

The REFINEMENT Project

Research on Financing Systems' Effect on the Quality of Mental Health Care



REQUALIT

REfinement QUALIty of care Tool

A Tool for collecting information on Quality of care and Met/Unmet Needs in Mental Health Systems in European Countries

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The REFINEMENT project is conducted by an experienced team of health economists, mental health service researchers, public health specialists and social care experts from eight European countries.

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1 Background

Defining quality According to the Health Care Quality Indicator (HCQI) Project of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), quality of care can be defined as "the degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge" (IOM, 1990; OECD, 2004; Kelley and Hurst, 2006). Several countries have implemented projects and initiatives to define and evaluate quality of care in health and mental health systems (OECD, 2012) to tackle growing cost containment pressure, concerns about patients' treatment choice and rights, and demands of transparency. Interest in this field is raising also due to advances in information technology systems monitoring the performance and utilization of services.

> A number of authors have defined quality of health care by describing the concept according to a set of dimensions and using different indicators. Despite the growing interest around these issues, there is a lack of agreement on the dimensions and measures which should be used as indicators of quality of care in mental health (Hermann et al., 2006). This is also due to the differences in organization of health care systems, in policy priorities and in data sources available among countries. To summarize the main literature in this field, it is commonly recognised that:

- quality of care can be considered as a multidimensional construction:
- indicators can be considered as proxy measures for dimensions of quality of care; the same indicators can be considered as measures for different dimensions of quality because they are neither comprehensive nor mutually exclusive;
- a whole, balanced and tailored set of indicators is required as it will influence the health care policies to be adopted.

Finally, looking at the existing projects, OECD (2012) indicated gaps in some areas of mental health care quality such as psychotherapeutic treatments, equity, accessibility and safety issue, and social services.

Inputs, processes, outcomes

According to Donabedian's framework (1980), quality of care for medical care is described as the structural characteristics of healthcare organization (input); process of care – such as the consumer's interaction with the healthcare system which includes technical and interpersonal components of care – and outcome of care, which reflect the results of treatment. Quality should be assured in all these three phases and a balance across input-process-outcome is indicated to improve quality of care (NMHWG Information Strategy Committee Performance Indicator Drafting Group, 2005).

In mental health, according to Thornicroft and Tansella (2008), inputs consist of visible (mainly staff, facilities and budget) and invisible





(experience, qualification and skills of staff, working relationship, legal and policy framework) resources. For example, as suggested by the World Health Organization (2005), an appropriate human resources policy for mental health should be developed; continuing education, training and supervision should be developed for the provision of the best quality of care that meets users' needs and a motivated workforce will be more cost-effective. Other important input issues are the balance of expenditure between hospital and community services and the dissemination of clinical guidelines and protocols and higher level policy inputs.

Processes represent range of actions which take place in the delivery of mental health care. The measurement of processes helps to identify areas of relative over and under provision or whether people receive care that is evidence-based or conform to consensus expectations about quality (NMHWG Information Strategy Committee Performance Indicator Drafting Group, 2005). Moreover, process measures at national/regional level (e.g. admission rates) allow international comparisons. An important process issue is individuals' pathways to and through mental health services; the term is connected to accessibility and continuity domains of quality of care (see below).

Outcomes are considered to be changes in functioning, in morbidity or in mortality (Thornicroft and Tansella, 2009) and, in a narrowed definition, they refer to changes in health status. They can regard different aspects: employment status, physical morbidity, suicide and self-harm, homelessness, mortality, symptoms severity, impact on care givers, satisfaction with services, quality of life, disability, met and unmet needs for care (Thornicroft and Tansella, 1999). Suicide rate is a commonly used outcome at national/regional level. The majority of these outcomes can be assessed at individual level using several scales. According to Slade et al. (2005) interventions to reduce symptoms have an important role, but an evidence-based service is characterised by a focus on the service user's perspective in assessment, the systematic identification of the full range of health and social care needs of the user, the development of innovative services to address these needs, and the evaluation of service impact on quality of life. The assessment of needs, broadly considering met and unmet needs, is an essential outcome indicator, both in service planning and in routine clinical practice to understand if the care provided is adequate and sufficient. Finally, service users' satisfaction with health services must be used for quality assurance purposes and it is generally considered a key dimension of quality of care (see below).

As reported in the examples and as described by Thornicroft and Tansella (1999), in mental health the distinction and balance among input, process and outcome within mental health systems are not clear-cut, because of the lack of consensus on the terms and the presence of interconnections among these three categories; moreover, a lot of mental health disorders are chronic, relapsing and with remitting conditions and do not fit the input-process-outcome sequence.



Care quality dimensions Concerning the second approach, the vast literature in these sectors points out a number of potential dimensions for quality of care. Arah et al. (2005), in the context of The Health Care Quality Indicator (HCQI) Project, summarized the performance dimensions commonly used in health. The dimensions of quality of care can be combined into a matrix with the input, process and outcome levels as suggested in Thornicroft and Tansella model (1999; 2009).

> Common dimensions seen in all performance frameworks are Effectiveness: "the degree of achieving desirable outcomes, given the correct provision of evidence-based health care services to all who could benefit but not to those who would not benefit" and Efficiency: "the system's optimal use of available resources to yield maximum benefits or results" (WHO, 2000; Kelley and Hurst, 2006). Other main dimensions are: Appropriateness: "the degree to which provided health care is relevant to the clinical needs, given the current best evidence" which overlaps with the domains of Responsiveness: "how a system facilitates people to meet their legitimate non-health expectations", Continuity: "the extent to which health care for specified users, over time, is smoothly organized within providers and institutions because these are also intrinsically concerned with processes of service delivery" and Coordination: "health care being smoothly organized across providers".

> The presence of Best Practices core programs is also connected to appropriateness and effectiveness. Among others, early intervention – both to recognize early signs and symptoms and to take appropriate action – has obtained particular attention; indeed, the early years in the development and the onset of severe mental illness are critical and there is mounting evidence that duration of untreated illness is associated with poorer outcomes (Canadian Federal/Provincial/ Territorial Advisory Network on Mental Health, 2001). The presence of early intervention is also an indicator of accessibility - "the ability of users to obtain care/service at the right place and right time based on needs" (Canadian Federal/Provincial/Territorial Advisory Network on Mental Health, 2001). Accessibility is an obvious multidimensional domain and encompasses the objective of Equity "the extent to which a system deals fairly with all concerned" (Arah et al., 2005). The idea that health systems should pursue accessibility and equity goals is widely supported. However, although little empirical evidence emerged specifically addressing the association between cultural competence and clinical outcomes, some research recognized that users from minority racial/ethnic groups have lower utilisation and less satisfaction with health care and that culture, ethnicity, language and age may impose barriers to mental health services (Hermann et al., 2004). This topic is strictly connected to responsiveness and patient-centeredness - "captures the degree to which a system actually functions by placing the patient/user at the centre of its delivery of health care".

Finally, patient safety – "dimension where the system has the right structures, renders services, and attains results in ways that prevent harm to the user, provider, or environment" – has traditionally been considered (Arah et al., 2005).





Regualit Regualit tool contains a set of indicators which represented, as broadly as possible, a combination of phase levels and quality dimensions, which take into account different integrated and connected features of the mental health system.

> To conclude, in order to respond to diverse mental health needs, mental health care takes place in a variety of settings throughout the health and social care system. The main services involved in the system are: primary care, general hospitals, psychiatric hospitals for inpatient, community services for outpatient, social services and public service agencies, forensic hospitals, services for vulnerable groups such as old age services, drug and alcohol services or child and adolescent services. Regualit considers indicators of quality of care across the range of mental health services, but, in order to maximize the comparability of results among the heterogeneity of the nine countries, only the categories of services included in the mapping procedure of Remast (WP6 Tool) have been considered in Requalit: primary care, outpatient services, community care and inpatient services. Specific indicators for general hospitals, forensic hospitals and services for vulnerable groups were not included. As it results from Remast mapping, in many countries social care is not provided in separate facilities, but in integrated health and social services. For this reason, in identifying the indicators, Requalit integrates data from health and social care.

Quality Indicators The selection of the indicators reported in the Requalit tool was initially based on two strategies:

- a hand search for indicators in portals and organizational websites, representing relevant international organisations on health and mental health quality evaluation;
- a search for indicators in published papers on electronic databases (Medline, Cinhal, Psycarticles, Psycinfo).

A large number of possible indicators and measures resulted from these two strategies. There were both statistical indicators (e.g. readmission rate) and survey based measures of quality (e.g. quality of life). The first ones can be calculated by using administrative data systems, often hospital administrative databases or national/regional health/mental health registries. Instead, the second ones required an ad hoc survey collection, as is the case of many outcome measurements or measures which consider patients prospective.

