

Publication Report



Adult Mental Health Benchmarking Toolkit;

Year ending 31st March 2012

Publication date – 26th March 2013

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Introduction

The main objective of the Adult Mental Health Benchmarking project is to provide a tool to aid in the improvement of the Mental Health Services in Scotland by using a range of comparative information to compare key aspects of performance, identify gaps, identify opportunities for improvement and monitor progress. The Mental Health Benchmarking Toolkit has been created to facilitate this aim.

The toolkit is structured to provide a balanced view across the Quality Strategy domains of Efficient, Effective, Person-centred, Safe, Equitable and Timely. This release of the toolkit contains information on a range of indicators across the first five Quality Strategy domains. Future releases of the toolkit will contain additional indicators and will populate the remaining Timely domain.

The information contained in this publication is primarily adult focussed based on the General Psychiatry and Psychiatry of Old Age specialties, and excludes Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Learning Disabilities and Forensic Psychiatry services. However, for certain indicators data are not available at an adult only level and may pertain to the wider Mental Health service.

The Mental Health Dashboard is a companion tool to the Benchmarking toolkit and presents the information in a visual and interactive manner to aid interpretation of the analysis. It is intended that the dashboard will be made publicly available during April 2013.

The following changes to the information contained within the 2011/12 benchmarking toolkit should be considered when comparing data from previous publications:

- The methodology of the mortality rate indicator has been changed to enable more direct comparisons with other countries. The indicator now presents the overall age-sex standardised mortality rate for the mental health population in Scotland against the equivalent rate within the general population. Crude mortality rates are provided for comparisons across age groups and NHS Boards.
- Information on the training and supervision index indicator has not been collected since December 2010 and consequently this publication contains no further updates on that measure since then. Previous information on this indicator is included for reference. It is intended that this data collection will be renewed during 2013 so future publications should contain more up to date data.
- Ongoing efforts to improve the quality of SMR04 data may result in differences to previously published information. **It should be noted that due to the implementation of a new patient management system, information on treatments delivered at NHS Ayrshire & Arran, as taken from SMR04 for the year to 31 March 2012, is not available and is excluded from this publication. As a result, Scotland level data for the latest year are not directly comparable to previous years.**

Key points

The indicators presented here have been chosen based on a wide range of stakeholder input to represent a balanced view of the Adult Mental Health Service in Scotland. It is recommended that individual indicators should not be approached in isolation but interpreted in the context of the overall balanced view of the service.

This latest release of the benchmarking toolkit for 2011/12 data includes the following key points:

- Information on Allied Health Professionals working in mental health has been included in the toolkit for the first time.
- The total expenditure for adult mental health services was £877m in 2011/12, an increase of 1.1% since 2010/11, and is equivalent to £167 for every person in Scotland.
- The average length of stay for adult mental health specialties in Scotland decreased from 80.5 days in 2010/11 to 65.2 days in 2011/12 (excluding NHS Ayrshire & Arran). The median length of stay remained at 16 days, unchanged for the last 4 years.
- There was a small increase in the number of people on compulsory treatment orders in Scotland from 2,066 in 2010/11 to 2,181 in 2011/12.
- In 2011/12 the number of mental health officers in Scotland equates to 635 whole time equivalents (WTE); a decrease of approximately 7.5% from 2010/11.
- The mortality rate for persons in contact with the mental health service in Scotland (excluding NHS Ayrshire & Arran) is 2.8 times higher than the mortality rate for the general population when standardised by age and sex.

Results and Commentary

The Adult Mental Health Benchmarking Toolkit is an interactive Excel based document that is designed to be viewed as a standalone publication, encompassing all relevant data and commentaries, to allow the user to obtain a wholly balanced view of the service. The toolkit can be accessed via the following link:

