National Mental Health Benchmarking Project

5th Older Forum

Length of Stay

national mental health strategy

AMHOCN

October 2007

Forum Five Older Persons benchmarking Forum
Comparison Length of Stay

The following paper contains two levels of analysis. First a comparison of consumers who stayed less than 60 days with those that stayed greater then 60 days and second a comparison across organisations of those that stayed greater than 60 days.

Nine hundred and eight seven (987) records were submitted. Note that "A" gave similar numbers for both the group of interest (greater than 60 days or long stay) and the control group (less than 60 days or short stay). These similar numbers impact on the assumptions underlying the statistical analysis and "A" are excluded from all statistical analysis.
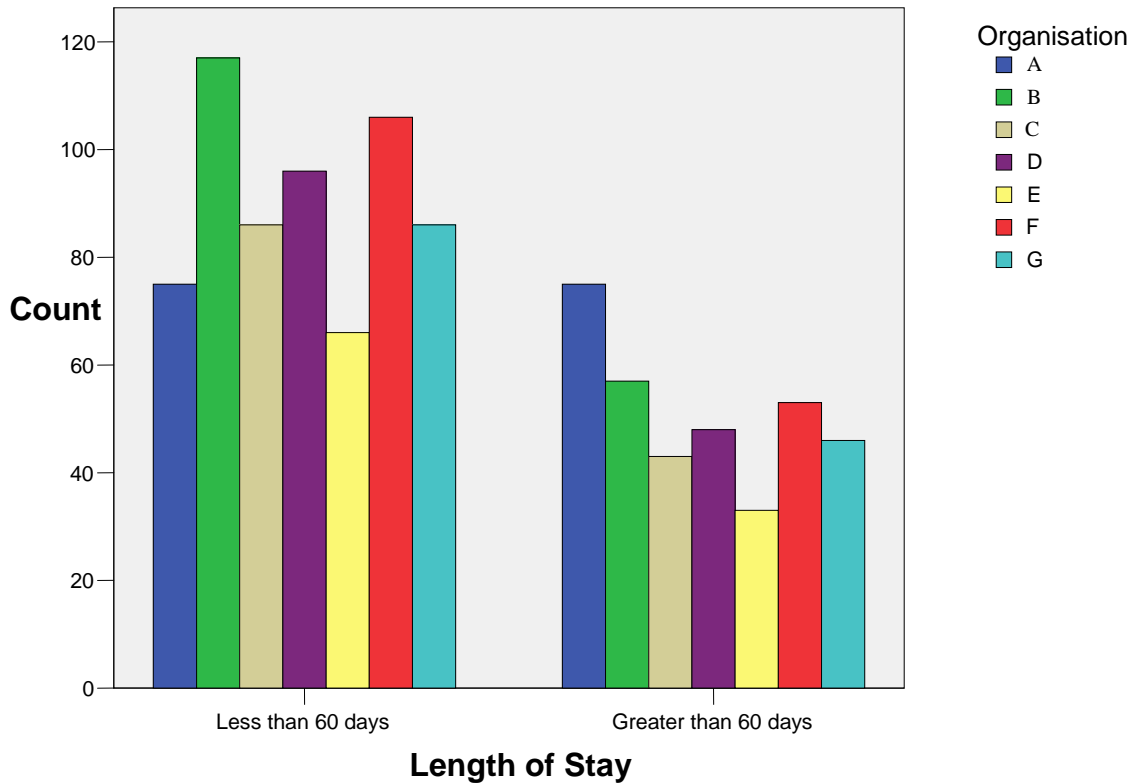
Note that particularly at an organizational level small cell sizes made interpretation and statistical analysis problematic the results should therefore be approached with caution.

Contents

Organisations

All participating organisations submitted data on both short and long stay consumers

There was no statistically significant difference between short and long stay groups across organisations $\chi^2 (5, N = 837) = 0.157$, p = 1.00.

