

Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001



by Antoinette Daly and Dermot Walsh



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An Bord Taighde Sláinte

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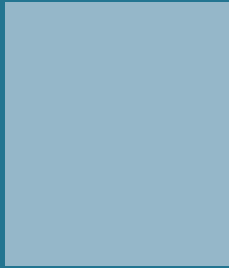
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Summary



Summary

There were 4,321 patients resident in Irish psychiatric hospitals and units on 31 March 2001, representing a hospitalisation rate of 160.3 per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over. This is a 78% reduction in resident patients over the 39-year period from 1963 to 2001 and a 47% reduction since our last psychiatric census in 1991. This reduction in in-patient residents is largely due to the death of older long-stay patients and their non-replacement by new long-stay patients.

Over half (55%) of all residents on census night were male, while over one third (38%) were aged 65 years or over. The 75-year and over age group had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 454.9 per 100,000 population. Sixty nine per cent of patients were single persons, a rate of 279.8 per 100,000 population. Single males had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 329.7. The unskilled occupational group had the highest rate of hospitalisation, at 314.5 per 100,000, while own account workers had the lowest, at 5.8 per 100,000. Schizophrenia accounted for 39% of in-patients on census night, 17% of patients had a diagnosis of depressive disorders, while mania accounted for 10%. Nine per cent of the in-patient population had a diagnosis of mental handicap.

Seventeen per cent of residents were non-voluntary, a rate of 26.7 per 100,000 population. This proportion remains quite high even among residents with shorter lengths of stay. Sixteen per cent of non-voluntary patients had been hospitalised for one to three months, while 13% had been hospitalised for three months to one year. Fifteen per cent of non-voluntary patients had been hospitalised for 25 years or more on census night and 31% of this group were over 75 years of age.

Over half (54%) of all resident patients were long-stay, i.e. they had been in hospital for one year or more on census night, while 36% were old long-stay patients (in hospital for five years or more). Twenty three per cent had been in hospital for up to four weeks, 14% had been in hospital for between one and three months, while a further 10% had been hospitalised for between three months and one year. One quarter of those with alcoholic disorders and one quarter of those with drug dependence had been in hospital for just under one week. In contrast, one quarter of those with a diagnosis of depressive disorders had been hospitalised for one to three months. Forty four per cent of mentally handicapped residents had been in hospital for 25 years or more on census night.

The South Eastern Health Board had the highest rate of hospitalised residents, at 239.1, while the South Western Area Health Board had the lowest, at 99.1 per 100,000. Hospitalisation rates for schizophrenia were highest across all health board areas. Between 1991 and 2001 there was an almost two-fold increase in the the proportion of non-voluntary hospitalisation in the North Western Health Board from 12% to 23%. This contrasts with a decrease in the North Eastern Health Board from 32% in 1991 to 15% in 2001. The proportion of non-voluntary residents ranged from 23% in the North Western and Southern Health Boards to 11% in the South Eastern Health Board. Since the last psychiatric census, there has been a reduction in the proportion of in-patients hospitalised continuously for one year or more, with the largest reduction evident in the North Western Health Board, from 69% in 1991 to 28% in 2001. This is due largely to the development of extensive community facilities in the Sligo area.

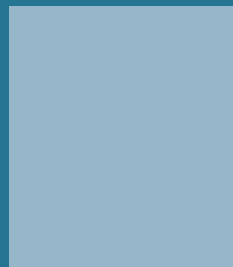
Seventy two per cent of patients were resident in health board hospitals on census night, 14% were in general hospital psychiatric units, with a further 14% in private hospitals. The proportion resident in general hospital psychiatric units represents a considerable increase from 3% in 1981 and 4% in 1991, resulting from an increase in the provision of such facilities over the years. Over half of all resident patients in health board hospitals (59%) and general hospital psychiatric units (51%) were male, while 57% of resident patients in private hospitals were female. Forty two per cent (42%) of residents in health board hospitals were aged 65 years or over, while 39% in private hospitals and 13% in general hospital psychiatric units were aged 65 years or over. Almost half (47%) of residents in health board hospitals had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, compared to 29% in general hospital psychiatric units and 12% in private hospitals.

There were fifteen children resident in three children's centres on census night, eight males and seven females. Six children had a diagnosis of neurosis, five had depressive disorders, three had other psychosis and one had organic psychosis.

There were 218 patients resident in St. Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service in St. Ita's Hospital, Portrane. Sixty nine per cent of residents were male. Twenty three per cent of residents were aged 35-44 years, a further 23% were aged 45-54 years, 16% were aged 55-64 years and 17% were aged 65-74 years. Sixty two per cent of residents were hospitalised for 25 years or more, while a further 22% had been hospitalised for between 10 and 25 years.

There were 1,104 persons resident in 86 high-support hostels on 31 March 2001, a residency rate of 41.0 per 100,000 population. Over half (58%) of residents were male, a rate of 48.2 per 100,000. Eighty per cent of residents were aged 45 years or over. Eighteen per cent were resident in hostels in the Southern Health Board, 15% were in the Northern Area Health Board while 14% were in the North Western Health Board. Provision varied across health boards from fourteen hostels in the Northern Area Health Board to three in the East Coast Area Health Board. Forty one per cent of persons had been resident for between one and five years, 28% had been resident for between five and ten years, while 11% were resident for ten to twenty five years.

Main Findings



Main Findings

The Mental Health Research Division of the Health Research Board carried out a census of all patients resident in psychiatric hospitals and units on 31 March 2001. Previous censuses took place in 1963, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

The 2001 census included for the first time, an enumeration of residents in high-support hostels. Thus, valuable baseline information was established which can be used, inter alia, to capture developments in community psychiatric services in Ireland over the years to come.

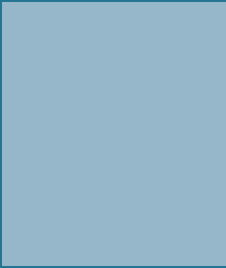
- In line with policy initiatives outlined in the *Commission of Enquiry on Mental Illness* (Department of Health, 1966), there has been a steady decrease in number of patients in psychiatric hospitals and units over the years – from 16,661 in 1971 to 4,321 in 2001. Additionally, an increasing number of patients are now resident in general hospital psychiatric units as opposed to the older psychiatric hospitals.
- There has been a 47% reduction in in-patient psychiatric numbers since the last census in 1991. This change is due largely to the death of older long-stay patients and their non-replacement by new long-stay patients, along with the development of community psychiatric services. Accordingly, the figures show that the length of time people are hospitalised, has decreased over the years.
- As many as one quarter of those with alcoholic disorders were in hospital for just under one week.
- As many as 38% of resident patients on census night were elderly, i.e. aged over 65 years, while 71% were aged over 45 years.
- Males constituted slightly over half the population of patients in psychiatric facilities consistently over the years. Similarly, findings consistently show that those from the lower socio-economic groupings have higher hospitalisation rates than those from the upper groups.
- Single people represented the great majority (82%) of the in-patient psychiatric population in 1963. By 2001 this percentage had reduced to 69%.
- Schizophrenia was the most common diagnostic group with 39% of in-patients on census night having this diagnosis. Seventeen per cent of in-patients were diagnosed with depressive disorders.

- The percentage of non-voluntary residents, although still high, had decreased from 25% in 1991 to 17% in 2001.
- There were a number of differences in findings between health boards. For example, the South Eastern Health Board had the highest rate of hospitalised residents (239.1) while the South Western Area Health Board had the lowest (99.1). The percentage of patients non-voluntarily detained in psychiatric facilities ranged from 23% in the North Western and Southern Health Boards to 11% in the South Eastern Health Board.
- There were 1,104 persons resident in 86 high-support hostels on census night. Eighty per cent of these residents were aged 45 years or older. Hostel provision varied across health boards.

Rosalyn Moran

Head of Mental Health Research Division

Introduction



Introduction

We are pleased to present the fifth national census of patients in Irish psychiatric hospitals. It is part of a series of censuses first carried out in 1963 and decennially thereafter, in 1971, 1981 and 1991. Many changes in the Irish psychiatric services have been observed since our first psychiatric census in 1963, most notable among them the movement away from the larger, more traditional psychiatric hospital to more community-based facilities such as day hospitals, day centres and hostel accommodation. This movement away from the more traditional psychiatric hospital setting to community-based services was advocated by the *Commission of Enquiry on Mental Illness* (Department of Health, 1966), which also envisaged the development of acute psychiatric units in general hospitals. This has become more apparent in recent years and since our last psychiatric census in 1991 there are an additional eleven general hospital psychiatric units in operation throughout Ireland, with several others at various stages of development (Department of Health and Children, 2001b). The Commission suggested that if alternatives to hospitalisation were developed and implemented, the number of psychiatric beds would substantially decrease as the demand for long-stay beds in traditional psychiatric hospitals declined. With the movement away from in-patient care towards the management of psychiatric illness in the community it was decided to conduct the first-ever census of high-support hostels in Ireland in tandem with the decennial in-patient census.

Part I of the report provides information on patients resident in Irish psychiatric hospitals and units operating within the provisions of the *Mental Treatment Act, 1945* (Department of Health, 1945) at midnight on 31 March 2001. All patients 'on the books' in hospitals and units, including those on leave, were enumerated in the census.

Information relating to data coverage and the data collection procedure, along with an explanation of the terms used, is presented in Chapter 1. National findings are presented in Chapter 2, followed by health board areas, hospital type and individual hospitals and units. Data for the children's centres are presented separately in Chapter 6. St. Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service in St. Ita's Hospital, Portrane, is presented separately in Chapter 7 as it is the only separate and autonomous intellectual disability service within the psychiatric hospital system.

Comparisons are made between the census data for 2001 and those for 1963 (Walsh, 1971); 1971 (O'Hare & Walsh, 1974); 1981 (O'Hare & Walsh, 1983); and 1991 (Moran & Walsh, 1992). In some instances, comparative data are not available for 1963. For example, health board areas had not yet been established in 1963. Rates reported for the 2001 census data are per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over. Comparative data for previous census years are rated per 100,000 population aged 15 years and over.

Data are also presented for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland for various census years. Information relating to residents and the years reported for these countries is available in Chapter 1.

Part II of the report deals with the census of high-support hostels, also carried out on 31 March 2001. All high-support hostels throughout the country, i.e. those with 24-hour nursing cover, were included in this census. As mentioned, this is the first time such a census has been carried out in Ireland.

Additional tables associated with each chapter of this report are presented in Part III, Appendices A to D, while Appendices E and F include references and a list of publications from the Mental Health Research Division of the Health Research Board.

Particular difficulties were encountered in publishing this report because a number of hospitals were late in making returns, thus delaying publication significantly. Furthermore, the provision of diagnoses for one hospital was incomplete, as no diagnosis had been assigned to a number of patients who had not been discharged from hospital at the time of the census. For the purpose of this report these diagnoses were recorded as unspecified. In addition to the above, 50% of returns did not record the patient's occupation, or recorded it as 'unknown', thus making it impossible to assign them to a socio-economic group in these instances. These issues are currently being addressed by personnel within the Mental Health Research Division in the context of the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS) database. A special group, the NPIRS Futures Committee, has been established to deal with these issues and to make recommendations on improving the data returned.

The census data reflect the situation in psychiatric hospitals and units at a particular point in time and do not, therefore, reflect ongoing activities in the Irish psychiatric services. This information is available in the annual publication, *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services*, with the 2000 report (Daly & Walsh, 2001) having the most recently available data.

The census data are invaluable for planning and development of the mental health services as well as for making international comparisons. The data allow us to predict possible future bed and hospital requirements on both national and local levels.

Part I

Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001



1. Background Information

Data coverage

Data on patients resident in 52 psychiatric hospitals, general hospital psychiatric units, private hospitals and children's centres were included in this census. A breakdown of hospital type by health board area is presented below.

Table 1.1: Hospital type by health board area.

	Health Board Hospitals	General Hospital Psychiatric Units	Children's Centres	Total
<i>East Coast Area Health Board</i>	3	1	0	4
<i>Northern Area Health Board</i>	3	2	2	7
<i>South Western Area Health Board</i>	1	3	0	4
Eastern Regional Health Authority	7	6	2	15
Midland Health Board	2	0	0	2
Mid Western Health Board	2	1	0	3
North Eastern Health Board	2	2	0	4
North Western Health Board	2	1	0	3
South Eastern Health Board	5	2	0	7
Southern Health Board	3	3	0	6
Western Health Board	2	2	1	5
Private Hospitals	-	-	-	6
Central Mental Hospital	-	-	-	1
Total	25	17	3	52

Data collection procedure

Data for the census were collected both manually and electronically. Hospitals who normally return data manually for the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS) completed and returned specially designed census forms to the Health Research Board (HRB) for all patients resident in their facilities at midnight on 31 March 2001. Personnel at the Health Research Board coded and processed the data. Electronic returns were received from hospitals that submit data for the NPIRS electronically. A sample of the form used to collect the data is presented at the end of this chapter.

Information for the census was voluntarily collected and returned by hospitals and, while most hospitals returned data promptly, some experienced difficulty in doing so, thus delaying publication of this report.

Description of variables

Age. Age on census night was calculated by subtracting date of birth from the census date.

Bed occupancy. Bed occupancy was calculated by dividing the number of beds in each hospital by the number of patients resident in the hospital on census night. The number of beds in each hospital was obtained from the Department of Health and Children's end-of-year statistical returns and was supplied courtesy of that department.

Central Mental Hospital. The Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum, is administered by the East Coast Area Health Board but serves the country as a whole rather than a specified catchment area. Thus, it is not included in the rates for individual hospitals and units in the East Coast Area Health Board (Chapter 5). It is, however, included in the rates for the national tables and the health board area tables.

Computation of rates. The rates accompanying numerical data in this report are calculated using the Census of Population 1996 (Central Statistics Office, 1997a, 1997b, 1998). All data are rated to the population aged 16 years and over. It must be emphasised that while this population base is the only definitive measure of the Irish population available at the present time, it is now six years since the last census of population. Thus, it does not reflect the increase in the population as a whole over that time period due to both economic and social factors (Central Statistics Office, 2001). Comparisons are drawn, in some instances, between the census data for 2001 and those for other census years, where available. It must be noted that all census years prior to 2001 were rated to the total population or to the population aged 15 years and over and therefore care must be exercised when comparing across census years.

De-designation. De-designation is the practice whereby mentally handicapped or elderly persons are no longer considered to be suffering from mental illness and are taken off the hospital register.

Department of Health and Children's end-of-year statistical returns. These returns are made annually by each psychiatric hospital and unit on 31 December and contain information relating to admissions and discharges for the year, number of in-patients on 31 December, along with data on community psychiatric services. This information has been supplied courtesy of the Department of Health and Children.

Eastern Regional Health Authority (ERHA). The Eastern Regional Health Authority was established in March 2000 and replaced the Eastern Health Board in the provision of health and social services to the population of Dublin, Kildare and Wicklow. It comprises three area health boards, the Northern Area Health Board, the South Western Area Health Board and the East Coast Area Health Board. Data for the three area health boards are presented in this report along with overall data for the ERHA.

Length of stay. Length of stay on census night was calculated by subtracting the date of admission from the census date.

Medico-Social Research Board. The Health Research Board was established by statutory instrument in August 1986. The board arose from the amalgamation of two former bodies, the Medical Research Council and the Medico-Social Research Board (MSRB).

Mental handicap. The term mental handicap is used throughout this report to denote intellectual disability. Mental handicap is a recognised term used by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in the classification of diseases in accordance with ICD-10 (see below).

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

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

Place of Residence. This variable is used to allocate patients to health boards. The address from which each patient is admitted to hospital is used to allocate the patient to the corresponding health board area and is rated accordingly. Thus, tabulations relating to health boards are calculated irrespective of whether or not the patient was admitted to a hospital belonging to that health board. Patients admitted to private hospitals have been returned to the health board area in which they normally reside.

Resident Patients. Resident patients are all patients in hospital on census night.

Socio-economic group. Patients are allocated to one of eleven socio-economic groups (SEGs) according to the classification of occupations by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in the Census of Population 1996 (Central Statistics Office, 1998). Socio-economic group is determined by a person's occupation, or their former occupation where the patient is unemployed or retired. If a patient is a student or unemployed, the occupation of the head of household/spouse/guardian is used to determine socio-economic group.

Diagnosis

The diagnostic groups in this report are based on the WHO International Classification of Diseases categories (ICD-10) (WHO, 1992) and are presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: ICD-10 Diagnostic groups.

1. Organic Category (Dementia)	F00, F01, F02, F03, F04, F05, F06, F07, F09, F90
2. Schizophrenia	F20, F21, F22, F23.1, F23.2, F23.3, F24, F25
3. Other Psychoses	F23.0, F23.8, F23.9, F28, F29, F53.1, F84
4. Depressive Disorders	F31.3, F31.4, F31.5, F32, F33, F34.1, F41.2, F53.0
5. Mania	F30, F31.0, F31.1, F31.2, F31.6, F31.7, F31.8, F31.9, F34.8, F34.9, F38, F39
6. Neuroses	F40, F41.0, F41.1, F41.3, F41.8, F41.9, F42, F43, F44, F45, F48, F50, F51, F54, F59, F80, F81, F82, F83, F88, F89, F93, F94, F95, F98
7. Personality Disorders	F34.0, F52, F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F68, F69, F91, F92
8. Alcoholic Disorders	F10
9. Drug Dependence	F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F18, F19, F55
10. Mental Handicap	F70, F71, F72, F73, F78, F79
11. Unspecified	F99, F53.8, F53.9 and 793 (ICD-9)

Comparative data for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

Comparative data are presented in this report for resident patients in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Data for England were based on the number of unfinished in-patient provider spells in NHS hospitals where the patient was under the care of a mental illness consultant at 31 March 2000. A provider spell is the length of time a patient is under the care of a particular provider. Data were supplied courtesy of the Department of Health in England through personal communication. As the rate per 100,000 population for 31 March 2000 was not available for England, the rate for 31 March 1999 was used.

Statistics for Wales were supplied courtesy of the Health Statistics and Analysis Unit (HAS), National Assembly for Wales, from their Statistical Bulletin SB 19/2002 (National Assembly for Wales, 2002). Data were based on resident patients on 31 March 2001.

Data for Scotland were based on resident patients on 31 March 1999 and were obtained online from *Scottish Health Statistics 2000*, an annual publication from the Information and Statistics Division (ISD), Common Services Agency for the NHS in Scotland (Common Services Agency, 2000). The data were obtained from the Scottish Morbidity Record System which includes all hospital in-patient and day case activity in Scottish hospitals. Rates for Scotland were based on the 1998 mid-year estimates of population.

Data for Northern Ireland were based on resident patients on 31 March 1994 (DHSS, undated). The population for Northern Ireland was obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency website (Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, 2000).

Sample form used to collect data

IRELAND — NATIONAL PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT REPORTING SYSTEM

CENSUS MARCH 31, 2001

AREA FROM WHICH ADMITTED:
(Do not give patients specific address only general address)

TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE, TOWN, OR CITY SURBURB: _____
(i.e. nearest post office district, e.g. Navan, Killybegs, Malinbeg, Gougane Barra)

and

COUNTY: _____

PART 1 — ADMISSION

HOSPITAL NAME: _____ REFERENCE NUMBER: _____

HOSPITAL: _____ PATIENT: _____

DATE OF PRESENT ADMISSION: DAY [] MTH [] YEAR [] GENDER: MALE FEMALE

MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE MARRIED OTHER DIVORCED

LEGAL CATEGORY: VOLUNTARY NON-VOL. ORDER OF ADMISSION: FIRST EVER OTHER

DATE OF BIRTH: DAY [] MTH [] YEAR []

MALE 1 SINGLE 1 OTHER 2 VOLUNTARY 1 FIRST EVER 1
FEMALE 2 MARRIED 2 UNKNOWN 2 NON-VOL. 2 OTHER 2
RECOVERED 3 DIVORCED 4

OCCUPATION COMPLETE ONLY A OR B BELOW

A. PERSONS AGED OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE WORKING FULL TIME
(Former occupation if retired or unemployed)

IF OCCUPATION UNKNOWN PLEASE TICK BOX: Occupation Unknown

IF SELF EMPLOYED PLEASE TICK BOX: Self employed

B. OTHER (PLEASE STATE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD'S OCCUPATION)
(includes students or persons who work part-time or are engaged in home duties for no monetary reward)

Is the person at present: Employed Unemployed Retired Student House Duties Unknown

DIAGNOSIS

ICD CODE ICD CODE

DIAGNOSIS 1: F [] - [] [] DIAGNOSIS 2: F [] - [] []

Printed at the C.P.C. Training Workshops, Clontarf, Dublin 2

2. National Findings

This chapter presents national data for the in-patient census and includes comparisons over successive census years in Ireland along with international comparisons. More detailed tables are available in Appendix A, National Findings, Tables A1-A11.

There were 4,321 patients in Irish psychiatric hospitals and units on census night, 31 March 2001. This represents a hospitalisation rate of 160.3 per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over. First-time residents (i.e. those admitted for the first time) had a lower hospitalisation rate (49.8) than residents who had been hospitalised previously (110.5 per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over).

Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 present the number of patients in hospitals and units over the last 39 years in Ireland. Data based on the MSRB/HRB census returns on 31 March are marked with an asterisk for each of those years. Data for the intervening years are supplied courtesy of the Department of Health and Children's annual end-of-year statistical returns for each hospital and unit. It must be borne in mind that figures for these intervening years are lower than those derived from the MSRB/HRB censuses as many patients were discharged for the Christmas period and thus numbers were lower than they would be on 31 March.

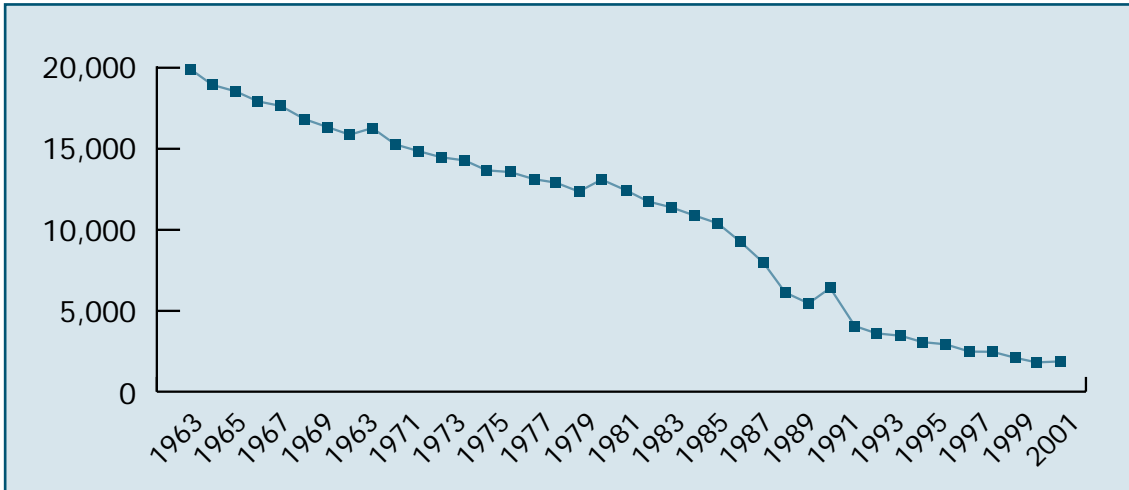
As can be seen, the number of patients resident in hospitals and units has declined considerably over the last 39 years, from 19,801 in 1963 to 4,321 in 2001. This is a 78% reduction in resident patients over this period of time and a 47% reduction since the last census in 1991. These changes are largely due to the death of older long-stay patients and their non-replacement by new long-stay patients, along with the development of community psychiatric services. Such changes are in line with those envisaged in the first instance by the *Commission of Enquiry on Mental Illness* (Department of Health, 1966) and by subsequent governmental reports advocating the continued development of community psychiatric facilities (Report of a Study Group on the Development of the Psychiatric Services, 1984; Department of Health, 1992).

