

Count Me In 2007

The results of a national Census of inpatients in Mental Health hospitals and facilities in the NHS and independent sector in Wales on 30 March 2007

Wales: a commentary

Introduction

This report gives the results of the Count Me In National Census in mental health hospitals and facilities in Wales that took place on 30 March 2007. There were 22 Welsh providers, of which 11 were NHS and 11 were private and voluntary healthcare (PVH) providers; this compares with 16, 11 and 5 respectively in 2006. The report provides data on the ethnicity of patients, standardised ratios for Care Programme Approach (CPA), detention on day of admission, seclusion, recorded incidents, and source of referral .

Comparisons with 2006 Census data are also provided, as well as with England and with English Strategic Health Authorities.

The detailed data for Wales that this commentary is based on have been provided to the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) by the Healthcare Commission.

Summary

At the 2001 Census 4.0% of the population of Wales were of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) background. Within Unitary Authorities this ranged from 1.8% to 11.7%. See table at back of report for more detail.

In England and Wales there were a total of 31,187 inpatients in 2007, compared with 32,023 in 2006. Of these 2,137 (6.9%) were inpatients in Wales; this compares with 2,117 (6.6%) in 2006.

Of the 2,137 inpatients in Welsh hospitals 739 (34.6%) had been in hospital at the previous census data.

Ethnicity

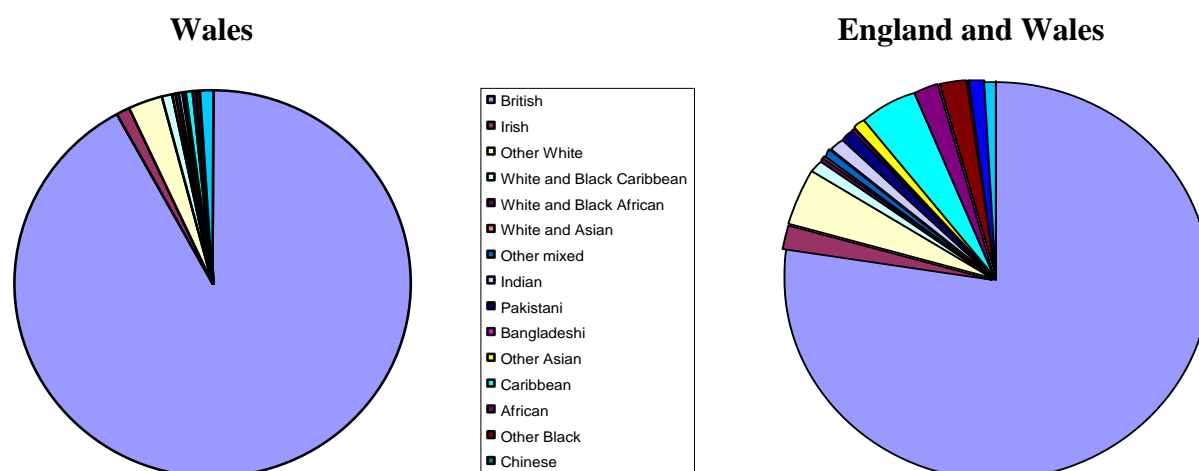
The 16 ethnic categories used in the ONS 2001 census of the general population were used as the basis of the analysis.

Because of the small numbers of patients in most minority ethnic groups, many analyses could not be carried out by ethnic group.

Ethnic origin was recorded for 99.0% of inpatients in Wales, this compares with 99.5% in 2006. Of those for whom ethnicity information was recorded, the proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) patients (i.e. those not White British) was 7.2% , compared with 22.5% in England. The level for Wales was the same level as in 2006. The ethnic origin of BME patients was 1.2% White Irish, 2.9% White Other, and 3.1% from other minority ethnic groups (Figure 1).

So, against a Wales-wide BME population of 4%, 7.2% of those in mental health inpatient environments represents a disproportionate number of BME people receiving inpatient mental healthcare.

