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# 13 Mental health management

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### Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '13A' prefix (for example, table 13A.1) and are available from the website [www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

This chapter reports on the Australian, State and Territory governments' management of mental health and mental illnesses. Performance reporting focuses on State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services, and mental health services subsidised under the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) (provided by General Practitioners (GPs), psychiatrists, psychologists and other allied health professionals).

All abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

## 13.1 Profile of mental health management

Mental health relates to an individual's ability to negotiate the daily challenges and social interactions of life without experiencing undue emotional or behavioural incapacity (DHAC 1999). The World Health Organization describes positive mental health as:

... a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community (WHO 2001).

Mental illness is a term that describes a diverse range of behavioural and psychological conditions. These conditions can affect an individual's mental health, functioning and

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quality of life. Each mental illness is unique in its incidence across the lifespan, causal factors and treatments.

## Service overview

There are a range of Australian, State and Territory governments' provided or funded services that are specifically designed to meet the needs of people with mental health issues; the key services are:

- MBS subsidised mental health specific services that are partially or fully funded under Medicare on a fee-for-service basis and are provided by GPs, psychiatrists, psychologists or other allied health professionals under specific mental health items.
- State and Territory government specialised mental health services (treat mostly low prevalence, but severe, mental illnesses), which include:
  - Admitted patient care in public hospitals — specialised services provided to inpatients in stand-alone psychiatric hospitals or psychiatric units in general acute hospitals.
  - Community-based public mental health services, comprising:
    - ... ambulatory care services provided by outpatient clinics (hospital and clinic based), mobile assessment and treatment teams, day programs and other services dedicated to assessment, treatment, rehabilitation and care
    - ... residential services that provide beds in the community, staffed onsite by mental health professionals.
- Not-for-profit, NGO services, funded by the Australian, State and Territory governments to provide community-based support for people with psychiatric disability, including accommodation, outreach to people living in their own homes, residential rehabilitation units, recreational programs, self-help and mutual support groups, carer respite services and system-wide advocacy (DoHA 2010).
- A staged implementation of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) began in July 2013. People with a psychiatric disability who have significant and permanent functional impairment will be eligible to access funding through the NDIS. In addition, people with a disability other than a psychiatric disability, may also be eligible for funding for mental health-related services and support if required.

There are also other health services provided and/or funded by governments that make a significant contribution to the mental health treatment of people with a mental illness, but are not specialised or specific mental health services. Information on these non-specialised services provided in hospitals can be found in *Mental Health Services in Australia* (AIHW 2016).

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## Roles and Responsibilities

State and Territory governments are responsible for the funding, delivery and/or management of specialised mental health services including inpatient/admitted care in hospitals, community-based ambulatory care and community-based residential care.

The Australian Government is responsible for the oversight and funding of a range of mental health services and programs that are primarily provided or delivered by private practitioners or NGOs. These services and programs include MBS subsidised services provided by GPs (under both general and specific mental health items), private psychiatrists and allied mental health professionals, Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) funded mental health-related medications and other programs designed to prevent suicide or increase the level of social support and community-based care for people with a mental illness and their carers. The Australian Government also funds State and Territory governments for health services, most recently through the approaches specified in the National Health Reform Agreement (NHRA) which includes a mental health component.

A number of national initiatives and nationally agreed strategies and plans underpin the delivery and monitoring of mental health services in Australia including:

- the *Mental Health Statement of Rights and Responsibilities* (Australian Health Ministers 1991)
- the *National Mental Health Policy 2008*
- the *National Mental Health Strategy* (NMHS) (DoH 2014)
- four five-year *National Mental Health Plans*. The most recent of which — the *Fourth Plan (2009–2014)* has now expired and a Fifth Plan is currently being developed.

## Funding

Nationally (excluding the ACT), real government recurrent expenditure of around \$8.0 billion was allocated to mental health services in 2014-15 (table 13A.1). State and Territory governments made the largest contribution (\$5.0 billion, or 62.1 per cent, which includes Australian Government funding under the NHRA), with Australian Government expenditure of \$3.0 billion or 37.9 per cent of total government recurrent expenditure on mental health services (table 13A.1).

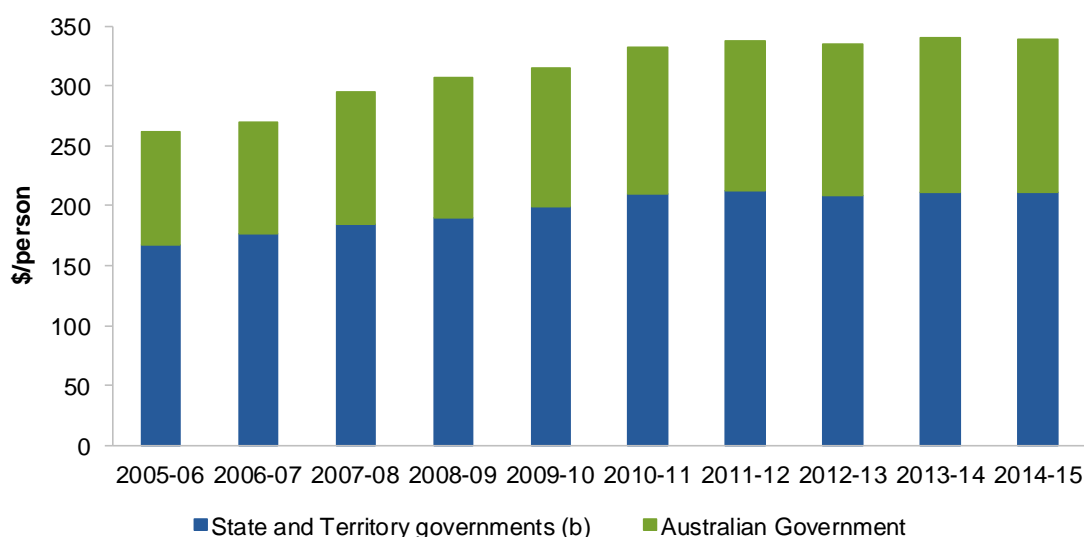
Real recurrent government expenditure per person on mental health services (excluding the ACT) was \$339.26 in 2014-15 (figure 13.1).

Expenditure on MBS subsidised services was the largest component of Australian Government expenditure on mental health services in 2014-15 (\$1051.0 million or 34.6 per cent) (table 13A.2). This comprised MBS payments for psychologists and other allied health professionals (15.6 per cent), consultant psychiatrists (11.0 per cent) and GP services (8.0 per cent) (table 13A.2). Another significant area of Australian Government

expenditure on mental health services in 2014-15 was expenditure under the PBS for mental-health related medications (\$589.0 million) (table 13A.2).

Nationally (excluding the ACT), expenditure on admitted patient services is the largest component of State and Territory governments' expenditure on specialised mental health services (\$2.2 billion or 43.6 per cent in 2014-15, followed by expenditure on community-based ambulatory services (\$1.9 billion or 37.6 per cent) (table 13A.3). State and Territory governments' expenditure on specialised mental health services, by source of funds and depreciation (which is excluded from reporting) are in tables 13A.4 and 13A.5 respectively.

**Figure 13.1 Real recurrent governments' expenditure on mental health services, by funding source (2014-15 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See table 13A.1 for detailed footnotes and caveats <sup>b</sup> Data were not available for the ACT in 2014-15 and have been excluded from the total.

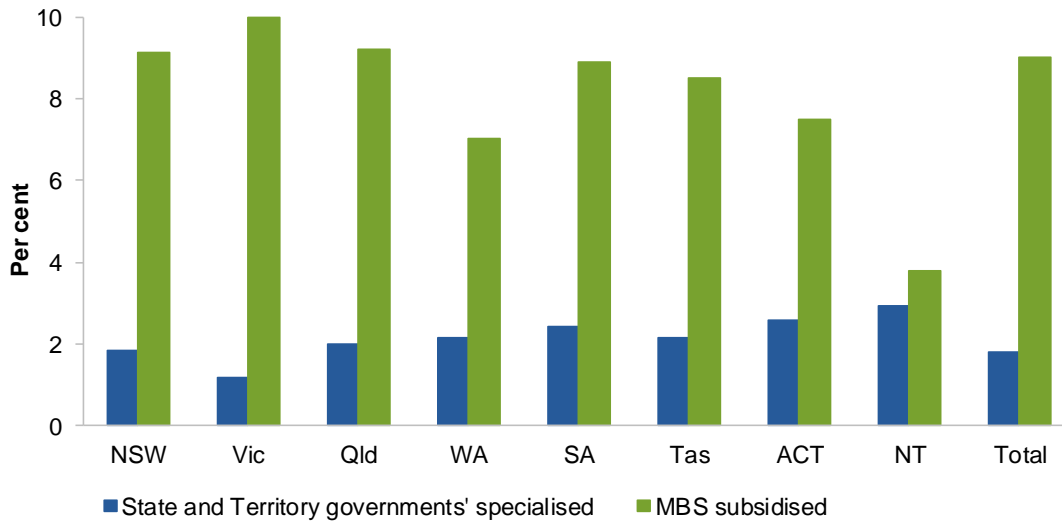
Source: Department of Health (unpublished); Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (unpublished) Mental Health Establishments (MHE) National Minimum Data Set (NMDS); table 13A.1.

## Size and scope of sector

In 2014-15, 1.8 per cent and 9.0 per cent of the total population received State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services and MBS subsidised services, respectively (figure 13.2). While the proportion of the population using State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services has remained relatively constant, the proportion using MBS subsidised services has increased steadily over time from 4.9 per cent in 2007-08 to 9.0 per cent in 2014-15 (table 13A.7). Much of this growth has come from greater utilisation of GP mental health specific services (from 3.5 to

7.2 per cent) and other allied health services (1.3 per cent to 2.7 per cent) over that period (table 13A.7).

Figure 13.2 **Population receiving mental health services, by service type, 2014-15<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See table 13A.7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) derived from data provided by State and Territory governments and Australian Government, Department of Health and DVA; ABS (unpublished) *Estimated Residential Population*, 30 June (prior to relevant period); table 13A.7.

Information on the proportion of *new* clients who accessed State and Territory governments' specialised and MBS subsidised mental health services are available in tables 13A.8–9.

### MBS subsidised mental health services

In 2014-15, GPs provided 2.9 million MBS subsidised specific mental health items. A further 6.9 million MBS subsidised mental health services were provided by psychiatrists (2.3 million), psychologists (4.3 million) and allied health professionals (0.3 million). Service usage rates varied across states and territories (table 13A.10).

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## State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services

The proportion of the total Australian population treated in these public services was below 2 per cent in 2014-15 (table 13A.7). Across states and territories, the mix of admitted patient and community-based services and care types can differ. As the unit of activity varies across these three service types, service mix differences can be partly understood by considering items which have comparable measurement such as expenditure (table 13A.3), numbers of full time equivalent (FTE) direct care staff (table 13A.11), accrued mental health patient days (table 13A.12) and mental health beds (table 13A.13).

Additional data are also available on the most common principal diagnosis for admitted patients, community-based ambulatory contacts by age group and specialised mental health care by Indigenous status in *Mental Health Services in Australia* (AIHW 2016).

## Government funded not-for-profit, NGO services

There are limited data available on the size and scope of the mental health services provided by the Australian, State and Territory governments' funded not-for-profit, NGO sector. The targeted community care (Mental Health) program is one exception. In 2014-15, there were 136 169 participants in the program across three service types: 20 337 for Personal Helpers and Mentors (PHaMs), 75 188 for Family Mental Health Support Services and 40 644 for Mental Health Respite Carer Support (table 13A.14).

## 13.2 Framework of performance indicators

Box 13.1 describes the vision and objectives for mental health services. The vision and objectives draw on governments' broad objectives as expressed in the *National Mental Health Policy 2008* and the *National Mental Health Plans*.

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### Box 13.1 Objectives

Mental health services aim to:

- promote mental health and well-being, and where possible prevent the development of mental health problems, mental illness and suicide, and
- when mental health problems and illness do occur, reduce the impact (including the effects of stigma and discrimination), promote recovery and physical health and encourage meaningful participation in society, by providing universal access to services that:
  - are high quality, safe and responsive to consumer and carer goals
  - facilitate early detection of mental health issues and mental illness, followed by appropriate intervention
  - match the needs of individuals (appropriate to their conditions and circumstances)
  - are coordinated and provide continuity of care
  - are timely, affordable and readily available to those who need them
  - are sustainable in terms of workforce, infrastructure, innovation and capacity to respond to emerging needs.

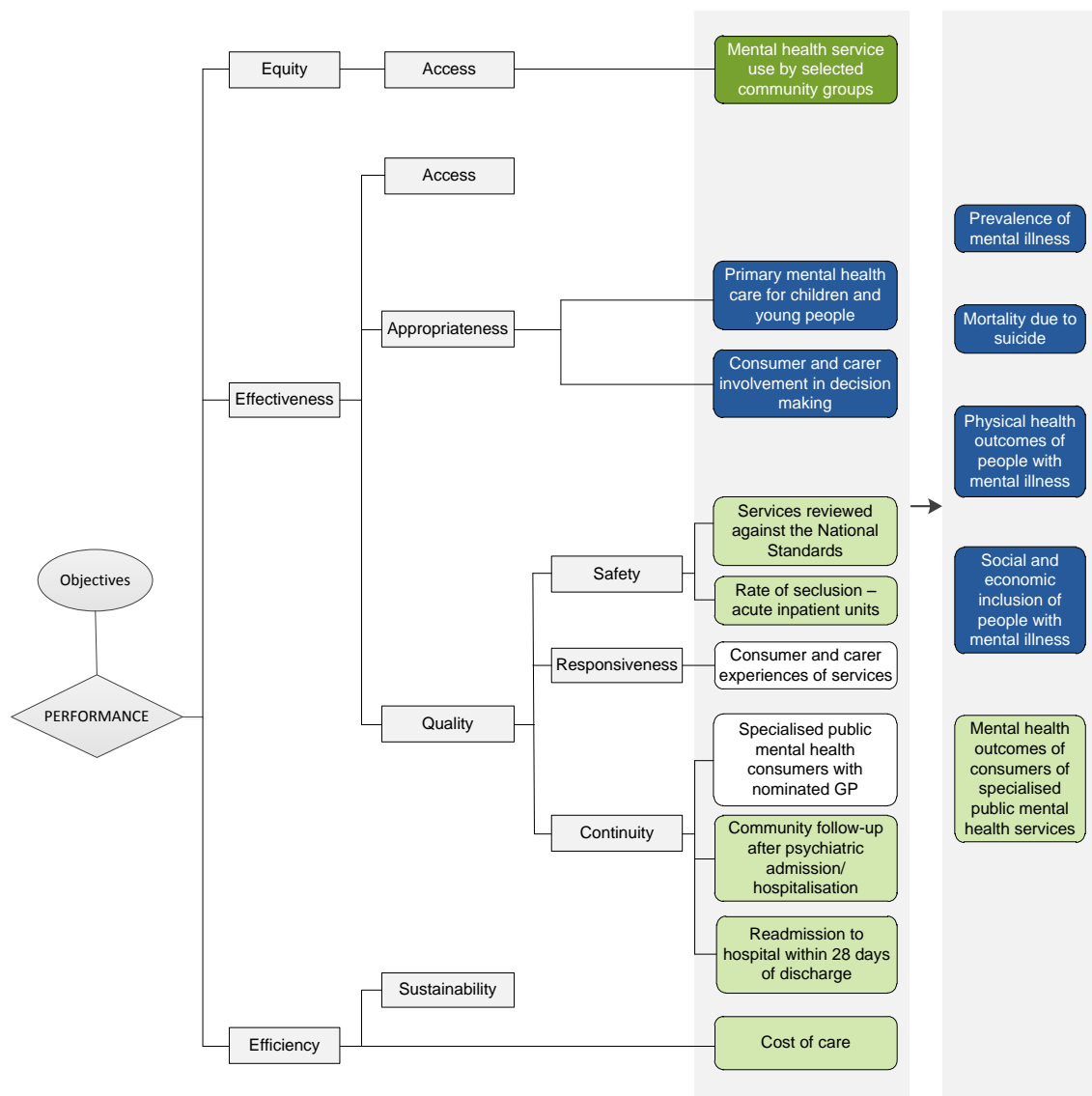
Governments aim for mental health services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of mental health services (figure 13.3).

The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2017 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report wide perspective. In addition to section 13.1, the Report's statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Improvements to performance reporting for mental health services are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives, improving the comparability and completeness of data and reviewing proxy indicators to see if more direct measures can be developed.

Figure 13.3 Mental health management performance indicator framework



**Key to indicators\***

- Text Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

\* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

### 13.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery contexts, locations and types of clients can affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of mental health management services.



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## Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1). Output information is critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

## Equity

### Access — mental health service use by selected community groups

‘Mental health service use by selected community groups’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide mental health services in an equitable manner (box 13.2).

#### **Box 13.2 Mental health service use by selected community groups**

‘Mental health service use by selected community groups’ is defined by two measures:

- the proportion of the population in a selected community group using the service, compared to the proportion of the population outside the selected community group, for each of:
  - State and Territory governments’ specialised public mental health services
  - MBS subsidised mental health services.

The selected community groups reported are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, people from outer regional, remote and very remote locations and people residing in low socioeconomic areas.

Results for this indicator should be interpreted with caution. Variations in use could be due to variations in access, but could also be a result of differences in the prevalence of mental illness. It also does not provide information on whether the services are appropriate for the needs of the people receiving them, or correctly targeted to those most in need.

Data reported for the State and Territory governments’ specialised public mental health services measure:

- may not be comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time and may not be comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

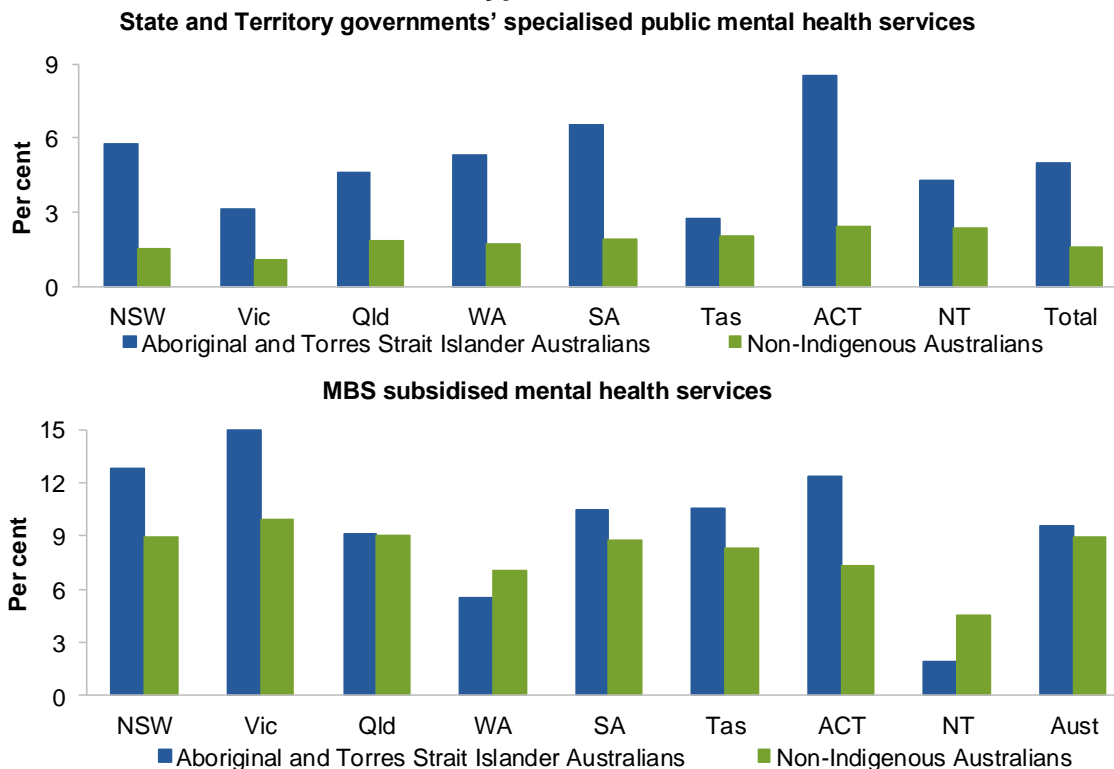
Data reported for the MBS subsidised mental health services measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions, but a break in series means that data from 2011-12 onwards by geographic location and SEIFA are not comparable to data for previous years’
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

While a higher proportion of the population access MBS subsidised mental health services than State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services, the pattern of service use across the selected community groups differs. For State and Territory governments specialised public mental health services, across all the selected community groups, higher proportions of people within these groups (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, people from outer regional, remote and very remote areas and people residing in low socioeconomic areas) access these services than those outside these groups (figures 13.4–13.5 and table 13A.15).

For MBS subsidised mental health services the results are mixed. Nationally, a similar proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians accessed these services to non-Indigenous Australians (figure 13.4) likewise for people across different socioeconomic areas (table 13A.15). Results varied across states and territories. However, for people in outer regional, remote and very remote areas, the proportions accessing MBS subsidised services were lower than for people in inner regional and major cities both nationally and across all states (figure 13.5).

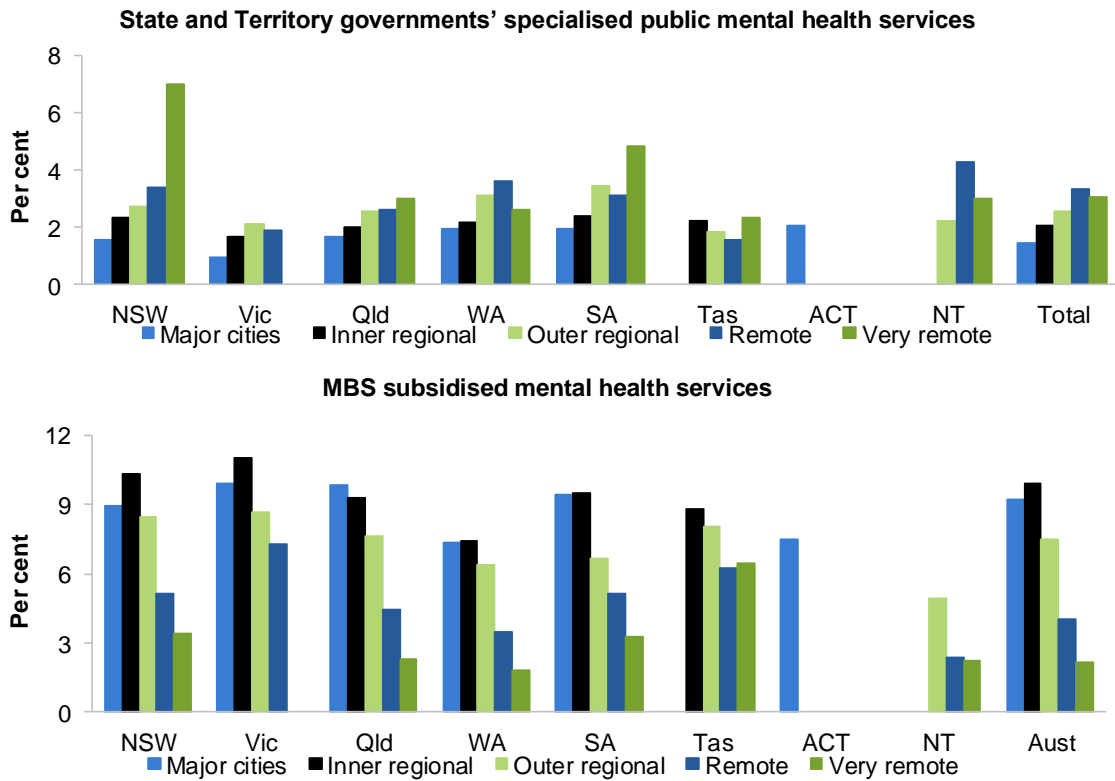
**Figure 13.4 Population using mental health services, by Indigenous status and service type, 2014-15<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.2 and table 13A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from data provided by State and Territory governments, DoH and DVA, ABS (unpublished) ERP, 30 June (prior to relevant period); table 13A.16.

Figure 13.5 Population using mental health services, by geographic location and service type, 2014-15<sup>a, b, c</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.2 and table 13A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Victoria does not have very remote areas. Tasmania does not have major cities. The ACT does not have outer regional, remote or very remote locations. The NT does not have major cities or inner regional locations. <sup>c</sup> ACT data are not published for inner regional areas.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from data provided by State and Territory governments and the Australian Government Department of Health and DVA; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Residential Population, 30 June (prior to relevant period); table 13A.17.

Data on the use of private hospital mental health services are also contained in tables 13A.16–17 and 13A.7.

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## Effectiveness

### Appropriateness — primary mental health care for children and young people

‘Primary mental health care for children and young people’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to facilitate early detection of mental health issues and mental illness, followed by appropriate intervention (box 13.3).

#### **Box 13.3 Primary mental health care for children and young people**

‘Primary mental health care for children and young people’ is defined as the proportion of young people aged under 25 years who received a mental health care service subsidised through the MBS from a GP, psychologist or an allied health professional.

High or increasing proportions of young people who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services is desirable.

Variations in use could be due to variations in access, but could also be a result of differences in the prevalence of mental illness. This indicator does not provide information on whether the services are appropriate for the needs of the young people receiving them, or correctly targeted to those young people most in need.

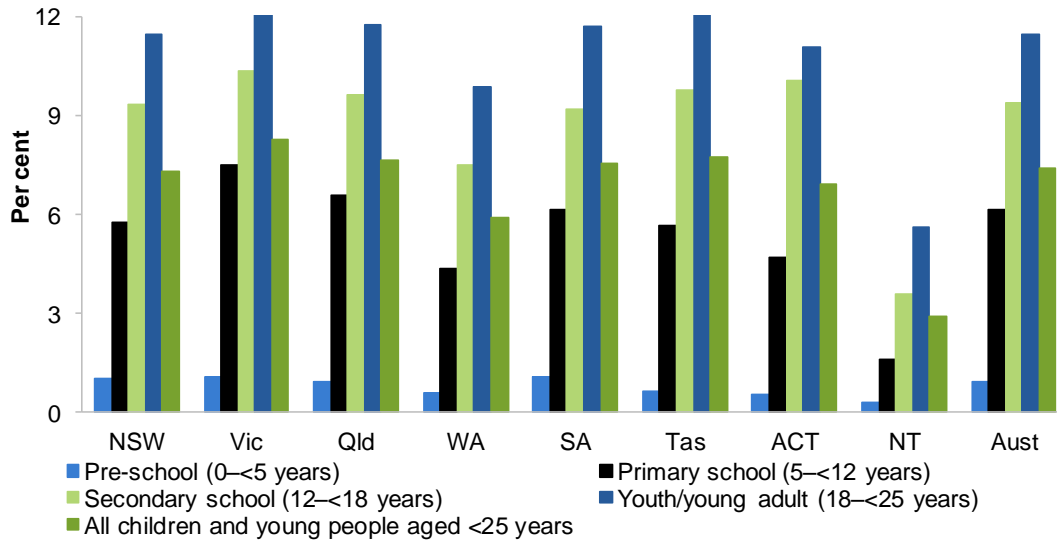
Results for this indicator should be interpreted with caution as some primary mental health services for children and young people are excluded; for example, community health centres, school and university counsellors and health nurses and some mental health care provided by State and Territory governments’ specialised mental health services (NMHPSC 2011a).

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The proportion of all children and young people who receive MBS subsidised primary mental health care services has increased gradually over time (table 13A.18). The proportion increases as age increases; with the highest proportion for young people aged 18–24 years (11.5 per cent of this population receiving these primary mental health care services nationally in 2015-16) (figure 13.6). The proportion of young females who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services is higher than that of males across all years reported (13A.19) Data by Indigenous status, SEIFA, and service type are available in tables 13A.19–20.

Figure 13.6 **Children and young people who received MBS subsidised primary mental health care, by age group, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.3 and table 13A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health (unpublished); table 13A.18.

## Appropriateness — consumer and carer involvement in decision making

‘Consumer and carer involvement in decision making’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide universal access to services that are high quality, safe and responsive to consumer and carer goals (box 13.4).

### Box 13.4 **Consumer and carer involvement in decision making**

‘Consumer and carer involvement in decision making’ is defined by two measures, the number of paid FTE:

- consumer staff per 1000 FTE direct care staff
- carer staff per 1000 FTE direct care staff.

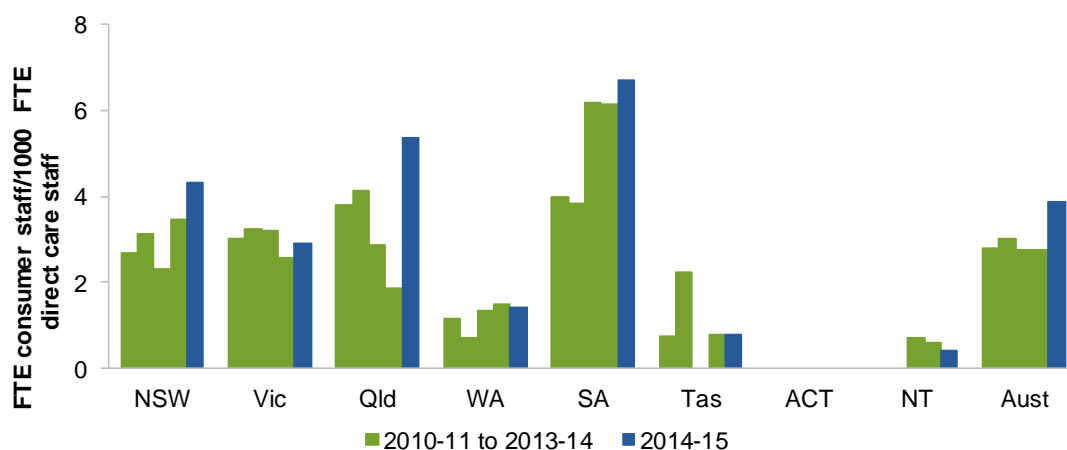
High or increasing proportions of paid FTE direct care staff who are consumers or carers implies better opportunities for consumers and carers to influence the services received.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but a break in series means that data from 2010-11 are not comparable to data for previous years
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data for 2014-15 are available for all jurisdictions.

The number of paid FTE consumer and carer staff per 1000 paid FTE direct care staff are reported in figures 13.7 and 13.8 respectively.

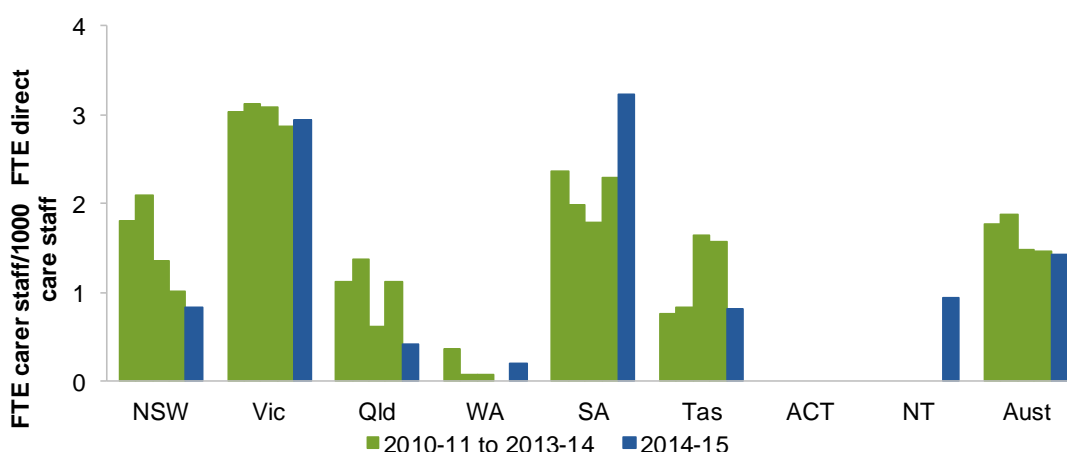
Figure 13.7 **Paid FTE consumer staff per 1000 paid FTE direct care staff<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.4 and table 13A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Tasmania did not employ consumer staff in 2012-13. The ACT do not employ consumer staff. The NT did not employ consumer staff in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; table 13A.21.

Figure 13.8 **Paid FTE carer staff per 1000 paid FTE direct care staff<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.4 and table 13A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> WA did not employ carer staff in 2013-14 and the NT did not employ any carer staff in 2010-11 to 2013-14. The ACT does not employ any carer staff.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; table 13A.21.

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## Quality — safety — services reviewed against the National Standards

‘Services reviewed against the National Standards’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide universal access to services that are high quality, safe and responsive to consumer and carer goals (box 13.5).

### **Box 13.5 Services reviewed against the National Standards**

‘Services reviewed against the National Standards’ is defined as the proportion of expenditure on State and Territory governments’ specialised public mental health services that had completed a review by an external accreditation agency against the National Standards for Mental Health Services (NSMHS) and met ‘all standards’ (level 1). The assessment levels are defined in section 13.4.

A high or increasing proportion of expenditure on specialised mental health services that had completed a review by an external accreditation agency and had been assessed against the NSMHS as level 1 is desirable.

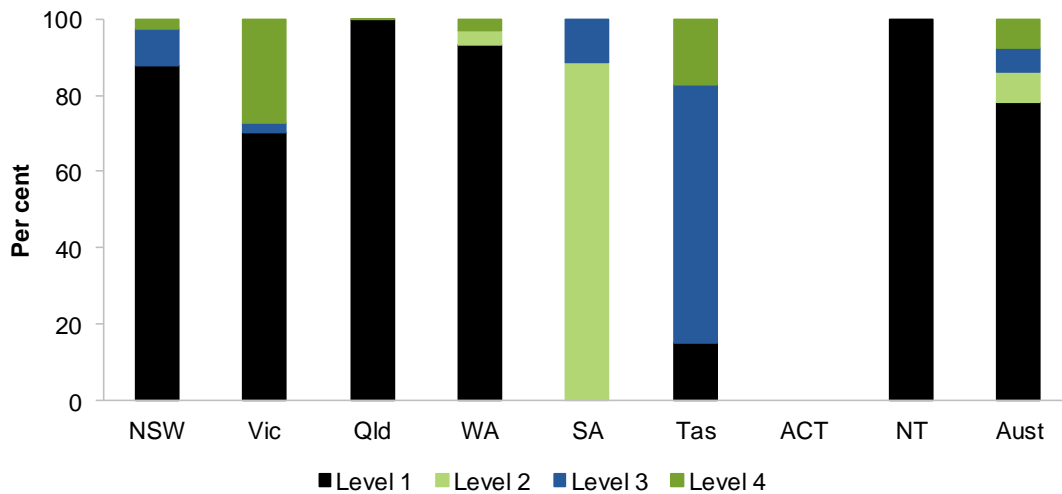
This is a process indicator of quality, reflecting progress made in meeting the NSMHS. It does not provide information on whether the standards or assessment process are appropriate. In addition, services that had not been assessed do not necessarily deliver services of lower quality. Some services that had not completed an external review included those that were undergoing a review and those that had booked for review and were engaged in self-assessment preparation.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data were not available for the ACT.

Figure 13.9 shows the proportion of expenditure on specialised public mental health services that had completed an external review against the NSMHS and met ‘all standards’ (level 1).

Figure 13.9 **Share of expenditure on specialised public mental health services reviewed against the NSMHS, 30 June 2015<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.5 and table 13A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Data were not available for the ACT in 2014-15 and have been excluded from the Australian totals.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; table 13A.22.

### Quality — safety — rate of seclusion — acute inpatient units

‘Rate of seclusion — acute inpatient units’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide universal access to services that are safe (box 13.6).

#### Box 13.6 **Rate of seclusion — acute inpatient units**

‘Rate of seclusion — acute inpatient units’ is defined as the number of seclusion events per 1000 bed days in State and Territory governments’ specialised mental health acute inpatient units.

Seclusion involves a patient being confined at any time of the day or night alone in a room or area from which it is not within their control to leave (section 13.4 provides further details on seclusion and ‘seclusion events’). Legislation or mandatory policy governs the use of seclusion in each State and Territory and may result in exceptions to the definition of a seclusion event and variations in the data collected across jurisdictions (NMHPSC 2011b).

(continued next page)



### Box 13.6 (continued)

Supporting data on the duration of seclusion events are provided in table 13A.23. These data when considered with the rate of seclusion provide information on the use and management of seclusion within each jurisdiction. A low rate of seclusion events combined with shorter average durations is desirable.

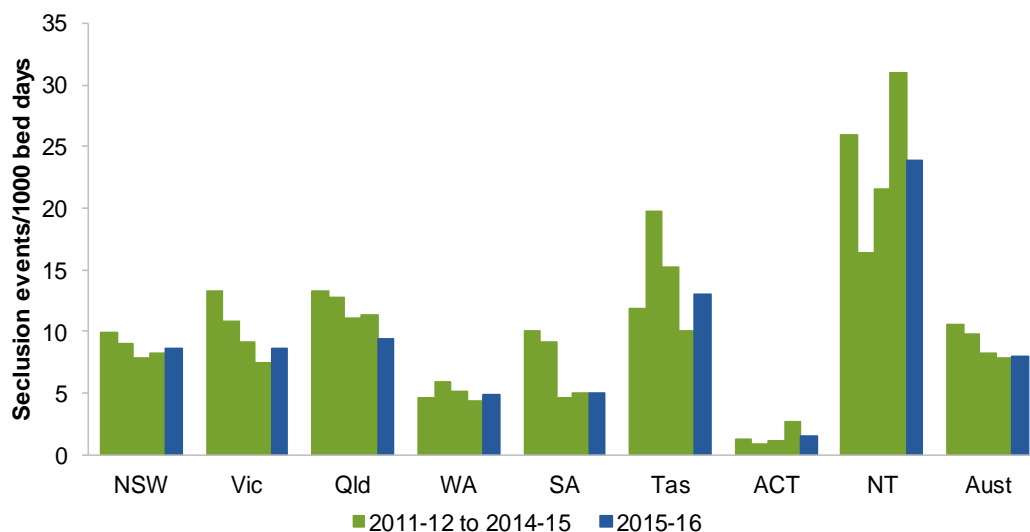
A low or decreasing number of seclusion events per 1000 bed days in specialised public mental health inpatient units is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data for 2015-16 are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, the number of seclusion events per 1000 bed days has decreased from 12.1 in 2010-11 to 8.1 in 2015-16. This downward trend was reflected across most jurisdictions (figure 13.10) and target population groups (table 13A.24). The lowest seclusion rates were in older people's units and the highest were in children and adolescent units (table 13A.24).

Figure 13.10 Rate of seclusion<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.6 and table 13A.23 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Seclusion and Restraint Data Collection; table 13A.23.

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## Quality — responsiveness — consumer and carer experiences of services

‘Consumer and carer experiences of services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide universal access to services that are high quality, safe and responsive to consumer and carer goals (box 13.7).

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### **Box 13.7 Consumer and carer experiences of services**

‘Consumer and carer experiences of services’ is yet to be defined.

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## Quality — continuity — specialised public mental health service consumers with nominated GP

‘Specialised public mental health service consumers with nominated GP’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide universal access to services that are coordinated and provide continuity of care (box 13.8).

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### **Box 13.8 Specialised public mental health service consumers with nominated GP**

‘Proportion of specialised public mental health service consumers with nominated GP’ is yet to be defined.

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GPs are often the first type of service accessed by people seeking help when suffering from a mental illness (AIHW 2016) and can diagnose, manage and treat mental illnesses and refer patients to more specialised service providers. In 2014-15, an estimated 12.7 per cent of GP encounters included management of mental health-related problems (equivalent to an estimated 17.6 million encounters) (table 13A.25). Data on GP mental-health related encounters can be found in *Mental Health Services in Australia* (AIHW 2016).

## Quality — continuity — community follow-up after psychiatric admission/hospitalisation

‘Community follow-up after psychiatric admission/hospitalisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide universal access to services that are coordinated and provide continuity of care (box 13.9).

### Box 13.9 Community follow-up after psychiatric admission/hospitalisation

'Community follow-up after psychiatric admission/hospitalisation' is defined as the proportion of State and Territory governments' specialised public admitted patient overnight acute separations from psychiatric units for which a community-based ambulatory contact was recorded in the seven days following separation.

A high or increasing rate of community follow-up within the first seven days of discharge from hospital is desirable.

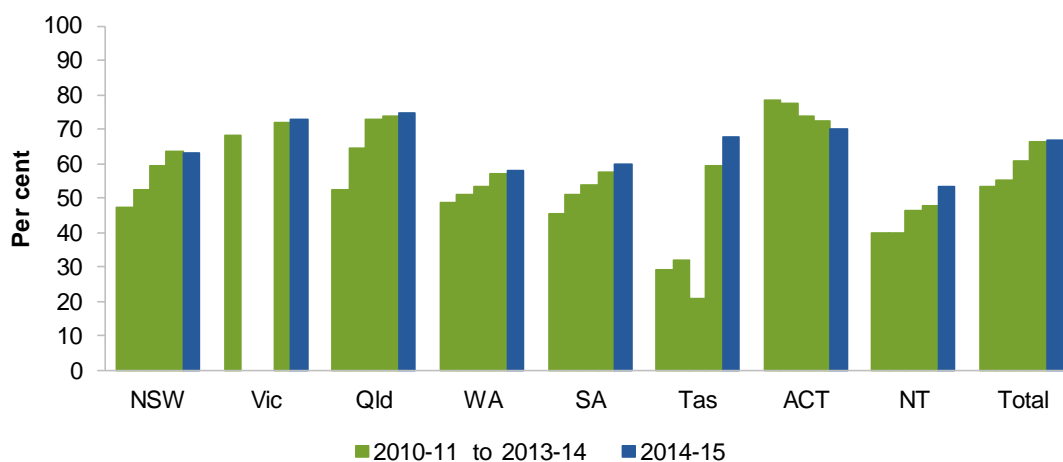
This indicator does not measure the frequency of contacts recorded in the seven days following separation. Neither does it distinguish qualitative differences between the mode of contact. Only follow-up contacts made by State and Territory governments' specialised public mental health services are included.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, the rate of community follow-up for people within the first seven days of discharge from an acute inpatient psychiatric unit has increased from 49.6 per cent in 2009-10 to 67.0 in 2014-15 (figure 13.11). Community follow-up rates by Indigenous status, remoteness areas, SEIFA, age groups and gender are in tables 13A.26–27.

Figure 13.11 Community follow-up for people within the first seven days of discharge from acute inpatient psychiatric units<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.9 and table 13A.28 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Victorian data are not available for 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), from data provided by State and Territory governments; table 13A.28.

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## Quality — continuity — readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge

‘Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide universal access to services that are coordinated and provide continuity of care (box 13.10).

### Box 13.10 Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge

‘Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge’ is defined as the proportion of State and Territory governments’ admitted patient overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient units that were followed by readmission to the same type of unit within 28 days of discharge.

A low or decreasing rate of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge is desirable.

Whilst readmissions can indicate that inpatient treatment was either incomplete or ineffective, or that follow-up care was inadequate (NMHPSC 2011a), they can also be affected by other factors such as the cyclic and episodic nature of some illnesses (National Mental Health Working Group Information Strategy Committee Performance Indicator Drafting Group 2005).

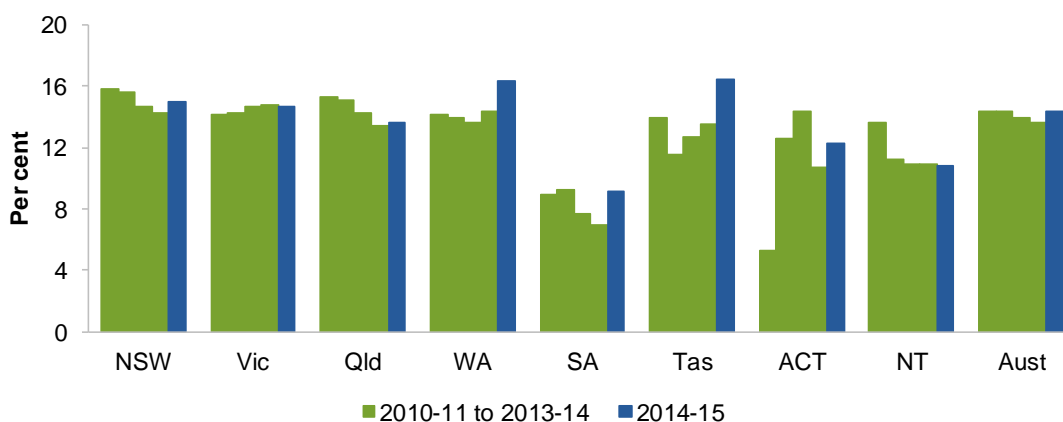
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, the rates of readmission to hospital acute psychiatric units within 28 days of discharge have remained relatively stable since 2009-10 (figure 13.12). Data by Indigenous status, remoteness areas, SEIFA, age group and sex are in table 13A.29.

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Figure 13.12 Readmissions to acute psychiatric units within 28 days<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.10 and table 13A.30 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), from data provided by State and Territory governments; table 13A.30.

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## Efficiency

The efficiency indicators reported here cover State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services. Mainstreaming has occurred at different rates across states and territories, with some treating a greater proportion of clients with severe mental illnesses in community-based services than other jurisdictions (see section 13.4 for definition of mainstreaming). This can create differences across states and territories in the mix of clients, and therefore the costs, within service types.

### Efficiency — Cost of care

'Cost of care' is an indicator of governments' objective that mental health services are delivered in an efficient manner (box 13.11).

#### Box 13.11 Cost of care

'Cost of care' has three measures.

'Cost of inpatient care', defined by two sub-measures:

- (a) *'Cost per inpatient bed day'*, defined as expenditure on inpatient services divided by the number of inpatient bed days — data are disaggregated by hospital type (psychiatric and general hospitals) and care type (acute and non-acute units) and by inpatient target population (acute units only).
- (b) *'Average length of stay'*, defined as the number of inpatient patient days divided by the number of separations in the reference period — data are disaggregated by inpatient target population (acute units only). Patient days for clients who separated in the reference period (2014-15) that were during the previous period (2013-14) are excluded. Patient days for clients who remain in hospital (that is, are not included in the separations data) are included.

These sub-measures are considered together for the inpatient acute units by target population to provide a 'proxy' measure to improve understanding of service efficiency. Average inpatient bed day costs can be reduced with longer lengths of stay because the costs of admission, discharge and more intensive treatment early in a stay are spread over more days of care.

'Cost of community-based residential care' is defined as the average cost per patient day. Data are reported for both the care of adults and older people.

'Cost of ambulatory care' is defined by two sub-measures:

- (a) average cost per treatment day
- (b) average number of treatment days per episode — this measure is provided, along with average costs, as frequency of servicing is the main driver of variation in care costs.

(continued next page)

Box 13.11 (continued)

For each measure a low or decreasing cost per input is desirable, which can indicate more efficient service delivery, but efficiency data need to be interpreted with care as they do not provide information on the quality of the service provided.

Data reported for measures one and two are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

Data reported for measure three are:

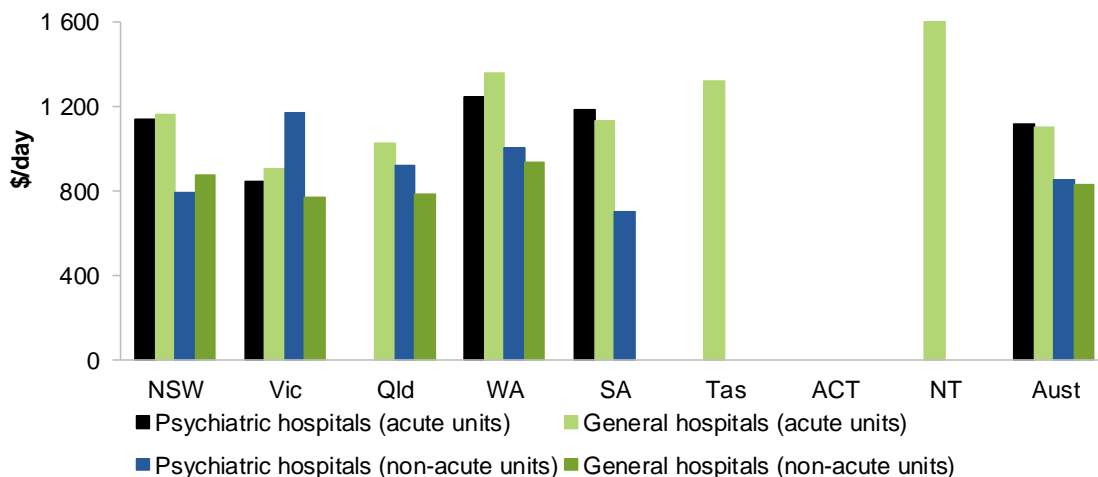
- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions.

Data reported for all measures for this indicator are:

- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required data for 2014-15 were not available for the ACT.

Nationally in 2014-15 (excluding the ACT), the average cost per inpatient bed day was higher in acute than non-acute units and slightly higher in psychiatric hospitals than in general hospitals for both acute and non-acute units (figure 13.13).