Table 2.1: Irish psychiatric in-patients 1963-2001. **Numbers.**

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

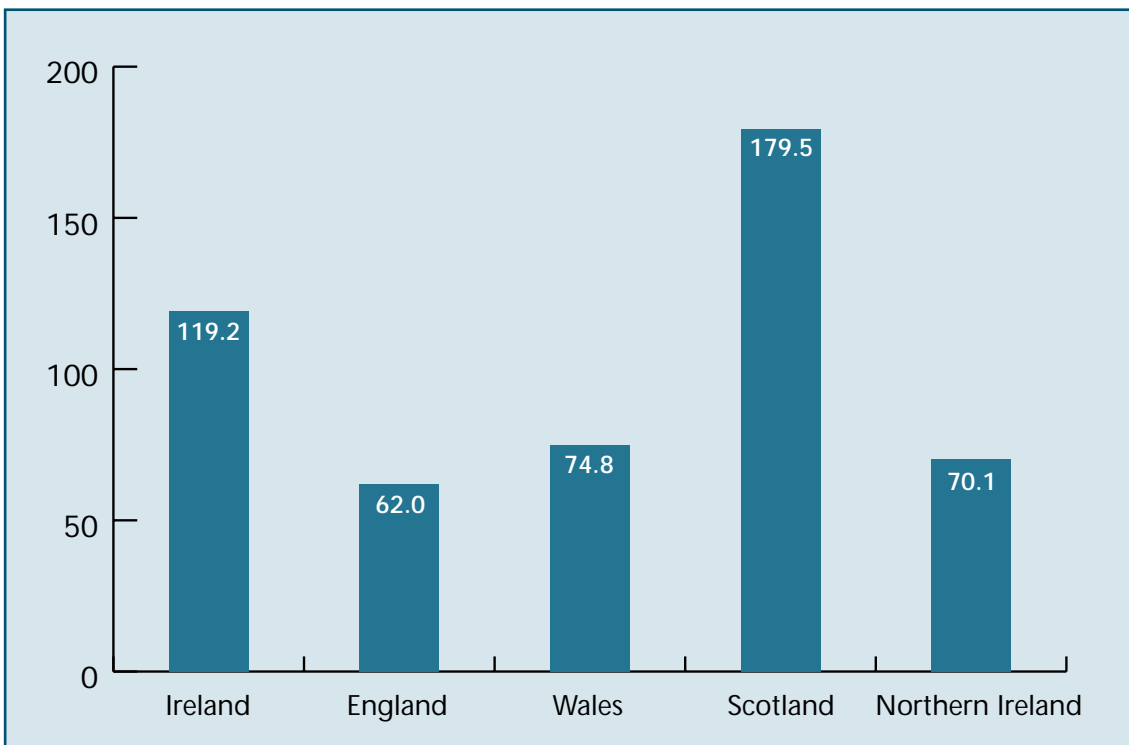
* MSRB/HRB Census completed on 31 March of each year.

Figure 2.1: Irish psychiatric hospital in-patients 1963-2001. **Numbers**



The hospitalisation rate in Ireland is compared with that of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in Figure 2.2. The rate in Ireland has been adjusted to the total population in line with the other countries for comparison purposes. As can be seen, Ireland's hospitalisation rate of 119.2 per 100,000 is quite high in relation to that in England (62.0), Wales (74.8) and Northern Ireland (70.1) but low compared to that in Scotland (179.5).

Figure 2.2: Resident patients in Ireland, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. **Rates per 100,000 total population.**



Gender and age

Males represented over half (55%) of all residents on census night (Table 2.2), with a hospitalisation rate of 181.2, compared to 140.3 per 100,000 for females (Table A1). The gender breakdown of patients in hospital has changed little over the last 30 years, with males consistently representing over half of all residents in each successive census (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. Gender. **Numbers with percentages.**

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

Table 2.3 presents the numbers, rates and percentages of male and female residents for Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England. Irish rates have again been adjusted to the total population for the purposes of this table. As with the total hospitalisation rates, Ireland had a higher rate for males and females compared to Wales and Northern Ireland but a lower rate compared to Scotland. In Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland females accounted for over half of all resident patients. In contrast, over half of all resident patients in Ireland were male.

Table 2.3: Psychiatric in-patient residents in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England by gender. **Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 total population.**

	Numbers			Rates			Percentages	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ireland	2,395	1,926	4,321	133.0	105.5	119.2	55.4	44.6
Wales	1,033	1,152	2,185	72.3	77.2	74.8	47.3	52.7
Scotland*	4,329	4,836	9,165	175.3	183.4	179.5	47.2	52.8
Northern Ireland**	527	579	1,106	68.5	71.6	70.1	47.6	52.4
England#			29,900			62.0		

* 31 March 1999.

** 31 March 1994.

Rate for England based on 1999 resident figure of 30,800.

Over one third (38%) of resident patients were aged 65 years or over on census night, 18% were aged 75 years or over, while 71% were aged 45 years or over (Table A1). There were four patients under 16 years of age. The rate of hospitalisation increased with age, with the 75-year and over age group having the highest rate of hospitalisation at 454.9 per 100,000 population, followed by the 65-74 year group at 345.5 and the 55-64 year group at 256.7 per 100,000.

Table 2.4 outlines the hospitalisation rates for each age group for each successive census. There has been a considerable decline in the hospitalisation rates for the older age groups, due largely to the death of older long-stay patients. The hospitalisation rate for the 75-year and over group decreased from a rate of 1,735.7 in 1971 to 454.9 per 100,000 in 2001, the rate for the 65-74 year group decreased from 1,471.7 in 1971 to 345.5 per 100,000 in 2001 while that for the 55-64 year group decreased from 1,313.3 in 1971 to 256.7 per 100,000 in 2001. Hospitalisation rates for all age groups over 25 years decreased by almost half from 1991 to 2001, while the younger age groups had a less noticeable decline in rates.

Table 2.4: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.
Age groups.* **Rates per 100,000 population.**

	1971	1981	1991	2001**
Under 15 yrs	23.2	7.4	4.0	-#
15 - 19 yrs	108.7	46.0	31.7	32.9##
20 - 24 yrs	266.0	142.7	69.1	53.2
25 - 34 yrs	483.9	275.2	138.9	74.2
35 - 44 yrs	760.0	517.3	241.8	125.2
45 - 54 yrs	967.1	792.4	390.9	168.9
55 - 64 yrs	1,313.3	1,036.8	566.3	256.7
65 - 74 yrs	1,471.7	1,229.3	745.1	345.5
75 yrs & Over	1,735.7	1,608.6	1,048.9	454.9

* Comparable rates for 1963 are not available.

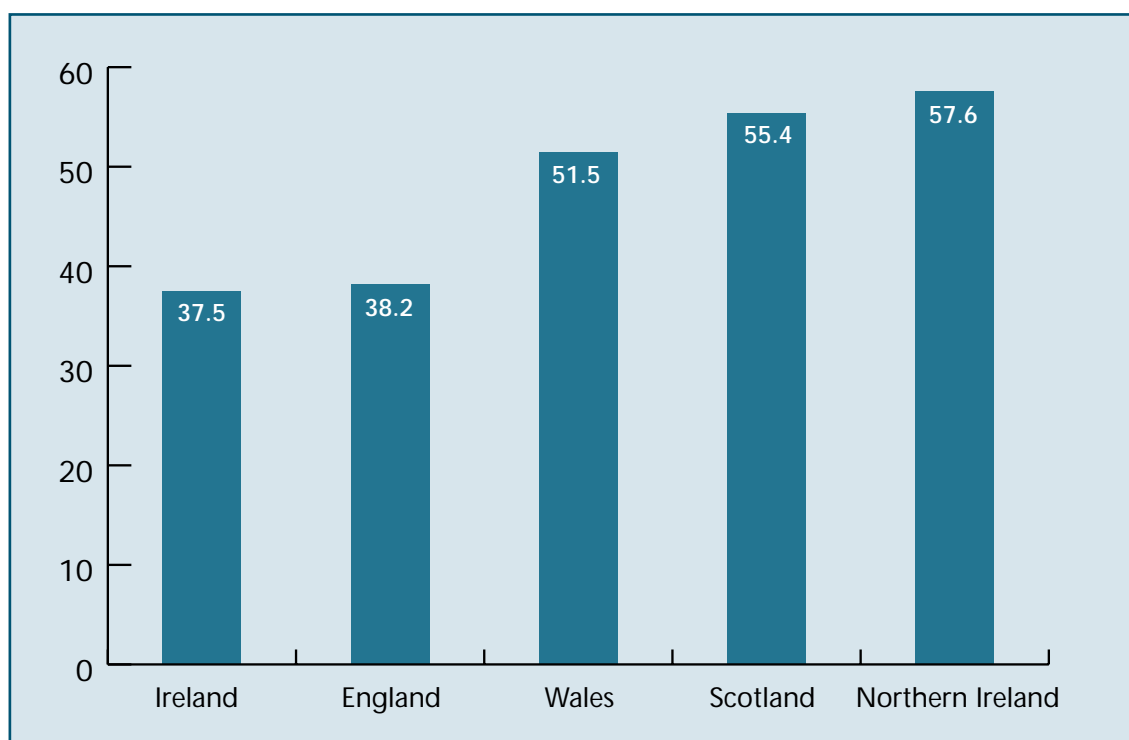
** Rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

Under 16 years.

16-19 years.

The percentage of residents aged 65 years and over in Ireland, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland is presented in Figure 2.3. Ireland had a lower proportion of elderly resident patients compared to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. As can be seen, just over one third of residents in Ireland (38%) and England (38%) were over 65 years of age, compared to over half of residents in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Figure 2.3: Residents aged 65 years and over in Ireland, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. **Percentages.**



Marital status

Sixty nine per cent of patients on census night were single, 17% were married, 8% were widowed and less than one per cent (0.6%) were divorced (Table A2). Single persons had the highest rate of hospitalisation at 279.8, followed by divorced persons at 255.4, and widowed persons at 177.3 per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over. Married persons had the lowest rate of hospitalisation at 54.1 per 100,000.

Looking at the gender breakdown for marital status, single males had the highest rate of hospitalisation at 329.7, which was seven times that of married males (46.1) and twice that of widowed males (153.9). This is in spite of a higher number of married males in the general population compared to single males (Central Statistics Office, 1997b). Likewise, the rate for single females (221.6) was almost four times that for married females (62.1). Both married and widowed females had higher hospitalisation rates (62.1 and 183.2) than either married or widowed males (46.1 and 153.9 respectively).

Single persons have accounted for by far the largest proportion of resident patients in each successive census and have had consistently higher rates of hospitalisation than either married or widowed persons for all census years. The rate of hospitalisation for single persons increased from three times the rate for married persons in both 1981 and 1991 to five times that for married persons in 2001 (Table 2.5). This may be a reflection of the increase in single persons in the general population by 250,910, from 931,948 in 1981 to 1,137,858 in 1996, a 22% increase (Central Statistics Office, 1997b). The percentage increase in married persons (ever married) for

the same time period was 12%, from 1,288,100 in 1981 to 1,444,405 in 1996 (an increase of 156,305). Widowed persons have accounted for less than 9% of the resident population for each census year.

Table 2.5: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. Marital status. **Percentages with rates per 100,000 population.**

	1963		1971		1981		1991		2001	
	%	Rate	%	Rate	%	Rate	%	Rate	%	Rate
Single	82.1	-	82.2	782.4	79.5	572.0	77.2	314.7	69.0	279.8
Married	12.6	-	11.8	203.0	13.0	146.6	14.8	93.2	17.0	54.1
Widowed	5.3	-	5.8	578.8	6.5	512.6	7.7	340.3	7.6	177.3
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	255.4
Unspecified	-	-	0.2	-	0.9	-	0.3	-	5.8	-

Socio-economic group

The unskilled group had the highest rate of hospitalisation among resident patients on census night, at 314.3 per 100,000 population (Table A3). However, it is worth noting that 50% of occupations returned were classified as 'unknown', making it impossible to assign them to a socio-economic group. This finding of a higher rate of hospitalisation among the unskilled group is similar to that consistently reported for admissions to the Irish psychiatric services over many years (Daly & Walsh, 2001). A recent report in Ireland has found that persons with higher-paid occupations, such as employers and professional groups, have lower standardised ratios for all causes of ill-health, compared to groups with lower levels of income such as unskilled manual workers (Barry *et al.*, 2001). The authors of this report examined data from the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS) and found an increasing socio-economic gradient from professional workers to unskilled manual workers.

Agricultural workers had the second-highest rate of hospitalisation at 252.8, followed by farmers at 111.8 per 100,000 population. Both agricultural workers (formerly Other Agricultural Workers) and the unskilled group have had consistently higher rates of hospitalisation than other socio-economic groups in each successive census (Table 2.6). Own account workers had the lowest rate of hospitalisation in 2001 at 5.8 per 100,000, followed by employers and managers at 30.4 per 100,000 population.

Table 2.6: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. Socio-economic group. **Rates per 100,000 population.**

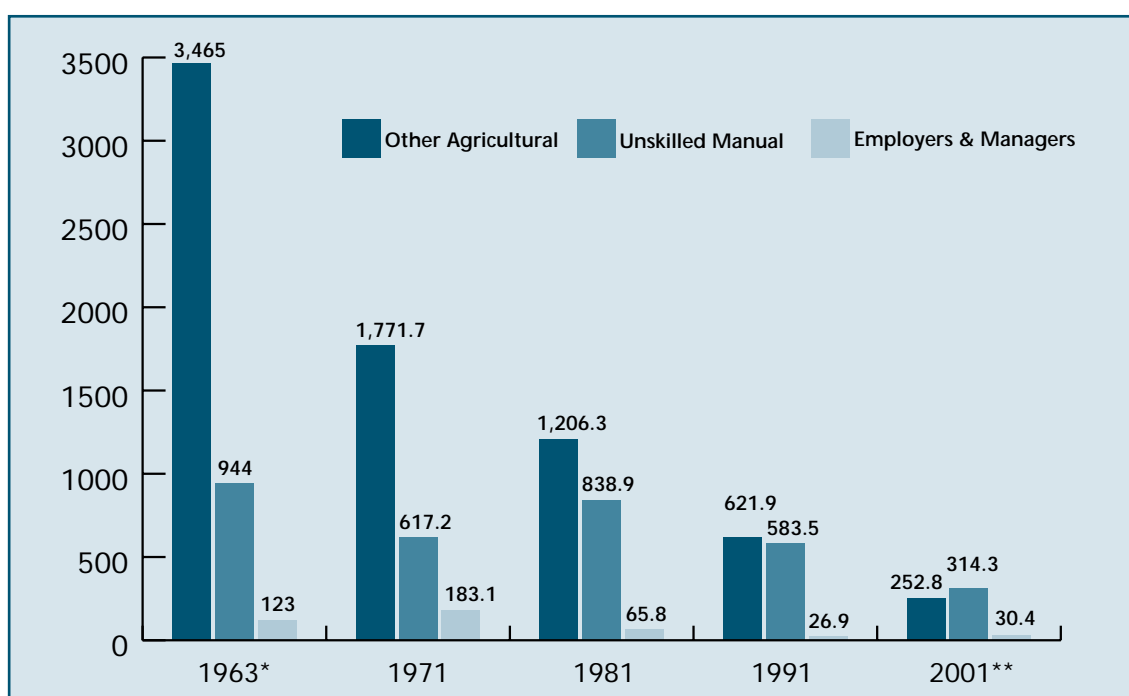
	1963*	1971	1981	1991	2001**
Farmers	664	476.6	397	277.5	111.8
Other Agricultural/ Agricultural Workers**	3,465	1,771.7	1,206.3	621.9	252.8
Higher Professional	736	450.8	276	109.7	49.9
Lower Professional	380	428.8	285.4	117.4	75.8
Employers & Managers	123	183.1	65.8	26.9	30.4
Salaried Employees/ Own Account Workers**	144	179.6	175.2	83.8	5.8
Intermediate non-manual/ Non-manual**	762	264	333.1	158.6	91.8
Other non-manual	481	932.2	651.2	279.4	
Skilled manual/ Manual skilled**	508	218.5	160.7	77.3	61.0
Semi-skilled Manual	780	454.1	278.5	138.6	46.9
Unskilled Manual	944	617.2	838.9	583.5	314.3

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

** Revised CSO classification of occupations (Central Statistics Office, 1998).

Figure 2.4 illustrates the reduction in hospitalisation rates for selected socio-economic groups over each successive census. Other agricultural workers have had the highest rate of hospitalisation for each census year up to 1991, with the unskilled group having the second highest. This pattern was reversed in the 2001 census, with the unskilled group having the highest rate. The hospitalisation rate for these two groups is compared with that of the lowest group for each census year, employers and managers.

Figure 2.4: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. Selected socio-economic groups. **Rates per 100,000 population.**



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

** Revised CSO classification of occupations (Central Statistics Office, 1998).

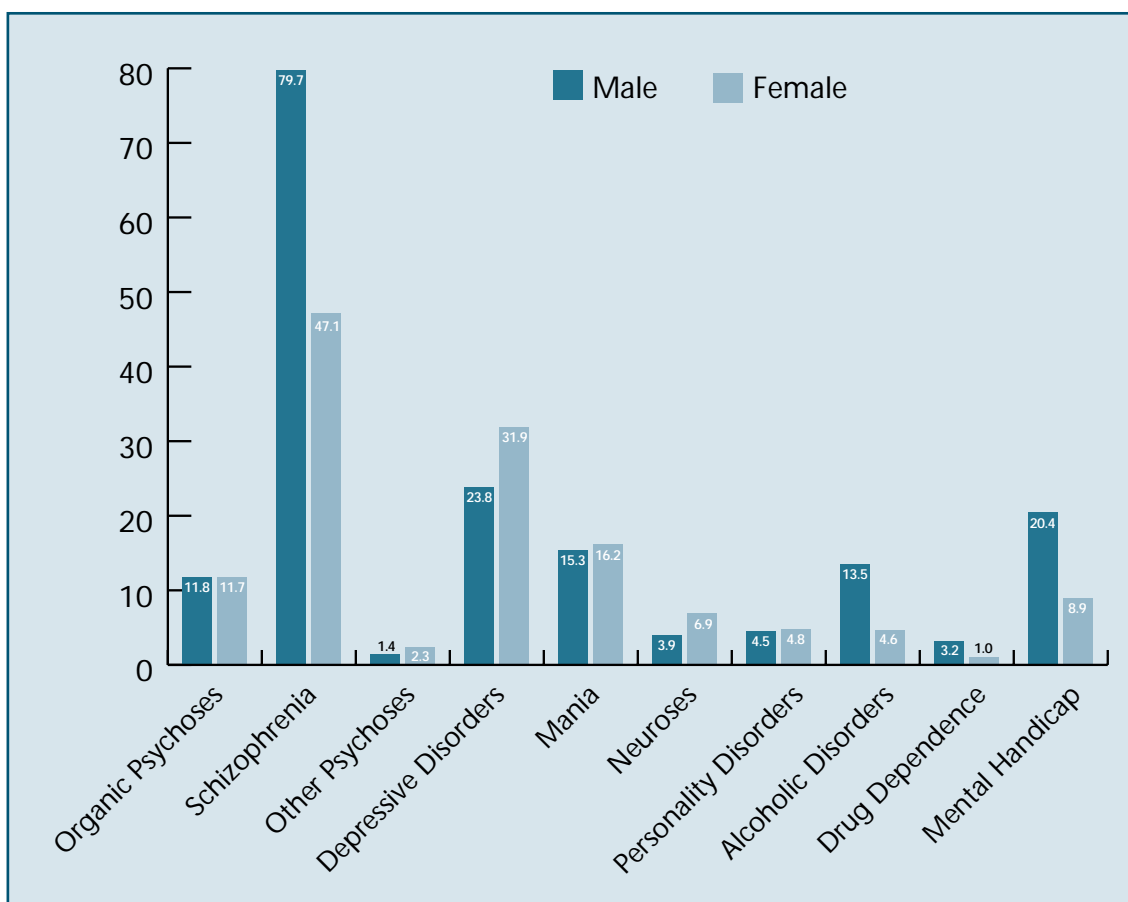
The rate of hospitalisation was higher for males in all socio-economic groups with the exception of employers and managers and the non-manual group, where females had a higher rate (36.0 versus 25.6 for employers and managers; 92.0 versus 91.3 for non-manual) (Table A3).

Diagnosis

Schizophrenia accounted for 39% of resident patients on census night, a rate of 63.1 per 100,000 (Table A4), 17% of patients had a diagnosis of depressive disorders (a rate of 27.9), while mania accounted for 10% of patients (a rate of 15.7 per 100,000). Nine per cent of the in-patient population had a diagnosis of mental handicap (a rate of 14.5 per 100,000).

As can be seen from Figure 2.5, the male rate of hospitalisation for schizophrenia (79.7) was higher than that for females (47.1), while females had a higher rate of hospitalisation for depressive disorders (31.9 versus 23.8). The male rate of hospitalisation for alcoholic disorders (13.5) was almost three times that of the female rate (4.6). These patterns are similar to those observed for admissions to the Irish psychiatric services over many years (Daly & Walsh, 2001).

Figure 2.5: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Diagnosis by gender.
Rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.



Schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation among all age groups, with rates ranging from 166.2 in the 75-year and over age group to 9.7 per 100,000 in the 16-19 year age group (Table A5). Hospitalisation rates for most disorders were highest in the 75-year and over age group, while the 65-74 year age group had the highest rate of hospitalisation for alcoholic disorders (15.5), mental handicap (32.2) and other psychoses (6.3). Twenty three per cent of mentally handicapped residents were under 45 years of age on census night.

Schizophrenia had the highest rate of hospitalisation among all socio-economic groups with the exception of the employers and managers group and own account workers (Table A6). Hospitalisation rates for schizophrenia were particularly high among the unskilled group (159.3) and agricultural workers (153.0), compared to any other socio-economic group. Depressive disorders had the highest rate of hospitalisation among employers and managers while alcoholic disorders had the highest rate of hospitalisation among own account workers.

Schizophrenia has consistently accounted for the highest proportion of the resident population in each successive census, although the proportion of residents has decreased from 53% in 1963 to 39% in 2001 (Table 2.7). The proportion of residents with depressive disorders increased slightly from 15% in 1991 to 17% in 2001, while the proportion with mania also increased slightly from 6% in 1991 to 10% in 2001. Despite the decrease in the proportion of residents with mental handicap over successive years, due in part to the practice of de-designation, it still remains at 9% of the in-patient population.

