	595	24.7	1,068,175	24.4	1,795.2	68.0
HSE West	458	19.0	544,065	12.4	1,187.9	46.5
Non-resident	8	0.3	12,173	0.2	1,521.6	568.0
Total	2,401	100.0	4,374,046	100.0	1,821.7	82.0

Table 3.9 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. HSE area and in-patient days on census night (excluding those with a length of stay of one year or more). Numbers with percentages

	Number of residents	Percentages	Number of in-patient days	Percentages	Average number of days	Median number of days
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster	430	28.6	25,049	28.9	58.2	26.0
HSE Dublin North-East	356	23.6	22,211	25.6	62.3	32.0
HSE South	374	24.8	19,033	22.0	50.8	26.0
HSE West	340	22.6	20,005	23.1	58.8	25.0
Non-resident	3	0.2	231	0.2	77.0	21.0
Total	1,503	100.0	86,529	100.0	57.5	27.0

4 Hospital type

There were 65 psychiatric units and hospitals/continuing care units (including child and adolescent units) included in the census. There was one less general hospital psychiatric unit and one less psychiatric hospital/continuing care unit since the last census in 2010. The term 'psychiatric hospital' has been updated to 'psychiatric hospital/continuing care unit' to take account not only of the remaining older psychiatric hospitals but also of the newer approved centres which are not psychiatric hospitals but which offer continuing/long-stay in-patient care along with acute in-patient facilities. There was one less independent/private and private charitable centre with Palmerstown View being removed from the Register of Approved Centres since the last census. There was one additional child and adolescent unit in 2013. Data for the child and adolescent units are presented in Chapter 6.

Over one-third (35%) of patients were resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units on census night, 30% were resident in general hospital psychiatric units, 24% were resident in independent/private and private charitable centres, 5% were resident in St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service, 4% were resident in the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum and almost 2% (1.5%) were resident in Carraig Mór, Cork (Table 4.1).

The proportion of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units has increased from 3% in 1981 to 30% in 2013, with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units, from 90% in 1981 to 35% in 2013. There has been an increase of five percentage points in patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units from 2010 to 2013 and a decrease of 12 percentage points in patients resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units. The proportion of patients resident in independent/private and private charitable centres has increased from 10% in 1981 and 1991 to 24% in 2013, an increase of four percentage points from 2010.



Table 4.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospital type and gender. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General hospital psychiatric units	380	338	718	52.9	47.0	29.9
Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units	513	337	850	60.3	39.6	35.4
Independent/private and private charitable centres	235	339	574	40.9	59.0	23.9
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	84	9	93	90.3	9.6	3.8
Carraig Mór, Cork ^a	25	11	36	69.4	30.5	1.5
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service ^b	88	42	130	67.6	32.3	5.4
Total	1,325	1,076	2,401	55.1	44.8	100.0

^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.

Gender and age

Males accounted for 60% of all patients in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units, 69% in Carraig Mór, 68% in St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service and 53% in general hospital psychiatric units (Table 4.1). Almost all patients (90%) in the Central Mental Hospital on census night were male. In contrast, females accounted for the highest proportion of patients resident in independent/private and private charitable centres, at 59%.

Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units had the highest proportion of patients aged 65 years and over on census night, at 47%, followed by independent/private and private charitable centres, at 42%, St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service, at 26%, Carraig Mór, at 17% and general hospital psychiatric units, at 15% (Table 4.2). Over one-quarter (26%) of those resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units were aged 75 years and over on census night; 23% in independent/private and private charitable centres were aged 75 years and over, 14% in St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service and just 6% in general hospital psychiatric units and Carraig Mór. There was one patient under 18 years of age in a general hospital psychiatric unit.

Marital status

Single persons accounted for almost 67% (66.5%) of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units on census night, 63% of those in general hospital psychiatric units and 43% of those in independent/private and private charitable centres (Table 4.3). Over one-third (35%) of patients resident in independent/private and private charitable centres were married compared with 20% in general hospital psychiatric units and 17% in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units.

Socio-economic group

One-fifth of patients resident in independent/private and private charitable centres were higher or lower professional (combined) compared with 8% in general hospital psychiatric units and 4% in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units (Table 4.4). Just 3% of patients in independent/private and private charitable centres had unskilled occupations compared with 11% in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and almost 10% (9.4%) in general hospital psychiatric units.

Diagnosis

Forty-two percent of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, while 34% in general hospital psychiatric units and 11.5% in independent/private and private charitable centres had a similar diagnosis (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.5). Almost three-quarters (73%) of patients resident in the Central Mental Hospital had a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Almost one-quarter (24%) of patients in independent/private and private charitable centres on census night had a diagnosis of depressive disorders compared with 22% in general hospital psychiatric units and 11% in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units.

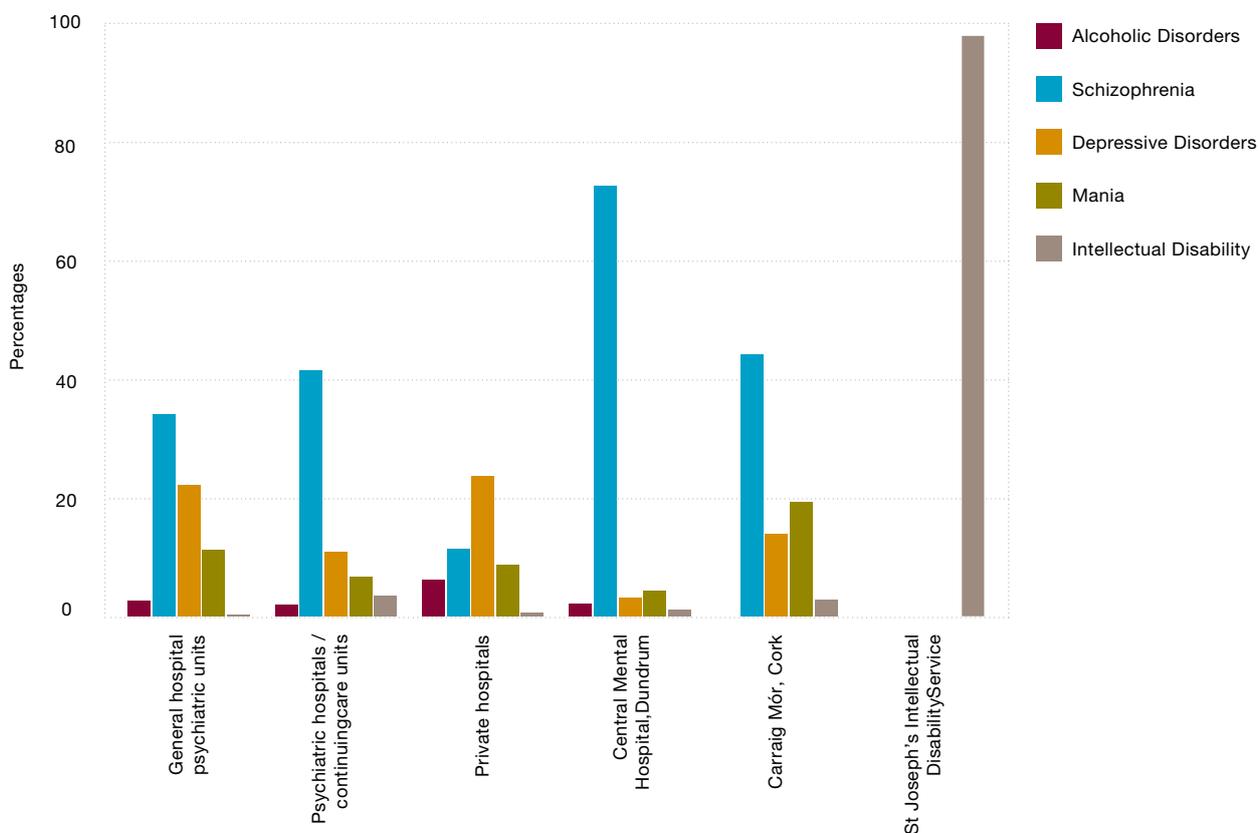


Figure 4.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospital type and selected diagnoses. Percentages