Figure 13.13 Average recurrent cost per inpatient bed day, by public hospital and care type, 2014-15<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>



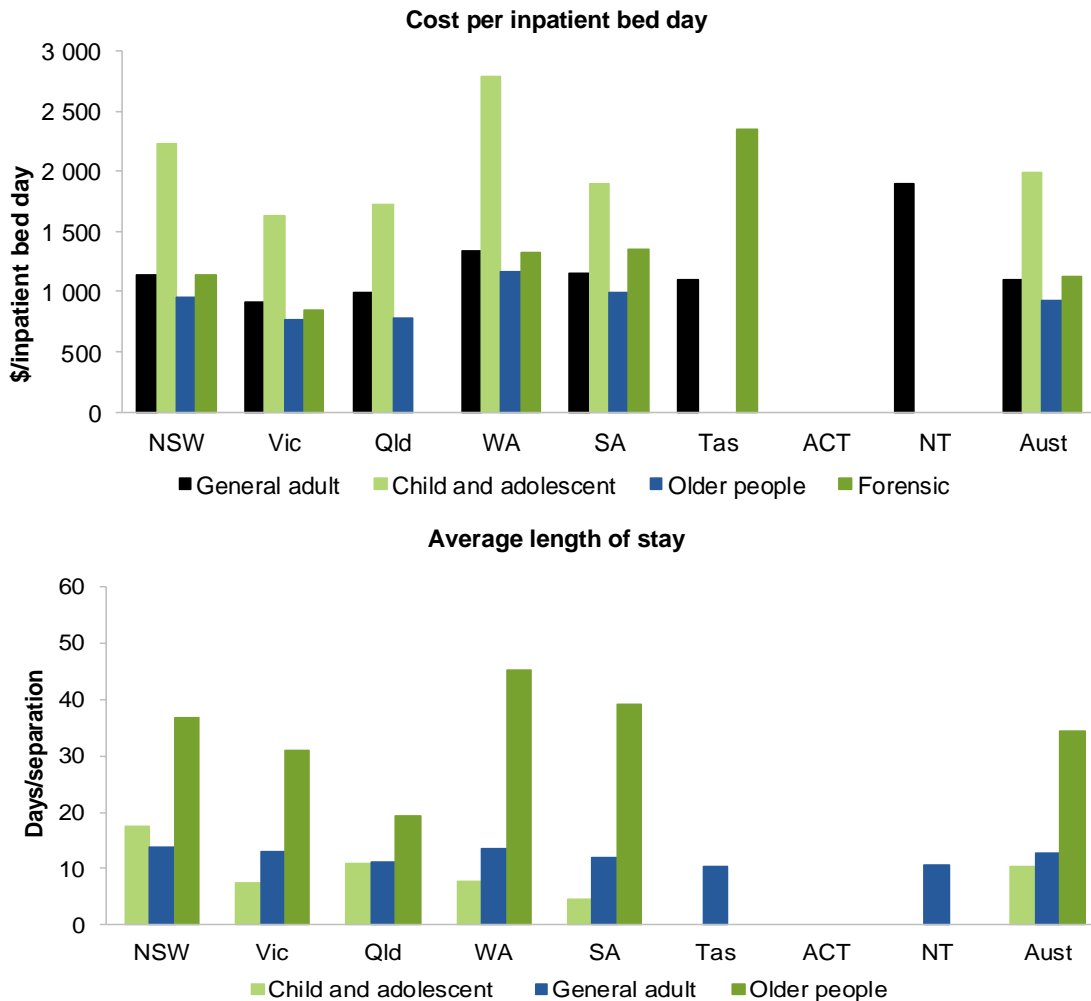
<sup>a</sup> See box 13.11 and table 13A.31 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Queensland does not provide acute services in psychiatric hospitals. <sup>c</sup> Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have psychiatric hospitals. <sup>d</sup> SA, the ACT and the NT do not have non-acute units in general hospitals. <sup>e</sup> Data were not available for the ACT in 2014-15 and have been excluded from the Australian totals.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; table 13A.31.

Older people's units have lower costs per inpatient day, but have considerably longer lengths of stay than general adult or child and adolescent units (figure 13.14). Data for

forensic services are included for costs per inpatient bed day only, as the length of stay is dependent on factors outside the control of these services. Data on the average cost per inpatient bed day by target population for all care types are reported in table 13A.32.

Figure 13.14 **Inpatient care in acute units of public hospitals, by target population, 2014-15<sup>a, b, c, d, e, f</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.11 and tables 13A.33–34 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Queensland does not report any acute forensic services. <sup>c</sup> Tasmania does not provide, or cannot separately identify, child and adolescent mental health services or older people’s mental health services. <sup>d</sup> The ACT does not have separate forensic or child and adolescent mental health inpatient services. <sup>e</sup> The NT has general mental health services only. <sup>f</sup> Data were not available for ACT in 2014-15 and have been excluded from the Australian totals.

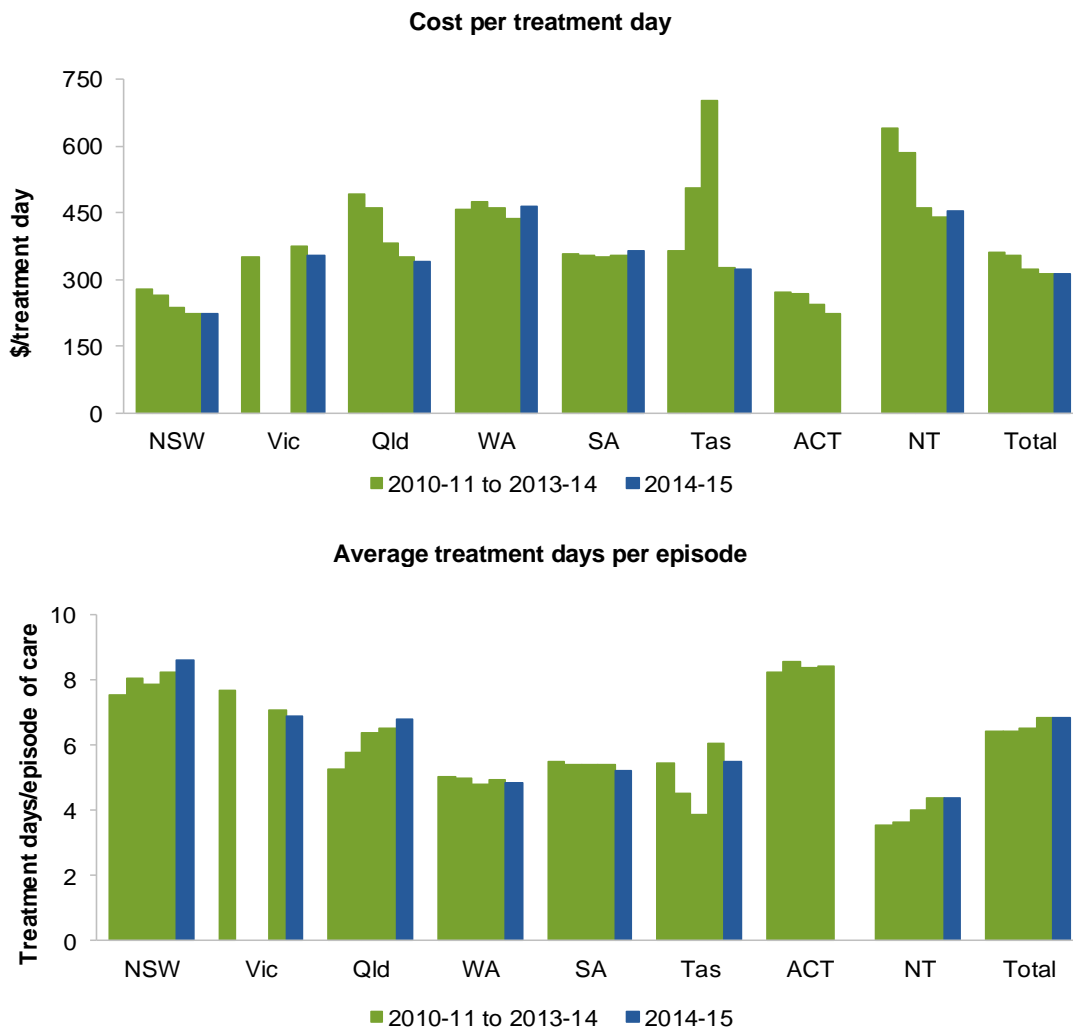
Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; tables 13A.33–34.

Nationally in 2014-15 (excluding the ACT), the average cost for 24 hour staffed residential care is higher for general adult units (\$490.83 per patient day) compared to older people’s care units (\$435.71 per patient day), although this varied across states and territories (table 13A.35). Nationally and for all relevant jurisdictions (except SA), the costs for

general adults units were higher for those staffed 24 hours compared to those that were non-24 hours staffed (table 13A.35).

Nationally in 2014-15 (excluding the ACT), the average recurrent cost per treatment day of ambulatory care was \$311.65, and the average treatment days per episode of ambulatory care were 6.9 (figure 13.15).

**Figure 13.15 Average cost, and treatment days per episode care (2014-15 dollars)<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.11 and table 13A.36 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are not available. <sup>c</sup> Data were not available for the ACT in 2014-15 and have been excluded from all totals for 2014-15.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Community Mental Health Care (CMHC) NMDS; AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; table 13A.36.



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## Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (see chapter 1).

### Prevalence of mental illness

‘Prevalence of mental illness’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to, where possible prevent the development of mental health problems, mental illness and suicide (box 13.12).

#### Box 13.12 Prevalence of mental illness

‘Prevalence of mental illness’ is defined as the proportion of the total population who have a mental illness.

A low or decreasing prevalence of mental illness can indicate that measures to prevent mental illness have been effective.

Many of the risk and protective factors that can affect the development of mental health problems and mental illness are outside the scope of the mental health system. These include environmental, sociocultural and economic factors, of which some can increase the risk of mental illness whilst others can support good mental health.

Not all mental illnesses are preventable and a reduction in the effect of symptoms and an improved quality of life will be a positive outcome for many people with a mental illness.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions (no time series data are reported)
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2007 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2007, the prevalence of a mental illness (with symptoms in the previous 12 months) was 20.0 per cent for people aged 16–85 years, with a further 25.5 per cent reported as having a mental illness at some point in their life (table 13A.37). National data on the prevalence of mental illness by disorder, age and sex are reported in tables 13A.37–39. These prevalence estimates are for the mental disorders that are considered to have the highest incidence rates in the population, but not some severe mental disorders, such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. The *National Survey of Psychotic Illness 2010* provides information on the one-month treated prevalence of psychotic illnesses. In 2010, there were an estimated 3.1 cases of psychotic illness per 1000 adult population (aged 18–64 years) (Morgan et al. 2011).

The prevalence of mental illness among children and young people aged 4–17 years was an estimated 13.9 per cent in 2013-14 (Lawrence et al. 2015). Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) was the most common mental illness overall for this age group, with 7.4 per cent assessed as having ADHD in the previous 12 months, followed by anxiety disorders (6.9 per cent) (Lawrence et al. 2015).

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A proxy measure of the overall mental health and wellbeing of the population is the Kessler 10 (K10) psychological distress scale. Very high levels of psychological distress may signify a need for professional help and provide an estimate of the need for mental health services (ABS 2012). Higher levels of psychological distress are reported for:

- females compared to males (table 13A.40)
- people with disability compared to those without (table 13A.41-42)
- people in lower socioeconomic areas compared to those in higher areas (table 13A.41-42)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians compared to non-Indigenous Australians (table 13A.43).

High rates of substance use and abuse can contribute to the onset of, and poor recovery from, mental illness. Information on rates of licit and illicit drug use can be found in tables 13A.44-46 and the *National Drug Strategy Household Survey detailed report 2013* (AIHW 2014).

### Mortality due to suicide

‘Mortality due to suicide’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to, where possible prevent the development of mental health problems, mental illness and suicide (box 13.13).

#### Box 13.13 Mortality due to suicide

‘Mortality due to suicide’ is defined as the suicide rate per 100 000 people. Deaths from suicide are defined as causes of death with the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 codes X60–X84 and Y87.0.

A low or decreasing suicide rate per 100 000 people is desirable.

While mental health services contribute to reducing suicides, other services also have a significant role including public mental health programs and suicide prevention programs (addressed through the initiatives of other government agencies, NGOs and other special interest groups).

Many factors outside the control of mental health services can influence a person’s decision to commit suicide. These include environmental, sociocultural and economic risk factors. Often a combination of these factors can increase the risk of suicidal behaviour.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time for some years and disaggregations but not comparable for other years and disaggregations
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions (2014 data available for disaggregations).

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People with a mental illness are at a higher risk of suicide than are the general population. For the period 2011–2015, 13 434 deaths by suicide were recorded in Australia (table 13A.47) — equivalent to 11.5 deaths per 100 000 people (figure 13.16).

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Figure 13.16 **Suicide rates, 5 year average, 2011–2015<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.13 and table 13A.47 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2016) *Causes of Deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 13A.47.

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National data available by age and sex show that the rate for males (17.5 per 100 000 males) was over three times that for females (5.6 per 100 000 females) (ABS 2016). Data disaggregated by significant urban areas, Indigenous status and for 15–24 year olds for the period 2010–2014 can be found in tables 13A.48-50.

### Physical health outcomes for people with a mental illness

‘Physical health outcomes for people with a mental illness’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to promote recovery and physical health and encourage meaningful participation in society (box 13.14).

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**Box 13.14 Physical health outcomes for people with a mental illness**

'Physical health outcomes for people with a mental illness' is defined as the proportion of adults with a mental illness (compared to those without a mental illness) who experienced a long-term physical health condition: cancer, diabetes, arthritis, cardiovascular disease and asthma.

Low or decreasing proportions of people with a mental illness who experience a long-term physical health condition are desirable.

People with a mental illness have worse physical health outcomes than people without mental illness (Happell et al. 2015; Lawrence, Hancock and Kisely 2013), but the relationship between the two is complex. Poor physical health can exacerbate mental health problems and poor mental health can lead to poor physical health. In addition, some psychiatric medications prescribed to treat mental health conditions may lead to worse physical health.

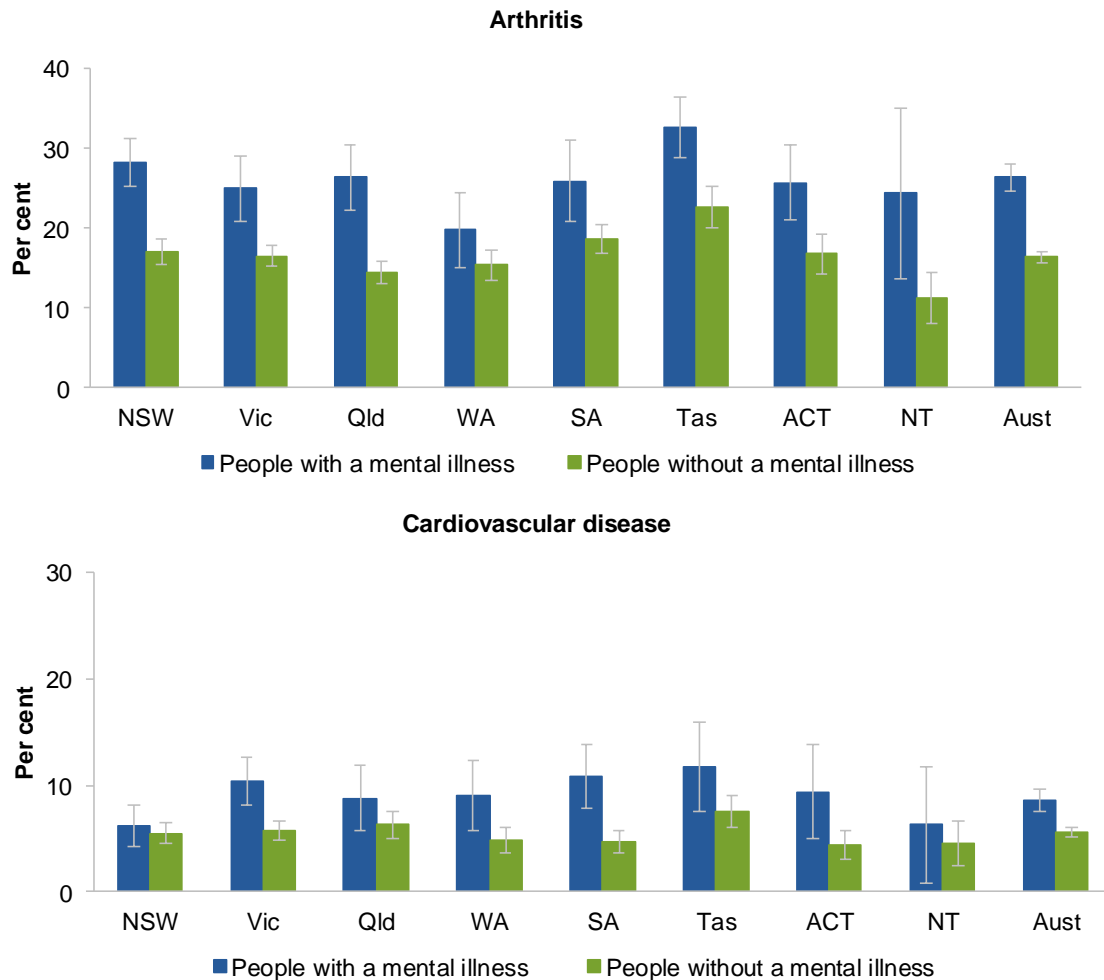
Greater exposure to particular health risk factors can also contribute to poorer physical health. Information on selected risk factors by mental illness status can be found in table 13A.51.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions (no time series data are reported)
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

A higher proportion of adults with a mental illness had long-term health conditions compared to adults without mental illness. Nationally in 2014-15, the proportions of adults with a mental illness who had arthritis (26.4 per cent) and cardiovascular disease (8.6 per cent) were higher than those without mental illness (16.4 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively) (figure 13.17). Table 13A.52 provides data for cancer, asthma and diabetes.

Figure 13.17 **Adults with long-term health conditions, by mental illness status, 2014-15<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.14 and table 13A.52 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) NHS 2014-15, Cat. no. 4364.0; table 13A.52.

### Social and economic inclusion of people with a mental illness

‘Social and economic inclusion of people with a mental illness’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to promote recovery and physical health and encourage meaningful participation in society (box 13.15).

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**Box 13.15 Social and economic inclusion of people with a mental illness**

‘Social and economic inclusion of people with a mental illness’ is defined by two measures, the proportion of people:

- aged 16–64 years with a mental illness who are employed, compared with the proportion for people without a mental illness
- aged 15 years or over with a mental illness who had face-to-face contact with family or friends living outside the household in the last week, compared with the proportion for people without a mental illness.

High or increasing proportions of people with a mental illness who are employed, or who had face-to-face contact with family or friends, are desirable.

This indicator does not provide information on whether the employment, education or social activities participated in were appropriate or meaningful. It also does not provide information on why people who were not employed were not looking for work (for example, those outside the labour force).

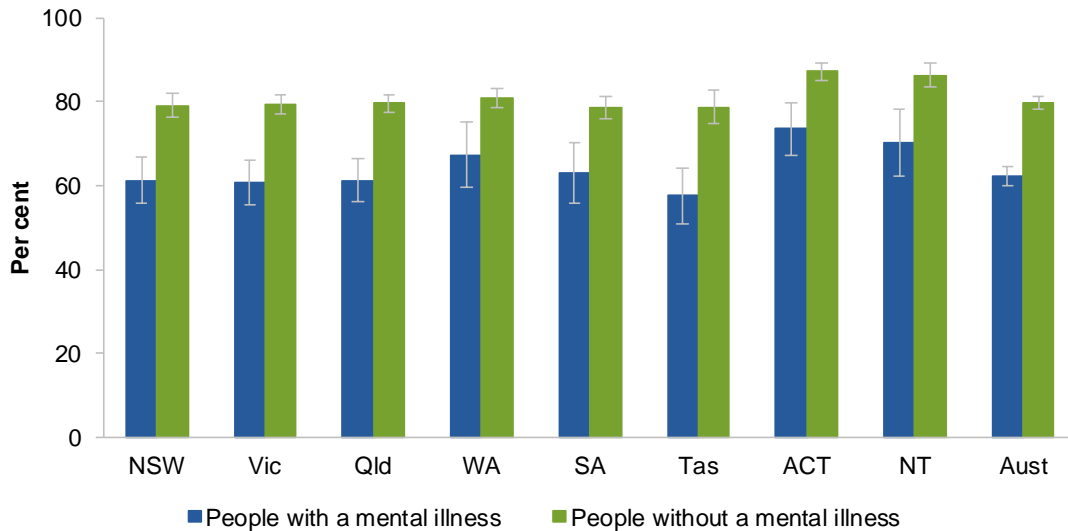
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for all surveys and over time for 2014-15, 2011-12 and 2007-08 (NHS data)
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data and 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2014-15, the proportion of people employed was lower for those with a mental illness (62.3 per cent) compared to those without a mental illness (79.8 per cent) (figure 13.18). The significantly higher proportion of people with a mental illness who do not participate in the labour force, compared to those without a mental illness, is a major contributing factor (29.2 per cent compared to 16.7 per cent) (table 13A.54).

Information on the proportion of people aged 16–30 years with a mental illness who were employed and/or are enrolled for study in a formal secondary or tertiary qualification can be found in table 13A.53.

Figure 13.18 **People aged 16–64 years who are employed, by mental illness status, 2014-15<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.15 and table 13A.54 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *NHS 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4364.0; table 13A.54.

Nationally in 2014, the proportion of people aged 15 years or over with a mental illness who had face-to-face contact with family or friends living outside the household in the last week (76.5 per cent) was similar to the proportion for people without a mental illness (77.1 per cent) (table 13A.55).

#### Mental health outcomes of consumers of specialised public mental health services

‘Mental health outcomes of consumers of specialised public mental health services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to promote recovery and physical health and encourage meaningful participation in society (box 13.16).

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**Box 13.16 Mental health outcomes of consumers of specialised public mental health services**

'Mental health outcomes of consumers of specialised public mental health services' is defined as the proportion of people receiving care who had a significant improvement in their clinical mental health outcomes, by service type. Section 13.4 provides information on how the consumer outcomes average score is derived.

Supplementary data are reported on the proportion who experienced no significant change or a significant deterioration in their mental health outcomes.

A high or increasing proportion of people receiving care in State and Territory governments' specialised public mental health services who had a significant improvement in their clinical mental health outcomes is desirable.

This indicator has a number of technical and conceptual issues. The outcome measurement tool is imprecise as a single 'average score' does not reflect the complex service system in which services are delivered across multiple settings (inpatient, ambulatory and residential) and provided as both discrete, short-term episodes of care and prolonged care over indefinite periods (AHMC 2012). The approach separates a consumer's care into segments (hospital versus the community) rather than tracking the person's overall outcomes across treatment settings. In addition, consumers' outcomes are measured from the clinician's perspective and not as the 'lived experience' from the consumer's viewpoint.

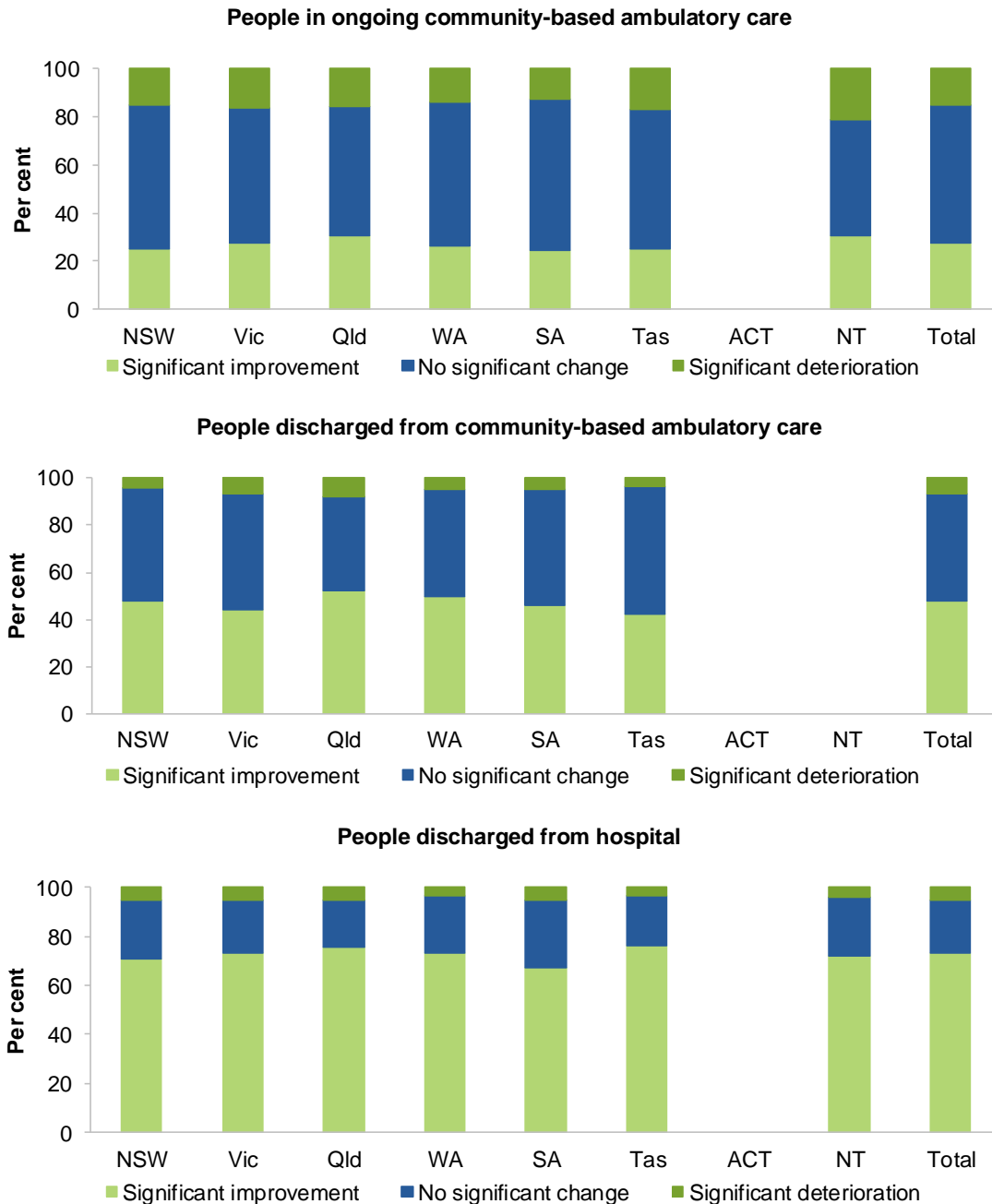
Data reported for this indicator:

- may not be comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time and may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to differences in the quality of the data and the proportion of episodes for which completed outcomes data are available (table 13A.56)
- are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data for 2014-15 are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2014-15, 27.6 per cent of people in ongoing ambulatory care, 47.6 per cent of people discharged from ambulatory care and 73.2 per cent of people discharged from a hospital psychiatric inpatient unit showed a significant improvement in their mental health clinical outcomes (figure 13.19). Across age groups and over the reporting years from 2007-08, for those discharged from hospital and community care, a larger proportion of people aged 18-64 years old showed a significant improvement compared to those in other age groups. Whereas, for those in ongoing community care, younger people aged 0-17 years had the highest proportion who showed a significant improvement compared to other age groups (table 13A.57).



Figure 13.19 **Mental health outcomes of consumers of State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services, 2014-15<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 13.16 and table 13A.58 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Some ACT and NT data are not published due to insufficient observations.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) from data provided by the Australian Mental Health Outcomes and Classification Network; table 13A.58.

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## 13.4 Definitions of key terms

<b>Acute services</b>	<p>Services that primarily provide specialised psychiatric care for people with acute episodes of mental illness. These episodes are characterised by recent onset of severe clinical symptoms of mental illness that have potential for prolonged dysfunction or risk to self and/or others. The key characteristic of acute services is that the treatment effort focuses on symptom reduction with a reasonable expectation of substantial improvement. In general, acute psychiatric services provide relatively short term treatment. Acute services can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• focus on assisting people who have had no prior contact or previous psychiatric history, or individuals with a continuing psychiatric illness for whom there has been an acute exacerbation of symptoms</li><li>• target the general population or be specialised in nature, targeting specific clinical populations. The latter group include psychogeriatric, child and adolescent, youth and forensic mental health services.</li></ul>
<b>Accrued mental health patient days</b>	<p>Mental health care days are days of admitted patient care provided to admitted patients in psychiatric hospitals, designated psychiatric units and days of residential care provided to residents in residential mental health services. Accrued mental health care days can also be referred to as occupied bed days in specialised mental health services. The days to be counted are only those days occurring within the reference period, that is from 1 July to the following 30 June for the relevant period, even if the patient/resident was admitted prior to the reference period or discharged after the reference period. The key basic rules to calculate the number of accrued mental health care days are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For a patient admitted and discharged on different days, all days are counted as mental health care days except the day of discharge and any leave days.</li><li>• Admission and discharge on the same day are equal to one patient day.</li><li>• Leave days involving an overnight absence are not counted.</li><li>• A patient day is recorded on the day of return from leave.</li></ul>
<b>Ambulatory care services</b>	<p>Mental health services dedicated to the assessment, treatment, rehabilitation or care of non-admitted inpatients, including but not confined to crisis assessment and treatment services, mobile assessment and treatment services, outpatient clinic services (whether provided from a hospital or community mental health centre), child and adolescent outpatient treatment teams, social and living skills programs (including day programs, day hospitals and living skills centres), and psychogeriatric assessment teams and day programs.</p>
<b>Anxiety disorders</b>	<p>Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Includes agoraphobia, social phobia, panic disorder, generalised anxiety disorder, obsessive–compulsive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder.</p>
<b>Average available beds</b>	<p>The number of beds available to provide overnight accommodation for patients admitted to hospital (other than neonatal cots [non-special-care] and beds occupied by hospital-in-the-home patients) or to specialised residential mental health care, averaged over the counting period. Beds are available only if they are suitably located and equipped to provide care and the necessary financial and human resources can be provided.</p>
<b>Child and adolescent mental health services</b>	<p>Services principally targeted at children and young people up to the age of 18 years. Classification of services in this category requires recognition by the regional or central funding authority of the special focus of the inpatient service on children or adolescents. These services can include a forensic component.</p>
<b>Community-based residential services</b>	<p>Staffed residential units established in community settings that provide specialised treatment, rehabilitation or care for people affected by a mental illness or psychiatric disability. To be defined as community-based residences, the services must: provide residential care to people with mental illnesses or psychiatric disability; be located in a community setting external to the campus of a general hospital or psychiatric institution; employ onsite staff for at least</p>

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<b>Comparability</b>	some part of the day; and be government funded. Data are considered comparable if (subject to caveats) they can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data.
<b>Completeness</b>	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
<b>Forensic mental health services</b>	Services principally providing assessment, treatment and care of mentally ill individuals whose behaviour has led them to commit criminal offences or makes it likely that they will offend in the future if not adequately treated and contained. This includes prison-based services, but excludes services that are primarily for children and adolescents and for older people even where they include a forensic component.
<b>General mental health services</b>	Services that principally target the general adult population (18–65 years old) but that can provide services to children, adolescents or older people. Includes, therefore, those services that cannot be described as specialised child and adolescent, youth, older people's or forensic services. General mental health services include hospital units whose principal function is to provide some form of specialised service to the general adult population (for example, inpatient psychotherapy) or to focus on specific clinical disorders within the adult population (for example, postnatal depression, anxiety disorders).
<b>General practice</b>	The organisational structure in which one or more GPs provide and supervise health care for a 'population' of patients.
<b>Health management</b>	The ongoing process beginning with initial client contact and including all actions relating to the client. Includes assessment/evaluation, education of the person, family or carer(s), and diagnosis and treatment. Involves problems with adherence to treatment and liaison with, or referral to, other agencies.
<b>Mainstreaming</b>	The First National Mental Health Plan emphasised decreasing the number of psychiatric beds in favour of community-based options, reducing the reliance on stand-alone psychiatric hospitals, and 'mainstreaming' the delivery of acute inpatient care into general hospitals.
<b>Mental illness</b>	A diagnosable illness that significantly interferes with an individual's cognitive, emotional and/or social abilities.
<b>Mental health</b>	The capacity of individuals within groups and the environment to interact with one another in ways that promote subjective wellbeing, the optimal development and use of mental abilities (cognitive, affective and relational) and the achievement of individual and collective goals consistent with justice.
<b>Mental health problems</b>	Diminished cognitive, emotional or social abilities, but not to the extent of meeting the criteria for a mental illness.
<b>Mental health promotion</b>	Actions taken to maximise mental health and wellbeing among populations and individuals. It is aimed at changing environments (social, physical, economic, educational, cultural) and enhancing the 'coping' capacity of communities, families and individuals by giving power, knowledge, skills and necessary resources.
<b>Mental illness prevention</b>	Interventions that occur before the initial onset of an illness to prevent its development. The goal of prevention interventions is to reduce the incidence and prevalence of mental health problems and mental illnesses.
<b>Non-acute services</b>	Non-acute services are defined by two categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation services that have a primary focus on intervention to reduce functional impairments that limit the independence of patients. Rehabilitation services are focused on disability and the promotion of personal recovery. They are characterised by an expectation of substantial improvement over the short to mid-term. Patients treated by rehabilitation services usually have a relatively stable pattern of clinical symptoms.</li> <li>• Extended care services that primarily provide care over an indefinite period for patients who have a stable but severe level of functional impairment and an inability to function independently, thus requiring extensive care and support. Patients of extended care services present a stable pattern of clinical symptoms, which can include high levels of severe unremitting</li> </ul>

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	<p>symptoms of mental illness. Treatment is focused on preventing deterioration and reducing impairment; improvement is expected to occur slowly.</p>
<b>Non-government organisations (NGOs)</b>	<p>Private not-for-profit community managed organisations that receive State and Territory government funding specifically for the purpose of providing community support services for people affected by a mental illness or psychiatric disability. Programs provided by the NGOs sector can include supported accommodation services (including community-based crisis and respite beds), vocational rehabilitation programs, advocacy programs (including system advocacy), consumer self-help services, and support services for families and primary carers.</p>
<b>National Standards for Mental Health Services (NSMHS)</b>	<p>Services at level 1 — services reviewed by an external accreditation agency and judged to have met all National Standards.</p> <p>Services at level 2 — services reviewed by an external accreditation agency and judged to have met some but not all National Standards.</p> <p>Services at level 3 — services (i) in the process of being reviewed by an external accreditation agency but the outcomes are not known, or (ii) booked for review by an external accreditation agency.</p> <p>Services at level 4 — services that do not meet criteria detailed under levels 1 to 3 (AHMC 2010).</p>
<b>Older people’s mental health services</b>	<p>Services principally targeting people in the age group 65 years or over. Classification of services in this category requires recognition by the regional or central funding authority of the special focus of the inpatient service on aged people. These services can include a forensic component. Excludes general mental health services that may treat older people as part of a more general service.</p>
<b>Outpatient services — community-based</b>	<p>Services primarily provided to non-admitted patients on an appointment basis and delivered from health centres located in community settings, physically separated within hospital sites. They can include outreach or domiciliary care as an adjunct to services provided from the centre base.</p>
<b>Outpatient services — hospital-based</b>	<p>Services primarily provided to non-admitted patients on an appointment basis and delivered from clinics located within hospitals. They can include outreach or domiciliary care as an adjunct to services provided from the clinic base.</p>
<b>Outcomes measurement — calculating the consumers ‘score’.</b>	<p>The assessment of a consumer’s clinical mental health outcomes is based on the changes reported in a consumer’s ‘score’ on a rating scale known as the Health of the Nation Outcomes Scale (HoNOS), or for children and adolescents, the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Children and Adolescents (HoNOSCA). Outcome scores are classified based on effect size — a statistic used to assess the magnitude of a treatment effect (AHMC 2012). The effect size is based on the ratio of the difference between the pre- and post-scores to the standard deviation of the pre-score. Individual episodes are classified as ‘significant improvement’ if the effect size index is greater than or equal to positive 0.5; ‘no change’ if the index is between 0.5 and -0.5; and ‘significant deterioration’ if the effect size index is less than or equal to -0.5 (AHMC 2012)</p>
<b>Prevalence</b>	<p>The number of cases of a disease present in a population at a given time (point prevalence) or during a given period (period prevalence).</p>
<b>Preventive interventions</b>	<p>Programs designed to decrease the incidence, prevalence and negative outcomes of illnesses.</p>
<b>Psychiatrist</b>	<p>A medical practitioner with specialist training in psychiatry.</p>
<b>Public health</b>	<p>The organised, social response to protect and promote health, and to prevent illness, injury and disability. The starting point for identifying public health issues, problems and priorities, and for designing and implementing interventions, is the population as a whole or population subgroups. Public health is characterised by a focus on the health of the population (and particular at-risk groups) and complements clinical provision of health care services.</p>
<b>Public (non-psychiatric) hospital</b>	<p>A hospital that provides at least minimum medical, surgical or obstetric services for inpatient treatment and/or care, and around-the-clock, comprehensive, qualified nursing services, as well as other necessary professional services.</p>
<b>Schizophrenia</b>	<p>A combination of signs and symptoms that can include delusions,</p>

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	<p>hallucinations, disorganised speech or behaviour, a flattening in emotions, and restrictions in thought, speech and goal directed behaviour.</p>
<b>Seclusion</b>	<p>Seclusion is the confinement of the consumer at any time of the day or night alone in a room or area from which free exit is prevented. The intended purpose of the confinement is not relevant in determining what is or is not seclusion. Seclusion applies even if the consumer agrees or requests the confinement (NMHPSC 2011b).</p> <p>The awareness of the consumer that they are confined alone and denied exit is not relevant in determining what is or is not seclusion. The structure and dimensions of the area to which the consumer is confined is not relevant in determining what is or is not seclusion. The area may be an open area, for example, a courtyard. Seclusion does not include confinement of consumers to High Dependency sections of gazetted mental health units, unless it meets the definition (AIHW 2015).</p>
<b>Seclusion event</b>	<p>An event is when a consumer enters seclusion and when there is a clinical decision to cease seclusion. Following the clinical decision to cease seclusion, if a consumer re-enters seclusion within a short period of time this would be considered a new seclusion event. The term 'seclusion event' is utilised to differentiate it from the different definitions of 'seclusion episode' used across jurisdictions (NMHPSC 2011b).</p>
<b>Separation</b>	<p>An episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay, or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Separation also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care.</p>
<b>Specialised mental health inpatient services</b>	<p>Services provided to admitted patients in stand-alone psychiatric hospitals or specialised psychiatric units located within general hospitals.</p>
<b>Specialised mental health services</b>	<p>Services whose primary function is specifically to provide treatment, rehabilitation or community support targeted towards people affected by a mental illness or psychiatric disability. Further, such activities are delivered from a service or facility that is readily identifiable as both specialised and serving a mental health function. This criterion applies regardless of the source of funds.</p>
<b>Specialised residential services</b>	<p>Services provided in the community that are staffed by mental health professionals on a non-24 or 24-hour basis.</p>
<b>Staffing categories (mental health)</b>	<p>Medical officers: all medical officers employed or engaged by the organisation on a full time or part time basis. Includes visiting medical officers who are engaged on an hourly, sessional or fee-for-service basis.</p> <p>Psychiatrists and consultant psychiatrists: medical officers who are registered to practice psychiatry under the relevant State or Territory medical registration board; or who are fellows of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists or registered with Health Insurance Commission as a specialist in Psychiatry.</p> <p>Psychiatry registrars and trainees: medical officers who are formal trainees within the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists' Postgraduate Training Program.</p> <p>Other medical officers: medical officers employed or engaged by the organisation who are not registered as psychiatrists within the State or Territory, or as formal trainees within the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists' Postgraduate Training Program.</p> <p>Nursing staff: all categories of registered nurses and enrolled nurses, employed or engaged by the organisation.</p> <p>Registered nurses: people with at least a three year training certificate or tertiary qualification who are certified as being a registered nurse with the State or Territory registration board. This is a comprehensive category and includes general and specialised categories of registered nurses.</p> <p>Enrolled nurses: refers to people who are second level nurses who are enrolled in all states except Victoria where they are registered by the state registration board to practise in this capacity. Includes general enrolled nurse and specialist enrolled nurse (e.g. mothercraft nurses in some states).</p> <p>Diagnostic and health professionals (allied health professionals): qualified staff (other than qualified medical or nursing staff) who are engaged in duties of a diagnostic, professional or technical nature. This category covers all allied</p>

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**Psychiatric hospitals**

health professionals, such as social workers, psychologists, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, and other diagnostic and health professionals.

Social workers: people who have completed a course of recognised training and are eligible for membership of the Australian Association of Social Workers.

Psychologists: people who are registered as psychologists with the relevant State or Territory registration board.

Occupational therapists: people who have completed a course of recognised training and who are eligible for membership of the Australian Association of Occupational Therapists.

Other personal care staff: attendants, assistants, home companions, family aides, ward helpers, warders, orderlies, ward assistants and nursing assistants who are engaged primarily in the provision of personal care to patients or residents, and who are not formally qualified or who are undergoing training in nursing or allied health professions.

Administrative and clerical staff: staff engaged in administrative and clerical duties. Excludes medical, nursing, diagnostic and health professional and domestic staff wholly or partly involved in administrative and clerical duties, who should be counted under their appropriate occupational categories. Civil engineers and computing staff are included in this category.

Domestic and other staff: staff involved in the provision of food and cleaning services including domestic staff primarily engaged in administrative duties such as food services manager. Dieticians are excluded.

Health establishments that are primarily devoted to the treatment and care of inpatients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders, and that are situated at physically separate locations from a general hospital. Stand-alone hospitals may or may not be managed by the mainstream health system. Psychiatric hospitals situated at physically separate locations from a general hospital are included within the 'stand-alone' category regardless of whether they are under the management control of a general hospital. A health establishment that operates in a separate building but is located on, or immediately adjoining, the acute care hospital campus can also be a stand-alone hospital if the following criteria are not met:

- a single organisational or management structure covers the acute care hospital and the psychiatric hospital
- a single employer covers the staff of the acute care hospital and the psychiatric hospital
- the location of the acute care hospital and psychiatric hospital can be regarded as part of a single overall hospital campus
- the patients of the psychiatric hospital are regarded as patients of the single integrated health service.

**Substance use disorders**

Disorders in which drugs or alcohol are used to such an extent that behaviour becomes maladaptive, social and occupational functioning is impaired, and control or abstinence becomes impossible. Reliance on the drug can be psychological (as in substance misuse) or physiological (as in substance dependence).

**Youth mental health services**

Services principally targeting children and young people generally aged 16-25 years. The classification of a service into this category requires recognition by the regional or central funding authority of the special focus of the service. These services may include a forensic component.

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# 13A Mental health management — attachment

Definitions of key terms in this attachment are in section 13.4 of the chapter. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data in this Report are examined by the Health Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017)).

## Attachment contents

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TABLE 13A.1

**Table 13A.1 Real Australian, State and Territory governments expenditure on mental health services (2014-15 dollars) (\$million), (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>State and Territory governments</i>	<i>Australian Government</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Real expenditure (\$million)</i>			
2005-06	3 409.8	1 906.3	<b>5 316.1</b>
2006-07	3 636.0	1 928.1	<b>5 564.1</b>
2007-08	3 880.3	2 313.0	<b>6 193.3</b>
2008-09	4 071.6	2 516.8	<b>6 588.4</b>
2009-10	4 364.0	2 521.5	<b>6 885.4</b>
2010-11	4 650.7	2 709.1	<b>7 359.8</b>
2011-12	4 789.1	2 802.0	<b>7 591.0</b>
2012-13	4 765.0	2 923.1	<b>7 688.1</b>
2013-14	4 921.3	3 025.6	<b>7 946.9</b>
2014-15 (e)	4 977.5	3 037.6	<b>8 015.1</b>
<i>Expenditure per person</i>			
2005-06	167.87	93.85	<b>261.73</b>
2006-07	176.27	93.47	<b>269.74</b>
2007-08	184.64	110.06	<b>294.70</b>
2008-09	189.59	117.19	<b>306.78</b>
2009-10	199.58	115.32	<b>314.90</b>
2010-11	209.75	122.18	<b>331.94</b>
2011-12	212.99	124.61	<b>337.60</b>
2012-13	208.02	127.61	<b>335.63</b>
2013-14	211.04	129.75	<b>340.78</b>
2014-15 (e)	210.68	128.57	<b>339.26</b>
<i>Proportion of expenditure</i>			
2005-06	64.1	35.9	<b>100.0</b>
2006-07	65.3	34.7	<b>100.0</b>
2007-08	62.7	37.3	<b>100.0</b>
2008-09	61.8	38.2	<b>100.0</b>
2009-10	63.4	36.6	<b>100.0</b>
2010-11	63.2	36.8	<b>100.0</b>
2011-12	63.1	36.9	<b>100.0</b>
2012-13	62.0	38.0	<b>100.0</b>
2013-14	61.9	38.1	<b>100.0</b>
2014-15 (e)	62.1	37.9	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the State and Territory implicit price deflators for general government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home services (table 13A.59).

(b) The estimate of State and Territory governments' expenditure relates to expenditure on specialised mental health services (tables 13A.6 and 13A.4) less Australian Governments expenditure on 'Mental health specific payments to states and territories' and the Department of Veterans' Affairs as reported in table 13A.4. It includes expenditure sourced from other revenue (as reported in table 13A.4) and Australian Government funding provided under the Australian Health Care Agreement base grants/NHA SPP.

**Table 13A.1 Real Australian, State and Territory governments expenditure on mental health services (2014-15 dollars) (\$million), (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>State and Territory governments</i>	<i>Australian Government</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(c) Depreciation is excluded for all years.

(d) Due to the ongoing validation of NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.

(e) Data were not available for ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total. Australian rates include the ACT population in the denominator.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; Department of Health (Australian Government), unpublished; table 13A.59.

TABLE 13A.2

Table 13A.2 Real estimated Australian Government expenditure on mental health services (2014-15 dollars) (\$million) (a), (b), (c)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (d)	92.1	91.0	96.6	94.6	4.0	7.1	20.1	53.1	63.9	62.0
National programs and initiative (Department of Health managed) (e)	94.6	108.1	235.6	213.3	208.7	254.0	310.4	428.8	469.7	571.9
National programs and initiative (Department of Social Services [DSS] or Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs [FaHCSIA] managed) (f)	..	10.8	100.2	167.2	157.6	157.0	163.9	190.1	215.8	226.1
National programs and initiative (DVA managed) (g)	161.9	174.6	174.0	184.0	177.0	174.2	170.6	177.8	178.6	180.6
Department of Defence-funded programs (h)	na	na	na	na	16.8	23.5	23.1	25.6	36.6	41.0
National Suicide Prevention Program (i)	11.2	21.5	22.5	24.0	24.4	26.8	47.6	50.1	49.5	49.1
Indigenous social and emotional wellbeing programmes (j)	28.4	29.9	32.4	38.4	39.6	44.8	43.8	45.6	45.6	38.9
MBS — Psychiatrists (k)	284.6	286.3	289.1	290.7	291.3	299.7	306.6	316.6	327.9	334.3
MBS — General practitioners (l)	300.3	187.0	162.6	203.1	220.7	254.3	214.6	204.7	221.5	242.2
MBS — Psychologists/Allied Health (m)	3.1	69.3	213.0	285.7	339.4	391.5	400.4	432.8	444.5	474.6
Pharmaceutical Benefits Schedule (n)	820.0	823.7	844.5	866.1	867.8	897.6	899.7	808.5	752.3	589.0
Private Health Insurance Premium Rebates (o)	74.8	80.0	89.5	85.7	104.8	104.1	121.6	112.4	128.9	131.0
Research (p)	35.3	46.0	53.0	64.1	69.2	74.4	76.8	69.8	84.6	91.4
National Mental Health Commission (q)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	7.1	6.2	5.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 906.3</b>	<b>1 928.1</b>	<b>2 313.0</b>	<b>2 516.8</b>	<b>2 521.5</b>	<b>2 709.1</b>	<b>2 802.0</b>	<b>2 923.1</b>	<b>3 025.6</b>	<b>3 037.6</b>
<i>Per cent</i>										
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (d)	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.1	2.0
National programs and initiative (DoHA managed) (e)	5.0	5.6	10.2	8.5	8.3	9.4	11.1	14.7	15.5	18.8
National programs and initiative (FaHCSIA managed) (f)	..	0.6	4.3	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.5	7.1	7.4
National programs and initiative (DVA managed) (g)	8.5	9.1	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9
Department of Defence-funded programs (h)	na	na	na	na	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3
National Suicide Prevention Program (i)	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Indigenous social and emotional wellbeing programmes (j)	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
MBS — Psychiatrists (k)	14.9	14.8	12.5	11.5	11.6	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0
MBS — General practitioners (l)	15.8	9.7	7.0	8.1	8.8	9.4	7.7	7.0	7.3	8.0

TABLE 13A.2

Table 13A.2 Real estimated Australian Government expenditure on mental health services (2014-15 dollars) (\$million) (a), (b), (c)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
MBS — Psychologists/Allied Health (m)	0.2	3.6	9.2	11.4	13.5	14.5	14.3	14.8	14.7	15.6
Pharmaceutical Benefits Schedule (n)	43.0	42.7	36.5	34.4	34.4	33.1	32.1	27.7	24.9	19.4
Private Health Insurance Premium Rebates (o)	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.3
Research (p)	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.0
National Mental Health Commission (q)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) Detailed notes on how estimates specific to Commonwealth mental health specific expenditure are derived are provided in the AIHW Mental Health Services in Australia on-line publication. See <http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>.
- (b) Estimated Australian Government expenditure shown in the table covers only those areas of expenditure that have a clear and identifiable mental health purpose. A range of other expenditure, both directly and indirectly related to provision of support for people affected by mental illness, is not covered in the table.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the implicit price deflator for general government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home services (table 13A.59).
- (d) *Mental health specific payments to states and territories*: For years up to 2008-09, this category covers specific payments made to states and territories by the Australian Government for mental health reform under the Medicare Agreements 1993-98, and Australian Health Care Agreements 1998-2003 and 2008-09. From July 2009 the Australian Government provided special purpose payments (SPP) to State and Territory governments under the National Healthcare Agreement (NHA) that do not specify the amount to be spent on mental health or any other health area. As a consequence, specific mental health funding cannot be identified under the NHA. From 2008-09 onwards, the amounts include: National Perinatal Depression Plan – Payments to States, National Partnership - Supporting Mental Health Reform and specific payments to Tasmania under the Tasmanian Health Assistance Package. Note that the expenditure reported here excludes payments to states and territories for the development of subacute mental health beds made under Schedule E of the National Partnership Agreement - Improving Public Hospital Services, which will total \$175 million over the period 2010-11 to 2013-14. Mental-health specific payments cannot be separately identified from payments for other categories of subacute beds made to states and territories.
- (e) *National programs and initiatives (Department of Health managed)*: This category of expenditure includes the expenditure groups described in the AIHW Mental Health Services in Australia on-line publication. See <http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>. Note that expenditure reported under the item 'Indigenous social and emotional wellbeing programmes' has previously been reported under 'National programs and initiatives (Department of Health managed)'. This expenditure is now separately reported following the transfer of the former OATSIH Social and Emotional Wellbeing program to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. Adjustments have been made to all years.
- (f) *National programs and initiatives DSS/FaHCSIA managed*: Expenditure on FaHCSIA-managed COAG Action Plan programs refers to funding outlays on three initiatives funded by the Australian Government under the COAG Action Plan on Mental Health (Personal Helpers and Mentors, More Respite Care Places to Help Families and Carers, Family Mental Health Support Services (previously referred to as Community based programmes to help families coping with mental illness). 2013-14 and 2014-15 expenditure also includes expenditure on new Community Mental Health – drought assistance measure.

