

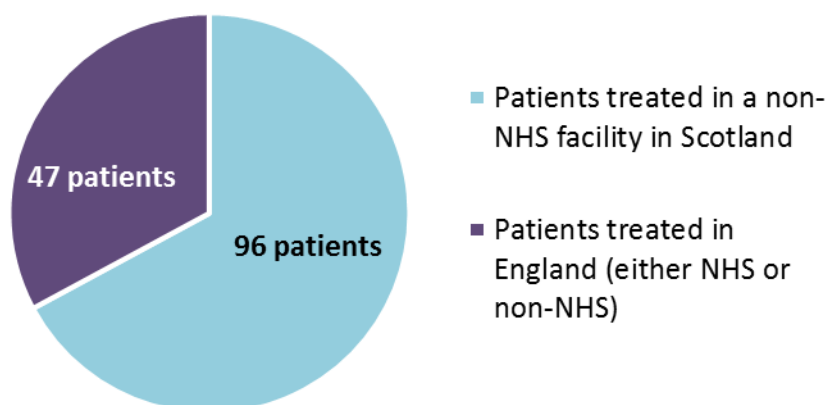
HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Executive Summary

This report presents additional analysis on the first Mental Health & Learning Disability Inpatient Bed Census. Whilst the initial publication¹ focused on the 3,909 mental health, learning disability and addiction inpatients being treated in NHS Scotland facilities at the census date (midnight at the end of 29th October 2014), this report focuses on those patients whose treatment is funded by NHS Boards in Scotland, but who were being treated in a facility outwith NHS Scotland (e.g. in a local authority care home, in a private hospital, in a NHS England facility) at the census date.

At the October census, there were **143 mental health, learning disability and addiction inpatients** who were funded by NHS Boards in Scotland, but treated outwith NHS Scotland. Of these, 96 were treated in a non-NHS facility in Scotland, while 47 were treated in England (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Mental Health & Learning Disability patients funded by, but treated outwith, NHS Scotland



The average (median) number of days for the 143 patients treated outwith NHS Scotland was 2 years and 5 months – this is more than five times longer than that of those patients treated within NHS Scotland facilities.

31 out of the 143 patients had a diagnosis, either primary or secondary, for a Learning Disability (22% of all patients). This was the most prevalent condition amongst the 143 patients; 26 patients had a Personality Disorder, 25 had Schizophrenia and 21 had Dementia.

¹ <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/06/7555>

**Mental Health & Learning Disability Inpatient Bed
Census, 2014**

**Report on NHS Scotland funded patients who are
treated out with NHS Scotland**

Acknowledgements

We are extremely grateful to all those who assisted with the Mental Health & Learning Disability Inpatient Bed Census, in particular, colleagues from the health boards, hospitals and care homes who provided information.

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Introduction

This report presents analysis on those patients whose treatment is funded by NHS Boards in Scotland, but who were being treated in a facility out with NHS Scotland (e.g. in a local authority care home, in a private hospital, in an NHS England facility) at the census date. This is a follow up report from the first Mental Health & Learning Disability Inpatient Bed Census. A report² on inpatients who were treated in psychiatric, learning disability or addiction beds in NHS Scotland facilities was released on 30 June 2015. A more detailed report on patients with learning disabilities is planned for 2016.

The first Mental Health & Learning Disability Inpatient Bed Census was carried out by the Scottish Government and NHS Boards as at midnight, 29 October 2014. One objective of the census is to provide evidence for Commitment 26 of the Mental Health Strategy for 2012 to 2015.

“We will undertake an audit of who is in hospital on a given day and for what reason to give a better understanding of how the inpatient estate is being used and the degree to which that differs across Scotland.”

- Commitment 26, [Mental Health Strategy for 2012-2015](#)³

The Mental Health & Learning Disability Inpatient Bed Census will also be used to provide data to help us progress ‘The Keys to Life: Improving quality of life for people with learning disabilities’ Recommendation 51:

“.....establish the Scottish data on out of area placements and report on its findings on how Scotland builds the capacity needed to deliver the specialist services required more locally with an outcome that by 2018 people with learning disabilities and complex care needs who are currently in facilities out with Scotland should be supported to live nearer their family in Scotland”

- Recommendation 51, [‘The Keys to Life: Improving quality of life for people with learning disabilities’](#)⁴

This data will help evidence current learning disability bed services in Scotland and enable NHS Boards to review the needs of those with complex needs in out of area placements with a view to building the capacity and commissioning local or regional services in Scotland, where appropriate.