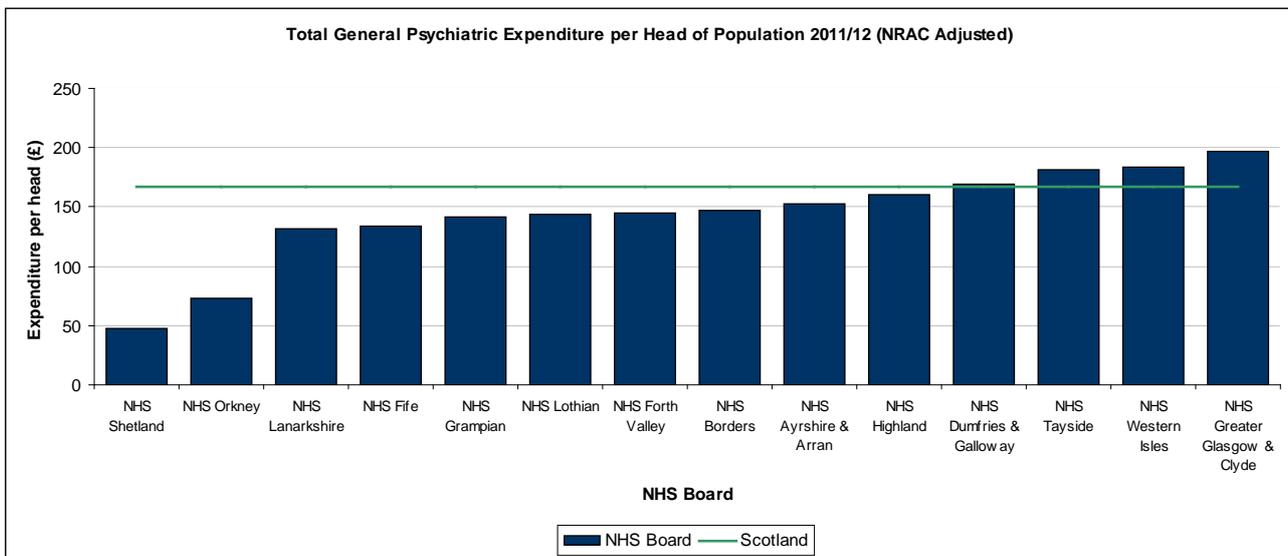
[Adult Mental Health Benchmarking Toolkit 2011/12](#)

It is recommended that the toolkit is regarded as the primary vehicle for reviewing the information contained in this publication. However, there follows a brief summary of the key findings for each of the indicators grouped by the appropriate Quality Strategy domain:

Efficiency

- The total expenditure for adult mental health services was £877m in 2011/12, an increase of 1.1% since 2010/11, and is equivalent to £167 for every person in Scotland. Figure 1 shows the breakdown of Mental Health spend per head of population by NHS Board.

Figure 1: Total General Psychiatric Expenditure per Head of Population, 2011/12



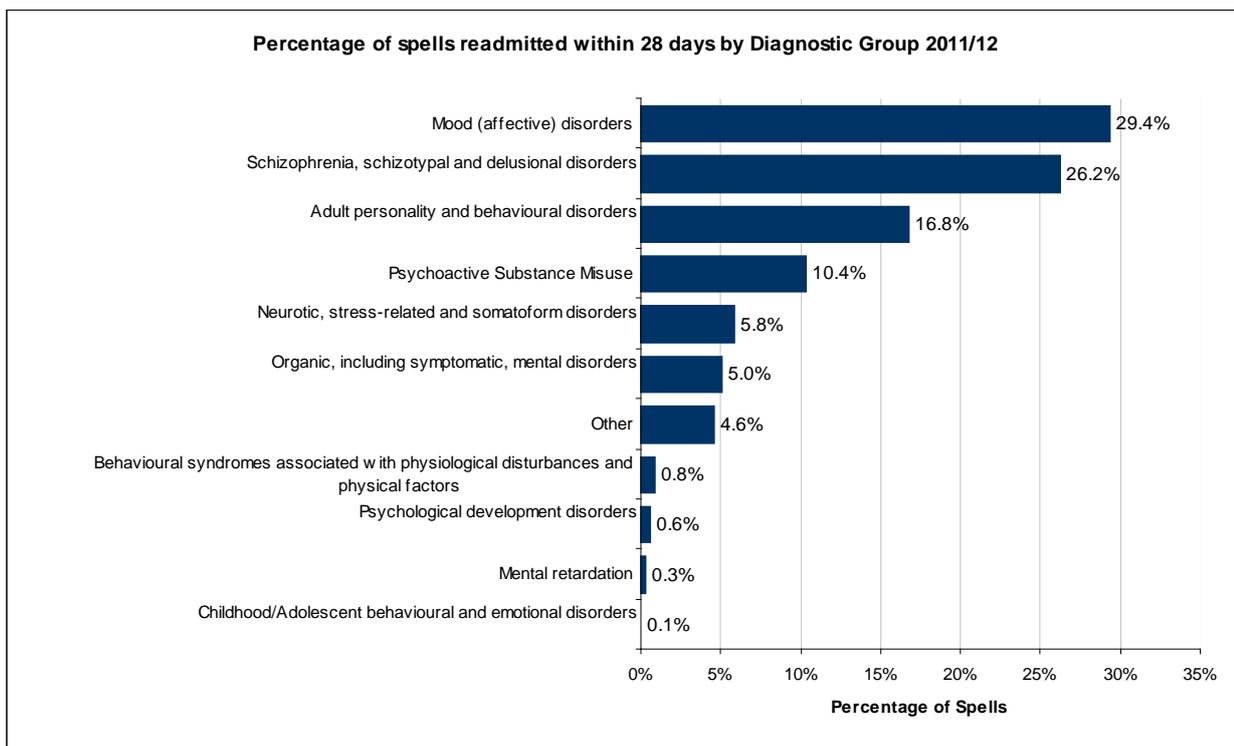
- 35% of the total mental health spend in Scotland is spent on community health care. This is a slight increase from 34% in 2010/11.
- The total expenditure on prescription mental health drugs increased by 2% to £92.4m in 2011/12, which equates to a cost per head of population of £17.60. There was a corresponding increase in the number of defined daily doses per head of population from 48.7 in 2010/11 to 50.9 in 2011/12.
- The total number of available beds for psychiatric specialties decreased from 5,001 in 2010/11 (96 psychiatric beds per 100,000 population) to 4,793 in 2011/12 (91 per 100,000 population).
- The total number of occupied Local Authority funded Care Home beds for residents with mental health needs decreased from 4,257 in 2010/11 (81.5 mental health beds per 100,000 population) to 4,215 beds in 2011/12 (80.2 per 100,000 population).