TABLE 13A.2

Table 13A.2 **Real estimated Australian Government expenditure on mental health services (2014-15 dollars) (\$million) (a), (b), (c)**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(g) <i>National programs and initiatives (Department of Veterans' Affairs [DVA] managed)</i> : Refers to payments for mental health care provided in public hospitals for veterans. For years prior to 2012-13, non admitted costs are not included as relevant data sets are incomplete or unavailable. However, for 2012-13, non admitted costs are included for Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia. For 2014-15, non admitted costs are included for all jurisdictions except Tasmania, ACT and Northern Territory. There were no mental health related public hospital services claimed in the Northern Territory in 2010-11.										
(h) <i>Department of Defence-funded programs</i> : This is the first year that Defence has reported mental health specific expenditure. Expenditure reporting commences at 2009-10, and covers a range of mental health programs and services delivered to ADF personnel. Increased expenditure over the period reflects, in part, increased accuracy of data capture. Details of the ADF Mental Health Strategy are available at <a href="http://www.defence.gov.au/health/dmh/i-dmh.htm">http://www.defence.gov.au/health/dmh/i-dmh.htm</a> . Note: 2013-14 and 2014-15 expenditure not reported.										
(i) <i>National Suicide Prevention Program</i> : Expenditure reported includes all Australian Government allocations made under the national program, including additional funding made available under the COAG Action Plan and the 2010-11 and 2011-12 Federal Budgets.										
(j) <i>Indigenous social and emotional wellbeing programmes</i> : Previously reported under 'National programmes and initiatives (Health managed)' up to 2012-13 but has been separately identified following the transfer of the former OATSIH Social and Emotional Wellbeing program to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.										
(k) <i>Medicare Benefits Schedule – Psychiatrists</i> : Expenditure reported refers to benefits paid for services by consultant psychiatrists processed in each of the index years. The amounts reported exclude payments made by the Department of Veterans' Affairs under the Repatriation Medical Benefits Schedule. These are included under the Department of Veterans' Affairs expenditure.										
(l) <i>Medicare Benefits Schedule – General Practitioner</i> : Prior to 2006-07, General Practitioner mental health-related expenditure was based on a crude estimate of 6.1 per cent of total MBS benefits paid for GP attendances, and derived from data and assumptions as detailed in the National Mental Health Report 2007. This estimate was historical and aimed to recognise that, although few mental health specific items were available in the MBS to accurately monitor GP mental health service provision, GPs are a significant provider of services to people with mental illness. Commencing November 2006, new mental health specific GP items were introduced under the Better Access to Mental Health Care initiative. To incorporate these changes, GP expenditure reported for 2006-07 is based on total MBS benefits paid against these new mental health specific items, plus an additional 6.1 per cent of total GP Benefits paid in the period preceding the introduction of the new items (July and November 2006). From 2007-08 onwards, expenditure on GP mental health care is based solely on benefits paid against MBS mental health specific GP items, which are predominantly the Better Access GP mental health items plus a small number of other items that were created in the years preceding the introduction of the Better Access initiative. This method provides a significantly lower expenditure figure than obtained using the 6.1 per cent estimate of previous years because it is conservative and does not attempt to assign a cost to the range of GP mental health work that is not billed as a specific mental health item. Comparisons of GP mental health related expenditure reported pre- and post-2006-07 are therefore not valid as the apparent decrease reflects the different approach to counting GP mental health services.										
(m) <i>Medicare Benefits Schedule – Psychologists/Allied Health</i> : Expenditure refers to MBS benefits paid for Clinical Psychologists, Psychologists, Social Workers and Occupational Therapists under the new items introduced through the Better Access to Mental Health Care initiative on 1 November 2006, plus a small number of Psychologist/Allied health items that were created under the Enhanced Primary Care program in the years preceding the introduction of the Better Access initiative.										



Table 13A.2 Real estimated Australian Government expenditure on mental health services (2014-15 dollars) (\$million) (a), (b), (c)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(n) <i>Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme</i> : Expenditure under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme refers to all Australian Government benefits for psychiatric medication in each of the index years, defined as drugs included in the following classes of the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Drug Classification System: antipsychotics (except prochlorperazine); anxiolytics; hypnotics and sedatives; psychostimulants; and antidepressants. Expenditure on Clozapine, funded under the Highly Specialised Drugs Program, has been included for all years, including Clozapine dispensed through public hospitals. The amounts reported exclude payments made by the Department of Veterans' Affairs under the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Schedule. These are included under the Department of Veterans' Affairs expenditure.										
(o) <i>Private Health Insurance Premium Rebates</i> : Estimates of the 'mental health share' of Australian Government Private Health Insurance Rebates are derived from a combination of sources and based on the assumption that a proportion of Australian Government outlays designed to increase public take up of private health insurance have subsidised private psychiatric care in hospitals. The methodology underpinning these estimates is described in the AIHW Mental Health Services in Australia on-line publication. See <a href="http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/">http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/</a>										
(p) <i>Research</i> : Research funding represents the value of mental health related grants administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) during the relevant year. Data were sourced from the NHMRC website: <a href="http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/grants-funding/research-funding-statistics-and-data/mental-health-nhpa">http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/grants-funding/research-funding-statistics-and-data/mental-health-nhpa</a> , accessed 28 September 2015. Other Australian Government funding that may support mental health research is not reported and could include the utilisation of Research Block Grants by universities, and other Health portfolio and jurisdictional programs.										
(q) <i>National Mental Health Commission</i> : The Commission commenced operation in January 2012.										
<b>na</b> Not available. .. Not applicable.										

Source: Department of Health (Australian Government) (unpublished).

TABLE 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Total state and territory recurrent expenditure on specialised mental health services (current prices) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j)	NT	Aust (j)
<i>2005-06</i>									
<i>Recurrent expenditure (\$million)</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	191.2	30.2	65.7	63.1	81.3	..	..	..	431.4
Public acute hospital	266.1	193.6	177.1	92.1	36.6	22.5	9.0	10.4	807.6
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	457.3	223.8	242.7	155.2	117.9	22.5	9.0	10.4	1 239.0
Community residential	24.4	121.9	..	4.9	2.8	16.0	5.9	0.3	176.3
Ambulatory	307.7	269.6	159.8	142.2	79.3	25.2	23.9	12.4	1 020.2
Non-government organisations	31.7	61.1	25.3	16.5	14.7	1.7	5.1	3.1	159.3
Indirect	64.2	32.2	26.8	7.2	5.1	5.0	2.2	2.0	144.7
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>885.4</b>	<b>708.6</b>	<b>454.6</b>	<b>326.1</b>	<b>219.9</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>2 739.4</b>
<i>Per cent</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	21.6	4.3	14.4	19.3	37.0	..	..	..	15.7
Public acute hospital	30.1	27.3	39.0	28.3	16.7	32.0	19.5	36.8	29.5
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	51.7	31.6	53.4	47.6	53.6	32.0	19.5	36.8	45.2
Community residential	2.8	17.2	..	1.5	1.3	22.8	12.9	0.9	6.4
Ambulatory	34.8	38.0	35.1	43.6	36.1	35.7	51.7	44.1	37.2
Non-government organisations	3.6	8.6	5.6	5.1	6.7	2.4	11.1	10.9	5.8
Indirect	7.2	4.5	5.9	2.2	2.3	7.1	4.8	7.3	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>2006-07</i>									
<i>Recurrent expenditure (\$million)</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	189.2	32.9	70.4	66.9	80.0	..	..	..	439.4
Public acute hospital	310.2	206.2	190.0	98.6	55.0	29.8	14.2	10.3	914.3
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	499.4	239.1	260.4	165.5	135.0	29.8	14.2	10.3	1 353.8
Community residential	27.8	124.7	..	6.5	3.0	18.5	6.9	0.3	187.7

TABLE 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Total state and territory recurrent expenditure on specialised mental health services (current prices) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j)	NT	Aust (j)
Ambulatory	332.9	283.9	208.9	154.5	88.5	27.7	27.4	15.2	1 139.0
Non-government organisations	40.5	64.3	32.5	18.0	21.8	3.3	5.3	4.1	189.8
Indirect	63.2	43.0	29.3	10.7	4.8	4.3	1.9	2.1	159.1
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>963.8</b>	<b>754.9</b>	<b>531.1</b>	<b>355.2</b>	<b>253.1</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>3 029.3</b>
<i>Per cent</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	19.6	4.4	13.3	18.8	31.6	..	..	..	14.5
Public acute hospital	32.2	27.3	35.8	27.8	21.7	35.7	25.5	32.1	30.2
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	51.8	31.7	49.0	46.6	53.4	35.7	25.5	32.1	44.7
Community residential	2.9	16.5	..	1.8	1.2	22.1	12.4	1.1	6.2
Ambulatory	34.5	37.6	39.3	43.5	35.0	33.2	49.3	47.5	37.6
Non-government organisations	4.2	8.5	6.1	5.1	8.6	3.9	9.5	12.8	6.3
Indirect	6.6	5.7	5.5	3.0	1.9	5.1	3.4	6.6	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>2007-08</i>									
<i>Recurrent expenditure (\$million)</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	181.5	39.7	77.8	67.5	80.6	..	..	..	447.1
Public acute hospital	340.7	221.1	221.5	113.0	60.2	34.2	16.0	11.7	1 018.5
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	522.2	260.8	299.3	180.6	140.8	34.2	16.0	11.7	1 465.5
Community residential	15.1	131.3	..	9.1	6.3	19.3	7.4	0.5	189.1
Ambulatory	372.7	303.4	249.2	174.6	98.7	29.2	27.1	16.4	1 271.3
Non-government organisations	60.4	65.6	39.4	21.1	24.5	4.7	6.1	3.8	225.6
Indirect	66.8	42.0	33.2	13.7	5.7	4.7	3.3	2.4	171.9
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1 037.1</b>	<b>803.2</b>	<b>621.1</b>	<b>399.1</b>	<b>276.0</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>3 323.4</b>
<i>Per cent</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	17.5	4.9	12.5	16.9	29.2	..	..	..	13.5

TABLE 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Total state and territory recurrent expenditure on specialised mental health services (current prices) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j)	NT	Aust (j)
Public acute hospital	32.9	27.5	35.7	28.3	21.8	37.1	26.7	33.5	30.6
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	50.3	32.5	48.2	45.2	51.0	37.1	26.7	33.5	44.1
Community residential	1.5	16.3	..	2.3	2.3	21.0	12.4	1.3	5.7
Ambulatory	35.9	37.8	40.1	43.7	35.8	31.7	45.2	47.1	38.3
Non-government organisations	5.8	8.2	6.3	5.3	8.9	5.1	10.2	11.0	6.8
Indirect	6.4	5.2	5.3	3.4	2.1	5.2	5.5	7.0	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>2008-09</i>									
<i>Recurrent expenditure (\$million)</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	181.5	37.2	80.6	74.3	80.7	..	..	..	454.4
Public acute hospital	405.6	241.0	227.8	124.4	66.0	35.9	16.4	13.0	1 130.1
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	587.2	278.2	308.4	198.7	146.8	35.9	16.4	13.0	1 584.5
Community residential	13.9	142.2	..	12.9	9.1	19.1	9.9	0.9	208.0
Ambulatory	401.9	323.5	285.2	193.4	113.3	32.1	31.4	17.2	1 397.8
Non-government organisations	57.7	70.0	46.1	23.7	24.0	4.7	6.2	3.6	236.0
Indirect	54.0	45.3	41.8	14.4	6.7	5.3	2.7	3.2	173.3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1 114.6</b>	<b>859.2</b>	<b>681.5</b>	<b>443.0</b>	<b>299.9</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>3 599.6</b>
<i>Per cent</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	16.3	4.3	11.8	16.8	26.9	..	..	..	12.6
Public acute hospital	36.4	28.0	33.4	28.1	22.0	37.0	24.7	34.2	31.4
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	52.7	32.4	45.3	44.9	48.9	37.0	24.7	34.2	44.0
Community residential	1.2	16.6	..	2.9	3.0	19.7	14.8	2.3	5.8
Ambulatory	36.1	37.7	41.9	43.6	37.8	33.0	47.2	45.4	38.8
Non-government organisations	5.2	8.1	6.8	5.3	8.0	4.8	9.3	9.6	6.6
Indirect	4.8	5.3	6.1	3.2	2.2	5.5	4.0	8.4	4.8

TABLE 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Total state and territory recurrent expenditure on specialised mental health services (current prices) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j)	NT	Aust (j)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>2009-10</i>									
<i>Recurrent expenditure (\$million)</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	221.2	43.8	86.9	75.4	72.8	..	..	..	500.2
Public acute hospital	416.8	252.1	244.1	131.5	74.8	43.1	16.6	12.9	1 192.0
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	638.0	296.0	331.0	206.8	147.7	43.1	16.6	12.9	1 692.2
Community residential	11.9	152.3	..	14.9	9.0	20.2	10.6	1.3	220.3
Ambulatory	434.3	344.6	338.4	206.6	123.4	34.0	30.9	19.4	1 531.6
Non-government organisations	68.3	74.7	50.3	25.8	30.2	5.5	7.9	3.7	266.3
Indirect	65.5	56.6	46.9	14.1	6.9	6.3	2.5	2.8	201.7
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1 218.1</b>	<b>924.2</b>	<b>766.6</b>	<b>468.2</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>3 912.1</b>
<i>Per cent</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	18.2	4.7	11.3	16.1	23.0	..	..	..	12.8
Public acute hospital	34.2	27.3	31.8	28.1	23.6	39.5	24.3	32.2	30.5
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	52.4	32.0	43.2	44.2	46.6	39.5	24.3	32.2	43.3
Community residential	1.0	16.5	..	3.2	2.9	18.6	15.5	3.2	5.6
Ambulatory	35.7	37.3	44.1	44.1	38.9	31.2	45.1	48.3	39.1
Non-government organisations	5.6	8.1	6.6	5.5	9.5	5.0	11.5	9.3	6.8
Indirect	5.4	6.1	6.1	3.0	2.2	5.8	3.6	7.0	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>2010-11</i>									
<i>Recurrent expenditure (\$million)</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	244.0	42.2	90.4	82.1	66.8	..	..	..	525.5
Public acute hospital	449.7	271.3	254.0	151.1	75.0	44.5	18.6	14.3	1 278.5
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	693.7	313.5	344.4	233.2	141.8	44.5	18.6	14.3	1 804.0

TABLE 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Total state and territory recurrent expenditure on specialised mental health services (current prices) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j)	NT	Aust (j)
Community residential	12.3	164.4	..	17.7	11.8	21.0	10.0	1.5	238.7
Ambulatory	467.4	368.8	364.4	221.4	135.7	36.2	32.3	20.9	1 647.2
Non-government organisations	72.6	80.4	65.6	28.5	36.5	7.7	8.6	3.4	303.2
Indirect	69.2	58.3	60.7	24.6	6.3	7.0	3.0	3.3	232.2
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1 315.3</b>	<b>985.4</b>	<b>835.0</b>	<b>525.5</b>	<b>331.9</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>4 225.4</b>
<i>Per cent</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	18.6	4.3	10.8	15.6	20.1	..	..	..	12.4
Public acute hospital	34.2	27.5	30.4	28.8	22.6	38.2	25.6	33.0	30.3
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	52.7	31.8	41.2	44.4	42.7	38.2	25.6	33.0	42.7
Community residential	0.9	16.7	..	3.4	3.5	18.1	13.8	3.4	5.6
Ambulatory	35.5	37.4	43.6	42.1	40.9	31.1	44.6	48.3	39.0
Non-government organisations	5.5	8.2	7.9	5.4	11.0	6.6	11.9	7.8	7.2
Indirect	5.3	5.9	7.3	4.7	1.9	6.0	4.1	7.5	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>2011-12</i>									
<i>Recurrent expenditure (\$million)</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	238.2	40.8	97.4	88.8	63.8	..	..	..	529.0
Public acute hospital	510.0	274.6	267.5	167.2	73.6	40.6	19.4	16.0	1 368.9
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	748.2	315.4	364.9	256.0	137.5	40.6	19.4	16.0	1 897.9
Community residential	12.7	164.1	..	21.6	18.4	19.8	11.0	1.5	249.2
Ambulatory	499.5	394.4	401.5	240.3	144.5	34.3	35.4	23.3	1 773.1
Non-government organisations	70.3	83.6	69.4	31.8	33.5	6.5	10.5	3.6	309.3
Indirect	68.4	56.1	55.5	31.9	8.6	6.3	2.8	4.3	233.9
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1 399.2</b>	<b>1 013.6</b>	<b>891.3</b>	<b>581.5</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>4 463.4</b>
<i>Per cent</i>									

TABLE 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Total state and territory recurrent expenditure on specialised mental health services (current prices) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j)	NT	Aust (j)
Public psychiatric hospital	17.0	4.0	10.9	15.3	18.6	..	..	..	11.9
Public acute hospital	36.5	27.1	30.0	28.8	21.5	37.7	24.5	32.9	30.7
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	53.5	31.1	40.9	44.0	40.1	37.7	24.5	32.9	42.5
Community residential	0.9	16.2	..	3.7	5.4	18.5	13.9	3.1	5.6
Ambulatory	35.7	38.9	45.0	41.3	42.2	31.9	44.7	47.9	39.7
Non-government organisations	5.0	8.3	7.8	5.5	9.8	6.1	13.3	7.3	6.9
Indirect	4.9	5.5	6.2	5.5	2.5	5.9	3.5	8.8	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>2012-13</i>									
<i>Recurrent expenditure (\$million)</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	251.0	40.5	94.4	91.4	57.9	..	..	..	535.2
Public acute hospital	561.7	286.3	277.7	186.7	72.3	39.7	22.0	17.8	1 464.3
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	812.7	326.8	372.2	278.1	130.1	39.7	22.0	17.8	1 999.4
Community residential	10.9	172.1	..	23.2	19.2	22.2	11.7	2.1	261.5
Ambulatory	498.8	401.6	402.0	248.0	157.0	36.1	35.7	23.5	1 802.6
Non-government organisations	76.1	89.4	58.9	41.7	31.7	6.5	13.3	3.6	321.2
Indirect	72.3	56.4	41.9	32.7	11.2	6.8	3.0	3.3	227.5
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1 470.8</b>	<b>1 046.3</b>	<b>875.0</b>	<b>623.6</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>4 612.2</b>
<i>Per cent</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	17.1	3.9	10.8	14.7	16.6	..	..	..	11.6
Public acute hospital	38.2	27.4	31.7	29.9	20.7	35.7	25.7	35.4	31.7
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	55.3	31.2	42.5	44.6	37.3	35.7	25.7	35.4	43.4
Community residential	0.7	16.4	..	3.7	5.5	20.0	13.7	4.2	5.7
Ambulatory	33.9	38.4	45.9	39.8	45.0	32.4	41.6	46.7	39.1
Non-government organisations	5.2	8.5	6.7	6.7	9.1	5.8	15.5	7.1	7.0

TABLE 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Total state and territory recurrent expenditure on specialised mental health services (current prices) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j)	NT	Aust (j)
Indirect	4.9	5.4	4.8	5.2	3.2	6.1	3.5	6.5	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>2013-14</i>									
<i>Recurrent expenditure (\$million)</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	255.0	44.4	87.2	86.3	58.7	..	..	..	531.8
Public acute hospital	615.7	303.4	294.4	205.7	98.2	39.6	23.7	18.6	1 599.2
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	870.7	347.9	381.6	292.0	157.0	39.6	23.7	18.6	2 131.0
Community residential	10.3	190.8	..	26.7	23.0	21.7	12.3	3.1	288.0
Ambulatory	518.9	426.1	402.9	259.8	171.6	37.4	36.2	25.4	1 878.4
Non-government organisations	84.3	101.3	66.5	44.4	36.7	8.3	15.6	4.2	361.4
Indirect	82.9	58.8	41.0	43.5	10.3	4.6	2.9	2.9	247.0
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1 567.1</b>	<b>1 124.9</b>	<b>892.0</b>	<b>666.5</b>	<b>398.6</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>4 905.7</b>
<i>Per cent</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	16.3	4.0	9.8	13.0	14.7	..	..	..	10.8
Public acute hospital	39.3	27.0	33.0	30.9	24.6	35.5	26.1	34.3	32.6
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	55.6	30.9	42.8	43.8	39.4	35.5	26.1	34.3	43.4
Community residential	0.7	17.0	..	4.0	5.8	19.5	13.5	5.8	5.9
Ambulatory	33.1	37.9	45.2	39.0	43.1	33.5	39.9	46.8	38.3
Non-government organisations	5.4	9.0	7.5	6.7	9.2	7.4	17.2	7.8	7.4
Indirect	5.3	5.2	4.6	6.5	2.6	4.1	3.2	5.4	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>									
<i>Recurrent expenditure (\$million)</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	253.2	50.0	82.6	84.2	59.3	–	na	–	529.4
Public acute hospital	650.6	320.3	325.9	224.4	108.7	35.1	na	19.5	1 684.5



TABLE 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Total state and territory recurrent expenditure on specialised mental health services (current prices) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j)	NT	Aust (j)
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	903.8	370.3	408.5	308.6	168.0	35.1	na	19.5	2 213.9
Community residential	10.3	189.9	–	26.8	29.0	29.1	na	6.3	291.2
Ambulatory	527.0	424.1	425.7	285.6	182.7	35.7	na	27.2	1 908.0
Non-government organisations	91.4	106.8	77.3	50.0	39.7	10.6	na	4.1	379.9
Indirect	103.7	68.0	41.5	51.0	10.4	5.5	na	2.7	282.8
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1 636.2</b>	<b>1 159.0</b>	<b>953.0</b>	<b>721.9</b>	<b>429.8</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>5 075.8</b>
<i>Per cent</i>									
Public psychiatric hospital	15.5	4.3	8.7	11.7	13.8	–	na	–	10.4
Public acute hospital	39.8	27.6	34.2	31.1	25.3	30.2	na	32.7	33.2
<i>Total admitted patient (k)</i>	55.2	32.0	42.9	42.7	39.1	30.2	na	32.7	43.6
Community residential	0.6	16.4	–	3.7	6.7	25.1	na	10.6	5.7
Ambulatory	32.2	36.6	44.7	39.6	42.5	30.8	na	45.5	37.6
Non-government organisations	5.6	9.2	8.1	6.9	9.2	9.1	na	6.8	7.5
Indirect	6.3	5.9	4.4	7.1	2.4	4.8	na	4.4	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) Expenditure is current prices for all years and includes all spending, regardless of source of funds.
- (b) Depreciation is excluded for all years.
- (c) See the AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia* on-line publication (<http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>) for a full description of the derivation of expenditure estimates.
- (d) Due to the ongoing validation of NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.
- (e) Totals may not add due to rounding
- (f) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 *MHE NMDS* data has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year.

**Table 13A.3 Total state and territory recurrent expenditure on specialised mental health services (current prices) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (j)</i>
(g)	Queensland does not fund community residential services, however, it funds a number of extended treatment services, both campus and non-campus based, which provide longer term inpatient treatment and rehabilitation services with a full clinical staffing 24 hours a day seven days a week. In addition, Queensland have advised that funding to non-government services for psychiatric disability support services is administered either by Queensland Health or Disability Services Queensland (DSQ).								
(h)	For SA, the increases in admitted patient and ambulatory care expenditure in 2013-14 partly relate to genuine increases in mental health services. However, a significant proportion of the increases relate to improved identification and allocation of direct care and general overhead expenditure to mental health services.								
(i)	For Tasmania, in 2005-06, non-government organisations (NGOs) providing residential services were included for the first time in the community residential category. As these NGOs are now categorised as residential services, NGO funding decreased from previous years. Indirect/residual expenditure represents State indirect/residual expenditure. If organisational indirect expenditure were included this expenditure would have been \$10 719 100.								
(j)	Data were not available for the ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total.								
(k)	Includes expenditure on public hospital services managed and operated by private and non-government entities.								
	.. Not applicable. <b>na</b> Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS.

TABLE 13A.4

Table 13A.4 **Real estimated expenditure on State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services, by funding source (2014-15 dollars) (\$million) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i> (e)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (f)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (f), (g)
<i>2005-06</i>									
State/Territory funds	1 051.9	833.2	577.4	422.1	271.7	84.2	56.6	33.9	3 331.0
Australian Government funds									
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (h)	28.0	22.1	18.4	9.7	7.2	2.8	2.0	1.9	92.1
Department of Veterans' Affairs (i)	11.1	10.6	1.2	2.2	4.1	0.2	0.2	–	29.9
Total Australian Government funds	39.1	32.7	19.6	12.0	11.3	3.0	2.2	1.9	121.6
Other revenue	31.2	20.9	13.3	4.2	5.2	3.1	0.8	0.1	78.8
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1 122.2</b>	<b>886.8</b>	<b>610.3</b>	<b>438.3</b>	<b>288.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>3 531.4</b>
<i>2006-07</i>									
State/Territory funds	1 108.3	848.0	647.7	442.9	304.2	96.6	66.2	37.3	3 551.3
Australian Government funds									
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (h)	29.4	20.9	18.0	9.4	7.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	90.9
Department of Veterans' Affairs (i)	9.1	9.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	30.3
Total Australian Government funds	38.5	30.5	21.6	12.9	11.1	2.7	2.1	1.9	121.2
Other revenue	22.9	36.6	12.5	4.3	4.1	3.4	0.8	–	84.7
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1 169.7</b>	<b>915.1</b>	<b>681.8</b>	<b>460.1</b>	<b>319.5</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>3 757.2</b>
<i>2007-08</i>									
State/Territory funds	1 163.9	891.3	736.6	483.4	319.8	103.3	68.4	39.0	3 805.7
Australian Government funds									
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (h)	30.2	22.7	19.1	9.9	7.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	96.7
Department of Veterans' Affairs (i)	9.0	7.4	2.8	2.9	4.4	0.4	0.3	–	27.2
Total Australian Government funds	39.2	30.1	21.9	12.9	11.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	123.8

TABLE 13A.4

Table 13A.4 **Real estimated expenditure on State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services, by funding source (2014-15 dollars) (\$million) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i> (e)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (f)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (f), (g)
Other revenue	21.4	28.0	11.2	3.8	5.2	3.9	0.6	0.5	74.6
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1 224.5</b>	<b>949.5</b>	<b>769.6</b>	<b>500.1</b>	<b>336.6</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>4 004.2</b>
<i>2008-09</i>									
State/Territory funds	1 228.4	919.0	777.9	517.3	331.3	103.8	73.9	41.8	3 993.5
Australian Government funds									
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (h)	29.8	22.2	19.2	9.9	7.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	94.6
Department of Veterans' Affairs (i)	9.2	11.4	4.2	4.3	5.3	0.7	0.1	–	35.1
Total Australian Government funds	38.9	33.6	23.4	14.3	12.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	129.7
Other revenue	16.8	31.5	12.0	2.7	8.3	5.8	0.9	–	78.1
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1 284.1</b>	<b>984.1</b>	<b>813.3</b>	<b>534.4</b>	<b>352.0</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>4 201.3</b>
<i>2009-10</i>									
State/Territory funds	1 334.4	977.9	857.3	535.0	347.9	117.3	75.3	44.7	4 289.8
Australian Government funds									
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (h)	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.0
Department of Veterans' Affairs (i)	10.1	10.1	4.4	2.7	4.2	0.6	0.4	–	32.5
Total Australian Government funds	11.2	11.0	5.1	3.2	4.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	36.5
Other revenue	12.4	35.7	11.7	3.0	6.1	4.4	0.9	–	74.2
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1 357.9</b>	<b>1 024.6</b>	<b>874.1</b>	<b>541.3</b>	<b>358.4</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>4 400.5</b>
<i>2010-11</i>									
State/Territory funds	1 410.6	1 023.2	912.3	596.2	363.0	126.1	78.6	47.7	4 557.6
Australian Government funds									
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (h)	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.1

TABLE 13A.4

Table 13A.4 **Real estimated expenditure on State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services, by funding source (2014-15 dollars) (\$million) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i> (e)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (f)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (f), (g)
Department of Veterans' Affairs (i)	10.5	10.9	3.9	2.3	4.7	0.4	0.3	–	33.1
Total Australian Government funds	12.5	12.6	5.3	3.2	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	40.2
Other revenue	28.6	41.2	13.4	2.6	3.5	2.6	1.2	0.1	93.1
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1 451.7</b>	<b>1 076.9</b>	<b>930.9</b>	<b>602.0</b>	<b>371.7</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>4 690.9</b>
<i>2011-12</i>									
State/Territory funds	1 476.7	1 027.4	944.4	630.6	362.6	112.9	83.7	51.9	4 690.3
Australian Government funds									
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (h)	6.6	4.3	3.5	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	20.1
Department of Veterans' Affairs (i)	10.3	9.7	3.1	1.9	4.2	0.5	0.3	–	30.0
Total Australian Government funds	16.8	14.0	6.6	4.8	5.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	50.1
Other revenue	17.5	47.4	17.7	7.1	5.3	2.8	0.9	0.1	98.8
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1 511.0</b>	<b>1 088.7</b>	<b>968.8</b>	<b>642.5</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>4 839.2</b>
<i>2012-13</i>									
State/Territory funds	1 491.0	1 019.6	888.9	648.1	358.9	110.8	87.0	51.5	4 655.9
Australian Government funds									
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (h)	16.0	11.1	10.6	6.4	3.9	3.0	0.8	1.1	53.1
Department of Veterans' Affairs (i)	11.8	12.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	0.5	0.5	–	37.7
Total Australian Government funds	27.8	23.2	14.7	10.7	8.4	3.5	1.3	1.2	90.8
Other revenue	22.9	55.0	19.4	4.7	3.0	3.1	0.9	0.1	109.1
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1 541.7</b>	<b>1 097.9</b>	<b>923.0</b>	<b>663.4</b>	<b>370.3</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>4 855.9</b>
<i>2013-14</i>									
State/Territory funds	1 555.8	1 073.4	872.0	664.7	398.2	101.7	90.7	53.9	4 810.5
Australian Government funds									

TABLE 13A.4

Table 13A.4 **Real estimated expenditure on State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services, by funding source (2014-15 dollars) (\$million) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i> (e)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (f)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (f), (g)
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (h)	17.0	12.2	17.8	7.5	4.2	3.1	0.9	1.3	64.0
Department of Veterans' Affairs (i)	13.4	10.6	4.0	3.9	4.9	0.6	0.3	–	37.8
<b>Total Australian Government funds</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>101.8</b>
Other revenue	17.7	52.9	19.2	8.1	2.3	9.6	0.8	0.1	110.8
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1 604.0</b>	<b>1 149.0</b>	<b>913.0</b>	<b>684.3</b>	<b>409.7</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>5 023.0</b>
<i>2014-15</i> (f)									
State/Territory funds	1 586.2	1 084.1	905.5	704.3	418.7	109.2	na	58.5	4 866.5
Australian Government funds									
Mental health specific payments to states and territories (h)	15.9	11.4	17.3	7.4	3.9	4.1	0.8	1.1	62.0
Department of Veterans' Affairs (i)	13.5	10.1	4.9	3.1	5.2	0.6	0.3	–	37.5
<b>Total Australian Government funds</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>99.5</b>
Other revenue	20.5	53.4	25.5	7.3	2.0	2.2	na	0.1	111.0
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1 636.2</b>	<b>1 159.0</b>	<b>953.1</b>	<b>721.9</b>	<b>429.8</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>5 075.9</b>

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the State and Territory implicit price deflators for general government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home services (table 13A.59).

(b) Estimates of State and Territory government funds include Australian government funding provided under the Australian Health Care Agreement base grants/NHA SPP.

(c) Depreciation is excluded for all years.

(d) Due to the ongoing validation of NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.

(e) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year.

(f) Data were not available for the ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total.

(g) The Australian total for mental health specific payments to states and territories can differ slightly to those in table 13A.2 as in that table the deflator for Australia is used, whereas in this table State or Territory specific deflators are used and the Australian total is the sum of states and territories.

Table 13A.4 **Real estimated expenditure on State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services, by funding source (2014-15 dollars) (\$million) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust (f), (g)
(h) <i>Mental health specific payments to states and territories:</i> For years up to 2008-09, this category covers specific payments made to states and territories by the Australian Government for mental health reform under the Medicare Agreements 1993–1998, and Australian Health Care Agreements 1998–2003 and 2008-09. From July 2009, the Australian Government provided SPP to State and Territory governments under the NHA that do not specify the amount to be spent on mental health or any other health area. As a consequence, specific mental health funding cannot be identified under the NHA. From 2008-09 onwards, the amounts include: National Perinatal Depression Plan – Payments to States, National Partnership – Supporting Mental Health Reform and specific payments to Tasmania under the Tasmanian Health Assistance Package. Note that the expenditure reported here excludes payments to states and territories for the development of subacute mental health beds made under Schedule E of the National Partnership Agreement – Improving Public Hospital Services, which will total \$175 million over the period 2010-11 to 2013-14. Mental-health specific payments cannot be separately identified from payments for other categories of subacute beds made to states and territories.									
(i) <i>Department of Veterans' Affairs:</i> This category of expenditure includes the groups described in the AIHW Mental Health Services in Australia on-line publication. See <a href="http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/">http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/</a> .									
– Nil or rounded to zero. <b>na</b> Not available.									

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; Department of Health (Australian Government) (unpublished).

**Table 13A.5 Depreciation expenditure on State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services (current prices) (\$million) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (d)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (d)
2005-06	15.3	7.4	8.5	4.3	0.1	–	0.3	–	35.7
2006-07	12.4	7.2	9.7	4.1	–	–	–	–	33.4
2007-08	13.8	11.3	9.1	3.5	0.4	–	–	0.5	38.8
2008-09	9.0	12.9	8.2	4.1	3.2	–	–	–	37.5
2009-10	14.4	19.7	7.7	4.3	2.5	–	–	–	48.5
2010-11	13.2	29.6	9.2	4.3	1.5	–	–	–	57.9
2011-12	13.6	26.3	9.1	4.8	1.1	–	–	–	54.8
2012-13	16.3	20.3	7.1	4.0	–	–	–	–	47.8
2013-14	17.0	18.5	8.3	8.4	5.9	–	–	–	58.0
2014-15 (d)	19.3	19.7	9.5	8.9	11.4	–	na	–	68.8

- (a) See the AIHW Mental Health Services in Australia on-line publication (<http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>) for a full description of the derivation of expenditure estimates.
- (b) Due to the ongoing validation of NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.
- (c) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year.
- (d) Data were not available for the ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total.  
– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS.



TABLE 13A.6

**Table 13A.6 Real estimated recurrent expenditure on State and Territory governments specialised mental health services (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust (f)
<i>Real recurrent expenditure (\$ million)</i>									
2005-06	1 122.2	886.8	610.3	438.3	288.2	90.3	59.5	35.9	3 531.4
2006-07	1 169.7	915.1	681.8	460.1	319.5	102.7	69.1	39.2	3 757.2
2007-08	1 224.5	949.5	769.6	500.1	336.6	110.2	71.9	41.8	4 004.2
2008-09	1 284.1	984.1	813.3	534.4	352.0	112.6	77.1	43.8	4 201.3
2009-10	1 357.9	1 024.6	874.1	541.3	358.4	122.5	76.7	44.9	4 400.5
2010-11	1 451.7	1 076.9	930.9	602.0	371.7	129.3	80.3	48.0	4 690.9
2011-12	1 511.0	1 088.7	968.8	642.5	373.5	116.6	85.5	52.5	4 839.2
2012-13	1 541.7	1 097.9	923.0	663.4	370.3	117.4	89.2	52.8	4 855.9
2013-14	1 604.0	1 149.0	913.0	684.3	409.7	115.0	92.8	55.3	5 023.0
2014-15 (f)	1 636.2	1 159.0	953.1	721.9	429.8	116.0	na	59.7	5 075.9
<i>Real expenditure per person (\$)</i>									
2005-06	167.04	176.54	153.95	215.92	186.55	184.96	178.52	172.93	173.86
2006-07	172.36	179.28	168.09	221.53	204.64	208.98	204.33	185.93	182.14
2007-08	177.88	182.60	185.01	234.24	213.26	222.27	208.77	192.89	190.53
2008-09	183.40	185.22	190.21	241.91	220.27	224.33	219.53	196.71	195.63
2009-10	191.22	189.07	200.13	239.11	221.45	241.90	214.40	197.33	201.25
2010-11	202.19	195.96	209.82	259.57	227.70	253.50	220.13	208.62	211.57
2011-12	208.48	195.31	214.66	269.14	227.04	227.87	230.73	226.10	215.21
2012-13	209.79	193.30	200.19	268.31	222.76	229.19	235.08	223.01	211.99
2013-14	214.85	198.42	194.64	268.25	244.25	223.76	241.49	227.84	215.40
2014-15 (g)	216.26	196.90	200.64	279.69	254.11	225.21	na	244.60	214.85

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the State and Territory implicit price deflators for general government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home services (table 13A.59).

**Table 13A.6 Real estimated recurrent expenditure on State and Territory governments specialised mental health services (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
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(b) Estimates of expenditure on State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services include revenue from other sources (including patient fees and reimbursement by third party compensation insurers), Australian government funding provided under the Australian Health Care Agreement base grants/NHA SPP, 'other Australian Government funds', Australian Government mental health specific payments to states and territories and funding provided through the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

(c) Depreciation is excluded for all years.

(d) Due to the ongoing validation of National Minimum Data Set (NMDS), data could differ from previous reports.

(e) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 Mental Health Establishments (MHE) NMDS data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year.

(f) Data were not available for ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total.

(g) Data were not available for ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total. Australian rates include the ACT population in the denominator.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (unpublished) Mental Health Establishments National Minimum Data Set (MHE NMDS); Australian Government (unpublished); ABS (various issues), Australian Demographic Statistics, December (various years), Cat. no. 3101.0.

TABLE 13A.7

Table 13A.7 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
<i>2007-08</i>										
Public (b)										
Number	no.	109 250	59 352	76 227	37 862	28 400	9 499	6 832	4 559	331 981
Rate	%	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.6
Private (c)										
Number	no.	7 256	6 170	4 791	2 183	np	np	np	..	23 044
Rate	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1
MBS and DVA										
Number: Total MBS and DVA (d)	no.	349 679	287 210	189 005	87 638	75 116	20 527	14 163	3 981	1027 330
Rate: Total MBS and DVA (d)	%	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.0	1.8	4.9
Rate: Psychiatrist (e)	%	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.4
Rate: Clinical psychologist (f)	%	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.6
Rate: GP (g)	%	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.8	1.4	3.5
Rate: Other allied health (h)	%	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.4	1.3
<i>2008-09</i>										
Public (b)										
Number	no.	112 751	60 034	74 168	39 886	30 777	9 362	7 371	4 930	339 279
Rate	%	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.6
Private (c)										
Number	no.	7 575	6 308	5 270	2 629	np	np	np	..	24 348
Rate	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1
MBS and DVA										
Number: Total MBS and DVA (d)	no.	419 027	346 064	235 222	107 077	91 841	24 501	17 119	5 104	1 247 142
Rate: Total MBS and DVA (d)	%	6.0	6.6	5.6	4.9	5.8	5.1	4.8	2.3	5.9
Rate: Psychiatrist (e)	%	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.4
Rate: Clinical psychologist (f)	%	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.8

TABLE 13A.7

Table 13A.7 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Rate: GP (g)	%	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.4	1.9	4.4
Rate: Other allied health (h)	%	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.7
<i>2009-10</i>										
Public (b)										
Number	no.	116 276	61 130	73 903	41 928	31 208	6 209	7 670	5 450	343 774
Rate	%	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.3	1.6
Private (c)										
Number	no.	8 145	6 544	5 392	3 047	np	np	np	..	25 536
Rate	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1
MBS and DVA										
Number: Total MBS and DVA (d)		460 708	385 085	265 357	119 533	103 225	27 741	18 871	6 146	1387 297
Rate: Total MBS and DVA (d)		6.6	7.2	6.1	5.3	6.5	5.7	5.2	2.7	6.4
Rate: Psychiatrist (e)		1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.4
Rate: Clinical psychologist (f)		1.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.0
Rate: GP (g)		5.0	5.4	4.7	4.0	4.7	4.3	3.7	2.2	4.8
Rate: Other allied health (h)		2.0	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.7	2.0
<i>2010-11</i>										
Public (b)										
Number	no.	119 380	61 686	78 129	44 980	32 063	7 845	8 101	5 730	357 914
Rate	%	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.4	1.6
Private (c)										
Number	no.	8 354	7 692	5 673	3 250	np	np	np	..	27 924
Rate	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1
MBS and DVA										
Number: Total MBS and DVA (d)		511 672	426 982	300 311	131 892	115 088	31 175	20 838	6 775	1 544 744
Rate: Total MBS and DVA (d)		7.2	7.8	6.8	5.7	7.1	6.4	5.6	2.9	7.0

TABLE 13A.7

Table 13A.7 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Rate: Psychiatrist (e)		1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.4	1.4
Rate: Clinical psychologist (f)		1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.1
Rate: GP (g)		5.6	6.1	5.4	4.4	5.4	5.0	4.2	2.4	5.5
Rate: Other allied health (h)		2.3	2.8	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.7	2.2
<i>2011-12</i>										
Public (b)										
Number	no.	123 341	na	82 179	47 296	34 090	6 390	8 427	6 437	308 160
Rate	%	1.7	na	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.3	2.3	2.7	1.9
Private (c)										
Number	no.	9 537	8 301	6 578	3 616	np	np	np	..	30 640
Rate	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	np	np	np	..	0.1
MBS and DVA										
Number: Total MBS and DVA (d)		536 353	453 347	320 397	134 105	119 613	32 031	21 926	7 307	1 625 098
Rate: Total MBS and DVA (d)		7.5	8.2	7.2	5.7	7.4	6.5	5.8	3.1	7.3
Rate: Psychiatrist (e)		1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.4
Rate: Clinical psychologist (f)		1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	0.4	1.3
Rate: GP (g)		5.8	6.4	5.6	4.3	5.6	5.1	4.4	2.6	5.7
Rate: Other allied health (h)		2.3	2.9	2.4	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.6	0.7	2.3
<i>2012-13</i>										
Public (b)										
Number	no.	129 183	na	86 469	50 267	35 992	6 678	9 058	7 051	324 698
Rate	%	1.8	na	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.3	2.4	2.9	1.9
Private (c)										
Number	no.	10 539	8 642	7 241	3 785	np	np	np	..	32 944
Rate	%	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	np	np	np	..	0.1
MBS and DVA										

TABLE 13A.7

Table 13A.7 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Number: Total MBS and DVA (d)		580 047	492 618	353 147	143 637	126 345	34 848	24 275	8 097	1 763 028
Rate: Total MBS and DVA (d)		8.0	8.8	7.8	5.9	7.8	7.1	6.3	3.4	7.8
Rate: Psychiatrist (e)		1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.5
Rate: Clinical psychologist (f)		1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.4	1.5
Rate: GP (g)		6.3	6.9	6.1	4.5	5.9	5.6	4.9	2.9	6.1
Rate: Other allied health (h)		2.5	3.1	2.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	0.7	2.4
<i>2013-14</i>										
Public (b)										
Number	no.	133 513	64 978	89 119	53 166	37 168	8 440	9 825	7 102	403 311
Rate	%	1.8	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.8	1.8
Private (c)										
Number	no.	10 991	8 988	7 550	3 495	np	np	np	..	33 574
Rate	%	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1
MBS and DVA										
Number: Total MBS and DVA (d)		628 834	538 678	394 456	162 357	135 747	37 995	26 809	8 720	1 933 630
Rate: Total MBS and DVA (d)		8.6	9.4	8.6	6.4	8.3	7.8	6.9	3.5	8.4
Rate: Psychiatrist (e)		1.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.5
Rate: Clinical psychologist (f)		1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.3	1.8	0.4	1.7
Rate: GP (g)		6.9	7.5	6.8	5.0	6.4	6.1	5.5	3.1	6.7
Rate: Other allied health (h)		2.6	3.2	2.8	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.8	2.5
<i>2014-15</i>										
Public (b)										
Number	no.	135 125	67 033	91 647	54 048	39 067	10 573	10 003	7 425	414 921
Rate	%	1.8	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.9	1.8
Private (c)										
Number	no.	11 641	9 697	7 707	4 090	np	np	np	np	35 908

TABLE 13A.7

Table 13A.7 **Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Rate	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	np	np	np	0.2
MBS and DVA										
Number: Total MBS and DVA (d)		669 236	576 409	421 761	178 387	144 243	40 761	28 707	9 502	2069 005
Rate: Total MBS and DVA (d)		9.1	10.0	9.2	7.0	8.9	8.5	7.5	3.8	9.0
Rate: Psychiatrist (e)		1.6	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.6
Rate: Clinical psychologist (f)		1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.0	0.4	1.8
Rate: GP (g)		7.4	8.1	7.4	5.6	6.9	6.7	6.0	3.3	7.2
Rate: Other allied health (h)		2.8	3.4	3.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.9	2.7

- (a) Rates are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.
- (b) Caution should be taken when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons for public data. South Australia submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. This was also the case for data submitted by Tasmania prior to 2012-13. Tasmania 2007-08 and 2008-09 data have been provided using the old scope for this indicator. Remaining years have been provided following the new scope for this indicator. Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. Industrial action during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the community mental health care data; which represents a large proportion of the overall figures. Australian totals only include available data and should therefore be interpreted with caution. Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2012-13 should not be compared to previous, or more recent years.
- (c) Private psychiatric hospital figures are not published for South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory due to confidentiality reasons, but are included in the Australian totals.
- (d) MBS and DVA services are those provided under any of the Medicare/DVA-funded service types described at footnotes (e) to (h). People seen by more than one provider type are counted only once in the total. MBS data for 2011-12 has been updated since the 2014 report.
- (e) Consultant psychiatrist services are MBS items 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 288, 289, 291, 293, 296, 297, 299, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 319, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 353, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 361, 364, 366, 367, 369, 370, 855, 857, 858, 861, 864, 866, 14224 (as relevant across years).
- (f) Clinical psychologist services are MBS items: 80000, 80005, 80010, 80015, 80020 and DVA items US01, US02, US03, US04, US05, US06, US07, US08, US50, US51, US99 (as relevant across years).
- (g) GP services are MBS items 170, 171, 172, 2574, 2575, 2577, 2578, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2704, 2705, 2707, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 20104 (as relevant across years).

Table 13A.7 **Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
(h)	Other allied health services are MBS items 10956, 10968, 80100, 80105, 80110, 80115, 80120, 80125, 80130, 80135, 80140, 80145, 80150, 80155, 80160, 80165, 80170, 81325, 81355, 82000, 82015 and DVA items CL20, CL25, CL30, US11, US12, US13, US14, US15, US16, US17, US18, US21, US22, US23, US24, US25, US26, US27, US31, US32, US33, US34, US35, US36, US37, US52, US53, US96, US97, US98 (as relevant across years).									

**na** Not available. ... **..** Not applicable. **np** Not published.

*Source:* State and territory unpublished, specialised mental health services data; Private Mental Health Alliance unpublished; Centralised Data Management Service data; Department of Health unpublished, DVA unpublished; MBS Statistics; ABS unpublished, Estimated Residential Population, 30 June (prior to relevant period).



