
INFORMATION NOTE

Overview of mental health services in selected places

1. Introduction

1.1 The suicide and homicide incidents committed by ex-mentally ill persons in the past few years have aroused stakeholders' concern about the provision of mental health services in Hong Kong. At the joint meeting of the Panel on Health Services and the Panel on Welfare Services held on 30 September 2009, members requested the Research and Library Services Division to conduct a research study on the mental health services in overseas places to facilitate discussion on the issue relating to community support services for ex-mentally ill persons. While the research is under way, this information note aims to provide an overview of the major features of the mental health care system of Hong Kong and the selected overseas places.

1.2 In the research study, England of the United Kingdom (UK) and Australia are selected because these two places have introduced comprehensive reform of their mental health care services and initiated various measures and programmes to support the mentally ill population, with a focus on providing community-based services and continuity of care. Singapore is chosen because it has a Chinese-dominated community and is comparable to Hong Kong in terms of socio-economic development.

1.3 The **Table** below covers the following aspects of the mental health care system of Hong Kong and the selected overseas places:

- (a) background;
- (b) policy framework;
- (c) relevant legislation;
- (d) modes of service delivery;
- (e) measures and programmes implemented to support the mental health policy; and
- (f) funding arrangements.

Table – Mental health services in selected places

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(a) Background				
(i) Population	7.026 million as at end-2009.	51.817 million as at mid-2009.	22.324 million as at April 2010.	4.988 million as at mid-2009.
(ii) Prevalence of mental illness	The prevalence rates of doctor-diagnosed anxiety disorder, depression, schizophrenia and dementia were 2%, 1.5%, 0.2% and 0.3% respectively in 2003-2004 ¹ .	A survey conducted in 2007 indicated that 15.1% of adults aged 16 or above suffered from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety in the week before the survey and 0.4% suffered from psychotic disorder in the year before the survey ² .	The 2007 National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing indicated that 6.2% of Australians aged 16 to 85 experienced mood disorders (including depression) and 14.4% experienced anxiety disorders ³ in the month before the survey.	The lifetime prevalence rates of depression and anxiety disorders among the general population were 5.6% and 3.4% respectively in 2004 ⁴ .
(iii) Number of mentally ill patients	The total number of psychiatric patients including outpatients and inpatients increased from 125 626 in 2004-2005 to 154 625 in 2008-2009. The total number of psychiatric inpatients decreased from 14 763 in 2004-2005 to 13 910 in 2008-2009 ⁵ .	In 2008-2009, 1.22 million persons aged 18 or above accessed the specialist mental health services of the National Health Service (NHS), up from 1.13 million in 2004-2005. Among these users, 8.4% used the inpatient services of NHS ⁶ .	The 2007 National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing indicated that around 1.9 million Australian aged 16 to 85 had used any mental health services in the year before the survey ⁷ .	33 697 outpatients were treated in ⁸ and 9 002 inpatients were discharged from ⁹ the Institute of Mental Health/Woodbridge Hospital (IMH) ¹⁰ in 2008.

¹ Department of Health and Department of Community Medicine, University of Hong Kong (2005).

² NHS Information Centre (2009a).

³ Department of Health and Ageing (2009c).

⁴ Ministry of Health (2007b).

⁵ The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (2009a).

⁶ NHS Information Centre (2009b). NHS is the public health care system of the UK.

⁷ Department of Health and Ageing (2009c).

⁸ Ministry of Health (2009a).

⁹ National Healthcare Group (2009).

¹⁰ IMH is the state psychiatric hospital delivering about 80% of public mental health services and treating more serious mental health patients in Singapore.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(b) Policy framework				
(i) Responsible authorities	Food and Health Bureau is responsible for the overall co-ordination of policies and programmes on mental health. Commissioner for Rehabilitation is responsible for formulating policy on rehabilitation for persons with disabilities.	Department of Health (DH).	Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA).	Ministry of Health (MOH).
(ii) Mental health policy	The white paper "Equal Opportunities and Full Participation: A Better Tomorrow for All" in 1995 laid down the policy on rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, including mentally ill persons.	The white paper "Modernizing Mental Health: Safe, Sound and Supportive" published in 1998 laid down the policy on mental health services for adults aged 18 to 65. The policies on mental health services for elders, and children and young people were set out in separate policy documents in 2001 and 2004 respectively ¹¹ . An updated strategic plan "New Horizon: A shared vision for mental health" ¹² was introduced in December 2009, setting out the policy and programme of actions for developing mental health services in the next 10 years.	The National Mental Health Policy was formulated in 1992 and updated in 2008.	The latest National Mental Health Policy was formulated in 2005.