Gender

		Male	Female	Total
Less than 60 days	A	34	41	75
		45.3%	54.7%	100.0%
	B	52	65	117
		44.4%	55.6%	100.0%
	C	18	68	86
		20.9%	79.1%	100.0%
	D	39	57	96
		40.6%	59.4%	100.0%
	E	22	44	66
		33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	F	45	61	106
		42.5%	57.5%	100.0%
	G	48	38	86
		55.8%	44.2%	100.0%
Greater than 60 days	A	44	31	75
		58.7%	41.3%	100.0%
	B	18	39	57
		31.6%	68.4%	100.0%
	C	9	34	43
		20.9%	79.1%	100.0%
	D	21	27	48
		43.8%	56.3%	100.0%
	E	13	20	33
		39.4%	60.6%	100.0%
	F	22	31	53
		41.5%	58.5%	100.0%
	G	19	27	46
		41.3%	58.7%	100.0%

There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and gender χ^2 (1, N=837) = 1.12, p = .28

There was no statistically significant difference across organisations by gender χ^2 (5, N=280) = 7.33, p = .197

Age

| Length of Stay	Organisation	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Less than 60 days	A	76.21	75	7.426
	B	77.65	117	8.416
	C	75.92	86	7.139
	D	74.88	96	7.683
	E	75.23	66	6.173
	F	75.29	106	7.557
	G	75.93	86	6.880
	Total	75.94	632	7.476
Greater than 60 days	A	76.31	75	8.549
	B	77.75	57	6.334
	C	75.95	43	6.786
	D	75.64	48	6.627
	E	73.72	33	5.431
	F	73.76	53	6.291
	G	75.28	46	7.527
	Total	75.65	355	7.093

There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and age ($t = .802$, df = 832, p =.423)

For long stay consumers were on average older in "B" compared to "F" $F(5,274) = 2.62$, p =.024

HoNOS

The following table displays mean HoNOS total scores by length of stay by organisation. Note: Nonvalid HoNOS ratings (more than two missing valid clinical ratings) are excluded from analysis.

Length of Stay	Organisation	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Less than 60 days	A	16.4348	69	6.60320
	B	15.2389	113	6.10953
	C	16.7733	75	5.92880
	D	15.3467	75	5.79024
	E	13.7538	65	4.94984
	F	11.9091	88	7.40710
	G	18.4474	76	7.45725
	Total	15.3458	561	6.66962
Greater than 60 days	A	19.7018	57	7.21597
	B	17.0000	55	5.77029
	C	15.3784	37	4.93486
	D	14.3243	37	6.02335
	E	12.0000	33	5.14174
	F	13.5909	44	7.19599
	G	20.7436	39	6.84304
	Total	16.4238	302	6.89498
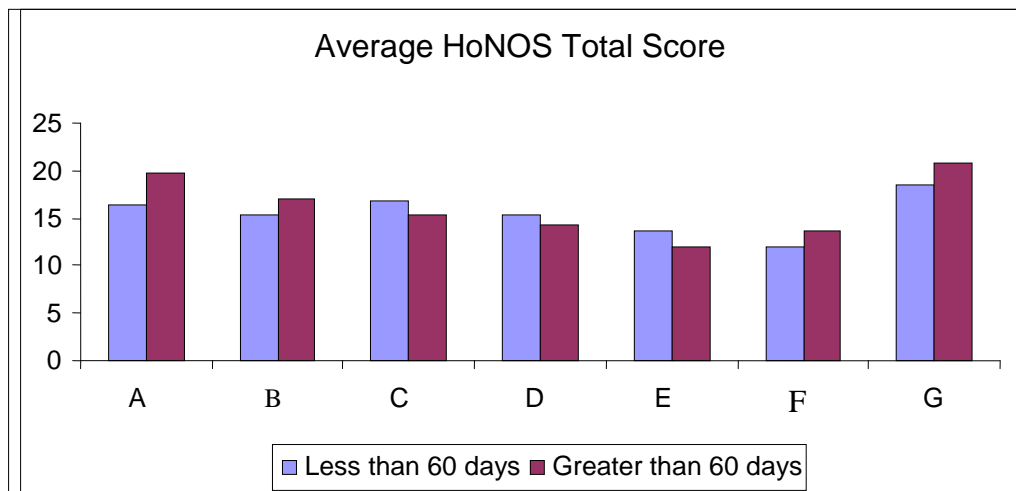
There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and average HoNOS Total Score ($t = -.900$, df = 735, p =.368)

For the long stay group, "E" had statistically significantly lower HoNOS scores than "B", "C" or "G" but they were not statistically significantly lower than "D" or "F" $F_{(5,248)} = 7.54, p = .000$.