TABLE 13A.8

Table 13A.8 **New clients as a proportion of total clients under the care of State or Territory specialised public mental health services (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c), (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust (j)</i>
<i>2009-10</i>										
New clients	no.	46 323	22 717	32 301	17 059	13 206	1 369	3 210	2 652	138 837
Total clients	no.	116 276	61 129	73 903	41 928	31 186	6 209	7 661	5 552	343 844
Proportion of total clients who are new	%	39.8	37.2	43.7	40.7	42.3	22.0	41.9	47.8	40.4
<i>2010-11</i>										
New clients	no.	48 506	22 695	34 440	18 749	13 302	1 691	3 305	2 815	145 503
Total clients	no.	119 380	61 686	78 129	44 980	31 689	7 845	8 093	5 834	357 636
Proportion of total clients who are new	%	40.6	36.8	44.1	41.7	42.0	21.6	40.8	48.3	40.7
<i>2011-12</i>										
New clients	no.	49 590	na	36 655	19 772	14 557	1 204	3 470	3 263	128 511
Total clients	no.	123 341	na	82 179	47 296	34 092	6 390	8 412	6 607	308 317
Proportion of total clients who are new	%	40.2	na	44.6	41.8	42.7	18.8	41.3	49.4	41.7
<i>2012-13</i>										
New clients	no.	51 651	na	39 807	21 448	15 693	3 880	3 751	3 453	139 683
Total clients	no.	129 183	na	86 469	50 267	35 992	6 678	9 046	7 212	324 847
Proportion of total clients who are new	%	40.0	na	46.0	42.7	43.6	58.1	41.5	47.9	43.0
<i>2013-14</i>										
New clients	no.	54 355	23 880	40 445	22 790	15 903	4 707	3 949	3 400	169 429
Total clients	no.	134 465	64 978	89 194	53 166	37 168	10 111	9 825	7 381	406 288
Proportion of total clients who are new	%	40.4	36.8	45.3	42.9	42.8	46.6	40.2	46.1	41.7
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>										
New clients	no.	56 968	24 878	41 511	22 586	18 891	4 268	na	3 393	172 495
Total clients	no.	135 125	67 033	91 647	54 048	39 067	10 573	na	7 425	404 918
Proportion of total clients who are new	%	42.2	37.1	45.3	41.8	48.4	40.4	na	45.7	42.6

**Table 13A.8 New clients as a proportion of total clients under the care of State or Territory specialised public mental health services (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c), (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust (j)</i>
(a)	Clients in receipt of services include all people who received one or more community service contacts or had one or more days of inpatient or residential care in the data period.									
(b)	A new client is defined as a consumer who has not been seen in the five years preceding the first contact with a State or Territory specialised public mental health service in the data period.									
(c)	NSW has implemented a Statewide Unique Patient Identifier (SUPI) for mental health care. The identification of prior contacts for mental health (MH) clients is dependent upon the SUPI, both in coverage (all clients having a SUPI) and in the resolution of possible duplicates. There are differences in the completeness of coverage between the Local Health Districts/Networks and over time. The average SUPI coverage at a State level for 2012-13 is 99.9 per cent. The numbers provided are a distinct count of individuals using the SUPI (majority) and a count of individuals at the facility level for a small percentage of clients without a SUPI in the reporting period (which may include some duplicates of those who attended multiple facilities).									
(d)	For NSW, residential clients are not included because their data are manually collected without SUPI assigned, thus making the unique counts of the residential clients together with the inpatient and ambulatory clients not possible. The client base of the NSW MH residential is very small which will have minimal effect on the final result (for example, total residential MH clients in 2010-11 is 185 with 59 potential new clients, 243 total residential MH clients with 130 potential new clients in 2011-12 and 237 total residential MH clients with 131 potential new clients in 2012-13).									
(e)	Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. The total only includes those jurisdictions that have provided data.									
(f)	For Qld, a linkage program is utilised to link between admitted and community activity and patients.									
(g)	For WA, the matching of mental health community contacts to inpatient episodes is done from 2012-13 between two separate data systems and requires the use of record linkage to be able to identify the same person in both systems. There are delays associated in the use of record linkage and these delays can result in not getting a match between a community contact and a separation when there should be one. The number of unique consumers (both total and new) could be over estimated as a result. Data before 2012-13 are based on data submitted for the National Minimum Data Set (NMDS) and have not been revised.									
(h)	For SA, the new client (numerator) count is not unique: it is an aggregation of three separate databases with no linkage between them. Similarly, the total client (denominator) count is not unique: it is an aggregation of three separate databases with no linkage between them. However, analysis has showed that the impact is low (less than 5% of the total) and affects both the numerator and denominator equally.									

**Table 13A.8 New clients as a proportion of total clients under the care of State or Territory specialised public mental health services (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c), (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust (j)</i>
(i)	For Tasmania, information for years before 2012-13 were extracted from three different data sources and linked together with a Statistical Linkage Key (SLK) for each individual present in the extracts for the reporting period. While every attempt has been made to reduce any duplication of identified clients, using an SLK will lead to some duplication and can wrongly identify clients as new clients. Industrial action in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of data for 2011-12 and 2012-13. Tasmania has been progressively implementing a state-wide patient identification system. Data for 2012-13 is considered to be the first collection period with this system fully implemented. It is likely that an improved patient identification system will increase the percentage of post-discharge community care reported by Tasmania. Therefore, Tasmanian data is not comparable across years.									
(j)	Data were not available for the ACT in 2014-15 and have been excluded from the totals.									
(k)	For the NT, for 2009-10, the count of all clients will not be exactly the same as provided in other reported collections due to non-availability of 'snapshot' or archived annual data sets.									
	<b>na</b> Not available.									

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) derived from data provided by State and Territory governments.

TABLE 13A.9

Table 13A.9 **New clients as a proportion of total clients of MBS subsidised mental health services (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2012-13</b>										
New clients	no.	207 845	170 671	133 286	54 394	43 915	13 091	9 367	3 930	636 500
Total clients	no.	573 106	489 338	345 281	141 813	124 312	34 532	23 892	8 050	1 740 323
Proportion of total clients who are new	%	36.3	34.9	38.6	38.4	35.3	37.9	39.2	48.8	36.6
<b>2013-14</b>										
New clients	no.	218 380	180 387	143 630	62 348	45 668	13 829	10 153	4 211	678 606
Total clients	no.	621 649	535 423	385 785	160 493	133 634	37 678	26 393	8 659	1 909 713
Proportion of total clients who are new	%	35.1	33.7	37.2	38.8	34.2	36.7	38.5	48.6	35.5
<b>2014-15</b>										
New clients	no.	228 067	187 335	151 461	68 405	47 944	14 838	10 710	4 654	713 414
Total clients	no.	669 237	576 409	421 761	178 387	144 243	40 761	28 707	9 502	2 069 005
Proportion of total clients who are new	%	34.1	32.5	35.9	38.3	33.2	36.4	37.3	49.0	34.5
<b>2015-16</b>										
New clients	no.	242 438	201 910	162 351	76 044	51 127	15 823	11 647	5 208	766 549
Total clients	no.	722 868	630 364	465 653	199 516	155 535	44 982	31 934	10 907	2 261 759
Proportion of total clients who are new	%	33.5	32.0	34.9	38.1	32.9	35.2	36.5	47.7	33.9

(a) Data are calculated based on date of processing of specified MBS mental health items.

(b) State/Territory is allocated based on the postcode recorded for the person at the first service event within each reference period year.

(c) A new client is defined as a patient who has not previously used a MBS mental health item in the five years preceding the first use of a MBS mental health item in the reference period.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health (unpublished).

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2014-15</i>									
<i>Number of services</i>									
<i>Psychiatrist services</i>									
Initial consultations new patient (c)	44 760	34 570	28 934	10 286	7 089	2 079	1 409	272	129 400
Patient attendances (d)	600 329	624 664	451 764	138 137	146 239	35 829	17 260	2 334	2 016 555
Group psychotherapy	24 540	10 141	2 091	190	197	2 246	291	64	39 760
Interview with non-patient	16 363	9 519	13 971	774	1 709	246	343	24	42 949
Telepsychiatry	14 511	2 755	11 129	743	2 794	2 808	160	539	35 440
Case conferencing	2 530	2 611	711	119	231	25	51	6	6 284
Electroconvulsive therapy (e)	7 514	8 348	9 970	3 042	2 174	605	301	61	32 015
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	109	52	153	15	10	—	—	—	339
<b>Total psychiatrist services</b>	<b>710 656</b>	<b>692 659</b>	<b>518 722</b>	<b>153 306</b>	<b>160 443</b>	<b>43 838</b>	<b>19 816</b>	<b>3 301</b>	<b>2 302 742</b>
<i>GP mental health specific services</i>									
GP mental health care	926 077	819 646	574 271	234 865	184 304	49 580	37 055	13 078	2 838 876
Focussed psychological strategies	13 084	10 266	6 602	799	1 413	454	159	36	32 813
Family group therapy	5 914	3 868	1 390	99	543	135	97	3	12 049
Electroconvulsive therapy (i)	9 496	8 528	10 021	2 940	2 281	604	223	78	34 171
<b>Total GP mental health specific services</b>	<b>954 570</b>	<b>842 309</b>	<b>592 284</b>	<b>238 704</b>	<b>188 541</b>	<b>50 773</b>	<b>37 534</b>	<b>13 195</b>	<b>2 917 909</b>
Clinical psychologist services	566 498	513 822	324 159	197 334	175 392	54 968	34 830	3 275	1 870 276
<b>Total clinical psychologist services</b>	<b>566 498</b>	<b>513 822</b>	<b>324 159</b>	<b>197 334</b>	<b>175 392</b>	<b>54 968</b>	<b>34 830</b>	<b>3 275</b>	<b>1 870 276</b>
<i>Other psychologist services</i>									
Focussed psychological strategies — psychologists	776 850	726 324	529 816	139 895	102 717	36 805	29 740	7 582	2 349 730

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Enhanced primary care — psychologists	7 922	5 969	3 968	1 237	721	180	124	79	20 201
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	2 665	5 776	1 716	815	720	104	196	28	12 020
<b>Total other psychologist services (h)</b>	<b>787 724</b>	<b>738 103</b>	<b>535 824</b>	<b>141 967</b>	<b>104 173</b>	<b>37 092</b>	<b>30 061</b>	<b>7 709</b>	<b>2 382 654</b>
Other allied health services									
Focussed psychological strategies — occupational therapist	22 524	15 664	7 305	4 123	5 872	782	466	37	56 773
Focussed psychological strategies — social worker	58 089	100 454	46 928	15 084	21 544	3 340	2 502	701	248 641
Enhanced Primary Care — mental health worker (f)	2 042	1 522	2 072	196	229	65	27	55	6 208
<b>Total allied health services (h)</b>	<b>82 766</b>	<b>117 642</b>	<b>56 389</b>	<b>19 525</b>	<b>27 645</b>	<b>4 187</b>	<b>2 995</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>311 946</b>
<i>Rate per 1000 people (g)</i>									
Psychiatrist services	93.9	117.7	109.2	59.4	94.9	85.1	51.1	13.5	97.5
GP mental health specific services	126.2	143.1	124.7	92.5	111.5	98.5	96.8	54.0	123.5
Clinical psychologist services	74.9	87.3	68.2	76.4	103.7	106.7	89.9	13.4	79.2
Other psychologist services	104.1	125.4	112.8	55.0	61.6	72.0	77.5	31.6	100.9
Other allied health services	10.9	20.0	11.9	7.6	16.3	8.1	7.7	3.3	13.2
<i>2013-14</i>									
<i>Number of services</i>									
Psychiatrist services									
Initial consultations new patient (c)	42 782	33 646	27 072	9 756	6 811	2 077	1 379	251	123 955
Patient attendances (d)	584 616	613 853	425 702	130 938	146 219	34 483	15 895	2 074	1 953 846
Group psychotherapy	27 858	10 742	2 321	269	277	2 448	423	86	44 424
Interview with non-patient	11 995	7 875	10 844	580	1 166	174	222	39	32 895

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Telepsychiatry	10 422	1 991	8 089	575	2 114	2 357	105	398	26 051
Case conferencing	2 146	2 287	541	241	238	np	37	np	5 532
Electroconvulsive therapy (e)	6 201	8 040	9 131	3 150	2 305	779	np	np	29 847
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	96	50	142	np	np	—	—	np	298
<b>Total psychiatrist services</b>	<b>686 117</b>	<b>678 483</b>	<b>483 841</b>	<b>145 554</b>	<b>159 271</b>	<b>42 354</b>	<b>18 331</b>	<b>2 897</b>	<b>2 216 848</b>
GP mental health specific services									
GP mental health care	848 618	740 984	522 286	206 941	167 463	45 243	33 549	11 524	2 576 612
Focussed psychological strategies	13 033	9 465	6 124	867	1 407	346	170	43	31 455
Family group therapy	5 295	3 894	1 318	123	634	94	np	np	11 434
Electroconvulsive therapy (i)	8 404	8 436	9 080	2 906	2 279	852	np	np	32 320
<b>Total GP mental health specific services</b>	<b>875 350</b>	<b>762 778</b>	<b>538 809</b>	<b>210 837</b>	<b>171 783</b>	<b>46 535</b>	<b>34 105</b>	<b>11 620</b>	<b>2 651 821</b>
Clinical psychologist services	525 968	472 076	290 515	184 529	155 356	49 396	30 870	3 309	1 712 018
<b>Total clinical psychologist services</b>	<b>525 968</b>	<b>472 076</b>	<b>290 515</b>	<b>184 529</b>	<b>155 356</b>	<b>49 396</b>	<b>30 870</b>	<b>3 309</b>	<b>1 712 018</b>
Other psychologist services									
Focussed psychological strategies — psychologists	710 516	681 143	486 731	122 368	91 384	33 715	29 157	6 821	2 161 834
Enhanced primary care — psychologists	6 454	4 912	3 437	974	495	117	92	88	16 568
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	2 660	5 099	1 828	np	np	np	np	37	11 390
<b>Total other psychologist services (h)</b>	<b>719 800</b>	<b>691 210</b>	<b>492 217</b>	<b>124 144</b>	<b>92 585</b>	<b>34 007</b>	<b>29 355</b>	<b>6 958</b>	<b>2 190 276</b>
Other allied health services									

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Focussed psychological strategies — occupational therapist	19 406	13 370	6 200	2 903	6 027	752	np	np	49 290
Focussed psychological strategies — social worker	55 617	88 854	37 035	14 648	18 348	3 405	2 441	575	220 923
Enhanced Primary Care — mental health worker (f)	np	1 719	2 332	np	217	66	np	np	6 208
<b>Total allied health services (h)</b>	<b>76 951</b>	<b>103 963</b>	<b>45 755</b>	<b>17 720</b>	<b>24 592</b>	<b>4 223</b>	<b>3 028</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>276 870</b>
<i>Rate per 1000 people (g)</i>									
Psychiatrist services	91.9	117.2	103.1	57.1	95.0	82.4	47.7	11.9	95.1
GP mental health specific services	117.3	131.7	114.9	82.7	102.4	90.5	88.8	47.9	113.7
Clinical psychologist services	70.5	81.5	61.9	72.3	92.6	96.1	80.4	13.6	73.4
Other psychologist services	96.4	119.4	104.9	48.7	55.2	66.2	76.4	28.7	93.9
Other allied health services	10.3	18.0	9.8	6.9	14.7	8.2	7.9	2.6	11.9
<i>2012-13</i>									
<i>Number of services</i>									
<i>Psychiatrist services</i>									
Initial consultations new patient (c)	40 822	31 180	24 188	8 944	7 362	2 019	1 443	226	116 335
Patient attendances (d)	577 986	595 569	401 566	127 066	156 869	35 329	15 793	2 392	1 914 411
Group psychotherapy	26 746	11 591	2 224	208	281	1 942	226	np	43 319
Interview with non-patient	8 112	7 283	8 467	453	1 043	186	174	26	25 790
Telepsychiatry	698	233	1 292	60	31	np	35	np	2 365
Case conferencing	1 256	1 844	427	217	367	26	15	np	4 162
Electroconvulsive therapy (e)	6 326	8 070	8 906	2 788	1 972	921	177	np	29 241
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	89	60	140	np	np	np	np	np	298
<b>Total psychiatrist services</b>	<b>662 042</b>	<b>655 834</b>	<b>447 217</b>	<b>139 745</b>	<b>167 927</b>	<b>40 426</b>	<b>17 870</b>	<b>2 834</b>	<b>2 136 042</b>



TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
GP mental health specific services									
GP mental health care	773 175	672 556	467 101	178 659	156 920	42 226	29 846	11 046	2 333 319
Focussed psychological strategies	13 650	8 818	6 595	1 255	1 825	350	153	np	32 724
Family group therapy	4 977	4 298	1 187	166	717	129	73	7	11 569
Electroconvulsive therapy (i)	7 857	8 313	8 494	3 212	1 990	809	228	np	30 983
<b>Total GP mental health specific services</b>	<b>799 662</b>	<b>693 990</b>	<b>483 378</b>	<b>183 292</b>	<b>161 453</b>	<b>43 514</b>	<b>30 302</b>	<b>11 173</b>	<b>2 408 612</b>
Clinical psychologist services									
<b>Total clinical psychologist services</b>	<b>483 570</b>	<b>427 987</b>	<b>244 465</b>	<b>182 566</b>	<b>139 446</b>	<b>45 195</b>	<b>30 079</b>	<b>3 302</b>	<b>1 558 063</b>
Other psychologist services									
Focussed psychological strategies — psychologists	734 906	696 416	456 268	112 805	86 778	34 537	27 443	6 878	2 158 106
Enhanced primary care — psychologists	4 219	2 442	1 802	641	219	75	251	np	9 670
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	2 371	5 278	1 602	942	611	114	137	69	11 145
<b>Total other psychologist services (h)</b>	<b>741 606</b>	<b>704 157</b>	<b>459 732</b>	<b>114 388</b>	<b>87 608</b>	<b>34 730</b>	<b>27 871</b>	<b>6 969</b>	<b>2 179 161</b>
Other allied health services									
Focussed psychological strategies — occupational therapist	19 827	12 263	4 988	2 538	7 205	828	434	np	48 123
Focussed psychological strategies — social worker	54 615	80 110	30 181	13 386	17 178	4 289	2 160	258	202 280
Enhanced Primary Care — mental health worker (f)	938	1 364	1 598	381	204	np	np	np	4 513
<b>Total allied health services (h)</b>	<b>75 385</b>	<b>93 793</b>	<b>36 864</b>	<b>16 325</b>	<b>24 590</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>2 610</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>255 129</b>

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Rate per 1000 people (g)</i>									
Psychiatrist services	90.1	115.5	97.0	56.5	101.0	78.9	47.1	12.0	93.3
GP mental health specific services	108.8	122.2	104.8	74.1	97.1	84.9	79.8	47.2	105.2
Clinical psychologist services	65.8	75.4	53.0	73.8	83.9	88.2	79.2	13.9	68.0
Other psychologist services	100.9	124.0	99.7	46.3	52.7	67.8	73.4	29.4	95.1
Other allied health services	10.3	16.5	8.0	6.6	14.8	10.0	6.9	1.3	11.1
<i>2011-12</i>									
<i>Number of services</i>									
<i>Psychiatrist services</i>									
Initial consultations new patient (c)	37 346	29 634	21 864	9 406	7 124	1 651	1 536	290	108 877
Patient attendances (d)	561 520	590 523	368 265	124 548	154 032	33 233	17 079	3 465	1 852 665
Group psychotherapy	26 936	14 018	3 005	580	254	1 470	208	105	46 576
Interview with non-patient	6 079	5 614	5 411	374	895	150	174	24	18 721
Telepsychiatry	872	148	1 122	55	47	28	21	8	2 301
Case conferencing	966	1 716	378	161	159	20	15	6	3 421
Electroconvulsive therapy (e)	5 350	7 020	8 094	2 366	2 004	980	139	33	25 986
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	68	78	61	16	np	np	np	np	230
<b>Total psychiatrist services</b>	<b>639 137</b>	<b>648 751</b>	<b>408 200</b>	<b>137 511</b>	<b>164 522</b>	<b>37 536</b>	<b>19 182</b>	<b>3 938</b>	<b>2 058 777</b>
<i>GP mental health specific services</i>									
GP mental health care	699 492	605 877	417 905	167 758	150 998	39 415	25 166	9 506	2 116 117
Focussed psychological strategies	15 866	10 090	7 387	1 428	2 709	817	266	129	38 692
Family group therapy	5 217	4 321	712	137	661	125	58	7	11 238
Electroconvulsive therapy (i)	6 964	6 987	8 406	2 753	2 094	1 084	163	32	28 483
<b>Total GP mental health specific services</b>	<b>727 541</b>	<b>627 275</b>	<b>434 410</b>	<b>172 076</b>	<b>156 462</b>	<b>41 441</b>	<b>25 653</b>	<b>9 674</b>	<b>2 194 532</b>

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Clinical psychologist services									
<b>Total clinical psychologist services</b>	<b>428 948</b>	<b>365 900</b>	<b>214 421</b>	<b>174 908</b>	<b>127 577</b>	<b>35 887</b>	<b>27 315</b>	<b>3 133</b>	<b>1 378 089</b>
Other psychologist services									
Focussed psychological strategies — psychologists	677 689	673 360	442 712	111 347	76 946	36 903	24 859	7 086	2 050 902
Enhanced primary care — psychologists	4 119	2 770	1 920	578	410	104	85	42	10 028
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	2 642	4 659	1 660	789	509	90	132	113	10 594
<b>Total other psychologist services (h)</b>	<b>684 502</b>	<b>680 798</b>	<b>446 365</b>	<b>112 717</b>	<b>77 865</b>	<b>37 097</b>	<b>25 076</b>	<b>7 277</b>	<b>2 071 697</b>
Other allied health services									
Focussed psychological strategies — occupational therapist	17 266	10 666	4 116	2 354	6 168	770	275	32	41 647
Focussed psychological strategies — social worker	55 398	73 476	26 691	11 812	12 393	4 085	1 709	269	185 833
Enhanced Primary Care — mental health worker (f)	1 128	1 246	659	328	np	np	np	np	3 614
<b>Total allied health services (h)</b>	<b>73 801</b>	<b>85 465</b>	<b>31 466</b>	<b>14 495</b>	<b>18 800</b>	<b>4 863</b>	<b>1 991</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>231 182</b>
<i>Rate per 1000 people (g)</i>									
Psychiatrist services	88.2	116.4	90.4	57.6	100.0	73.4	51.7	16.9	91.6
GP mental health specific services	100.4	112.5	96.3	72.1	95.1	81.0	69.2	41.6	97.6
Clinical psychologist services	59.2	65.6	47.5	73.3	77.6	70.1	73.7	13.5	61.3
Other psychologist services	94.4	122.1	98.9	47.2	47.3	72.5	67.6	31.3	92.1
Other allied health services	10.2	15.3	7.0	6.1	11.4	9.5	5.4	1.3	10.3

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TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number of services</i>									
Psychiatrist services									
Initial consultations new patient (c)	35 803	27 131	19 866	8 591	7 099	1 741	1 582	312	102 125
Patient attendances (d)	557 867	576 962	344 504	124 555	154 924	35 592	18 856	3 945	1 817 205
Group psychotherapy	22 572	15 306	2 411	557	400	2 818	242	68	44 374
Interview with non-patient	5 953	3 915	4 219	475	668	152	173	16	15 571
Telepsychiatry	941	149	1 184	127	182	18	14	18	2 633
Case conferencing	517	956	209	145	160	22	10	7	2 026
Electroconvulsive therapy (e)	12 621	13 809	15 951	4 404	4 350	2 268	275	72	53 750
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	55	69	54	3	12	4	1	—	198
<b>Total psychiatrist services</b>	<b>636 329</b>	<b>638 297</b>	<b>388 398</b>	<b>138 857</b>	<b>167 795</b>	<b>42 615</b>	<b>21 153</b>	<b>4 438</b>	<b>2 037 882</b>
GP mental health specific services									
GP mental health care	676 154	579 248	397 898	175 073	147 956	38 433	24 211	8 728	2 047 701
Focussed psychological strategies	17 504	10 485	8 606	1 512	3 332	716	424	326	42 905
Family group therapy	5 626	4 755	769	212	603	147	95	15	12 222
<b>Total GP mental health specific services</b>	<b>699 284</b>	<b>594 488</b>	<b>407 273</b>	<b>176 797</b>	<b>151 891</b>	<b>39 296</b>	<b>24 730</b>	<b>9 069</b>	<b>2 102 828</b>
Psychologist services									
Psychological therapy — clinical psychologists	399 144	333 786	184 361	175 818	116 009	35 023	23 066	3 043	1 270 250
Focussed psychological strategies — psychologists	694 950	693 592	445 505	111 650	73 850	36 235	28 534	6 933	2 091 249
Enhanced primary care — psychologists	2 844	1 889	1 312	430	217	125	61	9	6 887

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	2 065	3 626	1 367	726	414	39	144	64	8 445
<b>Total psychologist services (h)</b>	<b>1 099 029</b>	<b>1 032 894</b>	<b>632 552</b>	<b>288 627</b>	<b>190 492</b>	<b>71 422</b>	<b>51 805</b>	<b>10 049</b>	<b>3 376 870</b>
Other allied health services									
Focussed psychological strategies — occupational therapist	18 101	10 304	3 672	2 584	5 407	939	350	9	41 366
Focussed psychological strategies — social worker	57 507	71 410	26 016	12 796	12 061	4 478	1 464	259	185 991
Enhanced Primary Care — mental health worker (f)	1 222	1 143	744	341	141	12	4	3	3 610
<b>Total allied health services (h)</b>	<b>76 832</b>	<b>82 857</b>	<b>30 434</b>	<b>15 721</b>	<b>17 609</b>	<b>5 429</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>230 972</b>
<i>Rate per 1000 people (g)</i>									
Psychiatrist services	87.5	114.3	85.4	59.9	101.7	83.7	58.4	19.3	90.7
GP mental health specific services	96.2	106.4	89.5	76.3	92.0	77.2	68.3	39.5	93.6
Psychologist services	151.1	184.9	139.1	124.6	115.4	140.2	143.1	43.7	150.2
Other allied health services	10.6	14.8	6.7	6.8	10.7	10.7	5.0	1.2	10.3
<b>2009-10</b>									
<i>Number of services</i>									
Psychiatrist services									
Initial consultations new patient (c)	34 265	26 289	17 780	8 249	7 264	1 902	1 385	366	97 511
Patient attendances (d)	543 765	577 090	338 197	124 506	160 934	36 999	17 554	3 822	1 802 867
Group psychotherapy	22 013	16 144	2 504	669	563	3 190	135	21	45 239
Interview with non-patient	4 238	3 093	2 613	428	593	131	59	18	11 173
Telepsychiatry	733	117	697	29	107	8	19	9	1 719
Case conferencing	302	884	93	93	36	21	5	—	1 434
Electroconvulsive therapy (e)	5 715	6 320	6 642	2 217	1 565	720	123	24	23 326

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	50	69	68	np	16	np	–	–	212
<b>Total psychiatrist services</b>	<b>611 081</b>	<b>630 006</b>	<b>368 594</b>	<b>136 206</b>	<b>171 078</b>	<b>42 976</b>	<b>19 280</b>	<b>4 260</b>	<b>1 983 481</b>
GP mental health specific services									
GP mental health care	581 755	343 420	492 773	154 864	127 135	32 634	8 789	20 543	1 761 913
Focussed psychological strategies	13 609	9 101	6 078	1 289	3 135	451	285	318	34 266
Family group therapy	6 080	895	5 833	244	516	92	13	97	13 770
<b>Total GP mental health specific services</b>	<b>601 444</b>	<b>353 416</b>	<b>504 684</b>	<b>156 397</b>	<b>130 786</b>	<b>33 177</b>	<b>9 087</b>	<b>20 958</b>	<b>1 809 949</b>
Psychologist services									
Psychological therapy — clinical psychologists	343 733	277 745	146 601	168 215	97 566	33 247	17 445	2 617	1 087 169
Focussed psychological strategies — psychologists	614 418	640 812	390 393	93 016	68 990	27 300	28 131	6 143	1 869 203
Enhanced primary care — psychologists	2 968	1 834	1 322	358	239	95	58	28	6 902
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	1 863	3 323	1 170	555	441	93	117	155	7 717
<b>Total psychologist services (h)</b>	<b>962 998</b>	<b>923 714</b>	<b>539 486</b>	<b>262 144</b>	<b>167 236</b>	<b>60 735</b>	<b>45 751</b>	<b>8 959</b>	<b>2 971 023</b>
Other allied health services									
Focussed psychological strategies — occupational therapist	13 062	9 474	np	3 940	2 267	1 075	259	np	34 194
Focussed psychological strategies — social worker	51 896	58 436	24 164	11 255	10 964	4 001	1 073	292	162 081
Enhanced Primary Care — mental health worker (f)	np	np	680	120	78	8	np	7	2 669
<b>Total allied health services (h)</b>	<b>65 889</b>	<b>68 753</b>	<b>28 960</b>	<b>13 351</b>	<b>15 273</b>	<b>5 084</b>	<b>1 336</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>198 953</b>

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Rate per 1000 people (g)</i>									
Psychiatrist services	85.0	114.6	82.4	60.0	104.7	85.0	54.3	18.7	89.5
GP mental health specific services	83.6	64.3	112.8	68.9	80.0	65.6	25.6	92.0	81.7
Psychologist services	133.9	168.1	120.6	115.5	102.4	120.2	128.9	39.3	134.1
Other allied health services	9.2	12.5	6.5	5.9	9.3	10.1	3.8	1.3	9.0
<i>2008-09</i>									
<i>Number of services</i>									
Psychiatrist services									
Initial consultations new patient (c)	31 484	25 495	17 220	8 055	7 418	1 785	1 266	306	93 029
Patient attendances (d)	543 800	583 020	330 605	117 929	162 032	37 344	17 961	3 831	1 796 522
Group psychotherapy	20 082	17 924	2 479	678	574	3 106	201	30	45 074
Interview with non-patient	2 848	2 594	1 948	439	552	112	73	15	8 581
Telepsychiatry	752	78	447	26	8	1	15	29	1 356
Case conferencing	190	734	97	44	37	31	9	2	1 144
Electroconvulsive therapy (e)	5 425	6 326	5 462	1 852	1 628	589	103	6	21 391
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	32	65	22	5	–	–	–	1	125
<b>Total psychiatrist services</b>	<b>604 613</b>	<b>636 236</b>	<b>358 280</b>	<b>129 023</b>	<b>172 254</b>	<b>42 968</b>	<b>19 628</b>	<b>4 220</b>	<b>1 967 222</b>
GP mental health specific services									
GP mental health care	520 403	434 383	290 904	138 410	111 352	28 783	19 020	6 688	1 549 943
Focussed psychological strategies	13 238	10 693	6 037	1 115	3 261	249	345	226	35 164
Family group therapy	6 696	6 144	1 000	274	560	161	85	16	14 936
<b>Total GP mental health specific services</b>	<b>540 337</b>	<b>451 220</b>	<b>297 941</b>	<b>139 799</b>	<b>115 173</b>	<b>29 193</b>	<b>19 450</b>	<b>6 930</b>	<b>1 600 043</b>
Psychologist services									

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Psychological therapy — clinical psychologists	298 137	226 729	111 728	145 385	77 824	28 968	14 297	1 767	904 835
Focussed psychological strategies — psychologists	517 849	550 951	315 067	76 491	59 519	23 591	25 367	4 963	1 573 798
Enhanced primary care — psychologists	2 705	1 858	1 413	267	178	88	68	14	6 591
Assessment and treatment of pervasive developmental disorder	1 180	2 196	399	348	244	101	87	20	4 575
<b>Total psychologist services</b>	<b>819 871</b>	<b>781 734</b>	<b>428 607</b>	<b>222 491</b>	<b>137 765</b>	<b>52 748</b>	<b>39 819</b>	<b>6 764</b>	<b>2 489 799</b>
Other allied health services									
Focussed psychological strategies — occupational therapist	9 207	7 689	3 373	1 951	2 956	519	182	10	25 887
Focussed psychological strategies — social worker	42 707	41 722	17 111	9 107	7 860	2 451	449	133	121 540
Enhanced Primary Care — mental health worker (f)	1 059	742	298	39	169	13	—	2	2 322
<b>Total allied health services</b>	<b>52 973</b>	<b>50 153</b>	<b>20 782</b>	<b>11 097</b>	<b>10 985</b>	<b>2 983</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>149 749</b>
<i>Rate per 1000 people (g)</i>									
Psychiatrist services	85.9	118.6	82.4	58.5	106.9	85.9	56.4	19.0	90.9
GP mental health specific services	76.7	84.1	68.5	63.4	71.4	58.4	55.9	31.3	73.9
Psychologist services	116.4	145.7	98.5	100.9	85.5	105.4	114.5	30.5	115.0
Other allied health services	7.5	9.3	4.8	5.0	6.8	6.0	1.8	0.7	6.9
<i>2007-08</i>									
<i>Number of services</i>									
Psychiatrist services									
Initial consultations new patient (c)	28 805	23 009	16 671	7 022	7 423	1 513	1 182	317	85 942
Patient attendances (d)	546 004	585 193	327 045	114 737	162 878	36 725	18 471	3 547	1 794 600



TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Group psychotherapy	15 850	18 137	2 898	870	567	2 877	146	15	41 360
Interview with non-patient	1 982	1 987	1 601	439	433	126	48	18	6 634
Telepsychiatry	643	92	334	15	9	2	11	19	1 125
Case conferencing	80	763	41	42	47	38	4	–	1 015
Electroconvulsive therapy (e)	5 280	5 327	4 886	1 480	1 216	790	45	2	19 026
<b>Total psychiatrist services</b>	<b>598 644</b>	<b>634 508</b>	<b>353 476</b>	<b>124 605</b>	<b>172 573</b>	<b>42 071</b>	<b>19 907</b>	<b>3 918</b>	<b>1 949 702</b>
GP mental health specific services									
GP mental health care plans	407 865	335 835	209 549	106 349	80 756	23 307	14 934	5 095	1 183 690
Focussed psychological strategies	13 254	10 350	7 051	1 474	4 168	414	376	46	37 133
<b>Total GP mental health specific services</b>	<b>421 119</b>	<b>346 185</b>	<b>216 600</b>	<b>107 823</b>	<b>84 924</b>	<b>23 721</b>	<b>15 310</b>	<b>5 141</b>	<b>1 220 823</b>
Psychologist services									
Psychological therapy — clinical psychologists	208 032	174 404	69 774	114 269	49 556	20 361	11 577	1 404	649 377
Focussed psychological strategies — psychologists	402 284	431 801	237 281	54 998	48 985	22 620	19 001	3 699	1 220 669
Enhanced primary care — psychologists	3 056	2 213	1 731	263	356	127	28	14	7 788
<b>Total psychologist services</b>	<b>613 372</b>	<b>608 418</b>	<b>308 786</b>	<b>169 530</b>	<b>98 897</b>	<b>43 108</b>	<b>30 606</b>	<b>5 117</b>	<b>1 877 834</b>
Other allied health services									
Focussed psychological strategies — occupational therapist	5 830	3 826	1 999	1 563	1 642	494	3	82	15 439
Focussed psychological strategies — social worker	26 594	25 519	12 119	5 505	5 052	1 571	135	375	76 870
Enhanced Primary Care — mental health worker (f)	1 045	599	323	37	375	18	3	–	2 400
<b>Total allied health services</b>	<b>33 469</b>	<b>29 944</b>	<b>14 441</b>	<b>7 105</b>	<b>7 069</b>	<b>2 083</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>94 709</b>

TABLE 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Mental health care specific MBS items processed (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Rate per 1000 people (g)</i>									
Psychiatrist services	86.4	120.9	83.6	58.5	108.4	84.9	58.4	18.0	92.1
GP mental health specific services	60.8	66.0	51.2	50.6	53.3	47.8	44.9	23.6	57.6
Psychologist services	88.5	116.0	73.0	79.6	62.1	87.0	89.8	23.5	88.7
Other allied health services	4.8	5.7	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.2	0.4	2.1	4.5

- (a) State and territory is based on the postcode of the mailing address of the patient as recorded by Medicare Australia. Provider type is based on the MBS item numbers claimed.
- (b) A listing of the MBS items associated with each of the categories is available in the Medicare Benefits Schedule and General practice data source sections of the *Mental Health Services in Australia* (various issues), (<http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/home/>).
- (c) Includes consultations in consulting room, hospital and home visits.
- (d) Includes attendances in consulting room, hospital and other locations.
- (e) Data for electroconvulsive therapy may include services provided by medical practitioners other than psychiatrists.
- (f) Mental health workers include psychologists, mental health nurses, occupational therapists, social workers and Aboriginal health workers.
- (g) Crude rates based on the preliminary Australian estimated resident population as at 31 December mid-point of financial year.
- (h) Totals for psychologist/other psychologist and other allied health services include specific services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians that were introduced on 1 November 2008.
- (i) This item is for the initiation of management of anaesthesia for electroconvulsive therapy and includes data for services provided by medical practitioners other than GPs.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (various issues) *Mental Health Services in Australia* (various years) (available at <http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/home/>).

TABLE 13A.11

Table 13A.11 **FTE direct care staff employed in specialised mental health services, by service setting (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d), (e)</i>	<i>Vic Qld (f), (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>	
<b>2005-06</b>									
Admitted patient	53.5	37.0	55.5	62.5	62.9	48.8	25.4	30.6	50.6
Ambulatory	38.7	44.1	35.9	49.5	45.0	40.9	50.0	40.6	41.3
Residential	4.0	22.9	..	2.9	1.4	34.6	19.2	1.9	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>100.4</b>
<b>2006-07</b>									
Admitted patient	55.6	37.3	54.7	63.9	67.4	58.6	28.2	32.3	52.0
Ambulatory	38.8	44.7	40.6	49.7	46.4	40.2	50.5	41.3	42.5
Residential	4.3	21.9	..	3.3	1.4	32.3	16.4	1.4	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>102.9</b>
<b>2007-08</b>									
Admitted patient	55.8	37.5	57.0	63.9	70.1	56.5	28.3	31.9	52.7
Ambulatory	39.9	44.2	44.5	49.4	50.9	38.9	49.0	43.8	43.8
Residential	2.3	22.2	..	5.5	3.0	31.6	14.0	1.7	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>104.6</b>
<b>2008-09</b>									
Admitted patient	57.9	38.6	55.8	64.8	67.1	56.6	26.4	38.0	53.4
Ambulatory	40.1	44.6	46.9	49.6	51.2	40.9	48.7	42.8	44.6
Residential	1.8	22.2	..	6.4	5.0	30.3	14.2	6.1	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>106.0</b>
<b>2009-10</b>									
Admitted patient	59.8	38.5	51.8	63.8	64.2	57.6	28.5	36.6	52.9
Ambulatory	41.7	44.6	47.6	49.4	55.5	42.2	50.1	43.1	45.6
Residential	1.6	21.5	..	6.9	5.0	32.9	14.9	6.4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>106.4</b>
<b>2010-11</b>									
Admitted patient	61.2	39.4	53.6	64.1	62.5	58.3	29.8	38.0	53.8
Ambulatory	43.4	46.2	51.6	50.9	60.6	42.3	48.9	44.2	47.9
Residential	1.2	21.3	..	8.1	6.0	31.6	14.1	6.8	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>109.7</b>
<b>2011-12</b>									
Admitted patient	64.9	39.9	56.2	65.7	55.5	54.9	26.9	37.2	55.2
Ambulatory	42.2	46.9	53.9	51.8	58.2	40.1	51.6	49.2	48.1
Residential	1.3	21.0	..	8.8	9.9	26.8	14.1	6.6	8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>111.5</b>
<b>2012-13</b>									
Admitted patient	61.5	38.6	55.2	65.7	51.2	47.4	29.4	48.5	53.3
Ambulatory	39.4	46.6	51.7	49.8	59.8	42.9	51.9	49.5	46.7
Residential	0.9	20.3	-	7.6	9.8	28.5	17.6	7.8	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>107.8</b>

**Table 13A.11 FTE direct care staff employed in specialised mental health services, by service setting (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic	Qld (f), (g)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (h)	NT	Aust (h)
2013-14									
Admitted patient	62.2	40.2	51.4	64.2	52.6	52.9	34.1	48.0	53.3
Ambulatory	39.3	47.2	47.6	49.1	61.0	41.4	49.4	55.3	45.9
Residential	0.8	20.7	–	8.4	10.4	29.0	18.2	8.5	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>107.3</b>
2014-15 (h)									
Admitted patient	62.9	41.4	52.1	62.8	55.6	43.8	na	48.2	53.2
Ambulatory	35.9	46.4	48.8	47.8	61.0	40.3	na	54.4	43.9
Residential	0.7	19.9	–	8.1	13.2	37.2	na	25.1	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>105.2</b>

(a) See AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia* on-line publication (<http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>) for a full description of the derivation of staffing estimates.

(b) A new organisational overhead setting for reporting FTE was implemented from the 2012–13 collection period, which may result in decreased FTE in the other service setting categories for some jurisdictions. Time series analyses should be approached with caution. Care and consumer worker FTE has been included in service setting reporting since the 2012–13 collection period. These categories are not included in staff type FTE data. Comparisons between these tables should be made with caution.

(c) Due to the ongoing validation of NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.

(d) Caution is required when interpreting NSW data. Seven residential mental health services in 2006–07 were reclassified as non-acute older person specialised hospital services in 2007–08, reflecting a change in function of those units.

(e) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year.

(f) The apparent absence of community residential services in Queensland reflects Queensland's preference to describe such facilities as 'extended inpatient care'.

(g) Queensland implemented a new method to calculate FTE from the 2009–10 data. The new method is associated with the reduction in reported FTE so caution should be exercised when conducting time series analysis.

(h) Data were not available for the ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the totals.

.. Not applicable. na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS.

TABLE 13A.12

Table 13A.12 **Mental health patient days (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT (h)	Aust (i)
<i>Patient days</i>									
Admitted patient — acute units									
2005-06	468 925	325 855	216 029	167 257	117 148	30 681	15 342	11 266	1 352 503
2006-07	502 521	328 817	216 505	165 365	120 755	28 219	16 419	11 854	1 390 455
2007-08	501 388	322 087	222 006	183 741	119 808	30 924	18 539	10 990	1 409 483
2008-09	525 512	334 711	224 395	181 426	115 412	31 291	19 884	11 517	1 444 148
2009-10	531 649	332 677	226 762	182 647	114 605	29 615	21 484	10 877	1 450 316
2010-11	536 310	345 369	228 406	177 733	117 123	29 249	22 941	11 518	1 468 649
2011-12	541 039	343 809	230 274	188 644	115 761	32 148	23 163	10 489	1 485 327
2012-13	555 369	342 192	227 282	192 445	109 927	28 749	26 097	12 943	1 495 004
2013-14	565 865	349 444	230 097	195 461	111 515	27 773	23 068	11 832	1 515 055
2014-15 (i)	569 863	350 918	250 010	200 357	118 952	26 520	na	10 279	1 526 899
Admitted patient — non-acute units									
2005-06	256 893	55 745	225 242	44 800	90 200	9 074	..	..	681 954
2006-07	252 391	56 837	222 783	50 751	84 637	9 482	..	..	676 881
2007-08	279 349	63 428	219 026	36 838	77 836	7 128	..	..	683 605
2008-09	265 820	54 667	215 715	38 357	65 509	9 125	..	..	649 193
2009-10	285 494	53 712	213 343	40 061	59 746	8 531	..	..	660 887
2010-11	287 011	54 293	216 365	51 600	56 073	9 779	..	..	675 121
2011-12	286 731	51 032	209 993	47 013	46 036	10 011	..	..	650 816
2012-13	290 218	52 982	218 517	44 201	43 626	7 843	..	..	657 387
2013-14	288 676	50 796	190 666	40 745	44 084	9 618	..	..	624 585
2014-15 (i)	297 116	60 277	177 917	41 536	45 528	..	na	..	622 374
24-hour staffed community residential									
2006-07	73 112	321 675	..	11 380	8 635	34 155	13 981	..	462 938
2006-07	73 773	338 377	..	12 006	9 232	34 697	14 023	..	482 108

TABLE 13A.12

Table 13A.12 **Mental health patient days (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT (h)	Aust (i)
2007-08	42 051	352 741	..	14 888	15 277	27 194	13 599	1 737	467 487
2008-09	37 375	344 623	..	24 725	20 649	28 727	14 262	3 550	473 911
2009-10	35 355	351 719	..	33 008	20 187	30 172	15 416	3 841	489 698
2010-11	34 503	353 996	..	17 605	22 529	29 958	14 961	4 144	477 696
2011-12	38 742	363 985	..	30 073	34 397	27 333	15 367	4 828	514 725
2012-13	38 328	364 505	..	30 459	40 158	22 777	16 045	5 508	517 780
2013-14	36 426	366 237	..	29 229	43 332	24 875	17 155	7 056	524 310
2014-15 (i)	35 130	375 730	..	30 831	48 813	35 377	na	10 267	536 148
<i>Patient days per 1000 people</i>									
Admitted patient — acute units									
2006-07	69.8	64.9	54.5	82.4	75.8	62.9	46.0	54.3	66.6
2006-07	74.1	64.4	53.4	79.6	77.3	57.4	48.5	56.2	67.4
2007-08	72.8	61.9	53.4	86.1	75.9	62.4	53.9	50.7	67.1
2008-09	75.1	63.0	52.5	82.1	72.2	62.4	56.6	51.8	67.2
2009-10	74.9	61.4	51.9	80.7	70.8	58.5	60.0	47.8	66.3
2010-11	74.7	62.8	51.5	76.6	71.7	57.3	62.9	50.0	66.2
2011-12	74.7	61.7	51.0	79.0	70.4	62.8	62.5	45.1	66.1
2012-13	75.6	60.2	49.3	77.8	66.1	56.1	68.8	54.6	65.3
2013-14	75.8	60.3	49.1	76.6	66.5	54.0	60.0	48.8	65.0
2014-15 (i)	75.3	59.6	52.6	77.6	70.3	51.5	na	42.1	64.6
Admitted patient — non-acute units									
2006-07	38.2	11.1	56.8	22.1	58.4	18.6	..	..	33.6
2006-07	37.2	11.1	54.9	24.4	54.2	19.3	..	..	32.8
2007-08	40.6	12.2	52.7	17.3	49.3	14.4	..	..	32.5
2008-09	38.0	10.3	50.5	17.4	41.0	18.2	..	..	30.2
2009-10	40.2	9.9	48.8	17.7	36.9	16.8	..	..	30.2

TABLE 13A.12

Table 13A.12 **Mental health patient days (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT (h)	Aust (i)
2010-11	40.0	9.9	48.8	22.3	34.3	19.2	..	..	30.4
2011-12	39.6	9.2	46.5	19.7	28.0	19.6	..	..	28.9
2012-13	39.5	9.3	47.4	17.9	26.2	15.3	..	..	28.7
2013-14	38.7	8.8	40.6	16.0	26.3	18.7	..	..	26.8
2014-15 (i)	39.3	10.2	37.5	16.1	26.9	..	na	..	26.3
24-hour staffed community residential									
2006-07	10.9	64.0	..	5.6	5.6	70.0	41.9	..	22.8
2006-07	10.9	66.3	..	5.8	5.9	70.6	41.4	..	23.4
2007-08	6.1	67.8	..	7.0	9.7	54.8	39.5	8.0	22.2
2008-09	5.3	64.9	..	11.2	12.9	57.3	40.6	16.0	22.1
2009-10	5.0	64.9	..	14.6	12.5	59.6	43.1	16.9	22.4
2010-11	4.8	64.4	..	7.6	13.8	58.7	41.0	18.0	21.5
2011-12	5.3	65.3	..	12.6	20.9	53.4	41.5	20.8	22.9
2012-13	5.2	64.2	..	12.3	24.2	44.4	42.3	23.3	22.6
2013-14	4.9	63.2	..	11.5	25.8	48.4	44.7	29.1	22.5
2014-15 (i)	4.6	63.8	..	11.9	28.9	68.7	na	42.0	22.7

(a) See AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia* on-line publication (<http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>) for a full description of the derivation of patient day estimates.

(b) Due to the ongoing validation of NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.

(c) Hospital patient days include those provided in services funded by government, but managed and operated by private and non-government entities.

(d) Caution is required when interpreting NSW data. Seven residential mental health services in 2006–07 were reclassified as non-acute older person specialised hospital services in 2007–08, reflecting a change in function of those units.

(e) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year.

(f) Queensland does not fund community residential services; however, it funds a number of campus based and non-campus based extended treatment services. Data from these services are included as non-acute units.

Table 13A.12 **Mental health patient days (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d), (e)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (f)	<i>WA</i> (g)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (h), (i)	<i>NT</i> (h)	<i>Aust</i> (i)
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(g) Caution is required when interpreting WA data. Several residential services that reported as 24-hour staffed services in 2009-10 transitioned to a non-24-hour staffed model of care as of 1 July 2010. In addition, a review of services resulted in the reclassification of beds between the acute and non-acute categories for the 2010–11 collection, to more accurately reflect the function of these services.

(h) The ACT and the NT do not have non-acute hospital units.

(i) Data were not available for ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total. Australian rates include the ACT population in the denominator.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; table 13A.60.



