

## Admission of patients to mental health facilities in Wales, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

7 October 2021  
SFR 309/2021

### Admissions (excluding place of safety detentions)

- In 2019-20, there were 7,466 admissions to mental health facilities in Wales ([Table 1](#)).
- 97% of admissions in 2019-20 were to NHS facilities in Wales, with the remainder admitted to independent hospitals ([Chart 2](#)).

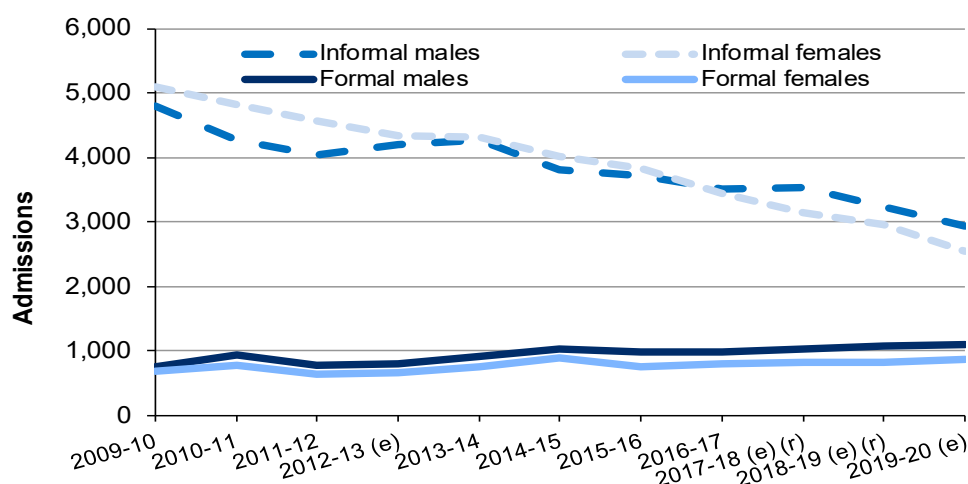
### Formal admissions under the Mental Health Act 1983 and other legislation (excluding place of safety detentions)

- In 2019-20, 1,965 (26%) of the total admissions were formal admissions under the Mental Health Act 1983 and other legislation, an increase of 54 (3%) from 2018-19 ([Table 1](#)).
- 95% (1,857 of 1,965) of formal admissions were detained without the involvement of criminal courts (Part II) with 78% of these (1,449 out of 1,857) being admitted for assessment, with or without treatment (Section 2 of the Mental Health Act 1983) ([Table 1](#)).

### Supervised community treatment

- In 2019-20, there were 150 patients subject to supervised community treatment (SCT), including 23 for whom an independent hospital was responsible ([Table 3a](#)). Of this total, 95 were male and 55 female.

**Chart 1: Admissions by gender of patient, 2009-10 to 2019-20 (a)**



(a) Excluding place of safety detentions.

(e) Estimate for independent hospitals – see [Key quality information](#) for more details.

(r) Revised due to resubmission from Cwm Taf Morgannwg – see [Key quality information](#) for more details.

### About this release

This release contains summary information on the number of admissions to mental health facilities in Wales both formally and informally, and patients subject to supervised community treatment.

The Mental Health Act 1983 (which was amended in 2007) is the law in Wales and England that allows people with a mental disorder to be admitted to hospital, detained and treated without their consent – whether for their own health, safety, or for the protection of other people.

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## **Introduction**

This release provides data on the number of admissions (not patients) to mental health facilities throughout the financial year by type of admission (e.g. formal or informal). A patient can be admitted more than once each year and therefore would be counted as a separate admission on each occasion.

People can be admitted, detained and treated under different sections of the Mental Health Act, depending on the circumstances. People who are compulsorily admitted to hospital are referred to as 'formal' patients and people who are admitted to hospital when they are unwell without the use of compulsory powers are referred to as 'informal' patients. The vast majority of these admissions are to NHS facilities but a small number of admissions are to independent hospitals. The Mental Health Act also allows people to be placed on supervised community treatment, after a period of compulsory treatment in hospital.

Data in this update covers the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. As a result figures may not be comparable with previous years as some hospitals reported a change in practice to reduce the number of patients detained in mental health facilities at this time, with greater provision within the community.