- The total number of staff for General Psychiatric services per 100,000 population decreased from 205 whole time equivalents (WTE) in 2011 to 199 in 2012. The staff groups reported include consultants, nurses, psychiatrists and psychologists.
- The total number of Allied Health Professional staff working in mental health services per 100,000 population was 11 whole time equivalents (WTE) in 2012.

Effectiveness

- The average length of stay for adult mental health specialties in Scotland decreased from 80.5 days in 2010/11 to 65.2 days in 2011/12 (excludes NHS Ayrshire & Arran). This decrease can largely be attributed to a small number of cases with extremely long lengths of stay discharged in 2010/11. The median length of stay remained at 16 days, unchanged for the last 4 years. Excluding the longest 20% of stays, the average length of stay for the remaining 80% decreased slightly from 16.2 days in 2010/11 to 16.0 days in 2011/12 (excludes NHS Ayrshire & Arran). Approximately 77% of the patients in the 20% longest stays had a primary diagnosis of schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders or organic including symptomatic mental disorders.
- The percentage of psychiatric discharge records (SMR04) submitted within 6 weeks from the end of the discharge month, decreased from 79% in 2010/11 to 72.3% in 2011/12.
- The percentage of psychiatric readmissions within 28 days in Scotland has steadily reduced over the past four years from 10.3% in 2007/08 to 8.1% in 2010/11, but rose to 8.5% in 2011/12 (excludes NHS Ayrshire & Arran). Figure 2 shows the breakdown of readmissions by diagnosis - the majority (55.6%) of these readmissions were for schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders or mood (affective) disorders.

Figure 2: 28 Day Psychiatric Readmissions by Primary Diagnosis, 2011/12



- The percentage of psychiatric readmissions within 133 days in Scotland shows an increase from 17.4% in 2010/11 to 17.8% in 2011/12 (excludes NHS Ayrshire & Arran). The majority (56.7%) of these readmissions were for schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders or mood (affective) disorders.