Figure 1: Percentage of inpatients by ethnic group



Religion and faith groups

	<u>Wales</u>		<u>England</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Christian	57.5	63.5	62.0	61.3
Muslim	1.0	0.6	3.5	3.7
Other	11.5	2.6	7.5	2.8
None	15.1	14.3	13.5	13.3
Not stated	13.9	18.3	10.8	15.0

First or preferred language and interpretation

	<u>Wales</u>		<u>England</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
English	92.1	94.1	94.8	94.2
Welsh	6.0	3.4	.	.
Interpreter needed	1.0	1.0	2.1	7.7

Providers

In Wales 1,875 (87.7%) of inpatients were in NHS providers, and 262 (12.3%) in Private and Voluntary Healthcare (PVH) providers; in England 25,020 (86.1%) were in NHS and 4,030 (13.9%) in PVH providers.

Care Programme Approach

The percentage of patients who were on standard Care Programme Approach (CPA) was 10.0%, with 73.8% on enhanced CPA, 7.4% on Single Assessment Process (SAP) and 8.7% neither on CPA or SAP. A comparison with 2006, and with England for 2007 and 2006, is shown in the following table:

Percentage of patients by CPA

<u>Care Programme Approach (CPA)</u>	<u>Wales</u>		<u>England</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Standard CPA	10.0	11.5	20.0	21.6
Enhanced CPA	73.8	66.0	72.1	65.7
Unified Assessment Process (SAP)	7.4	0.8	1.5	1.8
Neither on CPA or SAP	8.7	21.6	6.4	11.0

Inpatients in Wales were more likely to be on an enhanced CPA program than patients in England and Wales overall.

Wales had a higher ratio of patients on enhanced CPA than England.

Detention on day of admission

33.1% of inpatients in Wales were admitted under the Mental Health Act, compared with 44.1% of inpatients in England; in 2006 30.6% of patients in Wales and 40.0% in England were detained on admission.

Inpatients in Wales were less likely to be formally detained than inpatients in England and Wales overall. In 2007 patients in Wales were slightly more likely to be detained than in 2006.

Seclusion

Only 15 (0.7%) inpatients in Wales had been placed in seclusion; in 2006 this figure was 24 (1.1%). This compared to 3.3% among inpatients in England, 2.7% in 2006.

Inpatients in Wales were significantly less likely to have experienced seclusion than inpatients in England and Wales overall.

Recorded incidents

In 2005 we asked about the number of times that patients had been secluded, subjected to 'control and restraint', or injured. From 2006, we expanded this list of recorded events to include incidents of self-harm, accident and assault, but we dropped incidents of injury. Also from 2006, instead of asking about the full range of 'control and restraint' procedures (including incidents that may not have involved physical restraint, such as a 'talking down'), we asked only about incidents of 'hands-on restraint'.

In all cases of recorded incidents, the results relate to the number of incidents in a patient's current hospital spell, or, if the patient's hospital spell was longer than three months, to the number that took place within the last three months.

Hands on Restraint

181 (8.5%) inpatients in Wales were restrained at least once, in 2006 this figure was 156 (7.4%). The 2007 figure for inpatients in England was 11.5%, 8.4% in 2006.

Inpatients in Wales were less likely to have experienced restraint than inpatients in England and Wales overall, the difference is not statistically significant at the 95% level.

Accident

253 (11.8%) of inpatients in Wales had a recorded accident, compared to 296 (14.0%) in 2006. The 2007 figure for inpatients in England was 11.8%, 11.7% in 2006.

Inpatients in Wales were less likely to have experienced an accident than inpatients in England and Wales overall, although the difference is not statistically significant at the 95% level.

Assault

205 (9.6%) of inpatients in Wales had a recorded assault, compared to 262 (12.4%) in 2006. The 2007 figure for inpatients in England was 12.0%, 12.8% in 2006.

Inpatients in Wales were less likely to have experienced assault than inpatients in England and Wales overall.

