

Mediation analysis of severity of needs, service performance and outcomes for patients with mental disorders

Paul Roux, Christine Passerieux and Marie-Josée Fleury

Background

Needs and service performance assessment are key components in improving recovery among individuals with mental disorders.

Aims

To test the role of service performance as a mediating factor between severity of patients' needs and outcomes.

Method

A total of 339 adults with mental disorders were interviewed. A mediation analysis between severity of needs, service performance (adequacy of help, continuity of care and recovery orientation of services) and outcomes (personal recovery and quality of life) was carried out using structural equation modelling.

Results

The structural equation model provided a good fit with

the data. An increase in needs was associated with lower service performance and worse outcomes, whereas higher service performance was associated with better outcomes. Service performance partially mediated the effect of patient needs on outcomes.

Conclusions

Poorer service performance has a negative impact on outcomes for patients with the highest needs. Ensuring more efficient services for patients with high needs may help improve their recovery and quality of life.

Declaration of interest

None.

Copyright and usage

© The Royal College of Psychiatrists 2016.

Mental healthcare reforms in the 2000s have promoted the transfer of treatment and follow-up for individuals with mental disorders to the community, as an alternative to hospital services.¹ In the context of this shifting paradigm in mental healthcare, the Quebec Health Ministry (Canada) launched a Mental Health Action Plan in 2005 that supported the strengthening of community mental healthcare services and promoted recovery best practices to improve quality of life (QoL).² Recovery has been defined as 'a deeply personal, unique process of changing one's attitudes, values, feelings, goals, skills, and/or roles . . . it is a way of living a satisfying, hopeful, and contributing life even with limitations caused by illness'.³ Most high-income countries have engaged in mental health system reform over the past two decades in order to improve service performance by increasing continuity and accessibility of services, and adopting innovations like recovery-oriented practices to better respond to client needs. The goal of the reform under study was to enhance the recovery orientation of services by acknowledging that individuals with mental disorders should play a central role in treatment decisions and service orientation. Needs assessment is becoming a key component in measuring recovery among individuals with mental disorders.⁴ Knowing more about the relationship between patient needs and service performance may inform the development of better treatment plans and help improve patient outcomes like recovery and QoL. Studies have explored relationships between needs, service performance and outcomes;⁵ yet, to our knowledge, no research to date has studied these three components simultaneously.

This study represents a first step in the evaluation of this reform within the theory of change (ToC) theoretical framework. ToC provides a conceptual framework for generating knowledge about the extent to which reform is effective in specific local contexts.⁶ ToC allows us to generate causal pathways that describe how specific elements in organisational change may be expected to achieve the desired impact within particular settings.⁷ The first

step in developing a ToC model is to identify inputs: for the present study inputs were defined as the needs of patients with mental disorders. Second, the outcomes targeted by services are defined; here, quality of life and personal recovery were identified as the ultimate aims of mental healthcare according to the recovery model.³ Finally, ToC requires identification of preconditions for achieving the desired outcomes. A number of factors may influence service performance in the context of system reform, for example shifting financial or human resources, leadership, interorganisational collaboration. This study hypothesised that the reorientation of services toward recovery,⁵ as well as improved continuity of care⁸ and adequacy of help received (i.e. the ability of providers to meet patient needs)⁹ were preconditions for enhancing recovery and QoL in patients. The study favoured subjective measures of service performance from a patient, rather than professional, perspective and eschewed other proxy measures for service performances such as administrative data (for example, frequency of visits to specialised mental health services, delay between hospital discharge and initial out-patient treatment), as these administrative measures, although considered objective, are weakly related to improved outcomes.¹⁰ To our knowledge, no research to date has studied the putative mediational role of service performance between patient needs and outcomes. The objective of the current study was to develop and validate a ToC pathway that may explain the impact of the Quebec reform in terms of patient perceptions of their needs, service performance for the services they used, and patient outcomes, using structural equation modelling (SEM).