Table 2.7: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. Diagnosis. **Numbers with percentages.**

	1963	%	1971	%	1981	%	1991	%	2001	%
Organic Psychoses	2,727	13.8	1,817	10.9	1,427	10.2	740	9.0	317	7.3
Schizophrenia	10,496	53.0	8,353	50.1	6,182	44.2	3,526	43.0	1,701	39.4
Other Psychoses	-	-	345	2.1	52	0.4	41	0.5	49	1.1
Manic Depressive Psychosis	2,545	12.9	2,051	12.3	1,534	11	-	-	-	-
Depressive Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	14.6	752	17.4
Mania	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	5.9	424	9.8
Neuroses	968	4.9	555	3.3	798	5.7	422	5.1	146	3.4
Personality Disorders	306	1.5	218	1.3	296	2.1	374	4.6	125	2.9
Alcoholic Disorders	-	-	392	2.4	688	4.9	408	5	241	5.6
Drug Dependence	-	-	21	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.2	56	1.3
Mental Handicap	2,732	13.8	2,680	16.1	2,170	15.5	962	11.7	392	9.1
Unspecified	27	0.1	229	1.4	19	0.1	31	0.4	118	2.7
Total	19,801	100.0	16,661	100.0	13,984	100.0	8,207	100.0	4,321	100.0

Legal status

Eighty three per cent of resident patients on census night were voluntary, a rate of 133.7, while 17% were non-voluntary, a rate of 26.7 per 100,000 population (Table A7). Twenty per cent of male residents were non-voluntary, compared to 13% of females. Males had a higher rate of voluntary (145.2) and non-voluntary (36.0) hospitalisation compared to females (122.6 and 17.7 respectively). Fifty two per cent of non-voluntary in-patients had a diagnosis of schizophrenia (a rate of 13.9), 13% had a diagnosis of mania (a rate of 3.4) and 7% were mentally handicapped, a rate of 2.0 per 100,000 population (Table A8).

While the proportion of non-voluntary residents decreased from 25% in 1991 to 17% in 2001, it still remains quite high (Figure 2.6). Information on legal status is not available for the census years prior to 1991.

Figure 2.6: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1991 and 2001.
Legal status. **Percentages.**

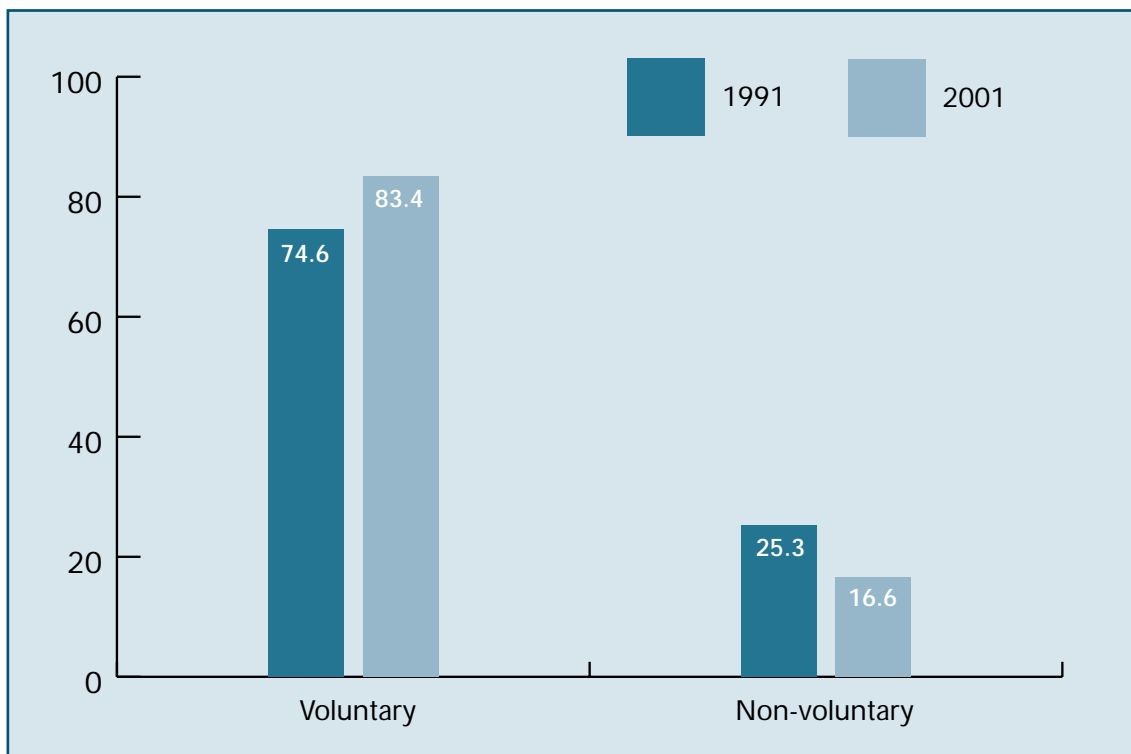
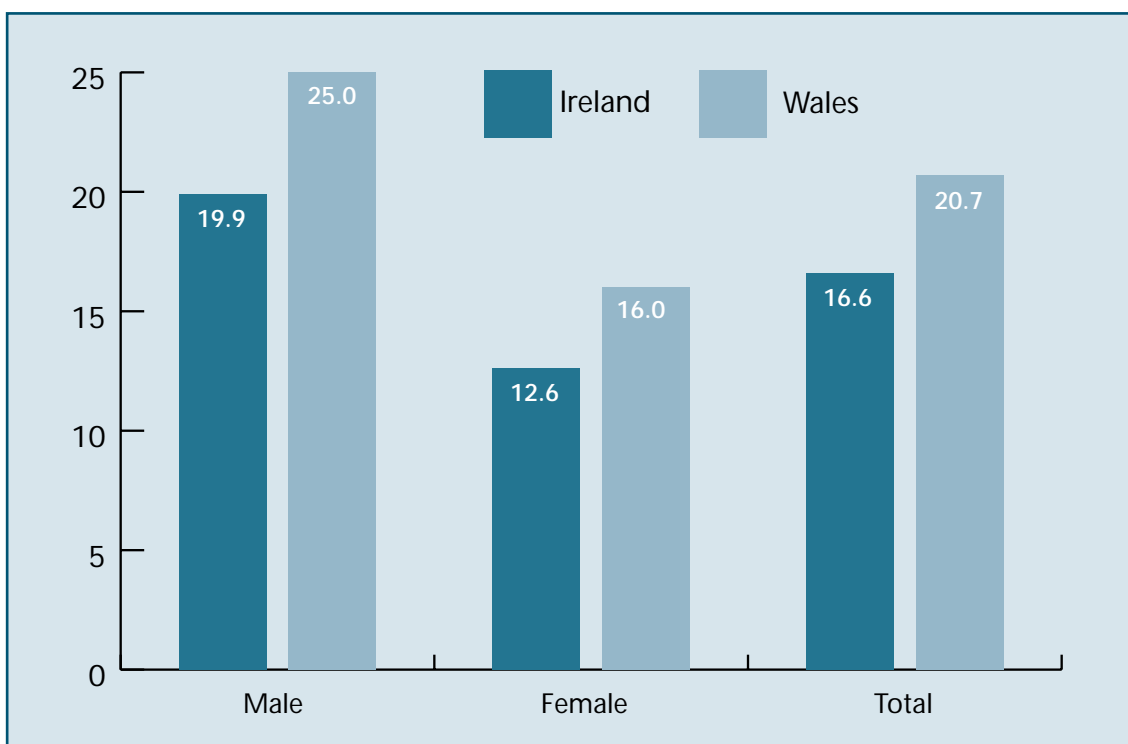


Figure 2.7 presents the proportion of non-voluntary residents by gender in Ireland and Wales. As can be seen, Ireland had a lower proportion (17%) of non-voluntarily detained residents overall compared to Wales (21%). In addition, the proportion of non-voluntarily detained male and female residents was lower than that for Wales.

Figure 2.7: Residents detained non-voluntarily in Ireland and Wales by gender.

Percentages.



Length of stay

Over half of all resident patients (54%) were long-stay, i.e. they had been in hospital for one year or more on census night, while 36% were old long-stay patients (in hospital for five years or more). Twenty three per cent had been in hospital for up to four weeks, 14% had been in hospital for between one and three months, and a further 10% had been hospitalised for between three months and one year (Table A9). Thirty per cent of males had been hospitalised for ten years or more, compared to 22% of females.

One quarter of those with a diagnosis of depressive disorders had been hospitalised for between one and three months (Table A10). In contrast, one quarter of those with alcoholic disorders and 23% of those with drug dependence had been hospitalised for just under one week. One fifth of those with schizophrenia and one fifth of those with other psychoses had been hospitalised for over 25 years. Forty four per cent of mentally handicapped residents had been in hospital for over 25 years on census night.

Length of stay for voluntary residents did not differ greatly from that of non-voluntary residents (Table A11). Seventeen per cent of non-voluntary patients had been hospitalised for between one and five years, 16% were hospitalised for between one and three months, 15% were hospitalised for 25 years or over and a further 13% had been in hospital for three months to one year. These proportions for non-voluntary detention are quite high, particularly for residents who had been hospitalised for more than 25 years. Thirty one per cent of non-voluntary patients hospitalised for more than 25 years were over 75 years of age on census night and it is extremely unlikely that these patients would express any great desire to leave hospital after so many years.

Moreover, the enactment of the *Mental Health Act 2001* (Department of Health, 2001a) may lead to a decline in the proportion of non-voluntary detention in future years. This Act allows for the automatic review of a patient's detention after three months.

Analysis of in-patient days (excluding those in hospital for over one year) is presented in Table 2.8. Organic psychoses had the highest average (mean) length of stay on census night at 118 days, followed by mental handicap at 102 days, and other psychoses at 96 days. The average length of stay for in-patients on census night was 63 days.

Table 2.8: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Analysis of in-patient days by diagnosis (excluding patients in hospital for one year or more).

	Number of in-patient days	Average (Mean) number of in-patient days
Organic Psychoses	13,095	118.0
Schizophrenia	45,627	81.8
Other Psychoses	2,117	96.2
Depressive Disorders	26,300	46.4
Mania	13,232	47.1
Neuroses	5,145	52.0
Personality Disorders	4,291	89.4
Alcoholic Disorders	5,810	34.6
Drug Dependence	1,510	32.8
Mental Handicap	4,068	101.7
Unspecified	4,415	67.9
Total	125,610	62.6

Length of stay over successive census years is presented in Table 2.9. The proportion of patients with a shorter length of stay has increased over the years. Eight per cent of resident patients in 1971 had been hospitalised for under one month, compared to 23% of patients in 2001. Likewise, the proportion of residents in hospital for 25 years and over has decreased from 20% in 1971 to 15% in 2001, despite increases in the intervening census years. It is interesting to note that 52% of these old long-stay residents in 2001 were over 65 years of age. The decrease in the proportion of old long-stay patients will continue with the death of these patients and their non-replacement by new long-stay patients. While the proportion of resident patients hospitalised continuously for one year or more has also declined, from 77% in 1971 to 54% in 2001, it still remains at over half of all residents on census night.

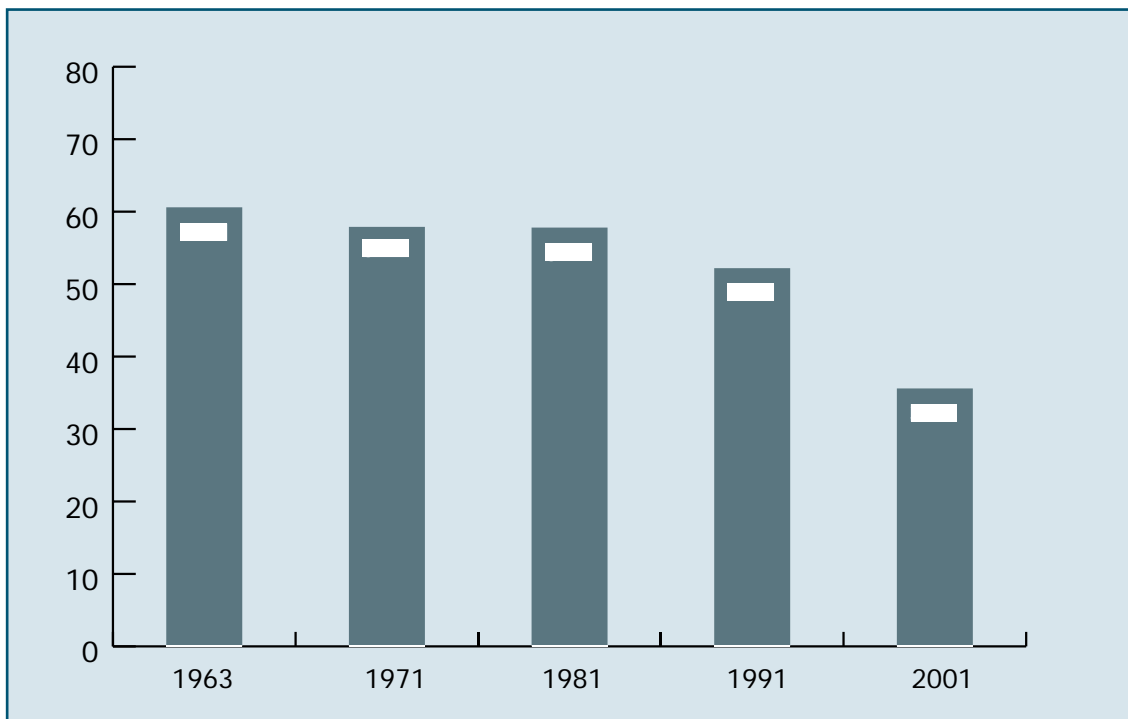
Table 2.9: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Length of stay. **Numbers and 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	% Hospitalised continuously for 1 year or more
1971	1,285 7.7	985 5.9	1,531 9.2	3,219 19.3	2,235 13.4	4,093 24.6	3,313 19.9	16,661 100.0	77.2
1981	1,473 10.5	885 6.3	1,124 8.0	2,413 17.3	1,717 12.3	3,459 24.7	2,913 20.8	13,984 100.0	75.1
1991	1,160 14.1	684 8.3	716 8.7	1,366 16.6	805 9.8	1,574 19.2	1,902 23.2	8,207 100.0	68.8
2001	993 23.0	593 13.7	419 9.7	778 18.0	368 8.5	540 12.5	630 14.6	4,321 100.0	53.6

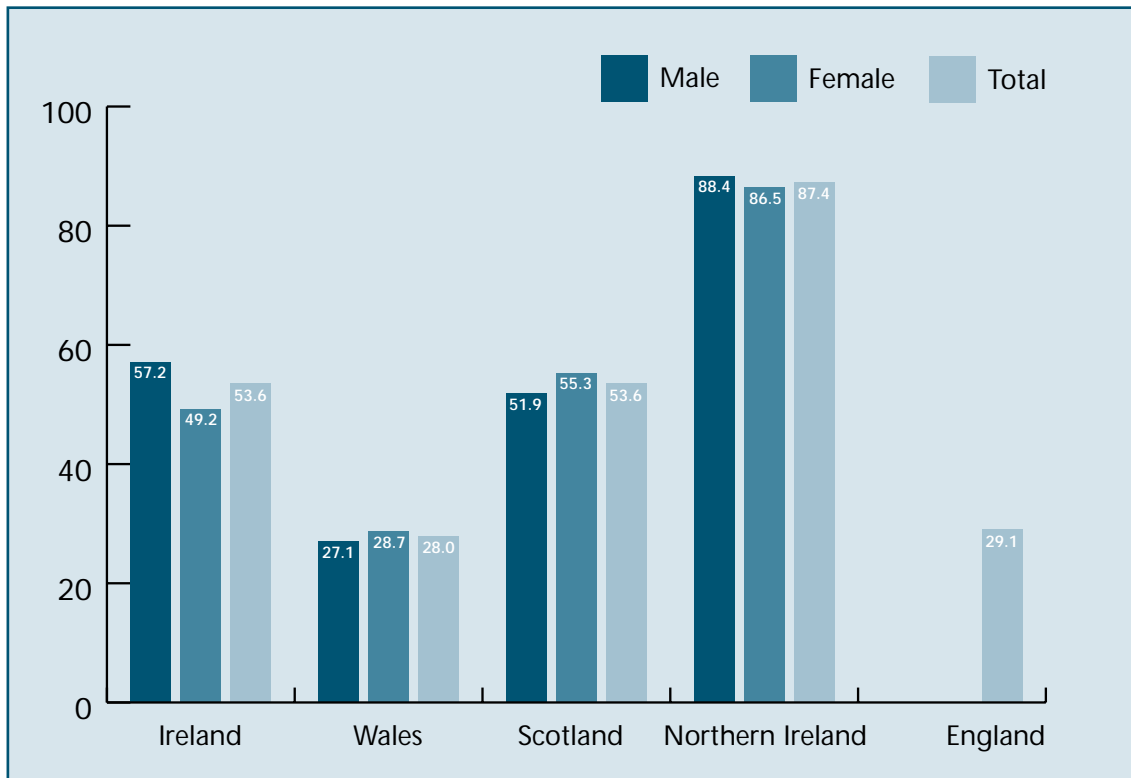
The proportion of old long-stay patients (i.e. those in hospital for five years or more) resident on each successive census night is presented in Figure 2.8. In 1963, almost two thirds (61%) of residents had been in hospital for five years or more; in 2001 this proportion had decreased to 36%.

Figure 2.8: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. **Percentage hospitalised for 5 years or more.**



The proportion of residents hospitalised for one year or more in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England is presented in Figure 2.9. Ireland had the same proportion of hospitalised residents as Scotland (54%) but had a higher proportion compared to Wales (28%) and England (29%) and a lower proportion compared to Northern Ireland (87%). Fifty seven per cent of male residents in Ireland had been hospitalised for one year or more, compared to 27% in Wales, 52% in Scotland and 88% in Northern Ireland. Forty nine per cent of female residents in Ireland had been hospitalised for one year or more, compared to 29% in Wales, 55% in Scotland and 87% in Northern Ireland. Forty nine per cent of female residents in Ireland had been hospitalised for one year or more, compared to 29% in Wales, 55% in Scotland and 87% in Northern Ireland.

Figure 2.9: Residents hospitalised for one year or more in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England. **Percentages.**



*Separate data on male and female residents were not available for England.

3. Health Board Areas

Allocation to health board area was determined by the address from which a patient was admitted to hospital, rather than the area or location of the hospital where they were treated. Additional tables referred to throughout this chapter are located in Appendix B, Health Board Areas, Tables B1-B8. Comparative data on health board areas for 1963 are not available.

The South Eastern Health Board had the highest rate of hospitalised residents, with a rate of 239.1, followed by the Mid Western and Western Health Boards with rates of 220.7 and 214.4 per 100,000 population respectively (Table 3.1 and Table B1). The South Western Area Health Board had the lowest rate of hospitalised residents, at 99.1 per 100,000 population in 2001. There was a more than two-fold difference between hospitalisation rates in the South Eastern Health Board (239.1) and rates in the South Western Area (99.1), North Western (100.9) and East Coast Area Health Boards (105.0).

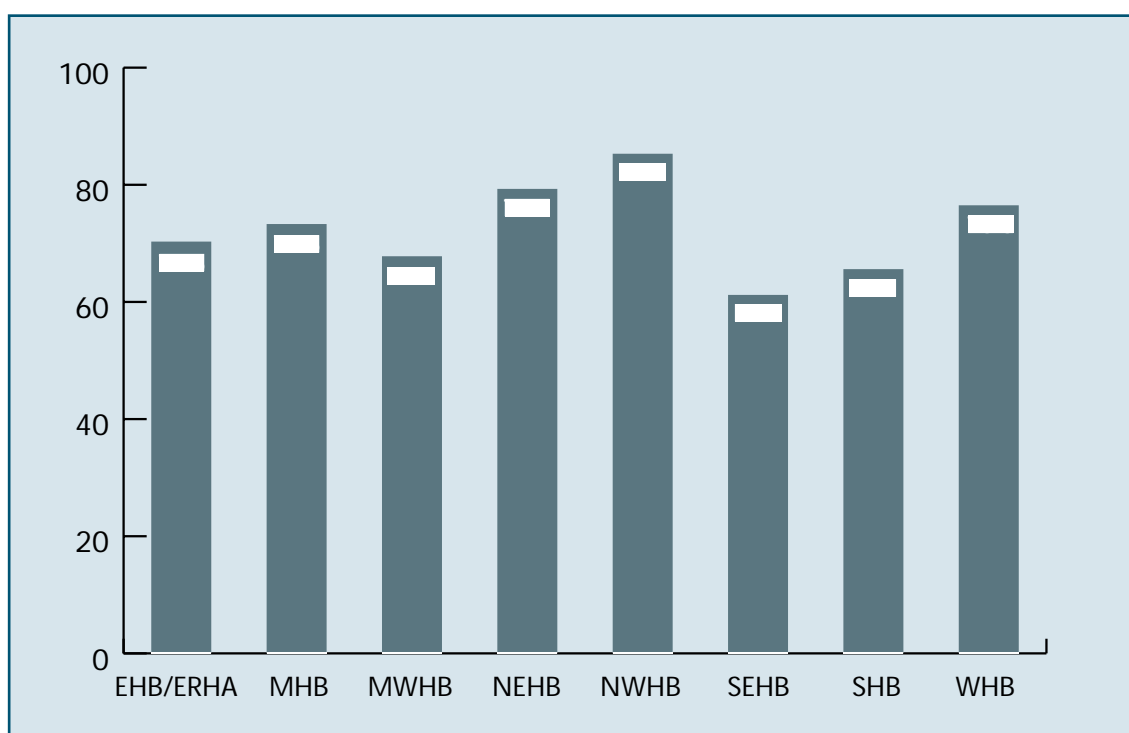
Table 3.1: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1971, 1981 and 1991.
Health Board Areas. **Rates per 100,000 population.**

	1971	1981	1991	2001
<i>East Coast Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	105.0
<i>Northern Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	171.4
<i>South Western Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	99.1
Eastern Health Board/ERHA	424.7	304.9	192.6	126.2
Midland Health Board	653.7	474.8	214.4	174.4
Mid-Western Health Board	685.4	530.5	268.2	220.7
North-Eastern Health Board	610.7	345.6	190.4	126.2
North-Western Health Board	685.4	544	172	100.9
South-Eastern Health Board	616.1	483.9	259.8	239.1
Southern Health Board	442.2	369.9	238	151.9
Western Health Board	912.7	615.3	372.1	214.4

The higher rate of hospitalisation in the South Eastern Health Board is a change from hospitalisation rates for the three successive census years 1971, 1981 and 1991, when the Western Health Board had the highest rate of hospitalisation, followed by the Mid Western and South Eastern Health Boards (Table 3.1).

The percentage reduction in hospitalisation rates in each health board area from 1971 to 2001 is presented in Figure 3.1. All health boards had a greater than 60% reduction in hospitalisation rates over the 30-year period 1971-2001. The North Western Health Board had the largest percentage reduction in rates at 85%, followed by the North Eastern Health Board with a 79% reduction and the Western Health Board which had a 77% reduction in rates over this 30-year period. The South Eastern Health Board had the smallest percentage reduction in rates over the same time period at 61%.

Figure 3.1: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1971-2001.
Health Board Areas. **Percentage reduction in rates.**



Gender and age

There was a higher rate of hospitalisation for males in all health boards with the exception of the North Eastern Health Board, with rates ranging from 269.0 in the Mid Western Health Board to 111.1 in the South Western Area Health Board (Table B1).

In all but four health boards, hospitalisation rates were highest for the 75-year and over age group, with rates ranging from 859.3 in the South Eastern Health Board to 230.5 in the South Western Area Health Board (Table B2). In the other four health boards, the Mid Western, Southern and Western Health Boards had higher hospitalisation rates for the 65-74 year age group while the North Western Health Board had higher rates for the 55-64 year age group.

