

Consumer perspectives of Mental Health Care

Monitoring mental health consumer and carer experiences of service has been a long-term goal of the National Mental Health Strategy. This section presents information about consumer-rated experiences of care in public [specialised mental health services](#) using the nationally developed Your Experience of Service (YES) survey. The YES survey aims to help Australian mental health services and consumers work together to build better services. The project was a national initiative funded by the Australian government Department of Health and managed by the Victorian Department of Health and Human services in conjunction with the Mental Health Information Strategy Standing Committee (MHISSC). Implementation of the YES survey and national reporting of the data is a key action under the Fifth National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Plan (CHC 2017).

Currently three jurisdictions—New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland—have implemented the YES survey and are contributing to the [Your Experience of Service National Best Endeavours Data Set \(NBEDS\)](#). At the time of writing Victoria advised that ‘The Victorian Government is currently in Caretaker period and will not be providing data at this time’. The [data source](#) section provides more detailed information on the development of the YES survey, participating states and territories, and other aspects of the YES data.

It is anticipated that this section will expand as more data becomes available.

Data downloads:

Excel: Consumer perspectives of Mental Health Care tables

PDF: Consumer perspectives of Mental Health Care section

Key points

- In 2016–17, New South Wales and Queensland implemented the YES survey and provided data to monitor their mental health consumers’ experiences of care.
- 24,322 consumer-rated experience of service surveys were collected from 64 mental health service organisations in 2016–17.
- In 2016–17, 85.8% of respondents in admitted care in NSW, 73.2% in Qld, rated their care as Good/Very good/Excellent.
- In 2016–17, 91.4% of respondents in ambulatory (non-admitted) care in NSW, 92.3% in Qld, rated their care as Good/Very good/Excellent.
- In 2016–17, 67.6% of respondents in admitted care in NSW, 51.4% in Qld, reported a positive experience of service.

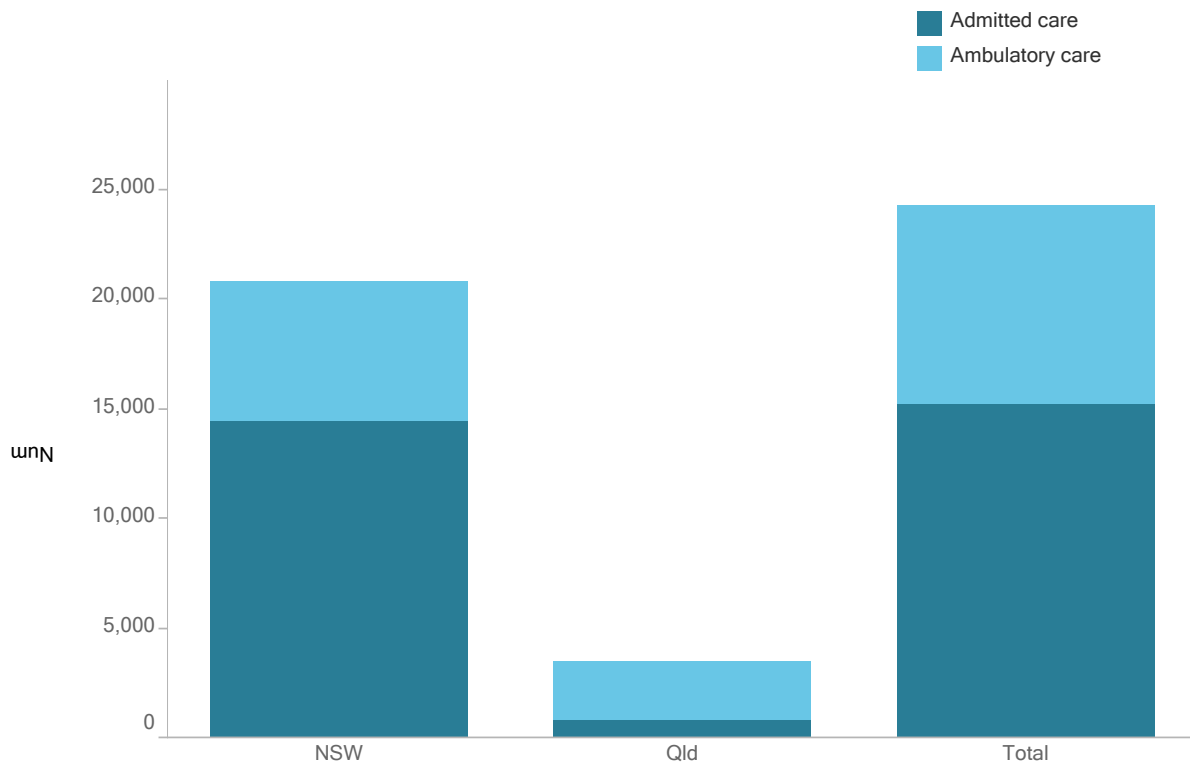
- In 2016–17, 79.1% of respondents in ambulatory (non-admitted) care in NSW, 81.2% in Qld, reported a positive experience of service.
- In admitted care, 73.6% of respondents with *Voluntary legal status* in NSW, 61.6% in Qld, reported a positive experience of service in 2016–17.
- In admitted care, 63.2% of respondents with *Involuntary legal status* in NSW, 44.1% in Qld, reported a positive experience of service in 2016–17.
- In ambulatory (non-admitted) care, 83.1% of respondents with *Voluntary legal status* in NSW, 84.8% in Qld, reported a positive experience of service in 2016–17.
- In ambulatory (non-admitted) care, 71.7% of respondents with *Involuntary legal status* in NSW, 75.2% in Qld, reported a positive experience of service in 2016–17.

