SURE 2.0: Ready for the Future of Research

Enhancing access to NSW Patient Survey data to deliver actionable insights

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Acknowledgement of country

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the lands upon which we are meeting today. Today I am presenting on the lands of the Cammeraygal people of the Eora nation.

I pay my respects to Elders past, present and emerging and celebrate the diversity of Aboriginal peoples and their ongoing cultures and connections to the lands and waters.

Bureau of Health Information

The Bureau of Health Information (BHI) is a board-governed organisation that provides the community, healthcare professionals and policy makers with information that enhances transparency of the performance of the healthcare system in NSW to inform actions to improve healthcare and strengthen accountability.

Trusted information. Informed decisions. Improved healthcare.

BHI is a trusted provider of health performance information

Information is used to inform action

Patients' experiences and outcomes continue to improve



Our strategic direction

Key strategies

Inform improvement Strengthen accountability

We aim to maximise the impact of our information on behalf of NSW patients and communities and enhance its value to the NSW health system.

1 Drive awareness and use of BHI information

- Maximise effective use of information
- Digital access
- Leverage BHI's measurement expertise

3 Sustain trust in BHI and our information

- Rigour
- Engagement and communications

Deliver high value information

- Timely, meaningful analysis
- Actionable insights
- · Data linkage and sharing
- New information

Invest in our people and capabilities

- Culture and engagement
- · Capability and contribution
- Innovation

NSW Patient Survey Program – Core surveys



The core survey datasets

Over the past 10+ years, more than 900,000 participants have completed surveys

Survey questionnaires (see development reports on BHI's website):

- Robust question set development process including literature reviews, cognitive testing, periodic reviews of reliability; core questions and special-purpose modules for priority policy directions and new evidence
- Self-reported experiences and outcomes on journeys of care, an episode of illness, or use of care in past one, three or 12 months, depending on the topic

Survey methodology (see technical supplements on BHI's website):

- Recruitment via mail with two reminders; mail and online response options; Response rates from 25–40% depending on the survey and topic; BHI calculates all survey weights to support representative results
- Stratified random and oversampling to be representative of largest 75+ hospitals (annually), local health district and state level (quarterly) and 65+ small rural facilities (every few years)

Example opportunities

Every year, almost 20,000 patients complete the Adult Admitted and Emergency Department patient surveys (core surveys). In addition to the core questions and due to our agile survey format BHI has been able to, for example:

- In July to September 2022, ask all sampled patients who arrived at the emergency department by **ambulance** about their experiences with NSW ambulance services
- In August to October 2022, ask all sampled elective surgery patients about their experiences of that care
- In January to March 2023, ask all sampled **rural emergency care patients** about their experience in the emergency department
- From 2021 to 2023, ask admitted patients about their experiences and outcomes of virtual outpatient and GP
 care after discharge
- In 2022 and 2023, oversample **Aboriginal admitted patients** to create local health district-level information about experiences of care (i.e. core questions plus question set established with Aboriginal community input). In 2019, we conducted a census survey of **Aboriginal admitted patients** and **those admitted for maternity care**

Over the past 10 years, more than 500,000 respondents to BHI surveys have offered consent (~82%) to link their survey to administrative and clinical data

Example opportunities

The NSW Patient Survey Program covers many areas of our State's public health system, such as:

















Patients admitted to hospital

Patients admitted to hospital Virtual care after discharge

Emergency departments

Outpatient cancer clinics

Virtual Care Survey

Rural Hospital Adult Admitted Patients

Rural Hospital Emergency Care Patients

Aboriginal patient module

~19,000 respondents 87 hospitals ~1,200 respondents 87 hospitals ~22,000 respondents 77 hospitals ~8,000 respondents
42 facilities

~2,500 respondents

~6,500 respondents 90 hospitals ~6,000 respondents 65 hospitals ~2,600 respondents 80 hospitals

Surveys cover domains of patient experience, including:

Overall satisfaction and outcomes

Compassion, respect

Trust and confidence

Effective communication

Safe, comfortable environment

This slide includes an illustrative selection of available surveys and modules.