The North Eastern Health Board had the highest proportion (49%) of elderly patients (i.e. those aged 65 years and over), followed by the Western Health Board at 47% and the South Eastern Health Board at 42% (Table 3.2). The North Western Health Board had the lowest proportion of elderly patients at 15%. Changes in percentages of elderly resident patients in all health board areas are presented in Table 3.2 below. As can be seen, percentages have not changed considerably over the last four census years, although the proportion in the North Western Health Board has decreased by almost half since 1991. This proportion is considerably lower than in all other health boards and may be partly due to the re-settlement of the older long-stay patients in Sligo in community residential accommodation.

Table 3.2: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. Health Board Areas and in-patient residents aged 65 years and over. **Percentages.**

	1971	1981	1991	2001
<i>East Coast Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	38.6
<i>Northern Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	38.5
<i>South Western Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	25.6
Eastern Health Board/ERHA	29.1	34.6	35.9	34.5
Midland Health Board	32.9	32.4	42.8	34.2
Mid Western Health Board	28.6	31.3	35.4	32.6
North Eastern Health Board	30.6	36.4	46.6	48.9
North Western Health Board	34.1	39.2	35.5	14.7
South Eastern Health Board	35.3	39.2	44.2	42.2
Southern Health Board	20.9	30.1	38.2	36.1
Western Health Board	33.7	40.0	47.6	47.0

Marital status

Single persons had the highest rate of hospitalisation in six health boards, with rates ranging from 441.5 in the Mid Western Health Board to 243.4 in the North Eastern Health Board (Table B3). Widowed persons had the highest rate of hospitalisation in the South Eastern Health Board, at 312.9 per 100,000 population. While divorced persons had the highest rate of hospitalisation in four health boards the numbers are too small (ranging from two in the North Western Health Board to seven in the Northern Area Health Board) to draw any conclusions

Socio-economic group

The unskilled group had the highest rate of hospitalisation in all health boards with the exception of the North Western and the Southern Health Boards with rates ranging from 583.0 in the Mid Western Health Board to 123.2 per 100,000 population in the South Western Area Health Board (Table B4). In the North Western Health Board lower professionals had the highest rate of hospitalisation at 83.0, while in the Southern Health Board rates were highest for agricultural workers at 506.4 per 100,000 population.

Diagnosis

Of all diagnostics groups, hospitalisation rates for schizophrenia were highest in all health boards without exception, with rates ranging from 95.9 in the Western Health Board to 33.0 in the South Western Area Health Board (Table B5). This discrepancy in hospitalisation rates for schizophrenia between these two health boards may be due to the fact that the South Western Area Health Board comprises mainly general hospital psychiatric units and thus did not inherit the older long-stay patients from the older psychiatric hospitals.

Hospitalisation rates for mental handicap were highest in the Mid Western Health Board at 42.6 and lowest in the East Coast Area Health Board at 2.0 per 100,000. The South Eastern Health Board had the highest rate of hospitalisation for depressive disorders at 41.3 while the Midland Health Board had the highest rate of hospitalisation for alcoholic disorders at 16.8 per 100,000.

The proportion of resident patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and mental handicap in each health board area for successive census years is presented in Table 3.3. The proportion with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has remained relatively unchanged over the years in each health board area with the exception of the North Western Health Board, where one third of resident patients in 2001 had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, compared to almost 60% in 1991. Between 1971 and 2001 there has been a considerable reduction in the proportion of patients with a diagnosis of mental handicap in some health boards, notably the Eastern Regional Health Authority, the Midland, North Western and Southern Health Boards.

Table 3.3: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. Health Board Areas and selected diagnostic groups. **Percentages.**

	Schizophrenia				Mental Handicap			
	1971	1981	1991	2001	1971	1981	1991	2001
<i>East Coast Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	32.2	-	-	-	1.9
<i>Northern Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	39.5	-	-	-	1.5
<i>South Western Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	33.2	-	-	-	5.8
Eastern Health Board/ERHA	45.6	40.4	34.0	36.1	17.3	16.2	18.0	2.9
Midland Health Board	48.4	45.4	48.2	48.5	70.1	14.7	20.4	2.7
Mid Western Health Board	50.1	48.4	45.6	40.9	64.0	12.9	13.1	19.3
North Eastern Health Board	47.5	38.2	44.3	47.1	67.0	23.8	10.7	6.1
North Western Health Board	47.4	44.4	59.2	33.3	64.2	15.2	5.0	5.8
South Eastern Health Board	49.0	44.3	38.1	30.7	66.0	16.6	10.6	15.7
Southern Health Board	55.9	51.7	52.2	43.5	66.4	11.6	3.2	6.8
Western Health Board	56.4	42.2	44.7	44.7	71.5	15.9	11.6	13.1

Legal status

Twenty per cent of all non-voluntary patients nationally were resident in the Southern Health Board, 16% were in the Northern Area Health Board, while 13% were in the Mid Western Health Board (Table B6). The rate of non-voluntary hospitalisation was highest in the Mid Western Health Board at 38.8, and lowest in the South Western Area Health Board at 12.8 per 100,000 population.

Between 1991 and 2001 there was a reduction in the proportion of non-voluntary in-patients in all health boards with the exception of the North Western Health Board where the proportion increased almost two-fold, from 12% to 23%, while that in the North Eastern Health Board decreased by half from 32% in 1991 to 15% in 2001 (Table 3.4). The proportion of non-voluntary residents in 2001 ranged from 23% in the North Western and Southern Health Boards to 11% in the South Eastern Health Board. Information on legal status was not available for census years prior to 1991.

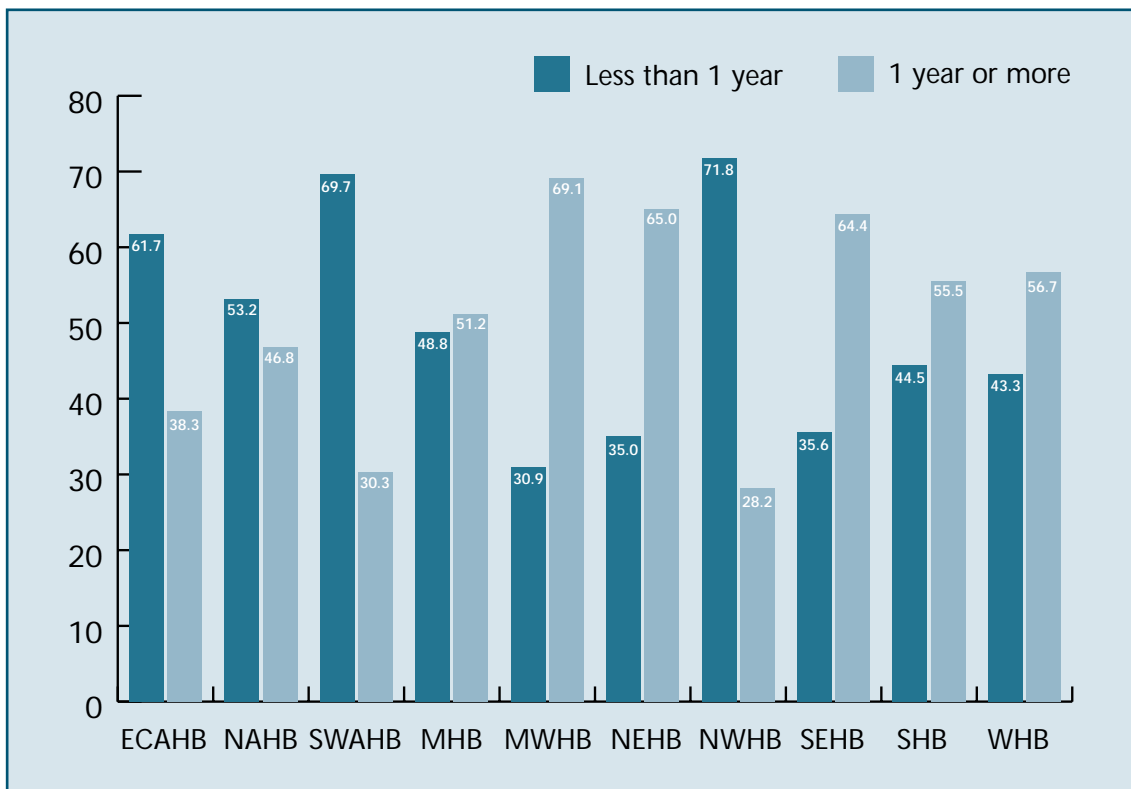
Table 3.4: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1991 and 2001.
Health Board Areas and non-voluntary residents. **Percentages.**

	1991	2001
<i>East Coast Area Health Board</i>	-	18.6
<i>Northern Area Health Board</i>	-	19.2
<i>South Western Area Health Board</i>	-	12.9
Eastern Health Board/ERHA	29.8	17.1
Midland Health Board	20.2	15.0
Mid Western Health Board	25.4	17.6
North Eastern Health Board	32.0	15.4
North Western Health Board	12.0	23.1
South Eastern Health Board	21.7	10.9
Southern Health Board	27.1	23.2
Western Health Board	21.3	13.6

Length of stay

Table B7 and Figure 3.2 illustrate the varying lengths of stay across all health board areas. Over one quarter (26%) of in-patients resident in the Mid Western Health Board and almost one quarter (24%) of those resident in the Western Health Board had been hospitalised for 25 years or more (Table B7). In contrast, one quarter of those in the South Western Area Health Board and one fifth of those in the North Western Health Board had been hospitalised for one to three months. Figure 3.2 illustrates the percentage of those hospitalised for under one year and those hospitalised continuously for one year or more. Sixty nine per cent of those in the Mid Western Health Board and almost two thirds of those in the North Eastern (65%) and South Eastern Health Boards (64%) had been hospitalised continuously for one year or more.

Figure 3.2: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001.
Percentage hospitalised for under one year, and for one year or more.



Analysis of in-patient days (excluding those in hospital for one year or more) shows that the South Eastern Health Board had the longest average length of stay at 76.9 days, followed by the Northern Area Health Board at 71.4 days (Table B8). The North Eastern Health Board had the shortest average length of stay at 38.0 days.

Table 3.5 presents the proportion of patients hospitalised for one year or more in each health board area for successive census years. In the earlier census years over half of all resident patients in each health board area had been in hospital for one year or more. By 2001 this proportion had declined in all health boards apart from the Mid Western, North Eastern and South Eastern Health Boards, where over 60% had been hospitalised for one year or more. The proportion in the North Western Health Board declined from 69% in 1991 to 28% in 2001 largely due to the extensive development of community facilities in the Sligo area where many of the long-stay patients have been re-settled into community residential accommodation (Department of Health and Children, 2001b).

In 2001 there were considerable differences in length of stay between health boards, with 28% of resident patients in the North Western Health Board having been hospitalised continuously for one year or more, compared to 69% in the Mid Western Health Board, 65% in the North Eastern Health Board and 64% in the South Eastern Health Board.

Table 3.5: Irish Psychiatric Hospital Census 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.
Health Board Areas for in-patients hospitalised continuously for
one year or more. **Percentages.**

	1971	1981	1991	2001
<i>East Coast Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	38.3
<i>Northern Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	46.8
<i>South Western Area Health Board</i>	-	-	-	30.3
Eastern Health Board/ERHA	69.6	67.1	61.0	40.0
Midland Health Board	80.3	76.5	71.1	51.2
Mid Western Health Board	79.4	76.3	79.5	69.1
North Eastern Health Board	78.8	76.4	67.8	65.0
North Western Health Board	81.5	82.4	69.3	28.2
South Eastern Health Board	77.4	73.0	71.1	64.4
Southern Health Board	73.7	76.5	64.2	55.5
Western Health Board	84.6	83.1	78.5	56.7

4. Hospital Type

Since the last psychiatric census in 1991 there are an additional eleven general hospital psychiatric units in operation and reporting to the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS). Additional tables associated with this chapter are presented in Appendix C, Hospital Type, Tables C1-C4.

Seventy two per cent of patients were resident in health board hospitals on census night, 14% were in general hospital psychiatric units and a further 14% were in private hospitals (Tables 4.1 and C1). This represents a considerable increase in the proportion of residents in general hospital psychiatric units, from 3% in 1981 and 4% in 1991, resulting from an increase in the availability of such facilities over the years. There has also been an increase in the proportion of residents in private hospitals, from 10% in both 1981 and 1991, to 14% in 2001.

Table 4.1: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Hospital type. Gender and age. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Health Board Hospitals		General Hospital Psychiatric Units		Private Hospitals		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
All patients	3,125	72.3	614	14.2	582	13.5	4,321
Male	1,835	58.7	312	50.8	248	42.6	2,395
Female	1,290	41.3	302	49.2	334	57.4	1,926
Total	3,125	100.0	614	100.0	582	100.0	4,321
Age group							
Under 16 yrs	1	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.3	4
16 - 19 yrs	31	1.0	32	5.2	25	4.3	88
20 - 24 yrs	58	1.9	59	9.6	39	6.7	156
25 - 34 yrs	207	6.6	122	19.9	57	9.8	386
35 - 44 yrs	395	12.6	150	24.4	76	13.1	621
45 - 54 yrs	508	16.3	98	16.0	90	15.5	696
55 - 64 yrs	606	19.4	75	12.2	68	11.7	749
65 - 74 yrs	676	21.6	52	8.5	99	17.0	827
75 yrs & over	643	20.6	25	4.1	126	21.6	794
Total	3,125	100.0	614	100.0	582	100.0	4,321

Gender and age

Over half of all resident patients in health board hospitals (59%) and general hospital psychiatric units (51%) were male (Table 4.1). Fifty seven per cent of resident patients in private hospitals were female.

Over forty per cent (42%) of residents in health board hospitals were aged 65 years or over while 39% in private hospitals and 13% in general hospital psychiatric units were aged 65 years or over (Table 4.1).

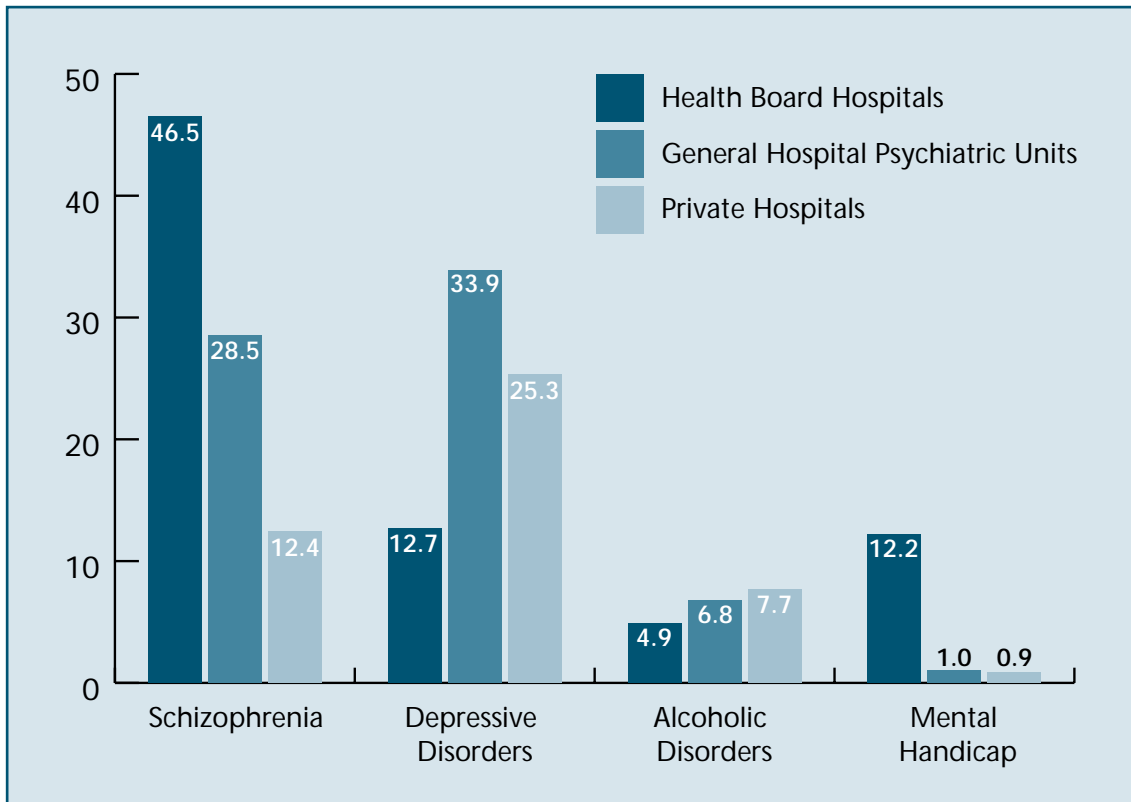
Socio-economic group

Eighty seven per cent of the unskilled group were resident in health board hospitals on census night, compared to 9% in general hospital psychiatric units and 4% in private hospitals (Table C1). Ninety six per cent of agricultural workers and 90% of farmers were also resident in health board hospitals on census night.

Diagnosis

There were considerable differences in hospitalisation rates for various diagnoses by hospital type. Almost half (47%) of residents in health board hospitals had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, compared to 29% in general hospital psychiatric units and 12% in private hospitals (Table C2 and Figure 4.1). One third (34%) of residents in general hospital psychiatric units had a diagnosis of depressive disorders compared to 25% in private hospitals and 13% in health board hospitals (Table C2). Twelve per cent of residents in health board hospitals had a diagnosis of mental handicap, compared to 1% in both general hospital psychiatric units and private hospitals.

Figure 4.1: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001.
Hospital type by selected diagnostic group. **Percentages.**



Legal status

Twenty per cent of residents in health board hospitals were non-voluntary while 16% in general hospital psychiatric units and 3% in private hospitals were non-voluntary (Table C3). This compares with 82% non-voluntary in health board hospitals in 1963 and 17% non-voluntary in private hospitals for the same year. It is unclear whether the differences in the proportion of non-voluntary residents by hospital type reflects a difference in patient clientele between health board hospitals, general hospital psychiatric units and private hospitals, or whether some other factor is involved.

Length of stay

One fifth of residents in health board hospitals had been in hospital for 25 years or more on census night (Table C4). This contrasts with 0.3% of residents in private hospitals and no residents in general hospital psychiatric units for the same length of time. Ninety two per cent of residents in general hospital psychiatric units had been in hospital for up to three months, while 61% of those in private hospitals and 21% of those in health board hospitals had been resident for the same length of time. There were no residents in general hospital psychiatric units for more than five years.

5. Individual Hospitals and Units

This section presents data on individual hospitals and units and their respective catchment areas. More detailed tables are available in Appendix D, Individual Hospitals and Units, Tables D1-D14.

Table 5.1 presents the hospitalisation rates for hospitals and units and their respective catchment populations. East Galway Mental Health Services had the highest rate of hospitalisation on census night at 446.6, followed by the North Cork Mental Health Services at 404.1 per 100,000 population. Our Lady's Hospital, Navan, had the lowest rate of hospitalisation on census night at 20.3 per 100,000 population, followed by the South Western Area Health Board at 35.8. The high rate of hospitalisation in the East Galway services contrasts with the low rate of hospitalisation in the West Galway area (61.4). However, it is worth noting that many patients from West Galway are hospitalised in the East Galway area. Similarly, the high rate of hospitalisation in the North Cork area contrasts with the low rate in the West Cork area (38.5) and, again it is worth noting that many patients from the West Cork area are hospitalised in the North Cork area.

The low rate of hospitalisation in Our Lady's Hospital, Navan, and the South Western Area Health Board may be due to the fact that these areas comprise general hospital psychiatric units and thus do not accommodate the older long-stay patients from these areas who once resided in the larger and older psychiatric hospitals. Prior to the formation of the health boards in Ireland, patients from the counties of Meath, Westmeath and Longford were accommodated in St. Loman's Hospital, Mullingar while those from county Kildare were accommodated in St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow. With the opening of new general hospital psychiatric units, the older long-stay patients from county Meath remained in St. Loman's Hospital, Mullingar, while those from county Kildare remained in St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow and are thus reflected in the larger hospitalisation rates for these hospitals.

Table 5.1: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health board hospitals and units catchment population.* **Rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.**

	Catchment Population	Rates
East Coast Area Health Board	251,323	47.7
Northern Area Health Board	344,273	138.6
South Western Area Health Board	382,317	35.8
Limerick	123,353	182.4
Cavan/Monaghan	75,373	107.5
Donegal	87,109	104.5
Tipperary	98,197	216.9
Waterford	70,578	232.4
North Cork Mental Health Services	53,200	404.1
North Lee Mental Health Services	106,938	87.0
South Lee Mental Health Services	117,754	42.5
West Cork Mental Health Services	36,341	38.5
Kerry	93,859	221.6
East Galway Mental Health Services	64,942	446.6
West Galway Mental Health Services	73,295	61.4
St. Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	80,922	111.2
St. Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	68,191	277.2
Our Lady's Hospital, Ennis	68,582	287.2
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	78,670	20.3
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	67,807	150.4
Mental Health Service, Sligo	67,507	81.5
St. Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	55,113	221.4
St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	30,469	288.8
St. Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	76,267	221.6
Roscommon General Hospital	40,809	78.4
St. Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	81,742	206.7

* Excluding private hospitals and the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum.

Diagnosis

Table 5.2 presents the hospitalisation rates by diagnosis for each catchment area. North Cork Mental Health Services had the highest rate of hospitalisation for schizophrenia and depressive disorders, at 204.9 and 75.2 per 100,000 population respectively. St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow, had the highest rate of hospitalisation for alcoholic disorders (26.3) and mental handicap (111.6).

Tables D8 to D10 present the proportions of patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and patients with a diagnosis of mental handicap resident in individual hospitals and units for the census years 1963, 1981 and 2001. While the overall proportion of resident patients with schizophrenia and mental handicap declined from the first census in 1963 to the present census in 2001, there were wide variations between hospitals.

Hospital/Unit bed occupancy

Bed occupancy for each hospital was examined by looking at the number of beds per hospital by the number of patients in each hospital on census night. The number of beds available in each hospital was obtained courtesy of the Department of Health and Children's annual statistical returns for 2000. The overall hospital/unit bed occupancy rate on census night was 92% (Table D14). General hospital psychiatric units had an occupancy rate of 99%, private hospitals had an occupancy rate of 83%, while health board hospitals had an occupancy rate of 99%. While the overall rate of 92% represents an under-occupancy, albeit small, some individual hospitals were over subscribed on census night.