Returned surveys

A total of 24,322 YES surveys were returned in 2016–17 (Figure CP.1). Of these, 20,864 were received in New South Wales and 3,458 in Queensland. Note that in New South Wales consumers are offered the survey at each service contact, while in Queensland consumers are encouraged to complete the survey at a particular time in the year (the [data source](#) section provides more detailed information on each state’s methodology).

15,222 surveys were received from consumers in [admitted](#) care settings and 9,100 were received from those in [ambulatory](#) (non-admitted) care. New South Wales did not report any surveys received from consumers in [residential care](#) and Queensland does not report residential mental health services. A lower number of consumers accessing residential care services is observed in relevant data collections (reported in the section ‘[Specialised mental health care facilities](#)’ of Mental Health Services in Australia). Note that an individual consumer may have completed the survey more than once in the reporting period.

Figure CP.1: Received YES surveys by service setting and state, 2016-17



Source: Your Experience of Service survey; Table CP.1.

Note:

1. An individual consumer may have completed the survey more than once in the reporting period.

In admitted care settings, 50.1% of the returned YES surveys were from consumers who received care for a period of 1 day to 2 weeks and 10.1% from consumers who received care for more than 6 months. This is in contrast to ambulatory care where consumers typically received care for longer periods—5.7% of surveys were from consumers who received care for 1 day to 2 weeks and 57.5% for more than 6 months.

Consumers in admitted care

Demographics

15,222 admitted care consumers responded to the YES survey in 2016-17. The highest number of responses was from consumers aged 25-34 years (2,917 or 21.8%), followed by consumers aged 35-44 (2,871 or 21.5%) and 45-54 (2,463 or 18.4%). This is consistent with the observed demographic patterns for these data collections. More responses were received from male (52.0%) than female (47.2%) consumers and 107 responses were from consumers who identified as 'Other' gender (0.8%).

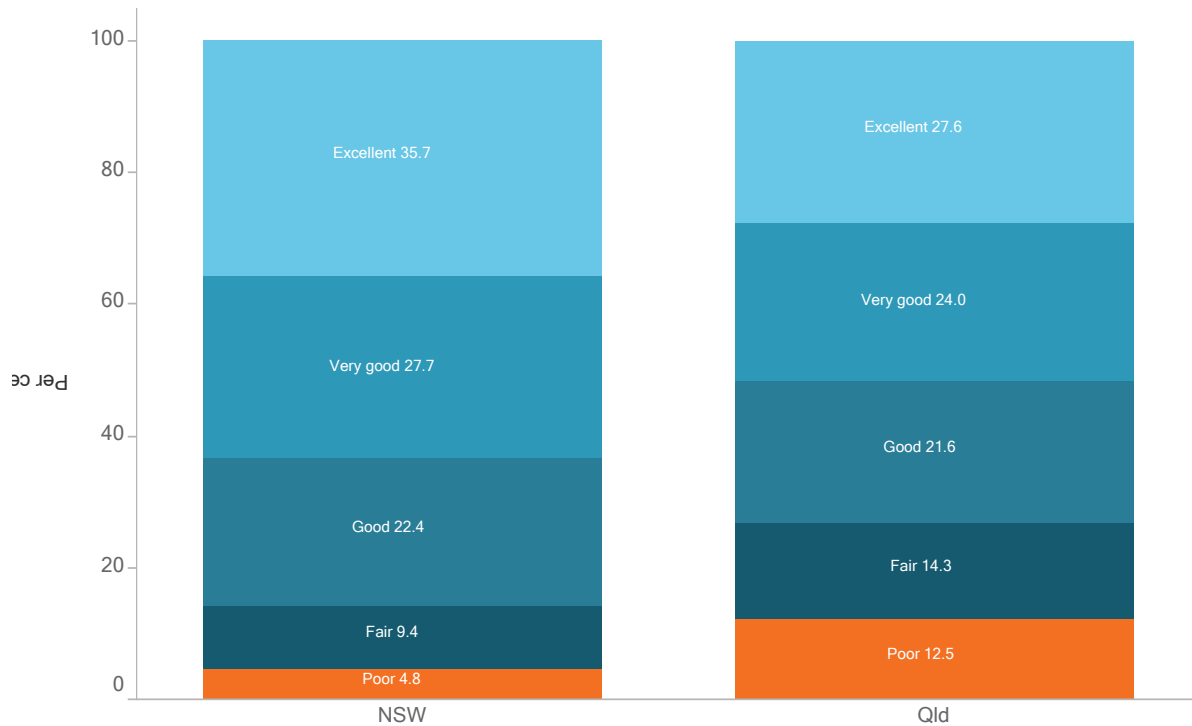
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander consumers returned 1,477 surveys (10.7%) and non-Indigenous Australians returned 12,313 (89.3%). There were an additional 1,432 surveys returned where Indigenous status of the respondent was not stated or not recorded.