The census will also enhance the Scottish Government’s and NHS Scotland’s understanding of mental health, addiction and learning disability services more generally, and about the patients who use these services. This analytical evidence will inform policy development, service planning (both nationally and locally).

² <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/06/7555>

³ <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2012/11/4306/0>

⁴ <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0042/00424389.pdf>

Scope of census

The census covered:

- every patient occupying a psychiatric, addiction or learning disability inpatient bed in an NHS Scotland facility on the census date (midnight at the end of 29th October 2014) (Part A).
- every mental health, addiction or learning disability patient whose care is funded by NHS Scotland, but is being treated in a facility that is outwith NHS Scotland (e.g. in a local authority care home, in a private hospital, in a NHS England facility), on the census date (midnight at the end of 29th October 2014) (Part B).

This report focusses on Part B.

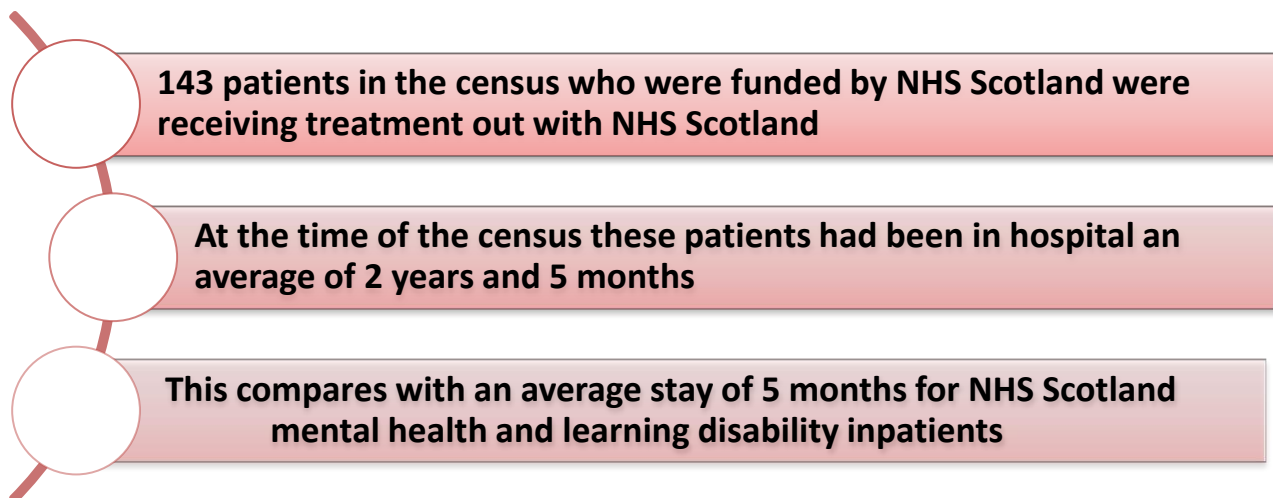
As this is the first year of the census, the data collection systems and quality assurance processes in place are still being developed and therefore the statistics shown here should not be considered as National or Official Statistics, but as data under development. All figures are provisional and may be subject to change in future publications.

Future plans for the census

A repeat of the census is intended to be carried out in March 2016, and any methodological changes will be informed by the 2014 census. The next census will expand to include hospital-based complex care patients⁵ as there will be an overlap with the Mental Health & Learning Disability Inpatient Bed Census. This should make the data collection process more simple for data providers (i.e. staff in NHS Boards, Hospitals and Care Homes).

⁵ [http://www.sehd.scot.nhs.uk/dl/DL\(2015\)11.pdf](http://www.sehd.scot.nhs.uk/dl/DL(2015)11.pdf)

1. NHS Scotland-funded inpatients receiving treatment out with NHS Scotland



Patients classified in the census as being “Outwith” the NHS are every mental health, learning disability or addiction patient who NHS Scotland funds, but are treated either out of Scotland (e.g. by NHS England) or out of NHS (e.g. in a private/voluntary/local authority care home or private hospital).