In 2019-20 two independent hospitals failed to provide a return, as a result we have estimated their figures based on previous returns. The impact of this is very small. The estimated total for these hospitals accounts for only 0.3% of all admissions. More information on this is given in the Key quality information section. During the process of quality assuring data in readiness for this publication, some errors for 2017-18 and 2018-19 were identified which have resulted in revisions. More information on revisions is given in the Accuracy section of the Key quality information section.

## **Admissions**

The number of admissions in Wales (excluding place of safety detentions) has steadily fallen between 2009-10 (the first year of comparable data after changes were made to the Mental Health Act) and 2019-20 to stand at 7,466, a decrease of 3,890 (34%). This decrease has been driven by informal admissions which has fallen from 9,904 in 2009-10 to 5,501 in 2019-20, a decrease of 44%. In contrast, formal admissions has risen from 1,452 in 2009-10 to 1,965 in 2019-20, an increase of 35%. More males than females were formally admitted each year in the same period.

**Table 1: Number of admissions by legal status, 2015-16 to 2019-20 (a)**

Legal status (b)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (e)	2018-19 (e)	Number 2019-20 (e)
<b>Formal admissions:</b>					
<b>Part II:</b>					
2 (assessment with or without treatment)	1,211	1,246	1,367 (r)	1,418 (r)	1,449
3 (to hospital for treatment)	347	345	323 (r)	302 (r)	348
4 (for assessment in emergency)	65	72	59	70	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>1,749 (r)</b>	<b>1,790 (r)</b>	<b>1,857</b>
<b>Court and prison disposals:</b>					
35 (remanded to hospital for report)	0	3	1	2	2
36 (remanded to hospital for treatment)	0	0	5	1	0
37 (convicted person sent to hospital for treatment with section 41 restriction)	31	30	16 (r)	23	31
37 (convicted person sent to hospital for treatment without section 41 restriction)	46	38	36	43	23
45A (combined hospital order and prison sentence disposal)	0	2	1	0	1
47 & 48 (prisoner transferred to hospital with section 49 restriction)	24	28	42	36	33
47 & 48 (prisoner transferred to hospital without section 49 restriction)	4	7	9	10	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>110 (r)</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Other powers (c)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Formal admissions Total</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,864 (r)</b>	<b>1,911 (r)</b>	<b>1,965</b>
<b>Informal admissions</b>	7,565	6,947	6,697	6,202 (r)	5,501
<b>All admissions</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>8,723</b>	<b>8,561 (r)</b>	<b>8,113 (r)</b>	<b>7,466</b>

Source: KP90 data collection form

(a) NHS and independent hospitals.

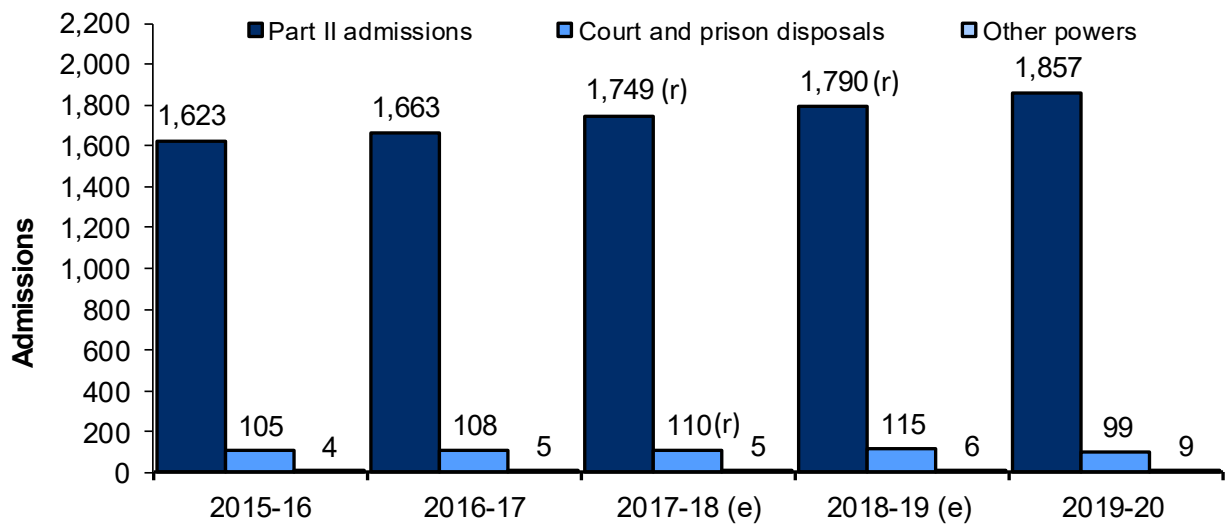
(b) See notes at end of release for details.