[Mental health legal status](#) refers to whether or not a person was treated in hospital involuntarily under the relevant state or territory mental health legislation. Of admitted care respondents, 5,204 (46.5%) had an involuntary status.

Consumer ratings of care

The YES survey question, *'Overall, how would you rate your experience of care with this service in the last 3 months?'*, provides an overall indication of a respondent's experience of care. A higher number of admitted care respondents rated the care they received as 'Excellent', followed by ratings of 'Very Good', 'Good', 'Fair' and 'Poor' (Figure CP.2). In 2016–17, 85.8% of admitted care respondents in New South Wales, and 73.2% in Queensland, rated the care they received as 'Good', 'Very Good', or 'Excellent'.

Figure CP.2: Consumer ratings of care, admitted care, 2016-17



Source: Your Experience of Service survey; Table CP.4.

Note:

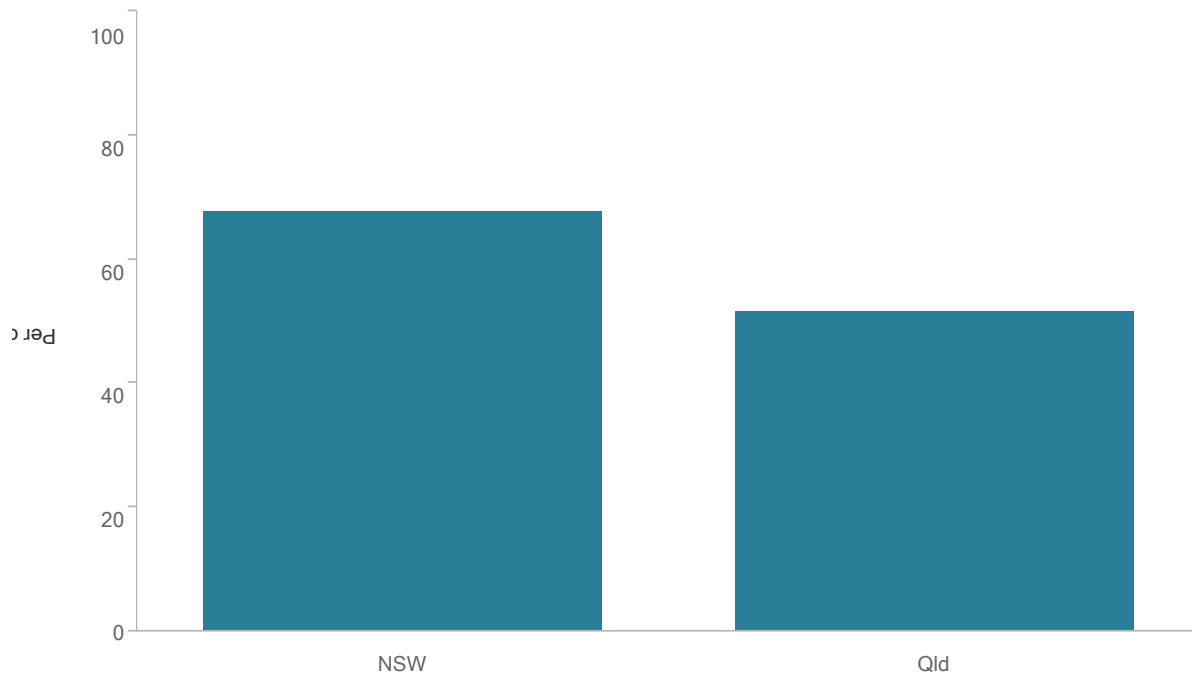
1. An individual consumer may have completed the survey more than once in the reporting period.
2. Response to question, 'Overall, how would you rate your experience of care with this service in the last 3 months?'