Table 5.2: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health board hospitals and units.* Diagnosis. Rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Organic Psychoses	Schizophrenia	Other Psychoses	Depressive Disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Personality Disorders	Alcoholic Disorders	Drug Dependence	Mental Handicap	Unspecified	Total
East Coast Area Health Board	6.8	13.5	0.4	10.7	4.8	3.6	2.0	4.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	47.7
Northern Area Health Board	10.7	73.2	2.3	21.2	10.2	2.3	2.6	6.1	1.5	2.9	5.5	138.6
South Western Area Health Board	0.8	17.0	0.0	7.1	6.8	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.5	35.8
Limerick	7.3	74.6	1.6	17.0	16.2	5.7	5.7	8.9	0.8	43.8	0.8	182.4
Cavan/Monaghan	10.6	62.4	2.7	9.3	13.3	8.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.5
Donegal	0.0	41.3	0.0	25.3	10.3	4.6	2.3	13.8	0.0	6.9	0.0	104.5
Tipperary	10.2	81.5	11.2	23.4	27.5	5.1	1.0	9.2	7.1	39.7	1.0	216.9
Waterford	41.1	53.8	19.8	41.1	28.3	7.1	11.3	8.5	1.4	17.0	2.8	232.4
North Cork Mental Health Services	20.7	204.9	1.9	75.2	33.8	5.6	7.5	20.7	1.9	32.0	0.0	404.1
North Lee Mental Health Services	0.0	15.0	0.9	44.0	15.0	0.9	6.5	0.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	87.0
South Lee Mental Health Services	1.7	8.5	0.0	12.7	6.8	3.4	0.8	3.4	2.5	0.8	1.7	42.5
West Cork Mental Health Services	0.0	16.5	0.0	11.0	5.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	38.5
Kerry	11.7	123.6	0.0	21.3	24.5	2.1	7.5	8.5	0.0	21.3	1.1	221.6
East Galway Mental Health Services	35.4	200.2	0.0	38.5	32.3	26.2	15.4	18.5	1.5	78.5	0.0	446.6
West Galway Mental Health Services	1.4	23.2	0.0	19.1	5.5	2.7	4.1	1.4	0.0	2.7	1.4	61.4
St. Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	6.2	55.6	0.0	23.5	4.9	1.2	2.5	11.1	1.2	4.9	0.0	111.2
St. Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	13.2	148.1	1.5	46.9	20.5	2.9	11.7	20.5	0.0	10.3	1.5	277.2
Our Lady's Hospital, Ennis	10.2	129.8	0.0	27.7	21.9	5.8	7.3	16.0	14.6	52.5	1.5	287.2
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	0.0	5.1	1.3	10.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	20.3
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	5.9	66.4	0.0	31.0	13.3	4.4	2.9	5.9	1.5	19.2	0.0	150.4
Mental Health Service, Sligo	0.0	23.7	1.5	11.9	7.4	1.5	3.0	7.4	0.0	3.0	22.2	81.5
St. Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	16.3	74.4	0.0	58.1	5.4	5.4	7.3	7.3	3.6	41.7	1.8	221.4
St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	16.4	88.6	0.0	13.1	16.4	0.0	9.8	26.3	3.3	111.6	3.3	288.8
St. Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	19.7	74.7	0.0	40.6	9.2	9.2	9.2	19.7	1.3	36.7	1.3	221.6
Roscommon General Hospital	4.9	17.2	0.0	27.0	12.3	2.5	2.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4
St. Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	2.4	111.3	1.2	26.9	28.1	1.2	4.9	6.1	1.2	23.2	0.0	206.7
Total	17.5	125.2	3.4	48.0	26.8	7.9	8.7	16.1	3.7	34.7	3.5	295.5

* Excluding private hospitals and the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum.

6. Children's Centres

The National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS) receives returns from three children's centres and these were included in the Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. There were 15 children resident in children's centres on the night of 31 March 2001; eight male and seven female (Table 6.1). Two of these children were aged 5-9 years, five were aged 10-14 years and four were aged 15-19 years. Four children had an unspecified date of birth.

Table 6.1: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Age and Gender. Children's Centres. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Male	Female	Total	%
5-9 years	2	0	2	13.3
10-14 years	4	1	5	33.3
15-19 years	2	2	4	26.7
Unspecified	0	4	4	26.7
Total	8	7	15	100.0
	53.3	46.7	100.0	

Diagnosis

Six children had a diagnosis of neuroses, five had depressive disorders, three had other psychoses (all males) and one had organic psychoses (male) (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Diagnosis and Gender. Children's Centres. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Male	Female	Total	%
Organic Psychoses	1	0	1	6.7
Other Psychoses	3	0	3	20.0
Depressive Disorders	2	3	5	33.3
Neuroses	2	4	6	40.0
Total	8	7	15	100.0

Length of stay

Two children had been resident for one to four years on census night, while four had been resident for between three months and one year.

Table 6.3: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001.
Diagnosis by length of stay. Children's Centres. **Numbers.**

	Organic Psychoses	Other Psychoses	Depressive Disorders	Neuroses	Total
1 - 2 Weeks	0	0	1	0	1
2 - 4 Weeks	0	0	0	2	2
1 - 3 Months	0	2	3	1	6
3 Months - 1 Year	1	0	1	2	4
1 - 2 Years	0	0	0	1	1
3 - 4 Years	0	1	0	0	1
Total	1	3	5	6	15

Table 6.4 presents the number of residents in children's centres over successive census years. None of the children's centres listed below were in operation in 1963 or 1971. The number of residents has halved from 1981 (33) to 2001 (15).

Table 6.4: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. Children's Centres. **Numbers.**

	1963	1971	1981	1991	2001
Warrenstown House, Dublin	-	-	14	11	3
St. Anne's Children's Centre, Galway	-	-	19	11	6
Court Hall, Dublin	-	-	-	6	6
Total	-	-	33	28	15

7. St. Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service

St. Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service in St. Ita's Hospital, Portrane, County Dublin is a separate and autonomous intellectual disability service within the psychiatric hospital system and is presented accordingly. It provides a regional rather than a catchment area service. The precise population denominator of this regional service is unknown and so we have not attempted to rate the data.

Gender and age

There were 218 resident patients in St. Joseph's on census night. Two thirds of residents were male (Table 7.1). Twenty three per cent of residents were aged 35-44 years, a further 23% were aged 45-54 years, 16% were aged 55-64 years and 17% were aged 65-74 years (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. St. Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service. Gender and age. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Numbers			Percentages
	Male	Female	Total	
16 - 19 yrs	1	0	1	0.5
20 - 24 yrs	3	3	6	2.8
25 - 34 yrs	16	10	26	11.9
35 - 44 yrs	42	8	50	22.9
45 - 54 yrs	39	12	51	23.4
55 - 64 yrs	21	14	35	16.1
65 - 74 yrs	20	17	37	17.0
75 yrs & Over	7	4	11	5.0
Unspecified	1	0	1	0.5
Total	150	68	218	100.0
	68.8	31.2	100.0	

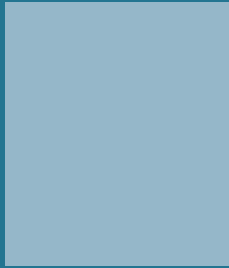
Length of stay

Sixty two per cent of residents were hospitalised for 25 years or more on census night, while a further 22% had been hospitalised for between 10 and 25 years (Table 7.2). Thus, 84% of residents had been in hospital for 10 years or more. Three per cent of residents were hospitalised for just under one year.

Thirty per cent of residents hospitalised for 25 years or more were aged 45-54 years, 24% were aged 35-44 years, 21% were aged 65-74 years and 17% were aged 55-64 years.

Part II

High-Support Hostel Census 2001



8. High-Support Hostel Census 2001

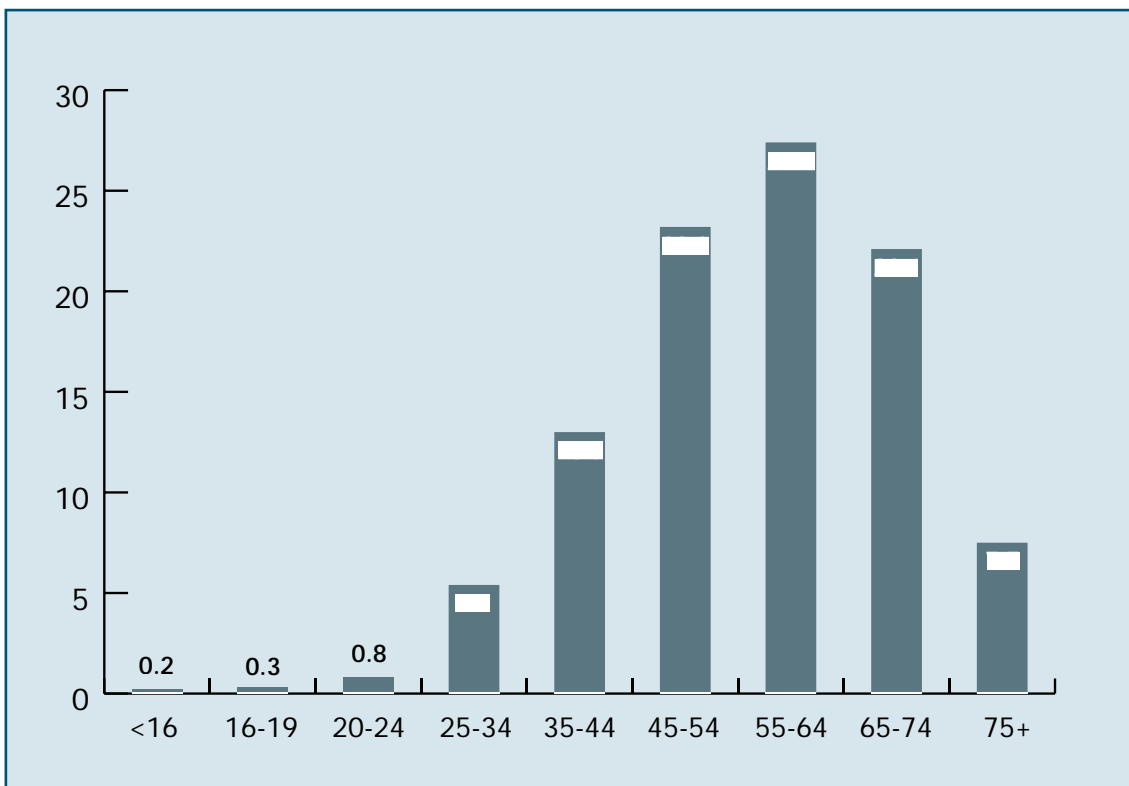
A census of high-support hostels in Ireland was carried out on the night of 31 March 2001 and all persons resident in such hostels on this night were included. For the purposes of this census, a high-support hostel was defined as one which had 24-hour nursing cover. Relevant hostels were sent specially designed census forms for each person resident on census night. These forms were completed by hostel staff and returned to personnel in the Health Research Board. A sample of the form used to collect data is presented at the end of this chapter. Rates reported are per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over. Tables 8.1 to 8.6 are located at the end of the chapter.

Gender and age

There were 1,104 persons resident in 86 high-support hostels in Ireland on 31st March 2001, a rate of 41.0 per 100,000 population (Table 8.1). Over half of these residents were male (58%), a rate of 48.2 per 100,000.

Figure 8.1 presents the age profile of hostel residents. As can be seen, the highest proportion of residents were aged 55-64 years (27%), 23% were aged 45-54 years, with a further 22% aged 65-74 years. Eighty per cent of residents were aged 45 years and over, while 7% were less than 35 years of age. Less than 2% of hostel residents were under 25 years of age.

Figure 8.1: High-Support Hostel Census 2001. Age. **Percentages.**



Health board areas

For the purposes of this census, health board area was determined by the area in which a hostel was located and not the address from which a patient was admitted.

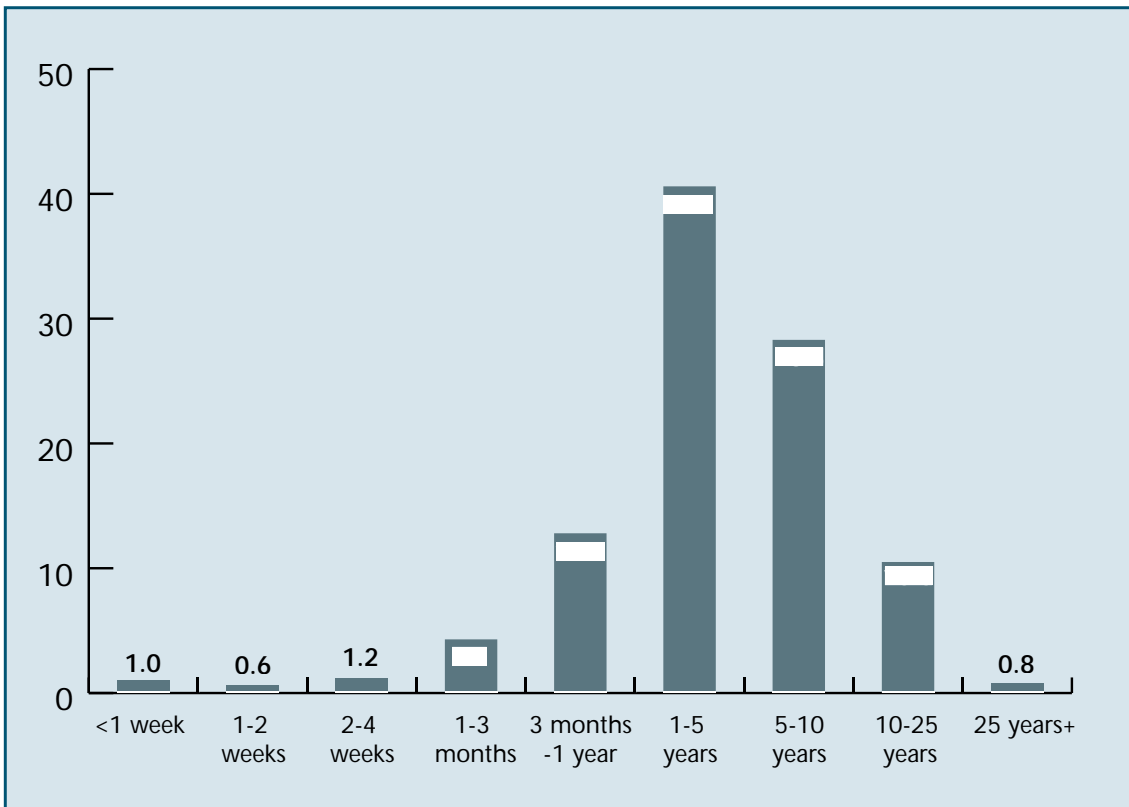
The number of hostels by health board area ranged from fourteen in the Northern Area Health Board to three in the East Coast Area Health Board (Table 8.2). Eighteen per cent of residents were in the Southern Health Board, followed by 15% in the Northern Area Health Board and 14% in the North Western Health Board (Table 8.3). Four per cent of residents were in the East Coast Area Health Board.

The North Western Health Board had the highest rate of hostel residents, at 96.4 per 100,000, compared to 17.1 per 100,000 in the East Coast Area Health Board. The male rate for residents was similarly highest in the North Western Health Board at 130.5, and lowest in the East Coast Area Health Board at 20.6 per 100,000 population. A similar pattern in the rates for females was observed.

Length of stay

Figure 8.2 and Table 8.4 present length of stay for hostel residents. Forty one per cent of persons had been resident for between one and five years, 28% had been resident for five to ten years, while 11% were resident for ten to twenty five years. One per cent had been resident for less than one week.

Figure 8.2: High-Support Hostel Census 2001. Length of stay. **Percentages.**



Over half (52%) of those in hostels in the South Eastern Health Board had been resident for between one and five years (Table 7.5). In fact, in all health boards, 30% or more of all residents had been in hostel care for between one and five years on census night. Over one fifth (22%) of residents in the Western Health Board had been in hostel care for ten years or more, compared to 5% in the North Western and 6% in the Southern Health Boards for the same length of time. The high proportion of residents in hostel care in the Western Health Board for ten years or more is largely due to the higher level of provision in this health board.

Comparison of in-patient census and hostel census

Spearman correlations were carried out on data from the psychiatric in-patient census and the high-support hostel census, looking specifically at the availability of hostel places by residency rates and admission rates (from the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System in 2000 (NPIRS)). Data from the in-patient census and the hostel census, along with admission rates from the NPIRS, were examined by health board area. It was expected that in areas with a high number of hostels and hostel residents, in-patient rates and admission rates would be lower and, similarly, in areas with a greater number of long-stay patients, the number of hostels and hostel residents would be lower. Variables examined included number of residents, residency rates (in-patient census), all and first admission rates (NPIRS), number of long-stay patients, number of new long-stay patients and number of old long-stay patients, number of hostels and number of hostel residents (Table 8.6). Contrary to expectations, all correlations were positive. No significant correlations were found between variables from the in-patient census and the hostel census or variables from the NPIRS. Thus, a higher number of hostels and/or hostel residents was not associated with a lower residency rate or admission rate. The correlations between the broad measures of provision (number of hostels and number of hospital residents by health board) used here and rates of admission, suggest perhaps that health boards with good provision (or high usage) of one type of service also tend to have good provision (high usage) of other types of service. Further research is needed to tease out these relationships.

Table 8.1: High-Support Hostel Census 2001. Age and gender. **Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.**

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 16 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	-
16 - 19 yrs	2	1	3	1.5	0.8	1.1
20 - 24 yrs	4	5	9	2.7	3.5	3.1
25 - 34 yrs	37	23	60	14.4	8.7	11.5
35 - 44 yrs	80	64	144	32.5	25.6	29.0
45 - 54 yrs	150	106	256	71.9	52.1	62.1
55 - 64 yrs	181	121	302	123.6	83.3	103.5
65 - 74 yrs	127	117	244	115.1	90.7	101.9
75 yrs & Over	53	30	83	79.3	27.9	47.6
Unspecified	1	0	1	-	-	-
Total	637	467	1,104	48.2	34.0	41.0

Table 8.2: High-Support Hostel Census 2001.
Number of hostels by Health Board Area.

East Coast Area Health Board	3
Northern Area Health Board	14
South Western Area Health Board	7
Eastern Regional Health Authority	24
Midland Health Board	6
Mid Western Health Board	6
North Eastern Health Board	4
North Western Health Board	12
South Eastern Health Board	10
Southern Health Board	12
Western Health Board	13
Total	87

Table 8.3: High-Support Hostel Census 2001. Health Board Area and gender.
Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			%	Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
East Coast Area Health Board	24	19	43	3.9	20.6	14.1	17.1
Northern Area Health Board	96	65	161	14.6	58.6	36.0	46.8
South Western Area Health Board	48	40	88	8.0	26.1	20.1	23.0
Eastern Regional Health Authority	168	124	292	26.4	36.2	24.1	29.9
Midland Health Board	43	29	72	6.5	57.1	39.3	48.3
Mid Western Health Board	49	47	96	8.7	41.7	40.1	40.9
North Eastern Health Board	27	25	52	4.7	24.3	22.6	23.4
North Western Health Board	101	48	149	13.5	130.5	62.2	96.4
South Eastern Health Board	72	56	128	11.6	50.0	39.0	44.5
Southern Health Board	102	95	197	17.8	50.5	46.1	48.3
Western Health Board	75	43	118	10.7	57.5	33.0	45.2
Total	637	467	1,104	100.0	48.2	34.0	41.0

Table 8.4: High-Support Hostel Census 2001. Length of stay by gender. **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
Male	5 0.8	5 0.8	6 0.9	24 3.8	84 13.2	258 40.5	183 28.7	63 9.9	9 1.4	637 100.0
Female	6 1.3	2 0.4	7 1.5	23 4.9	57 12.2	190 40.7	129 27.6	53 11.3	0 0.0	467 100.0
Total	11 1.0	7 0.6	13 1.2	47 4.3	141 12.8	448 40.6	312 28.3	116 10.5	9 0.8	1,104 100.0
Cumulative %		1.6	2.8	7.1	19.8	60.4	88.7	99.2	100.0	

Table 8.5: High-Support Hostel Census 2001. Health Board Area by 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	Total	
East Coast Area Health Board	0	0	2	2	6	15	12	5	1	43	
Northern Area Health Board	2	0	0	5	17	66	45	24	2	161	
South Western Area Health Board	1	1	2	3	21	26	25	8	1	88	
Eastern Regional Health Authority	3	1	4	10	44	107	82	37	4	292	
Midland Health Board	0	1	1	1	2	29	29	9	0	72	
Mid Western Health Board	1	2	2	0	12	33	36	10	0	96	
North Eastern Health Board	2	0	0	1	3	23	15	8	0	52	
North Western Health Board	2	2	2	10	41	57	27	8	0	149	
South Eastern Health Board	0	0	1	5	6	66	39	11	0	128	
Southern Health Board	0	1	3	8	20	91	62	12	0	197	
Western Health Board	3	0	0	12	13	42	22	21	5	118	
Total	11	7	13	47	141	448	312	116	9	1,104	
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	
East Coast Area Health Board	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7	14.0	34.9	27.9	11.6	2.3	100.0	
Northern Area Health Board	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	10.6	41.0	28.0	14.9	1.2	100.0	
South Western Area Health Board	1.1	1.1	2.3	3.4	23.9	29.5	28.4	9.1	1.1	100.0	
Eastern Regional Health Authority	1.0	0.3	1.4	3.4	15.1	36.6	28.1	12.7	1.4	100.0	
Midland Health Board	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	40.3	40.3	12.5	0.0	100.0	
Mid Western Health Board	1.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	12.5	34.4	37.5	10.4	0.0	100.0	
North Eastern Health Board	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.8	44.2	28.8	15.4	0.0	100.0	
North Western Health Board	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.7	27.5	38.3	18.1	5.4	0.0	100.0	
South Eastern Health Board	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.9	4.7	51.6	30.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	
Southern Health Board	0.0	0.5	1.5	4.1	10.2	46.2	31.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	
Western Health Board	2.5	0.0	0.0	10.2	11.0	35.6	18.6	17.8	4.2	100.0	
Total	1.0	0.6	1.2	4.3	12.8	40.6	28.3	10.5	0.8	100.0	

Table 8.6: Spearman correlations by selected variables from the Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001 and the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS) 2000.