Method

Definition of the model

Figure 1 presents a predictive model for the mediating role of service performance in mental healthcare based on the hypothesis

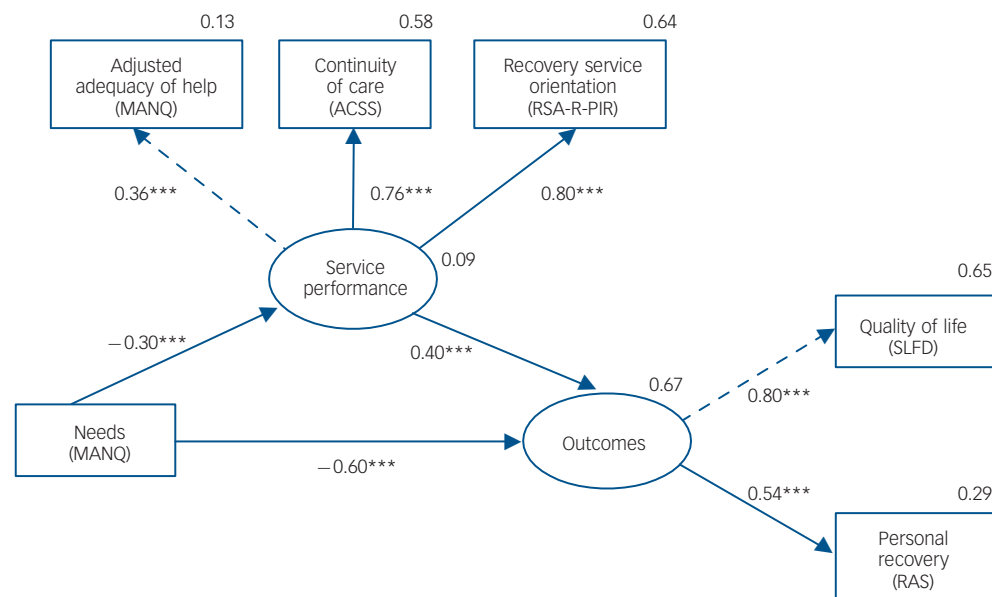


Fig. 1 Mediation model.

Circles represent unobserved latent variables. Rectangles represent observed measured variables. Arrows with dashed lines are drawn between a latent variable and its reference indicator with a corresponding unstandardised regression fixed to a weight of one (in order to fix the unit of measurement of each unobserved variable). Arrows with solid lines are drawn between variables with free regression weight. Values are standardised path coefficients. The squared multiple correlation (R^2) value for the dependent variable appears above its circle or rectangle. MANQ, Montreal Assessment of Needs Questionnaire, ACSS, Alberta Continuity of Services Scale for Mental Health, RSA-R-PIR, Recovery Self-Assessment, revised person-in-recovery version, SLFD: Satisfaction with Life Domains Scale, RAS: Recovery Assessment Scale. *** $P < 0.001$.

that the negative impact of patient needs on outcomes will be partially mediated by a decrease in service performance.

Definition of latent variables

Quality of life (QoL) and recovery were indicator variables of the latent variable outcome: these two dimensions usually correlate with one another.¹¹ The second latent variable was service performance, which included adequacy of help, continuity of care and recovery orientation of services. Research suggests that these three indicator variables are closely related. For example, meeting patient needs is a key quality dimension in mental health services.¹² The quality of services also relies heavily on recovery-based practice¹³ and continuity of mental healthcare.¹⁴ Continuity of care is enhanced when the philosophy of care fits the recovery paradigm¹⁵ and is usually greater when mental health services meet patient needs more adequately.¹⁶ Stakeholders often consider that providing adequate help by meeting patient needs after discharge is one component of care that promotes the recovery orientation of services.¹²

Relationship between latent variables

Greater need for care is usually associated with worse outcomes for individuals with mental disorders, in terms of QoL¹⁷ and recovery.¹⁸ Needs may also have a detrimental effect on service performance: greater problem severity in relation to mental health correlated with lower continuity of care on both patient- and observer-rated scales.¹⁹ Moreover, the adequacy of help provided by services decreased with more severe mental health needs.²⁰ Finally, staff-patient agreement on needs was negatively associated with severity of needs.²¹ Given that staff-patient consensus regarding service needs is a crucial component in recovery-oriented services, this result is compatible with the hypothesis that severity of needs will be negatively associated with a recovery orientation in services.

Service performance is crucial in improving patient outcomes. First, adequacy of help is positively associated with recovery in individuals with severe mental disorders.⁹ For example, self-reported

unmet needs, which suggest inadequacy of help, are associated with lower QoL in patients with severe mental disorders, even after controlling for the confounding effect of met needs.²² Second, continuity of care is associated with better QoL and better community functioning in individuals with severe mental disorders.¹⁹ Finally, recovery-oriented services have been associated with better QoL and recovery.⁸ In sum, we developed the following hypotheses for the present study: patient needs will be negatively associated with outcomes; patient needs will be negatively associated with service performance; service performance will be positively associated with outcomes.