Consumer experience of service

A nationally agreed overall score out of 100 has been developed to reflect each respondent's 'experience of service' across 22 questions in the YES survey (Further information can be found in the [data source](#) section). A score of 80 or above indicates a positive experience of service.

Using this measure, 67.6% of admitted care respondents in New South Wales and 51.4% in Queensland rated their experience of service positively (Figure CP.3).

Figure CP.3: Consumers in admitted care with a positive experience of service, by state, 2016-17



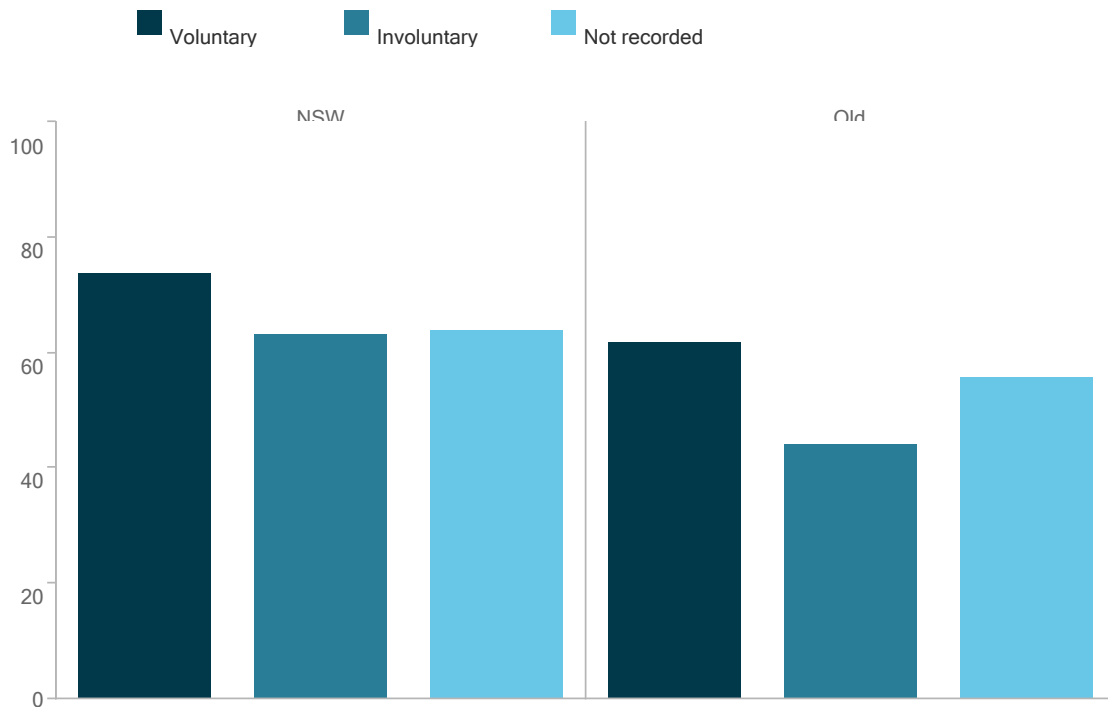
Source: Your Experience of Service survey; Table CP.5.

Note:

1. An experience of service score of 80 and above (out of 100) indicates a positive experience.
2. The experience of service score is the average of survey questions 1-22 multiplied by 20.
3. An individual consumer may have completed the survey more than once in the reporting period.

In 2016-17, the proportion of admitted care respondents with a positive experience of service score was higher for respondents with *Voluntary mental health legal status* than *Involuntary status* and mental health legal status not recorded (Figure CP.4). In New South Wales, 73.6% of voluntary status respondents, 63.2% of involuntary status respondents, and 63.9% with status not recorded, rated their experience of service positively. In Queensland, the proportions were 61.6% of voluntary status respondents, 44.1% of involuntary status respondents, and 55.8% with status not recorded.

Figure CP.4: Consumers in admitted care with a positive experience of service, by state and mental health legal status, 2016-17



Source: Your Experience of Service survey; Table CP.6.

Note:

1. An experience of service score of 80 and above (out of 100) indicates a positive experience.
2. The experience of service score is the average of survey questions 1-22 multiplied by 20.
3. An individual consumer may have completed the survey more than once in the reporting period.

For both states, the proportion of Indigenous admitted care respondents who generated a positive experience of service score was similar to the proportion for non-Indigenous Australians. In New South Wales, 68.9% of Indigenous respondents and 67.8% of non-Indigenous respondents rated their experience of service positively. In Queensland, 56.7% of Indigenous respondents and 51.0% non-Indigenous respondents rated their experience of service positively.

Consumers in ambulatory care

Demographics

9,100 ambulatory (non-admitted) care consumers responded to the YES survey in 2016-17. The highest number of responses was from consumers aged 35-44 years (1,704 or 20.3%), followed by consumers aged 45-54 (1,596 or 19.0%) and 25-34 (1,322 or 15.7%). More responses were received from female (51.3%) than male (47.9%) consumers and 63 responses were from consumers who identified as 'Other' gender (0.7%).