¹¹ The policy on mental health services for elders was laid down in the paper "National Service Framework for Older People" published in 2001 and the policy on mental health services for children and young people was laid down in the paper "National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services: the Mental Health and Psychological Well-being of Children and Young People" published in 2004.

¹² HM Government (2009).

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(b) Policy framework (cont'd)				
(iii) Policy objectives	<p>The white paper on rehabilitation services in 1995 aimed at ensuring persons with disabilities could participate in full and enjoy equal opportunities in their personal and social development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing disabilities; • developing their physical, mental and social capabilities; and • creating a barrier-free physical and social environment. 	<p>The New Horizon strategic plan in 2009 aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the mental well-being of the population; and • improving the quality and accessibility of services for people with poor mental health. 	<p>The National Mental Health Policy in 2008 aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting the mental well-being of the population and, where possible, preventing the development of mental health problems; • reducing the impact of mental illness; • promoting recovery from mental illness; and • assuring the rights of mentally ill persons. 	<p>The National Mental Health Policy in 2005 aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting mental health and, where possible, preventing the development of mental health problems; and • reducing the impact of mental disorders.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(b) Policy framework (cont'd)				
(iv) Key service development directions	<p>The Rehabilitation Programme Plan in 2007 set out the following key development areas for rehabilitation services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevention and early identification of disabling conditions; • community-based medical rehabilitation services; • residential, day care and community support services; • vocational training and employment services; • development of self-help organizations; and • public education. 	<p>The New Horizon strategic plan in 2009 set out a cross-government programme of actions focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion, prevention and early intervention; • tackling stigma; • strengthening mental health services for people at different life stages; • providing personalized care; and • enhancing research and innovation. 	<p>The National Action Plan on Mental Health 2006-2011 set out a cross-government/sectoral programme of actions focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion, prevention and early intervention; • integrating the care system and providing co-ordinated care; • promoting participation in the community and employment; and • increasing workforce capacity. 	<p>The National Mental Health Blueprint in 2007 was a cross-government programme focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting mental health education; • enhancing integrated community mental health care; • developing mental health professionals; and • developing mental health research.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(c) Relevant legislation				
(i) Legislation on reception, detention and treatment of mentally ill persons	<i>Mental Health Ordinance (Cap.136).</i>	<i>Mental Health Act 1983.</i>	Relevant legislation is available at state and territory level only.	<i>Mental Health (Care and Treatment) Act.</i>
(ii) Legislation safeguarding mentally ill persons against discrimination	<i>Disability Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 487).</i>	<i>Equality Act 2010¹³.</i>	Relevant legislation is available at state and territory level only.	No specific legislation is available. In any event, Article 12(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Singapore stipulates that "all persons are equal before the law and entitled to the equal protection of the law".
(iii) Legislation protecting persons who lack mental capacity in making decisions related to their personal matters	<i>Enduring Powers of Attorney Ordinance (Cap.501).</i>	<i>Mental Capacity Act 2005.</i>	Relevant legislation is available at state and territory level only.	<i>Mental Capacity Act.</i>