Table 4.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospital type and 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			
General hospital psychiatric units	1	14	45	139	159	133	120	66	41			718
Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units	0	5	11	58	81	131	162	181	221			850
Independent/private and private charitable centres	0	20	24	50	73	87	77	109	134			574
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0	0	3	33	22	19	10	6	0			93
Carraig Mór, Cork	0	0	2	7	4	9	8	4	2			36
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	0	7	19	42	28	16	18			130
Total	1	39	85	294	358	421	405	382	416			2,401
	Percentages											
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over			Total
General hospital psychiatric units	0.1	1.9	6.2	19.3	22.1	18.5	16.7	9.1	5.7			100.0
Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units	0.0	0.5	1.2	6.8	9.5	15.4	19.0	21.2	26.0			100.0
Independent/private and private charitable centres	0.0	3.4	4.1	8.7	12.7	15.1	13.4	18.9	23.3			100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0.0	0.0	3.2	35.4	23.6	20.4	10.7	6.4	0.0			100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	0.0	0.0	5.5	19.4	11.1	25.0	22.2	11.1	5.5			100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	14.6	32.3	21.5	12.3	13.8			100.0
Total	0.4	1.6	3.5	12.2	14.9	17.5	16.8	15.9	17.3			100.0

Table 4.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospital type and marital status. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers						Total
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified		
General hospital psychiatric units	452	146	37	23	60		718
Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units	566	142	51	20	71		850
Independent/private and private charitable centres	245	205	61	25	38		574
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0	0	0	0	93		93
Carraig Mór, Cork	29	1	3	0	3		36
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	127	0	1	1	1		130
Total	1,419	494	153	69	266		2,401
	Percentages						
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified		Total
General hospital psychiatric units	62.9	20.3	5.1	3.2	8.3		100.0
Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units	66.5	16.7	6.0	2.3	8.3		100.0
Independent/private and private charitable centres	42.6	35.7	10.6	4.3	6.6		100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	80.5	2.7	8.3	0.0	8.3		100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	97.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7		100.0
Total	59.1	20.5	6.3	2.8	11.0		100.0

Table 4.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospital type and socio-economic group. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers							Total
	General hospital psychiatric units	Psychiatric hospitals/ continuing care units	Independent/ private and charitable centres	Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	Carrraig Mór, Cork	St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service		
Farmers	22	55	12	0	5	2	96	
Agricultural Workers	2	15	3	0	0	0	20	
Higher Professional	14	7	45	0	2	3	71	
Lower Professional	44	27	73	0	1	1	146	
Employers and Managers	29	4	25	0	0	0	58	
Own Account Workers	7	7	13	0	0	0	27	
Non-manual	133	71	120	0	10	13	347	
Manual Skilled	61	62	38	0	2	2	165	
Semi-skilled	62	69	18	12	4	0	165	
Unskilled	68	91	16	0	12	2	189	
Unspecified	276	442	211	81	0	107	1,117	
Total	718	850	574	93	36	130	2,401	

Table 4.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospital type and diagnosis. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers						
	General hospital psychiatric units	Psychiatric hospitals/ continuing care units	Independent/ private and charitable centres	Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	Carraig Mór, Cork	St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	Total
Organic Mental Disorders	21	132	101	1	2	0	257
Alcoholic Disorders	19	16	35	2	0	0	72
Other Drug Disorders	17	4	5	1	0	0	27
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	246	355	66	68	16	0	751
Depressive Disorders	160	93	136	3	5	0	397
Mania	81	57	50	4	7	0	199
Neuroses	36	15	32	1	1	0	85
Eating Disorders	7	1	11	0	0	0	19
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	32	20	10	2	4	0	68
Intellectual Disability	1	29	1	1	1	128	161
Development Disorders	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other and Unspecified	98	126	126	9	0	2	361
Total	718	850	574	93	36	130	2,401

Legal status

Twenty per cent of patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units were involuntary on census night, 12% in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and 2% in independent/private and private charitable centres were involuntary (Table 4.6). Ninety-five per cent of those resident in the Central Mental Hospital were involuntary. There was an increase in the proportion of residents who were involuntary in general hospitals psychiatric units from 17% in 2010 to 20% in 2013 and an increase in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units from 10% in 2010 to 12% in 2013. There was a slight decrease in residents who were involuntary in independent/private and private charitable centres from 3% in 2010 to 2% in 2013.

Table 4.6 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospital type and legal status on census night. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total
General hospital psychiatric units	573	145	718	79.8	20.1	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals/ continuing care units	749	101	850	88.1	11.8	100.0
Private hospitals	563	11	574	98.0	1.9	100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	5	88	93	5.38	94.6	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	28	8	36	77.7	22.2	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	129	1	130	99.2	0.7	100.0
Total	2,047	354	2,401	85.2	14.7	100.0

Length of stay

Fifty-eight per cent of patients in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units on census night were long-stay, i.e. had been in hospital for one year or more; 25% of patients in independent/private and private charitable centres and 5% in general hospital psychiatric units were long-stay (Table 4.7). Ninety-five per cent of patients resident in St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service, 77% of those in the Central Mental Hospital and 67% of those in Carraig Mór were long-stay. There was a decrease in the proportion of patients who were long-stay on census night in all hospital types with the exception of independent/private and private charitable centres, which increased from 19% of residents who were long-stay in 2010 to 25% in 2013. Eighty-eight per cent of patients resident in St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service were old long-stay, i.e. in hospital for five years or more, 53% in the Central Mental Hospital, 53% in Carraig Mór, 37% in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and 7% in independent/private and private

charitable centres were old long-stay. This compares with less than one per cent in general hospital psychiatric units. Almost all patients resident in general hospital psychiatric units (95%) had been in hospital for less than one year on census night.

There was a decline in the proportion of patients resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units for 25 years or more on census night, from 20% in 2001, 16% in 2006, 10% in 2010 to 8% in 2013.

Patients resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units accounted for 54% of in-patient days; the comparable figure for independent/private and private charitable centres was 6% and that for general hospital psychiatric units was almost 2% (1.5%) (Table 4.8). Of the three main hospital types, patients in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units had the longest average length of stay, at 2,762.7 days (median 685.0 days), followed by independent/private and private charitable centres, at 485.6 days (median 38.0) and general hospital psychiatric units, at 92.3 days (median 23.5 days). When length of stay of one year or more was excluded, patients resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units had the longest average length of stay, at 86.0 days (median 44.0 days), followed by general hospital psychiatric units, at 47.5 days (median 21.0 days) and independent/private and private charitable centres, at 44.6 days (median 24.0 days) (Table 4.9).