All BHI surveys and results are available at bhi.nsw.gov.au

Liberalising data through SURE

Why are we using a secure data analytics environment?

- Increased safety and security
- Links to our strategic plan
- Linking people who have the skills with the data
- Helps meet our obligations as data custodian

Examples of some highly relevant, clinical or policy questions:

- Is patient experience improving, in what areas, and for whom?
- What are the drivers of patient experience?
- How are vulnerable populations experiencing the health system, and how is this related to outcomes?

Multi-step process for approval to access



Questionnaire and development report



Step 1: Review online information

Relevant technical supplement



BHI Data Portal

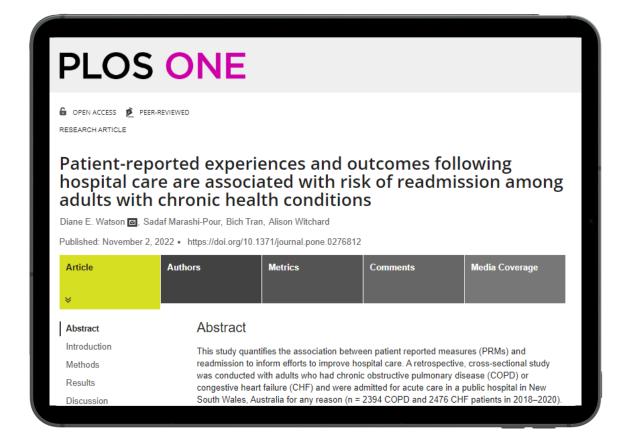
Step 2: Let's have a chat



Contact BHI – BHI-Enq@health.nsw.gov.au

Step 3: Complete data request

Publications from the dataset



Experiences drive outcomes and future use of hospitals

Results:

Readmission rates were 17% and 19% for patients who have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and congestive heart failure (CHF), respectively.*

Readmission** is **twice as likely** for patients whose overall ratings of care were poor/very poor (i.e. 31% and 37% for COPD and CHF, respectively).

Readmission** is 1.5 to 2 times as likely for patients who gave lower ratings on having things explained in an understandable way, care being well organised and feeling prepared for discharge. Other experiences associated with readmissions include being treated with respect and dignity, effective and clear communications, and timely and coordinated care.

More moderate ratings were associated with attenuation of risk, and the most positive ratings were associated with the lowest readmission rate*. These results suggest that increasing each patient's positive experiences progressively reduces the risk of adults with chronic conditions returning to acute care.

^{*} These rates differ from those publicly reported by BHI which measure readmissions following admission for COPD or CHF.

^{**}Adjusted for other patient-level characteristics such as age, gender, comorbidity. Smoking and SES not significant when considering these other factors.



Risk of readmission declines as experiences improve

Effective and clear communication

Adults with COPD who said health professionals **did not explain things** in a way they could understand had more than twice the risk of readmission.*



"Did the health professional explain things in a way that you could understand?"

Response	Readmission rate	Hazard ratio*
Yes, always (~70% respondents)	15%	Reference group
Yes, sometimes (~25%)	20%	1.30 times higher
No (<5%)	33%	2.35 times higher

^{*} Adjusted for age, gender, comorbidity and history of COPD. Smoking and SES not significant when considering these other factors.

Recent papers submitted

Experiences of medication discharge counselling

Tan E. Medication discharge counselling and readmission to hospital – presentation at Australasian Society of Clinical and Experimental Pharmacologists and Toxicologists (ASCEPT) Conference 2022

Tan E et al. The association between self-reported experiences with medication discharge counselling and returns to hospitals or emergency departments related to complications: A population-based study from New South Wales, Australia – paper submitted to MJA

Experiences of food services

Dai-Keller, Z. Hospital food service and patient experience in NSW public hospitals – presentation at Preventative Health Conference 2023

Dai-Keller, Z et al. The association between patient-reported experiences with hospital food services and recovery outcomes: A population-based study from New South Wales, Australia – paper submitted to Public Health Nutrition

Thank you

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