In total there were **143** mental health or learning disability patients treated **outside NHS Scotland**. Of these 143 patients, 96 were treated in a non-NHS facility in Scotland, while 47 were treated in England. Table 1 shows the number of patients by the health board responsible for funding their treatment:

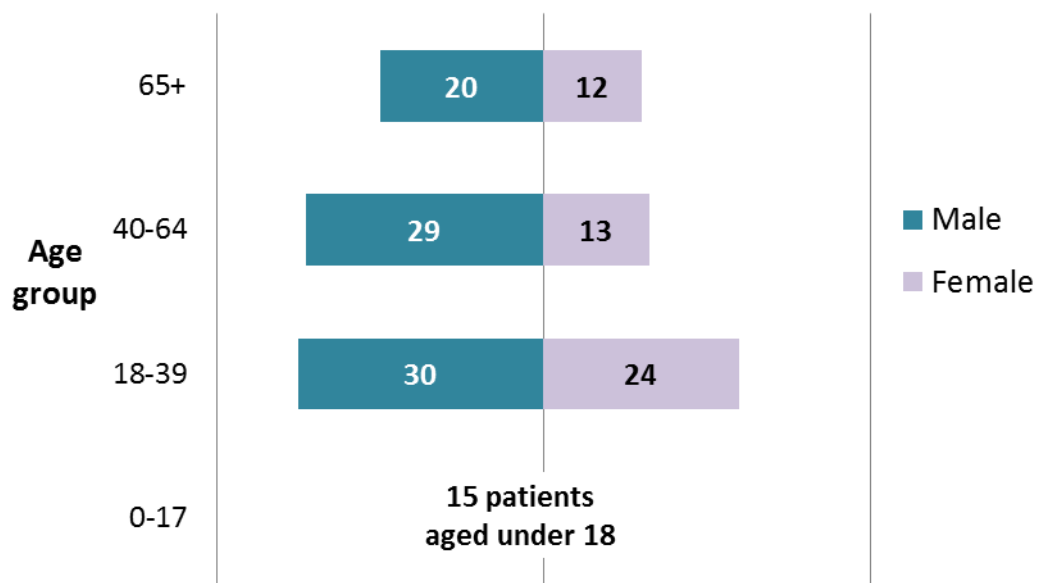
Table 1: Patients treated Outwith NHS Scotland, by NHS Board responsible for funding treatment

NHS Board responsible for funding	Patients treated out with NHS Scotland
NHS Ayrshire & Arran	34
NHS Borders	*
NHS Dumfries & Galloway	10
NHS Fife	*
NHS Forth Valley	*
NHS Grampian	18
NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde	11
NHS Highland	*
NHS Lanarkshire	*
NHS Lothian	20
NHS Orkney	*
NHS Shetland	*
NHS Tayside	16
NHS Western Isles	0
National Services Division	*
All	143

*Suppressed due to small numbers. See paragraphs on “Data Confidentiality” in Section 2 of this report.

Figure 2 shows the age and gender breakdown of patients treated outwith NHS Scotland. The majority of patients treated outwith NHS Scotland are male; there is also a majority of patients who are of working age (between 18 and 64). The gender split for under 18s cannot be shown here due to small numbers (see paragraphs on “Data Confidentiality” in Section 2 of this report).

Figure 2: Patients treated outwith NHS Scotland, by age and gender



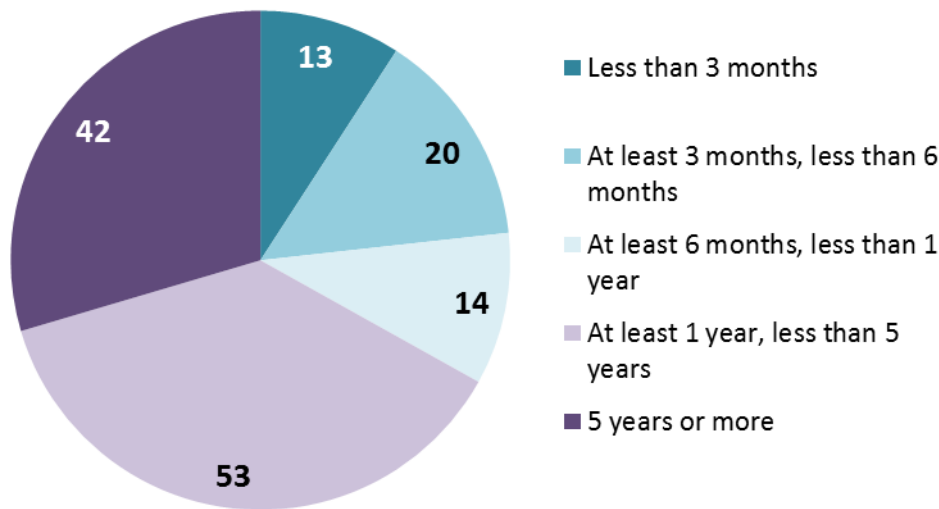
The average (median) number of days for the 143 patients treated outwith NHS Scotland was 2 years and 5 months – this is more than five times longer than that of those patients treated within NHS Scotland facilities (Table 2).