The main WP8 researchers selected a first list of indicators and then each work package leader rated the list on numerical scales according to three criteria: relevance, scientific soundness and feasibility (OECD, 2004). As the aim of the REQUALIT is to be used in a comparable international way, the indicators should be based as far as possible on data routinely collected or easily available, and for this reason the feasibility of data represents the first criterion of selection. Starting from this criterion the indicators were then grouped on the bases of the domain and inside each of them the set of selected indicators represent the most relevant and scientific soundness.





Finally for particular domains such as accessibility, equity and appropriateness, various overlaps with the variables collected in Remast (the Refinement WP6 tool) emerged. For this reason, in Section C various indicators were built combining data collected in this tool.



2 Preliminary remarks

The REQUALIT focuses on the most frequent domains of quality of care in mental health care and tries to cover the phase levels and type of services of the mental health system. Table I summarizes the topics on which indicators/questions focus on.

Table I. Summary of the topics on which indicators/questions focus on

Section A Statistical indicators, mainly based on administrative data	Section B Interviews and data colection	Section C Variables based on REMAST data
Suicide	Outcome assessment	Balance
Length of stay	Pshysical health	Integration
Involuntary committal	Employment	Policies
Seclusion	Housing	Accessibility
Benefit	Stigma and discrimination	
Employment	Early intervention	
Housing	Equity and cultural sensitivity	
Continuity	Staff morale and training	
Readmission	Best practice	
Community tenure	Assessment and monitoring mechanism	





3 Technical Remarks

3.1 Definition

When answering to Requalit please consider the definition included in the ANNEX I.

3.2 Section A

When answering section A, please focus on the study area that you have selected (see Remast tool). Please indicate if the answer instead is applied to macro area or country. If data are only available for specific services or they resulted different for specific services, specific sample or sub area. Please specify and indicate if, and to what extent, the sample is representative for your study area and/or your country.

When answering section A remember that a lot of indicators can be compiled using administrative data sources. However, three approaches are possible; in an ideal situation you should apply all of them and use all possible sources:



Data analysis (e.g. by analyzing case register data): this is the preferred method and should be performed wherever possible.



Collection and review of available empirical findings. If the required data are not available, collect and review findings from all studies, internal reports, websites, etc., which may contribute to the assessment of the specific situation in your country/region/study area.



Interviews with relevant stakeholders and experts. Interviews can function as a substitute for unavailable "objective" empirical data (e.g. to obtain an estimate of the data or any information relevant).

3.3 Section B

When answering section B, there are two approaches to provide the required information depending on the type of questions.

Some questions required:



Interviews with relevant stakeholders and experts. The range of stakeholders includes: professionals (mental health and primary care), other service provider groups (e.g. non-governmental organisations), policy makers, advocacy groups, planners, associations of services users and carers.

Some questions required:



First, a collection and review of available empirical findings: collect and review findings from empirical data, studies, evaluation reports, websites, etc., which may contribute to the assessment of the specific situation in your study area or country/region.





Second, if empirical findings are not available, interviews can be used to obtain an estimate of the data or any information relevant.

3.4 Sources

For each measure please indicate the source/s of information which you used (e.g. which data base, which study, which stakeholders, etc.).

3.5 Section C

Concerning section C, for the countries of the Refinement no responses are necessary because data are collected in Remast tool. If you have not previously collected that data, you can collect the information according to Remast tool for the variables selected.



Requalit - Section A

4.1 Suicide

Deaths caused directly by intentional self-harm, including purposely self-inflicted poisoning or injury, completed suicide

Crude death* ra	ate per 100,000 in	habitants, total po	pulation (CDR)			
* Cause of death: ICD-10 codes X60-X84			DTAL / TOTAL inha	bitants × 100,000	fill in number	
Please report, where possible, data disaggregated by age groups and g			gender (male, femal	le, total)		
MALE	FEMALE	Specify the AGE group	Specify the AGE group	Specify the AGE group	Specify the AGE group	Specify the AGE group
fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number
N Total number of deaths* caused directly by intentional self-harm, including purposely self-inflicted poisoning or injury, completed suicide.		fill in number		specify the ages rains old, all population		
D Number of inhabitants		fill in number		specify the ages rains old, all populatio		
Period of data collection	Any remarks on reason that could comparability of data (e.g. population specific preventive intervention or fill in period		on selection, differe	nt cause of death o	onsidered,	
Area	□ whole country □ macro area □ study area □ other		Please describe a	nd specify		
Data source	□ administrative data □ survey data □ other data source		Please describe a	nd specify		
Population	population all sample of inhabitants In case of samples: Which proportion of inhabitants is represented? (inhabitants in sample / all inhabitants ×100)		Please describe a	nd specify		
Report any othe	r remarks or speci	fications				



-



Deaths from events of undetermined intent

Crude death* ra	te per 100,000 inl	nabitants, total po	pulation (CDR)			
* Cause of death: ICD-10 codes G#0-G%4			NTOTAL / TOTAL inhabitants × 100,000 fill in number			fill in number
Please report, wl	here possible, data	disaggregated by	age groups and ge	ender (male, femal	e, total)	
MALE	FEMALE	Specify the AGE group	Specify the AGE group	Specify the AGE group	Specify the AGE group	Specify the AGE group
fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number
N Total number of	deaths*		fill in number		specify the ages ra rs old, all populatio	
D Number of inhab	pitants		fill in number		specify the ages ra rs old, all populatio	
Period of data collection	fill in period	comparability of	reason that could data (e.g. population or see intervention or see	on selection, differe	nt cause of death o	considered,
Area	□ whole country □ macro area □ study area □ other	,		Please describe a	nd specify	
Data source	☐ administrative data ☐ survey data ☐ other data source		Please describe a	nd specify		
Population all sample of inhabitants In case of samples: Which proportion of inhabitants is represented? (inhabitants in sample / all inhabitants ×100)		Please describe a	nd specify			
Report any other	remarks or specif	ications				
	railable, report info ports or published					
	om reviews, repor railable, can you gi					





4.2 Length of stay

- (I) Percentage of inpatients in acute psychiatric units with a length of stay greater than 30 days.
- (2) Average length of stay in acute psychiatric inpatient units.
- (3) Percentage of inpatients in NON acute HOSPITAL psychiatric units with a length of stay greater than 30 days.
- (4) Average length of stay in NON acute HOSPITAL psychiatric inpatient units.
- (5) Percentage of inpatients in NON acute NON HOSPITAL psychiatric units with a length of stay greater than 30 days.
- (6) Average length of stay in NON acute NON HOSPITAL psychiatric units.
- (7) Percentage of inpatients in acute PLUS non acute (all: hospital and non hospital) psychiatric units with a length of stay greater than 30 days.
- (8) Average length of stay in acute PLUS non acute (all: hospital and non hospital) psychiatric units.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
NI =	N2 =	N3 =	N4 =
DI =	DI =	D2 =	D2 =
NI/DI×100	N2 / D1	N3 / D2 × 100	N4 / D2
fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(5) N5 =	(6) N6 =	(7) N7 =	(8) N8 =
N5 =	N6 =	N7 =	N8 =
N5 = D3 =	N6 =	N7 = D4 =	N8 = D4 =
N5 = D3 =	N6 =	N7 = D4 =	N8 = D4 =

Notes:

ACUTE: Remast codes R1, R2, R3 (3.0,3.1)

NON ACUTE hospital: Remast codes R4 + R6

NON ACUTE non hospital: Remast codes R5 + R7 + R8 + ...+ R13

NI	Total number of inpatients in acute psychiatric units with a length of stay greater than 30 days (per year)	fill in number	Remarks
N2	Number of annual patient days on acute psychiatric units		
		fill in number	
N3	Total number of inpatients in non-acute hospital psychiatric units with a length of stay greater than 30 days (per year).		
		fill in number	
N4	Number of annual patient days in non-acute hospital psychiatric units		
		fill in number	
N5	Total number of inpatients in non acute non-hospital psychiatric units with a length of stay greater than 30 days (per year)		
		fill in number	
N6	Number of annual patient days in non acute non-hospital psychiatric units		
		fill in number	
N5	Total number of inpatients in acute plus non-acute psychiatric units with a length of stay greater than 30 days (per year)		
		fill in number	
N6	Number of annual patient days in acute plus non-acute psychiatric units		
		fill in number	
DI	Total number of discharges in acute psychiatric units (per year)		Remarks
		fill in number	
D2	Total number of discharges in non-acute hospital psychiatric units (per year)		
D2	T. I	fill in number	
D3	Total number of discharges in non-acute non hospital psychiatric units (per year)		
		fill in number	
D4	Total number of discharges in acute plus non-acute (all: hospital and non hospital) psychiatric units (per year)		
		fill in number	
	Note that each stay should be considered separately, the measuremed discharge not patient.	ent unit is	
	rt a description of any rules or regulations on length of stay which cou ed for every diagnosis-related case group (DRG))	uld influence LoS (for example a threshold LoS
deline	ad for every diagnosis related case group (DNG))		

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7007
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Period of data collection	fill in period	Remarks
Area	□ whole country □ macro area □ study area □ other	Please describe and specify
Data source	□ administrative data □ survey data □ other data source	Please describe and specify
Population	□ all □ sample of psychiatric inpatient units In case of samples: Which proportion of psychiatric inpatient units is represented?	Please describe and specify
Report any other	remarks or specifications	
If data are not av information/data reports or publis	from reviews,	
	om reviews, reports rces is not available, estimate?	