TABLE 13A.13

Table 13A.13 Available beds in State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW (e), (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA (h)	SA	Tas (i), (j)	T (j), (k)	NT (j)	Aust (k)
<i>No. of beds</i>									
Psychiatric hospitals									
2005-06	1 072	116	375	245	455	..	..	..	2 263
2006-07	1 060	134	375	254	388	..	..	..	2 211
2007-08	1 024	154	376	245	357	..	..	..	2 156
2008-09	911	154	375	246	343	..	..	..	2 029
2009-10	967	150	375	243	267	..	..	..	2 002
2010-11	1 064	152	375	246	247	..	..	..	2 083
2011-12	902	150	345	246	230	..	..	..	1 873
2012-13	887	152	345	242	205	..	..	..	1 831
2013-14	854	152	335	226	194	..	..	..	1 761
2014-15 (k)	838	150	301	226	201	..	na	..	1 717
Acute hospitals with psychiatric units or wards									
2005-06	1 151	1 048	1 014	403	188	125	50	32	4 011
2006-07	1 227	1 050	1 022	415	247	126	70	34	4 191
2007-08	1 400	1 062	1 033	425	243	128	70	34	4 395
2008-09	1 542	1 064	1 029	432	233	130	63	34	4 527
2009-10	1 558	1 082	1 033	452	246	128	63	34	4 597
2010-11	1 586	1 104	1 044	454	252	127	65	33	4 666
2011-12	1 747	1 091	1 057	463	250	131	65	32	4 836
2012-13	1 768	1 092	1 110	479	247	131	70	40	4 937
2013-14	1 838	1 122	1 066	499	268	127	70	41	5 030
2014-15 (k)	1 894	1 168	1 109	514	285	97	na	41	5 109
Community-based residential units									
2005-06	440	1 319	..	80	43	174	80	10	2 146
2006-07	437	1 359	..	85	63	176	75	5	2 200
2007-08	251	1 404	..	130	71	176	77	5	2 114
2008-09	196	1 456	..	178	99	165	83	13	2 190
2009-10	195	1 430	..	260	89	169	83	13	2 239
2010-11	185	1 448	..	283	97	170	83	15	2 281
2011-12	171	1 476	..	303	138	162	82	15	2 347
2012-13	158	1 495	..	298	137	156	95	16	2 356
2013-14	156	1 536	..	315	147	156	95	22	2 427
2014-15 (k)	145	1 514	..	302	191	191	na	34	2 377
<i>Proportion of all beds in different settings (%)</i>									
Psychiatric hospitals									
2005-06	40.3	4.7	27.0	33.7	66.3	..	..	..	26.9
2006-07	38.9	5.3	26.8	33.7	55.6	..	..	..	25.7
2007-08	38.3	5.9	26.7	30.6	53.2	..	..	..	24.9
2008-09	34.4	5.8	26.7	28.7	50.8	..	..	..	23.2

**Table 13A.13 Available beds in State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i> (e), (f)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (g)	<i>WA</i> (h)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (i), (j)	<i>T</i> (j), (k)	<i>NT</i> (j)	<i>Aust</i> (k)
2009-10	35.6	5.6	26.6	25.4	44.3	..	..	..	22.7
2010-11	37.5	5.6	26.4	25.0	41.4	..	..	..	23.1
2011-12	32.0	5.5	24.6	24.3	37.2	..	..	..	20.7
2012-13	31.5	5.5	23.7	23.7	34.8	..	..	..	20.1
2013-14	30.0	5.4	23.9	21.7	31.9	..	..	..	19.1
2014-15 (k)	29.1	5.3	21.3	21.7	29.7	..	..	..	18.7
<b>Acute hospitals with psychiatric units or wards</b>									
2005-06	43.2	42.2	73.0	55.4	27.4	41.8	38.5	76.2	47.6
2006-07	45.0	41.3	73.2	55.0	35.4	41.7	48.3	87.2	48.7
2007-08	52.3	40.5	73.3	53.1	36.2	42.1	47.6	87.2	50.7
2008-09	58.2	39.8	73.3	50.5	34.5	44.1	43.2	72.3	51.8
2009-10	57.3	40.6	73.4	47.3	40.9	43.1	43.2	72.3	52.0
2010-11	55.9	40.8	73.6	46.2	42.3	42.8	43.9	68.9	51.7
2011-12	61.9	40.2	75.4	45.8	40.5	44.7	44.2	68.1	53.4
2012-13	62.9	39.9	76.3	47.0	41.8	45.6	42.4	71.4	54.1
2013-14	64.5	39.9	76.1	48.0	44.0	44.9	42.4	65.1	54.6
2014-15 (k)	65.8	41.2	78.7	49.3	42.1	33.7	na	54.6	55.5
<b>Community-based residential units</b>									
2005-06	16.5	53.1	..	11.0	6.3	58.2	61.5	23.8	25.5
2006-07	16.0	53.4	..	11.3	9.0	58.3	51.7	12.8	25.6
2007-08	9.4	53.6	..	16.3	10.6	57.9	52.4	12.8	24.4
2008-09	7.4	54.5	..	20.8	14.7	55.9	56.8	27.7	25.0
2009-10	7.2	53.7	..	27.2	14.8	56.9	56.8	27.7	25.3
2010-11	6.5	53.6	..	28.8	16.3	57.2	56.1	31.1	25.3
2011-12	6.1	54.3	..	29.9	22.3	55.3	55.8	31.9	25.9
2012-13	5.6	54.6	..	29.3	23.3	54.4	57.6	28.6	25.8
2013-14	5.5	54.7	..	30.3	24.1	55.1	57.6	34.9	26.3
2014-15 (k)	5.0	53.5	..	29.0	28.2	66.3	na	45.4	25.8
<b>Beds per 100 000 people</b>									
<b>Psychiatric hospitals</b>									
2005-06	16.0	2.3	9.5	12.1	29.5	..	..	..	11.1
2006-07	15.6	2.6	9.2	12.2	24.9	..	..	..	10.7
2007-08	14.9	3.0	9.0	11.5	22.6	..	..	..	10.3
2008-09	13.0	2.9	8.8	11.1	21.5	..	..	..	9.4
2009-10	13.6	2.8	8.6	10.7	16.5	..	..	..	9.2
2010-11	14.8	2.8	8.5	10.6	15.1	..	..	..	9.4
2011-12	12.4	2.7	7.6	10.3	14.0	..	..	..	8.3
2012-13	12.1	2.7	7.5	9.8	12.4	..	..	..	8.0
2013-14	11.4	2.6	7.1	8.9	11.6	..	..	..	7.6
2014-15 (l)	11.1	2.5	6.3	8.8	11.9	..	na	..	7.3

**Table 13A.13 Available beds in State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e), (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA (h)	SA	Tas (i), (j)	T (j), (k)	NT (j)	Aust (k)
<b>Acute hospitals with psychiatric units or wards</b>									
2005-06	17.1	20.9	25.6	19.9	12.2	25.6	15.0	15.4	19.7
2006-07	18.1	20.6	25.2	20.0	15.8	25.6	20.7	16.1	20.3
2007-08	20.3	20.4	24.8	19.9	15.4	25.8	20.3	15.7	20.9
2008-09	22.0	20.0	24.1	19.6	14.6	25.9	17.9	15.3	21.1
2009-10	21.9	20.0	23.7	20.0	15.2	25.3	17.6	14.9	21.0
2010-11	22.1	20.1	23.5	19.6	15.4	24.9	17.8	14.5	21.0
2011-12	24.1	19.6	23.4	19.4	15.2	25.6	17.5	13.8	21.5
2012-13	24.1	19.2	24.1	19.4	14.8	25.6	18.4	16.9	21.6
2013-14	24.6	19.4	22.7	19.6	16.0	24.7	18.2	16.9	21.6
2014-15 (l)	25.0	19.8	23.3	19.9	16.9	18.8	na	16.8	21.6
<b>Community-based residential units</b>									
2005-06	6.5	26.3	..	3.9	2.8	35.6	24.0	4.8	10.6
2006-07	6.4	26.6	..	4.1	4.0	35.8	22.2	2.4	10.7
2007-08	3.6	27.0	..	6.1	4.5	35.5	22.4	2.3	10.1
2008-09	2.8	27.4	..	8.1	6.2	32.9	23.6	5.8	10.2
2009-10	2.7	26.4	..	11.5	5.5	33.3	23.2	5.7	10.2
2010-11	2.6	26.3	..	12.2	6.0	33.3	22.8	6.5	10.3
2011-12	2.4	26.5	..	12.7	8.4	31.7	22.1	6.5	10.4
2012-13	2.1	26.3	..	12.1	8.3	30.4	25.0	6.8	10.3
2013-14	2.1	26.5	..	12.3	8.8	30.4	24.7	9.1	10.4
2014-15 (l)	1.9	25.7	..	11.7	11.3	37.1	na	14.0	10.1
<b>Total</b>									
2005-06	39.6	49.4	35.0	35.9	44.4	61.3	39.0	20.3	41.5
2006-07	40.1	49.8	34.4	36.3	44.7	61.4	42.9	18.5	41.7
2007-08	38.9	50.4	33.9	37.5	42.5	61.3	42.7	18.0	41.2
2008-09	37.8	50.3	32.8	38.8	42.2	58.8	41.6	21.1	40.7
2009-10	38.3	49.1	32.2	42.2	37.2	58.6	40.8	20.6	40.4
2010-11	39.5	49.2	32.0	42.4	36.5	58.2	40.6	21.0	40.7
2011-12	38.9	48.7	31.1	42.4	37.6	57.3	39.7	20.2	40.3
2012-13	38.3	48.2	31.6	41.2	35.5	56.0	43.5	23.6	39.8
2013-14	38.1	48.5	29.9	40.8	36.3	55.1	43.0	26.0	39.5
2014-15 (l)	38.0	48.1	29.7	40.4	40.0	55.9	na	30.7	39.0

(a) Bed numbers represent the average number of beds which are immediately available for use by an admitted patient or resident within the establishment. See AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia* on-line publication (<http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>) for a full description of the bed estimates. Available beds are counted as the average of monthly available bed numbers. Available beds counts exclude beds in wards that were closed for any reason (except weekend closures for beds/wards staffed and available on weekdays only).

(b) Due to the ongoing validation of NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.

**Table 13A.13 Available beds in State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e), (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA (h)	SA	Tas (i), (j)	T (j), (k)	NT (j)	Aust (k)
(c)	Hospital bed can include government funded beds managed and operated by private and non-government entities.								
(d)	Community-based residential beds data include 24-hour and non-24-hour staffed units.								
(e)	Caution is required when interpreting NSW data. Seven residential mental health services in 2006–07 were reclassified as non-acute older person specialised hospital services in 2007–08, reflecting a change in function of those units.								
(f)	The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year.								
(g)	Queensland does not fund community residential services, however, it funds a number of campus based and non-campus based extended treatment services. These services are reported either as wards of public acute hospitals or beds in public psychiatric hospitals. Furthermore, limiting the classification of all inpatient beds to either co-located or standalone results in the reporting of some psychogeriatric beds co-located with nursing homes being reported as 'standalone' which results in the reporting of these beds as psychiatric hospital beds in this report. In 2005-06, there was temporary closure of acute beds in one Queensland hospital and some transitional extended treatment beds were permanently closed. In addition, Queensland did not change its method for counting beds until 2007-08 (see 2011 Report for details of previous method).								
(h)	Beds numbers in WA include publicly funded mental health beds in private hospitals for all years. Bed numbers in WA include emergency department observation beds in one hospital for all years prior to 2010-11.								
(i)	In Tasmania, for 2005-06, non-government organisations' residential beds funded by government were included for the first time in the publicly funded community residential facilities category.								
(j)	Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have public psychiatric hospitals.								
(k)	Data were not available for ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total.								
(l)	Data were not available for ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total. Australian rates include the ACT population in the denominator.								
	.. Not applicable. <b>na</b> Not available.								

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; table 13A.60.

TABLE 13A.14

**Table 13A.14 Targeted Community Care (Mental Health) program participants (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2014-15</b>									
Personal Helpers and Mentors	5 889	4 485	4 278	2 074	2 152	692	360	407	20 337
Family Mental Health Support Services	14 999	10 352	19 005	10 766	9 224	2 311	2 978	5 553	75 188
Mental Health Respite: Carer Support	8 288	11 083	6 550	4 747	4 080	1 562	496	3 838	40 644
<b>2013-14</b>									
Personal Helpers and Mentors	5 256	4 118	3 919	1 880	2 069	570	326	401	18 539
Family Mental Health Support Services	18 151	11 283	21 211	22 249	10 731	4 206	4 774	6 059	98 664
Mental Health Respite: Carer Support	7 675	12 894	8 364	4 123	4 581	1 262	629	939	40 467
<b>2012-13</b>									
Personal Helpers and Mentors	4 325	3 319	3 173	1 410	1 781	458	266	334	15 066
Family Mental Health Support Services	9 693	12 190	11 701	13 323	8 989	3 337	5 484	3 689	68 406
Mental Health Respite: Carer Support	11 760	8 915	4 179	3 003	4 254	1 163	333	714	34 321

Source: DSS (various issues) *Targeted Community Care (Mental Health) Program – Summary Data (various years)*, (available at [www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/mental-health/publications-articles](http://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/mental-health/publications-articles)).

TABLE 13A.15

Table 13A.15 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and SEIFA (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
	Age standardised proportion (c)									no.
<i>2007-08</i>										
Public (d), (e)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.0	np	1.5	1.9	76 635
Quintile 2	1.9	1.4	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.9	4.3	6.1	1.8	74 505
Quintile 3	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.3	3.7	3.8	1.6	67 420
Quintile 4	1.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.3	0.6	1.4	55 904
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.0	..	1.5	2.5	1.2	48 530
Private (d), (f)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	–	0.1	–	0.1	np	np	np	np	0.1	2 556
Quintile 2	–	–	0.1	–	np	np	np	np	0.1	2 351
Quintile 3	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	np	0.1	3 572
Quintile 4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	np	np	np	np	0.1	5 383
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	..	np	np	0.2	9 074
MBS and DVA										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	4.4	4.9	4.3	2.3	4.5	3.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	176 364
Quintile 2	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.8	3.9	4.2	2.0	4.9	200 248
Quintile 3	5.2	5.4	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.9	1.6	4.8	202 268
Quintile 4	5.3	5.5	4.9	3.9	5.0	6.1	4.0	1.7	5.0	206 586
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	5.4	6.3	4.9	4.8	5.4	..	3.9	1.4	5.4	231 002
<i>2008-09</i>										
Public (d), (e)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.7	np	np	1.6	1.8	72 356
Quintile 2	2.0	1.4	2.7	1.5	1.3	np	4.6	6.2	1.9	77 089
Quintile 3	1.5	1.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	np	3.8	4.0	1.7	71 113
Quintile 4	1.4	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.8	np	2.4	0.6	1.2	51 399

TABLE 13A.15

Table 13A.15 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and SEIFA (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.5	..	1.6	2.4	1.2	50 798
Private (d), (f)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	–	0.1	–	0.1	np	np	np	np	–	2 036
Quintile 2	–	–	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	np	0.1	2 578
Quintile 3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	np	0.1	3 888
Quintile 4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	np	np	np	np	0.1	6 212
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	..	np	np	0.2	9 553
MBS and DVA										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	5.3	5.8	5.4	2.7	5.6	4.6	4.6	0.9	5.2	218 084
Quintile 2	6.3	6.2	5.1	4.7	5.9	4.7	4.8	2.5	5.9	244 695
Quintile 3	6.1	6.5	5.7	4.8	5.7	4.9	4.8	2.2	5.8	247 895
Quintile 4	6.1	6.5	5.8	4.5	5.7	6.7	4.9	2.0	5.9	250 106
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	6.3	7.2	5.6	5.5	6.3	..	4.6	1.8	6.2	270 901
2009-10										
Public (d), (e)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.2	2.7	1.0	np	2.6	2.0	85 633
Quintile 2	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.1	4.2	4.8	2.4	1.8	75 384
Quintile 3	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.3	3.8	3.3	1.6	69 386
Quintile 4	1.4	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.0	2.5	1.6	1.3	56 689
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	..	1.7	1.7	1.0	45 247
Private (d), (f)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	–	0.1	–	0.1	np	np	np	np	–	1 939
Quintile 2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	np	0.1	2 864
Quintile 3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	np	0.1	4 121
Quintile 4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	np	np	np	np	0.1	5 993
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	np	..	np	np	0.2	10 565

TABLE 13A.15

Table 13A.15 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and SEIFA (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
MBS and DVA										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	5.9	6.5	6.0	3.1	6.4	5.2	5.2	1.1	5.8	246 684
Quintile 2	6.8	6.9	5.7	5.1	6.6	5.1	5.3	3.0	6.5	274 627
Quintile 3	6.6	7.2	6.4	5.2	6.2	5.6	5.2	2.5	6.4	277 661
Quintile 4	6.5	7.1	6.4	4.9	6.2	7.5	5.3	2.3	6.4	278 258
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	6.7	7.6	6.1	5.8	6.9	..	5.0	2.1	6.6	293 715
2010-11										
Public (d), (e)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	1.9	1.5	2.9	3.5	2.7	2.0	np	2.9	2.2	93 565
Quintile 2	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.4	4.4	2.5	1.9	79 324
Quintile 3	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	3.7	3.0	1.6	69 526
Quintile 4	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.3	55 664
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	..	1.7	1.8	1.0	45 973
Private (d), (f)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	–	0.1	–	0.1	np	np	np	np	–	2 179.0
Quintile 2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	np	0.1	3 217.0
Quintile 3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	np	0.1	4 752.0
Quintile 4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	np	np	np	np	0.1	6 743.0
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	np	..	np	np	0.2	10 987.0
MBS and DVA										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	6.5	7.2	6.6	3.7	7.0	5.9	5.8	1.2	6.5	277 164
Quintile 2	7.6	7.6	6.5	5.5	7.3	5.6	5.9	3.4	7.2	309 010
Quintile 3	7.1	7.9	7.2	5.5	6.7	6.3	5.4	2.8	7.0	307 839
Quintile 4	7.2	7.7	7.2	5.3	6.9	8.0	5.7	2.4	7.0	312 702
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	7.2	8.1	6.6	6.2	7.6	..	5.5	2.2	7.1	319 001



TABLE 13A.15

Table 13A.15 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and SEIFA (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
<i>2011-12</i>										
Public (d), (e), (g)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	1.9	na	2.8	4.1	3.1	1.7	np	2.9	2.3	81 894
Quintile 2	1.9	na	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.5	2.9	2.0	64 732
Quintile 3	1.5	na	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.4	3.3	2.9	1.7	58 780
Quintile 4	1.5	na	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.6	1.6	46 849
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	1.1	na	1.1	1.5	1.1	..	1.8	2.2	1.3	41 555
Private (d)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	2 394
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	3 524
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	5 461
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.2	7 354
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	..	0.3	11 868
MBS and DVA										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.1	306 636
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.2	311 718
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.3	322 463
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.4	328 411
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na	7.2	320 535
<i>2012-13</i>										
Public (d), (e), (g)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	2.2	na	3.3	3.2	3.2	1.7	np	3.2	2.6	90 816
Quintile 2	2.1	na	2.1	2.8	2.4	1.2	7.1	2.4	2.2	74 825
Quintile 3	1.7	na	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.0	4.4	3.9	1.7	56 760
Quintile 4	1.6	na	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.0	2.7	2.6	1.5	47 696
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	1.2	na	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.2	41 679

TABLE 13A.15

Table 13A.15 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and SEIFA (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Private (d)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	2 411
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	3 998
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	5 506
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.2	7 835
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.3	13 147
MBS and DVA										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	336 345
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	340 118
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.9	351 587
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8	355 720
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.6	343 452
<i>2013-14</i>										
Public (d), (e), (g)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	2.2	1.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.1	5.8	2.9	2.5	109 926
Quintile 2	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.9	2.5	1.6	5.0	1.7	2.1	91 951
Quintile 3	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.2	3.6	2.2	1.6	73 186
Quintile 4	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.0	1.4	62 214
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.1	50 479
Private (d)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	2 637
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	4 295
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	6 007
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.2	7 855
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.3	12 746
MBS and DVA										

TABLE 13A.15

Table 13A.15 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and SEIFA (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.4	375 999
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.4	380 544
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.5	390 726
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.4	389 627
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.1	375 362
<i>2014-15 (c)</i>										
Public (d), (e), (f)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	2.4	1.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.7	10.7	3.1	2.5	113 756
Quintile 2	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.1	3.0	2.1	96 336
Quintile 3	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	3.8	3.7	1.6	74 299
Quintile 4	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.7	2.6	1.4	64 128
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.1	52 160
Private (d), (e), (g)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	2 832
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	4 617
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.1	6 659
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.2	8 377
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	0.3	13 377
MBS and DVA (d)										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.9	406 675
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.0	414 296
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	424 888
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.9	420 757
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.6	404 600

Table 13A.15 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and SEIFA (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) quintiles are based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, with quintile 1 being the most disadvantaged and quintile 5 being the least disadvantaged. SEIFA quintiles represent approximately 20 per cent of the national population, but do not necessarily represent 20 per cent of the population in each State or Territory. Excludes people for whom demographic information was missing and/or not reported.								
(b)	Disaggregation by SEIFA is based on a person's usual residence, not the location of the service provider.								
(c)	Rates are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.								
(d)	For 2007-08 and 2008-09, disaggregation by SEIFA is based on a person's usual residence, the location of the service provider or a combination of both. For these years, the public data should be interpreted with caution as the methodology used to allocate SEIFA varied across jurisdictions. From 2009-10 onwards, disaggregation by SEIFA is based on a person's usual residence, not the location of the service provider. Due to system-related issues impacting data quality, Tasmania was unable to provide data by SEIFA for 2008-09.								
(e)	SA submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. This was also the case for data submitted by Tasmania prior to 2009-10. Therefore caution should be taken when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons.								
(f)	Private psychiatric hospital figures are not published for SA, Tasmania, and the ACT due to confidentiality reasons but are included in the Australia figures.								
(g)	Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. Industrial action during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the community mental health care data; which represents a large proportion of the overall figures. Australian totals only include available data and should therefore be interpreted with caution. Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2012-13 should not be compared to previous, or more recent years. Public 2012-13 data is considered a break in series due to a change of scope between 2011-12 and 2012-13. Historical SEIFA data was not re-supplied due to this change in scope. Therefore, changes in public data from 2012-13 onwards with years prior to 2012-13 should not be made.								

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

*Source:* State and territory unpublished, specialised mental health services data; Private Mental Health Alliance unpublished; Centralised Data Management Service data; Department of Health unpublished, DVA unpublished; MBS Statistics; ABS unpublished, Estimated Residential Population, 30 June (prior to relevant period).

TABLE 13A.16

Table 13A.16 **Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Age standardised proportion (%) (a)											
no.											
<i>2007-08</i>											
Public (b), (c)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		3.6	2.6	3.5	3.1	4.3	1.3	4.8	2.9	3.3	19 187
Non-Indigenous		1.2	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.4	276 005
Private (d)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Non-Indigenous		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
MBS and DVA (e)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Non-Indigenous		np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
<i>2008-09</i>											
Public (b), (c)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		3.9	2.6	3.4	3.4	4.8	1.1	4.8	3.0	3.4	20 616
Non-Indigenous		1.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	277 321
Private (d)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Non-Indigenous		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
MBS and DVA (e)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		5.9	7.6	3.9	2.4	4.7	5.6	6.7	1.0	4.4	24 603
Non-Indigenous		6.0	6.5	5.5	4.9	5.7	5.0	4.6	2.7	5.8	1 200 337

TABLE 13A.16

Table 13A.16 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
<b>2009-10</b>										
Public (b), (c)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4.0	2.6	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.0	4.8	3.7	3.7	22 930
Non-Indigenous	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	282 620
Private (d)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Non-Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
MBS and DVA (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	6.6	8.3	4.2	2.7	5.1	6.2	7.2	1.3	4.8	28 303
Non-Indigenous	6.5	7.1	6.1	5.3	6.4	5.6	5.0	3.2	6.4	1 337 882
<b>2010-11</b>										
Public (b), (c)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3.9	2.5	3.9	4.3	4.9	1.6	5.3	3.7	3.8	24 250
Non-Indigenous	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.4	291 381
Private (d)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Non-Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
MBS and DVA (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	8.2	9.2	5.2	3.6	6.5	7.6	9.7	1.5	6.0	36 044
Non-Indigenous	7.1	7.8	6.8	5.7	7.0	6.3	5.5	3.4	7.0	1 486 676

TABLE 13A.16

Table 13A.16 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
<b>2011-12</b>										
Public (b), (c)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4.5	na	4.2	4.9	5.7	1.0	6.4	3.9	4.3	26 133
Non-Indigenous	1.2	na	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.9	2.3	1.5	240 556
Private (d)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Non-Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
MBS and DVA (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9.7	11.4	6.4	3.7	7.5	7.6	10.7	1.4	7.0	43 634
Non-Indigenous	7.3	8.1	7.1	5.7	7.3	6.4	5.6	3.7	7.2	1 559 298
<b>2012-13</b>										
Public (b), (c)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4.9	na	4.5	5.3	5.9	1.4	6.3	4.1	4.7	29 424
Non-Indigenous	1.5	na	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.4	1.7	269 241
Private (d)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Non-Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
MBS and DVA (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	10.7	12.0	7.1	4.0	8.2	8.8	11.4	1.4	7.7	49 787
Non-Indigenous	7.9	8.7	7.7	5.9	7.6	7.0	6.2	4.1	7.7	1 690 537

TABLE 13A.16

Table 13A.16 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
<b>2013-14</b>										
Public (b), (c)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	5.4	2.9	4.5	5.6	6.0	2.0	8.1	4.2	4.8	32 870
Non-Indigenous	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.6	345 219
Private (d)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Non-Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
MBS and DVA (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	12.0	13.5	8.1	5.1	9.2	9.9	11.8	1.6	8.7	57 620
Non-Indigenous	8.4	9.4	8.4	6.4	8.2	7.7	6.7	4.3	8.3	1 852 094
<b>2014-15</b>										
Public (b), (c)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	5.8	3.1	4.6	5.3	6.5	2.7	8.5	4.3	5.0	34 518
Non-Indigenous	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	351 255
Private (d)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Non-Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
MBS and DVA (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	12.8	15.0	9.1	5.5	10.5	10.5	12.4	1.9	9.6	65 153
Non-Indigenous	8.9	9.9	9.1	7.0	8.8	8.3	7.3	4.5	8.9	2003 852



Table 13A.16 **Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Rates are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.								
(b)	Excludes people for whom Indigenous status was missing or not reported. The Indigenous status rates should be interpreted with caution due to the varying and, in some instances, unknown quality of Indigenous identification across jurisdictions. All historical data has been recalculated using the revised Indigenous population data.								
(c)	Caution should be taken when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons for public data. South Australia submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. This was also the case for data submitted by Tasmania prior to 2012-13. Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. Industrial action during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the community mental health care data; which represents a large proportion of the overall figures. Australian totals only include available data and should therefore be interpreted with caution. Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2012-13 should not be compared to previous, or more recent years.								
(d)	Indigenous information is not collected for private psychiatric hospitals.								
(e)	DVA data not available by Indigenous status. MBS data are not published for 2007-08. Medicare data presented by Indigenous status have been adjusted for under-identification in the Department of Human Services (DHS) Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII) database. Indigenous rates are therefore modelled and should be interpreted with caution. These statistics are not derived from the total Australian Indigenous population, but from those Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have voluntarily identified as Indigenous to DHS. The statistics have been adjusted to reflect demographic characteristics of the overall Indigenous population, but this adjustment may not address all the differences in the service use patterns of the enrolled population relative to the total Indigenous population. The level of VII enrolment (61 per cent nationally as at August 2012) varies across age-sex-remoteness-State/Territory sub-groups and over time which means that the extent of adjustment required varies across jurisdictions and over time. Indigenous rates should also be interpreted with caution due to small population numbers in some jurisdictions. MBS data for 2011-12 has been updated since the 2014 report.								

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **np** Not published.

*Source:* State and territory unpublished, specialised mental health services data; Private Mental Health Alliance unpublished; Centralised Data Management Service data; Department of Health unpublished, DVA unpublished; MBS Statistics; ABS unpublished, Estimated Residential Population, 30 June (prior to relevant period).

TABLE 13A.17

Table 13A.17 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and remoteness area (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
	Age standardised proportion (%) (b)									no.
<i>2007-08</i>										
Public (c), (d)										
Major cities	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	..	1.8	..	1.2	173 288
Inner regional	2.6	1.7	2.5	3.9	1.7	np	np	..	2.2	85 003
Outer regional	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	np	..	2.0	2.3	43 447
Remote	4.4	4.3	1.9	0.9	2.0	np	..	2.2	1.9	5 744
Very remote	13.0	..	3.9	4.8	2.1	np	..	2.2	3.6	6 297
Private (c), (e)										
Major cities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	..	np	..	0.1	19 261
Inner regional	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1	2 973
Outer regional	–	–	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	579
Remote	–	–	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	69
Very remote	–	..	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	30
MBS and DVA (c)										
Major cities	5.3	5.8	5.1	4.6	5.2	..	4.0	..	5.3	764 089
Inner regional	5.1	5.3	4.6	3.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	..	4.9	192 134
Outer regional	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.4	..	2.4	3.3	62 986
Remote	2.5	4.7	1.9	1.4	2.5	2.1	..	0.9	1.8	5 668
Very remote	2.6	..	1.2	0.7	2.7	5.5	..	1.2	1.3	2 070
<i>2008-09</i>										
Public (c), (d)										
Major cities	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.9	..	1.9	..	1.2	180 087
Inner regional	2.7	1.5	2.4	4.0	2.0	np	np	..	2.2	85 135
Outer regional	4.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	np	..	2.0	2.4	44 963
Remote	5.8	1.5	1.6	0.9	2.5	np	..	2.5	2.0	6 193

TABLE 13A.17

Table 13A.17 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and remoteness area (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Very remote	16.2	..	3.1	5.1	2.3	np	..	2.2	3.7	6 544
Private (c), (e)										
Major cities	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	np	..	np	..	0.1	20 251
Inner regional	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1	3 205
Outer regional	–	–	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	645
Remote	0.1	–	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	98
Very remote	–	..	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	30
MBS and DVA (c)										
Major cities	6.2	6.7	6.1	5.3	6.3	..	4.8	..	6.2	916 074
Inner regional	6.2	6.6	5.7	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	..	6.0	239 453
Outer regional	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.2	..	3.0	4.2	80 394
Remote	3.0	6.1	2.5	1.9	3.4	2.7	..	1.3	2.4	7 460
Very remote	4.3	..	1.6	0.8	2.4	6.3	..	1.6	1.5	2 557
2009-10										
Public (c), (d)										
Major cities	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	..	2.0	..	1.3	198 917
Inner regional	2.2	1.6	1.8	4.3	2.1	1.4	np	..	2.0	81 749
Outer regional	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.2	..	2.0	2.1	39 579
Remote	3.8	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.6	–	..	2.8	1.9	5 798
Very remote	5.5	..	2.4	5.8	2.1	0.7	..	2.6	3.5	6 416
Private (c), (e)										
Major cities	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	np	..	np	..	0.1	21 149
Inner regional	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1	3 416
Outer regional	–	–	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	674
Remote	0.1	0.1	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	105
Very remote	–	..	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	31

TABLE 13A.17

Table 13A.17 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and remoteness area (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
MBS and DVA (c)										
Major cities	6.6	7.3	6.7	5.7	6.9	..	5.2	..	6.7	1 011 181
Inner regional	6.8	7.4	6.3	5.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	..	6.7	270 641
Outer regional	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.8	..	3.4	4.8	93 109
Remote	3.2	6.3	2.8	2.3	4.4	2.8	..	1.6	2.7	8 759
Very remote	4.9	..	1.7	1.0	2.3	4.9	..	2.0	1.7	2 963
<i>2010-11</i>										
Public (c), (d)										
Major cities	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	..	2.1	..	1.4	214 072
Inner regional	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.9	np	..	1.9	76 427
Outer regional	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.6	..	2.0	2.1	40 932
Remote	3.5	1.2	1.9	3.0	2.6	0.6	..	2.7	2.6	8 115
Very remote	5.1	..	2.9	2.0	2.5	0.7	..	3.1	2.5	4 820
Private (c), (e)										
Major cities	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	..	np	..	0.1	22 910
Inner regional	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1	3 950
Outer regional	–	–	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	858
Remote	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	np	np	..	..	–	115
Very remote	–	..	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	45
MBS and DVA (c)										
Major cities	7.3	7.9	7.4	6.1	7.6	..	5.6	..	7.3	1 124 293
Inner regional	7.6	8.1	6.9	5.9	7.1	6.9	6.4	..	7.4	301 981
Outer regional	5.7	6.3	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.5	..	3.6	5.4	104 578
Remote	3.2	5.8	3.6	2.6	4.0	3.4	..	1.8	3.0	9 668
Very remote	4.4	..	1.9	1.2	2.3	7.4	..	2.0	1.8	3 314

*2011-12*

TABLE 13A.17

Table 13A.17 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and remoteness area (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Public (c), (d)										
Major cities	1.4	na	1.6	1.8	1.9	..	2.1	..	1.6	181 124
Inner regional	2.2	na	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	np	..	2.1	59 145
Outer regional	2.6	na	2.2	2.8	2.8	1.4	..	2.3	2.3	39 567
Remote	3.3	na	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	..	2.8	2.6	7 915
Very remote	5.2	..	3.0	2.9	2.4	0.9	..	3.3	3.0	6 164
Private (c), (e)										
Major cities	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	..	np	..	0.2	25 188
Inner regional	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1	4 112
Outer regional	–	–	0.1	0.1	np	np	..	..	0.1	1 104
Remote	0.1	0.2	–	0.1	np	np	..	..	–	122
Very remote	–	..	0.1	–	np	np	..	..	–	75
MBS and DVA (c)										
Major cities	7.5	8.3	7.9	5.9	7.9	..	5.8	..	7.6	1 191 781
Inner regional	7.9	8.2	7.0	5.8	7.4	6.8	6.4	..	7.6	297 015
Outer regional	6.1	6.3	5.5	4.7	5.4	6.0	..	3.0	5.4	106 181
Remote	3.7	5.7	3.4	2.5	4.1	4.3	..	1.8	3.0	9 465
Very remote	3.1	..	1.9	1.3	2.2	6.5	..	0.6	1.5	2 892
2012-13										
Public (c), (d)										
Major cities	1.5	na	1.6	1.8	2.0	..	2.2	..	1.7	193 900
Inner regional	2.4	na	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.4	np	..	2.1	61 745
Outer regional	2.8	na	2.2	2.8	3.0	1.2	..	2.4	2.4	41 122
Remote	3.5	na	2.5	3.4	2.8	1.6	..	3.5	3.1	9 415
Very remote	5.4	..	2.6	2.5	4.2	0.7	..	2.9	2.8	5 814
Private (c), (e)										

TABLE 13A.17

Table 13A.17 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and remoteness area (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Major cities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	..	np	..	0.2	26 968
Inner regional	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1	4 610
Outer regional	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	..	..	0.1	1 133
Remote	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	np	np	..	..	–	137
Very remote	–	..	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	49
MBS and DVA (c)										
Major cities	8.0	8.8	8.5	6.1	8.2	..	6.3	..	8.1	1 289 439
Inner regional	8.7	9.0	7.5	6.2	8.0	7.4	5.1	..	8.2	325 303
Outer regional	6.6	6.7	6.0	4.7	5.8	6.6	..	3.4	5.9	116 157
Remote	4.0	6.8	3.5	2.5	4.4	4.8	..	1.9	3.2	10 102
Very remote	2.9	..	1.8	1.3	2.7	5.8	..	0.6	1.5	3 003
2013-14 (f)										
Public (c), (d)										
Major cities	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	..	2.0	..	1.5	243 790
Inner regional	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	np	..	2.1	81 695
Outer regional	2.9	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	1.5	..	2.3	2.5	47 936
Remote	3.4	1.9	2.4	3.6	2.9	1.4	..	3.5	3.1	9 652
Very remote	6.9	..	2.9	2.7	4.8	1.1	..	3.1	3.1	6 415
Private (c), (e)										
Major cities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	..	np	..	0.2	27 209
Inner regional	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1	4 906
Outer regional	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	..	..	0.1	1 220
Remote	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	np	np	..	..	–	144
Very remote	–	..	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	61
MBS and DVA (c)										
Major cities	8.4	9.4	9.2	6.6	8.7	..	6.8	..	8.6	1 404 185

TABLE 13A.17

Table 13A.17 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and remoteness area (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Inner regional	9.6	9.9	8.4	6.9	8.6	8.1	np	..	9.1	362 877
Outer regional	7.5	7.5	6.9	5.4	6.3	7.3	..	3.5	6.6	131 005
Remote	4.8	7.4	3.9	3.0	4.9	5.2	..	2.0	3.6	11 456
Very remote	3.6	..	2.2	1.6	3.3	5.3	..	0.6	1.7	3 512
<i>2014-15</i>										
Public (c), (d)										
Major cities	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	..	2.1	..	1.5	251 307
Inner regional	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	np	..	2.1	82 505
Outer regional	2.7	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.5	1.9	..	2.2	2.6	50 497
Remote	3.4	1.9	2.6	3.6	3.2	1.6	..	4.3	3.3	10 374
Very remote	7.0	..	3.0	2.6	4.9	2.4	..	3.0	3.1	6 385
Private (c), (e)										
Major cities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	..	np	..	0.2	28 924
Inner regional	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	..	0.1	5 509
Outer regional	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	..	..	0.1	1 214
Remote	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	np	np	..	..	–	161
Very remote	–	..	–	–	np	np	..	..	–	54
MBS and DVA (c)										
Major cities	9.0	9.9	9.9	7.4	9.4	..	7.5	..	9.2	1 527 229
Inner regional	10.3	11.0	9.3	7.4	9.5	8.8	..	..	9.9	400 462
Outer regional	8.5	8.6	7.6	6.4	6.6	8.0	..	4.9	7.5	148 248
Remote	5.1	7.3	4.4	3.5	5.1	6.2	..	2.3	4.0	12 899
Very remote	3.4	..	2.3	1.8	3.3	6.4	..	2.3	2.2	4 585

(a) Not all remoteness areas are represented in each State or Territory. Where a state/territory does not have a particular remoteness category a rate cannot be calculated. Excludes contacts for which demographic information was missing and/or not reported.

Table 13A.17 **Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and remoteness area (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	Rates are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.								
(c)	For 2007-08 and 2008-09, disaggregation by remoteness area is based on a person's usual residence, the location of the service provider or a combination of both. For these years, the public data should be interpreted with caution as the methodology used to allocate remoteness area varied across jurisdictions. For 2009-10 data onwards, disaggregation by remoteness area is based on a person's usual residence, not the location of the service provider. State/territory is the state/territory of the service provider.								
(d)	Caution should be taken when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons for public data. South Australia submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. This was also the case for data submitted by Tasmania prior to 2012-13. Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. Industrial action during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the community mental health care data; which represents a large proportion of the overall figures. Australian totals only include available data and should therefore be interpreted with caution. Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2012-13 should not be compared to previous, or more recent years.								
(e)	Private psychiatric hospital figures are not published for SA, Tasmania, and the ACT due to confidentiality reasons, but are included in the Australia figures.								
(f)	Public 2012-13 data is considered a break in series due to a change of scope between 2011-12 and 2012-13. Historical remoteness area data was not re-supplied due to this change in scope. Therefore, comparison in public data from 2012-13 onwards with years prior to 2012-13 should not be made.								
	<b>na</b> Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. <b>np</b> Not published.								
<i>Source:</i>	AIHW (unpublished) derived from data provided by State and Territory governments; State and territory (unpublished) specialised mental health services data; Private Mental Health Alliance (unpublished) Centralised Data Management Service data; Department of Health (unpublished) and DVA (unpublished), MBS Statistics; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Residential Population, 30 June (prior to relevant period).								



TABLE 13A.18

Table 13A.18 Young people who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (h)
<i>2010-11</i>										
<i>Number of children or young adults who have had contact</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	no.	2 868	2 527	1 326	645	760	114	76	25	8 341
Primary school (5-<12 years)	no.	21 250	18 890	12 749	5 106	5 037	1 180	803	225	65 242
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	no.	29 381	24 940	17 697	7 392	6 685	2 059	1 384	359	89 900
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	no.	49 576	42 417	30 564	14 091	11 699	3 693	2 538	758	155 338
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>103 075</b>	<b>88 774</b>	<b>62 335</b>	<b>27 235</b>	<b>24 181</b>	<b>7 045</b>	<b>4 800</b>	<b>1 366</b>	<b>318 819</b>
<i>Proportion of population who had contact with MBS-subsidised primary mental health services</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	%	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Primary school (5-<12 years)	%	3.4	4.1	3.1	2.5	3.8	2.7	2.7	0.9	3.4
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	%	5.4	6.1	5.0	4.1	5.5	5.1	5.2	1.8	5.3
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	%	7.2	7.6	6.9	5.9	7.4	8.1	5.7	2.9	7.1
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<i>2011-12</i>										
<i>Number of children or young adults who have had contact</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	no.	3 249	2 783	1 485	724	765	129	97	33	9 266
Primary school (5-<12 years)	no.	23 830	22 469	14 868	5 618	5 510	1 383	866	283	74 830
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	no.	32 882	28 198	19 921	8 282	7 399	2 311	1 515	439	100 950
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	no.	53 901	46 621	33 628	14 626	12 716	3 782	2 790	870	168 937
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>113 861</b>	<b>100 072</b>	<b>69 902</b>	<b>29 250</b>	<b>26 391</b>	<b>7 605</b>	<b>5 268</b>	<b>1 624</b>	<b>353 982</b>
<i>Proportion of population who had contact with MBS-subsidised primary mental health services</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	%	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Primary school (5-<12 years)	%	3.8	4.8	3.6	2.7	4.1	3.1	2.8	1.2	3.8
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	%	6.1	6.9	5.6	4.5	6.1	5.7	5.8	2.3	5.9
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	%	7.8	8.4	7.5	6.0	8.1	8.3	6.3	3.4	7.7

TABLE 13A.18

Table 13A.18 Young people who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	%	4.9	5.6	4.6	3.7	5.2	4.7	4.2	1.8	4.8
<i>2012-13</i>										
<i>Number of children or young adults who have had contact</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	no.	3 778	3 279	1 914	763	841	119	83	28	10 805
Primary school (5-<12 years)	no.	27 396	26 535	17 774	6 551	6 195	1 586	983	302	87 325
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	no.	38 242	33 217	24 143	10 293	8 528	2 703	1 985	427	119 542
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	no.	60 739	52 016	38 351	16 055	13 774	4 285	3 220	992	189 438
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>130 155</b>	<b>115 047</b>	<b>82 181</b>	<b>33 662</b>	<b>29 337</b>	<b>8 693</b>	<b>6 272</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>407 110</b>
<i>Proportion of population who had contact with MBS-subsidised primary mental health services</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	%	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Primary school (5-<12 years)	%	4.3	5.6	4.2	3.0	4.6	3.6	3.2	1.2	4.4
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	%	7.0	8.1	6.7	5.5	7.0	6.8	7.6	2.2	7.0
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	%	8.8	9.3	8.5	6.4	8.7	9.5	7.4	3.8	8.5
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<i>2013-14</i>										
<i>Number of children or young adults who have had contact</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	no.	4 191	3 417	2 292	840	971	159	98	51	12 019
Primary school (5-<12 years)	no.	30 859	29 925	21 884	7 784	7 342	1 948	1 163	357	101 264
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	no.	42 464	35 174	27 742	11 273	9 259	3 024	2 246	469	131 657
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	no.	66 526	56 911	43 070	18 648	15 051	4 736	3 588	1 054	209 589
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>144 040</b>	<b>125 428</b>	<b>94 988</b>	<b>38 545</b>	<b>32 624</b>	<b>9 866</b>	<b>7 095</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>454 528</b>
<i>Proportion of population who had contact with MBS-subsidised primary mental health services</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	%	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8
Primary school (5-<12 years)	%	4.8	6.1	5.1	3.5	5.4	4.4	3.6	1.4	5.0
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	%	7.8	8.6	7.6	6.0	7.7	7.7	8.6	2.4	7.7

TABLE 13A.18

Table 13A.18 Young people who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (h)
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	%	9.5	10.1	9.4	7.4	9.6	10.5	8.4	4.0	9.3
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<i>2014-15</i>										
<i>Number of children or young adults who have had contact</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	no.	4 609	3 652	2 599	928	1 066	168	128	56	13 206
Primary school (5-<12 years)	no.	34 639	33 696	25 440	9 029	8 184	2 222	1 375	406	114 992
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	no.	46 246	37 731	30 973	12 581	10 111	3 381	2 359	582	143 965
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	no.	73 402	62 085	48 032	21 225	16 616	5 108	4 038	1 191	231 697
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>158 896</b>	<b>137 165</b>	<b>107 045</b>	<b>43 763</b>	<b>35 978</b>	<b>10 878</b>	<b>7 900</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>503 859</b>
<i>Proportion of population who had contact with MBS-subsidised primary mental health services</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	%	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9
Primary school (5-<12 years)	%	5.3	6.8	5.8	3.9	5.9	5.0	4.2	1.6	5.6
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	%	8.5	9.2	8.5	6.7	8.5	8.7	9.1	2.9	8.4
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	%	10.3	10.9	10.4	8.5	10.6	11.3	9.8	4.7	10.2
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<i>2015-16</i>										
<i>Number of children or young adults who have had contact</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	no.	4 977	4 107	2 991	994	1 085	193	145	53	14 545
Primary school (5-<12 years)	no.	38 448	37 754	29 312	10 136	8 587	2 519	1 575	394	128 726
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	no.	50 895	42 475	35 082	13 991	10 958	3 791	2 619	710	160 521
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	no.	81 730	69 997	54 674	24 229	18 406	5 817	4 533	1 423	260 809
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>176 050</b>	<b>154 334</b>	<b>122 058</b>	<b>49 350</b>	<b>39 037</b>	<b>12 320</b>	<b>8 872</b>	<b>2 580</b>	<b>564 601</b>
<i>Proportion of population who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health services</i>										
Pre-school (0-<5 years)	%	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9
Primary school (5-<12 years)	%	5.8	7.5	6.6	4.4	6.2	5.6	4.7	1.6	6.2

TABLE 13A.18

Table 13A.18 **Young people who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Secondary school (12-<18 years)	%	9.3	10.3	9.6	7.5	9.2	9.8	10.0	3.6	9.4
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	%	11.4	12.1	11.8	9.9	11.7	12.8	11.1	5.6	11.5
<b>All children and young people aged &lt;25 years</b>	%	7.3	8.3	7.7	5.9	7.5	7.7	6.9	2.9	7.4

- (a) Totals do not equal the sum of all mental health providers as data excludes psychiatrists. MBS items included for this indicator are as follows:  
 – Clinical psychologist services: MBS items 80000, 80005, 80010, 80015, 80020  
 – GP services: MBS items 170, 171, 172, 2574, 2575, 2577, 2578, 2700, 2701,2702, 2704, 2705, 2707, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727  
 – Other allied health services: MBS items 10956, 10968, 80100, 80105, 80110, 80115, 80120, 80125, 80130, 80135, 80140, 80145, 80150, 80155, 80160, 80165, 80170, 81325, 81355, 82000, 82015.
- (b) Data are based on the date the claim was processed.
- (c) Age of the patient is based on age at last service during the reporting period. Note that in previous years, data supplied for this indicator calculated each patient's age at 30 June of each reference year. The derived rates may differ to those published in previous reports.
- (d) A person is counted if any of the specified mental health item has been used in the reference period
- (e) A patient is allocated to a state/territory based on their location as at the last service in the reference period.
- (f) The allocation to the state or territory uses a concordance (ABS ASGS 2011 Postcode to Remoteness Area/State) and splits a person where the postcode covers more than one state/territory, therefore the totals may not equal the sum of the individual cells due to rounding.
- (g) The population data used in this table are the June estimate before the relevant financial year. For 2012-13 data, the estimate is June 2012. The derived rates may differ to those published in previous reports.
- (h) The sum of the states and territories may not add to the Australian totals as the Australian totals include young people who could not be allocated to a State or Territory.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0.