Table 2: Average number of days since admission at time of census: patients treated outwith NHS Scotland v patients treated by NHS Scotland

Group	Average (median) number of days since admission	Approx. number of years / months
NHS Scotland patients treated outwith NHS Scotland	885	2 years, 5 months
All NHS Scotland patients (excluding 'outwith' patients)	160	5 months

While Table 2 shows that the average time in hospital for patients treated outwith NHS Scotland was around 2 years and 5 months, Figure 3 (over page) shows that the time spent ranges from less than 3 months (13 patients) to 5 years or longer (42 patients):

Figure 3: Patients treated outwith NHS Scotland, time since admission



It should be noted that part of the reason why patients treated outwith NHS Scotland have longer hospital stays is that there is a higher proportion of patients a Learning Disability or Autism diagnosis than for patients treated within NHS Scotland; patients with a Learning Disability or Autism tend to have longer hospital stays than other mental health patients (Table 3).

Table 3: Average number of days since admission at time of census for patients treated outwith NHS Scotland: patients with a Learning Disability or autism diagnosis

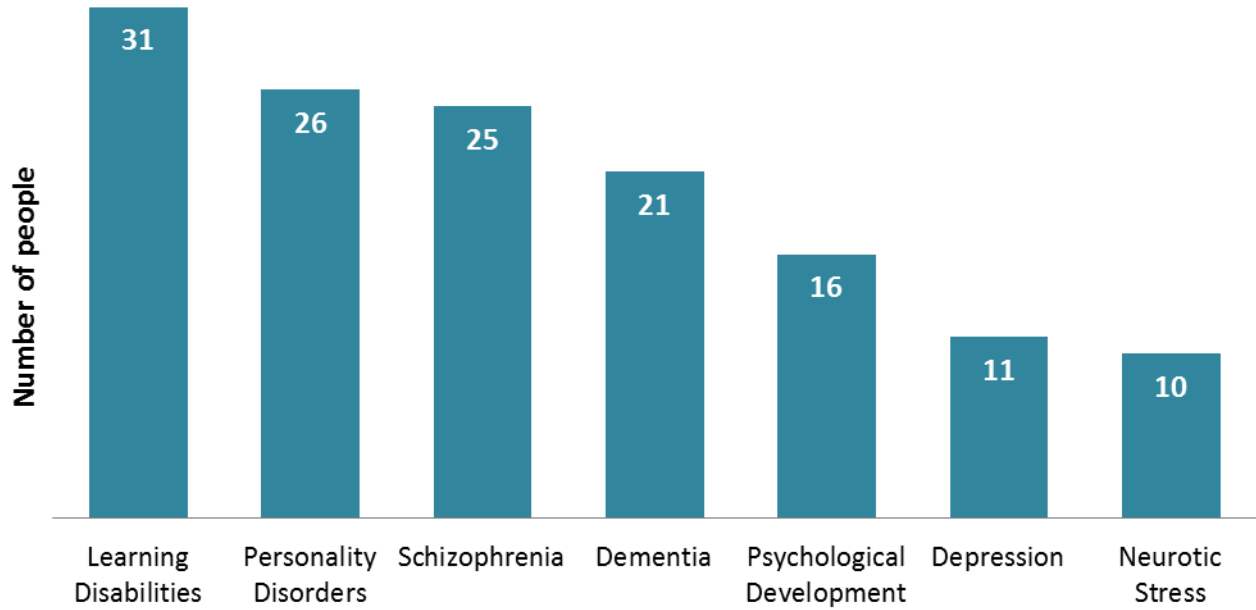
Patients treated outwith NHS Scotland	Average (median) number of days since admission	Approx. number of years / months
Patient has a learning disability or autism diagnosis	1,672	4 years, 8 months
Other patients	664	1 year, 10 months

Of the 143 mental health, learning disability or addiction patients treated outwith NHS Scotland:

- 44 (31%) of patients were under **Forensic Services**. 33 out of the 44 patients under Forensic Services (75%) were male. A small number (less than 10) of the 44 patients under Forensic Services had a diagnosis for a Learning Disability or Autism.
- 93 patients were under “**General Observation**”, while 16 patients were under “**Constant**” or “**Special**” **observation** (for 28 patients this question was “not applicable”, observation data was missing for 6 patients).