-

4.3 Involuntary Committal

Percentage of acute psychiatric hospitalizations with at least one period of involuntary status per year (per hospitalization and per inhabitants)

Per hospitalization	Per 100,000 inhabitants
N =	N =
DI =	D2 =
N/DI×100	N / D2
fill in number	fill in number

one period of interpretation: - Involuntary star (placement and (restrictions or - Re-approval of has to be count - Consider all addinvoluntary star into a voluntar - consider only has to be resents two have to count - Count - Consider only have to count - Consider only have -	involuntary status during the same admission ited once; Imissions with at least one period of tus: e.g. an involuntary admission transformed y one has to be counted once; nospitalizations of patients > 18 years old; ospitalization is the data unit, if a patient nospitalizations with involuntary status you	fill in number	Remarks
DI All acute psychia	tric hospitalizations per year	fill in number	Remarks
D2 Number of inhab	oitants (consider only >18 years old)	fill in number	
Period of data collection	fill in period		Remarks
Area		Please describe and specify	
Data source	□ administrative data □ survey data □ other data source		Please describe and specify



Population	□ all		Please describe and specify
	☐ sample of psychiatric inpatier	t admissions	
	In case of samples:		
	sample of psychiatric inpatient a	dmissions	
	%		
	(psychiatric admissions / all psyc	hiatric admissions)	
	X100)		
Report a descrip	tion of rules or regulations on ir	nvoluntary admission	
		,	
At least report a	a comprehensive description of th	ne following issues:	
Describe criter	ia or conditions for persons to		
	specified by statutes, laws or al illness, danger-criterion, need		
for treatment of			
Dosariba proce	edural regulations for		
involuntary adn	edural regulations for nission (diagnoses legally		
	's expertise for assessing the		
medical criteria, deciding authority, decision- making authorities for short term detention)			
Describe time	periods: maximum between		
psychiatric assessment and compulsory			
	admission, maximum of short-term detention, decision-making authorities for short term		
	imum length of initial		
placement, time of re-approval			
	placement and treatment as different modalities? How		
have you consid	dered this aspect in your		
answer?			
	dmission allowed in residential		
non-hospital fac	cilities?		
la imualuntamua	utpatient treatment alleved by		
law?	utpatient treatment allowed by		
Describe the re	elationship with patients and		
relatives.			
Is the notification or inclusion of relatives or a legal representative of the patients mandatory?			
representative of the patients manuatory:			



	١
T W	T

resolution teams or forensic services, reporting number of beds and/or number of teams	
Report any other remarks or specifications	
If data are not available, report information/data from reviews, reports or published sources	
If information from reviews, reports or published sources is not available, can you give an estimate?	

-

4.4 Seclusion

Seclusion refers to the practice of placing a user in a confined space alone (e.g. the placement and retention of an inpatient in a bare room for containing a clinical situation that may result in a state of emergency).

Percentage of users admitted for acute inpatient psychiatric care who experience seclusion per facility per year				
Inpatient facility I	Inpatient facility 2	Inpatient facility 3	Inpatient facility 4	Inpatient facility 5**
(specify*)	(specify*)	(specify*)	(specify*)	(specify*)
N =	N =	N =	N =	N =
D =	D =	D =	D =	D =
N/D×100	N/D×100	N/D×100	N/D×100	N/D×100
fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number

 $[\]ensuremath{^{*}}$ Report Remast codes if the facilities were mapped in Remast.

^{**} Add other here if necessary.

N Users admitted for inpatient psychiatric care who experience seclusion per facility per year	Remarks (report the definition of seclusion used)
D Total number of users admitted for inpatient psychiatric care per facility per year	Remarks

Report a description of any rules or regulations on seclusion	
Please describe any other coercive treatment used, describe any rules or regulations on coercive measures	

	\rightarrow
_	-(*? *)

Period of data collection	fill in period	Remarks
Area	□ whole country □ macro area □ study area □ other	Please describe and specify
Data source	□ administrative data □ survey data □ other data source	Please describe and specify
Population	□ all □ sample of psychiatric inpatient acute facilities In case of samples: Which proportion of psychiatric inpatient units is represented? (psychiatric inpatient acute facilities / all psychiatric inpatient acute facilities ×100)	Please describe and specify
Report any other	remarks or specifications	
If data are not av information/data reports or publis	from reviews,	
	om reviews, reports rces is not available, estimate?	





4.5 Employment

Supported Employment

Percentage of persons with SMI served in the commu programs in one year	nity, age 18 years or older, who receive supported employment*
	N/DI x 100
	fill in number

N The number of persons in the denominator who receive supported employment programs during that period (1 year)		fill in number	Remarks
D Total unduplicated number of persons served in the community*, age 18 years or older, with a SMI during a specified period (I year) * please see the definition of community services		fill in number	Remarks
Period of data collection	Remarks fill in period		
Area	□ whole country□ macro area□ study area□ other		Please describe and specify
Data source	□ administrative data □ survey data □ other data source		Please describe and specify
Population	□ all □ sample of inhabitants In case of samples: Which proportion of people is represented?		Please describe and specify
Report any other	remarks or specifications		



^{*} Refers to both the development of employment opportunities and on-going support for those individuals to maintain employment on the open labour market. It can provide assistance such as job coaches, assistive technology, specialist job training and individually tailored supervision.

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If data are not available, report information/data from reviews, reports or published sources	
If information from reviews, reports or published sources is not available, can you give an estimate?	



4.6 Housing

Supported Housing

Percentage of persons with SMI served in the commu one year	nity, age 18 or older, who receive supported housing* programs in
	N/DI×100
	fill in number

N The number of persons in the denominator who receive supported housing programs during that period (1 year)		fill in number	Remarks
D Total unduplicated number of persons served in the community*, age 18 years or older, with a SMI during a specified period (1 year) * please see the definition of community services		fill in number	Remarks
Period of data collection	Remarks fill in period		
Area	□ whole country□ macro area□ study area□ other		Please describe and specify
Data source	□ administrative data □ survey data □ other data source		Please describe and specify
Population	□ all □ sample of people In case of samples: Which proportion of people is represented? ———————————————————————————————————		Please describe and specify
Report any other	remarks or specifications		



^{*} Support to help vulnerable individuals and families access housing-related services to enable them to live independently in the community. The services included are: filling in applications for benefit, budget managing, planning meals, cleaning, laundry and shopping, advice and advocacy.

6	
	T

If data are not available, report information/data from reviews, reports or published sources	
If information from reviews, reports or published sources is not available, can you give an estimate?	



4.7 Continuity

Days to first outpatient aftercare visit

Average number of days between discharge from an acute psychiatric inpatient unit and first attended outpatient mental health visit in the subsequent 180 days*				
	N/D	N-SMI / D-SMI		
	fill in number	fill in number		

N Total number of days between discharge from acute psychiatric inpatient unit and first attended outpatient mental health visit in the subsequent 180 days (count 180 days for each acute psychiatric hospitalization with no outpatient mental health visit in the subsequent 180 days!)			fill in number	Remarks
N-SMI Total number of days between discharge from acute psychiatric hospitalization with SMI and first outpatient mental health visit in the subsequent 180 days (count 180 days for each acute psychiatric hospitalization with SMI and with no outpatient mental health visit in the subsequent 180 days!)		fill in number		
D Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations D-SMI Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations with SMI		fill in number	Remarks	
Period of data collection	fill in period	Remarks		
Area	□ whole country□ macro area□ study area□ other			Please describe and specify
Data source	□ administrative □ survey data □ other data sou	data		Please describe and specify



 $[\]ast$ Period of data analysis: one index year (plus up to 180 days for outpatient contacts.