TABLE 13A.19

**Table 13A.19 Proportion of young people (aged < 25 years) who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by selected characteristics (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
<i>2010-11</i>									
Gender									
Male	3.8	4.3	3.5	2.8	4.0	3.4	2.9	1.2	3.7
Female	5.1	5.7	4.8	4.3	5.5	5.3	4.8	1.9	5.1
Remoteness areas (f)									
Major cities	4.3	4.8	4.4	3.7	5.0	..	3.8	..	4.4
Inner regional	5.1	5.7	4.5	3.5	4.8	4.7	..	..	5.0
Outer regional	3.7	4.7	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.6	..	1.8	3.4
Remote	1.9	3.2	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.2	..	0.9	1.8
Very Remote	1.5	..	1.0	0.7	0.9	2.9	..	0.2	0.7
SEIFA quintiles (f)									
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	4.5	4.7	3.6	4.8	3.8	2.9	4.3	0.4	4.1
Quintile 2	3.7	5.2	4.9	3.2	6.3	9.6	2.4	3.7	4.4
Quintile 3	5.0	5.0	5.3	2.4	4.5	4.6	3.9	1.2	4.5
Quintile 4	4.1	5.3	3.7	3.2	5.6	6.1	4.9	1.5	4.3
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	5.1	4.6	3.5	5.2	3.6	..	3.5	2.0	4.5
Indigenous status									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	5.3	7.1	3.3	2.0	3.9	5.8	6.3	0.6	3.9
Non-Indigenous	4.4	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.8	4.2	3.8	2.2	4.4
<i>2011-12</i>									
Gender									
Male	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.0	4.4	3.8	3.2	1.5	4.1
Female	5.6	6.4	5.3	4.4	6.0	5.7	5.2	2.3	5.6
Remoteness areas (f)									
Major cities	4.7	5.5	5.0	3.8	5.5	..	4.2	..	4.9
Inner regional	5.6	6.2	4.8	4.1	5.5	4.9	–	..	5.4
Outer regional	4.1	5.0	3.6	3.0	3.7	4.2	..	2.0	3.7
Remote	2.4	3.6	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.6	..	1.2	1.8
Very Remote	1.6	..	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.6	..	0.3	0.7
SEIFA quintiles (f)									
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	4.5	5.6	4.1	5.6	4.7	3.4	2.0	0.5	4.5
Quintile 2	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.2	7.4	5.7	2.8	4.9
Quintile 3	4.9	6.3	5.4	2.4	6.7	5.2	13.6	2.0	4.9
Quintile 4	5.7	5.3	4.2	3.0	5.8	6.1	6.8	2.1	4.8
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	5.6	5.6	4.2	4.9	3.7	..	3.3	1.3	5.0

TABLE 13A.19

**Table 13A.19 Proportion of young people (aged < 25 years) who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by selected characteristics (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Indigenous status									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	6.1	7.9	3.8	2.2	4.5	6.2	6.5	0.8	4.5
Non-Indigenous	4.8	5.6	4.7	3.8	5.2	4.6	4.1	2.6	4.9
<b>2012-13</b>									
Gender									
Male	4.7	5.4	4.4	3.2	4.8	4.3	3.8	1.5	4.6
Female	6.4	7.3	6.2	5.0	6.6	6.6	6.2	2.4	6.4
Remoteness areas (f)									
Major cities	5.4	6.2	5.8	4.3	6.0	..	4.9	..	5.6
Inner regional	6.5	7.2	5.4	4.8	6.3	5.6	–	..	6.2
Outer regional	4.7	5.4	4.2	3.3	4.1	5.0	..	2.2	4.3
Remote	2.7	4.0	1.9	1.7	3.1	3.3	..	1.3	2.0
Very Remote	1.5	..	0.9	0.9	1.3	3.6	..	0.3	0.8
SEIFA quintiles (f)									
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	5.1	5.8	5.3	3.4	5.6	5.1	5.8	0.5	5.1
Quintile 2	5.6	6.4	5.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	5.1	2.1	5.5
Quintile 3	5.9	6.7	5.5	4.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	2.0	5.7
Quintile 4	5.6	6.5	5.3	4.1	5.9	5.9	5.2	2.1	5.6
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	5.6	6.3	5.1	4.3	5.7	6.2	4.8	2.0	5.4
Indigenous status									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	7.1	9.1	4.6	2.4	5.3	6.6	8.1	0.8	5.2
Non-Indigenous	5.5	6.4	5.4	4.3	5.7	5.3	4.9	2.8	5.5
<b>2013-14</b>									
Gender									
Male	5.2	5.9	5.2	3.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	1.7	5.1
Female	7.0	7.8	7.0	5.6	7.3	7.5	6.9	2.6	7.0
Remoteness areas (f)									
Major cities	5.8	6.6	6.4	4.7	6.6	..	5.5	..	6.0
Inner regional	7.3	7.9	6.3	5.5	7.1	6.4	–	..	7.1
Outer regional	5.5	6.0	5.0	4.0	4.6	5.6	..	2.5	4.9
Remote	3.7	5.3	2.5	2.0	3.6	3.7	..	1.1	2.4
Very Remote	2.3	..	1.1	1.3	1.6	4.4	..	0.3	1.0
SEIFA quintiles (f)									
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	5.6	6.2	6.0	3.7	6.2	5.6	6.3	0.5	5.6
Quintile 2	6.2	7.0	6.3	4.3	6.4	6.3	5.8	2.3	6.2

TABLE 13A.19

**Table 13A.19 Proportion of young people (aged < 25 years) who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by selected characteristics (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Quintile 3	6.4	7.1	6.2	4.9	6.2	6.2	5.9	1.9	6.3
Quintile 4	6.0	7.0	6.0	4.5	6.6	6.8	5.9	2.4	6.2
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	6.1	6.7	5.7	4.7	6.3	7.2	5.3	2.2	5.9
Indigenous status									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	7.7	10.4	5.7	2.9	5.7	6.7	8.6	0.9	5.9
Non-Indigenous	6.0	6.8	6.1	4.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	3.0	6.1
<i>2014-15 (i)</i>									
Gender									
Male	5.7	6.4	5.9	4.3	6.1	5.6	4.8	2.1	5.7
Female	7.6	8.4	7.7	6.2	7.9	8.1	7.6	3.0	7.6
Remoteness areas (f)									
Major cities	6.3	7.1	7.1	5.4	7.3	..	6.2	..	6.6
Inner regional	8.1	8.9	7.2	6.1	8.0	7.1	2.1	..	7.9
Outer regional	6.3	7.0	5.6	4.7	4.9	6.3	..	3.6	5.7
Remote	3.6	5.7	2.9	2.3	3.9	4.8	..	1.3	2.7
Very Remote	2.5	..	1.3	1.6	1.6	3.6	..	1.1	1.4
Indigenous status									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	8.8	11.2	6.3	3.4	7.2	7.3	9.9	1.2	6.7
Non-Indigenous	6.5	7.4	6.8	5.3	7.0	6.8	6.1	3.4	6.7
<i>2015-16</i>									
Gender									
Male	6.3	7.1	6.7	4.8	6.4	6.3	5.4	2.3	6.4
Female	8.3	9.4	8.7	7.0	8.7	9.2	8.6	3.6	8.5
Remoteness areas (f)									
Major cities	6.9	7.8	8.0	6.1	7.8	..	7.0	..	7.3
Inner regional	8.9	10.0	8.2	6.9	8.6	8.1	1.0	..	8.8
Outer regional	7.2	8.1	6.4	5.2	5.7	7.0	..	4.0	6.5
Remote	4.3	7.0	3.4	3.0	4.5	6.4	..	1.9	3.4
Very Remote	2.6	..	1.6	1.8	2.0	3.8	..	1.4	1.6
Indigenous status									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9.9	12.1	7.0	4.0	7.4	9.0	11.7	1.6	7.5
Non-Indigenous	7.1	8.2	7.7	6.0	7.5	7.6	6.8	3.8	7.4

**Table 13A.19 Proportion of young people (aged < 25 years) who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by selected characteristics (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(a) Totals do not equal the sum of all mental health providers as data excludes psychiatrists. MBS items included for this indicator are as follows: – Clinical psychologist services: MBS items 80000, 80005, 80010, 80015, 80020 – GP services: MBS items 170, 171, 172, 2574, 2575, 2577, 2578, 2700, 2701,2702, 2704, 2705, 2707, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727 – Other allied health services: MBS items 10956, 10968, 80100, 80105, 80110, 80115, 80120, 80125, 80130, 80135, 80140, 80145, 80150, 80155, 80160, 80165, 80170, 81325, 81355, 82000, 82015.									
(b) Data are based on the date the claim was processed.									
(c) Age of the patient is based on age at last service during the reporting period. Note that in previous years, data supplied for this indicator calculated each patient's age at 30 June of each reference year. The derived rates may differ to those published in previous reports.									
(d) A person is counted if any of the specified mental health item has been used in the reference period.									
(e) A patient is allocated to a state/territory based on their location as at the last service in the reference period.									
(f) The allocation to the state or territory uses a concordance (ABS ASGS 2011 Postcode to Remoteness Area/State) and splits a person where the postcode covers more than one state/territory, therefore the totals may not equal the sum of the individual cells due to rounding.									
(g) The derived rates may differ to those published in previous reports as they may be derived using updated populations.									
(h) The sum of the states and territories may not add to the Australian totals as the Australian totals include young people who could not be allocated to a State or Territory.									
(i) SEIFA quintile proportions are not available as the populations required to derive them are not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

*Source:* Australian Government Department of Health (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0.



**Table 13A.20 Proportion of young people (aged < 25 years) who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by service type (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)
<b>2010-11</b>									
GP services	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.3	1.4	3.8
Clinical psychologist services	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.9
Other allied health services	1.8	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.5	1.7
<b>2011-12</b>									
GP services	4.2	4.7	4.0	3.1	4.4	3.9	3.6	1.6	4.1
Clinical psychologist services	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.1
Other allied health services	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.4	0.7	1.9
<b>2012-13</b>									
GP services	4.8	5.4	4.6	3.5	4.9	4.5	4.2	1.7	4.7
Clinical psychologist services	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.2	1.3
Other allied health services	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.1
<b>2013-14</b>									
GP services	5.2	5.8	5.3	4.0	5.4	5.2	4.8	1.9	5.2
Clinical psychologist services	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	0.2	1.5
Other allied health services	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.7	2.3
<b>2014-15</b>									
GP services	5.8	6.4	5.9	4.6	6.0	5.8	5.3	2.3	5.8
Clinical psychologist services	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	0.2	1.6
Other allied health services	2.5	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	0.8	2.5
<b>2015-16</b>									
GP services	6.4	7.1	6.7	5.2	6.5	6.6	6.0	2.6	6.5
Clinical psychologist services	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.4	2.0	..	1.7
Other allied health services	2.8	3.7	3.2	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.4	0.8	2.9

- (a) Data excludes psychiatrists. MBS items included for this indicator are as follows:  
 – Clinical psychologist services: MBS items 80000, 80005, 80010, 80015, 80020  
 – GP services: MBS items 170, 171, 172, 2574, 2575, 2577, 2578, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2704, 2705, 2707, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727  
 – Other allied health services: MBS items 10956, 10968, 80100, 80105, 80110, 80115, 80120, 80125, 80130, 80135, 80140, 80145, 80150, 80155, 80160, 80165, 80170, 81325, 81355, 82000, 82015.
- (b) Data are based on the date the claim was processed.
- (c) Age of the patient is based on age at last service during the reporting period. Note that in previous years, data supplied for this indicator calculated each patient's age at 30 June of each reference year.
- (d) A person is counted if any of the specified mental health item has been used in the reference period.
- (e) A patient is allocated to a state/territory based on their location as at the last service in the reference period.
- (f) The population data used in this table are the June estimate before the the relevant financial year. For 2012-13 data, the estimate is June 2012.
- (g) The Australian total rates include young people who could not be allocated to a State or Territory.

Table 13A.20 **Proportion of young people (aged < 25 years) who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by service type (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)
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Source: Australian Government Department of Health (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (2015) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0.

TABLE 13A.21

Table 13A.21 **Consumer and carer participation (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e), (f)	Vic	Qld	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (h)	NT (h)	Aust
<i>Number of consumer and carer consultants</i>									
Number of paid consumer workers (FTE)									
2005-06	27.3	19.6	9.8	0.5	2.8	–	1.3	–	61.3
2006-07	24.8	19.0	10.3	0.8	2.1	–	–	–	57.0
2007-08	27.9	20.0	9.7	1.2	4.7	–	–	–	63.5
2008-09	23.5	17.1	13.6	3.6	6.3	0.5	–	–	64.6
2009-10	21.5	17.7	14.1	5.1	5.7	0.5	–	–	64.6
2010-11	20.5	17.9	17.8	3.3	8.4	0.5	–	–	68.5
2011-12	23.9	19.1	19.5	2.0	8.2	1.5	–	–	74.2
2012-13	17.5	19.4	14.3	4.2	12.5	–	–	0.2	68.0
2013-14	26.5	16.2	8.6	4.7	12.9	0.5	–	0.2	69.5
2014-15	32.6	18.7	25.9	4.3	14.9	0.5	–	0.1	96.9
Number of paid carer workers (FTE)									
2005-06	2.7	11.7	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	14.8
2006-07	8.6	13.6	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	23.1
2007-08	7.0	15.5	1.5	0.8	1.8	–	–	–	26.6
2008-09	10.3	14.3	2.7	0.5	2.4	0.5	–	–	30.6
2009-10	13.7	15.8	4.8	1.0	1.5	0.5	–	–	37.3
2010-11	13.7	17.9	5.3	1.0	5.0	0.5	–	–	43.4
2011-12	15.9	18.5	6.4	0.2	4.2	0.6	–	–	45.8
2012-13	10.2	18.6	3.0	0.2	3.6	1.0	–	–	36.6
2013-14	7.7	18.0	5.2	–	4.8	1.0	–	–	36.8
2014-15	6.3	18.8	2.0	0.6	7.2	0.5	–	0.3	35.6
Number of paid direct care (including, consumer and carer worker positions) (FTE) (i)									
2005-06	6 494.4	5 252.6	3 632.5	2 332.9	1 691.3	606.8	316.5	151.8	20 478.8
2006-07	6 731.7	5 337.0	3 875.8	2 427.2	1 800.4	644.2	321.8	158.3	21 296.4

TABLE 13A.21

Table 13A.21 Consumer and carer participation (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW (e), (f)	Vic	Qld	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (h)	NT (h)	Aust
2007-08	6 777.5	5 440.8	4 233.4	2 537.7	1 963.4	629.1	314.6	167.7	22 064.1
2008-09	7 025.7	5 634.5	4 405.7	2 670.5	1 978.0	642.4	313.8	193.3	22 863.8
2009-10	7 357.1	5 704.0	4 361.7	2 724.8	2 025.7	672.8	334.5	196.1	23 376.7
2010-11	7 637.3	5 911.0	4 694.1	2 856.0	2 121.2	675.6	338.4	205.1	24 438.7
2011-12	7 642.9	5 912.8	4 696.9	2 853.9	2 120.1	676.7	338.4	205.1	24 446.8
2012-13	7 506.1	6 037.0	4 946.7	3 048.7	2 023.0	610.0	375.2	250.6	24 797.3
2013-14	7 665.8	6 295.9	4 658.9	3 109.6	2 096.4	635.3	390.8	271.3	25 124.1
2014-15	7 572.8	6 377.9	4 818.8	3 070.8	2 218.1	626.2	na	312.4	24 996.9
Paid consumer workers (FTE) per 1000 paid direct care (h)									
2005-06	4.2	3.7	2.7	0.2	1.7	–	4.1	–	3.0
2006-07	3.7	3.6	2.7	0.3	1.2	–	–	–	2.7
2007-08	4.1	3.7	2.3	0.5	2.4	–	–	–	2.9
2008-09	3.3	3.0	3.1	1.4	3.2	0.8	–	–	2.8
2009-10	2.9	3.1	3.2	1.9	2.8	0.8	–	–	2.8
2010-11	2.7	3.0	3.8	1.2	4.0	0.8	–	–	2.8
2011-12	3.1	3.2	4.1	0.7	3.8	2.2	–	–	3.0
2012-13	2.3	3.2	2.9	1.4	6.2	–	–	0.7	2.7
2013-14	3.5	2.6	1.9	1.5	6.1	0.8	–	0.6	2.8
2014-15	4.3	2.9	5.4	1.4	6.7	0.8	–	0.4	3.9
Paid carer workers (FTE) per 1000 paid direct care (FTE) (h)									
2005-06	0.4	2.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.7
2006-07	1.3	2.5	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	1.1
2007-08	1.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	–	–	–	1.2
2008-09	1.5	2.5	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.8	–	–	1.3
2009-10	1.9	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	–	–	1.6
2010-11	1.8	3.0	1.1	0.4	2.4	0.8	–	–	1.8

TABLE 13A.21

Table 13A.21 **Consumer and carer participation (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e), (f)	Vic	Qld	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (h)	NT (h)	Aust
2011-12	2.1	3.1	1.4	0.1	2.0	0.8	–	–	1.9
2012-13	1.4	3.1	0.6	0.1	1.8	1.6	–	–	1.5
2013-14	1.0	2.9	1.1	–	2.3	1.6	–	–	1.5
2014-15	0.8	2.9	0.4	0.2	3.2	0.8	–	0.9	1.4

- (a) Non-government organisations are included only where they provide staffed residential services.
- (b) See AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia* on-line publication (<http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>) for a full description of the derivation of relevant items.
- (c) Due to the ongoing validation of NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.
- (d) Data up to 2009-10 were restricted to consumer/carer consultants. In 2010-11, the definitions were altered to include a broader range of roles in the contemporary mental health environment, transitioning to mental health consumer and carer workers. These improved definitions should promote greater consistency between jurisdictions. Comparisons between data up to 2009-10 with data from 2010-11 should not be made.
- (e) NSW advised that the government has no authority to require consumer participation in services delivered through the primary care program.
- (f) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year.
- (g) WA has advised that this information does not represent the full range of consumer and carer participation. Genuine engagement with consumers and carers is one of the key principles of the Mental Health Commission's Strategic Policy document *Mental Health 2020*. The Commission has allocated funding to establish and support Consumers of Mental Health WA Inc., a peak body that provides systemic advocacy and is run for and by consumers. Other examples include provision of funding to develop the capacity of non-government organisations to employ people with a lived experience of mental illness and awarding scholarships to people with a lived experience to complete approved university and polytechnic studies in mental health. Several key consumer and carer advisory groups are supported and provided with financial assistance and collectively, these groups provide advice and representations on consumer and carer issues. The Commission funds Carers Association of WA for the provision of systemic advocacy services and the Mental Health Carers ARAFMI (WA) for a range of services including individual advocacy.
- (h) Consumer and carer workers are not employed in the ACT (except in 2005-06). The NT do not employ carer staff in 2010-11 to 2013-14 or consumer staff prior to 2012-13.
- (i) Data were not available for the ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total.  
– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS.

TABLE 13A.22

Table 13A.22 **Specialised public mental health services reviewed against National Standards for Mental Health Services, 30 June (a)**

		<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure on services assessed at level 1										
2006	\$'000	641 641	574 931	380 642	129 288	153 479	32 236	36 950	22 820	1 971 986
2007	\$'000	556 183	586 248	410 814	95 750	190 360	33 997	46 838	25 537	1 945 727
2008	\$'000	770 511	635 893	526 682	134 530	104 592	42 635	48 458	28 062	2 291 362
2009	\$'000	880 733	681 385	586 763	187 961	100 433	50 559	54 558	30 202	2 572 592
2010	\$'000	851 044	714 515	611 262	178 483	270 545	16 252	54 835	32 326	2 729 262
2011	\$'000	921 406	762 949	699 580	212 630	276 680	45 469	57 536	35 230	3 011 479
2012	\$'000	901 034	525 579	759 987	299 748	124 058	–	62 122	39 291	2 711 818
2013	\$'000	1 069 928	667 682	768 420	432 525	127 752	8 272	64 666	–	3 139 245
2014	\$'000	998 999	615 783	640 373	431 270	–	–	67 471	45 466	2 799 361
2015	\$'000	1 258 471	650 903	830 214	534 279	–	13 823	na	47 999	3 335 689
Expenditure on services assessed at level 2										
2006	\$'000	–	–	602	12 993	2 013	11 126	–	–	26 734
2007	\$'000	18 413	–	236	168 105	1 409	3 363	–	–	191 526
2008	\$'000	33 962	190	1 770	170 831	1 594	–	–	–	208 347
2009	\$'000	44 946	70	1 234	171 349	1 175	6 171	–	–	224 946
2010	\$'000	217 392	4 117	1 671	174 807	–	–	–	–	397 987
2011	\$'000	236 712	86	–	–	–	49 232	–	–	286 030
2012	\$'000	64 055	272	1 330	53 701	157 099	–	–	–	276 456
2013	\$'000	2 767	103	–	10 096	81 609	–	–	41 329	135 904
2014	\$'000	–	–	–	5 786	220 192	–	–	–	225 978
2015	\$'000	–	–	–	21 377	331 876	–	na	–	353 254
Expenditure on services assessed at level 3										
2006	\$'000	94 363	18 628	14 377	147 659	42 422	14 212	–	–	331 661
2007	\$'000	220 311	13 383	51 891	45 173	31 781	8 970	–	–	371 509
2008	\$'000	63 334	148	16 771	38 271	135 413	18 753	–	–	272 689
2009	\$'000	71 549	21 630	1 772	16 283	164 555	21 880	–	–	297 669
2010	\$'000	486	23 010	52 296	38 423	2 116	74 572	–	–	190 903
2011	\$'000	490	16 128	3 692	124 290	10 518	–	–	–	155 119
2012	\$'000	177 030	15 709	–	84 463	–	88 003	–	–	365 206
2013	\$'000	168 117	61 161	1 492	54 206	78 580	5 165	–	–	368 720
2014	\$'000	245 526	52 865	141 737	71 053	128 496	90 603	–	–	730 280
2015	\$'000	139 420	22 258	–	–	42 220	61 925	na	–	265 823
Expenditure on services assessed at level 4										
2006	\$'000	46 246	1 073	4 326	–	1 418	2 328	–	–	55 391
2007	\$'000	61 105	1 107	3 694	–	2 180	24 165	–	–	92 252
2008	\$'000	37 887	4 911	462	2 220	3 507	16 235	–	–	65 223
2009	\$'000	3 107	4 143	655	6 304	2 220	2 653	–	–	19 082
2010	\$'000	12 602	8 940	815	7 927	6 611	–	–	–	36 895
2011	\$'000	12 122	15 616	1 971	98 024	1 124	–	–	–	128 858
2012	\$'000	101 432	287 982	926	38 667	16 194	–	–	–	445 201
2013	\$'000	69 759	122 910	940	7 041	15 526	76 378	–	572	293 127

TABLE 13A.22

Table 13A.22 **Specialised public mental health services reviewed against National Standards for Mental Health Services, 30 June (a)**

		<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014	\$'000	145 364	238 818	1 065	19 934	–	–	–	–	405 180
2015	\$'000	35 879	250 754	2 146	18 174	–	15 717	na	–	322 669
Expenditure on specialised public mental health services										
2006	\$'000	782 250	594 633	399 947	289 939	199 332	59 901	36 950	22 820	2 385 771
2007	\$'000	856 012	600 739	466 636	309 027	225 730	70 494	46 838	25 537	2 601 014
2008	\$'000	905 693	641 143	545 686	345 852	245 106	77 623	48 458	28 062	2 837 621
2009	\$'000	1 000 336	707 227	590 424	381 897	268 383	81 263	54 558	30 202	3 114 289
2010	\$'000	1 081 524	750 582	666 043	399 640	279 273	90 824	54 835	32 326	3 355 046
2011	\$'000	1 170 730	794 780	705 243	434 944	288 323	94 701	57 536	35 230	3 581 486
2012	\$'000	1 243 551	829 543	762 243	476 579	297 351	88 003	62 122	39 291	3 798 683
2013	\$'000	1 310 571	851 856	770 852	503 868	303 467	89 815	64 666	41 901	3 936 995
2014	\$'000	1 389 889	907 465	783 174	528 043	348 688	90 603	67 471	45 466	4 160 799
2015	\$'000	1 433 770	923 914	832 360	573 830	374 096	91 465	na	47 999	4 277 435
Per cent of expenditure on services assessed at level 1										
2006	%	82.0	96.7	95.2	44.6	77.0	53.8	100.0	100.0	82.7
2007	%	65.0	97.6	88.0	31.0	84.3	48.2	100.0	100.0	74.8
2008	%	85.1	99.2	96.5	38.9	42.7	54.9	100.0	100.0	80.7
2009	%	88.0	96.3	99.4	49.2	37.4	62.2	100.0	100.0	82.6
2010	%	78.7	95.2	91.8	44.7	96.9	17.9	100.0	100.0	81.3
2011	%	78.7	96.0	99.2	48.9	96.0	48.0	100.0	100.0	84.1
2012	%	72.5	63.4	99.7	62.9	41.7	–	100.0	100.0	71.4
2013	%	81.6	78.4	99.7	85.8	42.1	9.2	100.0	–	79.7
2014	%	71.9	67.9	81.8	81.7	–	–	100.0	100.0	67.3
2015	%	87.8	70.5	99.7	93.1	–	15.1	na	100.0	78.0
Per cent of expenditure on services assessed at level 2										
2006	%	–	–	0.2	4.5	1.0	18.6	–	–	1.1
2007	%	2.2	–	0.1	54.4	0.6	4.8	–	–	7.4
2008	%	3.7	–	0.3	49.4	0.7	–	–	–	7.3
2009	%	4.5	–	0.2	44.9	0.4	7.6	–	–	7.2
2010	%	20.1	0.5	0.3	43.7	–	–	–	–	11.9
2011	%	20.2	–	–	–	–	52.0	–	–	8.0
2012	%	5.2	–	0.2	11.3	52.8	–	–	–	7.3
2013	%	0.2	–	–	2.0	26.9	–	–	98.6	3.5
2014	%	–	–	–	1.1	63.1	–	–	–	5.4
2015	%	–	–	–	3.7	88.7	–	na	–	8.3
Per cent of expenditure on services assessed at level 3										
2006	%	12.1	3.1	3.6	50.9	21.3	23.7	–	–	13.9
2007	%	25.7	2.2	11.1	14.6	14.1	12.7	–	–	14.3
2008	%	7.0	–	3.1	11.1	55.2	24.2	–	–	9.6
2009	%	7.2	3.1	0.3	4.3	61.3	26.9	–	–	9.6
2010	%	–	3.1	7.9	9.6	0.8	82.1	–	–	5.7
2011	%	–	2.0	0.5	28.6	3.6	–	–	–	4.3

Table 13A.22 **Specialised public mental health services reviewed against National Standards for Mental Health Services, 30 June (a)**

		<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012	%	14.2	1.9	–	17.7	–	100.0	–	–	9.6
2013	%	12.8	7.2	0.2	10.8	25.9	5.8	–	–	9.4
2014	%	17.7	5.8	18.1	13.5	36.9	100.0	–	–	17.6
2015	%	9.7	2.4	–	–	11.3	67.7	na	–	6.2
Per cent of expenditure on services assessed at level 4										
2006	%	5.9	0.2	1.1	–	0.7	3.9	–	–	2.3
2007	%	7.1	0.2	0.8	–	1.0	34.3	–	–	3.5
2008	%	4.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.4	20.9	–	–	2.3
2009	%	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.8	3.3	–	–	0.6
2010	%	1.2	1.2	0.1	2.0	2.4	–	–	–	1.1
2011	%	1.0	2.0	0.3	22.5	0.4	–	–	–	3.6
2012	%	8.2	34.7	0.1	8.1	5.4	–	–	–	11.7
2013	%	5.3	14.4	0.1	1.4	5.1	85.0	–	1.4	7.4
2014	%	10.5	26.3	0.1	3.8	–	–	–	–	9.7
2015	%	2.5	27.1	0.3	3.2	–	17.2	na	–	7.5

- (a) There is variation across jurisdictions in the method used to assign an assessment level (1, 2, 3 or 4) to service units. In some jurisdictions, if an organisation with multiple service units is assessed at a particular level all the expenditure on the organisation's units is 'counted' at that assessment level. In other jurisdictions, assessment levels are assigned at the service unit and this may or may not be consistent with the other units within the organisation. The approach can also vary across organisations within a single jurisdiction.
- (b) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year.
- (c) Data were not available for the ACT for 2015 and have been excluded from the totals.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS.



**Table 13A.23 Rate and duration of seclusion events in public specialised mental health acute inpatient units (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (d), (h)	NT (d), (l)	Aust
<i>Seclusion events per 1000 patient bed days</i>									
2008-09	11.0	18.8	18.2	15.3	na	15.4	13.3	na	15.5
2009-10	11.5	19.4	15.0	11.6	7.6	11.5	1.7	23.0	13.5
2010-11	10.2	15.1	17.2	8.3	7.7	14.7	0.7	19.9	12.1
2011-12	9.9	13.3	13.3	4.7	10.1	11.9	1.3	25.9	10.6
2012-13	9.1	10.9	12.7	6.0	9.1	19.7	0.9	16.4	9.8
2013-14	7.9	9.2	11.1	5.2	4.6	15.2	1.1	21.6	8.2
2014-15	8.2	7.5	11.4	4.3	5.0	10.1	2.7	31.0	7.9
2015-16	8.7	8.6	9.4	4.8	5.0	13.1	1.6	23.9	8.1
<i>Average duration of seclusion events (no. of hours) (j), (k)</i>									
2013-14	6.0	9.5	3.8	2.4	na	4.1	2.1	6.4	6.0
2014-15	5.8	8.0	3.4	2.7	na	2.5	2.2	7.9	5.4
2015-16	5.3	8.3	3.3	2.3	na	2.4	1.9	4.9	5.3

- (a) Variation in jurisdictional legislation may result in differences in the definition of a seclusion event. Data reported by jurisdictions may therefore vary and comparisons should be made with caution.
- (b) NSW does not have a centralised database for the collection of seclusion data. Services report seclusion rates regularly to the NSW Ministry of Health. Services are required to maintain local seclusion registers, which may be audited by NSW Official Visitors. Seclusion rates are a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) in regular performance reporting to NSW Local Health Districts. NSW seclusion rates include bed days for some forensic services managed by correctional facilities.
- (c) Victoria has fewer beds per capita than other jurisdictions, and as such, it may be useful to view the rate of seclusion events in a broader population context (rates per capita).
- (d) The ACT, Qld, and the NT do not report any acute forensic services, however forensic patients can and do access acute care through general units.
- (e) The WA data include seclusion events (numerator) and patient days (denominator) for both acute and non-acute specialised public mental health units. WA also does not have a centralised data base for the collection of seclusion data. Services provide seclusion data from their own data bases.
- (f) For SA, bed days for 2009-10 to 2012-13 were estimated based 100 percent occupancy, with bed numbers themselves fluctuating due to new infrastructure projects (service renewal / re-modelling). From 2013-14 onwards bed days data have been calculated accurately based on actual occupancy. For 2008-09, SA was unable to supply seclusion data. During 2010-11, a substantial number of seclusion events in one particular hospital were for a small number of patients, with over half of these being patient-requested events. This may have impacted on the overall seclusion rate reported for that year. SA report seclusion duration in 4 hour blocks. Therefore, the mean duration cannot be calculated and the most commonly reported time block has been reported for SA. The national average seclusion duration figure excludes SA.
- (g) The increase in the state-wide Tasmanian seclusion rate for 2012–13 and 2013–14 data is due to a small number of clients having an above average number of seclusion events.

Table 13A.23 **Rate and duration of seclusion events in public specialised mental health acute inpatient units (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (f)	<i>Tas</i> (g)	<i>ACT</i> (d), (h)	<i>NT</i> (d), (l)	<i>Aust</i>
(h)	For the ACT, when interpreting these data, the relative small size of the ACT should be noted, with a total of between 63 and 70 acute inpatient beds reported between 2008–09 and 2013–14. ACT activities initiated as part of the Beacon Site project included the implementation of a clinical review committee inclusive of clinical staff, consumers and carer representation to review episodes of seclusion for systemic issues on a case-by-case basis. This has led to a number of reforms over several years that had a direct impact on the use of seclusion and its reduction to the low levels now reported. In the ACT, work is progressive and ongoing as part of a larger process of providing a place of improved safety and security, both for people experiencing an acute episode of mental ill health leading to an inpatient admission, visitors and for the staff who work in this challenging environment.								
(i)	Due to the low ratio of beds per person in the Northern Territory compared with other jurisdictions, the apparent rate of seclusion is inflated when reporting seclusion per patient day compared with reporting on a population basis. Due to the low number of beds in the Northern Territory, high rates of seclusion for a few individuals has a disproportional effect on the rate of seclusion reported. The NT was unable to supply seclusion data for 2008-09.								
(j)	SA report seclusion duration in 4 hour blocks and therefore the mean duration cannot be calculated. The national average seclusion duration figure excludes SA.								
(k)	Due to data comparability issues for events occurring in Forensic services, all Forensic service events are excluded from the average duration analysis.								

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) National Seclusion and Restraint Data Collection.

Table 13A.24 **Rate and duration of seclusion events in public specialised mental health acute inpatient units (per 1000 patient bed days), by target population (a), (b)**

	<i>Events per 1000 patient bed days</i>								<i>Average duration of events (no. of hours) (c)</i>
	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
General	17.1	15.4	13.1	11.6	10.3	9.6	9.1	9.2	5.5
Child and adolescent	17.0	11.4	16.6	18.1	14.5	9.6	12.0	10.3	1.9
Older people	3.7	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.9
Mixed	15.1	13.3	12.3	10.3	10.0	..	..	..	..
Forensic (b)	10.8	6.9	8.7	10.7	13.6	7.7	7.1	9.2	87.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>

(a) See table 13A.23 for general caveats regarding seclusion data.

(b) Excludes some public sector acute forensic mental health hospital services operated in correctional facilities.

(c) SA report seclusion duration in 4 hour blocks and therefore the mean duration cannot be calculated. The national average seclusion duration figure excludes SA.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Seclusion and Restraint Data Collection.

TABLE 13A.25

Table 13A.25 **GP mental health-related encounters (general and mental health specific) (a)**

	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
Total GP encounters that are mental health-related (per cent)	10.4	10.8	11.7	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.8	12.7
Estimated number of mental health-related encounters (b)	10 713 000	11 862 000	13 202 000	13 283 000	13 931 000	14 956 000	15 842 000	17 131 180	17 635 320
<i>Lower 95% confidence limit</i>	10 261 000	11 280 000	12 661 000	12 714 000	13 353 000	14 250 000	15 187 000	16 355 184	16 875 070
<i>Upper 95% confidence limit</i>	11 165 000	12 375 000	13 678 000	13 881 000	14 426 000	15 614 000	16 474 000	17 907 070	18 395 705
Estimated number of mental health-related encounters per 1000 population (b), (c)	519.4	564.4	614.8	607.5	628.3	664.3	691.6	735.0	746.5
<i>Lower 95% confidence limit</i>	497.5	536.7	589.6	581.5	602.2	633.0	663.0	701.0	714.3
<i>Upper 95% confidence limit</i>	541.3	588.9	636.9	634.8	650.6	693.6	719.2	768.0	778.6

(a) The confidence intervals show that the difference between some of the years is not statistically significant.

(b) The estimated number of encounters is based on the proportion of encounters in the BEACH survey of general practice activity that are mental health-related, multiplied by the total number of Medicare services for non-Referred (GP) Attendances (excluding practice nurse items) as reported by the Department of Human Services (see Mental Health Services in Australia for more details).

(c) Crude rate is based on the Australian estimated resident population as at 31 December of the reference year.

Source: AIHW (2016) *Mental Health Services in Australia* (available at <http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/home/>).

TABLE 13A.26

**Table 13A.26 Rates of community follow-up within first seven days of discharge from a psychiatric admission, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status and remoteness (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2011-12</b>										
Indigenous status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	45.2	na	61.3	40.3	45.4	na	87.9	32.5	48.3
Non-Indigenous	%	53.0	na	65.4	52.3	52.6	na	78.2	47.9	56.6
Remoteness										
Major cities	%	52.5	na	71.2	52.9	53.5	na	79.5	50.0	55.2
Inner regional	%	54.6	na	63.5	50.7	41.3	na	51.9	25.0	59.3
Outer regional	%	52.8	na	67.7	43.9	41.4	na	100.0	48.9	56.7
Remote	%	39.5	na	59.3	47.5	31.0	na	..	43.1	45.4
Very remote	%	36.4	na	61.9	28.4	34.5	na	..	25.8	33.4
<b>2012-13</b>										
Indigenous status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	53.9	na	72.2	47.3	39.4	15.1	68.3	40.2	55.3
Non-Indigenous	%	60.0	na	73.2	54.3	55.9	21.3	74.5	53.1	61.4
Remoteness										
Major cities	%	59.4	na	71.2	55.1	56.8	–	75.6	16.7	61.6
Inner regional	%	62.7	na	78.2	52.2	40.2	18.6	32.6	33.3	61.0
Outer regional	%	59.8	na	76.3	47.4	38.6	24.6	19.3	53.8	60.6
Remote	%	38.7	na	64.8	55.7	47.4	31.5	..	54.8	52.3
Very remote	%	60.9	na	72.2	40.4	39.2	22.2	..	33.1	41.7
<b>2013-14</b>										
Indigenous status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	59.5	69.3	72.9	55.8	39.0	55.6	70.8	39.3	60.5
Non-Indigenous	%	64.2	72.4	74.0	57.2	59.7	59.8	72.7	55.1	66.9
Remoteness										
Major cities	%	65.1	72.2	71.4	57.4	59.8	14.4	76.2	21.1	66.8
Inner regional	%	61.9	73.3	81.1	57.3	50.0	59.6	10.6	37.5	67.6
Outer regional	%	63.2	76.2	78.4	58.3	53.8	63.3	–	49.6	68.4
Remote	%	48.2	69.2	69.6	60.2	40.0	44.7	..	66.7	59.6
Very remote	%	57.7	62.5	74.7	47.0	34.7	53.8	..	29.5	44.0
<b>2014-15</b>										
Indigenous status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	58.4	66.9	75.3	57.6	52.3	66.7	74.5	49.9	62.4
Non-Indigenous	%	64.0	73.4	74.9	58.1	61.0	68.2	71.0	55.7	67.5

Table 13A.26 **Rates of community follow-up within first seven days of discharge from a psychiatric admission, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status and remoteness (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remoteness										
Major cities	%	64.6	74.0	72.4	57.8	58.8	14.0	71.2	18.8	66.9
Inner regional	%	63.9	72.2	81.3	64.2	58.7	68.4	60.0	22.3	69.5
Outer regional	%	64.1	76.0	79.4	59.2	70.3	67.8	–	54.9	70.8
Remote	%	56.8	65.7	77.3	63.0	70.6	58.9	–	66.2	65.5
Very remote	%	61.1	–	74.0	51.7	67.9	70.6	–	40.1	52.0

- (a) Caution should be taken when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons for public data. South Australia submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. This was also the case for data submitted by Tasmania prior to 2012-13. Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. Industrial action during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the community mental health care data; which represents a large proportion of the overall figures. Australian totals only include available data and should therefore be interpreted with caution. Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2012-13 should not be compared to previous, or more recent years.
- (b) The Indigenous status rates should be interpreted with caution due to the varying and, in some instances, unknown quality of Indigenous identification across jurisdictions. Excludes people for whom demographic information was missing or not reported.
- (c) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on a person's usual residence, not the location of the service provider. State/territory is the state/territory of the service provider. Excludes people for whom demographic information was missing or not reported.
- (d) For public sector community mental health services, Victorian data for 2011-12 and 2012-13 are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period.
- (e) SA submitted data that was not based on unique patient identifier but is based on a limited data matching approach. Therefore caution needs to be taken when making interjurisdictional comparisons.
- (f) Industrial action in Tasmania limited the available data quality and quantity of 2011-12 and 2012-13 community data.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

**Source:** State and territory (unpublished) admitted patient and community mental health care data.

**Table 13A.27 Rates of community follow-up within first seven days of discharge from a psychiatric admission, by age group, gender and SEIFA quintiles, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Age group</i>										
Less than 15 years	%	65.2	72.4	67.8	58.4	69.2	–	–	66.7	67.4
15–24 years	%	64.8	71.7	71.5	59.4	58.6	65.7	79.6	45.2	66.6
25–34 years	%	61.4	72.8	73.9	55.2	62.6	66.7	76.5	54.0	65.9
35–44 years	%	62.4	73.6	76.1	56.7	64.1	66.7	70.5	54.4	67.1
45–54 years	%	64.9	77.4	77.5	60.8	61.9	69.0	63.0	57.2	69.2
55–64 years	%	64.8	74.0	78.8	57.6	64.4	70.5	65.1	61.5	68.5
65+ years	%	62.6	68.2	77.9	61.9	44.1	78.6	52.0	78.6	64.3
<b>All ages</b>	%	63.3	73.1	74.8	58.0	59.9	67.9	70.3	53.2	67.0
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	%	61.1	72.5	74.3	56.0	58.5	65.3	69.9	53.1	65.6
Female	%	65.9	73.7	75.3	59.9	61.4	70.7	70.6	53.4	68.4
<i>SEIFA quintiles</i>										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	%	66.1	74.3	77.4	64.9	62.6	70.9	33.3	41.1	69.4
Quintile 2	%	62.7	72.2	78.7	62.1	58.4	64.2	87.1	56.5	66.8
Quintile 3	%	61.3	74.4	74.9	60.0	59.7	71.5	56.8	66.6	67.8
Quintile 4	%	64.0	73.8	73.2	55.6	60.5	61.9	73.2	58.1	67.6
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	%	67.3	73.8	69.7	51.6	57.0	36.4	71.1	53.8	66.0

(a) Caution should be taken when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons for public data. South Australia submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. This was also the case for data submitted by Tasmania prior to 2012-13. Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. Industrial action during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the community mental health care data; which represents a large proportion of the overall figures.

(b) Australian totals only include available data and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* State and territory (unpublished) admitted patient and community mental health care data.

TABLE 13A.28

Table 13A.28 Rates of community follow-up for people within the first seven days of discharge from hospital (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2006-07</i>										
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services	no.	26 656	15 602	13 534	5 994	5 430	na	1 100	888	69 204
Overnight acute separations with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	no.	11 539	9 303	6 833	2 756	1 532	na	759	342	33 064
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	%	43.3	59.6	50.5	46.0	28.2	na	69.0	38.5	47.8
<i>2007-08</i>										
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services	no.	27 103	16 400	13 600	5 863	5 590	2 116	1 148	854	72 674
Overnight acute separations with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	no.	10 856	9 803	7 094	2 778	1 941	433	827	348	34 080
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	%	40.1	59.8	52.2	47.4	34.7	20.5	72.0	40.7	46.9
<i>2008-09</i>										
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services	no.	27 035	16 429	14 147	6 272	5 435	2 121	1 233	780	73 452
Overnight acute separations with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	no.	11 078	10 132	6 228	3 070	2 222	461	901	323	34 415



TABLE 13A.28

Table 13A.28 Rates of community follow-up for people within the first seven days of discharge from hospital (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	%	41.0	61.7	44.0	48.9	40.9	21.7	73.1	41.4	46.9
<i>2009-10</i>										
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services	no.	26 403	16 552	14 061	6 439	5 509	1 758	1 184	742	72 648
Overnight acute separations with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	no.	11 864	10 591	6 417	3 227	2 301	456	873	289	36 018
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	%	44.9	64.0	45.6	50.1	41.8	25.9	73.7	38.9	49.6
<i>2010-11</i>										
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services	no.	26 932	17 156	14 634	7 524	5 825	1 730	1 185	771	75 757
Overnight acute separations with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	no.	12 811	11 730	7 696	3 683	2 662	505	932	308	40 327
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	%	47.6	68.4	52.6	49.0	45.7	29.2	78.6	39.9	53.2
<i>2011-12</i>										
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services	no.	27 407	na	15 187	7 800	5 987	1 655	1 306	781	60 123

TABLE 13A.28

Table 13A.28 Rates of community follow-up for people within the first seven days of discharge from hospital (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Overnight acute separations with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	no.	14 348	na	9 838	3 992	3 064	531	1 015	313	33 101
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	%	52.4	na	64.8	51.2	51.2	32.1	77.7	40.1	55.1
<i>2012-13</i>										
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services	no.	28 297	na	15 916	8 705	5 436	1 667	1 307	889	62 217
Overnight acute separations with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	no.	16 828	na	11 598	4 669	2 935	347	966	414	37 757
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	%	59.5	na	72.9	53.6	54.0	20.8	73.9	46.6	60.7
<i>2013-14</i>										
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services	no.	29 200	18 214	16 401	9 144	4 909	1 855	1 238	952	81 913
Overnight acute separations with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	no.	18 603	13 159	12 081	5 215	2 836	1 103	898	456	54 351
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	%	63.7	72.2	73.7	57.0	57.8	59.5	72.5	47.9	66.4
<i>2014-15</i>										

TABLE 13A.28

Table 13A.28 Rates of community follow-up for people within the first seven days of discharge from hospital (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services	no.	30 212	18 715	17 016	9 957	5 951	1 876	1 169	926	85 822
Overnight acute separations with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	no.	19 133	13 676	12 724	5 779	3 566	1 274	822	493	57 467
Overnight separations from acute psychiatric inpatient services with community mental health contact recorded in the seven days following separation	%	63.3	73.1	74.8	58.0	59.9	67.9	70.3	53.2	67.0

- (a) Caution should be taken when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons. South Australia submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. This was also the case for data submitted by Tasmania prior to 2012-13. Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. Industrial action during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the community mental health care data; which represents a large proportion of the overall figures. Australian totals only include available data and should therefore be interpreted with caution. Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2012-13 should not be compared to previous, or more recent years.
- (b) For public sector community mental health services, Victorian data are unavailable for 2011-12 and 2012-13 due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period.
- (c) SA submitted data that was not based on unique patient identifier but is based on a limited data matching approach. Therefore caution needs to be taken when making interjurisdictional comparisons.
- (d) Industrial action in Tasmania limited the available data quality and quantity of 2011-12 and 2012-13 community data. Tasmanian data are not available for 2005-06 and 2006-07. Data submitted up to 2012-13 were not based on unique patient identifiers or data matching approaches.
- (e) From 2012-13, the ACT has refined its calculation methodology and as such, comparisons to previous years' results should be viewed with caution.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory (unpublished) admitted patient and community mental health care data.

TABLE 13A.29

Table 13A.29 **Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge, by selected characteristics, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Age group</i>										
Less than 15 years	%	10.2	20.6	14.8	12.9	20.9	na	na	77.8	15.8
15–24 years	%	16.3	18.7	15.2	18.5	13.8	20.2	12.2	15.9	16.7
25–34 years	%	16.5	15.5	14.6	17.4	9.3	19.5	12.9	8.4	15.5
35–44 years	%	15.4	15.2	13.2	17.0	7.1	13.8	14.2	7.4	14.5
45–54 years	%	14.9	12.1	13.0	15.3	6.9	17.0	9.1	11.1	13.4
55–64 years	%	11.5	11.6	12.3	13.7	6.9	11.9	17.5	–	11.6
65–74 years	%	10.7	9.9	7.2	9.6	6.2	5.1	6.3	–	9.1
75 years or over	%	8.3	5.8	5.4	10.6	10.0	–	–	na	7.5
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	%	14.5	13.7	12.8	14.1	7.8	13.3	10.3	10.9	13.4
Female	%	15.6	15.7	14.5	18.3	10.5	19.8	14.0	10.5	15.4
<i>SEIFA quintiles (g)</i>										
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	%	14.8	14.1	14.2	11.9	7.3	16.9	–	10.9	13.8
Quintile 2	%	14.6	13.9	12.3	16.1	9.8	13.8	16.1	10.3	13.8
Quintile 3	%	14.6	15.0	14.3	17.2	7.9	17.6	–	12.8	14.7
Quintile 4	%	13.3	16.1	13.6	18.9	12.5	16.0	13.6	10.3	14.9
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)	%	15.3	14.4	13.7	14.9	7.4	13.6	12.3	8.8	14.4
<i>Indigenous status</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	18.5	15.4	16.6	15.8	5.6	9.8	9.8	11.5	16.2
Non-Indigenous	%	14.7	14.7	13.4	16.3	9.9	17.0	12.2	10.2	14.3
<i>Remoteness (g)</i>										
Major cities	%	14.7	15.2	13.9	16.8	10.2	..	12.7	..	14.6
Inner regional	%	14.6	13.3	12.6	13.4	5.8	18.3	–	..	13.9
Outer regional	%	13.4	13.0	14.2	16.7	5.2	10.8	..	9.7	13.1
Remote	%	15.8	–	6.8	11.0	5.8	na	..	13.1	10.7
Very remote	%	13.9	..	8.2	7.1	–	na	..	11.6	9.5

(a) Caution should be taken when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons for public data. South Australia submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. Australian totals only include available data and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

(b) Data are based on all 'in scope' separations from State and Territory psychiatric inpatient units, defined as those for which it is meaningful to examine readmission rates. The following separations were excluded: same day separations; overnight separations that occur through discharge/transfer to another hospital; statistical discharge — type change; left against medical advice/discharge at own risk and death.

**Table 13A.29 Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge, by selected characteristics, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (f)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(c)	For the purposes of this indicator, a readmission for any of the separations identified as 'in-scope' is defined as an admission to any other public psychiatric acute unit within the jurisdiction that occurs within 28 days of the date of the original separation. For this to occur a system of unique client identifiers needs to be in place that allows individuals to be 'tracked' across units. Such systems have been available in all states/territories for the full period (2005-06 to 2014-15), with the exception of Tasmania (which introduced such a system in 2012-13) and SA and WA (who have not yet introduced such a system). Undercounting of readmissions may have occurred in SA and Tasmania in the years that the system of unique identifiers is not in place. Data for WA are preliminary and are subject to change.									
(d)	No distinction is made between planned and unplanned readmissions because data collection systems in most Australian mental health services do not include a reliable and consistent method to distinguish a planned from an unplanned admission to hospital.									
(e)	For Qld, inpatient identifiers are unique at a hospital level. A routine linkage program is utilised to create a unique identifier for reporting purposes.									
(f)	Remoteness and socioeconomic status have been allocated using the client's usual residence, not the location of the service provider. State/territory is reported for the state/territory of the service provider.									

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), from data provided by State and Territory governments.