31 out of the 143 patients had a diagnosis, either primary or secondary, for a Learning Disability (22% of all patients). This was the most prevalent condition amongst the 143 patients; 26 patients had a Personality Disorder, 25 had Schizophrenia and 21 had Dementia. The figures for a range of mental health conditions are shown in Figures 4 and 5 (over page):

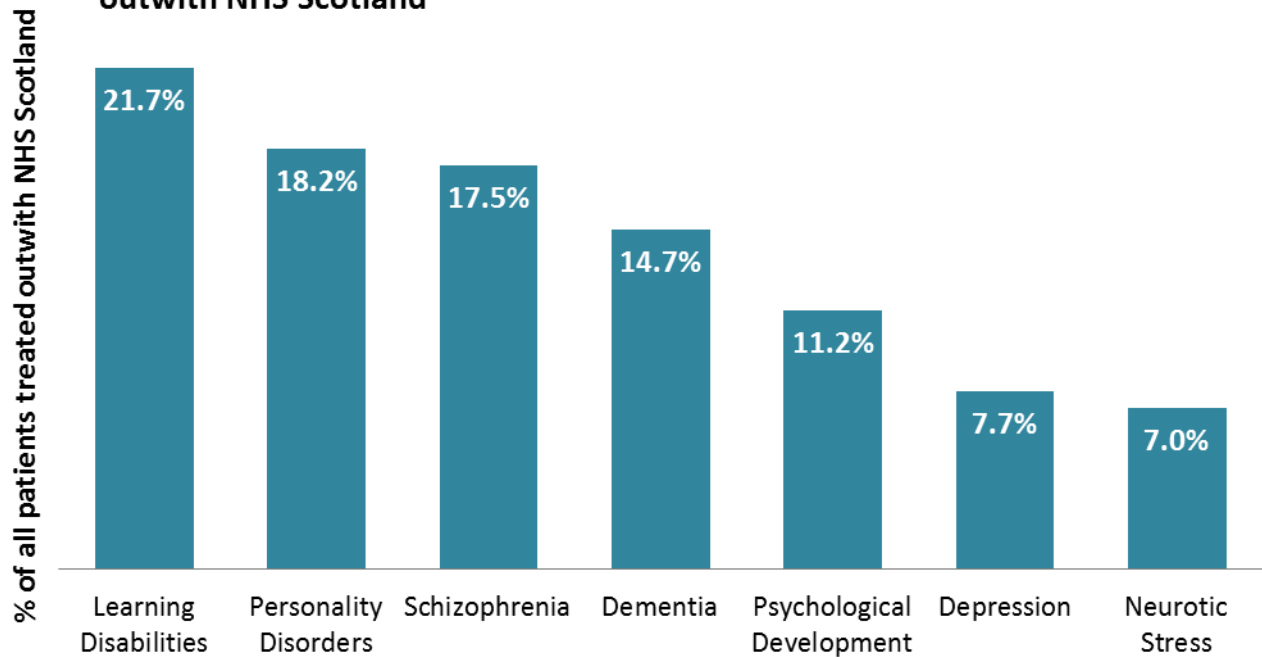
Figure 4: Patients treated outwith NHS Scotland - Mental Health diagnosis (primary and secondary)



Note: 32 patients had 'other' mental health diagnoses and 18 patients had 'missing' diagnosis information.

Note: Patients can have multiple conditions.

Figure 5: Patients by MH diagnosis type, as % of all patients treated outwith NHS Scotland



Note: Patients can have multiple conditions.

2. Methodology & further information

Time period and scope

The Mental Health & Learning Disability Bed Census, was carried out by the Scottish Government and NHS Boards as at midnight, 29 October 2014.