Study design and network characteristics

This study used a cross-sectional design. The study population included adults with mental disorders in Quebec who were followed in four local mental health service networks in different geographical areas: three networks were located in urban areas including the two most populous cities in Quebec, and one in a semi-urban area. Each local mental health service network included a hospital department of psychiatry and a multi-disciplinary mental health primary care team (an out-patient team composed of psychosocial clinicians, general practitioners and psychiatrists). The networks also included community-based mental health agencies (for example, crisis centres, day centres, self-help groups and employment integration programmes), general practitioners and psychologists practising in private clinics, and community mental health housing resources (such as intermediary residences, foster homes).

Participants

To participate in the study, participants had to be between 18 and 70 years old and diagnosed with schizophrenia spectrum disorders, or other conditions including mood, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive, personality, attention-deficit hyperactivity or stressor-related disorders according to the DSM-V.²³ This broad diagnostic spectrum ensured the representation of patients with a diversity of needs. The study excluded individuals who had been admitted

to hospital in the 3 months prior to the study, or who were too clinically unstable to allow for reliable data collection. The clinical stability and the ability to give fully informed consent were assessed by clinicians and the research team, which included psychiatrists. The investigators checked whether patients were capable of completing the full data collection process, and of comprehending and retaining information about the research. Individuals with a severe intellectual deficit were also excluded, as well as those receiving involuntary psychiatric treatment under judicial order, who may have been unable to provide informed consent for participation in the study.

Various recruitment strategies were used, including self-referral in response to posters displayed at hospitals or health and social service centres. Information sessions were held, and flyers explaining the project produced for mental healthcare providers and housing resources staff in the mental health networks. The research team worked closely with an advisory committee comprised of decision makers from the mental health networks for the recruitment and data-collection phases. Data were collected from June 2013 to August 2014. Professional interviewers trained by the research team conducted two 90 min interviews at 1-week intervals with each participant. The interviewers maintained close contact with the research team to ensure quality data collection. Participants other than self-referrals were contacted by their primary healthcare provider, who gauged their interest in participating in the study and referred potential participants to the research team. After the study was described to them, participants were required to sign a consent form. The multisite study protocol was approved by the Ethics Board of the Douglas Mental Health University Institute (reference number: 07/35). Participants were required to give permission for the research team to access their medical records.

Measures

Five questionnaires were used to collect data. Patient needs and adequacy of help received were assessed using the Montreal Assessment of Needs Questionnaire (MANQ),²⁴ which was derived from the Camberwell Assessment of Needs (CAN).²⁵ The MANQ added four areas of need (adaptation to stress, social exclusion, involvement in treatment decisions and job integration) to the 22 areas of need established by the CAN, for a total of 26. While the CAN measures the severity of needs and adequacy of help received based on three ordinal scale questions, the MANQ uses three analogical scales, ranging from 0 to 10, identifying more precisely each of 26 possible areas of need (10, greatest severity or adequacy), and enhancing data variability. Whereas ratings on the CAN are usually provided by professionals, patient needs in this study were assessed by participants themselves using the MANQ, with the help of interviewers. As such, the response modality of the MANQ represents a better fit with the recovery perspective than that of the CAN. Another improvement in the MANQ over the CAN concerns the clear analytical distinction in the MANQ between severity of needs and adequacy of help received. The CAN categorises needs in terms of: 'no need', 'met need' and 'unmet need', which conflates the severity of need with the adequacy of help to meet the need. By contrast, the MANQ focuses on severity of need as the intensity of need, irrespective of whether the need was met or not.

A total score for severity of needs was computed for each participant by summing the severity scores for all areas of need (range 0–260). The MANQ severity of needs measure has been validated for test–retest reliability (kappa coefficient ranged from 0.74 to 1.00); and interrater reliability (kappa coefficient ranged from 0.79 to 1.00). The factorial structure and convergent validity

with other instruments have also been established for the MANQ.^{24,26}

Service performance was evaluated using three standardised instruments: the MANQ measured adequacy of help received from both qualitative (type of support) and quantitative (amount of support) perspectives using two separate analogical scales. An adjusted score for adequacy of help received was computed for each participant by summing the two adequacy scores for all areas of need (range 0–520) and then dividing this overall score by the number of needs with a severity greater than 0. For example, an individual reporting two needs, one with a severity of 5, a quantitative adequacy of 4 and a qualitative adequacy of 3, and the other with a severity of 8, a quantitative adequacy of 2 and a qualitative adequacy of 1 would have a severity score of 13 and an adjusted adequacy of help received of 5. The introduction of this adjustment measure was necessary given significant variation in the number of reported needs.²⁰ Adequacy of help received for the MANQ has been validated for internal consistency (Cronbach alpha $\alpha=0.91$, see online supplement DS1) and for convergent validity with the CAN.²⁴ All other scales used to assess service performance were ordinal self-report instruments. Continuity of care was measured with the Alberta Continuity of Services Scale for Mental Health (ACSS, 43 items, five Likert-scale response levels, Cronbach's $\alpha=0.78–0.92$).²⁷ Recovery-orientation of services was evaluated with the Recovery Self-Assessment Scale, revised person-in-recovery version (RSA-R-PIR, 32 items, five Likert-scale response levels, Cronbach alpha $\alpha=0.94$).²⁸