(c) Other sections of the Mental Health Act 1983 and other Acts.

(e) Estimate for independent hospitals – see Key Quality Information for more details.

(r) Revised due to a resubmission from Cwm Taf Morgannwg – see Key Quality Information for more details.

**Chart 2: Formal admissions, 2015-16 to 2019-20**

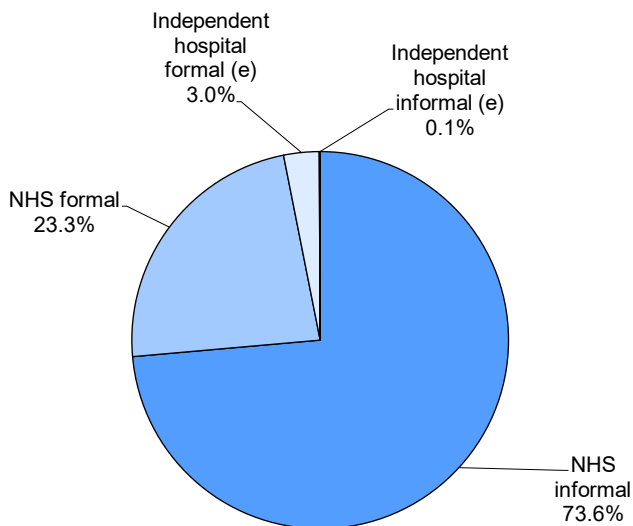


Source: KP90 data collection form

(e) Estimate for independent hospitals – see [Key quality information](#) for more details.  
 (r) Revised due to a resubmission from Cwm Taf Morgannwg – see [Key quality information](#) for more details.

The number of formal admissions under sections of the Mental Health Act has increased each year since 2015-16. This increase has been driven by an increase in those admitted under Part II (Part II of the Act allows a patient to be compulsorily admitted under the Act if he/she is suffering from mental disorder as defined in the Act). Of those admitted formally, the majority in each year were admitted under Part II (95% in 2019-20)

**Chart 3: Admissions by legal status and type of facility, 2019-20 (a)**



97% of all admissions in 2019-20 and 88% of formal admissions (excluding place of safety detentions) were to NHS facilities.

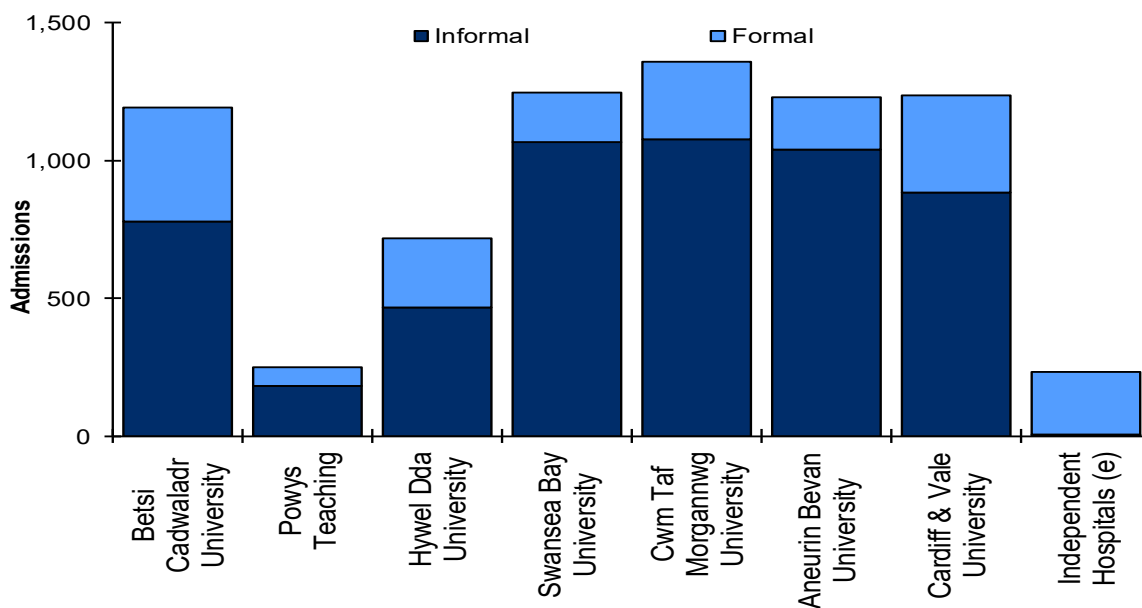
3% of all admissions during 2019-20 were to independent hospitals.