¹³ The Equality Act 2010 was enacted in April 2010 to consolidate existing anti-discrimination acts and regulations in the UK. It will come into force on a day appointed by commencement order made by a Minister of the Crown.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(d) Modes of service delivery				
(i) Overall service delivery system	<p>Services are mainly provided in the public sector.</p> <p>The government provides a range of hospital- and community-based medical services and social rehabilitation services for early identification, treatment and rehabilitation of mentally ill persons.</p>	<p>Services are mainly provided in the public sector.</p> <p>Less serious mentally ill patients are mainly treated at the primary and community levels while more serious patients are treated with community-based and/or inpatient services.</p> <p>Serious mentally ill patients are also provided with integrated medical and social care under the care programme approach¹⁴.</p> <p>Specific care models have been developed to cater for the mental health needs of children and adolescents, adults and elders respectively.</p>	<p>Medical mental health services are available in both the public and private sectors¹⁵ while social rehabilitation services are mainly provided in the public sector.</p> <p>State and territory governments provide public hospital- and community-based medical services and fund non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide social rehabilitation services.</p> <p>General practitioners and specialists, such as psychiatrists and psychologists, in the private sector offer medical mental health services with government subsidy under the Medicare Benefits Schedule¹⁶.</p> <p>Private hospitals also offer inpatient services which are funded by private health insurance scheme.</p>	<p>Medical mental health services are available in both the public and private sectors¹⁷ while social rehabilitation services are mainly provided in the public sector.</p> <p>IMH provides about 80% of public mental health services covering a range of hospital- and community-based medical services and social rehabilitation services.</p> <p>Services of IMH have been developed and organized to meet the specific needs of children and adolescents, adults and elders respectively.</p>

¹⁴ According to the care programme approach, persons with severe mental illness are offered co-ordinated medical and social care under a care plan developed and reviewed by a multi-disciplinary health team and administered by a care co-ordinator who may be a community psychiatric nurse, social worker or occupational therapist.

¹⁵ The private sector provided 22% of all psychiatric beds and employed about 9% of the mental health workforce in Australia in 2004-2005.

¹⁶ Under Medicare, the universal public health insurance system, Australians can receive free public hospital treatments and subsidy on primary health care and specialist services in the private sector.

¹⁷ In Singapore, 39% of psychiatrists work in the private sector.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(d) Modes of service delivery (cont'd)				
(ii) Early identification and assessment services	<p>The Department of Health (DH) provides health assessment services to facilitate early identification of children and youths with behavioural or emotional problems.</p> <p>The Hospital Authority (HA) and the Social Welfare Department (SWD) have also introduced specific programmes for early identification and intervention of mental health problems among different population segments.</p>	<p>General practitioners and professionals working with children and young people such as teachers, school nurses and social workers work in partnership to provide prevention, early identification and assessment services for children and young people.</p> <p>There are community-based teams which provide early detection, intervention and treatment for persons aged 14 to 35 with early symptoms of psychosis.</p>	<p>General practitioners in the private sector play an important role in early detection and assessment of persons with mental illnesses.</p> <p>Specific community-based early intervention programmes have been developed targeting different population segments.</p>	<p>IMH works with community partners such as general practitioners, NGOs and schools to provide early identification and assessment services under specific community-based programmes targeting children and adolescents, adults and elders respectively.</p>

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(d) Modes of service delivery (cont'd)				
(iii) Medical treatment and rehabilitation services	Services are mainly provided by HA.	Services are mainly provided by NHS.	Services are available in both the public and private sectors.	Public services are mainly provided by IMH.
– Number of psychiatric beds available in the public sector	4 000 psychiatric beds as at 31 March 2009.	26 430 psychiatric beds in 2008-2009.	6 202 psychiatric beds as at June 2005.	Around 2 164 psychiatric beds in 2008-2009 ¹⁸ .
– Ratio of psychiatric beds available in the public sector per 10 000 population	5.7.	5.14.	3.06.	4.34.
– Psychiatric workforce (ratio per 10 000 population)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychiatrists (0.41); • psychiatric nurses (2.68); • clinical psychologists (0.05); • occupational therapists (0.19); and • medical social workers (0.28)¹⁹. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant psychiatrists (0.82); • psychiatric nurses (8.63); and • clinical psychologists (1.29)²⁰. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant psychiatrists (0.39); • registered nurses (5.06); • psychologists (0.68); • occupational therapists (0.35); and • social workers (0.66)²¹. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychiatrists (0.25); • registered psychiatric nurses (0.97); • clinical psychologists (0.06); and • occupational therapists (0.07)²².

¹⁸ Most of the beds were provided by IMH.

¹⁹ Figures as at March 2009 based on the psychiatric workforce in HA.

²⁰ Figures as at 2009 based on the psychiatric workforce in NHS.

²¹ Figures as at 2005 based on the psychiatric workforce in the public sector.