Table 4.7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospital type and length of stay. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers										Total
	Under 1 Week	1 – <2 Weeks	2 – <4 Weeks	1 – <3 Months	3 Months – <1 Year	1 – <5 Years	5 – <10 Years	10 – <25 Years	25 Years and over		
General hospital psychiatric units	157	109	132	191	92	33	4	0	0	0	718
Psychiatric hospitals/ continuing care units	43	25	51	123	112	183	110	132	71		850
Independent/private and private charitable centres	83	53	107	136	50	104	27	13	1		574
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	2	1	3	4	11	23	31	10	8		93
Carraig Mór, Cork	1	0	2	6	3	5	5	8	6		36
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	0	5	1	9	18	36	61		130
Total	286	188	295	465	269	357	195	199	147		2,401
	Percentages										
General hospital psychiatric units	21.8	15.1	18.3	26.6	12.8	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals/ continuing care units	5.0	2.9	6.0	14.4	13.1	21.5	12.9	15.5	8.3		100.0
Independent/private and private charitable centres	14.4	9.2	18.6	23.6	8.7	18.1	4.7	2.2	0.1		100.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	2.1	1.0	3.2	4.3	11.8	24.7	33.3	10.7	8.6		100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	2.7	0.0	5.5	16.6	8.3	13.8	13.8	22.2	16.6		100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.7	6.9	13.8	27.6	46.9		100.0
Total	11.9	7.8	12.2	19.3	11.2	14.8	8.1	8.2	6.1		100.0

Table 4.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospital type and in-patient days on census night. Numbers with percentages

	Number of residents	Percentages	Number of in-patient days	Percentages	Average number of days	Median number of days
General hospital psychiatric units	718	29.9	66,294	1.5	92.3	23.5
Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units	850	35.4	2,348,347	53.6	2,762.7	685.0
Independent/private and private charitable centres	574	23.9	278,741	6.3	485.6	38.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	93	3.8	257,068	5.8	2,764.1	1,910.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	36	1.5	146,611	3.3	4,072.5	2,283.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	130	5.4	1,276,985	29.1	9,822.9	8,632.5
Total	2,401	100.0	4,374,046	100.0	1,821.7	82.0

Table 4.9 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Hospital type and in-patient days on census night (excluding those with a length of stay of one year or more). Numbers with percentages

	Number of residents	Percentages	Number of in-patient days	Percentages	Average number of days	Median number of days
General hospital psychiatric units	681	45.3	32,355	37.3	47.5	21.0
Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units	354	23.5	30,474	35.2	86.0	44.0
Independent/private and private charitable centres	429	28.5	19,135	22.1	44.6	24.0
Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum	21	1.4	3,238	3.7	154.1	142.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	12	0.8	818	0.9	68.1	41.5
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	6	0.4	509	0.5	84.8	57.0
Total	1,503	100.0	86,529	100.0	57.5	27.0

5 Individual psychiatric units and hospitals

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

Table 5.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and age group. Numbers with percentages

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over	Total
Area 2 (Dublin South East)					
St Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin	1	9	12	8	30
	3.3	30.0	40.0	26.7	100.0
Area 3 (Dublin South)					
St James's Hospital, Dublin	0	19	12	8	39
	0.0	48.7	30.8	20.5	100.0
Area 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West)					
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	1	19	19	5	44
	2.3	43.2	43.2	11.4	100.0
Area 9 (Kildare and West Wicklow)					
Naas General Hospital	1	20	6	3	30
	3.3	66.7	20.0	10.0	100.0
Area 6 (Dublin North West)					
Connolly Hospital	3	25	20	3	51
	5.9	49.0	39.2	5.9	100.0
Area 7 (Dublin North)					
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	0	5	5	3	13
	0.0	38.5	38.5	23.1	100.0
Laois/Offaly					
Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	1	16	15	6	38
	2.6	42.1	39.5	15.8	100.0
Clare					
Ennis General Hospital	0	23	12	5	40
	0.0	57.5	30.0	12.5	100.0

Table 5.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and age group. Numbers with percentages (*continued*)

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over	Total
Limerick					
University Hospital Limerick	1	11	10	6	28
	3.6	39.3	35.7	21.4	100.0
Cavan/Monaghan					
Cavan General Hospital	0	5	10	5	20
	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	100.0
Louth/Meath					
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	0	11	8	1	20
	0.0	55.0	40.0	5.0	100.0
Donegal					
Letterkenny General Hospital	1	20	8	7	36
	2.8	55.6	22.2	19.4	100.0
Waterford/Wexford					
Waterford Regional Hospital	2	18	16	7	43
	4.7	41.9	37.2	16.3	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny/South Tipperary					
St Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny	0	18	18	5	41
	0.0	43.9	43.9	12.2	100.0
North Lee					
Mercy Hospital, Cork	0	25	24	9	58
	0.0	43.1	41.4	15.5	100.0
South Lee					
Cork University Hospital	0	25	19	7	51
	0.0	49.0	37.3	13.7	100.0
West Cork					
Bantry General Hospital	0	5	7	4	16
	0.0	31.3	43.8	25.0	100.0
Kerry					
Kerry General Hospital	2	21	11	5	39
	5.1	53.8	28.2	12.8	100.0

Table 5.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and age group. Numbers with percentages (*continued*)

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over	Total
Roscommon					
Roscommon County Hospital	2	8	8	1	19
	10.5	42.1	42.1	5.3	100.0
West Galway					
University College Hospital, Galway	0	17	6	6	29
	0.0	58.6	20.7	20.7	100.0
Mayo					
Mayo General Hospital	0	23	7	3	33
	0.0	69.7	21.2	9.1	100.0
Total	15	343	253	107	718
	2.1	47.8	35.2	14.9	100.0

Table 5.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and age group. Numbers with percentages

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over	Total
Cluain Mhuire Area 1 (South County Dublin)					
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	0	19	10	2	31
	0.0	61.3	32.3	6.5	100.0
Area 6 (Dublin North West)					
St Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	0	10	19	7	36
	0.0	27.8	52.8	19.4	100.0
Sycamore Unit, Connolly Hospital, Dublin	0	0	0	23	23
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Area 7 (Dublin North)					
St Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	1	18	18	13	50
	2.0	36.0	36.0	26.0	100.0
Area 8 (North County Dublin)					
St Ita's Hospital - Mental Health Services	0	4	17	5	26
	0.0	15.4	65.4	19.2	100.0
O'Casey Rooms, Fairview Community Unit, Dublin	0	0	1	23	24
	0.0	0.0	4.2	95.8	100.0
Hawthorn Unit, Connolly Hospital, Dublin	0	0	5	2	7
	0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	100.0
Joyce Rooms, Fairview Community Unit, Dublin	2	20	12	2	36
	5.6	55.6	33.3	5.6	100.0
Area 10 (East Wicklow)					
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	1	11	15	10	37
	2.7	29.7	40.5	27.0	100.0
Laois/Offaly					
St Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	0	0	8	21	29
	0.0	0.0	27.6	72.4	100.0
Longford/Westmeath					
St Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	0	12	15	1	28
	0.0	42.9	53.6	3.6	100.0
Cluain Lir Care Centre, Mullingar	0	0	5	36	41
	0.0	0.0	12.2	87.8	100.0
Louth/Meath					
St Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	0	9	10	21	40
	0.0	22.5	25.0	52.5	100.0



Table 5.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and age group. Numbers with percentages (*continued*)