Outcomes were evaluated with two standardised instruments: QoL was assessed with the Satisfaction with Life Domains Scale (SLDS, 20 items, seven Likert-scale response levels, Cronbach's $\alpha=0.92$);²⁹ personal recovery was assessed with the Recovery Assessment Scale (RAS, 41 items, five Likert-scale response levels, Cronbach's $\alpha=0.76–0.97$).³⁰

Statistical analyses

First, zero-order correlations between each measure were performed and Pearson's correlation coefficients calculated. The statistical significance of each test was computed from standard error estimates using the bootstrap method with 2000 iterations. We then performed an SEM and mediation analysis to examine the relationships among needs, service performance and outcomes, using the *lavaan* package³¹ of R statistical software (version 3.2.2). The required sample size for completing SEM analysis is a minimum of five participants for each estimated parameter.³² In this study, 15 parameters were estimated, requiring a minimum of 75 participants. Factor loadings were used to specify the association between the unobservable constructs (latent variables) and their theoretically related measures (indicator variables). Regression analyses determined the relationships among latent variables and were indexed by standardised path coefficients. The independent variable, needs, was calculated as the total score for severity of needs on the MANQ. The latent mediator variable, service performance, was indexed with three indicator variables: adjusted adequacy of help received score, ACSS total score and RSA-R-PIR total score. The latent variable, outcome, was indexed with two indicator variables: SLDS and RAS total scores. The model used to estimate potential mediation effect posits a direct relationship between needs and outcome, and an indirect relationship between these two variables through their linkages with service performance (Fig. 1). For the mediation analysis, direct effect refers to the standardised path coefficient between needs and outcome, and indirect effect to the product of the standardised path coefficient between needs and service performance with the standardised path coefficient

between service performance and outcome. The total effect of needs on outcome is the sum of direct and indirect effects. The proportion of the effect of needs on outcome that is mediated by service performance is calculated as the indirect effect divided by the total effect. Standard errors for factor loadings and standardised path coefficients for the SEM analysis, as well as direct, indirect, total and proportional mediated effects for the mediation analysis, were estimated using non-parametric, model-based bootstrapping with 2000 iterations. Mediation occurred if the indirect effect was significant. The mediation was considered partial if the direct effect was also significant.

The model fit, which represents how an SEM fits with the sample data, was assessed using three indices: the chi-squared goodness-of-fit statistic (χ^2) where significance was tested using the Bollen–Stine bootstrap method, the Tucker–Lewis Index (TLI) and the root-mean-squared error of approximation (RMSEA).

Results

Participants

A total of 339 patients were recruited in the study, for an overall response rate of 81.2%. The size of patient subsamples recruited in the four mental health service networks ranged from 58 to 121. Missing data were estimated using multivariate imputations by chained equation (with 50 multiple imputations) in the *mice* package of R.³³ Table 1 presents sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of participants, and Table 2 provides data on needs, service performance and outcomes. The mean patient age was 48.5 years, and 49% of respondents were men. Most participants were single, lived autonomously in an apartment and had not completed post-secondary education.

Mood and psychotic disorders were most prevalent and equally represented in the sample and 43.3% of patients had at least two diagnoses. The mean score for severity of needs on single items was 1.9, which corresponds to moderate need. QoL

was moderate, with a mean score for single items of 4.8. The single-item mean score for RAS was 3.7, corresponding to moderate recovery. Overall, participants judged that services were moderately oriented towards recovery, with a single-item average score of 3.7 on the RSA-R-PIR.

SEM and mediation analysis

Zero-order correlations between the indicator variables are presented in online supplement Table DS1. The model provided a good fit for the data, as suggested by the following statistics: non-significant goodness-of-fit based on the Bollen–Stine bootstrap distribution ($\chi^2(7) = 14.3, P = 0.107$), TLI above 0.95 (TLI = 0.967) and RMSEA not statistically greater than 0.05 (RMSEA = 0.056, one-sided $P = 0.358$). The model explained 67% of the variance in patient outcomes. All indicator variables were reliable and valid measures of their respective latent variables, as supported by significant moderate to high factor loadings (standardised $\beta = 0.36\text{--}0.80, P < 0.001$, see online Table DS2 and Fig. 1).