²² Figures as at 2008 based on the total psychiatric workforce in Singapore.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(d) Modes of service delivery (cont'd)				
(iv) Social rehabilitation services	<p>SWD and NGOs offer the following range of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medical social services; • residential services; and • community support services²³. 	<p>Local authorities and the voluntary sector offer the following range of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residential services; • day care services offering counseling, social activities and information services; • home care support services; and • self-help and peer-support groups. <p>Mentally ill persons may receive support in the form of direct payments or individual budgets for purchasing social services that best meet their needs²⁴.</p> <p>Carers of mentally ill persons are provided with information services through Carers Direct which comprises an online resource and a helpline, and social support services.</p>	<p>State and territory governments and NGOs provide the following range of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residential services; • outreach community support services; • recreational programs; • self-help and mutual support groups; and • carer respite services. 	<p>IMH and NGOs offer the following range of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medical social services; • residential services; and • community support services.

²³ SWD offers community support services through programmes such as the Community Mental Health Link, the Community Mental Health Care, the Community Rehabilitation Day Services and the Integrated Community Centre for Mental Wellness at Tin Shui Wai.

²⁴ Under the direct payment scheme, eligible social service users can opt to receive cash payments in lieu of service provisions and purchase relevant social services themselves. Under the individual budget pilot scheme, eligible social service users are allocated a budget and they can decide to receive services provided by local authorities and/or direct payments for purchasing services themselves within the allocated budget.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(d) Modes of service delivery (cont'd)				
(v) Vocational rehabilitation services	SWD and NGOs provide day training and vocational rehabilitation services for mentally ill persons. The Labour Department, Vocational Training Council and Employees Retraining Board offer vocational training and employment support services to persons with disabilities.	Local authorities and voluntary organizations provide vocational rehabilitation services for mentally ill persons. The Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) provides employment support and financial assistance for persons with disabilities.	NGOs offer vocational rehabilitation services for mentally ill persons. The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations provides employment support services for persons with disabilities.	IMH and NGOs provide vocational rehabilitation services for mentally ill persons.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(d) Modes of service delivery (cont'd)				
(vi) Welfare services	<p>SWD offers financial assistance such as Disability Allowance and Comprehensive Social Security Assistance to needy ex-mentally ill persons.</p> <p>Ex-mentally ill persons having housing need may apply for public housing under the Compassionate Rehousing Scheme of the Housing Authority.</p>	<p>DWP provides financial assistance such as Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance and Independent Living Fund for needy persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Carers who spend at least 35 hours a week caring for a disabled person may apply for a taxable carer's allowance.</p> <p>Mentally ill persons with accommodation needs may apply for social housing provided by the local housing associations²⁵.</p>	<p>The government provides financial assistance such as Disability Support Pension and Sickness Allowance to needy persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Carers of disabled persons may receive the non-means-tested Carer Allowance and/or the means-tested Carer Payment.</p> <p>Mentally ill persons with accommodation needs may apply for social housing or rent assistance to pay for rental of private housing.</p>	<p>Needy mentally ill persons may apply for financial assistance such as Medifund or Medifund Silver²⁶ provided by MOH, or other social and employment assistance provided by the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports.</p>

²⁵ Housing associations are non-profit-making organizations funded by the local governments to provide social housing to meet local housing needs.

²⁶ Medifund and Medifund Silver are under the Medical Endowment Fund which is a safety net for Singaporeans who are unable to pay their medical bills.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(e) Measures and programmes implemented to support the mental health policy				
(i) Public education	<p>The Labour and Welfare Bureau has organized the "Mental Health Month" annually since 1995.</p> <p>The Rehabilitation Advisory Committee²⁷ has worked with the District Councils to launch publicity activities at the district level.</p> <p>HA and SWD have promoted mental health through the medical social services and various community-based supporting programmes.</p>	<p>The government launched the "Mindout for Mental Health" campaign between 2001 and 2004 to address stigma and discrimination associated with mental illness.</p> <p>The "SHIFT" programme has been introduced since 2004 with focus on promoting mental health in the workplace, and encouraging positive and non-stereotypic coverage of mental illness and mentally ill persons in the media.</p>	<p>The government has introduced the "beyondblue" initiative since 2000 to promote public awareness of depression and reducing stigma associated with the illness.</p> <p>The government has adopted the "Mindframe" initiative since 2000 to tackle stigma associated with mental illness by encouraging responsible and accurate media representation of mental illness and suicide.</p>	<p>The Health Promotion Board²⁸ has worked with IMH, MOH and other related ministries on introducing education programmes such as the "Mind Your Mind Programme" and "Treasure Your Mind Programme" for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing awareness of the importance of mental health and early detection of mental illness; • promoting mental health in the workplace; and • encouraging early help seeking behaviour among elders.