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over	Total
Cavan/Monaghan					
Blackwater House, St Davnet's Hospital	0	0	3	14	17
	0.0	0.0	17.6	82.4	100.0
North Cork					
St Stephen's Hospital, Cork	0	5	23	43	71
	0.0	7.0	32.4	60.6	100.0
South Lee					
St Finbarr's Hospital, Cork	0	1	15	5	21
	0.0	4.8	71.4	23.8	100.0
Kerry					
St Finan's Hospital, Killarney	0	2	13	13	28
	0.0	7.1	46.4	46.4	100.0
Waterford/Wexford					
St Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	0	1	15	14	30
	0.0	3.3	50.0	46.7	100.0
St Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	0	5	15	20	40
	0.0	12.5	37.5	50.0	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny/South Tipperary					
St Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	0	0	1	17	18
	0.0	0.0	5.6	94.4	100.0
Heywood Lodge, Clonmel	0	0	13	22	35
	0.0	0.0	37.1	62.9	100.0
East Galway					
St Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	0	11	9	14	34
	0.0	32.4	26.5	41.2	100.0
Mayo					
An Coilín, Castlebar, Mayo	0	0	12	10	22
	0.0	0.0	54.5	45.5	100.0
Teach Aisling, Castlebar, Mayo	0	4	5	0	9
	0.0	44.4	55.6	0.0	100.0
St Anne's Unit, Sacred Heart Hospital, Castlebar	0	0	0	12	12
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and age group. Numbers with percentages (*continued*)

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over	Total
Sligo/Leitrim					
Ballytivnan Sligo/Leitrim Mental Health Services	1	17	21	5	44
	2.3	38.6	47.7	11.4	100.0
Limerick					
St Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	0	1	8	2	11
	0.0	9.1	72.7	18.2	100.0
Tearmann Ward, St Camillus' Hospital, Limerick	0	0	1	17	18
	0.0	0.0	5.6	94.4	100.0
Clare					
Cappahard Lodge, Ennis	0	0	4	28	32
	0.0	0.0	12.5	87.5	100.0
Other Services					
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	0	58	29	6	93
	0.0	62.4	31.2	6.5	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	26	70	34	130
	0.0	20.0	53.8	26.2	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	0	13	17	6	36
	0.0	36.1	47.2	16.7	100.0
Total	5	247	409	448	1,109
	0.5	22.3	36.9	40.4	100.0

Table 5.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Independent/private and private charitable centres and age group. Numbers with percentages

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over	Total
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	0	1	26	62	89
	0.0	1.1	29.2	69.7	100.0
Highfield Hospital, Dublin	0	1	9	91	101
	0.0	1.0	8.9	90.1	100.0
St John of God Hospital, Dublin	1	39	43	43	126
	0.8	31.0	34.1	34.1	100.0
St Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	18	87	68	40	213
	8.5	40.8	31.9	18.8	100.0
St Edmundsbury Hospital, Dublin	0	15	18	7	40
	0.0	37.5	45.0	17.5	100.0
Lois Bridges, Sutton, Dublin	1	4	0	0	5
	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	20	147	164	243	574
	3.5	25.6	28.6	42.3	100.0

Table 5.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and 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
Area 2 (Dublin South East)														
St Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin	1	2	0	12	7	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	30
	3.3	6.7	0.0	40.0	23.3	3.3	10.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area 3 (Dublin South)														
St James's Hospital, Dublin	1	2	2	21	4	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	39
	2.6	5.1	5.1	53.8	10.3	7.7	10.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West)														
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	5	4	0	21	5	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	44
	11.4	9.1	0.0	47.7	11.4	6.8	2.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0
Area 9 (Kildare and West Wicklow)														
Naas General Hospital	0	0	0	6	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	19	30
	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	3.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	100.0
Mental Health Catchment Area 6 (Dublin North West)														
Connolly Hospital	0	0	1	5	5	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	30	51
	0.0	0.0	2.0	9.8	9.8	11.8	5.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	100.0

Table 5.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and 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
Area 7 (Dublin North)														
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	0	0	2	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13
	0.0	0.0	15.4	15.4	46.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	100.0
Laois/Offaly														
Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	0	1	0	14	9	8	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	38
	0.0	2.6	0.0	36.8	23.7	21.1	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Clare														
Ennis General Hospital	3	0	2	17	6	6	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	40
	7.5	0.0	5.0	42.5	15.0	15.0	7.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Limerick														
University Hospital Limerick	0	1	1	9	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
	0.0	3.6	3.6	32.1	35.7	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0
Cavan/Monaghan														
Cavan General Hospital	1	0	0	11	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
	5.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	15.0	5.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and 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
Louth/Meath														
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	1	1	1	8	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	5.0	5.0	5.0	40.0	25.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Donegal														
Letterkenny General Hospital	2	4	2	19	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	36
	5.6	11.1	5.6	52.8	11.1	8.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
Waterford/Wexford														
Waterford Regional Hospital	1	0	2	6	11	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	17	43
	2.3	0.0	4.7	14.0	25.6	2.3	2.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.5	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny/South Tipperary														
St Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny	0	1	2	19	7	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	41
	0.0	2.4	4.9	46.3	17.1	9.8	4.9	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0
North Lee														
Mercy Hospital, Cork	3	0	0	18	26	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	58
	5.2	0.0	0.0	31.0	44.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Lee														
Cork University Hospital	1	0	0	25	11	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	51
	2.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	21.6	11.8	3.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0

Table 5.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and 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
West Cork														
Bantry General Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Kerry														
Kerry General Hospital	0	2	0	11	11	9	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	39
	0.0	5.1	0.0	28.2	28.2	23.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Roscommon														
Roscommon County Hospital	1	0	1	3	6	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	19
	5.3	0.0	5.3	15.8	31.6	10.5	21.1	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Galway														
University College Hospital, Galway	0	0	0	15	3	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	29
	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	10.3	10.3	13.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	100.0
Mayo														
Mayo General Hospital	1	1	1	4	20	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33
	3.0	3.0	3.0	12.1	60.6	15.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	21	19	17	246	160	81	36	7	32	1	0	0	98	718
	2.9	2.6	2.4	34.3	22.3	11.3	5.0	1.0	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0

Table 5.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and 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
Cluain Mhuire Area 1 (South County Dublin)														
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
	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
Area 6 (Dublin North West)														
St Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	0	2	0	28	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	36
	0.0	5.6	0.0	77.8	2.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sycamore Unit, Connolly Hospital, Dublin	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23
	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0
Area 7 (Dublin North)														
St Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	2	1	0	27	9	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	50
	4.0	2.0	0.0	54.0	18.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0
Area 8 (North County Dublin)														
St Ita's Hospital – Mental Health Services	1	0	0	11	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	26
	3.8	0.0	0.0	42.3	7.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	34.6	100.0
O'Casey Rooms, Fairview Community Unit, Dublin	4	1	0	7	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	24
	16.7	4.2	0.0	29.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	100.0

Table 5.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and 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
Hawthorn Unit, Connolly Hospital, Dublin	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0
Joyce Rooms, Fairview Community Unit, Dublin	0	0	0	14	10	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	36
	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	27.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0
Area 10 (East Wicklow)														
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	2	0	1	12	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	37
	5.4	0.0	2.7	32.4	27.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	100.0
Laois/Offaly														
St Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	8	0	1	11	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	29
	27.6	0.0	3.4	37.9	13.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0
Longford/Westmeath														
St Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	1	1	0	13	4	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	28
	3.6	3.6	0.0	46.4	14.3	14.3	10.7	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluain Lir Care Centre, Mullingar	10	2	0	16	4	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	41
	24.4	4.9	0.0	39.0	9.8	4.9	2.4	0.0	7.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0