These have been similar proportions for the last 5 years.

Source: KP90 data collection form

(a) Excluding place of safety detentions  
 (e) Estimate for independent hospitals – see [Key quality information](#) for more details.

**Chart 4: Admissions by local health board and independent hospitals, 2019-20 (a)  
(b)**



Source: KP90 data collection form

- (a) Excluding place of safety detentions
- (b) See [Key quality information](#) for more details of data presented for Powys.
- (e) Estimate for independent hospitals – see Key Quality Information for more details.

Out of the NHS providers total in 2019-20, Cwm Taf Morgannwg ULHB had the highest number of informal admissions (1,078 or 20% of the total informal admissions), whereas Betsi Cadwaladr ULHB had the highest number of formal admissions (413 or 24%). Powys Teaching LHB had the lowest number of informal admissions (181 or 3%) and formal admissions (69 or 4%).

In 2019-20, the proportion of admissions that were informal ranged from 65% in Betsi Cadwaladr ULHB and Hywel Dda ULHB to 86% in Swansea Bay ULHB. 97% of admissions to independent hospitals were formal admissions.

The admission rates per 10,000 resident population (shown in [Table 2](#)), which takes account of the relative size of each health board, show a slightly different pattern. Swansea Bay ULHB had the highest rate of informal admissions (27.3 per 10,000 population) and Cardiff & Vale ULHB had the highest rate of formal admissions (7.1 per 10,000 population). Betsi Cadwaladr ULHB had the lowest rate of informal admissions (11.1 per 10,000 population) and Aneurin Bevan ULHB had the lowest rate of formal admissions (3.2 per 10,000 population).

The admission rates for Wales were 17.4 per 10,000 population for informal admissions, and 6.2 per 10,000 population for formal admissions. The Wales rate for informal admissions for 2019-20 was lower than that for 2018-19, as were the informal rates for each LHB. The Wales rate for formal admissions for 2019-20 was similar to that for 2018-19, with formal rates higher for some LHBs but lower for other LHBs when compared with 2018-19.

**Table 2: Admissions and rates of admission by 10,000 resident population by local health board and independent hospitals, 2019-20 (a)**

Local Health Board / Independent Hospital	Number		Rate (b)	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Betsi Cadwaladr University	780	413	11.1	5.9
Powys Teaching	181	69	13.7	5.2
Hywel Dda University	467	250	12.1	6.5
Swansea Bay University	1,067	179	27.3	4.6
Cwm Taf Morgannwg University	1,078	281	24.0	6.3
Aneurin Bevan University	1,039	191	17.5	3.2
Cardiff & Vale University	883	355	17.6	7.1
Independent Hospitals (e)	6	227	.	.
<b>Wales</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>

Source: KP90 data collection form

(a) Excluding place of safety detentions. See Key Quality Information for more details of data presented for Powys.

(b) Per 10,000 resident population based on the 2019 mid-year estimates.

(e) Estimate for independent hospitals – see Key Quality Information for more details.