The census covered:

- every patient occupying a psychiatric, addiction or learning disability inpatient bed in an NHS Scotland facility on the census date (midnight at the end of 29th October 2014).
- every mental health, addiction or learning disability patient whose care is funded by NHS Scotland, but is being treated in a facility that is out with NHS Scotland (e.g. in a local authority care home, in a private hospital, in a NHS England facility), on the census date (midnight at the end of 29th October 2014).

The census guidance notes are available here:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/DataSupplier/MHandLD>

Data completeness

All NHS Scotland territorial boards which had psychiatric, learning disability or addiction patients treated out with NHS Scotland as at the census provided a return.

Data completeness for individual census questions varied. Where there was missing data, this has been footnoted against the corresponding table or displayed in the chart.

Data collection

The Scottish Government's Scotxed Unit provide data collection and validation support for a number of statistical returns across Education, Health, Social Care, Social Work, Transport, Housing, Communities, Finance, Justice, Environment and some 3rd Sector. The Scotxed Unit provided secure data collection software (procxed.net) and first stage data validation checks. Further information about the data collection software can be found in the Privacy Impact Assessment which is available here:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/DataSupplier/MHandLD>.

Health Analytical Services Division undertook 2nd stage validation checks.

The data collection, analysis and report has been overseen and produced by statisticians. All statistics branches in the Scottish Government are part of the Government Statistical Service (GSS) which comprises the statistics divisions of all major departments in the UK, Scotland and Wales plus the [Office for National Statistics](#), which has a coordinating role.

Data confidentiality

A Privacy Impact Assessment was undertaken prior to the census which outlines how patient confidentiality is maintained. The Privacy Impact Assessment is available here: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/DataSupplier/MHandLD>.

In addition, statistical disclosure control has been applied to the analysis. **Statistical Disclosure Control** (SDC) covers a range of ways of changing data which are used to control the risk of an intruder finding out confidential information about a person or unit (such as a household or business). This publication has used the following methods where there are under 10 patients in a particular category:

- **Suppression** of possibly disclosive cells (e.g. where the value is small) which means that the value for that cell in the table is not given and secondary suppression of cells which means at least one other value in the row or column is also not given to ensure that disclosive cells cannot be deduced through subtraction;
- **Table redesign and recoding**, where cells are grouped together to protect small value cells.

Further information about Statistical Disclosure Control is available here: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/Glossary>

Health Conditions

The International Classification of Diseases (10th Revision)⁶ has been used in the analysis for specific health conditions. The health conditions and relevant ICD-10 codes can be found in the following table:

Health conditions	ICD-10 Codes
Learning Disabilities	F70, F71, F72, F73, F78, F79
Personality Disorders	F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F68, F69
Schizophrenia	F20
Dementia	F00, F01, F02, F03
Disorders of Psychological Development	F80, F81, F82, F83, F84, F88, F89
Depression	F32, F33
Neurotic, Stress Related and Somatoform	F40, F41, F42, F43, F44, F45, F48

⁶ <http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/>

Forensic patients

Forensic patients were identified if NHS Boards indicated 'yes' to the following census question: *is the patient being managed primarily by forensic services?*

Access to the data for further research

To enable further research and statistical analysis, extracts of the Mental Health and Learning Disability Inpatient Bed Census data may be made available for approved researchers from late 2015.

Academic researchers must initially apply to the '*Public Benefit and Privacy Panel for Health and Social Care*⁷' to gain access to the Mental Health and Learning Disability Inpatient Bed Census data. If the '*Public Benefit and Privacy Panel for Health and Social Care*' approve an application then a copy of the original application form and a copy of the approval letter should be emailed to the following address SWStat@scotland.gsi.gov.uk for approval by the Scottish Government (Health Analytical Services Division and the Principal Medical Officer for Mental Health).

NHS Boards will have a version of the Mental Health and Learning Disability Inpatient Bed Census dataset which contains information about patients for whom they are responsible for providing treatment for, or are responsible for funding. NHS boards will have their own arrangements in place for researchers to access health data. All Boards have a Caldicott Guardian who is responsible for assuring confidentiality and enabling appropriate data sharing, and a director responsible for research and development.

⁷ <http://www.informationgovernance.scot.nhs.uk/>

As this is the first year of the census, the data collection systems and quality assurance processes in place are still being developed and therefore the statistics shown here should not be considered as National or Official Statistics, but are data under development.

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e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact swstat@scotland.gsi.gov.uk for further information.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

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