Diagnosis

Given the small number in some diagnostic categories, categories were collapsed into four categories

1. F00-F09 Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders
2. F20-29 Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders
3. F30-39 Mood Disorders
4. Other

		F00-F09 Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	F20-29 Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	F30-39 Mood Disorders	Other	Missing	Total
Less than 60 days	A	13	11	20	31	0	75
		17.3%	14.7%	26.7%	41.3%	.0%	100.0%
	B	45	21	39	12	0	117
		38.5%	17.9%	33.3%	10.3%	.0%	100.0%
	C	9	18	49	9	1	86
		10.5%	20.9%	57.0%	10.5%	1.2%	100.0%
	D	8	25	41	18	4	96
		8.3%	26.0%	42.7%	18.8%	4.2%	100.0%
	E	8	18	28	10	2	66
		12.1%	27.3%	42.4%	15.2%	3.0%	100.0%
	F	21	30	38	15	2	106
		19.8%	28.3%	35.8%	14.2%	1.9%	100.0%
	G	23	16	17	30	0	86
		26.7%	18.6%	19.8%	34.9%	.0%	100.0%

		F00-F09 Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	F20-29 Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	F30-39 Mood Disorders	Other	Missing	Total
Greater than 60 days	A	7	14	13	41	0	75
		9.3%	18.7%	17.3%	54.7%	.0%	100.0%
	B	24	7	24	2	0	57
		42.1%	12.3%	42.1%	3.5%	.0%	100.0%
	C	6	11	22	2	2	43
		14.0%	25.6%	51.2%	4.7%	4.7%	100.0%
	D	3	14	20	10	1	48
		6.3%	29.2%	41.7%	20.8%	2.1%	100.0%
	E	2	9	16	4	2	33
		6.1%	27.3%	48.5%	12.1%	6.1%	100.0%
	F	12	26	13	2	0	53
		22.6%	49.1%	24.5%	3.8%	.0%	100.0%
	G	6	20	10	10	0	46
		13.0%	43.5%	21.7%	21.7%	.0%	100.0%

There was a statistically significant difference between short and long stay groups and diagnosis χ^2 (4, N=837) = 9.973, p = .044. With those having a diagnosis of F20-29 Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders more likely to stay greater than 60 days and those with a diagnosis of "other" less likely to stay greater than 60 days.

At an organisational level comparing across F00-F09, F20-29 and F30-39 those with a longer length of stay in "G" were more likely to have a diagnosis of F20-29 Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders, While in "B" those with a longer length of stay were more likely to have a diagnosis of F00-F09 Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (χ^2 (10, N=245) = 45.34, p = .000)

Country of Birth

52 different country of birth codes were submitted by participating organisations. These were collapsed to nine categories

1. Australia
2. England
3. Europe
4. Pacific
5. Asia
6. Africa
7. South America
8. Middle East
9. Missing

		Australia	England	Europe	Pacific	Asia	Africa	South America	Middle East	Miss	Total
Less than 60 days	A	44	15	9	0	4	1	0	1	1	75
		58.7%	20.0%	12.0%	.0%	5.3%	1.3%	.0%	1.3%	1.3%	100.0%
	B	24	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	81	117
		20.5%	4.3%	6.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	69.2%	100.0%
	C	53	11	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	83
		63.9%	13.3%	20.5%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	D	39	6	42	1	3	0	0	4	0	95
		41.1%	6.3%	44.2%	1.1%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	100.0%
	E	36	4	23	0	0	0	1	1	1	66
		54.5%	6.1%	34.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	100.0%
	F	41	5	41	0	9	1	2	6	1	106
		38.7%	4.7%	38.7%	.0%	8.5%	.9%	1.9%	5.7%	.9%	100.0%
	G	32	7	30	0	0	1	4	4	8	86
		37.2%	8.1%	34.9%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	4.7%	4.7%	9.3%	100.0%

		Australia	England	Europe	Pacific	Asia	Africa	South America	Middle East	Miss	Total
Greater than 60 days	A	42	11	15	0	4	0	1	0	2	75
		56.0%	14.7%	20.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	2.7%	100.0%
	B	15	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	39	57
		26.3%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	3.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	68.4%	100.0%
	C	34	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	43
		79.1%	9.3%	9.3%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	D	20	4	22	0	0	1	0	1	0	48
		41.7%	8.3%	45.8%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	100.0%
	E	18	1	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	33
		54.5%	3.0%	36.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.1%	.0%	100.0%
	F	19	1	26	1	1	0	0	4	1	53
		35.8%	1.9%	49.1%	1.9%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	7.5%	1.9%	100.0%
	G	14	4	16	0	4	0	3	3	2	46
		30.4%	8.7%	34.8%	.0%	8.7%	.0%	6.5%	6.5%	4.3%	100.0%

Given the small cell sizes, categories were collapsed so that Australia/England were compared to all *others*. There was no statistically significant difference between short and long stay and country of birth Australia/England compared to all *others* (χ^2 (1, N=700) = 0.025, p = . 875).