TABLE 13A.30

Table 13A.30 Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2005-06</i>										
Overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services	no.	25 087	14 957	14 211	6 644	5 352	2 617	1 136	1 004	71 008
Overnight acute separations that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	no.	4 057	2 098	2 696	933	629	334	152	140	11 039
Proportion of overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	%	16.2	14.0	19.0	14.0	11.8	12.8	13.4	13.9	15.5
<i>2006-07</i>										
Overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services	no.	26 767	15 602	13 432	6 476	5 430	1 901	1 100	888	71 596
Overnight acute separations that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	no.	4 526	2 309	2 110	822	491	126	123	123	10 630
Proportion of overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	%	16.9	14.8	15.7	12.7	9.0	6.6	11.2	13.9	14.8
<i>2007-08</i>										
Overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services	no.	27 202	16 400	13 296	6 447	5 590	2 046	1 148	848	72 977

TABLE 13A.30

Table 13A.30 Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Overnight acute separations that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	no.	4 716	2 484	2 059	857	616	167	114	111	11 124
Proportion of overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	%	17.3	15.1	15.5	13.3	11.0	8.2	9.9	13.1	15.2
<i>2008-09</i>										
Overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services	no.	27 101	16 429	13 827	6 881	5 431	1 823	1 233	780	73 505
Overnight acute separations that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	no.	4 344	2 317	2 124	956	507	113	68	86	10 515
Proportion of overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	%	16.0	14.1	15.4	13.9	9.3	6.2	5.5	11.0	14.3
<i>2009-10</i>										
Overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services	no.	26 447	16 552	13 928	7 321	5 503	1 758	1 184	742	73 435
Overnight acute separations that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	no.	4 094	2 300	2 106	1 009	455	196	51	75	10 286

TABLE 13A.30

Table 13A.30 Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	%	15.5	13.9	15.1	13.8	8.3	11.1	4.3	10.1	14.0
<i>2010-11</i>										
Overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services	no.	27 083	17 156	14 457	8 403	5 825	1 730	1 185	771	76 610
Overnight acute separations that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	no.	4 274	2 427	2 207	1 187	523	242	63	105	11 028
Proportion of overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	%	15.8	14.1	15.3	14.1	9.0	14.0	5.3	13.6	14.4
<i>2011-12</i>										
Overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services	no.	27 463	17 910	15 192	8 719	5 987	1 655	1 306	781	79 013
Overnight acute separations that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	no.	4 298	2 554	2 294	1 218	551	191	165	88	11 359
Proportion of overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	%	15.7	14.3	15.1	14.0	9.2	11.5	12.6	11.3	14.4



TABLE 13A.30

Table 13A.30 Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2012-13</i>										
Overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services	no.	28 157	18 912	15 916	9 638	5 437	1 667	1 307	895	81 929
Overnight acute separations that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	no.	4 141	2 771	2 275	1 317	420	212	188	98	11 422
Proportion of overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	%	14.7	14.7	14.3	13.7	7.7	12.7	14.4	10.9	13.9
<i>2013-14</i>										
Overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services	no.	29 204	19 281	16 401	10 095	5 101	1 856	1 238	965	84 141
Overnight acute separations that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	no.	4 170	2 842	2 198	1 444	354	251	133	105	11 497
Proportion of overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	%	14.3	14.7	13.4	14.3	6.9	13.5	10.7	10.9	13.7
<i>2014-15</i>										
Overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services	no.	30 230	19 791	17 016	10 932	6 116	1 876	1 169	929	88 059

TABLE 13A.30

Table 13A.30 Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Overnight acute separations that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	no.	4 544	2 911	2 311	1 781	560	308	144	100	12 659
Proportion of overnight separations from psychiatric acute inpatient services that were followed by a readmission to a psychiatric acute inpatient service within 28 days of discharge	%	15.0	14.7	13.6	16.3	9.2	16.4	12.3	10.8	14.4

- (a) Caution should be taken when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons. South Australia submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. This was also the case for data submitted by Tasmania prior to 2012-13. Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. Industrial action during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the community mental health care data; which represents a large proportion of the overall figures. Australian totals only include available data and should therefore be interpreted with caution. Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2012-13 should not be compared to previous, or more recent years.
- (b) Data are based on all 'in scope' separations from State and Territory psychiatric inpatient units, defined as those for which it is meaningful to examine readmission rates. The following separations were excluded: same day separations; overnight separations that occur through discharge/transfer to another hospital; statistical discharge — type change; left against medical advice/discharge at own risk and death.
- (c) For the purposes of this indicator, a readmission for any of the separations identified as 'in-scope' is defined as an admission to any other public psychiatric acute unit within the jurisdiction that occurs within 28 days of the date of the original separation. For this to occur a system of unique client identifiers needs to be in place that allows individuals to be 'tracked' across units. Such systems have been available in all states/territories for the full period (2005-06 to 2014-15), with the exception of Tasmania (which introduced such a system in 2012-13) and SA and WA (who have not yet introduced such a system). Undercounting of readmissions may have occurred in SA and Tasmania in the years that the system of unique identifiers is not in place. Data for WA are preliminary and are subject to change.
- (d) No distinction is made between planned and unplanned readmissions because data collection systems in most Australian mental health services do not include a reliable and consistent method to distinguish a planned from an unplanned admission to hospital.

Table 13A.30 **Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(e)	For data before 2012-13, states and territories differed in the overnight separations that they count as 'in scope'. NSW and Queensland excluded separations where length of stay is one night only and the procedure code for ECT is recorded and the ACT excluded all overnight separations with the procedure code for ECT, whereas the others (Victoria, WA, SA, Tasmania and the NT) include all overnight separations for the procedure code for ECT. For 2012-13, the exclusion of overnight stays of one night with an ECT procedure code became a business rule for the calculation of data for this indicator. The change was considered likely to be minimal, therefore, historical data updates were not considered mandatory. The change is also unlikely to alter the interpretability of long term data trends.									
(f)	For Qld, inpatient identifiers are unique at a hospital level. A routine linkage program is utilised to create a unique identifier for reporting purposes.									
<i>Source</i> : AIHW (unpublished), from data provided by State and Territory governments.										

TABLE 13A.31

Table 13A.31 **Average recurrent cost per inpatient bed day, by public hospital type (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g), (h)	Vic (i)	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA (l)	Tas (m)	ACT (m), (n), (o)	NT (m), (n)	Aust (o)
Psychiatric hospitals (acute units)									
2005-06	870.03	991.79	..	995.23	975.89	..	..	..	928.82
2006-07	834.51	1 081.50	..	1 029.75	1 108.89	..	..	..	947.70
2007-08	781.27	975.07	..	1 007.94	1 199.45	..	..	..	926.08
2008-09	793.46	885.04	..	1 078.95	1 160.24	..	..	..	953.30
2009-10	1 028.83	1 008.63	..	1 075.81	1 208.20	..	..	..	1 064.52
2010-11	1 007.96	961.11	..	1 267.09	1 013.89	..	..	..	1 056.21
2011-12	1 138.77	831.44	..	1 307.55	969.20	..	..	..	1 104.57
2012-13	1 191.37	830.10	..	1 370.35	1 087.43	..	..	..	1 162.55
2013-14	1 188.28	820.13	..	1 350.27	1 332.10	..	..	..	1 177.12
2014-15 (o)	1 139.69	848.33	..	1 243.17	1 187.09	..	na	..	1 120.27
Psychiatric hospitals (non-acute units)									
2005-06	611.20	805.31	750.37	1 019.37	591.41	..	..	..	679.87
2006-07	575.56	750.57	764.77	1 023.98	616.55	..	..	..	671.47
2007-08	590.27	867.09	840.96	1 010.10	690.86	..	..	..	708.83
2008-09	678.09	700.13	826.20	1 081.13	790.88	..	..	..	756.83
2009-10	668.96	850.23	848.07	1 065.18	767.76	..	..	..	757.02
2010-11	738.04	805.58	866.71	1 016.79	769.39	..	..	..	800.44
2011-12	784.79	886.22	956.92	1 054.24	854.17	..	..	..	868.22
2012-13	784.85	855.80	928.28	1 096.29	750.49	..	..	..	849.90
2013-14	801.38	1 010.52	899.77	1 153.35	743.68	..	..	..	858.12
2014-15 (o)	791.06	1 170.75	919.95	1 003.76	702.01	..	na	..	849.64
Psychiatric hospitals (all units)									
2005-06	700.13	895.01	750.37	1 005.82	736.32	..	..	..	761.55
2006-07	666.67	905.25	764.77	1 027.20	785.12	..	..	..	760.85

TABLE 13A.31

Table 13A.31 **Average recurrent cost per inpatient bed day, by public hospital type (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g), (h)	Vic (i)	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA (l)	Tas (m)	ACT (m), (n), (o)	NT (m), (n)	Aust (o)
2007-08	655.45	915.32	840.96	1 008.57	855.08	..	..	..	781.47
2008-09	709.79	812.31	826.20	1 079.57	924.25	..	..	..	820.12
2009-10	769.71	948.92	848.07	1 072.74	915.50	..	..	..	854.70
2010-11	816.53	902.65	866.71	1 146.74	856.87	..	..	..	877.81
2011-12	901.43	852.87	956.92	1 200.32	900.69	..	..	..	947.62
2012-13	923.94	840.24	928.28	1 255.52	877.27	..	..	..	955.54
2013-14	939.24	889.69	899.77	1 271.59	931.75	..	..	..	968.09
2014-15 (o)	916.34	968.24	919.95	1 145.76	865.09	..	na	..	945.54
General acute hospital with a psychiatric unit or ward (acute units)									
2006-07	933.59	747.71	855.27	984.55	905.65	1 032.16	1 073.27	1 061.95	878.51
2007-08	925.38	806.71	964.94	1 030.48	888.48	1 094.04	1 036.43	1 273.94	920.61
2008-09	955.23	840.39	948.19	1 103.22	988.46	1 098.47	955.79	1 301.68	949.40
2009-10	940.34	855.13	951.15	1 109.33	1 001.32	1 373.90	866.14	1 331.30	955.31
2010-11	1 012.15	868.30	956.30	1 192.55	977.37	1 422.52	896.15	1 376.50	994.06
2011-12	1 029.42	861.87	968.35	1 219.62	950.10	1 123.66	906.22	1 647.75	998.56
2012-13	1 078.91	878.18	995.26	1 281.30	916.45	1 186.74	878.00	1 446.22	1 030.53
2013-14	1 137.67	893.48	1 038.29	1 301.31	1 111.88	1 216.33	1 048.51	1 601.82	1 083.26
2014-15 (o)	1 158.97	906.52	1 026.32	1 361.65	1 133.48	1 321.90	na	1 898.88	1 104.54
General acute hospital with a psychiatric unit or ward (non-acute units)									
2006-07	701.85	584.20	561.61	835.13	..	791.96	..	..	617.83
2007-08	648.01	570.60	576.92	1 093.76	..	993.32	..	..	638.83
2008-09	818.23	631.43	594.62	1 048.93	..	796.35	..	..	696.99
2009-10	895.70	648.86	649.21	810.36	..	899.43	..	..	736.01
2010-11	953.37	692.93	647.30	982.44	..	800.57	..	..	758.75
2011-12	949.56	827.12	681.69	981.13	..	785.86	..	..	822.00

TABLE 13A.31

Table 13A.31 **Average recurrent cost per inpatient bed day, by public hospital type (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g), (h)	Vic (i)	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA (l)	Tas (m)	ACT (m), (n), (o)	NT (m), (n)	Aust (o)
2012-13	920.88	811.06	600.45	821.83	..	997.18	..	..	771.56
2013-14	901.96	828.45	682.25	876.22	..	730.40	..	..	806.48
2014-15 (o)	876.22	769.84	786.92	939.17	..	..	..	..	832.12
General acute hospital with a psychiatric unit or ward (all units)									
2006-07	917.12	731.74	759.58	969.40	905.65	971.75	1 073.27	1 061.95	841.75
2007-08	886.26	781.96	840.79	1 036.32	888.48	1 075.17	1 036.43	1 273.94	875.72
2008-09	940.85	819.28	839.77	1 097.40	988.46	1 030.26	955.79	1 301.68	912.84
2009-10	935.42	833.95	861.00	1 074.30	1 001.32	1 267.79	866.14	1 331.30	923.46
2010-11	1 005.83	850.65	862.16	1 175.21	977.37	1 266.68	896.15	1 376.50	960.58
2011-12	1 015.37	858.74	881.92	1 200.38	950.10	1 043.45	906.22	1 647.75	969.92
2012-13	1 049.92	871.74	865.55	1 247.38	916.45	1 146.11	878.00	1 446.22	986.32
2013-14	1 092.79	887.49	937.05	1 268.38	1 111.88	1 091.34	1 048.51	1 601.82	1 038.35
2014-15 (o)	1 101.49	890.90	963.93	1 332.46	1 133.48	1 321.90	na	1 898.88	1 059.83

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the State and Territory implicit price deflators for general government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home services (table 13A.59).
- (b) Depreciation is excluded for all years.
- (c) See AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia* on-line publication (<http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>) for a full description of the derivation of expenditure items.
- (d) Due to the ongoing validation of NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.
- (e) Hospital inpatient expenditure can include expenditure on government funded public hospital services managed and operated by private and non-government entities.
- (f) Mainstreaming has occurred at different rates across jurisdictions. The client profile and service costs can be very different for those of a jurisdiction in which general psychiatric treatment still occurs mostly in psychiatric hospitals. For example, Victorian data for psychiatric hospitals comprise mainly forensic services as nearly all general psychiatric treatment occurs in mainstreamed units in general acute hospitals.
- (g) Caution is required when interpreting NSW data. Seven residential mental health services in 2006-07 were reclassified as non-acute older person specialised hospital services in 2007-08, reflecting a change in function of those units.

Table 13A.31 **Average recurrent cost per inpatient bed day, by public hospital type (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g), (h)	Vic (i)	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA (l)	Tas (m)	ACT (m), (n), (o)	NT (m), (n)	Aust (o)
(h)	The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year. For further details see the DQI for this indicator.								
(i)	Mainstreaming has occurred at different rates in different jurisdictions. In Victoria's case, the data for psychiatric hospitals comprises mainly forensic services, since nearly all general psychiatric treatment occurs in mainstreamed units in general acute hospitals. This means that the client profile and service costs are very different from those of a jurisdiction where general psychiatric treatment still occurs mostly in psychiatric hospitals.								
(j)	Queensland data for public acute hospitals include costs associated with extended treatment services (campus-based and non-campus-based) that report through general acute hospitals. Queensland does not provide acute services in psychiatric hospitals.								
(k)	Caution is required when interpreting WA data. A review of services resulted in the reclassification of beds between the acute and non-acute categories for the 2010-11 collection, to more accurately reflect the function of these services.								
(l)	For SA, any increases in admitted patient expenditure in 2013-14 partly relate to genuine increases in mental health services. However, a significant proportion of the increases relate to improved identification and allocation of direct care and general overhead expenditure to mental health services.								
(m)	Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have public psychiatric hospitals.								
(n)	SA, the ACT and the NT do not have non-acute units in public acute hospitals with a psychiatric unit or ward.								
(o)	Data were not available for the ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the totals.								
	.. Not applicable. <b>na</b> Not available.								

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS.

TABLE 13A.32

Table 13A.32 **Average recurrent real costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g), (h)	WA	SA (i)	Tas (j)	ACT (j), (k), (l)	NT (j)	Aust (l)
General mental health services									
2005-06	813.83	702.14	707.36	989.95	791.31	757.32	758.11	1 171.36	788.50
2006-07	822.91	719.93	723.69	1 004.13	900.79	939.87	994.32	1 065.17	815.41
2007-08	811.90	774.10	803.98	1 061.24	934.05	970.12	1 034.47	1 273.94	848.86
2008-09	850.79	813.52	797.07	1 107.89	1 026.98	916.15	927.33	1 301.68	878.82
2009-10	855.56	827.52	842.64	1 098.36	1 015.31	1 124.75	918.77	1 331.30	894.42
2010-11	904.62	841.60	841.44	1 213.53	971.51	1 098.44	963.21	1 376.50	925.54
2011-12	960.15	855.23	876.60	1 214.86	977.68	945.99	983.05	1 647.75	957.96
2012-13	984.44	863.86	865.34	1 278.54	925.29	957.95	903.50	1 446.22	968.78
2013-14	1 021.06	889.02	904.83	1 278.66	1 157.15	925.41	1 087.91	1 601.82	1 013.32
2014-15 (l)	1 025.37	886.97	941.72	1 283.21	1 119.77	1 092.69	na	1 898.88	1 024.60
Child and adolescent mental health services									
2005-06	1 479.14	1 502.72	1 495.38	1 369.01	1 310.61	..	..	..	1 473.14
2006-07	1 509.19	1 504.54	1 601.89	1 673.48	1 657.65	..	..	..	1 553.01
2007-08	1 518.90	1 517.45	1 687.23	1 258.44	2 218.85	..	..	..	1 548.51
2008-09	1 490.83	1 658.86	1 783.38	1 690.94	1 994.48	..	..	..	1 628.04
2009-10	1 743.26	1 620.05	1 713.30	1 681.61	2 155.26	..	..	..	1 712.98
2010-11	2 043.55	1 617.66	1 711.88	2 183.84	1 933.37	..	..	..	1 862.67
2011-12	1 859.71	1 520.65	1 730.90	2 356.66	1 935.02	..	..	..	1 796.09
2012-13	1 650.77	1 538.80	1 389.16	2 186.61	2 226.86	..	..	..	1 610.40
2013-14	1 836.75	1 435.90	1 520.42	2 311.65	2 222.66	..	..	..	1 727.62
2014-15 (l)	2 075.79	1 628.84	1 718.95	2 881.59	1 901.46	..	..	..	1 956.33
Older people's mental health services									
2005-06	666.14	608.89	534.78	849.10	583.15	..	..	..	638.50
2006-07	687.68	639.22	585.39	835.07	618.55	..	2 758.09	..	669.29



TABLE 13A.32

Table 13A.32 **Average recurrent real costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g), (h)	WA	SA (i)	Tas (j)	ACT (j), (k), (l)	NT (j)	Aust (l)
2007-08	677.78	683.96	625.92	838.49	668.62	..	1 044.73	..	691.35
2008-09	730.40	691.95	630.61	901.57	758.16	..	1 089.87	..	735.20
2009-10	738.26	700.50	643.81	871.63	771.91	..	667.86	..	735.47
2010-11	806.28	730.54	657.58	893.33	720.02	..	667.10	..	761.86
2011-12	826.97	730.59	667.12	998.80	738.79	..	651.95	..	787.00
2012-13	905.50	752.82	634.33	1 050.33	777.90	..	779.33	..	826.02
2013-14	860.03	756.02	700.36	1 081.63	758.18	..	893.90	..	835.95
2014-15 (l)	886.62	765.29	679.04	1 094.11	739.64	..	..	..	843.10
Forensic mental health services									
2005-06	624.85	895.01	934.04	1 263.68	1 001.98	562.58	..	1 095.14	845.24
2006-07	558.36	905.25	959.65	1 128.84	1 119.11	1 124.21	..	752.15	839.48
2007-08	568.69	915.32	1 085.36	1 082.49	1 152.03	1 623.33	..	..	886.64
2008-09	838.55	812.31	1 064.54	1 290.02	1 083.40	1 654.74	..	..	956.88
2009-10	906.15	948.92	1 120.69	1 197.83	1 082.46	2 107.69	..	..	1 013.66
2010-11	1 000.59	902.65	1 224.76	1 097.10	1 059.17	2 470.06	..	..	1 047.59
2011-12	981.81	852.87	1 362.61	1 275.11	1 057.77	1 522.42	..	..	1 034.45
2012-13	1 046.06	840.24	1 355.15	1 243.14	924.13	2 515.66	..	..	1 066.58
2013-14	1 114.72	889.69	1 189.62	1 357.67	975.69	2 235.69	..	..	1 097.74
2014-15 (l)	1 040.91	968.24	1 104.19	1 205.80	1 055.41	2 345.49	..	..	1 072.58

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the State and Territory implicit price deflators for general government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home services (table 13A.59).

(b) Depreciation is excluded for all years.

(c) See AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia* on-line publication (<http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>) for a full description of the derivation of expenditure items.

(d) Due to the ongoing validation of NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.

Table 13A.32 **Average recurrent real costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g), (h)	WA	SA (i)	Tas (j)	ACT (j), (k), (l)	NT (j)	Aust (l)
(e)	Includes government expenditure and funded patients days in services managed and operated by private and non-government entities.								
(f)	The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year. For further details see the DQI for this indicator.								
(g)	Queensland Government has advised that it provides older people's mental health inpatient services using a number of different service models including campus and noncampus based options. All service types are reported as older people's mental health services, which may have the effect of lowering the average patient day costs compared to jurisdictions who report 'older people's care units' separately.								
(h)	Data for a small number of <i>Youth</i> services have been rolled into the General services category at the request of Queensland Government.								
(i)	For SA, any increases in admitted patient expenditure in 2013-14 partly relate to genuine increases in mental health services. However, a significant proportion of the increases relate to improved identification and allocation of direct care and general overhead expenditure to mental health services.								
(j)	Child and adolescent mental health services were not available, or could not be separately identified, in Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. Older People's Mental Health Services programs were not available, or could not be separately identified, in Tasmania and the ACT for 2005-06, and the NT. Tasmanian figures include child and adolescent mental health services within the general mental health services category. Forensic mental health services were not provided separately in the ACT and in the NT from 2007-08.								
(k)	ACT average costs for older person's mental health services are based on a new 20 bed unit opened in March 2007. During 2006-07, only 6-10 beds operated due to issues related to staffing resources. This has artificially inflated the average cost of older people's mental health services relative to other jurisdictions and other years.								
(l)	Data were not available for the ACT in 2014-15 and have been excluded from the total.								
	.. Not applicable. <b>na</b> Not available.								

TABLE 13A.33

Table 13A.33 **Average recurrent costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population and care type (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g)	Vic (h)	Qld (i), (j), (k)	WA (l)	SA (h), (m)	Tas (h)	ACT (h), (n), (o)	NT (h)	Aust (o)
General mental health services									
<i>Acute</i>									
2005-06	921.83	727.41	795.49	993.69	872.80	749.30	758.11	1 171.36	858.27
2006-07	939.35	740.00	807.45	1 002.64	985.07	1 004.51	994.32	1 065.17	888.94
2007-08	918.91	806.59	924.78	1 052.50	986.10	963.45	1 034.47	1 273.94	925.76
2008-09	931.77	841.49	907.59	1 110.22	1 071.32	959.79	927.33	1 301.68	946.72
2009-10	944.82	855.30	918.13	1 112.15	1 056.08	1 204.63	918.77	1 331.30	960.57
2010-11	986.69	863.92	920.60	1 261.61	992.13	1 217.52	963.21	1 376.50	988.82
2011-12	1 033.78	858.98	934.05	1 240.72	942.80	1 010.06	983.05	1 647.75	1 002.06
2012-13	1 076.22	871.43	975.03	1 317.75	953.93	945.31	903.50	1 446.22	1 035.39
2013-14	1 117.42	897.37	1 017.39	1 321.46	1 171.64	1 006.83	1 087.91	1 601.82	1 086.03
2014-15 (o)	1 135.21	907.36	995.42	1 337.70	1 155.83	1 092.69	na	1 898.88	1 095.07
<i>Non-acute</i>									
2005-06	569.10	535.55	568.00	975.61	595.65	778.96	..	..	604.45
2006-07	544.62	584.20	589.60	1 009.56	641.96	791.96	..	..	613.49
2007-08	563.61	570.60	606.79	1 118.49	741.71	993.32	..	..	627.63
2008-09	651.51	631.43	620.81	1 094.02	835.13	796.35	..	..	679.74
2009-10	654.06	648.86	739.61	1 019.59	832.02	899.43	..	..	717.74
2010-11	718.80	692.93	735.33	1 072.30	881.47	800.57	..	..	765.25
2011-12	784.24	827.12	793.69	1 122.70	1 191.12	785.86	..	..	836.11
2012-13	761.17	811.06	716.87	1 127.63	744.37	997.18	..	..	785.02
2013-14	779.34	828.45	734.64	1 097.76	1 058.90	730.40	..	..	802.12
2014-15 (o)	763.22	769.84	842.53	1 046.54	876.12	..	..	..	815.71
Child and adolescent mental health services									

TABLE 13A.33

Table 13A.33 **Average recurrent costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population and care type (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g)	Vic (h)	Qld (i), (j), (k)	WA (l)	SA (h), (m)	Tas (h)	ACT (h), (n), (o)	NT (h)	Aust (o)
<i>Acute</i>									
2005-06	1 666.26	1 502.72	1 507.89	1 369.01	1 310.61	..	..	..	1 527.68
2006-07	1 444.40	1 504.54	1 704.06	1 612.13	1 657.65	..	..	..	1 548.40
2007-08	1 567.45	1 517.45	1 695.94	1 142.51	2 218.85	..	..	..	1 548.70
2008-09	1 600.53	1 658.86	1 752.77	1 581.58	1 994.48	..	..	..	1 665.07
2009-10	1 842.95	1 620.05	1 580.11	1 455.27	2 155.26	..	..	..	1 690.67
2010-11	2 003.36	1 617.66	1 621.89	1 970.75	1 933.37	..	..	..	1 797.45
2011-12	1 923.69	1 520.65	1 574.46	2 234.59	1 935.02	..	..	..	1 765.99
2012-13	1 874.90	1 538.80	1 330.58	2 186.61	2 226.86	..	..	..	1 689.58
2013-14	2 107.50	1 435.90	1 435.24	2 099.43	2 222.66	..	..	..	1 776.44
2014-15 (o)	2 228.71	1 628.84	1 718.95	2 785.61	1 901.46	..	..	..	1 988.21
<i>Non-acute</i>									
2005-06	1 154.53	..	1 443.82	..	..	..	..	..	1 236.72
2006-07	1 668.51	..	1 299.72	1 939.51	..	..	..	..	1 572.14
2007-08	1 413.09	..	1 659.23	2 122.61	..	..	..	..	1 547.74
2008-09	1 261.63	..	1 903.93	2 216.92	..	..	..	..	1 485.01
2009-10	1 478.40	..	2 281.32	3 276.62	..	..	..	..	1 821.79
2010-11	2 219.74	..	2 133.88	4 925.39	..	..	..	..	2 329.90
2011-12	1 672.60	..	2 581.42	4 930.20	..	..	..	..	1 962.76
2012-13	1 014.58	..	1 685.22	..	..	..	..	..	1 193.25
2013-14	1 098.45	..	2 635.84	6 127.64	..	..	..	..	1 430.85
2014-15 (o)	1 553.85	..	..	4 829.22	..	..	..	..	1 676.34

Older people's mental health services

*Acute*

TABLE 13A.33

Table 13A.33 **Average recurrent costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population and care type (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g)	Vic (h)	Qld (i), (j), (k)	WA (l)	SA (h), (m)	Tas (h)	ACT (h), (n), (o)	NT (h)	Aust (o)
2005-06	711.98	608.89	773.37	880.63	748.80	..	..	..	717.79
2006-07	744.49	639.22	865.94	878.67	857.61	..	2 758.09	..	761.94
2007-08	761.35	683.96	950.38	865.41	869.40	..	1 044.73	..	786.11
2008-09	794.08	691.95	864.28	931.68	848.42	..	1 089.87	..	799.30
2009-10	789.35	700.50	898.40	970.29	939.74	..	667.86	..	813.86
2010-11	869.01	730.54	893.64	960.23	851.22	..	667.10	..	836.92
2011-12	853.73	730.59	920.23	1 085.53	878.56	..	651.95	..	861.61
2012-13	943.82	752.82	910.98	1 126.55	882.50	..	779.33	..	906.41
2013-14	952.29	756.02	875.73	1 165.27	979.42	..	893.90	..	927.57
2014-15 (o)	954.70	765.29	774.99	1 163.92	998.90	..	..	..	927.98
<i>Non-acute</i>									
2005-06	604.93	..	454.21	694.79	491.42	..	..	..	522.81
2006-07	606.65	..	486.18	688.95	491.86	..	..	..	536.05
2007-08	605.37	..	511.05	746.80	551.95	..	..	..	572.78
2008-09	668.33	..	538.10	799.02	693.88	..	..	..	644.16
2009-10	682.93	..	548.14	556.90	634.16	..	..	..	619.74
2010-11	740.46	..	568.98	492.71	588.73	..	..	..	641.27
2011-12	796.72	..	573.91	480.93	566.21	..	..	..	660.30
2012-13	860.64	..	541.16	543.76	654.15	..	..	..	688.25
2013-14	747.14	..	624.14	539.57	491.10	..	..	..	650.70
2014-15 (o)	797.65	..	633.91	571.06	443.32	..	..	..	667.67
<i>Forensic mental health services</i>									
<i>Acute</i>									
2005-06	449.58	991.79	..	1 290.81	1 181.87	562.58	..	1 095.14	806.02

TABLE 13A.33

Table 13A.33 **Average recurrent costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population and care type (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g)	Vic (h)	Qld (i), (j), (k)	WA (l)	SA (h), (m)	Tas (h)	ACT (h), (n), (o)	NT (h)	Aust (o)
2006-07	503.04	1 081.50	..	1 142.10	1 274.39	1 124.21	..	752.15	849.91
2007-08	480.05	975.07	..	1 082.59	1 215.39	1 623.33	..	..	832.47
2008-09	759.20	885.04	..	1 290.02	1 344.81	1 654.74	..	..	947.41
2009-10	913.71	1 008.63	..	1 197.83	1 424.62	2 107.69	..	..	1 069.57
2010-11	1 050.08	961.11	..	1 192.85	1 423.58	2 470.06	..	..	1 122.22
2011-12	1 019.52	831.44	..	1 386.44	1 463.49	1 522.42	..	..	1 048.51
2012-13	1 090.47	830.10	..	1 369.07	936.89	2 515.66	..	..	1 098.12
2013-14	1 174.87	820.13	..	1 325.64	1 407.83	2 235.69	..	..	1 128.31
2014-15 (o)	1 132.34	848.33	..	1 327.89	1 347.61	2 345.49	..	..	1 123.55
<i>Non-acute</i>									
2005-06	704.79	805.31	934.04	1 235.54	955.81	..	..	..	860.96
2006-07	598.28	750.57	959.65	1 115.09	1 077.03	..	..	..	834.41
2007-08	641.64	867.09	1 085.36	1 082.34	1 135.09	..	..	..	915.50
2008-09	916.88	700.13	1 064.54	1 290.03	1 015.94	..	..	..	963.35
2009-10	899.12	850.23	1 120.69	1 197.83	997.37	..	..	..	964.92
2010-11	953.15	805.58	1 224.76	713.73	965.53	..	..	..	977.35
2011-12	951.40	886.22	1 362.61	829.41	955.31	..	..	..	1 022.37
2012-13	1 012.33	855.80	1 355.15	769.47	920.76	..	..	..	1 041.38
2013-14	1 068.31	1 010.52	1 189.62	1 619.49	863.06	..	..	..	1 072.97
2014-15 (o)	974.29	1 170.75	1 104.19	746.48	978.33	..	..	..	1 033.71

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the State and Territory implicit price deflators for general government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home services (table 13A.59).

(b) Depreciation is excluded for all years.

**Table 13A.33 Average recurrent costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population and care type (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g)	Vic (h)	Qld (i), (j), (k)	WA (l)	SA (h), (m)	Tas (h)	ACT (h), (n), (o)	NT (h)	Aust (o)
(c)	See AIHW <i>Mental Health Services in Australia</i> on-line publication ( <a href="http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/">http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/</a> ) for a full description of the derivation of expenditure items.								
(d)	Hospital inpatient expenditure can include expenditure on government funded public hospital services managed and operated by private and non government entities.								
(e)	Mainstreaming has occurred at different rates across jurisdictions. Differences in costs can reflect differences in the rate of this institutional change (that is, the mainstreaming of mental health services).								
(f)	Caution is required when interpreting NSW data. Seven residential mental health services in 2006-07 were reclassified as non-acute older person specialised hospital services in 2007-08, reflecting a change in function of those units.								
(g)	The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year. For further details see the DQI for this indicator.								
(h)	Child and adolescent mental health services were not available, or could not be separately identified, in Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. Tasmanian figures include child and adolescent mental health services within the general mental health services category. Victoria and SA did not have non-acute child and adolescent mental health services units. Older People's Mental Health Services programs were not available, or could not be separately identified, in Tasmania and the NT. Older People's Mental Health Services in non-acute units were not available in Victoria and the ACT. Forensic mental health services were not provided separately in the ACT and in the NT from 2007-08.								
(i)	Queensland Government has advised that it provides older people's mental health inpatient services using a number of different service models including campus and noncampus based options. All service types are reported as older people's mental health services, which may have the effect of lowering the average patient day costs compared to jurisdictions who report 'older people's care units' separately.								
(j)	Caution is required when interpreting Queensland data. Several Forensic services reported in 2008-09 were reclassified as General services in 2009-10 to more accurately reflect the function of these services. Queensland does not report any acute forensic services; however, forensic patients can and do access acute care through general units, which may also impact on the comparability of both cost and length of stay data.								
(k)	Data for a small number of hospital beds reported by Queensland as youth specialised mental health hospital beds are included in the General category at the request of Queensland Government.								
(l)	Caution is required when interpreting WA data. A review of services resulted in the reclassification of beds between the acute and non-acute categories for the 2010-11 collection, to more accurately reflect the function of these services. In addition, during 2010-11, the child and adolescent non-acute inpatient service initiated the closure of beds in order to carry out a complete refurbishment. The service ceased operating in late 2011, but reopened in 2013-14.								

Table 13A.33 **Average recurrent costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population and care type (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g)	Vic (h)	Qld (i), (j), (k)	WA (l)	SA (h), (m)	Tas (h)	ACT (h), (n), (o)	NT (h)	Aust (o)
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(m) For SA, any increases in admitted patient expenditure in 2013-14 partly relate to genuine increases in mental health services. However, a significant proportion of the increases relate to improved identification and allocation of direct care and general overhead expenditure to mental health services.

(n) ACT average costs for older people's mental health services are based on a new 20 bed unit opened in March 2007. During 2006-07, only 6–10 beds operated due to issues related to staffing resources. This has artificially inflated the average cost of older people's mental health services relative to other jurisdictions and other years.

(o) Data were not available for the ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the total.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS.



TABLE 13A.34

Table 13A.34 **Average length of stay, public hospitals acute units, by target population (no. of days) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (e), (f)	NT (e)	Aust (f)
<i>2010-11</i>									
General mental health services	14.8	14.5	11.4	14.9	13.4	12.0	15.2	12.6	13.8
Child and adolescent mental health services	21.7	10.4	11.2	8.0	4.2	..	..	..	11.8
Older people's mental health services	35.4	32.6	20.7	51.3	45.6	..	36.3	..	35.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<i>2011-12</i>									
General mental health services	14.6	14.4	11.6	13.8	12.2	12.6	14.5	10.7	13.5
Child and adolescent mental health services	22.1	7.3	11.5	7.2	3.1	..	..	..	10.5
Older people's mental health services	41.2	30.5	11.3	49.8	41.2	..	36.8	..	31.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<i>2012-13</i>									
General mental health services	13.9	13.8	10.2	15.2	15.0	12.9	15.9	11.8	13.2
Child and adolescent mental health services	21.7	7.5	11.1	6.4	3.6	..	..	..	10.7
Older people's mental health services	42.2	29.7	21.9	50.3	39.1	..	40.3	..	35.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>
<i>2013-14</i>									
General mental health services	14.0	13.4	10.0	14.3	13.6	11.3	15.3	10.6	12.9
Child and adolescent mental health services	19.8	7.9	10.3	10.2	4.7	..	..	..	11.1
Older people's mental health services	43.0	31.1	20.2	41.6	38.8	..	30.2	..	35.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<i>2014-15 (f)</i>									
General mental health services	13.7	13.0	11.2	13.5	11.9	10.4	na	10.7	12.7
Child and adolescent mental health services	17.6	7.5	11.0	7.8	4.5	..	..	..	10.3

**Table 13A.34 Average length of stay, public hospitals acute units, by target population (no. of days) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (e), (f)	NT (e)	Aust (f)
Older people's mental health services	36.7	31.0	19.4	45.3	39.1	..	..	..	34.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>

- (a) The quality of the separations data used to derive the results in this table is variable across jurisdictions. Until recently, these separations data were not subject to in depth scrutiny. It is expected that the quality of these data will improve over time.
- (b) There is a mismatch between the inpatient bed days and the separations used to derive this indicator for the relevant reference periods.
- Patients days for clients who separated in the reference period (for example, 2012-13) that were during the previous period (2011-12) are excluded.
  - Patient days for clients who remain in hospital (that is, are not included in the separations data) are included.
- The 'average length of stay' data reported here may not match data reported elsewhere (such as the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's [AIHW's] Mental Health Services in Australia publication) due to differences in scope, for example these data include separations and days within the reference period only.
- (c) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE NMDS data has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year. For further details see the DQI for this indicator.
- (d) Separations for a small number of hospital beds reported by Queensland as youth specialised mental health hospital beds were included in the general category at the request of Queensland Government.
- (e) Child and adolescent mental health services were not available, or could not be separately identified, in Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. Tasmanian figures include child and adolescent mental health services within the general mental health services category. Older People's Mental Health Services programs were not available, or could not be separately identified, in Tasmania and the NT.
- (f) Data were not available for the ACT in 2014–15 and have been excluded from the totals.
- .. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS.

TABLE 13A.35

Table 13A.35 **Average recurrent cost per patient day for community residential services (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g), (h)	Vic (h)	Qld (i)	WA (j), (k), (h)	SA (k), (l)	Tas (m), (n)	ACT (h), (n), (p)	NT (k), (l), (o)	Aust (p)
General adult units									
2005-06									
24-hour staffed units	315.17	505.62	..	397.85	281.27	470.55	568.56	..	455.62
non-24-hour staffed units	102.70	177.85	..	147.45	327.58	370.74	90.40	133.93	161.11
2006-07									
24-hour staffed units	311.56	490.70	..	517.81	278.38	490.34	626.92	..	459.48
non-24-hour staffed units	98.99	161.67	..	166.11	334.06	246.10	125.49	308.64	154.14
2007-08									
24-hour staffed units	288.64	476.11	..	555.37	435.10	562.86	634.65	315.14	462.55
non-24-hour staffed units	190.14	158.49	..	205.73	534.10	249.07	117.47	..	178.53
2008-09									
24-hour staffed units	325.72	509.78	..	472.00	438.53	598.53	773.69	285.36	491.91
non-24-hour staffed units	245.90	157.91	..	187.64	323.72	280.58	112.19	..	183.39
2009-10									
24-hour staffed units	279.98	542.45	..	366.01	425.73	461.13	735.75	370.68	481.71
non-24-hour staffed units	211.75	163.68	..	171.29	287.98	254.67	126.87	..	179.92
2010-11									
24-hour staffed units	321.65	579.80	..	584.86	505.06	521.07	705.00	390.04	542.03
non-24-hour staffed units	197.84	169.45	..	153.65	293.78	244.33	119.39	..	174.47
2011-12									
24-hour staffed units	292.60	524.47	..	406.76	527.86	531.43	701.89	332.44	490.93
non-24-hour staffed units	189.02	169.98	..	163.01	361.05	215.18	143.60	..	176.28
2012-13									
24-hour staffed units	266.30	534.16	..	434.24	483.58	677.34	699.23	406.56	498.83
non-24-hour staffed units	138.35	163.82	..	181.98	241.41	262.04	124.62	..	177.05
2013-14									

TABLE 13A.35

Table 13A.35 **Average recurrent cost per patient day for community residential services (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g), (h)	Vic (h)	Qld (i)	WA (j), (k), (h)	SA (k), (l)	Tas (m), (n)	ACT (h), (n), (p)	NT (k), (l), (o)	Aust (p)
24-hour staffed units	255.48	600.49	..	560.13	525.24	532.40	683.49	450.86	548.10
non-24-hour staffed units	133.82	165.78	..	186.64	245.79	235.47	98.14	..	174.56
2014-15 (p)									
24-hour staffed units	247.98	499.66	..	521.75	489.02	625.28	na	614.34	490.83
non-24-hour staffed units	195.49	178.95	..	180.90	600.36	233.06	na	..	205.79
Older people's care units									
2005-06									
24-hour staffed units	347.11	365.76	..	..	..	521.10	183.59	..	368.34
non-24-hour staffed units	130.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130.08
2006-07									
24-hour staffed units	410.25	340.61	..	..	..	549.23	192.92	..	358.98
non-24-hour staffed units	337.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337.53
2007-08									
24-hour staffed units	227.40	338.60	..	..	..	863.58	198.24	..	353.31
non-24-hour staffed units	181.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181.50
2008-09									
24-hour staffed units	202.41	368.73	..	..	..	572.45	264.01	..	375.18
non-24-hour staffed units	240.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240.58
2009-10									
24-hour staffed units	234.97	362.12	..	..	..	820.06	212.93	..	377.27
non-24-hour staffed units	233.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233.04
2010-11									
24-hour staffed units	249.35	375.39	..	..	..	761.72	227.58	..	387.71
non-24-hour staffed units	306.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306.13
2011-12									
24-hour staffed units	252.65	372.48	..	..	..	740.16	268.47	..	385.19

TABLE 13A.35

Table 13A.35 **Average recurrent cost per patient day for community residential services (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g), (h)	Vic (h)	Qld (i)	WA (j), (k), (h)	SA (k), (l)	Tas (m), (n)	ACT (h), (n), (p)	NT (k), (l), (o)	Aust (p)
non-24-hour staffed units	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13									
24-hour staffed units	248.75	384.68	..	..	..	875.24	266.96	..	400.94
non-24-hour staffed units	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14									
24-hour staffed units	277.86	396.13	..	..	..	848.07	200.79	..	412.28
non-24-hour staffed units	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15 (p)									
24-hour staffed units	288.75	422.22	..	..	..	724.22	na	..	435.71
non-24-hour staffed units	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..

(a) Depreciation is excluded for all years.

(b) Unit costs are not casemix adjusted.

(c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the State and Territory implicit price deflators for general government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home services (table 13A.59).

(d) See AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia* on-line publication (<http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/>) for a full description of the derivation of expenditure items.

(e) Due to the ongoing validation of the NMDS, data could differ from previous reports.

(f) Caution is required when interpreting NSW data. Seven residential mental health services in 2006–07 were reclassified as non-acute older person specialised hospital services in 2007–08, reflecting a change in function of those units.

(g) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 *MHE NMDS* data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year. For further details see the DQI for this indicator.

(h) A small number of residential beds reported by NSW and the ACT as child and adolescent residential mental health service beds were included in the general category at the request of these jurisdictions. Expenditure for a small number of residential beds reported by Victoria, WA and the ACT as youth specialised mental health residential beds were included in the general category at the request of these jurisdictions.

(i) Queensland does not fund community residential services, however, it funds a number of extended treatment services, both campus and non-campus based, which provide longer term inpatient treatment and rehabilitation services with a full clinical staffing 24 hours a day 7 days a week. Queensland does not report these beds as community residential beds as it considers these beds to be substantially different to beds described as such in other states and territories.

Table 13A.35 **Average recurrent cost per patient day for community residential services (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g), (h)	Vic (h)	Qld (i)	WA (j), (k), (h)	SA (k), (l)	Tas (m), (n)	ACT (h), (n), (p)	NT (k), (l), (o)	Aust (p)
(j)	Caution is required when interpreting WA data. Several residential services reported as 24-hour staffed services in 2009-10 transitioned to a non-24-hour staffed model of care as of 1 July 2010.								
(k)	WA, SA and the NT do not have any community residential services that are aged care units.								
(l)	A small number of residential services reported by SA in 2013-14, and the NT in 2012-13 and 2013-14, as forensic are included in the general category at the request of those jurisdictions.								
(m)	Tasmanian services include both acute and rehabilitation units which have higher unit costs than extended care units.								
(n)	Tasmania and the ACT do not have any community-based residential services that are non-24 hour staffed older people's units. From 2011-12, NSW did not have non-24 hour staffed older people's units.								
(o)	General adult 24-hour residential services were not provided in the NT until 2007-08. From 2007-08, general non-24-hour staffed units are not provided.								
(p)	Data were not available for the ACT in 2014-15 and have been excluded from the totals.								
	.. Not applicable. <b>na</b> Not available.								

Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS.

**Table 13A.36 Average cost, and treatment days per episode, of ambulatory care (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT	Aust (g)
<i>Average treatment days per episode of ambulatory care</i>									
2005-06	6.7	7.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	8.2	4.0	6.0
2006-07	6.8	7.7	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.1	8.0	4.0	6.1
2007-08	8.0	7.7	5.4	4.6	5.2	5.9	8.0	3.9	6.5
2008-09	7.2	7.6	4.5	4.8	5.3	6.0	8.0	3.9	6.1
2009-10	7.6	7.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.2	8.2	3.5	6.3
2010-11	7.5	7.7	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.5	8.2	3.6	6.4
2011-12	8.0	na	5.8	5.0	5.4	4.5	8.6	3.6	6.4
2012-13	7.8	na	6.4	4.8	5.4	3.9	8.4	4.0	6.5
2013-14	8.2	7.1	6.5	4.9	5.4	6.0	8.4	4.4	6.8
2014-15 (g)	8.6	6.9	6.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	na	4.4	6.9
<i>Average cost per treatment day of ambulatory care (2014-15 \$) (h)</i>									
2005-06	268.48	284.90	314.84	488.31	444.09	689.99	291.47	487.21	322.28
2006-07	280.51	288.12	350.07	482.33	384.32	608.27	318.92	558.28	332.66
2007-08	271.36	309.39	375.45	514.59	343.88	470.72	298.62	627.60	336.74
2008-09	283.68	322.14	467.82	500.16	332.12	437.24	310.08	577.59	356.56
2009-10	270.13	325.27	536.70	468.60	339.79	424.33	272.21	633.56	357.75
2010-11	279.26	349.89	493.70	458.28	358.93	363.24	271.00	639.35	362.00
2011-12	266.02	na	460.39	475.99	353.01	506.74	268.58	585.94	355.34
2012-13	237.96	na	382.68	462.17	352.44	703.17	243.92	461.42	321.84
2013-14	223.30	374.79	352.13	437.76	354.92	327.20	222.28	440.03	311.78
2014-15 (g)	222.23	353.49	339.04	463.65	364.08	323.29	na	452.79	311.65

- (a) Non-uniquely identifiable consumers' have been excluded from the episodes of ambulatory care and treatment days data.
- (b) Recurrent expenditure data used to derive this measure have been adjusted (that is, reduced) to account for proportion of clients in the *CMHC NMDS* that were defined as 'non-uniquely identifiable consumers'. Therefore, it does not match recurrent expenditure on ambulatory care reported elsewhere.
- (c) Due to the ongoing validation of *NMDS*, data could differ from previous reports.
- (d) The quality of the NSW 2010-11 MHE *NMDS* data used for this Report has been affected by the reconfiguration of the service system during the year. For further details see the Mental health establishments *NMDS* 2013-14: National Mental Health Establishments Database, 2015; Quality Statement.
- (e) Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. The total only includes those jurisdictions that have provided data.
- (f) Industrial action in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the 2011-12 and 2012-13 data.
- (g) Data were not available for the ACT in 2014-15 and have been excluded from the totals.
- (h) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the State and Territory implicit price deflators for general government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home services (table 13A.59).

Table 13A.36 **Average cost, and treatment days per episode, of ambulatory care (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i> (e)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>ACT</i> (g)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (g)
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na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) CMHC NMDS and MHE NMDS.



TABLE 13A.37

Table 13A.37 Prevalence of lifetime mental disorders among adults aged 16–85 years, 2007 (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (c)	Aust
Any 12-month mental disorder (d)									
Anxiety disorders	14.4 ± 1.7	15.4 ± 2.0	13.1 ± 2.5	15.1 ± 3.7	14.4 ± 3.3	np	np	np	14.4 ± 0.9
Affective disorders	6.4 ± 1.2	6.6 ± 1.7	6.1 ± 1.6	6.2 ± 1.8	6.3 ± 2.3	np	np	np	6.2 ± 0.7
Substance use disorders	4.2 ± 1.1	5.5 ± 1.3	5.8 ± 1.8	6.0 ± 2.2	5.5 ± 2.0	np	np	np	5.1 ± 0.7
Any 12-month mental disorder (d), (e)	20.1 ± 2.2	20.7 ± 2.3	19.2 ± 2.6	21.4 ± 4.1	19.1 ± 3.4	14.1 ± 5.4	np	np	20.0 ± 1.1
Lifetime mental disorder, with no 12-month symptoms (f)	23.2 ± 1.9	26.3 ± 2.9	28.1 ± 3.4	23.6 ± 4.1	26.3 ± 4.1	30.7 ± 6.9	np	33.3 ± 12.9	25.5 ± 1.4
Without lifetime mental disorders (g)	56.7 ± 2.2	53.0 ± 3.6	52.6 ± 3.8	55.1 ± 5.2	54.6 ± 4.5	55.2 ± 8.2	53.1 ± 11.9	49.0 ± 18.8	54.5 ± 1.4

(a) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

(b) Estimates with RSEs greater than 25 per cent are considered unreliable. These estimates are not published.

(c) Data for NT should be interpreted with caution as the 2007 Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 23 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT. For more information see *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006-07* (cat. no. 3218.0).

(d) People who met criteria for diagnosis of a lifetime mental disorder (with hierarchy) and had symptoms in the 12 months prior to interview.

(e) A person can have had more than one 12-month mental disorder. Therefore, the components may not add to the total.

(f) People who had experienced a mental disorder at some point in their life, but who did not have symptoms in the previous 12 months.

(g) People who did not meet criteria for diagnosis of a lifetime mental disorder.

**np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *2007 Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing*, Cat. no. 4326.0.

**Table 13A.38 Prevalence of lifetime mental disorders among adults aged 16–85 years, by sex, 2007 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>People</i>
Any 12-month mental disorder (b), (c)			
Anxiety disorders			
Panic disorders	2.3 ± 0.7	2.8 ± 0.6	2.6 ± 0.5
Agoraphobia	2.1 ± 0.7	3.5 ± 0.7	2.8 ± 0.5
Social phobia	3.8 ± 1.0	5.7 ± 0.8	4.7 ± 0.6
Generalised anxiety disorder	2.0 ± 0.7	3.5 ± 0.8	2.7 ± 0.6
Obsessive compulsive disorder	1.6 ± 0.6	2.2 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.4
Post traumatic stress disorder	4.6 ± 1.0	8.3 ± 1.0	6.4 ± 0.6
<i>Any anxiety disorder (c)</i>	10.8 ± 1.4	17.9 ± 1.3	14.4 ± 0.9
Affective disorders			
Depression (d)	3.1 ± 0.8	5.1 ± 0.8	4.1 ± 0.6
Dysthymia	1.0 ± 0.4	1.5 ± 0.5	1.3 ± 0.3
Bipolar	1.8 ± 0.6	1.7 ± 0.4	1.8 ± 0.4
<i>Any affective disorder (c)</i>	5.3 ± 1.0	7.1 ± 1.0	6.2 ± 0.7
Substance use disorders			
Alcohol harmful use	3.8 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 0.6	2.9 ± 0.5
Alcohol dependence	2.2 ± 0.7	0.7 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.3
Drug use (e)	2.1 ± 0.6	0.8 ± 0.3	1.4 ± 0.3
<i>Any substance use disorder (c), (e)</i>	7.0 ± 1.2	3.3 ± 0.7	5.1 ± 0.7
<b>Any 12-month mental disorder (c)</b>	17.6 ± 1.9	22.3 ± 1.3	20.0 ± 1.1
<b>Lifetime mental disorder, with no 12-month symptoms (f)</b>	30.5 ± 2.2	20.7 ± 1.4	25.5 ± 1.4
<b>No lifetime mental disorder (g)</b>	51.9 ± 2.0	57.0 ± 1.7	54.5 ± 1.4

(a) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

(b) People who met criteria for diagnosis of a lifetime mental disorder (with hierarchy) and had symptoms in the 12 months prior to interview.