	Number of in-patients (Census 2001)	Number of hostels (Census 2001)	Residency rates (Census 2001)	All Admission rates (NPIRS 2000)	First Admission rates (NPIRS 2000)	Old long-stay patients (Census 2001)	Patients hospitalised for 1 year or more (Census 2001)	Patients hospitalised 1-5 years (Census 2001)	Number of hostel residents (Census 2001)
Number of in-patients (Census 2001)	1	0.482	0.564	0.527	0.527	0.806**	0.855**	0.912**	0.564
Number of hostels (Census 2001)	0.482	1	0.171	0.622	0.439	0.152	0.250	0.526	0.872**
Residency rates (Census 2001)	0.564	0.171	1	0.345	0.309	0.818**	0.842**	0.754**	0.200
All Admission rates (NPIRS 2000)	0.527	0.622	0.345	1	0.442	0.248	0.321	0.462	0.539
First admission rates (NPIRS 2000)	0.527	0.439	0.309	0.442	1	0.236	0.321	0.626	0.552
Old long-stay patients (Census 2001)	0.806**	0.152	0.818**	0.248	0.236	1	0.988**	0.802**	0.309
Patient hospitalised for one year or more (Census 2001)	0.855**	0.250	0.842**	0.321	0.321	0.988**	1	0.869**	0.394
Patients hospitalised 1-5 years (Census 2001)	0.912**	0.526	0.754*	0.462	0.626	0.802**	0.869**	1	0.565
Number of hostel residents (Census 2001)	0.564	0.872**	0.200	0.539	0.552	0.309	0.394	0.565	1

** Correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the .05 level (2-tailed).

Sample Form High-Support Hostel Census 31 March 2001

Hostel Name _____

Patient Number

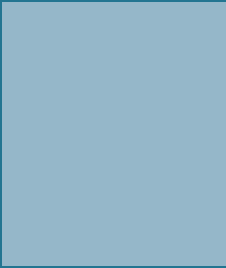
Date of Admission //

Date of Birth //

Gender Male
 Female

Part III

Appendices



Appendix A

National Findings,
Tables A1-A11



Table A1: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Gender and age.
Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			%	Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Under 16 yrs	0	4	4	0.1	-	-	-
16 - 19 yrs	48	40	88	2.0	35.0	30.6	32.9
20 - 24 yrs	106	50	156	3.6	71.1	34.7	53.2
25 - 34 yrs	228	158	386	8.9	88.7	60.1	74.2
35 - 44 yrs	344	277	621	14.4	139.7	110.8	125.2
45 - 54 yrs	399	297	696	16.1	191.2	146.0	168.9
55 - 64 yrs	459	290	749	17.3	313.3	199.7	256.7
65 - 74 yrs	464	363	827	19.1	420.4	281.5	345.5
75 yrs & Over	347	447	794	18.4	518.9	415.2	454.9
Total	2,395	1,926	4,321	100.0	181.2	140.3	160.3

Table A2: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Marital status and gender.
Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			%	Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Single	1,893	1,090	2,983	69.0	329.7	221.6	279.8
Married	311	423	734	17.0	46.1	62.1	54.1
Widowed	57	270	327	7.6	153.9	183.2	177.3
Divorced	14	11	25	0.6	293.3	219.4	255.4
Unspecified	120	132	252	5.8	-	-	-
Total	2,395	1,926	4,321	100.0	181.2	140.3	160.3

Table A3: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Socio-economic group and gender.
Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			%	Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Farmers	197	60	257	5.9	140.0	67.3	111.8
Agricultural Workers	137	15	152	3.5	338.2	76.4	252.8
Higher Professional	37	22	59	1.4	54.3	43.8	49.9
Lower Professional	66	106	172	4.0	85.7	70.7	75.8
Employers & Managers	40	48	88	2.0	25.6	36.0	30.4
Own Account Workers	5	3	8	0.2	6.2	5.2	5.8
Non-manual	145	304	449	10.4	91.3	92.0	91.8
Manual Skilled	167	50	217	5.0	70.3	42.4	61.0
Semi-skilled	70	51	121	2.8	51.3	41.9	46.9
Unskilled	428	221	649	15.0	371.4	242.2	314.3
Unspecified	1,103	1,046	2,149	49.7	1,001.3	492.9	666.6
Total	2,395	1,926	4,321	100.0	181.2	140.3	160.3

Table A4: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Diagnosis and gender.
Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			%	Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Organic Psychooses	156	161	317	7.3	11.8	11.7	11.8
Schizophrenia	1,054	647	1,701	39.4	79.7	47.1	63.1
Other Psychooses	18	31	49	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.8
Depressive Disorders	314	438	752	17.4	23.8	31.9	27.9
Mania	202	222	424	9.8	15.3	16.2	15.7
Neuroses	51	95	146	3.4	3.9	6.9	5.4
Personality Disorders*	59	66	125	2.9	4.5	4.8	4.6
Alcoholic Disorders	178	63	241	5.6	13.5	4.6	8.9
Drug Dependence	42	14	56	1.3	3.2	1.0	2.1
Mental Handicap	270	122	392	9.1	20.4	8.9	14.5
Unspecified**	51	67	118	2.7	3.9	4.9	4.4
Total	2,395	1,926	4,321	100.0	181.2	140.3	160.3

* Conduct Disorders for under 16s have been included under Personality Disorders.

** Includes 62 undiagnosed patients in St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin

Table A5: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Diagnosis and age.
Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers										Total
	Under 16	16 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 & Over		
Organic Psychoses	1	1	1	8	6	12	29	75	184	317	
Schizophrenia	0	26	48	133	232	286	328	358	290	1,701	
Other Psychoses	0	0	6	6	2	7	6	15	7	49	
Depressive Disorders	0	19	25	89	121	118	130	123	127	752	
Mania	0	14	21	47	73	72	70	68	59	424	
Neuroses	2	5	16	20	20	20	13	26	24	146	
Personality Disorders*	1	7	8	22	23	17	16	13	18	125	
Alcoholic Disorders	0	4	7	24	53	53	45	37	18	241	
Drug Dependence	0	6	13	16	10	4	4	0	3	56	
Mental Handicap	0	2	6	19	64	97	89	77	38	392	
Unspecified**	0	4	5	2	17	10	19	35	26	118	
Total	4	88	156	386	621	696	749	827	794	4,321	
Rates											
Organic Psychoses	-	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.2	2.9	9.9	31.3	105.4	11.8	
Schizophrenia	-	9.7	16.4	25.6	46.8	69.4	112.4	149.6	166.2	63.1	
Other Psychoses	-	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.4	1.7	2.1	6.3	4.0	1.8	
Depressive Disorders	-	7.1	8.5	17.1	24.4	28.6	44.6	51.4	72.8	27.9	
Mania	-	5.2	7.2	9.0	14.7	17.5	24.0	28.4	33.8	15.7	
Neuroses	-	1.9	5.5	3.8	4.0	4.9	4.5	10.9	13.8	5.4	
Personality Disorders	-	2.6	2.7	4.2	4.6	4.1	5.5	5.4	10.3	4.6	
Alcoholic Disorders	-	1.5	2.4	4.6	10.7	12.9	15.4	15.5	10.3	8.9	
Drug Dependence	-	2.2	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.7	2.1	
Mental Handicap	-	0.7	2.0	3.7	12.9	23.5	30.5	32.2	21.8	14.5	
Unspecified	-	1.5	1.7	0.4	3.4	2.4	6.5	14.6	14.9	4.4	
Total	-	32.9	53.2	74.2	125.2	168.9	256.7	345.5	454.9	160.3	

* Conduct Disorders for under 16s have been included under Personality Disorders.

** Includes 62 undiagnosed patients in St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin

Table A6: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Diagnosis and socio-economic group.
Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers											Total
	Farmers	Agricultural Workers	Higher Professional	Lower Professional	Employers & Managers	Own Account Workers	Non-manual	Manual Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Unspecified	
Organic Psychoses	28	10	8	9	14	0	43	23	4	32	146	317
Schizophrenia	100	92	14	53	10	2	151	59	59	329	832	1,701
Other Psychoses	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	2	2	7	28	49
Depressive Disorders	45	13	12	43	23	0	93	57	26	76	364	752
Mania	32	8	7	27	20	0	66	20	11	45	188	424
Neuroses	9	4	5	7	5	1	28	10	2	24	51	146
Personality Disorders*	6	5	0	7	0	1	8	5	3	17	73	125
Alcoholic Disorders	16	6	7	14	10	3	24	26	5	44	86	241
Drug Dependence	1	0	1	2	0	0	6	5	4	14	23	56
Mental Handicap	15	13	1	1	2	0	16	5	5	52	282	392
Unspecified**	5	1	3	7	2	1	9	5	0	9	76	118
Total	257	152	59	172	88	8	449	217	121	649	2,149	4,321
Rates												
Organic Psychoses	12.2	16.6	6.8	4.0	4.8	0.0	8.8	6.5	1.6	15.5	45.3	11.8
Schizophrenia	43.5	153.0	11.8	23.4	3.5	1.4	30.9	16.6	22.9	159.3	258.1	63.1
Other Psychoses	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	3.4	8.7	1.8
Depressive Disorders	19.6	21.6	10.1	18.9	7.9	0.0	19.0	16.0	10.1	36.8	112.9	27.9
Mania	13.9	13.3	5.9	11.9	6.9	0.0	13.5	5.6	4.3	21.8	58.3	15.7
Neuroses	3.9	6.7	4.2	3.1	1.7	0.7	5.7	2.8	0.8	11.6	15.8	5.4
Personality Disorders	2.6	8.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	8.2	22.6	4.6
Alcoholic Disorders	7.0	10.0	5.9	6.2	3.5	2.2	4.9	7.3	1.9	21.3	26.7	8.9
Drug Dependence	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	6.8	7.1	2.1
Mental Handicap	6.5	21.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	3.3	1.4	1.9	25.2	87.5	14.5
Unspecified	2.2	1.7	2.5	3.1	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.0	4.4	23.6	4.4
Total	111.8	252.8	49.9	75.8	30.4	5.8	91.8	61.0	46.9	314.3	666.6	160.3

* Conduct Disorders for under 16s have been included under Personality Disorders.

** Includes 62 undiagnosed patients in St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin.

Table A7: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Legal status and gender.
Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Voluntary	1,919	1,683	3,602	145.2	122.6	133.7
	80.1	87.4	83.4			
Non-voluntary	476	243	719	36.0	17.7	26.7
	19.9	12.6	16.6			
Total	2,395	1,926	4,321	181.2	140.3	160.3

Table A8: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Legal status and diagnosis.
Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			Rates		% Non-voluntary
	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	
Organic Psychoses	278	39	317	10.3	1.4	5.4
Schizophrenia	1,326	375	1,701	49.2	13.9	52.2
Other Psychoses	41	8	49	1.5	0.3	1.1
Depressive Disorders	706	46	752	26.2	1.7	6.4
Mania	333	91	424	12.4	3.4	12.7
Neuroses	135	11	146	5.0	0.4	1.5
Personality Disorders*	95	30	125	3.5	1.1	4.2
Alcoholic Disorders	202	39	241	7.5	1.4	5.4
Drug Dependence	39	17	56	1.4	0.6	2.4
Mental Handicap	337	55	392	12.5	2.0	7.6
Unspecified**	110	8	118	4.1	0.3	1.1
Total	3,602	719	4,321	133.7	26.7	100.0

* Conduct Disorders for under 16s have been included under Personality Disorders.

** Includes 62 undiagnosed patients in St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin.

Table A9: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001.
Length of stay and gender. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 Week	205	192	397	8.6	10.0	9.2
1 - 2 Weeks	128	119	247	5.3	6.2	5.7
2 - 4 Weeks	178	171	349	7.4	8.9	8.1
1 - 3 Months	278	315	593	11.6	16.4	13.7
3 Months - 1 Year	237	182	419	9.9	9.4	9.7
1 - 5 Years	424	354	778	17.7	18.4	18.0
5 - 10 Years	204	164	368	8.5	8.5	8.5
10 - 25 Years	338	202	540	14.1	10.5	12.5
25 Years and Over	403	227	630	16.8	11.8	14.6
Total	2,395	1,926	4,321	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A10: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Length of stay and diagnosis.
Numbers with percentages per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	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 Psychoses	14	5	15	18	59	133	42	24	7	317	
Schizophrenia	87	61	77	171	162	314	176	293	360	1,701	
Other Psychoses	3	3	3	4	9	6	2	8	11	49	
Depressive Disorders	119	75	119	186	68	98	37	34	16	752	
Mania	58	39	61	85	38	58	28	35	22	424	
Neuroses	22	14	16	33	14	12	8	11	16	146	
Personality Disorders*	4	4	10	14	16	34	12	19	12	125	
Alcoholic Disorders	59	29	30	34	16	46	12	12	3	241	
Drug Dependence	13	11	7	10	5	2	3	0	5	56	
Mental Handicap	6	1	2	16	15	45	37	97	173	392	
Unspecified**	12	5	9	22	17	30	11	7	5	118	
Total	397	247	349	593	419	778	368	540	630	4,321	
	Percentages										
Organic Psychoses	4.4	1.6	4.7	5.7	18.6	42.0	13.2	7.6	2.2	100.0	
Schizophrenia	5.1	3.6	4.5	10.1	9.5	18.5	10.3	17.2	21.2	100.0	
Other Psychoses	6.1	6.1	6.1	8.2	18.4	12.2	4.1	16.3	22.4	100.0	
Depressive Disorders	15.8	10.0	15.8	24.7	9.0	13.0	4.9	4.5	2.1	100.0	
Mania	13.7	9.2	14.4	20.0	9.0	13.7	6.6	8.3	5.2	100.0	
Neuroses	15.1	9.6	11.0	22.6	9.6	8.2	5.5	7.5	11.0	100.0	
Personality Disorders	3.2	3.2	8.0	11.2	12.8	27.2	9.6	15.2	9.6	100.0	
Alcoholic Disorders	24.5	12.0	12.4	14.1	6.6	19.1	5.0	5.0	1.2	100.0	
Drug Dependence	23.2	19.6	12.5	17.9	8.9	3.6	5.4	0.0	8.9	100.0	
Mental Handicap	1.5	0.3	0.5	4.1	3.8	11.5	9.4	24.7	44.1	100.0	
Unspecified	10.2	4.2	7.6	18.6	14.4	25.4	9.3	5.9	4.2	100.0	
Total	9.2	5.7	8.1	13.7	9.7	18.0	8.5	12.5	14.6	100.0	

* Conduct Disorders for under 16s have been included under Personality Disorders.

** Includes 62 undiagnosed patients in St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin.

Table A11: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Length of stay and legal status. **Numbers with percentages per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.**

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total
Under 1 Week	348	49	397	9.7	6.8	9.2
1 - 2 Weeks	204	43	247	5.7	6.0	5.7
2 - 4 Weeks	297	52	349	8.2	7.2	8.1
1 - 3 Months	478	115	593	13.3	16.0	13.7
3 Months - 1 Year	325	94	419	9.0	13.1	9.7
1 - 5 Years	656	122	778	18.2	17.0	18.0
5 - 10 Years	304	64	368	8.4	8.9	8.5
10 - 25 Years	471	69	540	13.1	9.6	12.5
25 Years and Over	519	111	630	14.4	15.4	14.6
Total	3,602	719	4,321	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix B

Health Board Areas,
Tables B1-B8



Table B1 : Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Areas and gender. **Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.**

	Numbers			Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
East Coast Area Health Board	126	138	264	108.1	102.4	105.0
Northern Area Health Board	285	305	590	174.0	169.0	171.4
South Western Area Health Board	204	175	379	111.1	88.1	99.1
Unspecified ERHA	1	0	1	-	-	-
Eastern Regional Health Authority	616	618	1,234	132.8	120.3	126.2
Midland Health Board	150	110	260	199.1	149.1	174.4
Mid Western Health Board	316	202	518	269.0	172.2	220.7
North Eastern Health Board	137	143	280	123.3	129.2	126.2
North Western Health Board	92	64	156	118.9	82.9	100.9
South Eastern Health Board	375	313	688	260.3	217.7	239.1
Southern Health Board	368	252	620	182.2	122.3	151.9
Western Health Board	336	223	559	257.4	171.2	214.4
Non-National	5	1	6	-	-	-
Total	2,395	1,926	4,321	181.2	140.3	160.3

Table B2: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Areas and age.
Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers										Total
	Under 16	16 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 and Over		
East Coast Area Health Board	0	10	7	32	35	39	39	40	62	264	
Northern Area Health Board	0	14	19	52	91	97	90	92	135	590	
South Western Area Health Board	0	12	25	38	85	69	53	57	40	379	
Unspecified ERHA	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Eastern Regional Health Authority	0	36	51	122	211	183	183	189	237	1,234	
Midland Health Board	2	3	8	22	44	52	40	49	40	260	
Mid Western Health Board	1	12	16	43	63	105	108	61	61	518	
North Eastern Health Board	0	3	11	16	32	39	61	76	76	280	
North Western Health Board	0	5	8	24	29	37	19	4	4	156	
South Eastern Health Board	1	9	23	48	92	102	126	164	164	688	
Southern Health Board	0	12	25	67	83	104	131	93	93	620	
Western Health Board	0	8	14	43	64	72	144	119	119	559	
Non-National	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	6	
Total	4	88	156	386	621	696	749	827	794	4,321	
Rates											
East Coast Area Health Board	-	45.2	23.9	61.7	78.2	102.4	139.8	188.1	386.7	105.0	
Northern Area Health Board	-	42.2	44.3	69.1	149.8	178.7	255.6	341.3	795.2	171.4	
South Western Area Health Board	-	30.9	51.6	45.1	113.7	93.3	195.9	213.5	230.5	99.1	
Unspecified ERHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Regional Health Authority	-	38.3	42.3	57.7	117.1	126.0	202.8	252.3	470.6	126.2	
Midland Health Board	-	19.3	56.2	81.0	156.9	230.6	241.8	333.6	387.3	174.4	
Mid Western Health Board	-	49.6	63.1	102.3	146.4	283.7	424.5	497.9	386.4	220.7	
North Eastern Health Board	-	13.2	50.6	39.1	75.2	110.0	178.0	302.8	518.2	126.2	
North Western Health Board	-	32.0	54.7	92.5	106.1	153.2	171.1	119.0	29.8	100.9	
South Eastern Health Board	-	30.9	82.2	90.0	173.3	227.1	375.4	458.1	859.3	239.1	
Southern Health Board	-	29.8	58.5	88.1	111.6	165.2	230.4	346.9	327.9	151.9	
Western Health Board	-	30.6	53.9	99.5	134.7	181.2	327.8	539.7	528.7	214.4	
Non-National	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	32.9	53.2	74.2	125.2	168.9	256.7	345.5	454.9	160.3	

Table B3: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Areas and marital status.
Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers					Rates						
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unspecified	Total
East Coast Area Health Board	148	59	38	4	15	264	142.5	48.5	237.9	297.4	-	105.0
Northern Area Health Board	353	132	58	7	40	590	243.3	80.2	286.6	597.8	-	171.4
South Western Area Health Board	227	87	39	3	23	379	140.7	47.4	182.0	223.9	-	99.1
Unspecified ERHA	1	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Regional Health Authority	729	278	135	14	78	1,234	177.7	59.2	234.2	363.1	-	126.2
Midland Health Board	160	56	15	1	28	260	289.5	71.1	133.3	254.5	-	174.4
Mid Western Health Board	402	62	25	1	28	518	441.5	51.7	147.4	125.9	-	220.7
North Eastern Health Board	198	46	24	0	12	280	243.4	38.7	154.5	0.0	-	126.2
North Western Health Board	112	28	6	2	8	156	188.7	35.3	48.8	312.5	-	100.9
South Eastern Health Board	455	109	65	3	56	688	424.3	72.3	312.9	271.0	-	239.1
Southern Health Board	471	90	34	4	21	620	297.0	43.2	116.7	240.8	-	151.9
Western Health Board	451	64	23	0	21	559	437.5	48.8	5.7	0.0	-	214.4
Non-National	5	1	0	0	0	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,983	734	327	25	252	4,321	279.8	54.1	177.3	255.4	-	160.3

Table B4: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Areas and socio-economic group.
Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers											Total
	Farmers	Agricultural Workers	Higher Professional	Lower Professional	Employers & Managers	Own Account	Non-manual	Manual Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Unspecified	
East Coast Area Health Board	2	3	14	26	15	1	35	19	12	19	118	264
Northern Area Health Board	4	2	10	27	10	2	86	41	19	62	327	590
South Western Area Health Board	4	1	8	18	15	0	45	25	21	36	206	379
Unspecified ERHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eastern Regional Health Authority	10	6	32	71	40	3	167	85	52	117	651	1,234
Midland Health Board	22	8	1	5	1	2	24	12	3	68	114	260
Mid Western Health Board	45	24	4	14	6	0	82	22	21	116	184	518
North Eastern Health Board	20	14	4	6	7	0	23	17	5	38	146	280
North Western Health Board	8	1	0	10	3	0	10	4	3	11	106	156
South Eastern Health Board	48	36	6	18	16	2	55	32	16	107	352	688
Southern Health Board	53	51	5	30	12	1	62	32	12	126	236	620
Western Health Board	51	12	6	17	3	0	25	13	8	65	359	559
Non-National	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	6
Total	257	152	59	172	88	8	449	217	121	649	2,149	4,321
	Rates											
East Coast Area Health Board	64.7	145.6	53.2	87.0	32.7	8.6	65.8	87.8	73.7	157.9	404.0	105.0
Northern Area Health Board	232.4	102.0	66.2	87.5	23.6	13.7	102.2	85.0	53.7	253.0	721.3	171.4
South Western Area Health Board	67.2	22.5	44.8	54.3	33.4	0.0	52.2	44.7	53.5	123.2	439.4	99.1
Unspecified ERHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Regional Health Authority	92.9	70.8	54.0	75.6	30.0	6.7	74.7	67.6	57.2	177.9	536.1	126.2
Midland Health Board	109.3	158.3	24.7	46.2	8.3	26.2	101.6	54.9	21.1	521.4	687.6	174.4
Mid Western Health Board	153.1	409.5	46.1	76.2	27.3	0.0	220.5	74.3	89.0	583.0	655.0	220.7
North Eastern Health Board	77.6	190.5	58.0	36.2	31.3	0.0	66.6	49.4	22.5	216.0	694.6	126.2
North Western Health Board	39.3	21.3	0.0	83.0	25.0	0.0	45.7	20.6	16.8	76.1	557.4	100.9
South Eastern Health Board	148.0	281.6	69.1	88.9	61.3	12.8	127.2	75.0	54.7	430.6	1,102.7	239.1
Southern Health Board	120.8	506.4	29.3	90.9	30.2	4.4	91.8	59.8	30.3	406.0	469.6	151.9
Western Health Board	108.2	205.3	63.7	77.4	13.6	0.0	66.4	46.0	39.1	327.4	1,053.5	214.4
Non-National	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	111.8	252.8	49.9	75.8	30.4	5.8	91.8	61.0	46.9	314.3	666.6	160.3

Table B5: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Areas and diagnosis.
Numbers with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers											Total
	Organic Psychoses	Schizophrenia	Other Psychoses	Depressive Disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Personality Disorders*	Alcoholic Disorders	Drug Dependence	Mental Handicap	Unspecified**	
East Coast Area Health Board	44	85	2	46	28	8	9	23	3	5	11	264
Northern Area Health Board	89	233	8	103	52	23	15	25	5	9	28	590
South Western Area Health Board	15	126	3	76	46	10	7	23	8	22	43	379
Unspecified ERHA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eastern Regional Health Authority	148	445	13	225	126	41	31	71	16	36	82	1,234
Midland Health Board	10	126	1	57	16	6	8	25	2	7	2	260
Mid Western Health Board	20	212	4	56	48	18	14	27	13	100	6	518
North Eastern Health Board	17	132	3	47	30	15	6	9	2	17	2	280
North Western Health Board	1	52	1	32	16	8	4	18	0	9	15	156
South Eastern Health Board	68	211	23	119	57	21	23	43	10	108	5	688
Southern Health Board	25	270	2	136	71	13	21	26	10	42	4	620
Western Health Board	28	250	2	79	58	24	18	22	3	73	2	559
Non-National	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	317	1,701	49	752	424	146	125	241	56	392	118	4,321
	Rates											
East Coast Area Health Board	17.5	33.8	0.8	18.3	11.1	3.2	3.6	9.2	1.2	2.0	4.4	105.0
Northern Area Health Board	25.9	67.7	2.3	29.9	15.1	6.7	4.4	7.3	1.5	2.6	8.1	171.4
South Western Area Health Board	3.9	33.0	0.8	19.9	12.0	2.6	1.8	6.0	2.1	5.8	11.2	99.1
Unspecified ERHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Regional Health Authority	15.1	45.5	1.3	23.0	12.9	4.2	3.2	7.3	1.6	3.7	8.4	126.2
Midland Health Board	6.7	84.5	0.7	38.2	10.7	4.0	5.4	16.8	1.3	4.7	1.3	174.4
Mid Western Health Board	8.5	90.3	1.7	23.9	20.4	7.7	6.0	11.5	5.5	42.6	2.6	220.7
North Eastern Health Board	7.7	59.5	1.4	21.2	13.5	6.8	2.7	4.1	0.9	7.7	0.9	126.2
North Western Health Board	0.6	33.6	0.6	20.7	10.3	5.2	2.6	11.6	0.0	5.8	9.7	100.9
South Eastern Health Board	23.6	73.3	8.0	41.3	19.8	7.3	8.0	14.9	3.5	37.5	1.7	239.1
Southern Health Board	6.1	66.2	0.5	33.3	17.4	3.2	5.1	6.4	2.5	10.3	1.0	151.9
Western Health Board	10.7	95.9	0.8	30.3	22.2	9.2	6.9	8.4	1.2	28.0	0.8	214.4
Non-National	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11.8	63.1	1.8	27.9	15.7	5.4	4.6	8.9	2.1	14.5	4.4	160.3

* Conduct Disorders for under 16s have been included under Personality Disorders.