Note small cell sizes make interpretation problematic, however at an organizational level those staying over 60 days were less likely to have country of birth Australia/England or *other* in "B", More likely to have country of birth Australia/ England and less likely to have *other* in "C" and more likely to have *other* in "F" or "G" (χ^2 (10, N=280) = 197.31, p = .000).
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Interpreter Required

		No	Yes	Unknown/Missing	Total
Less than 60 days	A	74	0	0	74
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	B	23	0	94	117
		19.7%	.0%	80.3%	100.0%
	C	86	0	0	86
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	D	61	35	0	96
		63.5%	36.5%	.0%	100.0%
	E	50	16	0	66
		75.8%	24.2%	.0%	100.0%
	F	66	39	1	106
		62.3%	36.8%	.9%	100.0%
	G	10	10	66	86
		11.6%	11.6%	76.7%	100.0%
Greater than 60 days	A	74	0	0	74
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	B	10	0	47	57
		17.5%	.0%	82.5%	100.0%
	C	42	1	0	43
		97.7%	2.3%	.0%	100.0%
	D	35	13	0	48
		72.9%	27.1%	.0%	100.0%
	E	28	5	0	33
		84.8%	15.2%	.0%	100.0%
	F	32	21	0	53
		60.4%	39.6%	.0%	100.0%
	G	10	6	30	46
		21.7%	13.0%	65.2%	100.0%

There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and interpreter required χ^2 (2, N=837) = .673, p = .714

At an organizational level those who stayed over 60 days were less likely to have yes and no interpreter required in "B" but more likely to have missing/unknown, More likely to have no interpreter required and less likely to have yes interpreter required or missing/unknown in "C". More likely to have no interpreter required and less likely to have missing/unknown in "E", more likely to have interpreter required and less likely to have missing/unknown in "F" and less likely to have no interpreter required in "G" but more likely to have missing/unknown. (χ^2 (10, N=280) = 216.17, p = .000)
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Preferred Language

Preferred languages were collapsed into the following categories

1. Not Stated
2. English
3. European
4. Asian
5. Middle Eastern
6. Missing

		Not Stated	English	European	Asian	Middle Eastern	Missing	
Less than 60 days	A	0	0	0	0	0	75	75
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	B	15	99	3	0	0	0	117
		12.8%	84.6%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	C	0	81	4	1	0	0	86
		.0%	94.2%	4.7%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	D	0	57	31	4	4	0	96
		.0%	59.4%	32.3%	4.2%	4.2%	.0%	100.0%
	E	0	49	16	0	1	0	66
		.0%	74.2%	24.2%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	100.0%
	F	0	64	35	4	3	0	106
		.0%	60.4%	33.0%	3.8%	2.8%	.0%	100.0%
	G	0	51	25	0	2	8	86
		.0%	59.3%	29.1%	.0%	2.3%	9.3%	100.0%
Greater than 60 days	A	0	0	0	0	0	75	75
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	B	12	45	0	0	0	0	57
		21.1%	78.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	C	0	39	3	0	0	1	43
		.0%	90.7%	7.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	D	0	33	15	0	0	0	48
		.0%	68.8%	31.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	E	0	26	6	0	1	0	33
		.0%	78.8%	18.2%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	100.0%
	F	0	29	21	1	2	0	53
		.0%	54.7%	39.6%	1.9%	3.8%	.0%	100.0%
	G	0	26	13	2	2	3	46
		.0%	56.5%	28.3%	4.3%	4.3%	6.5%	100.0%

There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and preferred language χ^2 (5, N=837) = 1.899, p = .863

Given small cell sizes data was recoded so that English was compared to all other languages. Small cell sizes make interpretation problematic but at an organizational level those that stayed greater than 60 days were more likely to have a preferred language other than English in "F" and more likely to have unknown/missing in "B". (χ^2 (10, N=280) = 72.40, p = .000)