## Use of supervised community treatment (under section 17A Mental Health Act 1983)

**Table 3a: Patients discharged from hospital under supervised community treatment (SCT), 2019-20**

Local Health Board	Legal status prior to SCT		Number
	Section 3	Other sections	Total
Betsi Cadwaladr University	17	0	17
Powys Teaching	7	0	7
Hywel Dda University	31	0	31
Swansea Bay University	10	0	10
Cwm Taf Morgannwg University	28	*	*
Aneurin Bevan University	21	0	21
Cardiff & Vale University	11	*	*
<b>Wales (a)</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>150</b>

Source: KP90 data collection form

(a) Wales totals include patients discharged from independent hospitals under supervised community treatment.

\* LHB Figures under 5 have been suppressed to avoid the risk of disclosing information about individuals. Further figures have also been suppressed to avoid secondary disclosure.

150 patients were discharged from hospital under supervised community treatment (SCT) during 2019-20, a similar number to 2018-19. Of these, 98% of patients had been admitted under Section 3, this compares to 93% in 2018-19. A further 2% had been admitted under Other Sections in 2019-20, this compares to 6% in 2018-19.

**Table 3b: Supervised community treatment (SCT) related activity, 2019-20**

Local Health Board	SCT related activity					<i>Number</i>
	Recall	Revocation	Discharge	Assignment to the hospital of a SCT patient	Assignment from the hospital of a SCT patient	
Betsi Cadwaladr University	15	13	19		*	*
Powys Teaching	5	6	0		0	0
Hywel Dda University	14	13	27		5	0
Swansea Bay University	6	5	7		0	0
Cwm Taf Morgannwg University	19	14	13		16	0
Aneurin Bevan University	14	10	9		*	0
Cardiff & Vale University	7	6	17		0	0
<b>Wales (a)</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>94</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>*</b>

Source: KP90 data collection form

(a) Wales totals include patients discharged from independent hospitals under supervised community treatment.

\* Figures under 5 have been suppressed to avoid the risk of disclosing information about individuals. However, further figures have also been suppressed to avoid secondary disclosure.

For those patients subject to supervised community treatment (SCT), there were 81 recalls to hospital, 67 revocations and 94 discharges.

# Glossary

## The Mental Health Acts 1983 and 2007

An outline of the main section of the [Mental Health Act 1983](#), under which people can be formally detained in hospital, is given below. Changes were made to the Mental Health Act 1983 by the [Mental Health Act 2007](#).

### Part II admissions

Part II of the Act allows a patient to be compulsorily admitted under the Act if he/she is suffering from mental disorder as defined in the Act and where this is necessary:

- in the interests of his/her own health or
- in the interests of his/her own safety or
- for the protection of other people.

The relevant sections are:

**Section 2:** admission to hospital for assessment or assessment and treatment; this section has a detention limit of 28 days after which a person become an informal patient (unless detained under section 3).

**Section 3:** admission to hospital for treatment; this section allows for detention for up to six months, after which the order can be renewed for a further six months and then for one year at a time.

**Section 4:** admission for assessment in emergency; this section has a detention limit of 72 hours and cannot be renewed but a person may be assessed for further detention under section 2 or 3.

**Section 5(2):** a registered medical practitioner or approved clinician's power to hold informal patients already in hospital; this section has a detention limit of 72 hours and cannot be renewed.

**Section 5(4):** nurses' holding power of an informal patient already in hospital and receiving treatment for a mental disorder; the detention limit of six hours of this section cannot be renewed.

### Admissions following court disposal

Part III of the Act relates to people involved in criminal proceedings.

The relevant sections are:

**Sections 35:** accused person remanded to hospital for report relating to that person's mental health; this section has a detention period of 28 days and can be renewed for two further periods of 28 days (12 weeks in total).

**Section 36:** accused person remanded to hospital for treatment; this section has a detention period of 28 days which can be renewed for two further periods of 28 days (12 weeks in total).

**Section 37:** convicted person sent to hospital for treatment (known as a 'hospital order'); this section allows for detention for up to 6 months, after which the order can be renewed for a further six months and then for one year at a time.



**Section 37 can be accompanied by a restriction order under section 41 (known as section 37/41);** patients detained under section 37/41 can only be discharged by a Mental Health Review Tribunal or the Secretary of State.

**Section 38:** convicted person sent to hospital for assessment prior to sentencing (an interim hospital order) cannot be renewed beyond a period of 12 months. Section 37(4) lasts for a maximum of 28 days.