In summary, the analysis revealed the following relationships between the latent variables (Fig. 1): (a) a significant negative association between needs and outcomes; (b) a significant positive association between service performance and outcomes; (c) a significant negative association between needs and service performance.

Direct, indirect and total effects were all significant (see Table 3 and Fig. 1), suggesting a partial mediation role for service performance between needs and outcome. We found that 16.4% of the total effect of needs on outcome was mediated by service performance (standard error: 0.05, $z = 3.6, P < 0.001$ with the Bollen–Stine bootstrap method after 2000 iterations).

Discussion

This study explored whether service performance mediates between patient needs and outcomes among individuals with mental disorders in the context of a major mental health reform in Quebec, as one case example of many healthcare reforms conducted internationally.

Table 1 Participants' sociodemographic and clinical characteristics ($n = 339$)

Variable	
Age, years: mean (s.d.)	48.5 (11.4)
Number of children, mean (s.d.)	0.6 (1.1)
Gender, men: %	49
Education, higher than secondary school: %	39.2
Civil status, %	
Married/remarried/common law	15.6
Separated/divorced/widowed	14.2
Single/never married	70.2
Type of housing, %	
Single dwelling	66.7
Intermediary resource	5.0
Foster home	10.6
Temporary housing	10.3
Supervised apartment	7.4
Psychiatric diagnosis, ^a %	
Schizophrenia spectrum or other psychotic disorder	50.3
Bipolar or depressive disorder	48.6
Anxiety or obsessive–compulsive disorder	24.0
Personality disorder	33.3
Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder	4.6
Trauma- and stressor-related disorder	10.6
Co-occurring substance use disorder	13.3

a. The analysis of primary diagnoses revealed the following distribution: 49.4% schizophrenia spectrum or other psychotic disorders, 42.6% bipolar or depressive disorders, 3.8% anxiety or obsessive–compulsive disorders, 2.7% personality disorders, 1.2% trauma- and stressor-related disorders and 0.3% attention-deficit hyperactivity disorders.

Table 2 Participant evaluation of needs, service performance and outcomes ($n = 339$)

Domain (scale, range)	Mean (s.d.)
Needs	
Intensity of needs (Montreal Assessment of Needs Questionnaire (MANQ), 0–260)	48.5 (33.1)
Service performance	
Adjusted adequacy of help (MANQ, 0–20)	8.7 (5.2)
Continuity of care (Alberta Continuity of Services Scale for Mental Health, 43–215)	132.6 (16.4)
Recovery service orientation (Recovery Self-Assessment, revised person-in-recovery version, 32–160)	116.9 (19.2)
Outcomes	
Quality of life (Satisfaction with Life Domains Scale, 20–140)	96.8 (18.7)
Personal recovery (Recovery Assessment Scale, 41–205)	160.8 (20.5)

Table 3 Statistics for the mediation analysis

Effect	Standardised coefficients	Standard error ^a	z	P
Indirect	−0.12	0.03	−3.6	<0.001
Direct	−0.6	0.06	−10.8	<0.001
Total	−0.72	0.05	−14.9	<0.001

a. Standard errors were estimated using model-based bootstrapping with 2000 iterations.

Mean scores on severity of needs, ACSS, adjusted adequacy of help received and QoL for participants in this study were similar to the findings in other studies that focused solely on severe mental disorders.^{17,20} RAS scores were not different from the average scores produced by a meta-analysis involving individuals with various mental health disorders.³⁰ The average score for single items on the RSA-R-PIR was 3.7, which was slightly lower than the score of 4.06 reported by O'Connell *et al* for a mixed sample of individuals followed in mental health and addiction services.²⁸ The consistency between our results and those in this previous study suggests that our findings may be generalisable to patients with mental disorders located in similar settings, using the same instruments.