Received or did not receive ECT

		No	Yes	
Less than 60 days	A	71	4	75
		94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
	B	114	3	117
		97.4%	2.6%	100.0%
	C	66	20	86
		76.7%	23.3%	100.0%
	D	83	13	96
		86.5%	13.5%	100.0%
	E	57	9	66
		86.4%	13.6%	100.0%
	F	101	5	106
		95.3%	4.7%	100.0%
	G	86	0	86
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Greater than 60 days	A	68	7	75
		90.7%	9.3%	100.0%
	B	52	5	57
		91.2%	8.8%	100.0%
	C	19	24	43
		44.2%	55.8%	100.0%
	D	33	15	48
		68.8%	31.3%	100.0%
	E	20	13	33
		60.6%	39.4%	100.0%
	F	47	6	53
		88.7%	11.3%	100.0%
	G	46	0	46
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%

There was a statistically significant difference between the short and long stay and receiving or not receiving ECT with those that stayed greater than 60 days more likely to receive ECT (χ^2 (1, N=837) = 29.18, p = .000).

The long stay group were more likely received ECT in "C" and "E" and less likely in "B" and "G" (χ^2 (5, N=280) = 58.19, p = .000).

Number of ECT

Organisation	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
A	N/A	Missing	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	11.00	11	6.293	4	23
C	9.07	44	4.272	4	22
D	10.71	28	5.367	3	23
E	9.73	22	4.872	1	23
F	12.82	11	10.769	4	34

On average those consumers in the long stay group had a greater number of ECT treatments .

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of ECT	Less than 60 days	53	8.02	4.227
	Greater than 60 days	63	11.90	6.226

This difference was statistically significant ($t = -3.856$, df $= 114$, p $=.000$)

For those staying longer than 60 days there was no statistically significant difference between organisations and the number of ECT treatments $F(4,58) = 2.062$, p $=.098$.

Forum participants were seeking to know the relationship between entry factors and exit factors and their impact on length of stay. To improve comparability National Minimum Data Set Items where used. Entry factors that may impact on length of stay included the consumers usual type of accommodation (Type of Accommodation) and who referred the consumer (Referral Source). Forum participants thought that exit factors that may impact on length of stay included the consumers discharge destination (Mode of separation) and who would be delivering follow up care (Referral Destination)

Type of accommodation

		Private residence (e.g. house, flat, bedsitter,	Psychiatric hospital	Residential aged care service	Specialised mental health community-based residential support	Domestic-scale supported living facility (eg. group home for	Boarding/rooming house/hostel or hostel type accommodation,	Missing	
Less than 60 days	A	44		0	24	4	0	3	75
		58.7%		.0%	32.0%	5.3%	.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	B	76		38	0	0	2	1	117
		65.0%		32.5%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.9%	100.0%
	C	58		24	0	4	0	0	86
		67.4%		27.9%	.0%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	D	61		30	3	0	0	2	96
		63.5%		31.3%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	100.0%
	E	43		19	2	0	0	2	66
		65.2%		28.8%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	F	67		34	4	0	0	1	106
		63.2%		32.1%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	.9%	100.0%
	G	49		12	0	0	1	24	86
		57.0%		14.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	27.9%	100.0%

		Private residence (e.g. house, flat, bedsitter,	Psychiatric hospital	Residential aged care service	Specialised mental health community-based residential support	Domestic-scale supported living facility (eg. group home for	Boarding/rooming house/hostel or hostel type accommodation,	Missing	
Greater than 60 days	A	41	1	0	25	6	0	2	75
		54.7%	1.3%	.0%	33.3%	8.0%	.0%	2.7%	100.0%
	B	39	2	15	0	0	1	0	57
		68.4%	3.5%	26.3%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	100.0%
	C	35	0	7	0	1	0	0	43
		81.4%	.0%	16.3%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	D	34	0	11	2	0	0	1	48
		70.8%	.0%	22.9%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	100.0%
	E	30	0	3	0	0	0	0	33
		90.9%	.0%	9.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	F	32	0	16	2	0	1	2	53
		60.4%	.0%	30.2%	3.8%	.0%	1.9%	3.8%	100.0%
	G	30	0	9	0	0	0	7	46
		65.2%	.0%	19.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	15.2%	100.0%