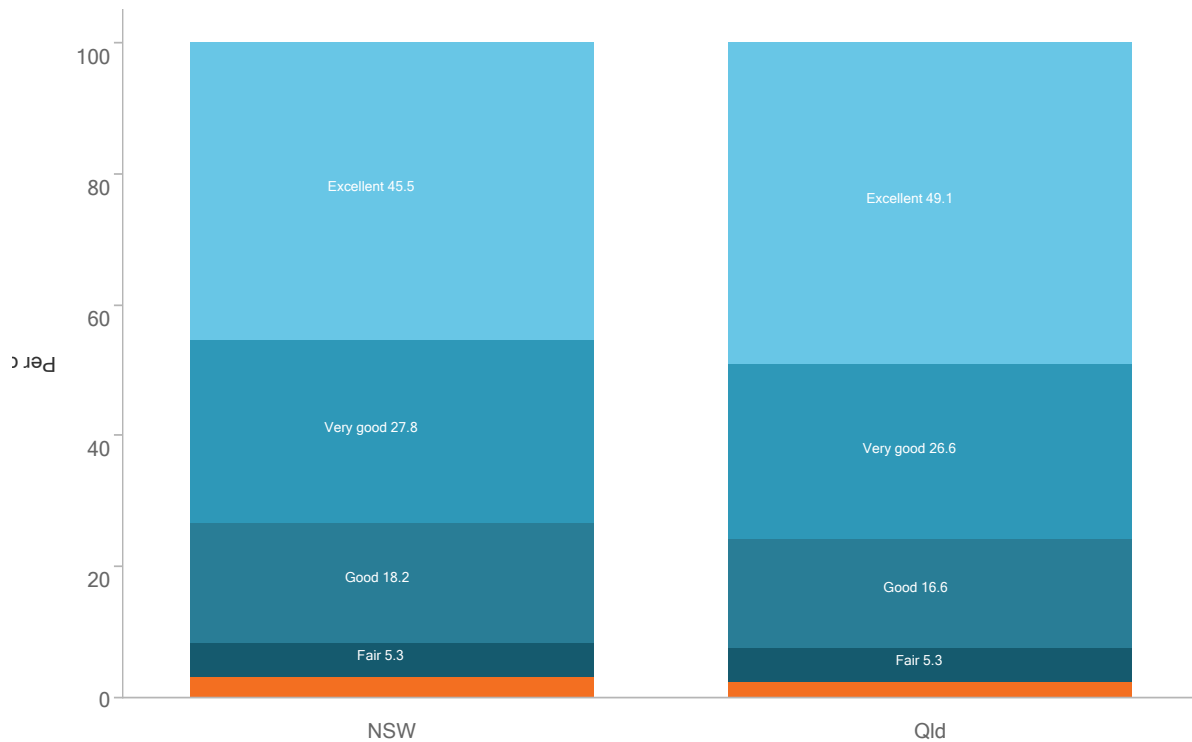
Indigenous Australians returned 706 surveys (8.3%) and non-Indigenous Australians returned 7,840 (91.7%). There were an additional 554 surveys returned where Indigenous status of the respondent was not stated or not recorded.

[Mental health legal status](#) refers to whether or not a person was treated involuntarily under the relevant state or territory mental health legislation. Of ambulatory care respondents, there were 1,788 (25.8%) with involuntary status.

Consumer ratings of care

The YES survey question, *'Overall, how would you rate your experience of care with this service in the last 3 months?',* provides a rating of experience of care. A higher number of ambulatory care respondents rated their care as 'Excellent', followed by ratings of 'Very Good', 'Good', 'Fair' and 'Poor' (Figure CP.5). In 2016–17, 91.4% of ambulatory care respondents in New South Wales, and 92.3% in Queensland, rated the care they received as 'Good', 'Very Good', or 'Excellent'. These proportions are higher than those observed for admitted care respondents.

Figure CP.5: Consumer ratings of care, ambulatory care, 2016-17



Source: Your Experience of Service survey; Table CP.4.