Self harm

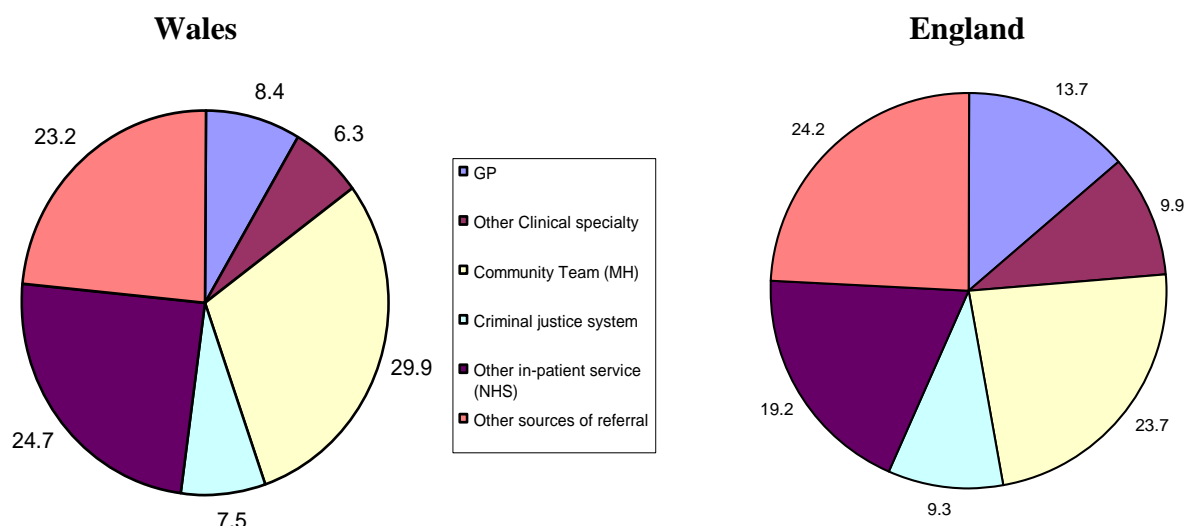
122 (5.7%) of inpatients in Wales had recorded self harm, compared to 111 (5.2%) in 2006. The 2007 figure for inpatients in England was 7.3%, 6.0% in 2006.

The figures are not significantly different from that for inpatients in England and Wales overall.

Source of Referral

The percentage of persons who were referred to the mental health services inpatients in Wales and in England by their source of referral can be seen in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Sources of Referral



Referrals by General Practitioners

In Wales patients were less likely to be referred by a General Practitioner than in England and Wales overall. In 2007 8.4% of patients in Wales were referred by a General Practitioner compared to 13.7% in England.

Referrals by other inpatient service (NHS) or other inpatient service (independent)

In Wales patients were more likely to be referred by other inpatient service (NHS) or other inpatient service (independent) than in England and Wales overall. In 2007 26.6% of patients in Wales were referred in this way compared to 21.0% in England.

Other referral sources

For the following referral sources, the ratio for Wales was not significantly different from the average for England and Wales:

- High Security, Medium security (NHS) or Medium security (independent)
- Criminal justice routes

Wales was less likely than England to use the following routes of referral:

- Self
- Local Authority Social Services
- A&E department
- Carer
- Other clinical specialty
- Non-health services
- Self, carer or employer

Wales was more likely than England to use the following routes of referral:

- Community team

Conclusion

The percentage of BME patients in Wales was 7.2% and the majority of patients (87.7%) were being treated within the NHS. Data from the 2001 Census shows that 4.0% of the population were BME.

Patients in Wales were less likely to be detained on admission, be in seclusion or be referred by a General Practitioner when compared to patients in England and Wales. Welsh patients were more likely to be on the enhanced Care Programme Approach than patients in England and Wales.

Percentage of population who were of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) background

<u>Unitary Authority</u>	<u>% white Irish</u>	<u>% white other</u>	<u>% other non white ethnic group</u>	<u>% total BME</u>
Isle of Anglesey	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.8
Gwynedd	0.7	1.6	1.2	3.5
Conwy	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.2
Denbighshire	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.8
Flintshire	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.3
Wrexham	0.5	1.0	1.1	2.6
Powys	0.5	1.2	0.8	2.5
Ceredigion	0.9	1.9	1.4	4.2
Pembrokeshire	0.8	1.4	0.9	3.0
Carmarthenshire	0.6	1.2	0.9	2.8
Swansea	0.6	1.6	2.1	4.3
Neath Port Talbot	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.4
Bridgend	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.9
The Vale of Glamorgan	0.6	1.5	2.2	4.2
Cardiff	0.9	2.4	8.4	11.7
Rhondda; Cynon; Taff	0.4	1.0	1.2	2.5
Merthyr Tydfil	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.2
Caerphilly	0.3	0.9	0.9	2.2
Blaenau Gwent	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.8
Torfaen	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.1
Monmouthshire	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.9
Newport	0.8	1.3	4.8	6.9
Wales	0.6	1.3	2.1	4.0

Source: 2001 Census of Population (crown copyright).