There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and type of accommodation (χ^2 (6, N=837) = 10.48, p = .106)

Given small cell sizes for type of accommodation categories were collapsed to compare private residence with all other types of accomodation. Small cell sizes make interpretation problematic. Those staying longer than 60 days were more likely to have missing data regarding type of accommodation in "G". (χ^2 (10, N=280) = 34.25, p = .000)

Source of Referral

		Private psychiatric practice	Other private medical practice	Other public psychiatric hospital	Other health care establishment	Other private hospital	Law enforcement agency	Other agency	Outpatient department	Other	Un known	Missing	Total
Less than 60 days	A	0	0	10	3	0	2	16	2	41	1	0	75
		.0%	.0%	13.3%	4.0%	.0%	2.7%	21.3%	2.7%	54.7%	1.3%	.0%	100.0%
	B	0	3	2	59	0	0	0	0	29	18	6	117
		.0%	2.6%	1.7%	50.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	24.8%	15.4%	5.1%	100.0%
	C	0	1	0	62	1	0	0	0	22	0	0	86
		.0%	1.2%	.0%	72.1%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.6%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	D	5	16	0	34	0	3	17	0	20	1	0	96
		5.2%	16.7%	.0%	35.4%	.0%	3.1%	17.7%	.0%	20.8%	1.0%	.0%	100.0%
	E	5	13	0	33	0	0	8	0	6	1	0	66
		7.6%	19.7%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	12.1%	.0%	9.1%	1.5%	.0%	100.0%
	F	2	18	0	46	0	3	12	1	20	4	0	106
		1.9%	17.0%	.0%	43.4%	.0%	2.8%	11.3%	.9%	18.9%	3.8%	.0%	100.0%
	G	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	3	6	0	2	86
		.0%	.0%	.0%	87.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.5%	7.0%	.0%	2.3%	100.0%

		Private psychiatric practice	Other private medical practice	Other public psychiatric hospital	Other health care establishment	Other private hospital	Law enforcement agency	Other agency	Outpatient department	Other	Un known	Missing	Total
Greater than 60 days	A	1	0	16	5		0	11	5	35	2	0	75
		1.3%	.0%	21.3%	6.7%		.0%	14.7%	6.7%	46.7%	2.7%	.0%	100.0%
	B	0	3	3	24		0	0	1	11	11	4	57
		.0%	5.3%	5.3%	42.1%		.0%	.0%	1.8%	19.3%	19.3%	7.0%	100.0%
	C	0	2	0	18		1	0	3	19	0	0	43
		.0%	4.7%	.0%	41.9%		2.3%	.0%	7.0%	44.2%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	D	2	8	0	25		1	3	0	8	1	0	48
		4.2%	16.7%	.0%	52.1%		2.1%	6.3%	.0%	16.7%	2.1%	.0%	100.0%
	E	5	5	0	15		0	0	0	8	0	0	33
		15.2%	15.2%	.0%	45.5%		.0%	.0%	.0%	24.2%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	F	0	6	0	25		0	7	0	14	1	0	53
		.0%	11.3%	.0%	47.2%		.0%	13.2%	.0%	26.4%	1.9%	.0%	100.0%
	G	0	0	0	45		0	0	0	1	0	0	46
		.0%	.0%	.0%	97.8%		.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	100.0%

There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and source of referral (χ^2 (10, N=837) = 7.75, p = .653)

Given small cell sizes for source of referral categories were collapsed so that other health care establishment was compared to all others. This still resulted in small cell sizes making statistical analysis problematic.

Mode of Separation

		Discharge/transfer to (an)other acute hospital	Discharge/transfer to a residential aged care service,	Discharge/transfer to other health care accommodation	Statistical discharge from leave	Died	Other (includes discharge to usual residence)	Missing	
Less than 60 days	A	6	25	0		1	42	0	74
		8.1%	33.8%	.0%		1.4%	56.8%	.0%	100.0%
	B	21	20	5		1	63	7	117
		17.9%	17.1%	4.3%		.9%	53.8%	6.0%	100.0%
	C	0	7	0		0	79	0	86
		.0%	8.1%	.0%		.0%	91.9%	.0%	100.0%
	D	0	9	0		0	87	0	96
		.0%	9.4%	.0%		.0%	90.6%	.0%	100.0%
	E	0	2	0		0	64	0	66
		.0%	3.0%	.0%		.0%	97.0%	.0%	100.0%
	F	0	5	0		0	101	0	106
		.0%	4.7%	.0%		.0%	95.3%	.0%	100.0%
	G	0	20	5		0	61	0	86
		.0%	23.3%	5.8%		.0%	70.9%	.0%	100.0%

