Townsville (QLD)

ACDC Project Householder Survey data Published December, 2023



Assisting Communities through Direct Connection (ACDC) was a project of Community Mental Health Australia (www.cmha.org.au). The ACDC project offered an innovative, proactive outreach approach to linking people with services and assessing community needs. Rather than waiting for people to present to services and ask for help, the ACDC project reached people by knocking on the doors of householders and offering information about supports and services. Householders were also asked to complete a survey, with the findings analysed and presented by the Centre for Social Impact, The University of Western Australia.

Townsville (Queensland) was one of 27 sites across Australia visited by People Connectors (trained staff knocking on the doors of householders). The ACDC project partnered with **Selectability**, a local service provider, to deliver this door-knocking initiative.

A total of 2,850 doors were knocked on by the People Connectors and 1,121 people engaged with a People Connector. In addition, 201 householders responded to a survey about mental health needs and access to services in their community.

The following statistics reflect findings from the group of people who answered the survey. Results presented should be interpreted with caution. These data, although not representative of Townsville, offer information about the mental health and wellbeing of the Householders who agreed to share their experience. A more detailed analysis of the data and impact of the ACDC project is available on the ACDC Project website. Visit acdc.org.au for more information.



Townsville site

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SUBURB	POSTCODE	SEIFA IRSAD	1 Most disadvantaged
Aitkenvale	4814	1	3
Heatley	4814	1	4 5 Most advantaged
Rasmussen	4815	1	

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) scores for all areas have been divided into quintiles, where quintile 1 contains the lowest 20% of scores for the most disadvantaged areas and quintile 5 contains the highest 20% of scores for the most advantaged areas. Advantaged and disadvantaged areas are spread throughout Australia. The most advantaged Local Government Areas (LGAs) (quintile 5, or top 20%) tend to be clustered around capital cities and selected coastal areas. The most disadvantaged LGAs (quintile 1) tend to be in regional and rural areas.

Location can influence the range of opportunities, goods and services available to satisfy an individual's needs and lifestyle for them and their family. This doesn't necessarily mean that all people living in rural areas are disadvantaged, only that their lifestyle and living arrangements are different to those living in a city.*

*Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)





Who answered the survey

201 Householders responded to the survey

8.2% of respondents identified as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

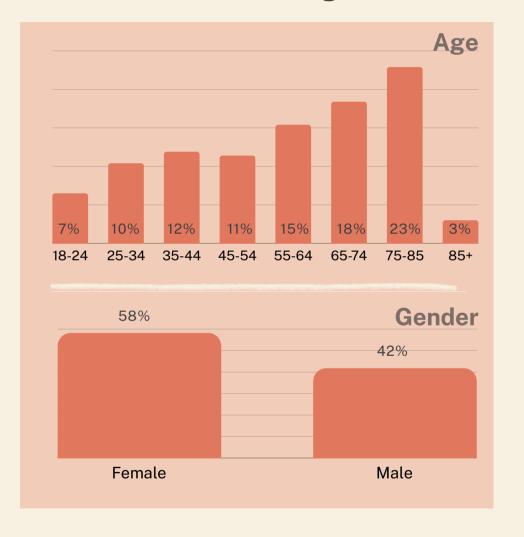
17.1% of respondents were born outside of Australia