** Includes 62 undiagnosed patients in St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin.

Table B6: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Areas and legal status.
Numbers and percentages with rates per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over.

	Numbers			Rates			
	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total	% Non-voluntary	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total
East Coast Area Health Board	215	49	264	6.8	85.5	19.5	105.0
Northern Area Health Board	477	113	590	15.7	138.6	32.8	171.4
South Western Area Health Board	330	49	379	6.8	86.3	12.8	99.1
Unspecified ERHA	1	0	1	0.0	-	-	-
Eastern Regional Health Authority	1,023	211	1,234	29.3	104.6	21.6	126.2
Midland Health Board	221	39	260	5.4	148.2	26.2	174.4
Mid Western Health Board	427	91	518	12.7	181.9	38.8	220.7
North Eastern Health Board	237	43	280	6.0	106.8	19.4	126.2
North Western Health Board	120	36	156	5.0	77.6	23.3	100.9
South Eastern Health Board	613	75	688	10.4	213.0	26.1	239.1
Southern Health Board	476	144	620	20.0	116.6	35.3	151.9
Western Health Board	483	76	559	10.6	185.2	29.1	214.4
Non-National	2	4	6	0.6	-	-	-
Total	3,602	719	4,321	100.0	133.7	26.7	160.3

Table B7: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Areas 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		
East Coast Area Health Board	27	17	36	41	42	44	26	16	15	264	
Northern Area Health Board	67	23	53	94	77	149	46	47	34	590	
South Western Area Health Board	51	30	37	93	53	49	17	20	29	379	
Unspecified ERHA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Eastern Regional Health Authority	145	70	126	228	172	243	89	83	78	1,234	
Midland Health Board	31	18	16	33	29	53	14	33	33	260	
Mid Western Health Board	29	22	32	41	36	80	68	76	134	518	
North Eastern Health Board	22	18	22	22	14	49	33	41	59	280	
North Western Health Board	25	21	21	32	13	21	2	12	9	156	
South Eastern Health Board	42	25	45	67	66	160	55	113	115	688	
Southern Health Board	57	34	53	92	40	88	76	114	66	620	
Western Health Board	46	37	34	76	49	83	30	68	136	559	
Non-National	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	6	
Total	397	247	349	593	419	778	368	540	630	4,321	
	Percentages										
East Coast Area Health Board	10.2	6.4	13.6	15.5	15.9	16.7	9.8	6.1	5.7	100.0	
Northern Area Health Board	11.4	3.9	9.0	15.9	13.1	25.3	7.8	8.0	5.8	100.0	
South Western Area Health Board	13.5	7.9	9.8	24.5	14.0	12.9	4.5	5.3	7.7	100.0	
Unspecified ERHA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Eastern Regional Health Authority	11.8	5.7	10.2	18.5	13.9	19.7	7.2	6.7	6.3	100.0	
Midland Health Board	11.9	6.9	6.2	12.7	11.2	20.4	5.4	12.7	12.7	100.0	
Mid Western Health Board	5.6	4.2	6.2	7.9	6.9	15.4	13.1	14.7	25.9	100.0	
North Eastern Health Board	7.9	6.4	7.9	7.9	5.0	17.5	11.8	14.6	21.1	100.0	
North Western Health Board	16.0	13.5	13.5	20.5	8.3	13.5	1.3	7.7	5.8	100.0	
South Eastern Health Board	6.1	3.6	6.5	9.7	9.6	23.3	8.0	16.4	16.7	100.0	
Southern Health Board	9.2	5.5	8.5	14.8	6.5	14.2	12.3	18.4	10.6	100.0	
Western Health Board	8.2	6.6	6.1	13.6	8.8	14.8	5.4	12.2	24.3	100.0	
Non-National	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Total	9.2	5.7	8.1	13.7	9.7	18.0	8.5	12.5	14.6	100.0	

Table B8: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Analysis of in-patient days by Health Board Areas (excluding patients in hospital for one year or more).

	Number of in-patient days	Average (Mean) number of days
East Coast Area Health Board	11,150	68.4
Northern Area Health Board	22,434	71.4
South Western Area Health Board	15,521	58.8
Midland Health Board	7,736	60.9
Mid Western Health Board	10,337	64.6
North Eastern Health Board	3,722	38.0
North Western Health Board	5,056	45.1
South Eastern Health Board	18,831	76.9
Southern Health Board	14,871	53.9
Western Health Board	15,811	65.3
Non-National	141	35.3
Total	125,610	62.6

Appendix C

Hospital Type,
Tables C1-C4



Table C1: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Hospital type and socio-economic group. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Numbers											Total
	Farmers	Agricultural Workers	Higher Professional	Lower Professional	Employers & Managers	Own Account	Non-manual	Manual Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Unspecified	
Health Board Hospitals	230	146	16	87	31	3	261	124	76	566	1,585	3,125
General Hospital Psychiatric Units	23	4	10	19	13	2	85	46	32	58	322	614
Private Hospitals	4	2	33	66	44	3	103	47	13	25	242	582
Total	257	152	59	172	88	8	449	217	121	649	2,149	4,321
Percentages (Row & Column)												
Health Board Hospitals	7.4	4.7	0.5	2.8	1.0	0.1	8.4	4.0	2.4	18.1	50.7	100.0
	89.5	96.1	27.1	50.6	35.2	37.5	58.1	57.1	62.8	87.2	73.8	72.3
General Hospital Psychiatric Units	3.7	0.7	1.6	3.1	2.1	0.3	13.8	7.5	5.2	9.4	52.4	100.0
	8.9	2.6	16.9	11.0	14.8	25.0	18.9	21.2	26.4	8.9	15.0	14.2
Private Hospitals	0.7	0.3	5.7	11.3	7.6	0.5	17.7	8.1	2.2	4.3	41.6	100.0
	1.6	1.3	55.9	38.4	50.0	37.5	22.9	21.7	10.7	3.9	11.3	13.5
Total	5.9	3.5	1.4	4.0	2.0	0.2	10.4	5.0	2.8	15.0	49.7	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C2: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Hospital type and diagnosis. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Health Board Hospitals		General Hospital Psychiatric Units		Private Hospitals		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Organic Psychoses	205	6.6	14	2.3	98	16.8	317	7.3
Schizophrenia	1,454	46.5	175	28.5	72	12.4	1,701	39.4
Other Psychoses	37	1.2	7	1.1	5	0.9	49	1.1
Depressive Disorders	397	12.7	208	33.9	147	25.3	752	17.4
Mania	254	8.1	94	15.3	76	13.1	424	9.8
Neuroses	70	2.2	31	5.0	45	7.7	146	3.4
Personality Disorders*	102	3.3	11	1.8	12	2.1	125	2.9
Alcoholic Disorders	154	4.9	42	6.8	45	7.7	241	5.6
Drug Dependence	33	1.1	15	2.4	8	1.4	56	1.3
Mental Handicap	381	12.2	6	1.0	5	0.9	392	9.1
Unspecified**	38	1.2	11	1.8	69	11.9	118	2.7
Total	3,125	100.0	614	100.0	582	100.0	4,321	100.0

* Conduct Disorders for under 16s have been included under Personality Disorders.

** Includes 62 undiagnosed patients in St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin.

Table C3: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001.
Hospital type and legal status. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Numbers		
	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total
Health Board Hospitals	2,526	599	3,125
General Hospital Psychiatric Units	513	101	614
Private Hospitals	563	19	582
Total	3,602	719	4,321
Percentages (Row & column)			
Health Board Hospitals	80.8	19.2	100.0
General Hospital Psychiatric Units	70.1	83.3	72.3
Private Hospitals	83.6	16.4	100.0
Total	96.7	3.3	100.0
	15.6	2.6	13.5
Total	83.4	16.6	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C4: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Hospital type and length of stay. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Numbers										Total
	Under 1 Week	1 - 2 Weeks	2 - 4 Weeks	1 - 3 Months	1 - 5 Years	5 - 10 Years	10 - 25 Years	25 Years and Over			
Health Board Hospitals	177	98	135	254	304	679	330	520	628	3,125	
General Hospital Psychiatric Units	154	106	121	184	40	9	0	0	0	614	
Private Hospitals	66	43	93	155	75	90	38	20	2	582	
Total	397	247	349	593	419	778	368	540	630	4,321	
Percentages (Row & Column)											
Health Board Hospitals	5.7	3.1	4.3	8.1	9.7	21.7	10.6	16.6	20.1	100.0	
General Hospital Psychiatric Units	44.6	39.7	38.7	42.8	72.6	87.3	89.7	96.3	99.7	72.3	
Private Hospitals	25.1	17.3	19.7	30.0	6.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Total	11.3	7.4	16.0	26.6	12.9	15.5	6.5	3.4	0.3	100.0	
	16.6	17.4	26.6	26.1	17.9	11.6	10.3	3.7	0.3	13.5	
	9.2	5.7	8.1	13.7	9.7	18.0	8.5	12.5	14.6	100.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Appendix D

Individual Hospitals and Units,
Tables D1-D14





Table D1: Patients in hospital 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. **Numbers with percentage change.**

	Numbers					Percentage change			
	1963	1971	1981	1991	2001	1963-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA)									
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	-	-	97	80	87	-	-	-17.5	8.8
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	-	21	51	36	27	-	142.9	-29.4	-25.0
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	-	73	107	74	52	-	46.6	-30.8	-29.7
Vergemount Clinic, Clonskeagh	-	-	30	27	24	-	-	-10.0	-11.1
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA)									
St. Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	-	-	980	354	167	-	-	-63.9	-52.8
St. Ita's Hospital, Portrane	-	-	1,071	763	194	-	-	-28.8	-74.6
St. Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	-	-	98	93	82	-	-	-5.1	-11.8
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA)									
St. Loman's Hospital, Dublin	-	-	184	170	21	-	-	-7.6	-87.6
Midland Health Board									
St. Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	607	549	422	165	90	-9.6	-23.1	-60.9	-45.5
St. Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	1,016	941	745	330	189	-7.4	-20.8	-55.7	-42.7
Mid Western Health Board									
Our Lady's Hospital, Ennis	656	664	636	329	197	1.2	-4.2	-48.3	-40.1
St. Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	921	835	698	329	182	-9.3	-16.4	-52.9	-44.7
North Eastern Health Board									
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	360	399	237	181	102	10.8	-40.6	-23.6	-43.6
St. Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	778	685	413	214	70	-12.0	-39.7	-48.2	-67.3

Table D1: Patients in hospital 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. **Numbers with percentage change.** (Continued)

	Numbers					Percentage change			
	1963	1971	1981	1991	2001	1963-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
North Western Health Board									
Mental Health Service, Sligo	808	706	583	183	55	-12.6	-17.4	-68.6	-69.9
St. Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	743	578	519	162	37	-22.2	-10.2	-68.8	-77.2
South Eastern Health Board									
St. Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	436	423	397	203	122	-3.0	-6.1	-48.9	-39.9
St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	445	343	346	237	88	-22.9	0.9	-31.5	-62.9
St. Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	750	624	494	320	164	-16.8	-20.8	-35.2	-48.8
St. Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	532	506	417	125	123	-4.9	-17.6	-70.0	-1.6
St. Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	485	470	381	260	169	-3.1	-18.9	-31.8	-35.0
Southern Health Board									
Our Lady's Hospital, Cork	2,313	1,057	993	321	47	-54.3	-6.1	-67.7	-85.4
St. Finan's Hospital, Killarney	1,038	745	643	436	162	-28.2	-13.7	-32.2	-62.8
St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork	-	74	101	297	215	-	36.5	194.1	-27.6
Western Health Board									
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	1,692	1,524	1,065	709	290	-9.9	-30.1	-33.4	-59.1
St. Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	1,073	941	656	431	169	-12.3	-30.3	-34.3	-60.8
Total	14,653	12,158	12,364	6,829	3,125	-17.0	1.7	-44.8	-54.2

Table D1: Patients in hospital 1963, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. **Numbers with percentage change.** (Continued)

	Numbers					Percentage change			
	1963	1971	1981	1991	2001	1963-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
General Hospital Psychiatric Units	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent's Hospital, Elm Park	-	-	-	15	23	-	-	-	53.3
James Connolly Memorial Hospital	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-
Naas General Hospital	-	17	51	53	30	-	200.0	3.9	-43.4
St. James's Hospital, Dublin	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	-	-	41	38	43	-	-	-7.3	13.2
Regional Hospital, Limerick	-	-	-	25	11	-	-	-	-56.0
Cavan General Hospital	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-
Letterkenny General Hospital	-	41	42	41	49	-	2.4	-2.4	19.5
St. Joseph's Hospital, Clonmel	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-
Waterford Regional Hospital	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
Bantry General Hospital	-	-	41	31	50	-	-	-24.4	61.3
Cork University Hospital	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-
Mercy Hospital, Cork	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-
Tralee General Hospital	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-
Roscommon County Hospital	-	-	36	47	45	-	-	30.6	-4.3
University College Hospital, Galway	-	58	211	250	614	-	263.8	18.5	145.6
Total	-	54	56	62	44	-	3.7	10.7	-29.0
Private Hospitals	-	61	74	87	75	-	21.3	17.6	-13.8
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	-	19	19	36	37	-	0.0	89.5	2.8
Hampstead and Highfield Hospitals, Dublin	-	2	5	6	5	-	150.0	20.0	-16.7
Kylemore Clinic, Dublin	-	138	164	141	113	-	18.8	-14.0	-19.9
Palmerstown View, Dublin	-	342	375	282	308	-	9.6	-24.8	9.2
St. John of God Hospital, Dublin	-	616	693	614	582	-	12.5	-11.4	-5.2
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	616	693	614	582	-	12.5	-11.4	-5.2

Table D2: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Hospitals. Age groups. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Total
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA)					
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	2	56	24	5	87
	2.3	64.4	27.6	5.7	100.0
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	1	16	9	1	27
	3.7	59.3	33.3	3.7	100.0
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	1	12	15	24	52
	1.9	23.1	28.8	46.2	100.0
Vergemount Clinic, Clonskeagh	1	11	12	0	24
	4.2	45.8	50.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA)					
St. Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	2	57	86	22	167
	1.2	34.1	51.5	13.2	100.0
St. Ita's Hospital, Portrane	2	27	41	124	194
	1.0	13.9	21.1	63.9	100.0
St. Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	2	22	31	27	82
	2.4	26.8	37.8	32.9	100.0
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA)					
St. Loman's Hospital, Dublin	0	7	12	2	21
	0.0	33.3	57.1	9.5	100.0
Midland Health Board					
St. Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	1	24	35	30	90
	1.1	26.7	38.9	33.3	100.0
St. Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	1	46	61	81	189
	0.5	24.3	32.3	42.9	100.0
Mid Western Health Board					
Our Lady's Hospital, Ennis	4	33	88	72	197
	2.0	16.8	44.7	36.5	100.0
St. Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	1	32	79	70	182
	0.5	17.6	43.4	38.5	100.0

Table D2: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Hospitals. Age groups. **Numbers with percentages.** (Continued)

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Total
North Eastern Health Board					
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	0	17	37	48	102
	0.0	16.7	36.3	47.1	100.0
St. Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	0	4	14	52	70
	0.0	5.7	20.0	74.3	100.0
North Western Health Board					
Mental Health Service, Sligo	2	21	24	8	55
	3.6	38.2	43.6	14.5	100.0
St. Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	0	6	26	5	37
	0.0	16.2	70.3	13.5	100.0
South Eastern Health Board					
St. Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	3	33	42	44	122
	2.5	27.0	34.4	36.1	100.0
St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	0	20	30	38	88
	0.0	22.7	34.1	43.2	100.0
St. Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	0	26	78	60	164
	0.0	15.9	47.6	36.6	100.0
St. Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	0	11	32	80	123
	0.0	8.9	26.0	65.0	100.0
St. Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	2	41	48	78	169
	1.2	24.3	28.4	46.2	100.0
Southern Health Board					
Our Lady's Hospital, Cork	1	16	24	6	47
	2.1	34.0	51.1	12.8	100.0
St. Finan's Hospital, Killarney	1	20	54	87	162
	0.6	12.3	33.3	53.7	100.0
St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork	1	30	73	111	215
	0.5	14.0	34.0	51.6	100.0
Western Health Board					
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	1	41	84	164	290
	0.3	14.1	29.0	56.6	100.0
St. Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	3	31	55	80	169
	1.8	18.3	32.5	47.3	100.0
Total	39	665	1,104	1,338	3,125
	1.2	21.3	35.3	42.8	100.0

Table D3: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001 . General Hospital Psychiatric Units. Age groups. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Total
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA) St. Vincent's Hospital, Elm Park	1 5.9	8 47.1	4 23.5	4 23.5	17 100.0
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA) James Connolly Memorial Hospital	1 4.3	14 60.9	8 34.8	0 0.0	23 100.0
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	0 0.0	7 63.6	1 9.1	3 27.3	11 100.0
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA) Naas General Hospital	3 9.4	15 46.9	13 40.6	1 3.1	32 100.0
St. James's Hospital, Dublin	0 0.0	12 40.0	9 30.0	9 30.0	30 100.0
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	3 5.6	34 63.0	13 24.1	4 7.4	54 100.0
Mid Western Health Board Regional Hospital, Limerick	5 11.6	21 48.8	9 20.9	8 18.6	43 100.0
North Eastern Health Board Cavan General Hospital	0 0.0	3 27.3	3 27.3	5 45.5	11 100.0
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	0 0.0	10 62.5	5 31.3	1 6.3	16 100.0
North Western Health Board Letterkenny General Hospital	2 3.7	29 53.7	16 29.6	7 13.0	54 100.0



Table D3: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. General Hospital Psychiatric Units. Age groups. **Numbers with percentages.**
(Continued)

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Total
South Eastern Health Board	3	30	12	4	49
St. Joseph's Hospital, Clonmel	6.1	61.2	24.5	8.2	100.0
Waterford Regional Hospital	4	16	16	5	41
	9.8	39.0	39.0	12.2	100.0
Southern Health Board	0	10	3	1	14
Bantry General Hospital	0.0	71.4	21.4	7.1	100.0
Cork University Hospital	4	31	14	1	50
	8.0	62.0	28.0	2.0	100.0
Mercy Hospital, Cork	2	26	12	6	46
	4.3	56.5	26.1	13.0	100.0
Tralee General Hospital	2	27	12	5	46
	4.3	58.7	26.1	10.9	100.0
Western Health Board	2	16	5	9	32
Roscommon County Hospital	6.3	50.0	15.6	28.1	100.0
University College Hospital, Galway	1	22	18	4	45
	2.2	48.9	40.0	8.9	100.0
Total	33	331	173	77	614
	5.4	53.9	28.2	12.5	100.0

Table D4: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Private Hospitals. Age groups. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Under 20 Years	20-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Total
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	0 0.0	1 2.3	6 13.6	37 84.1	44 100.0
Hampstead and Highfield Hospitals, Dublin	0 0.0	1 1.3	11 14.7	63 84.0	75 100.0
Kylemore Clinic, Dublin	0 0.0	1 2.7	8 21.6	28 75.7	37 100.0
Palmerstown View, Dublin	0 0.0	5 100.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 100.0
St. John of God Hospital, Dublin	8 7.1	47 41.6	31 27.4	27 23.9	113 100.0
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	19 6.2	117 38.0	102 33.1	70 22.7	308 100.0
Total	27 4.6	172 29.6	158 27.1	225 38.7	582 100.0

Table D5: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Hospitals. Diagnosis. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Organic Psychoses	Schizophrenia	Other Psychoses	Depressive Disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Personality Disorders	Alcoholic Disorders	Drug Dependence	Mental Handicap	Unspecified	Total
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA)												
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	0	58	0	4	6	2	10	2	1	4	0	87
	0.0	66.7	0.0	4.6	6.9	2.3	11.5	2.3	1.1	4.6	0.0	100.0
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	1	11	1	6	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	27
	3.7	40.7	3.7	22.2	14.8	7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	15	14	0	5	3	0	3	8	2	2	0	52
	28.8	26.9	0.0	9.6	5.8	0.0	5.8	15.4	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0
Vergemount Clinic, Clonskeagh	0	8	0	10	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	24
	0.0	33.3	0.0	41.7	12.5	0.0	4.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA)												
St. Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	0	103	4	26	9	3	5	9	1	7	0	167
	0.0	61.7	2.4	15.6	5.4	1.8	3.0	5.4	0.6	4.2	0.0	100.0
St. Ita's Hospital, Portrane	35	100	3	28	5	3	1	3	4	0	12	194
	18.0	51.5	1.5	14.4	2.6	1.5	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.0	6.2	100.0
St. Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	2	44	0	9	15	1	2	6	0	3	0	82
	2.4	53.7	0.0	11.0	18.3	1.2	2.4	7.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA)												
St. Loman's Hospital, Dublin	0	13	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	21
	0.0	61.9	0.0	9.5	4.8	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	9.5	100.0
Midland Health Board												
St. Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	5	45	0	19	4	1	2	9	1	4	0	90
	5.6	50.0	0.0	21.1	4.4	1.1	2.2	10.0	1.1	4.4	0.0	100.0
St. Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	9	101	1	32	14	2	8	14	0	7	1	189
	4.8	53.4	0.5	16.9	7.4	1.1	4.2	7.4	0.0	3.7	0.5	100.0
Mid Western Health Board												
Our Lady's Hospital, Ennis	7	89	0	19	15	4	5	11	10	36	1	197
	3.6	45.2	0.0	9.6	7.6	2.0	2.5	5.6	5.1	18.3	0.5	100.0
St. Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	7	86	0	5	14	4	5	7	0	53	1	182
	3.8	47.3	0.0	2.7	7.7	2.2	2.7	3.8	0.0	29.1	0.5	100.0
North Eastern Health Board												
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	4	45	0	21	9	3	2	4	1	13	0	102
	3.9	44.1	0.0	20.6	8.8	2.9	2.0	3.9	1.0	12.7	0.0	100.0
St. Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	7	43	1	4	9	5	0	1	0	0	0	70
	10.0	61.4	1.4	5.7	12.9	7.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table D5: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Hospitals. Diagnosis. **Numbers with percentages.** (Continued)

	Organic Psychoses	Schizophrenia	Other Psychoses	Depressive Disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Personality Disorders	Alcoholic Disorders	Drug Dependence	Mental Handicap	Unspecified	Total
North Western Health Board Mental Health Service, Sligo	0	16	1	8	5	1	2	5	0	2	15	55
	0.0	29.1	1.8	14.5	9.1	1.8	3.6	9.1	0.0	3.6	27.3	100.0
St. Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	0	20	0	4	3	2	2	0	0	6	0	37
	0.0	54.1	0.0	10.8	8.1	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	100.0
South Eastern Health Board St. Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	9	41	0	32	3	3	4	4	2	23	1	122
	7.4	33.6	0.0	26.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.3	1.6	18.9	0.8	100.0
St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	5	27	0	4	5	0	3	8	1	34	1	88
	5.7	30.7	0.0	4.5	5.7	0.0	3.4	9.1	1.1	38.6	1.1	100.0
St. Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	10	68	9	7	21	1	1	4	4	38	1	164
	6.1	41.5	5.5	4.3	12.8	0.6	0.6	2.4	2.4	23.2	0.6	100.0
St. Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	28	28	14	14	13	1	8	4	0	12	1	123
	22.8	22.8	11.4	11.4	10.6	0.8	6.5	3.3	0.0	9.8	0.8	100.0
St. Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	15	57	0	31	7	7	7	15	1	28	1	169
	8.9	33.7	0.0	18.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	8.9	0.6	16.6	0.6	100.0
Southern Health Board Our Lady's Hospital, Cork	0	11	1	14	9	1	6	1	2	2	0	47
	0.0	23.4	2.1	29.8	19.1	2.1	12.8	2.1	4.3	4.3	0.0	100.0
St. Finan's Hospital, Killarney	10	96	0	6	15	2	6	7	0	19	1	162
	6.2	59.3	0.0	3.7	9.3	1.2	3.7	4.3	0.0	11.7	0.6	100.0
St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork	11	109	1	40	18	3	4	11	1	17	0	215
	5.1	50.7	0.5	18.6	8.4	1.4	1.9	5.1	0.5	7.9	0.0	100.0
Western Health Board St. Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	23	130	0	25	21	17	10	12	1	51	0	290
	7.9	44.8	0.0	8.6	7.2	5.9	3.4	4.1	0.3	17.6	0.0	100.0
St. Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	2	91	1	22	23	1	4	5	1	19	0	169
	1.2	53.8	0.6	13.0	13.6	0.6	2.4	3.0	0.6	11.2	0.0	100.0
Total	205	1,454	37	397	254	70	102	154	33	381	38	3,125
	6.6	46.5	1.2	12.7	8.1	2.2	3.3	4.9	1.1	12.2	1.2	100.0