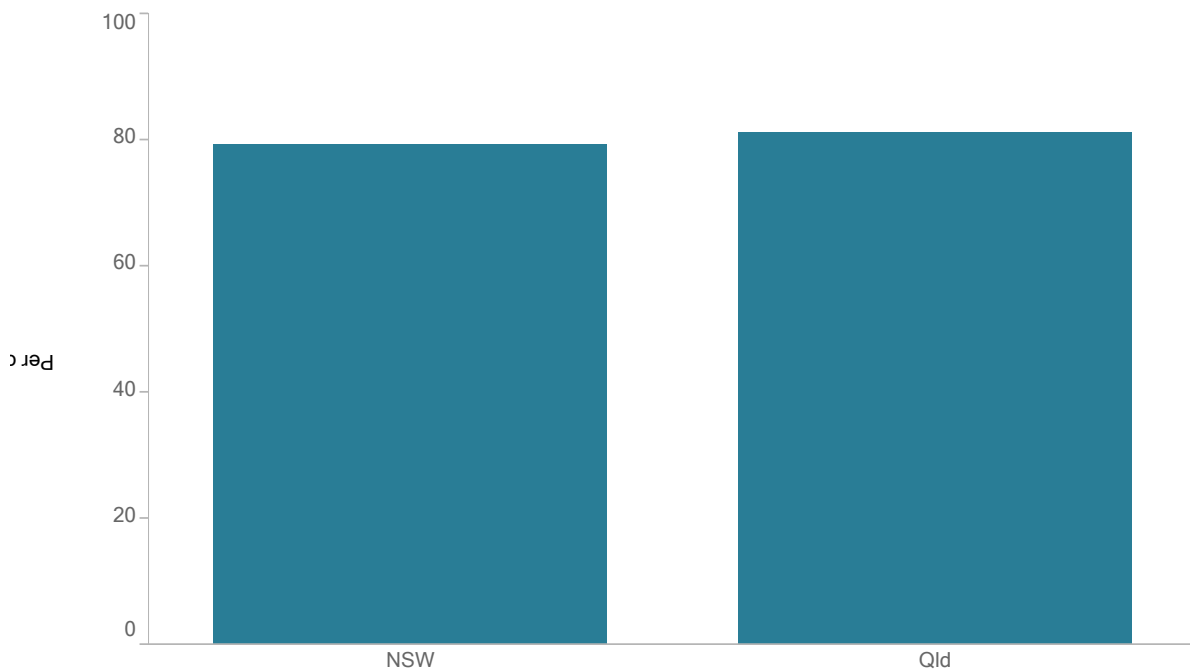
Note:

1. An individual consumer may have completed the survey more than once in the reporting period.
2. Response to question, 'Overall, how would you rate your experience of care with this service in the last 3 months?'

Consumer experience of service

Using the nationally agreed overall score, 79.1% of ambulatory care respondents in New South Wales and 81.2% in Queensland rated their experience of service positively (Figure CP.6). The proportions are higher than those for admitted care respondents.

Figure CP.6: Consumers in ambulatory care with a positive experience of service, by state, 2016-17



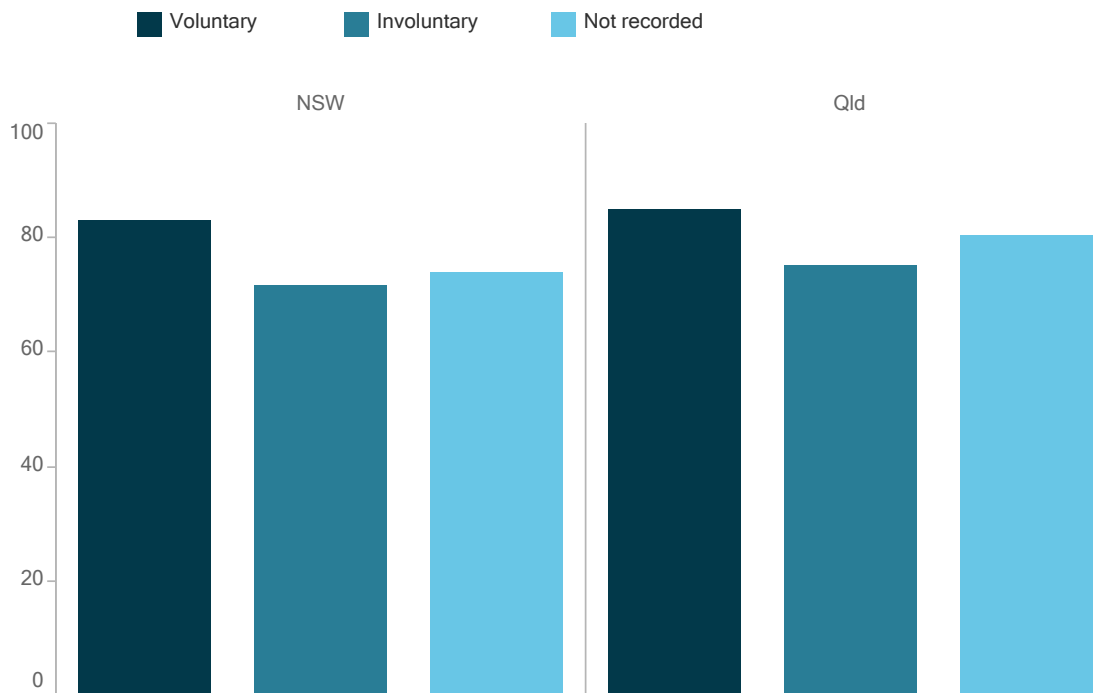
Source: Your Experience of Service survey; Table CP.5.