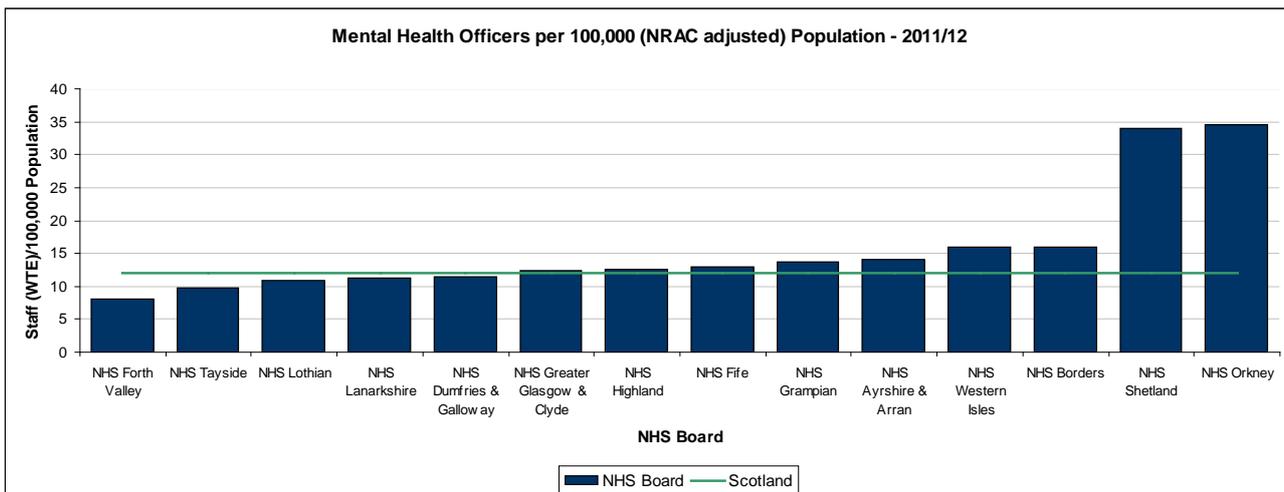
Person-centredness

- The average number of discharges from mental health specialties delayed by 6 weeks or longer decreased from 0.43 per 100,000 in 2010/11 to 0.17 per 100,000 population in 2011/12. Three NHS Boards reported no delayed discharges in 2011/12 (NHS Dumfries & Galloway, NHS Grampian and NHS Western Isles).
- There was a small increase in the number of people on compulsory treatment orders in Scotland from 2,066 in 2010/11 to 2,181 in 2011/12. Of these, 38% were community based compulsory treatment orders, a slight increase from 2010/11.

Safety

- 12.8% of all inpatient spells of treatment in 2011/12 excluding NHS Ayrshire & Arran (increased from 12.3% in 2010/11) for both General Psychiatry and Psychiatry of Old Age specialties relate to compulsory (formal) admissions; persons subject to detention under the Mental Health Act.
- In 2011/12 the number of mental health officers in Scotland equates to 635 whole time equivalents (WTE); a decrease of approximately 7.5% from 2010/11. Figure 3 shows the breakdown of Mental Health Officers per 100,000 population by NHS Board.

Figure 3: Mental Health Officers per 100,000 (NRAC adjusted) Population – 2011/12



- The standardised suicide rate over the period 2008 to 2012 was 18.4 per 100,000 population. The data has been standardised by age, sex and deprivation. Approximately 4.4% of these suicides occurred within 30 days of a psychiatric discharge. Both of these figures exclude NHS Ayrshire & Arran.

Equity

- The number of people receiving incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance with a mental health diagnosis decreased from 1,908 claimants per 100,000 population in 2010/11 to 1,552 claimants per 100,000 population in 2011/12. The largest group of claimants (36%) had a diagnosis of 'depressive episode'.
- The mortality rate for persons in contact with the mental health service in Scotland (excluding NHS Ayrshire & Arran) is 2.8 times higher than the mortality rate for the general population when standardised by age and sex. The pattern is similar for age with crude mortality rates consistently higher across all age groups.

Glossary

SMR04	Scottish Morbidity Record 04 – records information on all inpatient admissions and discharges from NHS mental health (psychiatric) hospitals in Scotland.
Whole Time Equivalent (WTE)	WTE adjusts headcount figures to take account of part-time staff.
Compulsory treatment order	An order of compulsory treatment approved by a Mental Health tribunal under the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003.
Formal Admission	Admission to psychiatric inpatient facilities under the jurisdiction of the Mental Health (Scotland) Acts 1960 & 1984 and the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003.

List of Tables

Table No.	Name	Time period	File & size
Toolkit	Adult Mental Health Benchmarking Toolkit	2011/12	Excel [800kb]

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Further Information

Further information on mental health benchmarking can be found on the [National Benchmarking](#) area of the ISD website.

Further information can be found on the [ISD website](#)

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Appendix

A1 – Background Information

The [Mental Health Benchmarking Project Final Report](#) was published in 2007. It recommended that a balanced scorecard approach was adopted to monitor and compare key aspects of the mental health service in Scotland to drive improvements and promote best practices. The outcome of this recommendation has led to the annual publication of the mental health benchmarking toolkit.