²⁷ The Rehabilitation Advisory Committee is the principal advisory body to the Government on the development and implementation of rehabilitation policy in Hong Kong.

²⁸ The Health Promotion Board is a statutory body established in 2001 to drive national health promotion and disease prevention programmes in Singapore.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(e) Measures and programmes implemented to support the mental health policy (cont'd)				
(ii) Prevention and early identification	<p>HA and SWD have introduced the following community-based programmes since 2001:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Assessment and Detection of Young Persons with Psychosis targeting young persons aged 15 to 25 with early symptoms of psychosis; • Elderly Suicide Prevention Programme; • Child and Adolescent Mental Health Community Support Project providing outreach early intervention services for children and adolescents aged six to 18; and • Community Mental Health Intervention Project providing outreach early intervention services for individuals aged 15 or above. 	<p>DH has expanded the community-based early intervention in psychosis services since 2000.</p> <p>DH introduced the national suicide prevention strategy in 2002 laying the action plan to support the national target of reducing suicide rate by at least 20% by 2010.</p> <p>The Department of Children, Schools and Families has introduced programmes to support early intervention work in schools and provide support to vulnerable young people.</p>	<p>The government has introduced the following initiatives since 2000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expanding national and community-based programmes under the national suicide prevention strategy; and • promoting mental well-being, and early detection and intervention of mental health problems of primary and secondary school students through the KidsMatter Primary and MindMatters programmes respectively. 	<p>IMH has introduced the following community-based programmes since 2001:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Psychosis Intervention Programme (EPIP) for detecting and managing psychosis early among individuals aged 18 to 40; and • Response, Early Intervention and Assessment in Community Mental Health (REACH) programme providing early intervention and support services for children and adolescents with mental health issues.

Table – Mental Health Services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(e) Measures and programmes implemented to support the mental health policy (cont'd)				
(iii) Development of medical treatment and rehabilitation services	<p>HA has introduced measures to enhance its community medical and psychiatric specialist outpatient services since 2001 and is planning to introduce the following initiatives in 2010-2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • piloting a case management programme to provide continuous and personalized support for persons with severe mental illness; and • enhancing assessment services for people with common mental disorders at the psychiatric specialist outpatient clinics and referring patients with milder conditions to the primary care service for treatment. 	<p>DH has enhanced access to primary care and community-based psychiatric services by expanding the workforce of graduate primary care mental health workers and increasing the number of specialist community mental health teams under the NHS Plan introduced in 2000.</p> <p>Under the New Horizon strategic plan in 2009, measures have been proposed to improve the transition of services across life stages and to further improve the quality of mental health services.</p>	<p>The National Action Plan on Mental Health 2006-2011 supports the following service improvement initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reforming the Medicare Benefit Schedule to improve access to services provided by general practitioners and mental health specialists in the private sector; • providing subsidy for general practitioners and mental health specialists in the private sector to engage mental health nurses in servicing persons with serious mental illness; • funding NGOs to enhance their services such as telephone counselling and self-help programmes for persons with mild mental health disorders; and • providing co-ordinated medical care through a clinical co-ordinator and co-ordinated social care through a community co-ordinator for persons with serious mental illness. 	<p>The National Mental Health Blueprint in 2007 supported the development of integrated community mental health care for prevention, early detection and intervention of mental health disorders by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing additional multi-disciplinary mental health teams under various service programmes such as EPIP and REACH; and • enhancing capabilities of community partners such as general practitioners, NGOs, and schools through training and consultancy advice provided by the community mental health teams.