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sample of acute psychiatric hospitalizations all sample of outpatient mental health service contacts In case of samples: Which proportion of all acute psychiatric hospitalizations is represented? % (hospitalizations in sample / all hospitalizations) x 1 00 Which proportion of all outpatient mental health service contacts is represented? % (contacts in sample /all contacts) x 100 Report any other remarks or specifications % (contacts in sample /all contacts) x 100 Report any other remarks or specifications % (information/data from reviews, reports or published sources is not available, can you give an estimate? %	Population	□ all	Please describe and specify
sample of outpatient mental health service contacts In case of samples: Which proportion of all acute psychiatric hospitalizations is represented? % (hospitalizations in sample / all hospitalizations) × 100 Which proportion of all outpatient mental health service contacts is represented? % (contacts in sample /all contacts) × 100 % (contacts in sample /all contacts) × 100 % (report any other remarks or specifications % (sample /all contacts) × 100 % (report any other remarks or specifications % (report any other remarks or spe		☐ sample of acute psychiatric hospitalizations	
sample of outpatient mental health service contacts In case of samples: Which proportion of all acute psychiatric hospitalizations is represented? % (hospitalizations in sample / all hospitalizations) × 100 Which proportion of all outpatient mental health service contacts is represented? % (contacts in sample /all contacts) × 100 % (contacts in sample /all contacts) × 100 % (report any other remarks or specifications % (sample /all contacts) × 100 % (report any other remarks or specifications % (report any other remarks or spe			
In case of samples: Which proportion of all acute psychiatric hospitalizations is represented?			
Which proportion of all acute psychiatric hospitalizations is represented? % (hospitalizations in sample / all hospitalizations) × 100 Which proportion of all outpatient mental health service contacts is represented? % (contacts in sample /all contacts) × 100 Report any other remarks or specifications If data are not available, report information/data from reviews, reports or published sources If information from reviews, reports or published sources is not available,			
hospitalizations is represented? (hospitalizations) × 100 Which proportion of all outpatient mental health service contacts is represented? (contacts in sample /all contacts) × 100 Report any other remarks or specifications If data are not available, report information/data from reviews, reports or published sources If information from reviews, reports or published sources is not available,		In case of samples:	
(hospitalizations in sample / all hospitalizations) × 100 Which proportion of all outpatient mental health service contacts is represented?		Which proportion of all acute psychiatric hospitalizations is represented?	
all hospitalizations) × 100 Which proportion of all outpatient mental health service contacts is represented?			
service contacts is represented?			
(contacts in sample /all contacts) × 100 Report any other remarks or specifications If data are not available, report information/data from reviews, reports or published sources If information from reviews, reports or published sources is not available,			
(contacts in sample /all contacts) × 100 Report any other remarks or specifications If data are not available, report information/data from reviews, reports or published sources If information from reviews, reports or published sources is not available,		service contacts is represented?	
Report any other remarks or specifications If data are not available, report information/data from reviews, reports or published sources If information from reviews, reports or published sources is not available,			
If data are not available, report information/data from reviews, reports or published sources If information from reviews, reports or published sources is not available,		(contacts in sample /all contacts) × 100	
If information from reviews, reports or published sources or published sources.	Report any other	remarks or specifications	
If information from reviews, reports or published sources or published sources.			
If information from reviews, reports or published sources or published sources.			
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or published sources is not available,			
or published sources is not available,			
or published sources is not available,	16. 6		





Outpatient follow-up care after acute psychiatric hospital discharge

Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations followed by a mental health outpatient service contact within 7 days after discharge; 30 days after discharge; 180 days after discharge						
N7	N30	N180	D	N7 × 100/ D	N30 × 100/ D	N180 x 100/D
fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number

N7 Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations followed by a mental health outpatient service contact within 7 days after discharge N30 Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations followed by a mental health outpatient service contact within 30 days after discharge N180 Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations followed by a mental health outpatient service contact within 180 days after discharge			Remarks
B Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations		Remarks	
Period of data collection	Remarks fill in period		
Area	□ whole country□ macro area□ study area□ other		Please describe and specify
Data source	□ administrative data □ survey data □ other data source		Please describe and specify



^{*} Period of data analysis: one index year (plus up to 180 days for outpatient contacts).

asample of outpatient mental health service contacts In case of samples: Which proportion of acute psychiatric hospitalizations is represented? (hospitalizations in sample / all hospitalizations) × 100 Which proportion of all outpatient mental health service contacts is represented? (contacts in sample / all contacts) × 100 Report any other remarks or specifications	
If data are not available, report information/data from reviews, reports or published sources	
If information from reviews, reports or published sources is not available, can you give an estimate?	



Outpatient follow-up care after acute psychiatric hospital discharge for individuals with severe mental illness (SMI)

Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations with SMI (schizophrenia or bipolar disorder) followed by a mental health outpatient service contact within 7 days after discharge; 30 days after discharge; 180 days after discharge*						
N7	N30	N180	D	N7 × 100/ D	N30 × 100/ D	N180 × 100/D
fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number

N7 Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations with SMI (schizophrenia or bipolar disorder) followed by a mental health outpatient service contact within 7 days after discharge N30 Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations with SMI (schizophrenia or bipolar disorder) followed by a mental health outpatient service contact within 30 days after discharge N180 Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations with SMI (schizophrenia or bipolar disorder) followed by a mental health outpatient service contact within 180 days after discharge			Remarks
B Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations			Remarks
Period of data collection	fill in period	Remarks	
Area	□ whole country □ macro area □ study area □ other		Please describe and specify
Data source	□ administrative data □ survey data □ other data source		Please describe and specify

^{*} Period of data analysis: one index year (plus up to 180 days for outpatient contacts).

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Population	□ all	Please describe and specify	
	\square sample of acute psychiatric hospitalizations		
	□ all		
	☐ sample of outpatient mental health service contacts		
	In case of samples: Which proportion of acute psychiatric		
	hospitalizations with SMI (schizophrenia or bipolar		
	disorder) is represented?		
	% (hospitalizations in sample × 100 /		
	all hospitalizations)		
	Which proportion of all mental health outpatient		
	with SMI (schizophrenia or bipolar disorder) service		
	contacts is represented?		
(contacts in sample × 100 /all contacts)			
Report any other	remarks or specifications		
If data are not av	ailable, report		
information/data	from reviews,		
reports or publis	shed sources.		
If information fro	om reviews, reports		
or published sou	rces is not available,		
can you give an e	estimate?		





4.8 Readmission

Hospital Readmission rates

Proportions of readmissions after acute psychiatric hospitalizations within 7, 30, 90 respectively 180 days after discharge*				
N7	N30	N90	N180	D
fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number
N7 × 100 / D	N30 x 100 / D	N90 x 100 / D	N180 × 100 / D	
fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	

st Period of data analysis: one index year (plus up to 180 days for readmissions).

A Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations with interval of ≤7 days (N7); ≤30 days (N30); ≤90 days (N90); ≤180 days (N180) from previous acute psychiatric hospital discharge			Remarks
В			Remarks
Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations (D)		talizations (D)	
Period of data collection	fill in period	Remarks	
Data reference	Data refer to □ readmissions to the same acute psychiatric inpatient facility □ readmissions to any acute psychiatric inpatient facility		
Area	□ whole country □ macro area □ study area □ other		Please describe and specify

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Data source	☐ administrative data		Please describe and specify
	☐ survey data		
	☐ other data source		
Population	□ all		Please describe and specify
	☐ sample of psychiat	ric inpatient admissions	
	In case of samples: Which proportion of hospitalizations is rep		
	% (hospitalizations in sample × 100 / all hospitalizations)		
Report any other	remarks or specification	ons	
If data are not av information/data reports or publis	from reviews,		
	om reviews, reports rces is not available, estimate?		





Hospital Readmission rates for individuals with SMI

Please consider that these indicators are reported also in WP7 Refinement Pathways Tool.

Proportions of readmissions after acute psychiatric hospitalizations of individuals with SMI (schizophrenia or bipolar disorder) within 7, 30, 90 respectively 180 days after discharge*					
N7	N30	N90	N180	D	
fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	
N7 × 100 / D	N30 x 100 / D	N90 x 100 / D	N180 × 100 / D		
fill in number	fill in number	fill in number	fill in number		

 $[\]ensuremath{^{*}}$ Period of data analysis: one index year (plus up to 180 days for readmissions).

A Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations of individuals with SMI (schizophrenia or bipolar disorder) with interval of ≤7 days (N7); ≤30 days (N30); ≤90 days (N90; ≤180 days (N180) from previous acute psychiatric hospital discharge			Remarks
B Number of acute psychiatric hospitalizations (D)		talizations (D)	Remarks
Period of data collection	fill in period	Remarks	
Data reference		o the same acute psychiatric inpatier o any acute psychiatric inpatient facil	•
Area	□ whole country □ macro area □ study area □ other	,	Please describe and specify



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Data source	☐ administrative data		Please describe and specify
	☐ survey data		
	☐ other data source		
Population	□ all		Please describe and specify
	☐ sample of psychiatr	ric inpatient admissions	
	In case of samples:		
	Which proportion of		
	hospitalizations of indi (schizophrenia or bipo	viduals with SMI blar disorder) is represented?	
		%	
	(hospitalizations in sar		
	hospitalizations)		
Report any other	remarks or specification	ons	
, ,	'		
If data are not av	ailable, report		
information/data reports or publis			
reports or publis	sned sources		
	om reviews, reports		
or published sou can you give an e	rces is not available,		
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4.9 Community tenure

Community Tenure: 1-year Post-discharge

Please consider that these indicators are reported also in Repato.