A2 – Publication Metadata (including revisions details)

Metadata Indicator	Description
Publication title	Adult Mental Health Benchmarking Toolkit - 2011/12
Description	The Adult Mental Health Benchmarking Toolkit is a tool to aid in the improvement of the Mental Health Services in Scotland by using a range of comparative information to compare key aspects of performance, identify gaps, identify opportunities for improvement and monitor progress.
Theme	Health and Social Care
Topic	Mental Health Services
Format	Excel workbook
Data source(s)	Multiple data sources including SMR04, ISD Cost Book, Practitioner Services, Scottish Workforce Information Standard System (SWISS) Workforce data, ISD(S)1, Mental Welfare Commission, Scottish Government Official Statistics and Department of Work and Pensions.
Date that data is acquired	Due to the multiple data sources and the variable dates of data availability, the data in this publication was acquired over the period November 2012 to February 2013.
Release date	26th March 2013
Frequency	Annual
Timeframe of data and timeliness	Data covering year to 31st March 2012.
Revisions Statement	The Mental Health Benchmarking Toolkit is regarded as an evolving document and as such revisions to existing indicators and/or new indicators may be added based on discussions with the relevant stakeholders. All revisions pertinent to this publication are detailed in the Definitions and sources document.
Concepts and definitions	Refer to the Definitions and sources document for detailed descriptions of the key concepts and definitions for each of the indicators.
Relevance and key uses of the statistics	These statistics cover a wide range of comparative information across many aspects of the Mental Health Service in Scotland. They are intended for both clinical and management use to identify efficiency and productivity opportunities.
Accuracy	Information on the accuracy of some of the national datasets used within this publication is available on the ISD website .
Completeness	For the reporting period, information based

	on the SMR04 data source was 97% complete for NHS Scotland.
Comparability	Refer to the Definitions and sources document for detailed descriptions of each indicator including any differences to methodology compared with other ISD data sources.
Accessibility	It is policy of ISD Scotland to make its websites and products accessible according to published guidelines .
Coherence and clarity	The benchmarking toolkit is an Excel workbook with information on individual indicators contained in separate worksheets that are navigable via hyperlinks from the main summary page. Each worksheet contains, where applicable, data for NHS Scotland and a breakdown by NHS Board.
Value type and unit of measure	There are multiple units of measure including numbers, percentages, population rates, costs (£) and defined daily doses.
Official Statistics designation	Official Statistics
UK Statistics Authority Assessment	Not currently put forward for assessment
Help email	johnconnor@nhs.net
Date form completed	08-Mar-13

A3 – Early Access details (including Pre-Release Access)

Pre-Release Access

Under terms of the "Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics (Scotland) Order 2008", ISD are obliged to publish information on those receiving Pre-Release Access ("Pre-Release Access" refers to statistics in their final form prior to publication). The standard maximum Pre-Release Access is five working days. Shown below are details of those receiving standard Pre-Release Access and, separately, those receiving extended Pre-Release Access.

Standard Pre-Release Access:

Scottish Government Health Department
NHS Board Chief Executives
NHS Board Communication leads

Extended Pre-Release Access

Extended Pre-Release Access of 8 working days is given to a small number of named individuals in the Scottish Government Health Department (Analytical Services Division). This Pre-Release Access is for the sole purpose of enabling that department to gain an understanding of the statistics prior to briefing others in Scottish Government (during the period of standard Pre-Release Access).

Scottish Government Health Department (Analytical Services Division)

Early Access for Management Information

These statistics will also have been made available to those who needed access to 'management information', ie as part of the delivery of health and care:

Members of the Mental Health Benchmarking Board Contacts Group
Members of the Mental Health Benchmarking Implementation Group

Early Access for Quality Assurance

These statistics will also have been made available to those who needed access to help quality assure the publication:

Members of the Mental Health Benchmarking Board Contacts Group
Members of the Mental Health Benchmarking Implementation Group

A4 – ISD and Official Statistics

About ISD

Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up.

Information Services Division (ISD) is a business operating unit of NHS National Services Scotland and has been in existence for over 40 years. We are an essential support service to NHSScotland and the Scottish Government and others, responsive to the needs of NHSScotland as the delivery of health and social care evolves.

Purpose: To deliver effective national and specialist intelligence services to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Scotland.

Mission: Better Information, Better Decisions, Better Health

Vision: To be a valued partner in improving health and wellbeing in Scotland by providing a world class intelligence service.

Official Statistics

Information Services Division (ISD) is the principal and authoritative source of statistics on health and care services in Scotland. ISD is designated by legislation as a producer of 'Official Statistics'. Our official statistics publications are produced to a high professional standard and comply with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The Code of Practice is produced and monitored by the UK Statistics Authority which is independent of Government. Under the Code of Practice, the format, content and timing of statistics publications are the responsibility of professional staff working within ISD.

ISD's statistical publications are currently classified as one of the following:

- National Statistics (ie assessed by the UK Statistics Authority as complying with the Code of Practice)
- National Statistics (ie legacy, still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- Official Statistics (ie still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- other (not Official Statistics)

Further information on ISD's statistics, including compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, and on the UK Statistics Authority, is available on the [ISD website](#).