Interpretation of the main findings

Overall, our results confirm the three hypotheses related to the ToC pathway, in which needs, service performance and outcomes are considered to be significantly associated. The study represents the first step toward validating a ToC pathway suggesting that improved service performance is an important requisite to achieving improved recovery outcomes in individuals with mental health disorders. Service performance was perceived as lower for users with high *v.* low needs, which may be explained by the fact that some needs were likely 'unmeetable', for example because of a lack of effective treatment for refractory symptoms, or in cases where patients reject treatments. Mental health services also fall short in meeting needs in domains other than health-related needs²⁴ because of a lack of coordination between the mental healthcare system and inter-sectoral resources such as social services, housing, education and employment.³⁴ Social networks among individuals with the highest needs tend to be very limited; relationship needs are quite difficult for mental health services to address, as well. Services that are insufficiently recovery-driven might lead to increased needs for information concerning illness and treatment, as well as limited patient involvement in treatment decisions. However, needs accounted for only a small proportion of the variance in service performance, suggesting that service performance may also be influenced by factors unrelated to patient-level conditions, for instance living conditions (numbers of residents in residential facilities, physical environment, and restrictiveness), accessibility of services, staff training and clinical governance.³⁵ The link between continuity of care and better outcomes in the findings might be explained by an improved therapeutic alliance and increased patient involvement in treatment with close and continuous follow-up.³⁶ An enhanced culture of recovery in services is usually associated with better employment rates and more stable housing,³⁷ thus leading to an improvement in perceived patient recovery,³⁸ and QoL, in patients with psychiatric disorders.³⁹

Service performance was a partial mediator between needs and outcomes: services were less efficient (i.e. less continuous, less adequate, less recovery-oriented) for patients with the highest needs, and this negatively affected outcomes (worse recovery and worse QoL), beyond the direct effect of severity of needs. The variables included in the model accounted for a substantial proportion of the variance in outcomes, which suggests good validity for the ToC pathway under study. However, further dimensions should be taken into account in developing an overarching model of change induced by mental health reform, for example, implementation of the reform.

Limitations

The study involved certain limitations. First, causal relationships between needs, service performance and outcomes cannot be

established with certainty. In the model, it was hypothesised that the direction of causality started from service performance to outcomes. However, one might argue that the direction of this relationship could be reversed: patients with better outcomes might see services as more efficient because of a tendency to perceive the environment in a more optimistic way. A longitudinal study with several measurement periods would be required to disentangle between the two directions of causality, using, for example, the methodology of crossed-lagged effects. Second, individuals recently admitted to hospital prior to the study or subject to a legal order were excluded from the study, which may have introduced a sampling bias to the detriment of patients with the highest needs. Third, data about potential participants who presented with criteria for exclusion were not systematically collected. It was thus not possible to evaluate the proportion of the sampling pool excluded on the basis of these criteria. Finally, our measure of adequacy of help received did not distinguish between unmet needs and needs that were unmeetable. However, unmeetable needs represent only a small minority of the needs observed in mental health.⁴⁰

Implications

The findings of this study have important implications for clinical care, policy-making and service development. To our knowledge, this research is the first to introduce a comprehensive ToC model in order to assess relationships between severity of needs, service performance and outcomes. These findings underline the critical importance of mental healthcare reforms aimed at improving services' performance by promoting close follow-up of individuals with high mental-health-related needs. Community-based mental health agencies usually lack financial resources and have struggled to adequately serve individuals with the highest needs in mental health following system-level reform. In addition, the continuity between mental health and other services is usually insufficient to address acutely severe needs in the context of a recovery-oriented service system.⁴¹

To conclude, the fact that service performance mediated the relationship between patient needs and outcomes, and that services were less effective for people with greater needs, provide justification for more investment in specialist services for people with complex needs in mental health. Programmes promoting recovery-oriented services such as supported employment, assertive community treatment and intensive case management that target patients with the most severe needs may help improve recovery, as well as QoL, for this vulnerable population.

Paul Roux, MD, PhD, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Douglas Mental Health University Institute Research Centre, Montreal, Canada, Service Universitaire de Psychiatrie d'adultes, Centre Hospitalier de Versailles, Le Chesnay, Laboratoire HandiRESP, Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, Montigny-le-Bretonneux and Fondation Fondamental, Créteil, France; **Christine Passerieux**, MD, PhD, Service Universitaire de Psychiatrie d'adultes, Centre Hospitalier de Versailles, Le Chesnay, Laboratoire HandiRESP, Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, Montigny-le-Bretonneux and Fondation Fondamental, Créteil, France; **Marie-Josée Fleury**, PhD, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Douglas Mental Health University Institute Research Centre, Montreal, Canada

Correspondence: Paul Roux, MD, PhD, Service Universitaire de Psychiatrie d'adultes, Centre Hospitalier de Versailles, 177 rue de Versailles, 78157 Le Chesnay, France. Email: paul.roux@uvsq.fr

First received 27 Feb 2016, final revision 14 Jun 2016, accepted 20 Jun 2016

Funding

This work was supported by grants from the Institut de Recherche en Santé Publique (Programme handicap et perte d'autonomie 2014 –Session 5 – Contrat de définition), the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR-#243589) and the Fonds de recherche du Québec – Santé.