Table 5.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and 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
Louth/Meath														
St Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	4	0	0	21	9	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	40
	10.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	22.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0
Cavan/Monaghan														
Blackwater House, St Davnet's Hospital	1	0	0	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17
	5.9	0.0	0.0	52.9	5.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	100.0
North Cork														
St Stephen's Hospital, Cork	3	1	0	29	5	4	1	0	2	2	0	0	24	71
	4.2	1.4	0.0	40.8	7.0	5.6	1.4	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	33.8	100.0
South Lee														
St Finbarr's Hospital, Cork	0	0	0	15	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	19.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kerry														
St Finan's Hospital, Killarney	2	0	0	20	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	28
	7.1	0.0	0.0	71.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and 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
Waterford/Wexford														
St Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	8	3	1	7	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	30
	26.7	10.0	3.3	23.3	10.0	10.0	6.7	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0
St Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	11	1	0	10	4	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	40
	27.5	2.5	0.0	25.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny/South Tipperary														
St Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	2	1	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	18
	11.1	5.6	0.0	22.2	11.1	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	27.8	100.0
Heywood Lodge, Clonmel	14	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	35
	40.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
East Galway														
St Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	2	1	0	17	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	34
	5.9	2.9	0.0	50.0	5.9	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	100.0

Table 5.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and 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
Mayo														
An Collin, Castlebar, Mayo	0	0	0	15	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	22
	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.2	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Teach Aisling, Castlebar, Mayo	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St Anne's Unit, Sacred Heart Hospital, Castlebar	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	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
Sligo/Leitrim														
Ballytivnan Sligo/Leitrim Mental Health Services	2	1	1	19	6	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	6	44
	4.5	2.3	2.3	43.2	13.6	6.8	6.8	0.0	4.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0
Limerick														
St Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	11
	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tearmann Ward, St Camillus Hospital, Limerick	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18
	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and 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
Clare														
Cappahard Lodge, Ennis	4	1	0	19	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	32
	12.5	3.1	0.0	59.4	9.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	100.0
Other Services														
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	1	2	1	68	3	4	1	0	2	1	1	0	9	93
	1.1	2.2	1.1	73.1	3.2	4.3	1.1	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	9.7	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	0	2	130
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	2	0	0	16	5	7	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	36
	5.6	0.0	0.0	44.4	13.9	19.4	2.8	0.0	11.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	135	18	5	439	101	68	17	1	26	159	3	0	137	1,109
	12.2	1.6	0.5	39.6	9.1	6.1	1.5	0.1	2.3	14.3	0.3	0.0	12.4	100.0

Table 5.6 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Independent/private and private charitable centres and 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 Hospital, Dublin	30	7	0	32	7	9	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	89
	33.7	7.9	0.0	36.0	7.9	10.1	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Highfield Hospital, Dublin	67	2	0	13	12	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	101
	66.3	2.0	0.0	12.9	11.9	1.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St John of God Hospital, Dublin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	126
	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
St Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	3	26	5	20	92	30	23	6	7	0	0	0	1	213
	1.4	12.2	2.3	9.4	43.2	14.1	10.8	2.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
St Edmundsbury Hospital, Dublin	0	0	0	1	25	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	62.5	25.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lois Bridges, Sutton, Dublin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	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
Total	101	35	5	66	136	50	32	11	10	1	1	0	126	574
	17.6	6.1	0.9	11.5	23.7	8.7	5.6	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	22.0	100.0

Table 5.7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and length of stay. Numbers with percentages

	Under 1 week	1-< 2 weeks	2-< 4 weeks	1-< 3 months	3 months-< 1 year	1-< 5 years	5-< 10 years	10-< 25 years	25 years and over	Total
Area 2 (Dublin South East)										
St Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin	6	2	7	12	3	0	0	0	0	30
	20.0	6.7	23.3	40.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area 3 (Dublin South)										
St James's Hospital, Dublin	6	8	3	10	11	1	0	0	0	39
	15.4	20.5	7.7	25.6	28.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West)										
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	7	4	8	9	10	6	0	0	0	44
	15.9	9.1	18.2	20.5	22.7	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area 9 (Kildare and West Wicklow)										
Naas General Hospital	4	5	7	7	4	3	0	0	0	30
	13.3	16.7	23.3	23.3	13.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area 6 (Dublin North West)										
Connolly Hospital	8	7	10	13	7	6	0	0	0	51
	15.7	13.7	19.6	25.5	13.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area 7 (Dublin North)										
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	4	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	13
	30.8	7.7	23.1	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and length of stay. Numbers with percentages
(continued)

	Under 1 week	1-< 2 weeks	2-< 4 weeks	1-< 3 months	3 months-< 1 year	1-< 5 years	5-< 10 years	10-< 25 years	25 years and over	Total
Leois/Offaly										
Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	9	4	4	8	9	4	0	0	0	38
	23.7	10.5	10.5	21.1	23.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Clare										
Ennis General Hospital	13	6	4	10	4	2	1	0	0	40
	32.5	15.0	10.0	25.0	10.0	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Limerick										
University Hospital Limerick	5	6	3	12	2	0	0	0	0	28
	17.9	21.4	10.7	42.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cavan/Monaghan										
Cavan General Hospital	3	4	5	3	4	1	0	0	0	20
	15.0	20.0	25.0	15.0	20.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Louth/Meath										
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	5	5	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	20
	25.0	25.0	10.0	25.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Donegal										
Letterkenny General Hospital	10	9	9	6	1	1	0	0	0	36
	27.8	25.0	25.0	16.7	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and length of stay. Numbers with percentages
(continued)

	Under 1 week	1-< 2 weeks	2-< 4 weeks	1-< 3 months	3 months-< 1 year	1-< 5 years	5-< 10 years	10-< 25 years	25 years and over	Total
Waterford/Wexford										
Waterford Regional Hospital	7	10	14	6	6	0	0	0	0	43
	16.3	23.3	32.6	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny/South Tipperary										
St Luke's Hospital, Kilkenny	11	4	4	14	5	2	1	0	0	41
	26.8	9.8	9.8	34.1	12.2	4.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
North Lee										
Mercy Hospital, Cork	14	9	8	11	13	2	1	0	0	58
	24.1	15.5	13.8	19.0	22.4	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Lee										
Cork University Hospital	14	9	8	19	1	0	0	0	0	51
	27.5	17.6	15.7	37.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Cork										
Bantry General Hospital	6	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	16
	37.5	12.5	18.8	18.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kerry										
Kerry General Hospital	7	8	9	14	1	0	0	0	0	39
	17.9	20.5	23.1	35.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.7 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. General hospital psychiatric units and length of stay. Numbers with percentages
(continued)

	Under 1 week	1-< 2 weeks	2-< 4 weeks	1-< 3 months	3 months-< 1 year	1-< 5 years	5-< 10 years	10-< 25 years	25 years and over	Total
Roscommon										
Roscommon County Hospital	4	3	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	19
	21.1	15.8	21.1	36.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Galway										
University College Hospital, Galway	6	1	8	7	4	2	1	0	0	29
	20.7	3.4	27.6	24.1	13.8	6.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayo										
Mayo General Hospital	8	2	9	10	2	2	0	0	0	33
	24.2	6.1	27.3	30.3	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	157	109	132	191	92	33	4	0	0	718
	21.9	15.2	18.4	26.6	12.8	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and length of stay. Numbers with percentages