Average number of days between discharge from index acute psychiatric hospitalization and first readmission*				
	N/D	N-SMI / D-SMI		
	fill in number	fill in number		

N Total number of days between each discharge from an acute psychiatric inpatient unit and first acute psychiatric readmission within a 12-month period post discharge date (count 365 days for each service user with no readmission!)		fill in number	Remarks		
N-SMI Total number of days between discharge from an acute psychiatric inpatient unit and first acute psychiatric readmission within a 12-month period post discharge date (count 365 days for each service user with SMI and no readmission!) of inpatient service users with SMI		fill in number			
D Number of acute psychiatric inpatient service users		fill in number	Remarks		
D-SMI Number of acute users with SMI	e psychiatric inpat	ient service	fill in number		
Period of data collection	fill in period	Remarks			
Data reference	Data refer to				
☐ readmissions to the same acute p		psychiatric inpatier	t facility		
	☐ readmissions to any acute psychiatric inpatient facil			ity	
Area	☐ whole country	У		Please describe and specify	
	☐ macro area				
	☐ study area				
	□ other				



^{*} Period of data analysis: one index year (plus up to 365 days for readmissions).

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Data source	☐ administrative data	Please describe and specify
	☐ survey data	
	☐ other data source	
Population	□ all	Please describe and specify
	☐ sample of acute psychiatric hospitalizations	
	In case of samples:	
	Which proportion of acute psychiatric hospitalizations is represented?	
	%	
	(psychiatric inpatient sample / all psychiatric inpatient) × 100	
Report any other	remarks or specifications	
If data are not av information/data		
reports or publis		
	om reviews, reports rces is not available,	
can you give an e		



5 Requalit – Section B

5.1 Outcome assessment

Do service users receive a routine ass	sessment of their nee	eds?*		
* Need is based on the population's ab include broad domains of health and so et al, 1995). Camberwell Assessment of understand patients' needs. It covers all activities, psychotic symptoms, childcare	ocial functioning, which f need (CAN) is used aspects of an individu	n are necessary to sur worldwide to help h ual's life and mental w	rvive and prosper in t ealth and social care p ellbeing – e.g. accomr	he community (Phelan professionals fully modation, daytime
Information source:				
Applies to:				
\square whole country	No assessment	Assessment but	Regular	Longitudinal and
☐ macro area	THO assessificing	not routine	assessment but	regular (with more
☐ study area		(infrequently)	not longitudinal (one evaluation)	than one or two administrations)
□ sub area				
If different answers can be given for Re	mast codes please giv	e a specific answer fo	r each (if more than t	three add other).
☐ specific services (specified as below)			(
Services (report REMAST CODE)				
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Samisas (report PEMAST CODE)				
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Describe and specify. Include details of frequency (e.g. every 6 months, I year the modalities of assessment (which u which evaluators, which phase of treat specify the main instruments/scales us the evaluation and the evaluated area) and on isers, tment); ed for			

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Are there any recommendations/regulations/protocols or public initiatives/campaigns which set out a mandatory requirement of needs assessment?			
			Information source:
Yes	Not but under consideration	No	Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other
of the recomm	specify. Include a nendations/regul oublic initiatives/	lations/	
Is the assessm	ent of needs bei	ing utilized as a	basis for improvement strategies to address these needs?
			Information source:
Yes	Not but under consideration	No	Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other
outcome asses	specify. Include h ssment is used a strategies or to vices)	s a basis for	
Is needs assess	sment connecte	d to the paymer	nt system?
			Information source:
Yes	Not but under consideration	No	Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other
Describe and	specify your ans	wer	



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Are data (including already published data or data in internal reports) on the percentage/rate of users with met and/or unmet needs available?						
			Information	source:		
Yes	Yes Not but No under consideration		Applies to	ea □ whole country [⊐ macro area □ othe	er
If yes, report data						
If not, can you	ı give an estimate	e?				
Are users asse	essed for the foll	owing outcome	s by a specia	list using an instrume	ent/scale?	
			A. PSYCH	OPATHOLOGY		
Information so	ource					
Applies to:				П	П	
☐ whole country						
☐ macro area		No a	ssessment	Assessment but not routine	Regular assessment but	Longitudinal and regular (with more
☐ study area				(infrequently)	not longitudinal (one evaluation)	than one or two administrations)
□ sub area			_		/	,
If different and	wors can be give	n for Domast so	dos plansa gir	ve a specific answer fo	r anch (if mare than t	throo add athan)
			ues piease giv	re a specific ariswer to	i each (ii more thair)	irree add Otrier).
■ specific serv	vices (specified as	s below):				
		DE)				
Services (repo	ort REMAST COI		ssessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Services (report REMAST CODE)						
		DE) No a	ssessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Comisso (ont DEMACT CO	DE				
Services (report REMAST CODE)		No a	ssessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)



Remarks and specifications. Include de the frequency (e.g. every 6 months, I on the modalities of assessment (which which evaluators, which phase of trea	year) and ch users,			
	B. SOCIAL FUNCT	ioning/living skii	LLS	
Information source				
Applies to:	_		П	
☐ whole country		Assessment but	Dogular.	Langitudinal and
☐ macro area	No assessment	Assessment but not routine	Regular assessment but	Longitudinal and regular (with more
□ study area		(infrequently)	not longitudinal (one evaluation)	than one or two administrations)
□ sub area				
If different answers can be given for Re ☐ specific services (specified as below)		e a specific answer fo	r each (if more than t	hree add other).
Samisas (rapart DEMAST CODE)				
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Remarks and specifications. Include de the frequency (e.g. every 6 months, I on the modalities of assessment (which which evaluators, which phase of treat	year) and ch users,			



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C. QUALITY OF LIFE							
Information source							
Applies to:							
☐ whole country		<u> </u>					
☐ macro area	No assessment	Assessment but not routine	Regular assessment but	Longitudinal and regular (with more			
□ study area		(infrequently)	not longitudinal (one evaluation)	than one or two administrations)			
□ sub area							
If different answers can be given for Re	mast codes please giv	e a specific answer fo	r each (if more than	three add other).			
☐ specific services (specified as below)	:						
Services (report REMAST CODE)							
——————————————————————————————————————	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)			
		_	_	_			
Services (report REMAST CODE)							
	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)			
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)			
Remarks and specifications. Include details on the frequency (e.g. every 6 months, I year) and on the modalities of assessment (which users, which evaluators, which phase of treatment)							

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Are there any recommendations/regulations or public initiatives/campaigns which set out a mandatory requirement of one or more of the previous outcome assessments (psychopathology, social functioning and quality of life)?						
			Information source			
Yes	Not but under consideration	No	Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other			
the recommer	specify (describe ndations/regulati paigns and at wh /)	ons or public				
Is one or more	e of the previous	s outcome asses	ssments utilized as a basis for the improvement strategies?			
			Information source			
Yes	Yes Not but No under consideration		Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other			
outcome asses	specify. Include h ssment is used a ent strategies or vices	s a basis for				
Is one or more	e of the previou	s outcome asses	ssments connected to the payment system?			
			Information source			
Yes	Not but under	No	Applies to			
	consideration		□ study area □ whole country □ macro area □ other			
Describe and	specify your ans	wer				



5.2 Service-user satisfaction

Is service user satisfaction evaluated?							
Satisfaction reflects both the user's subjective assessment of quality of care and expectations for it.							
Information source:							
Applies to: whole country macro area study area sub area	□ No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)			
If different answers can be given for Re	mast codes please giv	e a specific answer fo	r each (if more than t	three add other).			
□ specific services (specified as below) Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)			
Services (report REMAST CODE)	□ No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)			
Services (report REMAST CODE)	□ No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)			
Describe and specify. Include details of frequency (e.g. every 6 months, I year the modalities of assessment (which susers, which evaluators, which instrunused for the evaluation)	ervice						



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Is satisfaction with services of families/carers evaluated?						
Information source						
Applies to:						
☐ whole country ☐ macro area	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two		
☐ study area		(/ /	(one evaluation)	administrations)		
□ sub area						
If different answers can be given for Re	mast codes please giv	ve a specific answer fo	r each (if more than	three add other).		
☐ specific services (specified as below)	:					
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)		
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)		
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)		
Describe and specify. Include details on the frequency (e.g. every 6 months, I year) and on the modalities of assessment (which service users, which evaluators, which instruments are used for the evaluation, which services)						



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Is the evaluation of satisfaction utilized as a basis for the improvement strategies to address dissatisfaction and/or is it part of the quality management?					
			Information source		
Yes	Yes Not but No under consideration		Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other		
If yes, describe how satisfaction assessment is performed and used to improve strategies and/or is part of the quality management					
Are any recomsatisfaction ass		ulations or publ	ic initiatives/campaigns available which set out a mandatory use of		
			Information source		
Yes	Not but under consideration	No	Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other		
Describe which are the recommendations/ regulations or public initiatives/campaigns and at which level they are mandatory					
	iding already pul itisfied/dissatisfic		data in internal reports) available on the percentage/rate of service ?		
			Information source		
Yes	Not but under consideration	No	Applies to		
			□ study area □ whole country □ macro area □ other		
If yes, report data					
If not, can you	give an estimate	5?			