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(e) Measures and programmes implemented to support the mental health policy (cont'd)				
(iv) Development of social rehabilitation services	<p>SWD has developed a series of community-based social rehabilitation services such as Community Mental Health Link and Community Mental Health Care Services since 2001-2002 and planned to introduce the following initiatives in 2010-2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting up Integrated Community Centre for Mental Wellness in all 18 districts; and • enhancing residential services by measures such as increasing the number of subvented residential care places and supporting NGOs to develop self-financing hostels. 	<p>The Social Exclusion Unit under the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister introduced an action plan in 2004 for the development of better access to employment, and social, educational and community activities to address social exclusion encountered by mentally ill persons.</p> <p>DH introduced the direct payment scheme in 1997 and the individual budget pilot scheme in 2005, enabling mentally ill persons to select their social care services and obtain personalized care.</p> <p>The government introduced the Supporting People programme in 2003 to provide housing-related support, such as access to a community service alarm, for vulnerable people, including mentally ill persons, to enable them to live independently at their own homes or in supported housing.</p> <p>Measures to support carers in general such as provision of information, training and support services have been developed under the government's carer strategy which was introduced in 1999 and updated in 2008.</p>	<p>The following programmes were introduced under the National Action Plan on Mental Health 2006-2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing additional respite care places; • enhancing support to persons with serious mental illness through the Personal Helper Programme and the Support for Day-to-day Living Programme; and • helping young people with mental illness to stay in education and providing personalized support through the Youth Pathways Programme. 	<p>The National Mental Health Blueprint in 2007 has not provided specific measures on this aspect.</p>

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(e) Measures and programmes implemented to support the mental health policy (cont'd)				
(v) Development of vocational rehabilitation services	<p>The Government has introduced measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encouraging subvented organizations and statutory bodies to promote employment of persons with disabilities; organizing public education to promote public understanding of the working capabilities of people with disabilities; and planning to provide additional places of day training and vocational rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities in 2010-2011. 	<p>Recent initiatives under the New Horizon strategic plan in 2009 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancing the employment assistance programme for disabled persons under DWP to provide better support for mentally ill persons; and planning to include employment as an outcome for mental health services provided by NHS. 	<p>The National Action Plan on Mental Health 2006-2011 supports the provision of additional places for mentally ill persons under various employment assistance schemes administered by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations.</p>	<p>Under the National Mental Health Blueprint in 2007, IMH has planned to work with the Community Development Councils to provide employment training and work placement services for stabilized mentally ill patients.</p>

Table – Mental health services in selected places (cont'd)

	Hong Kong	England of the United Kingdom	Australia	Singapore
(f) Funding arrangement				
(i) Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP	Around 5%.	8.2% for the UK ²⁹ .	8.7% ³⁰ .	Around 4%.
(ii) Total government mental health expenditure as a percentage of GDP	0.22% in 2008-2009.	Around 0.7% for the UK.	0.4% in 2004-2005.	Information not available. Meanwhile, total national mental health expenditure as a percentage of GDP is around 0.24%.
(iii) Government expenditure on mental health services	Total government expenditure on mental health services was HK\$3.645 billion in 2008-2009, up from HK\$3.15 billion in 2004-2005.	Government expenditures on mental health services for adults aged 18 to 64 was £5,892 million (HK\$84.96 billion) in 2008-2009, up by over 50% in real terms from £3,920 million (HK\$56.53 billion) ³¹ in 2001-2002 ³² . Government expenditures on child and adolescent mental health services increased by 62% from £322 million (HK\$4.1 billion) in 2003-2004 to £523 million (HK\$7.5 billion) in 2006-2007.	Total government expenditure on mental health services was AUS\$3.76 billion (HK\$22.3 billion) in 2004-2005, up by 90% from 1992-1993.	In 2005, the government allocated S\$80 million (HK\$373.6 million) on subsidized mental health services of IMH, up from S\$41 million (HK\$178.8 million) in 2001 ³³ . The government has committed an additional S\$88 million (HK\$455.8 million) over five years between 2007 and 2011, and S\$35 million (HK\$186.9 million) over three years between 2009 and 2011 for supporting the initiatives under the National Mental Health Blueprint in 2007.

²⁹ Figure as at 2006.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ The amount of expenditures in 2001-2002 was adjusted according to the 2008-2009 price levels.

³² Mental Health Strategies (2009).

³³ Ministry of Health (2007d).

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Hong Kong

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