**Section 44:** potential section 37 patient committed to hospital by a magistrates court pending a crown court hearing for restriction order.

**Section 45A:** sentenced person given a hospital direction and limitation direction alongside a prison sentence. The hospital direction is equivalent to a section 37 hospital order and the limitation direction is similar to a restriction order under section 41.

**Section 47:** prisoner, serving a sentence, transferred from prison (or other form of detention) to hospital – either with or without a restriction direction under section 49 (a restriction direction is similar to a restriction order under section 41).

**Section 48:** prisoner, not sentenced, transferred from prison (or other form of detention) to hospital – either with or without a restriction direction under section 49.

Patients subject to detention under sections 45A, 47/49 or 48/49 are subject to continuous detention until such time as they are either discharged, the restrictions end, or they are returned to prison.

### **Place of safety detentions data**

Following the changes to the Mental Health Act relating to Section 135 and 136 in December 2017, the Welsh Government decided to cease collecting data on the 'Use of Sections 135 and 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983' on an annual basis via the KP90 form. The information was previously published annually at an all Wales level only in the [Admission of patients to mental health facilities](#) Statistical First release in Tables 4a and 4b. The last of the releases showing this data was published on the 31 January 2018, showing the 2016-17 data.

Since December 2019 the data has been published via the quarterly Section 135 and 136 data returns that health boards provide on the following link [Detentions under Section 135 and 136 of the Mental Health Act](#).

### **After care under supervision (ACUS)**

After-care under supervision (or ACUS) was abolished on 3 November 2008. Transitional provisions were in place until 3 May 2009. ACUS (which was introduced by The Mental Health (Patients in the Community) Act 1995 on 1 April 1996 ) applied to patients discharged from detention under Section 3, 37, 47 or 48 who presented a substantial risk of serious harm to themselves or other people, unless their care is supervised.

### **Supervised community treatment**

Supervised community treatment (SCT) was introduced into the Mental Health Act 1983 by the Mental Health Act 2007 and its purpose is to allow patients to continue their treatment in the

community following a period of detention in hospital. SCT has only been available since 3 November 2008.

Patients detained in hospital for treatment under section 3 (and certain Part III sections) can be discharged from detention onto a community treatment order (CTO) to continue their treatment in the community. While on a CTO, they can, if necessary, be recalled to hospital for up to 72 hours, normally for further treatment. If they need to remain detained in hospital for more than 72 hours, their CTO can be revoked. If that happens, they go back to being detained under the section they were on before going onto the CTO ("revocation of SCT"). A discharge from SCT occurs when a patient's CTO ends without being revoked.

### **Assignment of SCT**

Assignment of SCT refers to the process of transferring the responsibility for the patient from one hospital to another (including where these are managed by the same hospital managers).

### **Independent hospitals**

These are establishments, other than an NHS hospital, which provide treatment or nursing (or both) for persons liable to be detained under the Mental Health Act 1983. The Care Standards Act 2000 also provides that such independent hospitals should be registered under Part II of that Act, and should comply with such National Minimum Standards as may be published. Although Healthcare Inspectorate Wales (HIW) retains responsibility for the registration and inspection of the independent hospitals, individual establishments were responsible for supplying data on detained patients. Independent hospitals classed as substance misuse treatment centres are not included for 2007-08 onwards. Care should be taken when interpreting figures relating to independent hospitals.

### **Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010**

Data on the [Mental Health \(Wales\) Measure 2010](#), places duties on local health boards and local authorities about the assessment and treatment of mental health problems.

## **Key quality information**

This section provides a summary of information on this output against five dimensions of quality: Relevance, Accuracy, Timeliness and punctuality, Accessibility and clarity, and Comparability and coherence.

### **Relevance**

This release provides data on the number of admissions to mental health facilities throughout the financial year by type of admission (e.g. formal or informal). It counts all psychiatric admissions to hospitals during the reporting period by their legal status when admitted. It includes patients who have been admitted and subsequently discharged as well as patients who are still in hospital. It excludes persons 'admitted' under either section 135(1) or 136 of the Mental Health Act (MHA)

1983. Patients admitted during previous years are also excluded. Changes in legal status whilst in hospital are not be counted as admissions.