5.3 Physical health

Do service users with SMI receive a re	outine examination/r	eview of their physic	al health?		
Excluding physical health examinations medications (e.g. the assessment of phy Clozapine).					
Information source:					
Applies to:					
☐ whole country					
☐ macro area	No assessment	Assessment but not routine	Regular assessment at the	Regular assessment every	
☐ study area		(infrequently)	entrance	one year	
□ sub area					
If different answers can be given for Re	mast codes please giv	e a specific answer fo	or each (if more than t	hree add other)	
☐ specific services (specified as below)		,	`	,	
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment at the entrance	Regular assessment every one year	
				_	
Services (report REMAST CODE)					
	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment at the entrance	Regular assessment every one year	
Services (report REMAST CODE)					
	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment at the entrance	Regular assessment every one year	
Describe and specify. Include details of frequency (e.g. every 6 months, I year the modalities of assessment (which so users, which evaluators, which phase of treatment, which instruments/exams, which physical problems/aspects are examined.) and on ervice of which				



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Is there any leg with SMI?	gislation/policy/p	protocol that se	ts out a man	datory examination/r	eview of physical hea	lth of service users	
			Information source				
Yes	Not but under consideration	No	Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other				
is the legislatio	pecifications (de n/policy/protoc aign and at whic	ol or public					
	ers with SMI ma		reased physi	cal health risks and fu	ılly informed about th	ne importance of	
Information so	urce:						
Applies to:							
□ whole country □ macro area		No a	ssessment	Promotion and prevention initiatives exist but not routine	Regular initiatives/ programs/projects	Regular initiatives/ programs/projects differentiated for age, gender and	
☐ study area						health status	
□ sub area			_				
	vers can be give		des please giv	ve a specific answer fo	r each (if more than t	hree add other)	
Services (report REMAST CODE)			ssessment	Promotion and prevention initiatives exist but not routine	Regular initiatives/ programs/projects	Regular initiatives/ programs/projects differentiated for age, gender and health status	
Services (repor	t remast coi	DE) No a	ssessment	Promotion and prevention initiatives exist but not routine	Regular initiatives/ programs/projects	Regular initiatives/ programs/projects differentiated for age, gender and health status	



Services (report REMAST CODE)		□ No assessment		Promotion and prevention initiatives exist but not routine	Regular initiatives/ programs/projects	Regular initiatives/ programs/projects differentiated for age, gender and health status			
					nal reports) available ealth or medical co-m	on the proportion/ra norbidities?	te/percentage of		
		[_	Information	source				
Yes	Not but under consideration	<u> </u>	lo	Applies to	Applies to □ study area □ whole country □ macro area □ other				
If yes, report data or references or links									
If not, can you r	report an estim	ate?							
Are data (include mental health d		blished o	data or (data in intern	al reports) available	on the mortality of u	sers with severe		
	Yes Not but No under consideration			Information	source				
Yes				Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other					
If yes, report data or references or links									
If not, can you report an estimate?									

^{*}including standardized mortality rate for persons with SMI.

5.4 Employment services

Do legislative provisions exist concerning a legal obligation for employers to hire a certain percentage of employees that are disabled							
Only include if the legislation includes those with mental health problems (i.e. either there is specific legislation pertaining to mental health problems, or the legislation on disabilities includes those with mental health problems).							
Information source:							
Applies to: whole country macro area		No such legislative provisions provisions exist exist but are not enforced enforced					
study area							
□ sub area		_					
not met, as well as wh requirements regardin mental health problem employer comply with employing people with	he penalties if a quota is ether there are any g type of disability or n. For instance, could an the law by only n physical disabilities?)		able on rates of people with	mental health problems			
		Information source	ce				
Yes No Applies to □ study area □ whole country □ macro area □ other							
If yes, report data or references or links							
If not, can you report	If not, can you report an estimate?*						

Numerator – number of adults who are receiving secondary mental health services known to be in employment at the time of their most recent assessment, formal review or multi-disciplinary care planning meeting. Aged 18–64;

Denominator – number of adults aged 18 to 64 years who are receiving secondary mental health services (The 2011/12 Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, 2011).



^{*} For example, this can be measured as the proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment:

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Do legislative provisions exist concerning protection from discrimination (dismissal, lower wages, lack of success in obtaining a job) solely on account of mental disorder?							
Only include if the legislation includes t mental health problems, or the legislation							
Information source:							
Applies to:							
☐ whole country	No such legislative provisions exist	Legislative provisions exist but are not	Legislative provisions exist and are enforced				
☐ macro area		enforced					
□ study area							
usub area							
Describe and specify							
Do services/programs/projects of sup Support model)?	ported employment exist (for example informed by th	e Individual Placement and				
Traditional rehabilitation, based on the train-and-place model, is the most widespread approach to support people with mental health problems to return to employment. This model is based on the concept that people with mental health problems first need to be carefully trained on a range of skills so they can handle real-world situations and afterwards they can be placed in work. As pointed out by Burns et al. (2007), "this approach has had very little success, and many users obtain employment only in sheltered workshops". On the other hand, the supported employment model (the so called place-and-train model) emphasizes direct job placements as opportunities for people with mental health problems to experience both the benefits and the challenges of real-world occupations. The most well-established and studied place-and-train intervention is individual placement and support (IPS), which emphasizes "rapid job search on the basis of user preference and continuing support to user and employer from an employment specialist working as an integral member of the mental-health service contributing to treatment" (Burns et al., 2007). Results from several randomized trials in the USA and Europe have shown this programme to be much more effective than traditional approaches in successfully getting and maintain people into work (Burns et al., 2007).							
Information source							
Applies to:							
☐ whole country		No such services/projects	Yes				
☐ macro area		ser vices/projects					
☐ study area							
sub area							



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Samiles (see at DEMAST CODE)							
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No such services/projects	Yes					
Services (report REMAST CODE)							
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	No such services/projects	Yes					
Services (report REMAST CODE)							
	No such services/projects	Yes					
Describe existing programs/projects/services							
De cominante de comunicación de contrata d		,					
Do services/programs/projects of sheltered employment and	l vocational rehabilitation exist	!					
Information source							
Applies to:							
☐ whole country	No such services/projects	Yes					
☐ macro area	1 NO Such ser vices, projects	103					
□ study area							
□ sub area							
	П	П					
Services (report REMAST CODE)	□ No such services/projects	<u> </u>					
	No such services/projects	Yes					
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No such services/projects	Yes					
Services (report REMAST CODE)							
	No such services/projects	Yes					
Describe existing programs/projects/services							



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Do facilities/services directly managed or led by service users with mental health problems exist?							
Do not include here business where indiv	Do not include here business where individuals are self-employed running their own business.						
Information source							
Applies to: whole country macro area	No such facilities/services	Yes, but all users are unpaid	Yes, and at least some service users are employed with a salary				
□ study area □ sub area							
Services (report REMAST CODE) Services (report REMAST CODE) Services (report REMAST CODE)	No such facilities/services No such facilities/services	Yes, but all users are unpaid Yes, but all users are unpaid	Yes, and at least some service users are employed with a salary Yes, and at least some service users are				
Services (report REMAST CODE)	□ No such facilities/services	Yes, but all users are unpaid	employed with a salary The salary of the sa				
Describe existing programs/projects/services							





5.5 Housing services

Do legislations/policies/regulations exist to help individuals with mental health problems exercise their rights to live at home?							
	For example help with costs, safeguards in tenancy agreements, protection against discrimination when seeking accommodation, protection of accommodation rights while having an inpatient stay.						
Information source:							
Applies to:							
☐ whole country	le	no such gislations/policies/	Legislations/policies/regul ations exist but are not	Legislations/policies/regul ations exist and are			
☐ macro area		regulations exist	enforced	enforced			
□ study area							
□ sub area		_					
Describe and specify	Describe and specify						
	blished data or data in i		able on percentages of peop	ole with mental health			
		Information source					
Yes	No	Applies to ☐ study area ☐ wh	nole country □ macro area [☐ other			
If yes, report data or r	eferences or links						
If not, can you give an number of people with problems living indepe without support)?*	n mental health						

Numerator – number of adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and known to be living independently (with or without support), at the time of their most recent assessment, formal review or multi-disciplinary care planning meeting. Aged 18–64.

Denominator – number of adults aged 18 to 64 who are receiving secondary mental health services (The 2011/12 Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, 2011).



^{*} For example, this can be measured as the proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently (with or without support):



Do service users have the housing situation routinely assessed by a trained professional (e.g., social worker, visiting nurse, health visitor, etc.)

In order to answer to this question please consider:

- the assessment of housing quality: housing location (accessibility to services and facilities, neighborhood-built environment); housing deterioration (i.e., whether the home unit contained broken windows or cracked windowpanes, open cracks or holes in walls or ceiling, holes in floor, broken plaster or peeling paint, frayed electrical wires, presence of mice or rats, broken glass, falling plaster, broken stairs, peeling paint, and other hazards); housing disarray (i.e., is the inside of the house dark or crowded, cluttered or dirty/not reasonably cleaned?, is house overly noisy—from noise in the house or from noise coming from outside the house?); housing instability (i.e., homelessness, frequent moves). (Suglia et al., 2011)
- the assessment of housing problems or needs;

Information source:				
Applies to:				
□ whole country □ macro area	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two
□ study area			(one evaluation)	administrations)
□ sub area				
Services (report REMAST CODE)				
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Describe and specify				



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Are data (including published data or data in internal reports) available on percentages of people with mental health problems experiencing homelessness?			
☐ ☐ No		Information source	
		Applies to	
		□ study area □ whole country □ macro area □ other	
If yes, report data			
If not, can you give an estimate on the number of people with mental health problems experiencing homelessness?			