		Discharge/transfer to (an)other acute hospital	Discharge/transfer to a residential aged care service,	Discharge/transfer to other health care accommodation	Statistical discharge from leave	Died	Other (includes discharge to usual residence)	Missing	
Greater than 60 days	A	3	46	2	7	1	15	0	74
		4.1%	62.2%	2.7%	9.5%	1.4%	20.3%	.0%	100.0%
	B	7	23	1	0	0	15	11	57
		12.3%	40.4%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	26.3%	19.3%	100.0%
	C	0	7	1	0	0	35	0	43
		.0%	16.3%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	81.4%	.0%	100.0%
	D	0	12	0	0	0	36	0	48
		.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	75.0%	.0%	100.0%
	E	0	2	0	0	0	31	0	33
		.0%	6.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	93.9%	.0%	100.0%
	F	0	7	0	0	0	46	0	53
		.0%	13.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	86.8%	.0%	100.0%
	G	0	8	7	1	0	30	0	46
		.0%	17.4%	15.2%	2.2%	.0%	65.2%	.0%	100.0%

There was a statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and Mode of Separation with those discharged or transferred to a residential care service more likely to stay greater than 60 days (χ^2 (6, N=837) = 27.32, p = .000)

Given small cell sizes categories were collapsed so that Other (including discharge to usual residence) was compared to all others. This still resulted in small cell sizes making statistical analysis problematic.

Referral Destination

		Not referred	Private psychiatrist	Other private medical practitioner	Mental health/alcohol and drug non in-patient facility	Acute hospital	Other	Missing	
Less than 60 days	A	0	0	0	1	6	33	35	75
		.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	8.0%	44.0%	46.7%	100.0%
	B	62	0	3	0	0	45	7	117
		53.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	38.5%	6.0%	100.0%
	C	3	0	2	80	0	1	0	86
		3.5%	.0%	2.3%	93.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	100.0%
	D	0	0	1	79	0	16	0	96
		.0%	.0%	1.0%	82.3%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	100.0%
	E	0	0	8	55	0	3	0	66
		.0%	.0%	12.1%	83.3%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	100.0%
	F	0	2	0	97	0	7	0	106
		.0%	1.9%	.0%	91.5%	.0%	6.6%	.0%	100.0%
	G	16	1	13	3	0	44	9	86
		18.6%	1.2%	15.1%	3.5%	.0%	51.2%	10.5%	100.0%

		Not referred	Private psychiatrist	Other private medical practitioner	Mental health/alcohol and drug non in-patient facility	Acute hospital	Other	Missing	
Greater than 60 days	A	0	0	0	3	3	48	21	75
		.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	4.0%	64.0%	28.0%	100.0%
	B	41	0	1	0	0	12	3	57
		71.9%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	21.1%	5.3%	100.0%
	C	0	1	1	39	0	1	1	43
		.0%	2.3%	2.3%	90.7%	.0%	2.3%	2.3%	100.0%
	D	0	0	0	42	0	6	0	48
		.0%	.0%	.0%	87.5%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	100.0%
	E	1	1	4	27	0	0	0	33
		3.0%	3.0%	12.1%	81.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	F	0	0	0	51	0	2	0	53
		.0%	.0%	.0%	96.2%	.0%	3.8%	.0%	100.0%
	G	11	0	2	3	0	29	1	46
		23.9%	.0%	4.3%	6.5%	.0%	63.0%	2.2%	100.0%

There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and referral destination (χ^2 (6, N=837) = 5.87, p = .31

Given small cell sizes for referral destination, categories were collapsed so that Mental health/alcohol and drug non in-patient facility were compared to all others. This still resulted in small cell sizes making statistical analysis problematic.