	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months-< 1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over	Total
Area 1 (South County Dublin)										
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	2	2	3	15	9	0	0	0	0	31
	6.5	6.5	9.7	48.4	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area 6 (Dublin North West)										
St Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	1	1	3	2	2	11	7	7	2	36
	2.8	2.8	8.3	5.6	5.6	30.6	19.4	19.4	5.6	100.0
Sycamore Unit, Connolly Hospital, Dublin	0	0	1	0	1	14	5	1	1	23
	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	60.9	21.7	4.3	4.3	100.0
Area 7 (Dublin North)										
St Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	6	2	4	17	10	5	5	1	0	50
	12.0	4.0	8.0	34.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Area 8 (North County Dublin)										
St Ita's Hospital - Mental Health Services	0	0	0	1	1	4	9	8	3	26
	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	15.4	34.6	30.8	11.5	100.0
O'Casey Rooms, Fairview Community Unit, Dublin	0	0	0	1	0	6	8	3	6	24
	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	25.0	33.3	12.5	25.0	100.0
Hawthorn Unit, Connolly Hospital, Dublin	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	7
	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	57.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and length of stay. Numbers with percentages
(continued)

	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months- < 1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over	Total
Joyce Rooms, Fairview Community Unit, Dublin	4	1	6	10	10	5	0	0	0	36
	11.1	2.8	16.7	27.8	27.8	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area 10 (East Wicklow)										
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	4	3	6	8	4	9	3	0	0	37
	10.8	8.1	16.2	21.6	10.8	24.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Laois/Offaly										
St Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	0	1	0	1	3	15	5	2	2	29
	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	10.3	51.7	17.2	6.9	6.9	100.0
Longford/Westmeath										
St Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	3	0	7	5	2	4	0	6	1	28
	10.7	0.0	25.0	17.9	7.1	14.3	0.0	21.4	3.6	100.0
Cluain Lir Care Centre, Mullingar	1	0	3	1	4	4	7	6	15	41
	2.4	0.0	7.3	2.4	9.8	9.8	17.1	14.6	36.6	100.0
Louth/Meath										
St Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	4	2	1	9	6	8	3	5	2	40
	10.0	5.0	2.5	22.5	15.0	20.0	7.5	12.5	5.0	100.0
Cavan/Monaghan										
Blackwater House, St Davnet's Hospital	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	3	2	17
	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	35.3	29.4	17.6	11.8	100.0

Table 5.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and length of stay. Numbers with percentages
(continued)

	Under 1 week	1-< 2 weeks	2-< 4 weeks	1-< 3 months	3 months-< 1 year	1-< 5 years	5-< 10 years	10-< 25 years	25 years and over	Total
North Cork										
St Stephen's Hospital, Cork	2	1	7	9	3	4	10	33	2	71
	2.8	1.4	9.9	12.7	4.2	5.6	14.1	46.5	2.8	100.0
South Lee										
St Finbarr's Hospital, Cork	0	0	0	0	1	13	5	2	0	21
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	61.9	23.8	9.5	0.0	100.0
Kerry										
St Finan's Hospital, Killarney	0	0	0	1	2	7	1	10	7	28
	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.1	25.0	3.6	35.7	25.0	100.0
Waterford/Wexford										
St Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	1	0	2	3	7	8	4	4	1	30
	3.3	0.0	6.7	10.0	23.3	26.7	13.3	13.3	3.3	100.0
St Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	1	1	0	1	1	13	10	7	6	40
	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	32.5	25.0	17.5	15.0	100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny/South Tipperary										
St Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	4	2	18
	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	22.2	22.2	22.2	11.1	100.0
Heywood Lodge, Clonmel	0	0	1	2	7	5	4	10	6	35
	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.7	20.0	14.3	11.4	28.6	17.1	100.0

Table 5.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and length of stay. Numbers with percentages
(continued)

	Under 1 week	1-<2 weeks	2-<4 weeks	1-<3 months	3 months- < 1 year	1-<5 years	5-<10 years	10-<25 years	25 years and over	Total
East Galway										
St Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	5	4	2	6	5	1	2	1	8	34
	14.7	11.8	5.9	17.6	14.7	2.9	5.9	2.9	23.5	100.0
Mayo										
An Coilín, Castlebar, Mayo	0	0	0	1	6	6	2	6	1	22
	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	27.3	27.3	9.1	27.3	4.5	100.0
Teach Aisling, Castlebar, Mayo	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	2	0	9
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	44.4	22.2	22.2	0.0	100.0
St Anne's Unit, Sacred Heart Hospital, Castlebar	0	0	0	3	6	2	1	0	0	12
	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sligo/Leitrim										
Ballyvinnan Sligo/Leitrim Mental Health Services	7	5	2	14	8	4	4	0	0	44
	15.9	11.4	4.5	31.8	18.2	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Limerick										
St Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	4	11
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	18.2	9.1	27.3	36.4	100.0
Tearmann Ward, St Camillus Hospital, Limerick	2	1	3	4	3	4	1	0	0	18
	11.1	5.6	16.7	22.2	16.7	22.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.8 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and length of stay. Numbers with percentages
(continued)

	Under 1 week	1-< 2 weeks	2-< 4 weeks	1-< 3 months	3 months-< 1 year	5-< 10 years	10-< 25 years	25 years and over	Total
Clare									
Cappahard Lodge, Ennis	0	1	0	2	5	2	8	0	32
	0.0	3.1	0.0	6.3	15.6	6.3	25.0	0.0	100.0
Other Services									
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	2	1	3	4	11	23	10	8	93
	2.2	1.1	3.2	4.3	11.8	24.7	10.8	8.6	100.0
St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service	0	0	0	5	1	18	36	61	130
	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.8	13.8	27.7	46.9	100.0
Carraig Mór, Cork	1	0	2	6	3	5	8	6	36
	2.8	0.0	5.6	16.7	8.3	13.9	22.2	16.7	100.0
Total	46	26	56	138	127	164	186	146	1,109
	4.1	2.3	5.0	12.4	11.5	14.8	16.8	13.2	100.0

Table 5.9 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Independent/private and private charitable centres and length of stay. Numbers with percentages

	Under 1 week	1-< 2 weeks	2-< 4 weeks	1-< 3 months	3 months-< 1 year	1-< 5 years	5-< 10 years	10-< 25 years	25 years and over	Total
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	0	0	0	2	4	64	13	6	0	89
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.5	71.9	14.6	6.7	0.0	100.0
Highfield Hospital, Dublin	4	4	4	7	24	37	14	6	1	101
	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.9	23.8	36.6	13.9	5.9	1.0	100.0
St John of God Hospital, Dublin	21	12	34	51	6	1	0	1	0	126
	16.7	9.5	27.0	40.5	4.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
St Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	52	27	57	60	15	2	0	0	0	213
	24.4	12.7	26.8	28.2	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St Edmundsbury Hospital, Dublin	6	9	11	13	1	0	0	0	0	40
	15.0	22.5	27.5	32.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lois Bridges, Sutton, Dublin	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
	0.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	83	53	107	136	50	104	27	13	1	574
	14.5	9.2	18.6	23.7	8.7	18.1	4.7	2.3	0.2	100.0

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/continuing care units and those who were patients in dedicated child and adolescent units. The data for those in child and adolescent units have not been included in the previous chapters of this report and have been omitted from the overall census numbers.

The child and adolescent units included in this chapter are Linn Dara Child and Adolescent Unit, Dublin; Ginesa Unit, St John of God Hospital, Dublin; Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), Galway; St Joseph's Child and Adolescent In-patient Unit, St Vincent's Hospital, Dublin; and Éist Linn Child and Adolescent In-patient Unit, Cork.

Gender and age

There were 64 patients who were under 18 years of age on census night and/or were resident in child and adolescent in-patient units (Table 6.1). This is an increase in the number of under 18s resident since the last census in 2010 (43) and the previous census to that in 2006 (30) and is in line with service developments and policy in the child and adolescent services to increase in-patient capacity. Sixty-three⁵ patients were resident in child and adolescent units and one patient was resident in an adult unit.