Patients who are transferred under the same or different hospital managers in Wales under Section 19 of the Mental Health Act (MHA) 1983 and Patients who are transferred under the same or different hospital managers in Wales whilst in hospital informally are not included.

Patient transfers from a hospital in England during the reporting period (and they were initially admitted in England), are counted as an admission.

We also publish another release on mental health '[Patients in mental health hospitals and units in Wales, at 31 March 2019](#)'. This provides data on the number of patients who were resident in hospitals and units for people with a mental illness and for people with a learning disability at 31 March 2019, a snapshot on that date.

Definitions of terms used can be found in the [NHS Wales Data Dictionary](#).

Data are collected by financial year from individual local health boards via the KP90 data collection form and are subject to validation checks centrally prior to publication. However it is the responsibility of these organisations to ensure that the figures have been compiled correctly in accordance with central definitions and guidelines. A list of independent hospitals that are registered to detain patients is provided to the Welsh Government each year from Healthcare Inspectorate Wales and the Welsh Government collects the relevant data. This list can vary between years. For the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, 53 NHS mental health facilities and 18 Independent hospitals provided returns. 2 independent hospitals did not provided returns for 2019-20.

Changes to the KP90 data collection form and guidance were made in 2008-09 to take into account changes to the Mental Health Act 1983 made by the Mental Health Act 2007. These changes may affect comparisons with data for earlier years.

Further changes were made to the data collection form in 2013 to make the form electronic, add more detail to the guidance notes and definitions. Further to this, for 2014-15 data onwards we introduced further validation checks including returning the health boards own submitted figures to them for approval.

Agreed standards and definitions within Wales provide assurance that the data is consistent across Local Health Boards. Every year the data are collected from the same sources and adhere to the national standard, meaning that they should be coherent within and across organisations.

### **Users and uses of these statistics**

We believe the key users of these statistics are:

- Ministers and their advisors
- Members of the Senedd and Members Research Service in the Welsh Parliament
- policy makers of the Welsh Government
- other government departments

- NHS Wales
- students, academics and universities
- media
- individual citizens.

The statistics are used in a variety of ways. Some examples of these uses include:

- to provide advice to Ministers
- to inform debate in the Welsh Parliament and beyond
- to monitor the number and type of detentions, as well as identify variations in detention rates across reporting periods and within different areas in Wales
- for trend analysis as well as informing funding arrangements
- to help determine the service the public may receive from the relevant organisations.

We consult with key users prior to making changes, and where possible publicise changes on the internet, at committees and other networks to consult with users more widely. We aim to respond quickly to policy changes to ensure our statistics remain relevant.

### **Accuracy**

To reduce processing errors the process for producing this release is as automated as possible. There are also quality assurance procedures in place to understand and explain movements in the data and to check that the computer system is calculating the published statistics correctly. This includes cross-checking data received with that for previous years and if any totals show large variances confirming these with the relevant information managers of each LHB. All LHB information managers are also asked to confirm the formal and informal LHB totals prior to publication.

For Cwm Taf prior to 2015-16 figures may be lower than those published. However, Cwm Taf are unable to provide revised figures.

One independent hospital in 2012-13 and two independent hospitals in 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 did not provide a return. As a result, we have used their data submitted for 2011-12 and 2016-17 as an estimate for 2012-13, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. This affects the figures on admissions in those years. Data in tables and charts that are affected by this are shown by an (e). However, the impact of this is very small. The estimated total for these hospitals in 2019-20 accounts for only 0.3% of all admissions.

From 1st April 2019 health service provision for residents of Bridgend local authority moved from Abertawe Bro Morgannwg to Cwm Taf. The health board names changed with Cwm Taf University health board becoming Cwm Taf Morgannwg University health board and Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University health board becoming Swansea Bay health board.

As a result, changes were made to services and wards were used differently, impacting on figures shown across Cwm Taf Morgannwg UHB.

Whilst providing 2019-20 data, Cwm Taf Morgannwg LHB identified an error in the Cwm Taf LHB submissions for 2017-18 and 2018-19. Following the resubmission of this data the Cwm Taf and Wales figures have been revised as follows:

### **2017-18**

Cwm Taf formal admissions total changed from 171 to 144.