Note:

1. An experience of service score of 80 and above (out of 100) indicates a positive experience.
2. The experience of service score is the average of survey questions 1-22 multiplied by 20.
3. An individual consumer may have completed the survey more than once in the reporting period.

The proportion of ambulatory care respondents with a positive experience of service score was higher for respondents with *Voluntary mental health legal status* than *Involuntary status* and mental health legal status not recorded (Figure CP.7). In New South Wales, 83.1% of respondents with voluntary status, 71.7% with involuntary status, and 74.0% with status not recorded, rated their experience of service positively. In Queensland, the proportions were 84.8% of voluntary status respondents, 75.2% of involuntary status respondents, and 80.5% with status not recorded.

Figure CP.7: Consumers in ambulatory care with a positive experience of service, by state and mental health legal status, 2016-17



Source: Your Experience of Service survey; Table CP.7.

Note:

1. An experience of service score of 80 and above (out of 100) indicates a positive experience.
2. The experience of service score is the average of survey questions 1-22 multiplied by 20.
3. An individual consumer may have completed the survey more than once in the reporting period.

In 2016–17, the proportion of Indigenous ambulatory care respondents who generated a positive experience of service score was lower than that for non-Indigenous respondents, for both states. In New South Wales, 71.3% of Indigenous respondents and 80.1% of non-Indigenous respondents rated their experience of service positively. In Queensland, 78.1% of Indigenous respondents and 81.8% of non-Indigenous respondents rated their experience of service positively.

Data source

Your Experience of Service survey instrument

There has been an increased focus by states and territories on strengthening and coordinating efforts to collect patient reported measures (AIHW 2018). The Your Experience of Service (YES) survey has been developed primarily for use in public [specialised mental health services](#).

Monitoring mental health consumer and carer experiences of service has been a long-term goal of the National Mental Health Strategy. In 2010, under the Fourth National Mental Health Plan (Commonwealth of Australia, 2009), the Australian Department of Health funded the National Consumer Experiences of Care project to develop a survey for use in public mental health services. This project resulted in the development of the YES survey, which was finalised in 2014. The YES survey instrument was developed by the Victorian Department of Health under the auspices of the Mental Health Information Strategy Standing Committee (MHISSC).

The [YES NBEDS](#) was subsequently developed by MHISSC in conjunction with AIHW to collect and monitor consumers' experiences of service over time. Jurisdictions agree to provide data to the YES NBEDS through their state/territory representative on MHISSC.

A measure of carer experiences has also been developed but has not yet been implemented by any jurisdiction. The Mental Health Carer Experience Survey (MHCES) aims to measure the experiences of carers, such as family members, partners or friends of people who access mental health services.

Participating states and territories

In 2016–17, two states administered and provided data to the YES NBEDS.

In New South Wales, 44 specialised mental health services administered the YES survey. New South Wales has publicly reported their YES survey data since 2015–16 (NSW Ministry of Health, 2017a, 2017b).

In Queensland, 20 specialised mental health services administered the YES survey. Queensland has publicly reported YES survey data for 2014–15 and 2015–16 (Queensland Health, 2016, 2017).

At the time of writing Victoria advised that 'The Victorian Government is currently in Caretaker period and will not be providing data at this time'.

Each state/territory has chosen a method of administration that best suits their local needs. New South Wales has adopted a "continuous" method, where people are offered the YES during every hospital stay or community health centre visit. By contrast, Queensland have adopted a "snapshot" approach where people are encouraged to complete YES in a particular week or month of the year.

YES survey questions

The YES survey comprises 26 questions about a mental health consumer's perceptions of their treatment and the care they received. Respondents answer each question using the following response scales:

- For questions 1–17, respondents indicate how often the service did a range of things during their care (1—Never, 2—Rarely, 3—Sometimes, 4—Usually, 5—Always). Examples include: ‘You felt welcome at this service’, ‘Staff showed hopefulness for your future’, and ‘Your opinions about the involvement of family or friends in your care were respected’.
- For questions 18–26, respondents indicate how well the service performed during their care (1—Poor, 2—Fair, 3—Good, 4—Very Good, 5—Excellent). Examples include: ‘Explanation of your rights and responsibilities’, ‘Access to peer support’, and ‘The effect the service had on your overall well-being’.

Experience of service score

MHISSC developed a nationally agreed scoring methodology to reflect each respondent’s experience of service across 22 questions in the YES survey.