Just over one-third (22, 34%) of child and adolescent patients were aged 17 years on census night, 28% (18) were aged 16 years, 14% (9) were aged 15 years, 17% (11) were aged 14 years and 5% (3) were aged 13 years (Table 6.1). One patient resident in a child and adolescent unit was 18 years of age on census night.

⁵ One patient resident in the child and adolescent in-patient services reached their 18th birthday before census night and thus were not under 18 at the time of the census.

Table 6.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Child and adolescent residents. Age and gender. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
13 years	0	3	3	0.0	6.6	4.6
14 years	2	9	11	10.5	20.0	17.1
15 years	1	8	9	5.2	17.7	14.0
16 years	8	10	18	42.1	22.2	28.1
17 years	8	14	22	42.1	31.1	34.3
18 years	0	1	1	0.0	2.2	1.5
Total	19	45	64	100.0	100.0	100.0

Hospital type

Ninety-eight per cent (63) of patients under 18 years of age were resident in child and adolescent units on census night, and one patient was resident in a general hospital psychiatric unit. There were no under 18s resident in psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Child and adolescent residents. Hospital type. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers	Percentages
General hospital psychiatric units	1	1.5
Psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units	0	0.0
Independent/private and private charitable centres	0	0.0
Child and adolescent units	63	98.4
Total	64	100.0

Diagnosis

Forty-one per cent (26) of child and adolescent residents/under 18s had a diagnosis of depressive disorders, 14% (9) had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 11% (7) had a diagnosis of eating disorders and 5% (3) had a diagnosis of neurosis (Table 6.3). Males accounted for 67% (6) of those with a diagnosis of schizophrenia while females accounted for 69% (18) of those with a diagnosis of depressive disorders.



Table 6.3 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Child and adolescent residents. Diagnosis and gender. Numbers with percentages

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Organic Mental Disorders	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcoholic Disorders	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Drug Disorders	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	6	3	9	31.5	6.6	14.0
Depressive Disorders	8	18	26	42.1	40.0	40.6
Mania	0	2	2	0.0	4.4	3.1
Neuroses	0	3	3	0.0	6.6	4.6
Eating Disorders	0	7	7	0.0	15.5	10.9
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intellectual Disability	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Development Disorders	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	0	1	1	0.0	2.2	1.5
Other and Unspecified	5	11	16	26.3	24.4	25.0
Total	19	45	64	100.0	100.0	100.0

Length of stay

Thirty-nine per cent (25) of child and adolescent residents/under 18s had been in hospital for between one and three months, 22% (14) had been in hospital for between two and four weeks and 19% (12) had been in hospital for under one week (Table 6.4). Only one patient had been in hospital for longer than one year on census night. The average length of stay for child and adolescent residents/under 18s was 56.0 days (median 37.5 days).

Table 6.4 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Child and adolescent residents. In-patient days and length of stay categories. Numbers with percentages

	Number of residents	Percentages	In-patient days	Percentages	Average number of days	Median number of days
Under 1 Week	12	18.7	46	1.2	3.8	4.0
1 - <2 Weeks	3	4.6	30	0.8	10.0	10.0
2 - <4 Weeks	14	21.8	299	8.3	21.3	22.0
1 - <3 Months	25	39.0	1,309	36.4	52.3	48.0
3 Months - <1 Year	9	14.0	1,503	41.8	167.0	170.0
1 - <5 Years	1	1.5	402	11.2	402.0	402.0
Total	64	100.0	3,589	100.0	56.0	37.5

Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia accounted for 26.5% of in-patient days and had the longest average length of stay, at 105.8 days (median 48.0 days) (Table 6.5). In contrast, depressive disorders accounted for a higher proportion of in-patient days, at 33.4% but had a shorter length of stay, at 46.1 days (median 26.0 days). Eating disorders accounted for 10% of in-patient days and had a length of stay of 51.7 days (median 59.0 days).



Table 6.5 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Child and adolescent residents. In-patient days and diagnosis. Numbers with percentages

	Number of discharges	Percentages	In-patient days	Percentages	Average number of days	Median number of days
Organic Mental Disorders	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Alcoholic Disorders	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Other Drug Disorders	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	9	14.0	953	26.5	105.8	48.0
Depressive Disorders	26	40.6	1,199	33.4	46.1	26.0
Mania	2	3.1	296	8.2	148	148.0
Neuroses	3	4.6	294	8.1	98	79.0
Eating Disorders	7	10.9	362	10.0	51.7	59.0
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Intellectual Disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Development Disorders	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Behavioural and Emotional Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence	1	1.5	5	0.1	5.0	5.0
Other and Unspecified	16	25.0	480	13.3	30.0	21.5
Total	64	100.0	3,589	100.0	56.0	37.5

Table 6.6 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Child and adolescent residents. In-patient days and hospital type. Numbers with percentages

	Number of residents	Percentages	In-patient days	Percentages	Average number of days	Median number of days
General hospital psychiatric units	1	1.5	9	0.2	9.0	9.0
Psychiatric hospitals/ continuing care units	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Independent/private and private charitable centres	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Child and adolescent units	63	98.4	3,580	99.7	56.8	38.0
Total	64	100.0	3,589	100.0	56.0	37.5

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Appendix 1

The following centres approved by the 2001 Mental Health Act, not constituting old psychiatric hospitals in the traditional sense, have been excluded in this review of long-stay. These are Ballytivnan Unit, Sligo; Newcastle Hospital, Wicklow; St Stephen's Hospital, Cork; Phoenix Care Centre, Dublin; O'Casey Rooms, Dublin and St John of God Hospital, Dublin (public patients). Also omitted are the specialised approved units of St Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service, Portrane, and the Central Mental Hospital. Not included also are specialised units for the elderly, Tearmann Ward at St Camillus Hospital, Limerick; Cappahard Lodge, Ennis; St Anne's Unit, Sacred Heart Hospital, Castlebar and Cluain Lir Centre, Mullingar. Teach Aisling and An Coilín, both at Castlebar; St Monica's, St Finbarr's, Cork; Heywood Lodge, Clonmel; Selskar House in Wexford and the new continuing care, unit at St Loman's Hospital, Mullingar and the O'Connor Unit at St Finan's Hospital, Killarney, have also been excluded.

Table A.1 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Long-stay patients in nine psychiatric hospitals. Age and length of stay. Numbers

	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and over	Total
1 – <5 years (new long-stay)	2	2	9	13	14	17	57
5 – <10 years	2	3	9	7	11	9	41
10 – <25 years	0	0	6	11	8	13	38
25 years and over	0	0	3	8	4	7	22
Old long stay – 5 years and over	2	3	18	26	23	29	101
All long stay – 1 year and over	4	5	27	39	37	46	158

Table A.2 Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals Census 2013. Long-stay patients in nine psychiatric hospitals. Diagnosis and length of stay. Numbers

	Organic Mental Disorders	Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	Depressive Disorders	Mania	Intellectual Disability	Other	Total
1 – <5 years (new long-stay)	11	25	5	5	1	10	57
5 – <10 years	5	16	6	3	0	11	41
10 – <25 years	0	20	7	2	3	6	38
25 years and over	0	9	3	2	6	2	22
Old long stay – 5 years and over	5	45	16	7	9	19	101
All long stay – 1 year and over	16	70	21	12	10	29	158

Appendix 2

HRB Psychiatric In-patient Census 31 March 2013

Data dictionary and instructions for completion of census data

The National Psychiatric Census 2013 will record all patients on the books of all centres on the Register of Approved Centres under the Mental Health Act 2001 at MIDNIGHT 31 March 2013. National census information is very important for planning and service delivery purposes as it provides a snapshot of the number and characteristics of persons in care on a specified night.