26.6% of respondents reported a disability

4.5% of respondents spoke a language other than English at home

6.2% of respondents identified as part of the LGBTQIA+ community

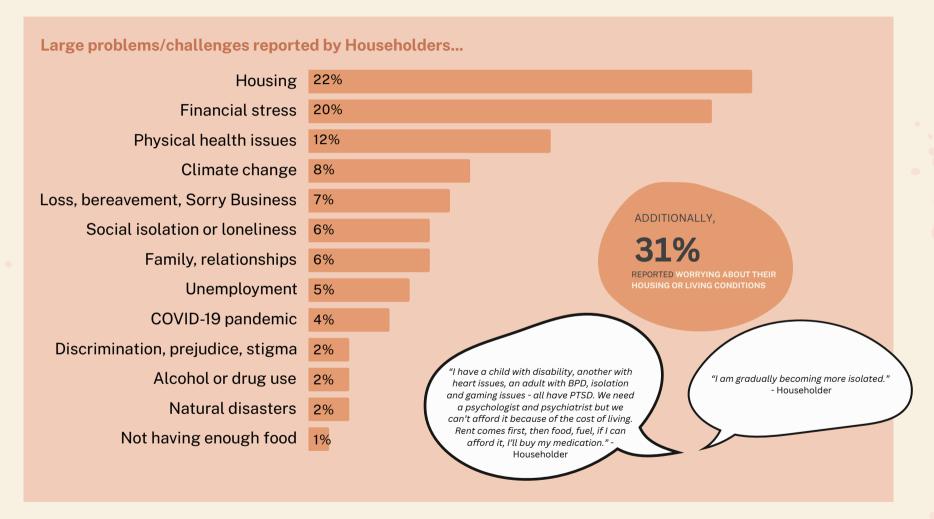
28.3% of respondents provided care for someone with disability, chronic condition, or mental health issue







Social determinants







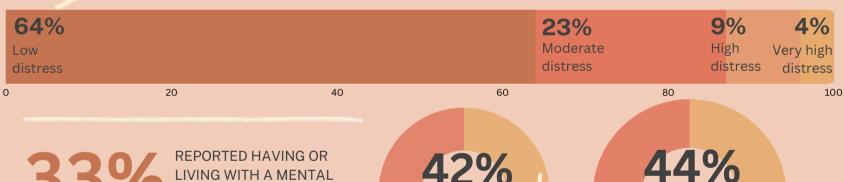
Mental health & wellbeing

The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) is widely used as a measure of psychological distress (low, moderate, high or very high) based on a score from 10 to 50.

Psychological distress of Townsville respondents:



Data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) National Health and Wellbeing Survey 2020-22 shows a comparison between Townsville data and estimated national psychological distress (or "norms"):



LIVING WITH A MENTAL HEALTH ISSUE

WANTED TO SEFK HELP IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

DID NOT GET THE CARE THEY NEEDED





Barriers to the right help*



Despite accessing a service...

21% were not satisfied with the quality of support they received

8% needed more specialised support

Things that stopped Householders from accessing support, despite trying...

The process of accessing support was too complex, difficult, overwhelming

I am on a waitlist

I could not get an appointment in a reasonable time

I was not eligible

The support was unable to meet my needs

8%

13% felt the person providing support was not right for them 18% did not feel heard or understood
10% did not feel valued or respected

*All respondents were invited to select potential barriers to seeking supports, irrespective of their answers to other survey questions





Support needs

23%

REPORTED RECEIVING HELP FOR THEIR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING FROM A PROFESSIONAL OR SERVICE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS

30%

23%

REPORTED THAT THEY
WOULD BENEFIT FROM
MORE SUPPORT FOR THEIR
MENTAL HEALTH AND
WELLBEING

For Householders who would benefit from more support, preferences included...*

Talking to a professional face-to-face 63%

Peer support, talking to others who have experienced the same 35%

Practical assistance 30%

Talking to a professional via Telehealth

Having an alternative to hospital emergency departments 19%

Pet, animal companion 19%

Support to strengthen cultural ties 69

"I [need] bulk billing psychology..." - Householder

*Multiple responses permitted.





Digital infrastructure

REPORTED HAVING LIMITED OR NO ACCESS TO A MOBILE PHONE

REPORTED HAVING LIMITED OR NO ACCESS TO A COMPUTER OR OTHER DEVICE

1796 REPORTED HAVING LIMITED OR NO ACCESS TO INTERNET WITH SUFFICENT SPEED AND DATA

REPORTED HAVING LIMITED OR NO ACCESS
TO A PRIVATE SPACE AT HOME WHERE
THEY COULD SPEAK TO SOMEONE ONLINE
ABOUT THEIR MENTAL HEALTH AND
WELLBEING

25%

OF RESPONDENTS
EXPERIENCED ONE OR
MORE BARRIERS TO
ACCESSING TELEHEALTH
SERVICES