5.6 Stigma and discrimination

Do campaigns,/programs against discrimination and stigma because of mental health problems exist?				
		Information source		
Yes	No	Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other		
Report details about to projects, programs (e.gaims and activities? Are projects? Are they only lasting programs? Who	g.Which are the main they only research sporadic or long-			

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Do service recipients receive a routin mental health problems?	e assessment of their	experiences of disc	rimination and stigma	a because of their
Information source				
Applies to: whole country macro area study area sub area	□ No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Services (report REMAST CODE)	□ No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Services (report REMAST CODE)	□ No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Services (report REMAST CODE)	□ No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)
Describe and specify				

5.7 Early intervention

Do early interventions or early detection services (to recognize early signs and symptoms or/and to take appropriate actions) for SMI exist?					
Information source	Information source				
Applies to:	Applies to:				
☐ whole country					
☐ macro area	No	Yes			
□ study area					
□ sub area					
Describe (including the characteristics of the interventions or programs, the target population (diagnosis, age), the objectives of the intervention, the connection with other services)					



5.8 Ethnic/cultural disparities

As reported in the OECD proposal (Hermann et al., 2004), the definition of minority and/or disadvantaged populations may vary across countries; for this reason it is possible to apply this indicator to different subgroups, which reflect national policy priorities in each country, and compare internationally how countries provide care for their problem populations.

Do specific programs or interventions exist for promoting "cultura staff at direct contacts with users)?	al competence"* in staff (incl	uding front line staff and		
Cultural competence could be promote through conferences, workshop or training courses or through the presence of cross-cultural teams. Cultural competence is a generic term which could include language competence, cultural awareness, cultural knowledge, cultural sensitivity. Language, race, religion and other cultural sensitivities could be taken into consideration.				
Information source:				
Applies to:				
☐ whole country	No	Yes		
☐ macro area				
☐ study area				
□ sub area				
If different answers can be given for Remast codes, please give a specific services (specified as below)	`	,		
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No	Yes		
Services (report REMAST CODE)	□ No	Yes		
Services (report REMAST CODE)	□ No	Yes		
Describe the programs (including which cultural competence is taken into account, through which modalities, for which members of staff)				



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Are there any cultural mediators who facilitate access to care (e.g. through a legal obligation to provide translation services) and continuity of care for users with different cultural/language/ethnic backgrounds?				
Consider translator services but also race, religion and other cultural aspects that could be taken into account.				
Information source:				
r				
Applies to:				
☐ whole country	No	Yes, only interpreter for	Yes, only interpreter for	
☐ macro area		patients not fluent in the language	patients not fluent in the language	
□ study area		0 0	0 0	
□ sub area				
If different answers can be given for Rema	ast codes, please give a sp	ecific answer for each (if more	than three add other).	
☐ specific services (specified as below):				
Services (report REMAST CODE)				
	No	Yes, only interpreter for patients not fluent in the language	Yes, only interpreter for patients not fluent in the language	
Services (report REMAST CODE)				
	No	Yes, only interpreter for patients not fluent in the language	Yes, only interpreter for patients not fluent in the language	
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No	Yes, only interpreter for patients not fluent in the language	Yes, only interpreter for patients not fluent in the language	
Describe and specify				



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Are racial and ethnic disparities in care or barriers to access care mentioned and addressed to in mental health plans?					
Information source					
Applies to: whole country macro area study area		□ No	Yes		
□ sub area		_			
If different answers can be given for Remast codes, please give a specific answer for each (if more than three add other). □ specific services (specified as below): □ □ Services (report REMAST CODE) □ No Yes					
Services (report REMAST CODE) No Yes					
Services (report REMA	AST CODE)		□ No	Yes	
Describe the programs (including which cultural competence is taken into account, through which modalities, for which members of staff)					
Are data (including alr by race/ethnicity?	eady published data and	data in internal repo	orts) available on the propo	rtion/rate of users stratified	
		Information source Applies to □ study area □ whole country □ macro area □ other			
Yes	No				
If yes, report data or references or links					
If not, can you give an estimate of the proportion/rate of users stratified by race/ethnicity?					



5.9 Mental health staff needs, morale and training

Is staff morale routinely evaluated?								
Morale is a general term encompassing work (Johnson et al., 2012).	the main aspects of v	work-related well-bei	ng and satisfaction and	d engagement with				
Information source								
Applies to:								
☐ whole country	No assessment	Assessment but	Regular	Longitudinal and				
☐ macro area		not routine (infrequently)	assessment but not longitudinal	regular (with more than one or two				
☐ study area			(one evaluation)	administrations)				
□ sub area								
If different answers can be given for Rei	mast codes, please giv	ve a specific answer fo	or each (if more than	three add other).				
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)				
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)				
	_							
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No assessment	Assessment but not routine (infrequently)	Regular assessment but not longitudinal (one evaluation)	Longitudinal and regular (with more than one or two administrations)				
Describe (including which instruments are used, which issues are evaluated, how often morale is evaluated)								
Do organizations react to any negative findings on morale or improve working conditions on the basis of this evaluation? Please describe.								





Are staff continuing education, training or supervision activities* plan?	established and supported in	the local mental health
Training of mental health staff should be reviewed and improved, in health needs of the population; once staff are qualified, continuing ethe provision of the best quality care that meets users' needs. Supe to ensure that personnel carry out their activities effectively and be 1988).	education, training and supervis rvision has been defined as ''th	ion should be developed for e overall range of measures
Information source:		
Applies to:		
□ whole country		
·	No	Yes
□ macro area		
□ study area		
□ sub area		
If different answers can be given for Remast codes, please give a sp	ecific answer for each (if more	than three add other).
☐ specific services (specified as below)		
Services (report REMAST CODE)		
	No	Yes
Services (report REMAST CODE)		
Services (report retrivior cobe)	No	Yes
Coming (see set DEMACT CODE)		
Services (report REMAST CODE)	No	Yes

Describe (including details on which education program, training or supervision and how often; specify also if legislative requirements exist for revalidation of the practitioner)



5.10 Best practice core programs

available evidence?	nendations/regulations w	nich set out mandatory implementation of care on the basis of the best
		Information source
Yes	No	Applies to
		☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other
Specify and describe the regulations/policies and are mandatory:		
Is there a process for	establishing, adopting, an	d maintaining best practice programs and system strategies?
		Information source
Yes	No	Applies to
		☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other
Specify and describe th	ne process	
Provide examples of b or programs adopted	est practice treatment	
Are information/data (best practice programs		data in internal reports) available on the results of the implementation of
		Information source
Yes	No	Applies to
		☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other
Report information/da	ta	



5.11 Assessment of quality and monitoring mechanisms

Do evaluation program quality of mental health		/monitoring mechanisms/performance assessment or similar procedures on
		Information source
Yes	No	Applies to
		☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other
Report and specify		
Are any indicators of c	quality of care or met/un	nmet needs used at local, regional or national level?
		Information source
Yes	No	Applies to
		☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other
Report and describe the level at which they are or links)		
Specify the quality imp and report the most re use of these procedure links)	ecent results on the	
Are these evaluations	programs/indicators use	d for decision making processes?
		Information source:
Yes	No	Applies to
		□ study area □ whole country □ macro area □ other
Describe the process of programs/indicators (e decisions they modified they influence decision	e.g. describe which d and in which way	



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Are these evaluations programs/indicators used for financial and budget decisions?					
		Information source			
Yes	No	Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other			
Describe the process of programs/indicators (elbudget decisions they way they influence buck	e.g. describe which modified and in which				
Do any quality improve	ement programs/system	s exist based on the results of quality of care evaluation?			
Yes No		Information source			
		Applies to ☐ study area ☐ whole country ☐ macro area ☐ other			
Specify quality improvement programs and report the most recent results on the use of these procedure (or references or links)					



Requalit - Section C

6.1 Balance

This section of Requalit includes a number of indicators built from the data collected in the Remast (WP6 tool). They encompass the input phase of healthcare quality (balance, integration and policy) and the process indicators on accessibility and equity.