The experience of service score for each respondent is equal to the average response of questions 1–22 multiplied by 20. The resulting overall score converts the individual question responses into a score out of 100.

The proportion of respondents with an experience of service score over 80 on the YES measure was agreed by MHISSC as the metric (indicator) to be used for monitoring consumer experience of service under the Fifth National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Plan (CHC 2017).

References

AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2018. ‘Patient-reported experience and outcome measures’ (Chapter 7.17), in [Australia’s health 2018](#). Canberra: AIHW. <<https://www.aihw.gov.au>>

CHC (COAG [Council of Australian Governments] Health Council) 2017. The Fifth National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Plan. Canberra: Department of Health.

Commonwealth of Australia (2009). Fourth National Mental Health Plan—An agenda for collaborative government action in mental health 2009–2014. Canberra: Attorney-General’s Department. Viewed 31 July 2018, <<http://www.health.gov.au>>.

NSW Ministry of Health (2017a). Your Experience of Service: What consumers say about NSW Mental Health Services, 2015–2016. Viewed 26 July 2018, <<http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/mentalhealth/Documents/yes-survey-report-2015-2016.pdf>>.

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Queensland Health (2016). Your Experience of Service—2015 Statewide report. Brisbane: Queensland Health. Viewed 26 July 2018, <https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0032/636737/yes-sw-2015.pdf>.

Queensland Health (2017). Your Experience of Service—2016 Statewide report. Brisbane: Queensland Health. Viewed 26 July 2018, <https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0029/678071/yes-sw-2016.pdf>.

Key concepts

| Key Concept | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Admitted care | A specialised mental health service that provides overnight care in a psychiatric hospital or a specialised mental health unit in an acute hospital. Psychiatric hospitals and specialised mental health units in acute hospitals are establishments devoted primarily to the treatment and care of admitted patients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders. These services are staffed by health professionals with specialist mental health qualifications or training and have as their principal function the treatment and care of patients affected by mental disorder/illness. |
| Ambulatory care | A specialised mental health service that provides services to people who are not currently admitted to a mental health admitted or residential service. Services are delivered by health professionals with specialist mental health qualifications or training. Ambulatory mental health services include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community-based crisis assessment and treatment teams; • day programs; • mental health outpatient clinics provided by either hospital or community-based services; • child and adolescent outpatient and community teams; • social and living skills programs; • psychogeriatric assessment services; • hospital-based consultation-liaison and in-reach services to admitted patients in non-psychiatric and hospital emergency settings; • ambulatory-equivalent same day separations; • home based treatment services; and • hospital based outreach services. |
| Mental health legal status | Whether a person received treatment under relevant state or territory mental health legislation compulsory treatment provisions. A person with involuntary status received treatment under compulsory treatment provisions. |

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|---|--|
| | <p>A person with voluntary status also received treatment but this was not was under compulsory treatment provisions.</p> |
| Residential care | <p>A service that is considered by the state, territory or Australian Government funding authorities as a service that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has the workforce capacity to provide specialised mental health services; and • employs suitably trained mental health staff to provide rehabilitation, treatment or extended care on-site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to consumers residing on an overnight basis; ○ in a domestic-like environment; and • encourages the consumer to take responsibility for their daily living activities. <p>These services include those that employ mental health trained staff on-site 24 hours per day and other services with less intensive staffing (but the trained staff must be on site for a minimum of 6 hours a day and at least 50 hours per week).</p> <p>Suitably trained residential mental health care staff may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individuals with Vocational Education and Training (VET) qualifications in community services, mental health or disability sectors; • individuals with tertiary qualifications in medicine, social work, psychology, occupational therapy, counselling, nursing or social sciences; and • individuals with experience in mental health or disability relevant to providing mental health consumers with appropriate services. |
| Specialised mental health services | <p>Specialised mental health services are those with a primary function to provide treatment, rehabilitation or community support targeted towards people with a mental disorder or psychiatric disability. These activities are delivered from a service or facility that is readily identifiable as both 'specialised' and 'serving a mental health care function'.</p> <p>A service is not defined as a specialised mental health service solely because its clients include people affected by a mental disorder or psychiatric disability.</p> <p>The definition excludes specialist drug and alcohol services and services for people with intellectual disabilities, except where they are specifically established to assist people affected by a mental disorder who also have drug and alcohol related disorders or intellectual disability.</p> <p>The services can be sub-units of hospitals that are not, themselves, specialised mental health establishments (for example designated psychiatric units and wards, outpatient clinics etc).</p> |

Your Experience of Service National Best Endeavours Data Set (YES NBEDS)

The YES NBEDS is Data Set Specification that describes the YES survey questions and defines coding for responses. The scope of YES NBEDS is state and territory public sector specialised mental health services. Specific information for each data element can be found in the [YES NBEDS entry on the Meteor website](#).