Acknowledgements

We thank all the individuals who participated in the research. We are also grateful to Denise Aubé, Jean-Marie Bamvita, Geneviève Cyr, Guy Grenier, Judith Sabetti and Catherine Vallée for their valuable help with this study.

References

- Thornicroft G, Tansella M. Balancing community-based and hospital-based mental health care. *World Psychiatry* 2002; **1**: 84–90.
- Bouchard S, Breton M. *Ministère de La Santé et Des Services Sociaux du Québec. Plan D'action en Santé Mentale 2005–2010: La Force des Liens [Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services. Mental Health Action Plan 2005–2010: The Strength of Links]*. Ministère de la santé et des services sociaux, 2005.
- Anthony WA. Recovery from mental illness: the guiding vision of the mental health service system in the 1990s. *Psychosoc Rehab J* 1993; **16**: 11.
- Slade M, Leese M, Ruggeri M, Kuipers E, Tansella M, Thornicroft G. Does meeting needs improve quality of life? *Psychother Psychosom* 2004; **73**: 183–9.
- Killaspy H, Marston L, Omar RZ, Green N, Harrison I, Lean M, et al. Service quality and clinical outcomes: an example from mental health rehabilitation services in England. *Br J Psychiatry* 2013; **202**: 28–34.
- Weiss CH. Nothing as practical as good theory: exploring theory-based evaluation for comprehensive community initiatives for children and families. In *New Approaches to Evaluating Community Initiatives: Concepts, Methods, and Contexts* (eds JP Connell, AC Kubisch, LB Schorr, CH Weiss): 65–92. Aspen Institute, 1995.
- De Silva MJ, Breuer E, Lee L, Asher L, Chowdhary N, Lund C, et al. Theory of change: a theory-driven approach to enhance the Medical Research Council's framework for complex interventions. *Trials* 2014; **15**: 267.
- Green CA, Polen MR, Janoff SL, Castleton DK, Wisdom JP, Vuckovic N, et al. Understanding how clinician-patient relationships and relational continuity of care affect recovery from serious mental illness: STARS study results. *Psychiatr Rehab J* 2008; **32**: 9.
- Jerrell JM, Cousins VC, Roberts KM. Psychometrics of the recovery process inventory. *J Behav Health Serv Res* 2006; **33**: 464–73.
- Greenberg GA, Rosenheck RA, Seibyl CL. Continuity of care and clinical effectiveness: outcomes following residential treatment for severe substance abuse. *Med Care* 2002; **40**: 246–59.
- Corrigan PW, Salzer M, Ralph RO, Sangster Y, Keck L. Examining the factor structure of the recovery assessment scale. *Schizophr Bull* 2004; **30**: 1035.
- Turton P, Wright C, White S, Killaspy H, Group DE. Promoting recovery in long-term institutional mental health care: an international Delphi study. *Psychiatr Serv* 2010; **61**: 293–9.
- Killaspy H, White S, Wright C, Taylor TL, Turton P, Schutzwahl M, et al. The development of the Quality Indicator for Rehabilitative Care (QIRC): a measure of best practice for facilities for people with longer term mental health problems. *BMC Psychiatry* 2011; **11**: 35.
- McCallum S, Mikocka-Walus A, Turnbull D, Andrews JM. Continuity of care in dual diagnosis treatment: definitions, applications, and implications. *J Dual Diagn* 2015; **11**: 217–32.
- Erskine D, Baumgartner B, Patterson S. Implementation and impact of an extended-hours service in mental health care: lessons learned. *Aust Health Rev* 2015; **39**: 508–13.
- Mojtabai R, Fochtmann L, Chang SW, Kotov R, Craig TJ, Bromet E. Unmet need for mental health care in schizophrenia: an overview of literature and new data from a first-admission study. *Schizophr Bull* 2009; **35**: 679–95.
- Fleury MJ, Grenier G, Bamvita JM. Predictive typology of subjective quality of life among participants with severe mental disorders after a five-year follow-up: a longitudinal two-step cluster analysis. *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 2015; **13**: 150.
- Lloyd C, King R, Moore L. Subjective and objective indicators of recovery in severe mental illness: a cross-sectional study. *Int J Soc Psychiatry* 2010; **56**: 220–9.
- Adair CE, McDougall GM, Mitton CR, Joyce AS, Wild TC, Gordon A, et al. Continuity of care and health outcomes among persons with severe mental illness. *Psychiatr Serv* 2005; **56**: 1061–9.