Name	Residential hospital-based services vs. residential community-based services
Definition	Ratio between the rate of beds (per 100.000 population) in residential hospital-based MD services and the rate in residential community-based MD services.
Explanations	R Hospital-based MD services and R Community-based MD services are defined according to the grouping of REMAST codes. (see ANNEX I) DESDE-LTC codes of R Hospital-based services: R1, R2, R3.0, R3.1.1i, R4 and R6 DESDE-LTC codes of R Community-based services: R non ACUTE non-HOSPITAL: R5,R7; other R non i
Formula	$\frac{\text{Number of beds in R hospital-based}}{\text{Number of beds in R community-based}} \times 100,000 = \phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$

6.2 Integration

Name	Social professionals in MD services				
Definition	The rate of social workers and occupational therapists* calculated per 100,000 inhabitants in MD** services of the Study area.				
Explanations	* See the definition of social workers and occupational therapists in Remast. Note that data on Staff were collected using Full Time Equivalents. ** MD are Mental health oriented codes of Remast. In general terms, Health Care refers to services which main aim is clearly prevention and treatment of diseases (in this case mental disorders). These services are usually provided mainly by health staff typically with four years training in health sciences (physicians, nurses, psychologists, physiotherapists). See ANNEX I to have a list of codes considered in the MD. Study area is defined according to Remast				
Formula	Number of social workers and occupational therapists in MD services Total population (>18 years) of the study area $\times 100,000 = $				

Name	Proportion of mental hospitals organizationally integrated with mental health outpatient services
Definition	What is the proportion of mental hospitals organizationally integrated with mental health community services?
Explanations	Hospital-based services and community-based services are defined according to grouping of Remast codes. (see ANNEX I)
Formula	Number of mental hospitals organizationally integrated with mental health outpatient services =
	Total number of mental hospitals of the Study Area

6.3 Policies

Are the following components included in the mental health policy?				
Organization of services: developing community mental health services	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Organization of services: downsizing large mental hospitals	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Organization of services: developing a mental health component in primary health care	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Human resources	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Involvement of users and families	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Advocacy and promotion	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Human rights protection of users	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Equity of access to mental health services across different groups	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Financing	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Quality improvement	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Monitoring system	Υ	Ν	UN	NA

Are the following components included in the mental health plan?				
Organization of services: developing community mental health services	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Organization of services: downsizing large mental hospitals	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Organization of services: developing a mental health component in primary	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
health care				
Human resources	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Involvement of users and families	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Advocacy and promotion	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Human rights protection of users	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Equity of access to mental health services across different groups	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Financing	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Quality improvement	Υ	Ν	UN	NA
Monitoring system	Υ	Ν	UN	NA



6.4 Services accessibility and availability

Name	A	vailability of m	nobile clinics					
Definition		Proportion of mental health outpatient services which have mobile clinics I that provide regular mental health care in the study area.						
Explanations		Consider the availability of mobile clinics in outpatient services as defined by the following DESDE-LTC codes: O1, O2, O5, O6, O7.						
Formula	ha — To	Number of mental health outpatient services MD that have mental health mobile activities (O1, O2, O5, O6, O7) Total number of mental health outpatient services MD (all O – private psychiatrist and psychologist are included)						
If you have not								
previously collected these data, you can collect the information		Country	Number of O	Number of O1	Number of O2	Number of O5	Number of O6	Number of O7
according to Remast for the selected variables.								

Name	Rate of mobile clinics per 100,000 population in the study area			
Explanations	Consider the availability of mobile mental health clinics in outpatient services as defined by the following Remast codes: O1, O2, O5, O6, O7.			
Formula	Number of mental health outpatient services MD that have mental health mobile activities (O1, O2, O5, O6, O7) Total population (>18 years) of the study area			
If you have not previously collected these data, you can collect the information according to Remast for the selected variables.	Country Number of Number of Number of Number of Number of O1 O2 O5 O6 O7			





Name	Availability of outpatient mental health services who offer 24-hours ambulatory (and possibly also mobile) emergency treatment		
Definition	Rate of 24-hour acute MD services (mobile or not mobile) per 100,000 population in the study area.		
Explanations	In answering to the question please consider the number of 24hours acute services as defined by the following DESDE-LTC codes: O1, O3. Note that R branch is excluded.		
Formula	Number of 24-hour acute MD services Total number of mental health services MD of the Study Area (all O including private psychiatrist and psychologist, R and D) × 100,000 =		
If you have not previously collected these data, you can collect the information according to Remast for the selected variables.	Country Number of 24-hour acute services Total population (>18) of the study area		

Name	Rate of outpatient mental health services who offer 24-hour ambulatory (and possibly also mobile) emergency treatment per 100,000 population in the study area				
Explanations	In answering the question please consider the availability of 24-hour acute services as defined by the following DESDE-LTC codes: O1, O3. Note that R branch is excluded.				
Formula		nour acute services N	× 10	0,000 =	
If you have not previously collected these data, you can collect the information according to Remast for the selected variables.	Country	Number of O1, O3	Number of O	Number of R	Number of D





Name	Accessibility to acute services
Definition	An indicator of accessibility describes the potential accessibility and ability to travel of the population to high intensity 24-hour physician cover services (R1), medium intensity 24-hour physician cover services (R2), non-24 hour physician cover services (R3), and to 24-hour acute outpatient services (O1) and limited-hours outpatient services(O2).
Explanations	Acute Hospital Units MD are defined according to the DESDE-LTC codes: R1, R2, R3.0, O1, O2.
Formula	Percentage of inhabitants who live within: 0–10, 10–20, 20–30, and >30 minutes drive from Acute Hospital Units.

Name	Accessibility to outpatient care services
Definition	An indicator of accessibility describes the potential accessibility and ability to travel of the population to mental health outpatient care services (including private psychiatrist and psychologist).
Explanations	Mental Health Outpatient services are defined according to the DESDE-LTC codes: all O codes MD (including private psychiatrist and psychologist).
Formula	Percentage of inhabitants who live within: 0–10, 10–20, 20–30, and >30 minutes drive from Mental Health Outpatient services.

Name	Accessibility to Community-based day care services
Definition	An indicator of accessibility describes the potential accessibility and ability to travel of the population to community-based day care MD services.
Explanations	Community-based day care services are defined according to the DESDE-LTC codes as: all D codes not "h"; not D0 and D1.
Formula	Percentage of inhabitants who live within: 0–10, 10–20, 20–30, and > 30 minutes drive from community-based day care services.





Definition of terms and glossary

SMI "severe mental illness". SMI is defined using a practical perspective as "schizophrenia or bipolar disorder".

ACUTE PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT UNIT

Definitions, examples	Synonyms	DESDE Definition and Code/s
Acute inpatient wards provide care with intensive medical and nursing support for patients in periods of acute psychiatric illness. This excludes the following services: wards for adolescents and wards specifically for older adults, beds allocated for specialist functions, such as eating disorders, learning disabilities, residential psychotherapy for personality disorder, forensic psychiatry, rehabilitation, substance misuse, etc.	Acute psychiatric hospitalization/ hospital stay/ inpatient episode at an acute psychiatric ward/department/ facility (either at a mental or a general hospital); Acute psychiatric inpatient admission.	Residential Care (R), acute, in hospital with 24-hour physician cover: hospitals which provide beds overnight for users for a purpose related to the clinical and social management of their health condition, where: (a) users are admitted because of a crisis, a deterioration of their mental state, behavioural or social functioning which is related to their health condition (b) admissions are usually available within 24 hours (c) users usually retain their own accommodation during the admission (d) there is 24-hour cover by a registered physician (e) regular care (medium to high intensity) of surveillance and/or security for in-patient admission is provided (f) the target population is adults with mental disorders A[MD] – (R1, R2)

COMMUNITY SERVICES

are defined according to the following REMAST codes

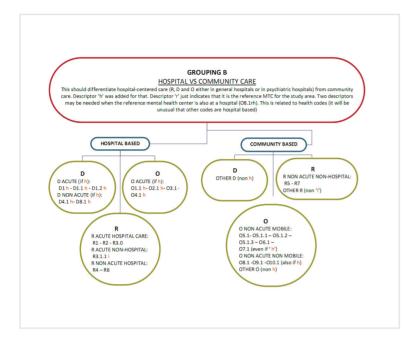
outpatient, day care and mobile services within a community mental health center which is ONON-ACUTE MOBILE: O5.1 - O5.1.1 - O5.1.2 - O5.1.3 - O6.1 -	Definitions, examples	Synonyms	DESDE Definition and Code/s	
catchment area close to the homes of patients; features include offering a series of comprehensive services by one or more team members, provision of continuity of care, linkages to a variety of health and social services, etc. O7.1 (even if n) NON ACUTE NON-MOBILE: 08.1 – 09.1 – 010.1 (also if h) OTHER O (non-h) OTHER D (non-h)	services within a community mental health center which is located in a neighborhood catchment area close to the homes of patients; features include offering a series of comprehensive services by one or more team members, provision of continuity of care, linkages to a variety of health			O5.1 – O5.1.1 – O5.1.2 – O5.1.3 – O6.1 – O7.1 (even if 'h') NON ACUTE NON-MOBILE: O8.1 – O9.1 – O10.1 (also if h) OTHER O (non-h)





COMMUNITY BASED AND HOSPITAL BASED SERVICES

are defined according to the following grouping of REMAST codes.





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