Table D6: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. General Hospital Psychiatric Units. Diagnosis. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Organic Psychoses	Schizophrenia	Other Psychoses	Depressive Disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Personality Disorders	Alcoholic Disorders	Drug Dependence	Mental Handicap	Unspecified	Total
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA)	1	1	0	6	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	17
St. Vincent's Hospital, Elm Park	5.9	5.9	0.0	35.3	11.8	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA)	0	4	1	9	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	23
James Connolly Memorial Hospital	0.0	17.4	4.3	39.1	21.7	4.3	4.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	11
	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	63.6	100.0
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA)	0	13	0	11	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	32
Naas General Hospital	0.0	40.6	0.0	34.4	18.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. James's Hospital, Dublin	3	9	0	7	7	0	0	3	1	0	0	30
	10.0	30.0	0.0	23.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	0	30	0	7	12	1	0	1	3	0	0	54
	0.0	55.6	0.0	13.0	22.2	1.9	0.0	1.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mid Western Health Board	2	6	2	16	6	3	2	4	1	1	0	43
Regional Hospital, Limerick	4.7	14.0	4.7	37.2	14.0	7.0	4.7	9.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	100.0
North Eastern Health Board	1	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Cavan General Hospital	9.1	36.4	9.1	27.3	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	0	4	1	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	16
	0.0	25.0	6.3	50.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
North Western Health Board	0	16	0	18	6	2	0	12	0	0	0	54
Letterkenny General Hospital	0.0	29.6	0.0	33.3	11.1	3.7	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table D6: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. General Hospital Psychiatric Units. Diagnosis. **Numbers with percentages.**
(Continued)

	Organic Psychoses	Schizophrenia	Other Psychoses	Depressive Disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Personality Disorders	Alcoholic Disorders	Drug Dependence	Mental Handicap	Unspecified	Total
South Eastern Health Board	0	12	2	16	6	4	0	5	3	1	0	49
St. Joseph's Hospital, Clonmel	0.0	24.5	4.1	32.7	12.2	8.2	0.0	10.2	6.1	2.0	0.0	100.0
Waterford Regional Hospital	1	10	0	15	7	4	0	2	1	0	1	41
	2.4	24.4	0.0	36.6	17.1	9.8	0.0	4.9	2.4	0.0	2.4	100.0
Southern Health Board	0	6	0	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	14
Bantry General Hospital	0.0	42.9	0.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cork University Hospital	2	10	0	15	8	4	1	4	3	1	2	50
	4.0	20.0	0.0	30.0	16.0	8.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	4.0	100.0
Mercy Hospital, Cork	0	5	0	33	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	46
	0.0	10.9	0.0	71.7	15.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tralee General Hospital	1	20	0	14	8	0	1	1	0	1	0	46
	2.2	43.5	0.0	30.4	17.4	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0
Western Health Board	2	7	0	11	5	1	1	5	0	0	0	32
Roscommon County Hospital	6.3	21.9	0.0	34.4	15.6	3.1	3.1	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
University College Hospital, Galway	1	17	0	14	4	2	3	1	0	2	1	45
	2.2	37.8	0.0	31.1	8.9	4.4	6.7	2.2	0.0	4.4	2.2	100.0
Total	14	175	7	208	94	31	11	42	15	6	11	614
	2.3	28.5	1.1	33.9	15.3	5.0	1.8	6.8	2.4	1.0	1.8	100.0

Table D7: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Private Hospitals. Diagnosis. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Organic Psychoses	Schizophrenia	Other Psychoses	Depressive Disorders	Mania	Neuroses	Personality Disorders	Alcoholic Disorders	Drug Dependence	Mental Handicap	Unspecified	Total
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	21 47.7	11 25.0	0 0.0	4 9.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.3	4 9.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 6.8	44 100.0
Hampstead and Highfield Hospitals, Dublin	40 53.3	10 13.3	2 2.7	3 4.0	14 18.7	4 5.3	0 0.0	1 1.3	0 0.0	1 1.3	0 0.0	75 100.0
Kylemore Clinic, Dublin	25 67.6	4 10.8	0 0.0	4 10.8	1 2.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 5.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.7	37 100.0
Palmerstown View, Dublin	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 40.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 60.0	0 0.0	5 100.0
St. John of God Hospital, Dublin	6 5.3	17 15.0	1 0.9	35 31.0	12 10.6	18 15.9	4 3.5	16 14.2	3 2.7	0 0.0	1 0.9	113 100.0
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	6 1.9	30 9.7	2 0.6	101 32.8	49 15.9	23 7.5	5 1.6	22 7.1	5 1.6	1 0.3	64 20.8	308 100.0
Total	98 16.8	72 12.4	5 0.9	147 25.3	76 13.1	45 7.7	12 2.1	45 7.7	8 1.4	5 0.9	69 11.9	582 100.0

Table D8: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1963, 1981 and 2001.
Health Board Hospitals. Selected diagnostic groups. **Percentages.**

	Schizophrenia			Mental Handicap		
	1963	1981	2001	1963	1981	2001
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA)						
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	-	53.6	66.7	-	19.6	4.6
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	-	51.0	40.7	-	0.0	0.0
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	-	46.7	26.9	-	12.1	3.8
Vergemount Clinic, Clonskeagh	-	43.3	33.3	-	0.0	0.0
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA)						
St. Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	-	-	61.7	-	-	4.2
St. Ita's Hospital, Portrane	-	44.9	51.5	-	36.0	0.0*
St. Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	-	35.7	53.7	-	2.0	3.7
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA)						
St. Loman's Hospital, Dublin	-	49.5	61.9	-	1.1	4.8
Midland Health Board						
St. Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	57.3	44.5	50.0	15.5	8.8	4.4
St. Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	37.5	44.7	53.4	19.2	21.9	3.7
Mid Western Health Board						
Our Lady's Hospital, Ennis	54.7	45.3	45.2	13.6	17.0	18.3
St. Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	50.9	51.4	47.3	8.7	11.0	29.1
North Eastern Health Board						
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	55.8	35.9	44.1	17.5	23.6	12.7
St. Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	41.4	42.6	61.4	19.3	22.0	0.0
North Western Health Board						
Mental Health Service, Sligo	52.6	44.9	29.1	17.2	12.0	3.6
St. Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	53.0	43.0	54.1	17.7	21.8	16.2
South Eastern Health Board						
St. Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	43.1	48.6	33.6	15.8	17.1	18.9
St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	64.0	43.9	30.7	14.8	23.1	38.6
St. Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	60.1	55.9	41.5	10.8	19.8	23.2
St. Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	63.5	51.1	22.8	11.3	12.0	9.8
St. Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	55.7	37.5	33.7	18.9	24.7	16.6
Southern Health Board						
Our Lady's Hospital, Cork	-	56.2	23.4	-	10.2	4.3
St. Finan's Hospital, Killarney	58.3	54.5	59.3	15.7	15.2	11.7
St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork	-	30.7	50.7	-	4.0	7.9
Western Health Board						
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	52.7	36.4	44.8	13.2	16.2	17.6
St. Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	66.4	49.2	53.8	13.4	15.9	11.2
Total**	54.0	46.6	46.5	14.3	16.9	12.2

* Does not include St. Joseph's Intellectual Disability Service.

** Totals for years prior to 2001 include hospitals which are now closed.

Table D9: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1963, 1981 and 2001.
General Hospital Psychiatric Units. Selected diagnostic groups. **Percentages.**

	Schizophrenia			Mental Handicap		
	1963	1981	2001	1963	1981	2001
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA)						
St. Vincent's Hospital, Elm Park	-	-	5.9	-	-	0.0
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA)						
James Connolly Memorial Hospital	-	-	17.4	-	-	0.0
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	-	-	9.1	-	-	0.0
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA)						
Naas General Hospital	-	-	40.6	-	-	0.0
St. James's Hospital, Dublin	-	27.5	30.0	-	5.9	0.0
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	-	-	55.6	-	-	0.0
Mid Western Health Board						
Regional Hospital, Limerick	-	17.1	14.0	-	0.0	2.3
North Eastern Health Board						
Cavan General Hospital	-	-	36.4	-	-	0.0
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	-	-	25.0	-	-	0.0
North Western Health Board						
Letterkenny General Hospital	-	-	29.6	-	-	0.0
South Eastern Health Board						
St. Joseph's Hospital, Clonmel	-	21.4	24.5	-	2.4	2.0
Waterford Regional Hospital	-	12.8	24.4	-	2.1	0.0
Southern Health Board						
Bantry General Hospital	-	-	42.9	-	-	0.0
Cork University Hospital	-	17.1	20.0	-	2.4	2.0
Mercy Hospital, Cork	-	-	10.9	-	-	0.0
Tralee General Hospital	-	-	43.5	-	-	2.2
Western Health Board						
Roscommon County Hospital	-	-	21.9	-	-	0.0
University College Hospital, Galway	-	41.7	37.8	-	0.0	4.4
Total	-	24.5	28.5	-	2.7	1.0

Table D10: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 1963, 1981 and 2001.
Private Hospitals. Selected diagnostic groups. **Percentages.**

	Schizophrenia			Mental Handicap		
	1963	1981	2001	1963	1981	2001
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	-	7.1	25.0	-	0.0	0.0
Hampstead and Highfield Hospitals, Dublin	-	18.9	13.3	-	6.8	1.3
Kylemore Clinic, Dublin	-	0.0	10.8	-	0.0	0.0
Palmerstown View, Dublin	-	20.0	0.0	-	40.0	60.0
St. John of God Hospital, Dublin	-	25.0	15.0	-	0.6	0.0
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	-	14.9	9.7	-	1.1	0.3
Total*	-	20.5	12.4	-	2.7	0.9

* Totals for years prior to 2001 include hospitals which are now closed.

Table D11: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Hospitals. Length of stay. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Under 1 Week	1 - 2 Weeks	2 - 4 Weeks	1 - 3 Months	3 Months - 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	5 - 10 Years	10 - 25 Years	25 Years and Over	Total
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA)										
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	3	3	3	8	10	25	10	16	9	87
	3.4	3.4	3.4	9.2	11.5	28.7	11.5	18.4	10.3	100.0
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	5	4	4	8	5	1	0	0	0	27
	18.5	14.8	14.8	29.6	18.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	10	4	4	3	14	13	2	1	1	52
	19.2	7.7	7.7	5.8	26.9	25.0	3.8	1.9	1.9	100.0
Vergemount Clinic, Clonskeagh	1	3	5	9	5	1	0	0	0	24
	4.2	12.5	20.8	37.5	20.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA)										
St. Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	11	6	4	15	29	51	19	23	9	167
	6.6	3.6	2.4	9.0	17.4	30.5	11.4	13.8	5.4	100.0
St. Ita's Hospital, Portrane	14	4	9	16	17	39	21	24	50	194
	7.2	2.1	4.6	8.2	8.8	20.1	10.8	12.4	25.8	100.0
St. Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	20	0	10	15	7	24	3	2	1	82
	24.4	0.0	12.2	18.3	8.5	29.3	3.7	2.4	1.2	100.0
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA)										
St. Loman's Hospital, Dublin	1	1	0	2	7	6	3	1	0	21
	4.8	4.8	0.0	9.5	33.3	28.6	14.3	4.8	0.0	100.0
Midland Health Board										
St. Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	7	6	5	10	9	18	8	17	10	90
	7.8	6.7	5.6	11.1	10.0	20.0	8.9	18.9	11.1	100.0
St. Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	18	6	9	19	18	38	6	29	46	189
	9.5	3.2	4.8	10.1	9.5	20.1	3.2	15.3	24.3	100.0
Mid Western Health Board										
Our Lady's Hospital, Ennis	8	6	10	11	10	40	30	20	62	197
	4.1	3.0	5.1	5.6	5.1	20.3	15.2	10.2	31.5	100.0
St. Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	0	2	3	5	14	31	24	40	63	182
	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.7	7.7	17.0	13.2	22.0	34.6	100.0
North Eastern Health Board										
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	9	3	8	4	4	33	24	8	9	102
	8.8	2.9	7.8	3.9	3.9	32.4	23.5	7.8	8.8	100.0
St. Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	1	1	0	2	2	9	7	21	27	70
	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.9	2.9	12.9	10.0	30.0	38.6	100.0

Table D11: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Health Board Hospitals. Length of stay. **Numbers with percentages.**
(Continued)

	Under 1 Week	1 - 2 Weeks	2 - 4 Weeks	1 - 3 Months	3 Months - 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	5 - 10 Years	10 - 25 Years	25 Years and Over	Total
North Western Health Board Mental Health Service, Sligo	11 20.0	8 14.5	9 16.4	13 23.6	6 10.9	7 12.7	0 0.0	1 1.8	0 0.0	55 100.0
St. Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 5.4	3 8.1	11 29.7	2 5.4	11 29.7	8 21.6	37 100.0
South Eastern Health Board St. Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	6 4.9	5 4.1	6 4.9	18 14.8	22 18.0	24 19.7	8 6.6	16 13.1	17 13.9	122 100.0
St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	5 5.7	0 0.0	2 2.3	5 5.7	6 6.8	19 21.6	4 4.5	21 23.9	26 29.5	88 100.0
St. Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	3 1.8	2 1.2	1 0.6	6 3.7	13 7.9	30 18.3	23 14.0	42 25.6	44 26.8	164 100.0
St. Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	1 0.8	0 0.0	2 1.6	7 5.7	10 8.1	46 37.4	15 12.2	15 12.2	27 22.0	123 100.0
St. Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	9 5.3	5 3.0	8 4.7	7 4.1	14 8.3	48 28.4	19 11.2	34 20.1	25 14.8	169 100.0
Southern Health Board Our Lady's Hospital, Cork	2 4.3	2 4.3	3 6.4	2 4.3	5 10.6	6 12.8	11 23.4	13 27.7	3 6.4	47 100.0
St. Finan's Hospital, Killarney	2 1.2	3 1.9	4 2.5	6 3.7	6 3.7	23 14.2	21 13.0	40 24.7	57 35.2	162 100.0
St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork	7 3.3	4 1.9	8 3.7	19 8.8	21 9.8	55 25.6	41 19.1	60 27.9	0 0.0	215 100.0
Western Health Board St. Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	11 3.8	14 4.8	10 3.4	19 6.6	26 9.0	45 15.5	19 6.6	37 12.8	109 37.6	290 100.0
St. Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	12 7.1	6 3.6	8 4.7	23 13.6	21 12.4	36 21.3	10 5.9	28 16.6	25 14.8	169 100.0
Total	177 5.7	98 3.1	135 4.3	254 8.1	304 9.7	679 21.7	330 10.6	520 16.6	628 20.1	3,125 100.0

Table D12: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. General Hospital Psychiatric Units. Length of stay. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Under 1 Week	1 - 2 Weeks	2 - 4 Weeks	1 - 3 Months	3 Months - 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	5 - 10 Years	10 - 25 Years	25 Years and Over	Total
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA) St. Vincent's Hospital, Elm Park	4 23.5	3 17.6	4 23.5	5 29.4	1 5.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 100.0
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA) James Connolly Memorial Hospital	4 17.4	8 34.8	4 17.4	6 26.1	0 0.0	1 4.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	23 100.0
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	3 27.3	1 9.1	1 9.1	6 54.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	11 100.0
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA) Naas General Hospital	9 28.1	5 15.6	6 18.8	7 21.9	3 9.4	2 6.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	32 100.0
St. James's Hospital, Dublin	9 30.0	2 6.7	3 10.0	12 40.0	4 13.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	30 100.0
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	14 25.9	9 16.7	4 7.4	18 33.3	6 11.1	3 5.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	54 100.0
Mid Western Health Board Regional Hospital, Limerick	10 23.3	7 16.3	13 30.2	11 25.6	2 4.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	43 100.0
North Eastern Health Board Cavan General Hospital	1 9.1	1 9.1	4 36.4	2 18.2	3 27.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	11 100.0
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	7 43.8	5 31.3	2 12.5	2 12.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	16 100.0

Table D12: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. General Hospital Psychiatric Units. Length of stay. Numbers with percentages. (Continued)

	Under 1 Week	1 - 2 Weeks	2 - 4 Weeks	1 - 3 Months	3 Months - 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	5 - 10 Years	10 - 25 Years	25 Years and Over	Total
North Western Health Board	12	12	11	14	4	1	0	0	0	54
Letterkenny General Hospital	22.2	22.2	20.4	25.9	7.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Eastern Health Board	11	11	12	11	4	0	0	0	0	49
St. Joseph's Hospital, Clonmel	22.4	22.4	24.5	22.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Waterford Regional Hospital	9	4	9	13	5	1	0	0	0	41
	22.0	9.8	22.0	31.7	12.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Health Board	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	14
Bantry General Hospital	28.6	21.4	28.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cork University Hospital	7	6	14	22	1	0	0	0	0	50
	14.0	12.0	28.0	44.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mercy Hospital, Cork	16	8	6	13	3	0	0	0	0	46
	34.8	17.4	13.0	28.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tralee General Hospital	14	6	9	15	2	0	0	0	0	46
	30.4	13.0	19.6	32.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Health Board	7	5	8	11	1	0	0	0	0	32
Roscommon County Hospital	21.9	15.6	25.0	34.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
University College Hospital, Galway	13	10	7	13	1	1	0	0	0	45
	28.9	22.2	15.6	28.9	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	154	106	121	184	40	9	0	0	0	614
	25.1	17.3	19.7	30.0	6.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table D13: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001, Private Hospitals. Length of stay. **Numbers with percentages.**

	Under 1 Week	1 - 2 Weeks	2 - 4 Weeks	1 - 3 Months	3 Months - 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	5 - 10 Years	10 - 25 Years	25 Years and Over	Total
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	0	0	0	0	14	15	8	7	0	44
Hampstead and Highfield Hospitals, Dublin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	34.1	18.2	15.9	0.0	100
Kylemore Clinic, Dublin	4	1	2	4	16	32	9	6	1	75
Palmerstown View, Dublin	5.3	1.3	2.7	5.3	21.3	42.7	12.0	8.0	1.3	100.0
St. John of God Hospital, Dublin	0	0	0	2	3	18	12	2	0	37
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	8.1	48.6	32.4	5.4	0.0	100.0
	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	5
	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
	20	13	29	37	11	2	1	0	0	113
	17.7	11.5	25.7	32.7	9.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
	42	29	62	111	31	22	6	4	1	308
	13.6	9.4	20.1	36.0	10.1	7.1	1.9	1.3	0.3	100.0
Total	66	43	93	155	75	90	38	20	2	582
	11.3	7.4	16.0	26.6	12.9	15.5	6.5	3.4	0.3	100.0

Table D14: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Bed occupancy.

Numbers with percentages.

	Number of beds*	Number of patients 31/03/2001	Bed occupancy %
Health Board Hospitals			
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA)			
Central Mental Hospital, Dublin	81	87	107.4
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin	42	27	64.3
Newcastle Hospital, Greystones	90	52	57.8
Vergemount Clinic, Clonskeagh	29	24	82.8
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA)			
St. Brendan's Hospital, Dublin	183	167	91.3
St. Ita's Hospital, Portrane	242	194	80.2
St. Vincent's Hospital, Fairview	92	82	89.1
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA)			
St. Loman's Hospital, Dublin	22	21	95.5
Midland Health Board			
St. Fintan's Hospital, Portlaoise	104	90	86.5
St. Loman's Hospital, Mullingar	184	189	102.7
Mid Western Health Board			
Our Lady's Hospital, Ennis	187	197	105.3
St. Joseph's Hospital, Limerick	193	182	94.3
North Eastern Health Board			
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ardee	120	102	85.0
St. Davnet's Hospital, Monaghan	75	70	93.3
North Western Health Board			
Mental Health Service, Sligo	60	55	91.7
St. Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny	42	37	88.1
South Eastern Health Board			
St. Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny	125	122	97.6
St. Dymphna's Hospital, Carlow	115	88	76.5
St. Luke's Hospital, Clonmel	174	164	94.3
St. Otteran's Hospital, Waterford	133	123	92.5
St. Senan's Hospital, Enniscorthy	185	169	91.4
Southern Health Board			
Our Lady's Hospital, Cork	50	47	94.0
St. Finan's Hospital, Killarney	186	162	87.1
St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork	217	215	99.1
Western Health Board			
St. Brigid's Hospital, Ballinasloe	280	290	103.6
St. Mary's Hospital, Castlebar	170	169	99.4
Total	3,381	3,125	92.4

Table D14: Irish Psychiatric Hospitals and Units Census 2001. Bed occupancy.

Numbers with percentages. (Continued)

	Number of beds*	Number of patients 31/03/2001	Bed occupancy %
General Hospital Psychiatric Units			
East Coast Area Health Board (ERHA)			
St. Vincent's Hospital, Elm Park	21	17	81.0
Northern Area Health Board (ERHA)			
James Connolly Memorial Hospital	22	23	104.5
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	15	11	73.3
South Western Area Health Board (ERHA)			
Naas General Hospital	30	32	106.7
St. James's Hospital, Dublin	51	30	58.8
Tallaght Hospital, Dublin	50	54	108.0
Mid Western Health Board			
Regional Hospital, Limerick	50	43	86.0
North Eastern Health Board			
Cavan General Hospital	20	11	55.0
Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	26	16	61.5
North Western Health Board			
Letterkenny General Hospital	56	54	96.4
South Eastern Health Board			
St. Joseph's Hospital, Clonmel	50	49	98.0
Waterford Regional Hospital	45	41	91.1
Southern Health Board			
Bantry General Hospital	18	14	77.8
Cork University Hospital	46	50	108.7
Mercy Hospital, Cork	50	46	92.0
Tralee General Hospital	48	46	95.8
Western Health Board			
Roscommon County Hospital	30	32	106.7
University College Hospital, Galway	42	45	107.1
Total	670	614	99.0
Private Hospitals			
Bloomfield Hospital, Dublin	44	44	100.0
Hampstead and Highfield Hospitals, Dublin	87	75	86.2
Kylemore Clinic, Dublin	37	37	100.0
Palmerstown View, Dublin	8	5	62.5
St. John of God Hospital, Dublin	195	113	57.9
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	331	308	93.1
Total	702	582	82.9
TOTAL HOSPITALS/BEDS	4,753	4,321	90.9

* Based on Department of Health & Children's end-of-year returns for each hospital in 2000.



Appendix E

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Appendix F

Mental Health Research
Division Publications





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