Summary

Between short and long stay

- There was no statistically significant difference between short and long stay groups and organisations χ^2 (5, N = 837) = 0.157, p = 1.00

- There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and gender χ^2 (1, N=837) = 1.12, p = .28

- There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and age (t = .802, df = 832, p =.423)

- There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and average HoNOS Total Score (t = -.900, df = 735, p =.368)

- There was a statistically significant difference between short and long stay groups and diagnosis χ^2 (4, N=837) = 9.973, p = .044. At an organisational level comparing across F00-F09, F20-29 and F30-39 those with a longer length of stay in "G" were more likely to have a diagnosis of F20-29 Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders, While in "B" those with a longer length of stay were more likely to have a diagnosis of F00-F09 Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (χ^2 (10, N=245) = 45.34, p = .000)

- There was no statistically significant difference between short and long stay and country of birth Australia/England compared to all others (χ^2 (1, N=700) = 0.025, p = . 875).

- There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and interpreter required χ^2 (2, N=837) = .673, p = .714

- There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and preferred language χ^2 (5, N=837) = 1.899, p = .863

- There was a statistically significant difference between the short and long stay and receiving or not receiving ECT with those that stayed greater than 60 days more likely to have received ECT (χ^2 (1, N=837) = 29.18, p = .000). The long stay group were more likely to received ECT in "C" and "E" and less likely in "B" and "G" (χ^2 (5, N=280) = 58.19, p = .000).

- There was a statistically significant difference between length of stay and the course of ECT with those staying longer having on average more treatments (t = -3.856, df = 114, p =.000)

- There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and type of accommodation (χ^2 (6, N=837) = 10.48, p = .106)

- There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and source of referral (χ^2 (10, N=837) = 7.75, p = .653)

- There was a statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and mode of separation with those discharged or transferred to a residential care service more likely to stay greater than 60 days (χ^2 (6, N=837) = 27.32, p = .000)

- There was no statistically significant difference between the short and long stay groups and referral destination (χ^2 (6, N=837) = 5.87, p = .318)

Between Organisations

- There was no statistically significant difference across organisations by gender χ^2 (5, N=280) = 7.33, p = .197

- For long stay consumers were on average older in "B" compared to "F" $F(5,274)$ = 2.62, p =.024

- For the long stay group, "E" had statistically significantly lower HoNOS scores than "B", "C" or "G" but they were not statistically significantly lower than "D" or "F" $F(5,248)$ = 7.54, p =.000.

- At an organisational level comparing across F00-F09, F20-29 and F30-39 those with a longer length of stay in "G" were more likely to have a diagnosis of F20-29 Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders, While in "B" those with a longer length of stay were more likely to have a diagnosis of F00-F09 Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (χ^2 (10, N=245) = 45.34, p = .000)

- Note small cell sizes make interpretation problematic, however at an organizational level those staying over 60 days were less likely to have country of birth Australia/England or *other* in "B", More likely to have country of birth Australia/ England and less likely to have *other* in "C" and more likely to have *other* in "F" or "G".

- At an organizational level those who stayed over 60 days were less likely to have yes and no interpreter required in "B" but more likely to have missing/unknown, More likely to have no interpreter required and less likely to have yes interpreter required or missing/unknown in "C". More likely to have no interpreter required and less likely to have missing/unknown in "E", more likely to have interpreter required and less likely to have missing/unknown in "F" and less likely to have no

interpreter required in "G" but more likely to have missing/unknown. (χ^2 (10, N=280) = 216.17, p = .000)

- Given small cell sizes data was recoded so that English was compared to all other languages. Small cell sizes make interpretation problematic but at an organizational level those that stayed greater than 60 days were more likely to have a preferred language other than English in "F" and more likely to have unknown/missing in "B". (χ^2 (10, N=280) = 72.40, p = .000)

- The long stay group were more likely to received ECT in "C" and "E" and less likely in "B" and "G" (χ^2 (5, N=280) = 58.19, p = .000).

- Given small cell sizes for type of accommodation categories were collapsed to compare private residence with all other types of accomodation. Small cell sizes make interpretation problematic. Those staying longer than 60 days were more likely to have missing data regarding type of accommodation in "G". (χ^2 (10, N=280) = 34.25, p = .000)

- Given small cell sizes for source of referral categories were collapsed so that other health care establishment was compared to all others. This still resulted in small cell sizes making statistical analysis problematic.

- Given small cell sizes for mode of separation categories were collapsed so that Other (including discharge to usual residence) was compared to all others. This still resulted in small cell sizes making statistical analysis problematic.

- Given small cell sizes for referral destination, categories were collapsed so that Mental health/alcohol and drug non in-patient facility were compared to all others. This still resulted in small cell sizes making statistical analysis problematic