Cwm Taf all admissions total changed from 1,262 to 1,235.

Wales formal admissions total changed from 1,891 to 1,864.

Wales all admissions total changed from 8,588 to 8,561.

### **2018-19**

Cwm Taf informal admissions total changed from 1,080 to 883.

Cwm Taf formal admissions total changed from 179 to 174.

Cwm Taf all admissions total changed from 1,259 to 1,057.

Wales informal admissions total changed from 6,399 to 6,202.

Wales formal admissions total changed from 1,916 to 1,911

Wales all admissions total changed from 8,315 to 8,113.

In the unlikely event of incorrect data being published revisions to data would be made and users informed in conjunction with our [revisions, errors and postponements](#) arrangements.

Notes inform the users whether the outputs have been revised or not (denoted r). We will also give an indication of the size of the revision between the latest and previous release. There are not generally revisions to the data. However, if there are revisions they generally only take place when we receive a resubmission from the LHB for previous year's data and the revisions will be published at the same time as the most recent year's data.

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in the tables:

. Not applicable

\* Suppressed to avoid the risk of disclosing information about individuals.

[Statement on confidentiality and data access](#)

### **Timeliness and punctuality**

All outputs adhere to the Code of Practice by pre-announcing the date of publication through the [Upcoming calendar](#). Furthermore, should the need arise to postpone an output this would follow our [Revisions, errors and postponements](#) arrangements.

We publish releases as soon as practical after the relevant time period.

### **Accessibility and clarity**

The statistics are published in an accessible, orderly, pre-announced manner on the Welsh Government website at 9.30am on the day of publication. A RSS feed alerts registered users to

this publication. Simultaneously the releases are also published on the National Statistics Publication Hub. We also publicise our outputs on [Twitter](#). All releases are available to download for free.

More detailed tables are available via [StatsWales](#) (an interactive data dissemination service).

We aim to use Plain English in our outputs and all outputs adhere to the Welsh Government's [accessibility policy](#). Furthermore, all our headlines are published in Welsh and English.

Further information regarding the statistics can be obtained by contacting [stats.healthinfo@gov.wales](mailto:stats.healthinfo@gov.wales)

## **Comparability and coherence**

Information is presented on both formal and informal admissions to mental health facilities in Wales (including NHS and independent hospitals). Although informal admissions account for the majority of admissions to mental health facilities in Wales, in the interest of their own health or safety, or for the protection of other people, a person may be formally admitted or detained in hospital under various sections of the Mental Health Act 1983 and other legislation.

On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010, Powys Teaching LHB transferred mental health services to Aneurin Bevan LHB, Betsi Cadwaladr University LHB and Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University LHB. After that, the data was shown under these LHBs in the release. However, following discussions between Welsh Government and Powys LHB, the data from 2012-13 onwards is shown under Powys. As a result, the data from 2012-13 onwards for those LHBs will not be comparable with data for previous years. These services were subsequently transferred back by Betsi Cadwaladr University LHB and Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University LHB on 31<sup>st</sup> November 2015.

Any transgender patients have been classified in the data according to the gender they consider themselves to be.

Where there are changes to the data provided, this is shown clearly in the outputs. Where advance warning is known of future changes these will be pre-announced in accordance with Welsh Government arrangements.

There is similar information available from other parts of the UK but the data is not exactly comparable due to local definitions and standards in each area.

Statistics on admissions to mental health facilities in England and use of supervised community treatment are published by [NHS Digital](#).

Psychiatric hospital activity statistics for Scotland: [Mental Health Hospital Inpatient Care](#)

Mental health and learning disability activity statistics for Northern Ireland: [Mental Health & Learning Disability Inpatients 2018/19](#)

## **Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)**

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for

Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators (“national indicators”) that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before Senedd Cymru. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016.

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the well-being goals and associated technical information is available in the [Well-being of Wales report](#).

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

## **Further details**

The document is available at: <https://gov.wales/admission-patients-mental-health-facilities>

## **Next update**

To be confirmed

## **We want your feedback**

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to [stats.healthinfo@gov.wales](mailto:stats.healthinfo@gov.wales)

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