Please remember to record all patients who are “on your books” at Midnight 31 March 2013. This includes patients who are absent but on leave, absent without permission (AWOL) or patients who are having treatment in a general hospital.

Please consult the note below regarding transfers before completing admissions/discharge information.

FIELD	Description/definition of data variables (if available)
1. Hospital number	Please enter appropriate code number for hospital/unit as assigned by HRB.
2. Patient number	Enter the individual's chart/medical record number or other number assigned to the patient.



ADDRESS	<p>This refers to the address from which the individual was admitted. It is the address of the patient's home, hospital, or hostel at which patient the was residing at the time of admission to hospital. House number and name should not be used. Only the general address of the patient's residence should be noted, such as townland, village, town or city suburb, if known. If the individual is resident in Dublin please give the postal district where applicable. Examples include:</p> <p>Example 1: Address Line 1: Royal Road Address Line 2: Ballybeg County of Residence: Carlow</p> <p>Example 2: Address Line 1: Renmore Road Address Line 2: Tallaght County of Residence: Dublin 24</p> <p>Example 3: Address Line 1: Caragh Address Line 2: Naas County of Residence: Co Kildare</p>
3. Address Line 2	As above
4. Address Line 3	As above
5. County of residence	This refers to the county from which the individual was admitted.
6. No Fixed Abode (NFA)	If the individual does not have a fixed abode a code of 8 is entered.
7. Date of present admission	This is the date of the individual's present admission. Enter date in the format dd/mm/yyyy.
8. Date of birth	Enter date in the format dd/mm/yyyy.
9. Gender	Enter appropriate code. Male =1 Female =2
10. Marital status	Enter appropriate code for marital status. 1=Single 2=Married 3=Widowed 4=Divorced 5=Other 6=Unknown Note: Please enter Separated as 5 – Other
11. Legal category on admission	This refers to the legal status of the individual at the time of admission, regardless of a change in status soon after. 1 = Voluntary 2 = Involuntary
12. Order of admission	This refers to the individual's admission to the hospital/unit. First-ever denotes first-ever admission to this or any psychiatric hospital. If the individual has previously been admitted at any time to any psychiatric hospital/unit please record it as '2'. 1 = First Ever 2 = Other



DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis should normally be established by the consultant and/or a member of his/her team. The recording of diagnostic information is in accordance with the WHO International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). This should normally be two digit or three digit numbers between the range of F00.0 and F99. Please fill in the appropriate boxes. If more than one diagnosis is given please complete the second diagnosis.

13. ICD 10 Primary Admission Diagnosis

This should be entered in the format FXX.X, e.g. F10.1

14. ICD 10 Secondary Admission Diagnosis

This should be entered in the format FXX.X, e.g. F10.1
If there is no secondary diagnosis this field should be left blank.

15. Occupation

Occupation of the patient.

A. Occupation of the patient

If a person is unemployed or retired please record previous occupation.

B. Present Employment Status of Patient

If a person is unemployed or retired please record previous occupation.

This refers to the individual's employment status i.e.; if the individual is employed, unemployed, retired, a student or engaged in house duties or if the status is not known.

- 1 = Employed
- 2 = Unemployed
- 3 = Retired
- 4 = Student
- 5 = Houseduties
- 6 = Unknown

If Student or houseduties please go to C

C. If a person is a student or is engaged in home duties and are part of a family unit please record occupation of principal earner/head of household

If the head of household/principal earner is neither at work, unemployed nor retired, e.g., in receipt of disability allowance etc. or if his/her occupation is not known, please record the occupation as Unknown.

D. Employment status of holder of occupation at A or C

- 1 = Employer
- 2 = Self-employed without paid employees
- 3 = Employee
- 4 = Assisting relative

16. Socio-economic group (SEG)

This classification aims to bring together persons with similar social and economic status on the basis of the level of skill or education attainment. In defining SEG, no attempt is made to rank groups in order of socio-economic importance.

The socio-economic groups are based on the CSO Classification of Occupations and are as follows:

1. Employers and Managers
2. Higher Professionals
3. Lower Professionals
4. Non-Manual
5. Manual Skilled
6. Semi-skilled
7. Unskilled
8. Own Account Workers
9. Farmers
10. Agricultural
11. All others gainfully occupied and unknown

17. Ethnicity	<p>This is the ethnicity of the patient according to their own perception of their ethnicity. The categories are according to the CSO classification for ethnicity used in the Census of Population 2006 and 2011. The categories are as follows:</p> <p>White: 1 = Irish; 2 = Irish Traveller; 3 = Roma; 4 = Any other White background.</p> <p>Black or black Irish: 5 = African 6 = Any other Black background.</p> <p>Asian or Asian Irish: 7 = Chinese; 8 = Any other Asian Background; 9 = Other including mixed background – write in description.</p>
18. Country of Birth	This refers to the country of birth of the patient. It is a free text field.
DISCHARGE	
19. Date of Discharge	Enter date in the format dd/mm/yyyy.
20. Reason for Discharge	Enter the reason for discharge; 1 = Discharged; 2 = Died. Please see note below regarding Transfers.
21. ICD 10 Primary Discharge Diagnosis	This should be entered in the format FXX.X, e.g. F10.1
22. ICD 10 Secondary Discharge Diagnosis	This should be entered in the format FXX.X, e.g. F10.1 If there is no secondary diagnosis this field should be left blank.
23. Sector	Please enter the sector of residence of the patient.
24. Time of admission	Please enter the time of the admission using the 24 hour clock format, e.g. enter 6 o'clock in the evening as 18.00. Leave blank if unknown or not available.
25. Referral source	Please enter the source of referral for the patient, e.g., GP, self, Gardaí etc.
26. Medical card	<p>Please indicate if the patient has a medical card.</p> <p>1=Yes 2= No 3= Not available</p>
27. Private health insurance	<p>Please indicate if the patient has private medical/health insurance such as VHI, Laya and occupation-related health insurance schemes e.g. the Garda etc.</p> <p>1=Yes 2= No 3= Not available</p>
28. Legal status on census night (31/03/2013)	<p>Please enter the legal status of the patient on census night 31/03/2013.</p> <p>1 = Voluntary 2 = Involuntary</p>



Note re Transfers

NPIRS does not collect transfers to and from approved centres. If a patient is to move from one centre to another, the patient must be discharged from one centre and admitted to the other*. While this may be seen as double counting or losing a length of stay, it needs to be borne in mind that the primary focus of the NPIRS database is on capturing activity within the services (please note that this information is based on the activities of the hospital) as opposed to episode of care.

Please note that when a 'transfer' occurs to a general hospital for medical treatment we do not need to be informed. The patient in this instance is still considered to be in the care of the psychiatric services or 'on your books' and should be returned to your hospital/unit and discharged from there.

If it is a case where a patient is sent/transferred from your unit to a general hospital and is discharged from the general hospital and does not return to the psychiatric services, then the date of admission to the general hospital should be taken as the date of discharge from your hospital/unit.

The Central Mental Hospital (CMH) is administered by the HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster and serves the country as a whole. Transfers to the CMH (the only centre so far designated for the reception of such transfers) from the courts and prisons are regulated by the Criminal Law Insanity Act 2006. Patients detained in hospitals/units can be transferred to the CMH but only following authorization by a mental health tribunal under the Mental Health Act 2001.

* We ask that you apply this rule to involuntary patients also, who legally remain in the care of the unit to which they have been admitted.