- Fleury M-J, Bamvita J-M, Grenier G, Schmitz N, Piat M, Tremblay J. Adequacy of help received by individuals with severe mental disorders after a major healthcare reform in Quebec: predictors and changes at 5-year follow-up. *Adm Policy Ment Health* 2016; **43**: 799–812.
- Lasalvia A, Bonetto C, Tansella M, Stefani B, Ruggeri M. Does staff-patient agreement on needs for care predict a better mental health outcome? A 4-year follow-up in a community service. *Psychol Med* 2008; **38**: 123–33.
- Wiersma D, van Busschbach J. Are needs and satisfaction of care associated with quality of life? An epidemiological survey among the severely mentally ill in the Netherlands. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 2001; **251**: 239–46.
- American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (5th edn) (DSM-5)*. APA, 2013.
- Fleury M-J, Grenier G, Bamvita J-M, Piat M, Tremblay J. Adequacy of help received among individuals with severe mental disorders. *Adm Policy Ment Health* 2014; **41**: 302–16.
- Phelan M, Slade M, Thornicroft G, Dunn G, Holloway F, Wykes T, et al. The Camberwell Assessment of Need: the validity and reliability of an instrument to assess the needs of people with severe mental illness. *Br J Psychiatry* 1995; **167**: 589–95.
- Tremblay J, Bamvita J-M, Grenier G, Fleury M-J. Utility of the Montreal Assessment of Need Questionnaire for community mental health planning. *J Nerv Ment Dis* 2014; **202**: 677–87.
- Durbin J, Goering P, Streiner DL, Pink G. Continuity of care: validation of a new self-report measure for individuals using mental health services. *J Behav Health Serv Res* 2004; **31**: 279–96.
- O'Connell M, Tondora J, Croog G, Evans A, Davidson L. From rhetoric to routine: assessing perceptions of recovery-oriented practices in a state mental health and addiction system. *Psychiatr Rehabil J* 2005; **28**: 378–86.
- Caron J, Mercier C, Tempier R. Une validation québécoise du Satisfaction with Life Domains Scale [Validation of Satisfaction with Life Domains Scale in Quebec]. *Sante ment Que* 1997; **22**: 195–217.
- Salzer MS, Brusilovskiy E. Advancing recovery science: reliability and validity properties of the Recovery Assessment Scale. *Psychiatr Serv* 2014; **65**: 442–53.
- Rosseel Y. lavaan: An R package for structural equation modeling. *J Stat Softw* 2012; **48**: 1–36.
- Hair JF. *Multivariate Data Analysis*. Prentice Hall, 1998.
- Buuren S, Groothuis-Oudshoorn K. MICE: Multivariate imputation by chained equations in R. *J Stat Softw* 2011; **45**: 1–67.
- Cummings SM, Kropf NP. Formal and informal support for older adults with severe mental illness. *Aging Ment Health* 2009; **13**: 619–27.
- Taylor TL, Killaspy H, Wright C, Turton P, White S, Kallert TW, et al. A systematic review of the international published literature relating to quality of institutional care for people with longer term mental health problems. *BMC Psychiatry* 2009; **9**: 55.
- Junghan UM, Leese M, Priebe S, Slade M. Staff and patient perspectives on unmet need and therapeutic alliance in community mental health services. *Br J Psychiatry* 2007; **191**: 543–7.
- Henneker KE, Reed K. Knowing the people planning: measuring change in mental health services. *Aust Health Rev* 2012; **36**: 213–7.
- Wilrycx G, Croon M, Van den Broek A, van Nieuwenhuizen C. Evaluation of a recovery-oriented care training program for mental healthcare professionals: effects on mental health consumer outcomes. *Int J Soc Psychiatry* 2015; **61**: 164–73.
- Slade M, Bird V, Clarke E, Le Bouillier C, McCrone P, Macpherson R, et al. Supporting recovery in patients with psychosis through care by community-based adult mental health teams (REFOCUS): a multisite, cluster, randomised, controlled trial. *Lancet Psychiatry* 2015; **2**: 503–14.
- Boardman J, Henshaw C, Willmott S. Needs for mental health treatment among general practice attenders. *Br J Psychiatry* 2004; **185**: 318–27.
- Bengtsson-Tops A. Mastery in patients with schizophrenia living in the community: relationship to sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, needs for care and support, and social network. *J Psychiatr Ment Health Nurs* 2004; **11**: 298–304.