(c) A person can have had more than one 12-month mental disorder. Therefore, the components may not add to the total.

(d) Includes severe depressive episode, moderate depressive episode and mild depressive episode.

(e) Includes harmful use and dependence.

(f) People who had experienced a mental disorder at some point in their life, but who did not have symptoms in the previous 12 months.

(g) People who did not meet criteria for diagnosis of a lifetime mental disorder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *2007 Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing*, Cat. no. 4326.0.

TABLE 13A.39

Table 13A.39 **Prevalence of lifetime mental disorders among adults, by age, 2007 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	16–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–85 years
Any 12-month mental disorder (c), (d)							
Anxiety disorders	15.4 ± 2.0	16.3 ± 2.8	18.1 ± 3.0	17.6 ± 3.0	11.3 ± 1.9	6.3 ± 1.5	4.0 ± 1.8
Affective disorders	6.3 ± 1.5	7.9 ± 2.1	8.3 ± 2.1	7.1 ± 2.2	4.2 ± 1.3	2.8 ± 1.2	np
Substance use disorders	12.7 ± 2.0	7.3 ± 2.2	4.6 ± 1.6	3.8 ± 1.6	np	np	np
Any 12-month mental disorder (c), (d)	26.4 ± 2.7	24.8 ± 3.2	23.3 ± 3.3	21.5 ± 3.5	13.6 ± 2.1	8.6 ± 1.6	5.9 ± 2.1
Lifetime mental disorder, with no 12-month symptoms (e)	13.2 ± 2.0	29.0 ± 4.4	30.7 ± 3.3	30.4 ± 4.2	27.6 ± 3.6	23.1 ± 2.6	16.2 ± 4.1
No lifetime mental disorder (f)	60.5 ± 3.0	46.2 ± 3.9	46.0 ± 3.3	48.2 ± 4.6	58.8 ± 4.1	68.3 ± 3.0	77.8 ± 4.6

(a) Estimates with RSEs greater than 25 per cent are considered unreliable. These estimates are not published.

(b) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

(c) People who met criteria for diagnosis of a lifetime mental disorder (with hierarchy) and had symptoms in the 12 months prior to interview.

(d) A person can have had more than one 12-month mental disorder. Therefore, the components may not add to the total.

(e) People who had experienced a mental disorder at some point in their life, but who did not have symptoms in the previous 12 months.

(f) People who did not meet criteria for diagnosis of a lifetime mental disorder.

**np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *2007 Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing*, Cat. no. 4326.0.

TABLE 13A.40

Table 13A.40 **Age-standardised rate of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2014-15</i>										
<i>Age-standardised proportion</i>										
Males	%	2.9	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.8	3.3*	1.5*	np	3.1
Females	%	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.4	5.5	4.7	6.4	np	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.0*</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<i>Relative standard errors</i>										
Males	%	22.1	18.3	19.3	20.9	21.5	26.2	42.6	np	8.9
Females	%	13.8	15.5	13.1	18.2	16.8	16.8	16.5	np	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
Males	±	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.3	np	0.5
Females	±	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.6	2.1	np	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<i>2011-12</i>										
<i>Age standardised proportion</i>										
Males	%	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.3*	2.5	2.4*	2.7
Females	%	3.8	4.0	4.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.1	4.0	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<i>Relative standard errors</i>										
Males	%	20.2	15.5	18.6	23.9	20.3	32.2	22.1	34.5	9.5
Females	%	13.4	15.7	13.2	14.1	16.8	20.7	20.7	23.0	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
Males	±	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.5
Females	±	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.8	0.6

TABLE 13A.40

Table 13A.40 **Age-standardised rate of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
2007-08										
<i>Age standardised proportion</i>										
Males	%	3.2	3.0	2.0	2.3	3.5	2.5*	np	np	2.8
Females	%	4.8	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.5	4.0*	np	np	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<i>Relative standard errors</i>										
Males	%	18.0	23.0	20.3	22.1	19.8	31.4	np	np	9.2
Females	%	16.1	16.0	15.5	17.8	18.6	26.0	np	np	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
Males	±	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	np	np	0.5
Females	±	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	np	np	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>0.5</b>

(a) Levels of psychological distress levels are derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10). Denominator includes a small number of persons for whom levels of psychological distress were unable to be determined.

(b) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years and over.

(c) Rates are age-standardised by State and Territory, to the June 2001 Estimated Resident Population.

(d) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent). A '\*' indicates a RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Proportions with RSEs greater than 25 per cent should be used with caution.

(e) Data for NT should be interpreted with caution as the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 28 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

**np** Not published.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey, 2014-15 ; Australian Health Survey, 2011-13 (2011-12 NHS component); National Health Survey, 2007-08, Cat. no. 4364.0.

TABLE 13A.41

Table 13A.41 **Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2014-15</i>										
<i>Age-standardised proportion</i>										
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>										
Major cities	%	11.4	11.8	12.0	10.7	13.3	..	10.9	..	11.6
Inner regional	%	10.6	16.3	12.8	np	*15.8	13.2	..	..	14.4
Outer regional/remote	%	*8.3	*11.9	*8.9	*10.0	15.5	8.1	..	10.1	*12.7
Very remote (e)	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles) (f)</i>										
Quintile 1	%	17.4	19.3	17.0	*15.6	23.6	17.0	np	np	17.9
Quintile 2	%	12.3	13.8	11.4	11.1	12.6	15.1	np	*9.7	12.1
Quintile 3	%	12.3	12.4	15.3	10.1	10.3	11.8	*11.8	*8.7	12.1
Quintile 4	%	6.6	10.8	9.0	9.3	9.8	15.5	9.9	*7.3	9.4
Quintile 5	%	5.2	9.3	*6.9	8.7	10.0	np	10.6	*5.2	7.4
<i>Disability status</i>										
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	28.4	36.4	34.2	30.2	39.1	30.5	32.0	*17.8	32.5
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	6.6	7.2	7.5	6.9	7.7	8.0	6.9	5.7	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<i>Relative standard errors</i>										
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>										
Major cities	%	8.0	6.4	7.5	9.6	7.1	..	9.6	..	3.2
Inner regional	%	18.3	15.2	12.9	np	35.0	3.6	..	..	17.2
Outer regional/remote	%	27.9	31.4	25.1	34.2	18.9	15.3	..	3.3	33.8
Very remote (e)	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 13A.41

Table 13A.41 **Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles) (f)</i>										
Quintile 1	%	11.7	12.7	10.2	26.8	11.8	10.7	np	np	5.1
Quintile 2	%	11.5	13.2	14.1	17.6	11.0	11.5	np	32.7	6.1
Quintile 3	%	17.2	9.5	11.2	13.3	17.1	23.4	28.8	26.8	6.1
Quintile 4	%	21.3	13.9	14.9	15.3	21.9	19.6	21.5	29.2	4.4
Quintile 5	%	19.7	16.3	26.8	23.3	22.2	np	15.5	29.1	8.1
<i>Disability status</i>										
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	9.9	6.7	8.7	12.3	8.3	10.8	11.0	28.8	3.9
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	10.0	10.5	9.3	12.2	9.9	11.4	14.3	16.6	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>										
Major cities	$\pm$	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.9	..	2.1	..	0.7
Inner regional	$\pm$	3.8	4.9	3.2	np	10.9	0.9	..	..	4.9
Outer regional/remote	$\pm$	4.5	7.3	4.4	6.7	5.7	2.4	..	0.7	8.4
Very remote (e)	$\pm$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles) (f)</i>										
Quintile 1	$\pm$	4.0	4.8	3.4	8.2	5.4	3.6	np	np	1.8
Quintile 2	$\pm$	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.8	2.7	3.4	np	6.2	1.4
Quintile 3	$\pm$	4.1	2.3	3.4	2.6	3.5	5.4	6.7	4.5	1.5
Quintile 4	$\pm$	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	4.2	5.9	4.2	4.2	0.8
Quintile 5	$\pm$	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.3	np	3.2	3.0	1.2
<i>Disability status</i>										

TABLE 13A.41

Table 13A.41 **Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	±	5.5	4.8	5.8	7.3	6.3	6.4	6.9	10.0	2.5
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	±	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<i>2011-12</i>										
<i>Age standardised proportion</i>										
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>										
Major cities	%	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.5	..	9.1	..	10.6
Inner regional	%	9.9	13.1	11.9	13.3	11.0*	8.8	..	..	11.4
Outer regional/remote	%	8.3*	13.2*	9.9	9.8	16.8	10.4	..	9.0	10.8
Very remote (e)	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles) (f)</i>										
Quintile 1	%	15.9	16.4	19.6	16.5	17.6	11.2	np	11.1	16.7
Quintile 2	%	14.0	13.0	11.9	13.4	12.5	9.3	11.4*	6.8*	12.9
Quintile 3	%	11.0	11.6	11.3	10.3	8.2	10.2	11.0*	10.0*	10.9
Quintile 4	%	8.3	9.6	7.7	6.7	5.9*	6.7*	10.6	9.1*	8.1
Quintile 5	%	5.7	7.8	8.1	8.3	10.1	5.9*	7.3	6.8*	7.4
<i>Disability status</i>										
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	21.2	26.6	21.4	22.1	24.3	17.4	17.5	20.4	22.7
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.1	3.8	4.4	3.8	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<i>Relative standard errors</i>										



TABLE 13A.41

Table 13A.41 **Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>										
Major cities	%	6.5	6.9	8.4	8.0	8.5	..	9.7	..	3.4
Inner regional	%	16.9	13.4	13.7	22.4	29.3	10.5	..	..	7.3
Outer regional/remote	%	44.2	31.7	22.0	19.2	19.2	16.9	..	15.0	11.5
Very remote (e)	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles) (f)</i>										
Quintile 1	%	12.7	11.9	17.3	13.4	13.1	14.2	np	23.5	7.8
Quintile 2	%	12.2	12.6	11.9	15.2	11.9	17.4	34.7	36.8	5.2
Quintile 3	%	17.6	12.2	10.6	17.4	21.2	16.5	26.4	30.6	6.1
Quintile 4	%	17.1	15.9	16.1	16.5	29.7	28.7	15.9	25.6	9.6
Quintile 5	%	19.8	20.9	16.4	19.2	24.7	47.7	16.9	28.4	9.0
<i>Disability status</i>										
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.5	11.5	13.1	15.3	3.7
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	11.0	10.6	11.7	14.2	12.6	18.7	16.1	21.8	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>										
Major cities	±	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	..	1.7	..	0.7
Inner regional	±	3.3	3.4	3.2	5.8	6.3	1.8	..	..	1.6
Outer regional/remote	±	7.2	8.2	4.3	3.7	6.3	3.5	..	2.7	2.4
Very remote (e)	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles) (f)</i>										
Quintile 1	±	4.0	3.8	6.6	4.3	4.5	3.1	np	5.1	2.5

TABLE 13A.41

Table 13A.41 **Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Quintile 2	±	3.3	3.2	2.8	4.0	2.9	3.2	7.7	4.9	1.3
Quintile 3	±	3.8	2.8	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	5.7	6.0	1.3
Quintile 4	±	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.1	3.4	3.8	3.3	4.5	1.5
Quintile 5	±	2.2	3.2	2.6	3.1	4.9	5.5	2.4	3.8	1.3
<i>Disability status</i>										
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	±	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.5	6.1	1.7
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	±	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<i>2007-08</i>										
<i>Age standardised proportion (d)</i>										
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>										
Major cities	%	13.4	11.9	11.2	9.7	12.3	..	10.9	..	12.1
Inner regional	%	12.1	11.7	11.9	10.9	*13.3	11.6	–	..	11.9
Outer regional/remote	%	*12.2	8.5	13.0	*9.6	14.2	9.9	..	*13.4	11.8
Very remote (c)	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles)</i>										
Quintile 1	%	20.1	18.6	15.8	19.3	20.4	15.9	np	np	18.6
Quintile 2	%	13.2	14.0	12.4	9.3	13.8	8.7	np	np	12.6
Quintile 3	%	11.4	11.5	11.4	14.3	13.1	9.0	*20.5	np	11.9
Quintile 4	%	9.8	8.5	*7.8	8.2	9.0	*6.7	12.4	np	8.9
Quintile 5	%	10.1	10.0	9.5	*3.9	9.9	*9.4	7.1	*23.4	9.2
<i>Disability status</i>										

TABLE 13A.41

Table 13A.41 **Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	23.4	21.0	18.7	17.9	24.8	19.9	19.4	np	21.0
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	6.3	5.3	6.8	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6	np	5.9
<i>Gender</i>										
Males	%	10.2	8.5	9.0	8.6	12.2	9.0	9.8	np	9.6
Females	%	15.4	15.0	14.0	11.4	13.8	12.5	12.0	15.1	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>*13.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<i>Relative standard errors (e)</i>										
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>										
Major cities	%	6.6	7.9	10.1	8.7	8.3	..	9.3	..	3.6
Inner regional	%	14.9	15.8	14.1	22.3	26.3	12.6	–	..	7.0
Outer regional/remote	%	26.4	24.4	12.2	27.4	19.8	14.0	..	36.8	7.3
Very remote (c)	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles)</i>										
Quintile 1	%	8.2	12.6	11.3	13.7	12.9	12.6	np	np	5.1
Quintile 2	%	15.3	14.3	11.6	16.9	18.5	16.9	np	np	7.0
Quintile 3	%	15.5	13.7	12.0	16.3	17.0	24.2	29.9	np	6.9
Quintile 4	%	13.6	17.8	25.7	17.0	22.1	28.8	15.9	np	8.6
Quintile 5	%	15.2	17.6	21.5	29.8	16.6	32.4	16.1	44.5	7.8
<i>Disability status</i>										
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	6.7	7.8	9.2	8.5	8.0	11.8	9.4	np	3.9
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	%	9.4	12.5	14.5	14.0	15.5	19.6	17.4	np	5.5

TABLE 13A.41

Table 13A.41 **Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Gender</i>										
Males	%	9.6	11.3	12.9	10.8	12.1	14.3	14.3	np	4.5
Females	%	7.2	8.0	7.8	9.3	9.9	14.1	10.4	18.3	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>										
Major cities	±	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.6	2.0	..	2.0	..	0.9
Inner regional	±	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.7	6.9	2.8	–	..	1.6
Outer regional/remote	±	6.3	4.1	3.1	5.2	5.5	2.7	..	9.7	1.7
Very remote (c)	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles)</i>										
Quintile 1	±	3.2	4.6	3.5	5.2	5.2	3.9	np	np	1.8
Quintile 2	±	4.0	3.9	2.8	3.1	5.0	2.9	np	np	1.7
Quintile 3	±	3.5	3.1	2.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	12.0	np	1.6
Quintile 4	±	2.6	3.0	3.9	2.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	np	1.5
Quintile 5	±	3.0	3.5	4.0	2.3	3.2	5.9	2.2	20.4	1.4
<i>Disability status</i>										
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	±	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.9	4.6	3.6	np	1.6
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	±	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	np	0.6
<i>Gender</i>										
Males	±	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.5	2.7	np	0.8
Females	±	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.4	2.4	5.4	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

TABLE 13A.41

Table 13A.41 **Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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SEIFA = Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas

- (a) Levels of psychological distress levels are derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10). Denominator includes a small number of persons for whom levels of psychological distress were unable to be determined.
- (b) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years and over.
- (c) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the June 2001 Estimated Resident Population.
- (d) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent  $\pm$  X per cent). A '\*' indicates a RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Proportions with RSEs greater than 25 per cent should be used with caution.
- (e) Data for NT should be interpreted with caution as the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 28 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.
- (f) For the Socioeconomic Index for Areas, Index of relative disadvantage data, quintile/decile 1 contains areas of most disadvantage.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey, 2014-15; AHS 2011-13 (2011-12 NHS component); NHS 2007-08, Cat. no. 4364.0.

TABLE 13A.42

Table 13A.42 **Age-standardised rate of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, by remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, SEIFA IRSD deciles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Age-standardised proportion (%)</i>	<i>Relative standard error (%)</i>	<i>95 % confidence interval (±)</i>
<b>2014-15</b>			
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>			
Major cities	3.6	7.4	0.5
Inner regional	4.6	10.6	1.0
Outer regional	3.3	19.4	1.3
Remote	2.4*	37.3	1.8
Very remote (e)	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles) (f)</i>			
Quintile 1	6.3	9.2	1.1
Quintile 2	4.0	12.3	1.0
Quintile 3	4.3	10.6	0.9
Quintile 4	2.5	14.2	0.7
Quintile 5	1.9	16.2	0.6
<i>SEIFA of residence (deciles) (f)</i>			
Decile 1	7.9	12.0	1.9
Decile 2	5.0	16.0	1.6
Decile 3	5.2	16.8	1.7
Decile 4	3.0	20.3	1.2
Decile 5	5.5	13.4	1.4
Decile 6	3.5	17.7	1.2
Decile 7	2.8	18.8	1.0
Decile 8	2.3	20.9	1.0
Decile 9	1.8*	26.7	0.9
Decile 10	1.9	22.0	0.8
<i>Disability status</i>			
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	14.5	7.7	2.2
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	1.5	9.6	0.3
<b>2011-12</b>			
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>			
Major cities	3.3	8.0	0.5
Inner regional	3.8	12.8	0.9
Outer regional	3.5	19.2	1.3
Remote	2.9*	42.1	2.4
Very remote (e)	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles) (f)</i>			
Quintile 1	5.4	12.6	1.3

TABLE 13A.42

Table 13A.42 **Age-standardised rate of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, by remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, SEIFA IRSD deciles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Age-standardised proportion (%)</i>	<i>Relative standard error (%)</i>	<i>95 % confidence interval (±)</i>
Quintile 2	4.1	8.8	0.7
Quintile 3	3.5	12.7	0.9
Quintile 4	2.8	13.3	0.7
Quintile 5	1.9	17.2	0.6
<i>SEIFA of residence (deciles) (f)</i>			
Decile 1	5.7	15.9	1.8
Decile 2	5.2	17.4	1.8
Decile 3	3.9	14.8	1.1
Decile 4	4.2	14.5	1.2
Decile 5	4.1	17.5	1.4
Decile 6	2.9	15.8	0.9
Decile 7	3.0	18.8	1.1
Decile 8	2.7	21.5	1.1
Decile 9	2.0	23.8	1.0
Decile 10	1.7*	25.3	0.9
<i>Disability status</i>			
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	8.2	6.7	1.1
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	1.1	9.4	0.2
<i>2007-08</i>			
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>			
Major cities	3.6	8.0	0.6
Inner regional	3.3	11.5	0.8
Outer regional	3.0	14.7	0.9
Remote	3.2*	32.5	2.0
Very remote (e)	..	..	..
<i>SEIFA of residence (quintiles) (f)</i>			
Quintile 1	6.5	9.5	1.2
Quintile 2	3.7	12.7	0.9
Quintile 3	3.3	15.1	1.0
Quintile 4	2.1	16.1	0.7
Quintile 5	2.3	19.0	0.9
<i>SEIFA of residence (deciles) (f)</i>			
Decile 1	8.1	12.2	1.9
Decile 2	5.1	12.3	1.2
Decile 3	4.1	16.1	1.3
Decile 4	3.2	19.3	1.2
Decile 5	3.7	23.7	1.7

Table 13A.42 **Age-standardised rate of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, by remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles, SEIFA IRSD deciles, and disability status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Age-standardised proportion (%)</i>	<i>Relative standard error (%)</i>	<i>95 % confidence interval (±)</i>
Decile 6	2.7	17.0	0.9
Decile 7	2.1	22.6	0.9
Decile 8	2.2	22.1	1.0
Decile 9	2.9*	25.2	1.4
Decile 10	1.5*	27.0	0.8
<i>Disability status</i>			
With disability or restrictive long-term health condition	7.3	6.4	0.9
No disability or restrictive long-term health condition	1.0	16.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>

SEIFA = Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas

- (a) Levels of psychological distress levels are derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10). Denominator includes a small number of persons for whom levels of psychological distress were unable to be determined.
- (b) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years and over.
- (c) Rates are age-standardised by State and Territory to the June 2001 Estimated Resident Population.
- (d) Proportions with a "\*" have a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.
- (e) Very remote data was not collected in the 2014-15 NHS, the 2011-12 NHS component of the 2011-13 AHS or the 2007-08 NHS.
- (f) For the Socioeconomic Index for Areas, Index of relative disadvantage data, quintile/decile 1 contains areas of most disadvantage.
- .. Not applicable.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey, 2014-15; Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 National Health Survey component); National Health Survey, 2007-08, Cat. no. 4364.0.



TABLE 13A.43

Table 13A.43 **Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2014-15</b>		<i>Age standardised proportion (%)</i>								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	32.6	35.8	31.4	36.3	34.3	27.0	30.9	31.1	32.5
Non-Indigenous	rate	11.4	14.0	11.9	11.0	13.9	13.0	11.2	7.7	12.3
		<i>Relative standard errors</i>								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	6.2	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.7	8.1	11.4	7.9	3.1
Non-Indigenous	%	6.4	6.3	5.6	9.6	8.0	7.2	9.3	14.8	2.7
		<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.9	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.2	4.3	6.9	4.8	2.0
Non-Indigenous	±	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.2	0.7
<b>2011-13</b>		<i>Age standardised proportion (%)</i>								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2012-13)	rate	30.5	31.5	30.3	28.5	32.8	26.3	30.9	21.6	29.4
Non-Indigenous (2011-12)	rate	9.9	11.3	11.5	10.9	12.2	9.9	8.9	8.2	10.8
		<i>Relative standard errors</i>								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2012-13)	%	8.2	7.8	7.0	5.9	7.4	10.4	16.8	8.8	3.6
Non-Indigenous (2011-12)	%	6.8	6.1	6.5	7.8	7.4	9.0	9.1	13.2	3.0
		<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2012-13)	±	4.9	4.8	4.1	3.3	4.8	5.4	10.2	3.7	2.1
Non-Indigenous (2011-12)	±	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.1	0.6

**Table 13A.43 Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Levels of psychological distress are derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K5). Denominator includes a small number of persons for whom levels of psychological distress were unable to be determined.									
(b)	Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the June 2001 Estimated Resident Population.									
(c)	Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years and over.									
(d)	Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of persons for whom responses were provided by proxy but who were not present at interview.									
(e)	NT data for Non-Indigenous people are not directly comparable with data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the AHS 2011–13 (2011-12 NHS component). 2014-15 NHS data exclude discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas which comprise around 28 per cent of the total NT estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings. Around 60 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the NT were living in very remote areas.									

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13 (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey component); AHS 2011–13 (2011-12 NHS component); National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15; National Health Survey, 2014-15.

TABLE 13A.44

Table 13A.44 Risk status recent drinkers (in last 12 months) aged 14 years or over (per cent)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>2013</b>									
<i>Lifetime status</i>									
Abstainers (a)	24.3	23.5	19.9	18.3	20.6	16.9	17.5	16.7	22.0
Low risk (b)	58.9	60.4	60.0	60.0	60.9	64.4	60.5	53.6	59.9
Risky (c)	16.7	16.1	20.2	21.6	18.5	18.6	22.0	29.7	18.2
<i>Single occasion</i>									
Abstainers (a)	24.3	23.5	19.9	18.3	20.6	16.9	17.5	16.7	22.0
Low risk (d)	41.2	40.8	39.5	38.2	39.5	42.4	38.3	31.4	40.2
Risky									
At least yearly (e)	10.7	10.8	12.4	12.1	12.1	11.2	15.0	12.2	11.4
At least monthly (f)	11.3	11.8	12.8	13.6	12.9	14.3	13.1	14.0	12.2
At least weekly (g)	12.4	13.1	15.4	17.8	14.9	15.2	16.1	25.7	14.2
Total risky	34.5	35.7	40.6	43.5	39.9	40.7	44.2	51.9	37.8
<b>2010</b>									
<i>Lifetime status</i>									
Abstainers (a)	22.2	21.3	17.1	17.3	19.3	14.6	13.7	13.9	19.9
Low risk (b)	58.8	59.9	59.1	59.6	60.9	65.7	66.5	56.2	59.6
Risky (c)	19.0	18.8	23.7	23.0	19.7	19.7	19.8	29.8	20.5
<i>Single occasion</i>									
Abstainers (a)	22.2	21.3	17.1	17.3	19.3	14.6	13.7	13.9	19.9
Low risk (d)	40.5	39.9	37.0	38.6	41.6	44.3	41.1	34.5	39.6
Risky									
At least yearly (e)	10.8	11.6	12.0	12.5	11.2	11.7	15.3	11.4	11.6
At least monthly (f)	11.2	12.5	15.3	13.4	11.4	13.3	16.1	15.1	12.8
At least weekly (g)	15.3	14.6	18.5	18.2	16.5	16.0	13.8	25.1	16.2
Total risky	37.3	38.8	45.9	44.0	39.1	41.0	45.2	51.6	40.6

- (a) Not consumed alcohol in the previous 12 months.  
 (b) On average, had no more than 2 standard drinks per day.  
 (c) On average, had more than 2 standard drinks per day.  
 (d) Never had more than 4 standard drinks on any occasion.  
 (e) Had more than 4 standard drinks at least once a year, but not as often as monthly.  
 (f) Had more than 4 standard drinks at least once a month, but not as often as weekly.  
 (g) Had more than 4 standard drinks at least once a week.

Source: AIHW (2014) *National Drug Strategy Household Survey detailed report 2013*, Drug statistics series no. 28, Cat. no. PHE 183, Canberra.

TABLE 13A.45

Table 13A.45 Selected illicit drug use, by substance and age group (per cent)  
(a), (b)

	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013
<i>Cannabis</i>							
14–19 years	29.2	35.1	24.6	17.9	12.9	15.7	14.8
20–29 years	33.5	36.9	29.3	26.0	20.8	21.3	20.8
30–39 years	13.4	20.3	16.1	15.9	12.1	13.6	12.3
40–49 years	5.2	11.5	8.7	8.7	8.3	9.4	9.5
50–59 years	1.5	6.3	3.3	3.2	3.8	5.5	7.3
60 years or over	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.2
14 years or over	13.1	17.9	12.9	11.3	9.1	10.3	10.2
<i>Ecstasy</i>							
14–19 years	0.6	3.1	5.0	4.3	5.0	2.8	3.0
20–29 years	4.0	8.4	10.4	12.0	11.2	9.9	8.6
30–39 years	0.5	1.3	2.4	4.0	4.7	3.9	2.6
40 years or over	–	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
14 years or over	0.9	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.5
<i>Meth/amphetamines</i>							
14–19 years	2.7	5.9	6.2	4.4	1.6	1.6	*2.0
20–29 years	8.4	12.0	11.2	10.7	7.3	5.9	5.8
30–39 years	1.3	2.6	3.1	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.1
40 years or over	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
14 years or over	2.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
<i>Cocaine</i>							
14–19 years	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	*1.1
20–29 years	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.0	5.1	6.5	5.9
30–39 years	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.7	3.5
40 years or over	–	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
14 years or over	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.1

(a) Used in the previous 12 months.

(b) Results subject to RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent are marked with " \* " and should be considered with caution.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2014) *National Drug Strategy Household Survey detailed report 2013*, Drug statistics series no. 28, Cat. no. PHE 183, Canberra.

TABLE 13A.46

Table 13A.46 **Selected illicit drug use by people aged 18 years or over, by level of psychological distress and self-reported health conditions (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Not used drug in last 12 months</i>			<i>Used drug in last 12 months</i>			<i>All people (18+)</i>
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2013</i>
<i>Any illicit drug</i>							
<i>Level of psychological distress</i>							
Low	71.7	71.8	71.6	52.7	57.3	56.7	69.3
Moderate	19.9	19.6	19.7	29.2	25.8	25.9	20.6
High	6.6	6.5	6.5	13.4	12.8	11.1	7.2
Very high	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.1	6.4	2.8
<i>Self-reported health condition (c)</i>							
Diabetes	5.9	5.7	6.7	2.8	3.3	3.6	6.3
Heart diseases (d)	19.6	20.4	21.7	8.8	10.1	11.6	20.4
Asthma	8.2	8.3	9.2	10.5	10.3	10.9	9.5
Cancer	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.9
Mental illness (e)	10.3	10.8	12.6	16.1	18.7	20.7	13.9
<i>Cannabis</i>							
<i>Level of psychological distress</i>							
Low	70.1	71.1	70.7	52.8	56.7	57.1	69.3
Moderate	20.8	19.8	20.1	28.0	27.0	25.9	20.6
High	7.2	6.8	6.8	14.6	12.7	11.0	7.2
Very high	1.9	2.3	2.4	4.6	3.6	5.9	2.8
<i>Self-reported health condition (c)</i>							
Diabetes	5.8	5.8	6.8	1.4	2.0	1.4	6.3
Heart diseases (d)	19.0	20.5	21.8	5.8	5.9	7.2	20.4
Asthma	8.4	8.5	9.5	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.5
Cancer	2.8	3.0	3.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.9
Mental illness (e)	10.8	11.3	13.0	15.7	18.7	21.2	13.9
<i>Ecstasy</i>							
<i>Level of psychological distress</i>							
Low	69.9	70.1	70.0	49.5	55.9	51.4	69.3
Moderate	20.7	20.2	20.4	31.3	28.9	30.7	20.6
High	7.3	7.3	7.0	16.0	12.1	12.0	7.2
Very high	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.0	6.0	2.8
<i>Self-reported health condition (c)</i>							
Diabetes	5.7	5.5	6.5	1.1	**1.0	**0.8	6.3
Heart diseases (d)	18.9	19.5	20.9	3.2	*1.2	*1.7	20.4
Asthma	8.4	8.6	9.5	11.2	11.0	9.8	9.5
Cancer	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.3	**0.2	**0.6	2.9
Mental illness (e)	10.9	11.9	13.6	16.0	16.2	17.9	13.9

**Table 13A.46 Selected illicit drug use by people aged 18 years or over, by level of psychological distress and self-reported health conditions (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Not used drug in last 12 months</i>			<i>Used drug in last 12 months</i>			<i>All people (18+)</i>
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2013</i>
<i>Meth/amphetamines</i>							
<i>Level of psychological distress</i>							
Low	69.9	70.1	70.0	44.7	51.2	41.7	69.3
Moderate	20.9	20.3	20.4	31.7	28.0	31.8	20.6
High	7.2	7.3	7.0	19.0	13.3	15.6	7.2
Very high	2.0	2.3	2.6	4.6	7.5	10.9	2.8
<i>Self-reported health condition (c)</i>							
Diabetes	5.7	5.5	6.4	0.9	*1.5	*1.4	6.3
Heart diseases (d)	18.8	19.3	20.7	3.7	4.5	5.2	20.4
Asthma	8.4	8.6	9.5	11.4	11.2	11.5	9.5
Cancer	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.1	*0.7	*1.9	2.9
Mental illness (e)	10.9	11.7	13.5	20.3	25.6	29.0	13.9
<i>Cocaine</i>							
<i>Level of psychological distress</i>							
Low	69.6	70.0	69.8	45.8	55.0	55.3	69.3
Moderate	20.9	20.3	20.4	35.8	27.4	27.4	20.6
High	7.4	7.3	7.1	14.4	14.1	11.7	7.2
Very high	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.9	3.4	5.6	2.8
<i>Self-reported health condition (c)</i>							
Diabetes	5.6	5.5	6.4	0.9	**0.5	**0.8	6.3
Heart diseases (d)	18.6	19.4	20.7	4.4	*2.3	*3.5	20.4
Asthma	8.4	8.7	9.6	12.1	6.7	7.8	9.5
Cancer	2.7	2.9	3.0	0.2	**0.4	**1.0	2.9
Mental illness (e)	11.1	11.9	13.7	15.2	17.4	17.4	13.9

(a) Recent use means used in the previous 12 months.

(b) Results subject to RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes. Estimates that have RSEs greater than 50 per cent are marked with " \*\* " and those with RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent are marked with " \* ".

(c) Respondents could select more than one condition in response to the question 'In the last 12 months have you been diagnosed or treated for...?'.  
(d) Includes heart disease and hypertension (high blood pressure).

(d) Includes heart disease and hypertension (high blood pressure).

(e) Includes depression, anxiety disorder, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, an eating disorder and other form of psychosis.

Source: AIHW (2014) *National Drug Strategy Household Survey detailed report 2013*, Drug statistics series no. 28, Cat. no. PHE 183, Canberra.

Table 13A.47 **Suicide deaths and death rate (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (c)	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i> (c)	<i>Aust</i>
Suicide deaths (no.)									
2006 (d)	577	485	494	245	180	72	32	33	2 118
2007 (d)	611	474	520	266	205	66	32	55	2 229
2008 (d)	620	545	553	300	175	73	36	38	2 341
2009 (d)	623	576	525	279	185	79	32	37	2 337
2010 (d)	674	558	588	313	197	64	41	45	2 480
2011 (d)	617	526	578	309	212	74	33	44	2 393
2012 (d)	727	514	631	367	198	71	24	48	2 580
2013 (e)	709	519	669	333	198	72	37	33	2 570
2014 (f)	795	646	648	374	240	69	38	54	2 864
2015 (f)	815	654	746	394	236	85	46	50	3 027
2011–2015	3 663	2 859	3 272	1 777	1 084	371	178	229	13 434
Suicide death rate per 100 000 people (g), (h), (i)									
2006 (d)	8.4	9.4	12.3	11.9	11.4	14.6	9.4	15.2	10.2
2007 (d)	8.9	9.0	12.7	12.5	12.8	13.5	9.5	29.8	10.6
2008 (d)	8.8	10.2	13.2	13.8	11.0	15.0	10.1	17.5	10.9
2009 (d)	8.7	10.5	12.1	12.3	11.5	15.4	8.9	17.4	10.7
2010 (d)	9.3	10.1	13.4	13.6	11.8	13.0	11.3	18.8	11.2
2011 (d)	8.4	9.2	12.9	12.9	12.9	14.1	9.3	18.5	10.5
2012 (d)	9.8	9.0	13.9	14.9	11.7	13.7	6.2	19.2	11.2
2013 (e)	9.4	8.7	14.4	13.2	11.6	13.8	9.6	14.3	10.9
2014 (f)	10.3	10.8	13.7	14.4	14.2	12.7	9.8	20.8	12.0
2015 (f)	10.6	10.8	15.7	15.0	13.4	16.3	11.6	21.0	12.6
2011–2015	9.7	9.7	14.1	13.9	12.8	14.2	9.3	18.7	11.5

- (a) By year of registration. Year-to-year variation can be influenced by coronial workloads.
- (b) Suicide deaths include ICD-10 codes X60–X84 and Y87.0. Care needs to be taken in interpreting figures relating to suicide due to limitations of data.
- (c) Low population results in small variations in the number of suicides appearing as large changes across the single year rates.
- (d) Data for 2006 to 2012 have undergone revisions and are now considered final.
- (e) Data for 2013 have been revised and are subject to further revisions.
- (f) Data for 2014 and 2015 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process.
- (g) Rate per 100 000 estimated resident population at 30 June of the relevant single year or for five year average the mid-point year (2011–2015). 2011–2015 rate includes final 2012, revised 2013 data and preliminary 2014-2015 data.
- (h) Death rates standardised to the mid-year 2001 population.
- (i) The ERPs used to derived these rates differ across years. For data from 2006 the rates are derived using ERPs based on the 2006 Census. For data from 2009 (and for the five year averages 2011–2015) the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2011 Census. Rates derived using ERPs based on different Censuses are not comparable.

Source: ABS (2016) *Causes of Death, Australia 2015*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Canberra.

**Table 13A.48 Suicide deaths and death rate of people aged 15–24 years (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust (g)
Number of suicide deaths of people aged 15–24 years									
2005	66	61	67	30	37	9	5	15	290
2006	74	61	74	41	25	9	6	8	298
2007	54	74	81	46	19	4	3	21	300
2008	62	63	80	44	21	np	6	9	288
2009	63	60	63	47	21	8	np	11	276
2010	65	79	76	37	22	7	3	11	299
2011	61	65	89	53	36	10	5	16	335
2012	74	64	81	56	20	10	4	18	326
2013	86	72	94	51	28	9	5	12	357
2014	97	82	77	53	25	8	5	15	362
2010–2014	383	362	417	250	131	44	22	72	1 679
Suicide death rate per 100 000 people aged 15–24 years (h), (i)									
2005	7.2	8.9	11.9	10.5	17.9	13.9	9.7	48.1	10.2
2006	8.0	8.5	12.8	13.8	11.7	13.8	11.1	24.5	10.3
2007	5.7	10.1	13.6	15.1	8.8	4.6	3.6	62.6	10.1
2008	6.4	8.3	13.0	14.0	9.6	np	11.0	26.1	9.5
2009	6.5	7.8	10.3	14.5	9.6	12.1	7.0	30.8	9.1
2010	6.7	10.3	12.2	11.3	9.9	10.5	np	30.4	9.8
2011	6.4	8.5	14.2	16.0	16.3	15.1	8.5	45.1	10.9
2012	7.7	8.3	12.8	16.6	9.1	15.2	np	50.9	10.6
2013	8.9	9.3	14.6	14.8	12.7	13.8	8.8	33.7	11.5
2014	9.9	10.5	11.9	15.3	11.4	12.3	9.1	41.7	11.6
2010–2014 (i)	7.9	9.4	13.4	14.8	11.9	13.4	6.9	40.7	10.9

- (a) By year of registration. Year-to-year variation can be influenced by coronial workloads.
- (b) Suicide deaths include ICD-10 codes X60–X84 and Y87.0. Care needs to be taken in interpreting data relating to suicide. See ABS Causes of Death, 2014 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Explanatory Notes 87–93.
- (c) From 2006 data onwards, data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Rates use the actual count and not the randomly assigned value. Cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.
- (d) All footnotes and caveats, including this notice, must remain attached to data at all times.
- (e) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process – once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Revised data for this year's report are: 2012 (final), 2013 (revised) and the data for 2014 are preliminary. See Explanatory Notes 52–54 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions 2011 and 2012 in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2013* (Cat. no. 3303.0).
- (f) Low population results in small variations in the number of suicides appearing as large changes across the single year rates.
- (g) Includes 'Other Territories'.
- (h) Rate per 100 000 ERP at 30 June of the relevant single year or for five year average the mid-point year (2010–2014). 2010–2014 rate includes final 2010, 2011 and 2012 data, revised 2013 data and preliminary 2014 data.



**Table 13A.48 Suicide deaths and death rate of people aged 15–24 years (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
(i)	The ERPs used to derived these rates differ across years. For data from 2006 the rates are derived using ERPs based on the 2006 Census. For data from 2009 (and for the five year averages 2010–2014) the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2011 Census. Rates derived using ERPs based on different Censuses are not comparable.								

**np** not published

*Source:* ABS (2015) *Causes of Death, Australia 2014*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0.

TABLE 13A.49

Table 13A.49 **Suicide deaths and suicide death rate, by area (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (k)	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
<i>Number of suicide deaths by area</i>									
2005									
Capital city	342	332	179	142	173	29	35	23	1 255
Other urban	186	124	204	45	33	31	..	11	634
Rural	19	49	69	14	25	12	..	11	199
2006									
Capital city	340	330	187	157	133	28	32	14	1 221
Other urban	129	64	171	19	..	20	..	..	403
Rural	108	91	136	69	47	24	–	19	494
2007									
Capital city	393	327	189	180	148	22	32	27	1 318
Urban centres	140	63	191	20	–	25	–	..	439
Rural	76	84	137	65	57	18	–	27	464
2008									
Capital city	362	374	216	219	125	27	36	23	1 382
Urban centres	127	76	215	27	..	26	..	..	471
Rural	131	95	122	54	50	20	–	15	487
2009									
Capital city	326	385	198	194	145	35	32	15	1 330
Urban centres	208	107	198	35	18	22	..	2	591
Rural	87	81	124	44	20	22	–	19	398
2010									
Capital city	352	366	220	225	151	33	41	20	1 408
Urban centres	204	100	227	41	17	15	..	3	608
Rural	115	89	133	45	26	16	–	21	445
2011									
Capital city	317	355	252	196	155	31	32	12	1 350
Urban centres	206	87	213	47	18	25	na	4	600
Rural	91	82	111	65	39	18	3	27	434
2012									
Capital city	346	339	247	253	141	32	24	14	1 396
Urban centres	229	81	251	49	20	17	na	7	654
Rural	149	90	128	62	37	21	–	26	513
2013									
Capital city	346	336	292	230	147	27	37	9	1 424
Urban centres	218	89	221	37	18	21	na	3	607
Rural	142	92	152	63	33	24	–	21	527
2014									
Capital city	414	403	240	259	176	23	37	21	1 573
Urban centres	236	133	235	51	23	20	na	8	706

TABLE 13A.49

Table 13A.49 **Suicide deaths and suicide death rate, by area (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (k)	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
Rural	137	107	168	60	39	25	3	25	562
2010–2014									
Capital city	1 777	1 798	1 249	1 157	768	145	171	77	7 142
Urban centres	1 091	491	1 143	232	97	97	na	26	3 177
Rural	634	461	699	294	178	106	3	119	2 493
<i>Suicide death rate per 100 000 people by area (l)</i>									
2005									
Capital city	7.8	8.9	9.8	9.5	15.0	14.5	10.5	19.6	9.5
Other urban	8.6	12.2	12.3	11.6	14.8	17.0	..	22.2	11.2
Rural	6.5	14.7	13.9	9.6	13.5	12.9	..	27.2	12.5
Total	8.0	9.8	11.6	10.1	14.9	15.8	10.5	21.7	10.3
2006									
Capital city	7.8	8.8	10.3	10.5	11.5	13.8	9.7	np	9.2
Other urban	10.0	11.0	12.8	np	..	10.9	..	..	11.3
Rural	9.3	11.7	16.6	20.9	11.5	23.8	..	np	13.2
Total	8.4	9.5	12.4	12.1	11.5	14.8	9.7	14.2	10.3
2007									
Capital city	8.8	8.3	10.1	11.4	12.5	10.7	9.1	22.8	9.6
Urban centres	10.8	10.7	12.9	10.3	..	13.9	..	..	11.7
Rural	6.4	10.9	17.0	18.9	13.8	18.5	..	29.1	12.5
Total	8.8	9.0	12.5	12.6	12.9	14.1	9.1	26.5	10.5
2008									
Capital city	8.3	9.5	11.5	14.0	10.6	13.3	10.3	20.2	10.2
Urban centres	9.8	12.9	14.4	13.9	..	13.6	..	..	12.6
Rural	10.9	11.9	15.2	16.5	12.6	22.4	..	np	13.2
Total	8.9	10.3	13.3	14.2	11.0	15.2	10.3	17.9	11.1
2009									
Capital city	7.8	9.6	9.9	11.2	11.9	17.0	8.9	np	9.6
Urban centres	11.1	13.8	12.3	13.7	np	13.9	..	np	12.2
Rural	9.2	12.0	17.5	15.6	8.1	14.7	–	np	12.8
Total	8.7	10.5	12.1	12.3	11.5	15.4	8.9	17.4	10.7
2010									
Capital city	8.3	9.1	10.9	12.9	11.9	16.5	11.4	17.7	10.0
Urban centres	10.6	12.6	14.1	15.7	np	np	..	np	12.4
Rural	11.9	12.6	17.9	15.5	10.0	np	–	21.1	14.1
Total	9.3	10.1	13.4	13.6	11.8	13.0	11.3	18.8	11.2
2011									
Capital city	7.3	8.5	12.2	10.8	12.4	14.4	9.0	10.3	9.4
Urban centres	10.7	10.5	12.9	17.2	np	16.1	na	np	12.0
Rural	9.5	11.5	15.3	22.0	15.2	np	np	30.7	13.9

**Table 13A.49 Suicide deaths and suicide death rate, by area (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (k)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (c)
Total	8.4	9.2	12.9	12.9	12.9	14.1	9.3	18.5	10.5
2012									
Capital city	7.9	8.1	11.8	13.5	11.0	15.4	5.6	np	9.6
Urban centres	12.4	10.1	14.2	17.3	16.8	np	na	np	13.0
Rural	15.3	13.2	17.4	20.9	13.4	12.9	..	26.3	16.1
Total	9.8	9.0	13.9	14.9	11.7	13.7	6.2	19.1	11.2
2013									
Capital city	7.7	7.7	13.7	12.0	11.2	13.5	8.8	np	9.6
Urban centres	11.6	10.4	12.2	12.7	np	12.6	na	np	11.7
Rural	14.2	13.3	20.1	20.5	12.0	15.7	..	21.6	16.1
Total	9.4	8.7	14.4	13.2	11.6	13.8	9.6	14.3	10.9
2014									
Capital city	9.1	9.1	11.0	13.2	13.7	10.4	8.8	16.0	10.4
Urban centres	12.2	16.0	13.1	17.1	17.1	12.4	na	np	13.6
Rural	13.9	15.4	22.0	19.0	14.7	15.8	np	25.2	17.2
Total	10.3	10.8	13.7	14.4	14.2	12.7	9.8	20.8	12.0
2010–2014									
Capital city	8.1	8.5	11.9	12.4	12.0	14.0	8.3	13.0	9.8
Urban centres	11.7	12.1	13.0	16.4	15.1	12.1	na	17.7	12.6
Rural	12.9	13.2	18.7	19.5	13.4	14.0	np	24.7	15.6
Total	9.5	9.6	13.7	13.8	12.5	13.5	9.2	18.4	11.2

- (a) Suicide deaths include ICD-10 codes X60–X84 and Y87.0. Care needs to be taken in interpreting data relating to suicide. See *ABS Causes of Death, 2014* (Cat. no. 3303.0) Explanatory Notes 87–93.
- (b) The total for each state and territory includes deaths registered to that state but which had a usual address which was undefined, overseas, of no fixed abode or off-shore and migratory. Such 'special purpose' Statistical Area 2s are only included in the state total.
- (c) The Australian total includes the 'Other Territories' — Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
- (d) For single year data prior to 2006, the categories were as follows: 'capital city' comprises capital city statistical divisions; 'other urban' comprises centres with more than 20 000 people; 'rural' comprises all areas except capital cities and other urban. 'Other urban' comprises statistical local areas with 50 per cent or greater of their 2001 census enumerated population contained in urban centres, based on Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001 boundaries. 'Rural' comprises statistical local areas with 50 per cent or greater of their 2001 census enumerated population contained in rural areas. Changes in the population within geographical areas may not be reflected in the rates provided. There is some risk that urban growth areas have been classified as rural as the geography was based on the population in those areas in 2001. Therefore, analysis of data should be undertaken with caution.

**Table 13A.49 Suicide deaths and suicide death rate, by area (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (k)	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
(e)	For single year 2006, 2007 and 2008, the categories were derived as follows: 'capital cities' — comprising capital city statistical divisions, 'urban centres' — based on 'statistical districts' that are urban centres with population >25 000 people, excluding capital city statistical divisions, (three statistical districts cross state boundaries and have to be split across the relevant states/territories — Albury–Wodonga, Canberra–Queanbeyan and Gold Coast–Tweed); 'rural' — balance of state, that is all areas other than capital cities and urban centres.								
(f)	For the single years from 2009 and the five year sum and averages (2010–2014), the capital city, urban centres and rural groupings are based on the ABS' Significant Urban Areas classification (Cat. no. 1270.0.55.004). Capital cities are comprised of those Statistical Area 2s classified as capital cities. Urban centres are comprised of all Statistical Area 2s within a state which are classified as having or contributing to an urban area with a population of 10 000 or greater, excluding capital cities. Rural areas are those Statistical Area 2s which are not within a capital city or urban centre. For further information, see Cat. no. 1270.0.55.004 — Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 — Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2011. Some Significant Urban Areas cross state boundaries: Canberra – Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW); Albury – Wodonga (NSW/Vic); and Gold Coast – Tweed Heads (Qld/NSW). In these cases, deaths have been included in the Urban Centre category in the relevant state. The exception is Canberra – Queanbeyan: the Canberra portion forms the Capital City area for ACT, while the Queanbeyan portion has been included in the Urban Centres data for NSW.								
(g)	All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process — once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Revised data for this year's report are: 2012 (final), 2013 (revised) and the data for 2014 are preliminary.								
(h)	For data from 2006, cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.								
(i)	All footnotes and caveats, including this notice, must remain attached to data at all times.								
(j)	The total for each state and territory includes deaths registered to that state, but which had a usual address which was undefined, overseas, of no fixed abode or off-shore and migratory. Such 'special purpose' Statistical Area 2s are only included in the state total.								
(k)	The three criteria for this data tend to distort the Tasmanian picture due to the low level of urbanisation.								
(l)	Age-standardised death rates per 100 000 are standardised to Australian 30 June 2001 population. Rates for 2010–2014 and 2014 are based on 2013 revised substate estimated resident population data.								

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0.

**Table 13A.50 Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status, 2010–2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i)</i>
<i>Number</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	102	..	195	180	43	..	..	125	645
Non-Indigenous (g)	no.	3 384	..	2 833	1 425	990	..	..	99	8 731
<b>Total</b>		3 486	..	3 028	1 605	1 033	..	..	224	9 376
<i>Suicide rate per 100 000 (i), (j), (k)</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	11.7	..	21.7	39.7	25.0	..	..	31.6	22.4
Non-Indigenous (g)	no.	9.3	..	12.8	11.9	12.0	..	..	11.7	11.0
<i>Variability bands (rate per 100 000)</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	5.7	..	7.7	14.7	17.6	..	..	13.0	4.3
Non-Indigenous (k)	±	0.7	..	1.1	1.4	1.7	..	..	5.6	0.5

- (a) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process — once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Revised data for this year's report are: 2011 (final), 2012 (revised) and the data for 2013 are preliminary. See Explanatory Notes 52–54 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions 2011 and 2012 in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2013* (Cat. no. 3303.0). See also Explanatory Notes 70–95 for further information on specific issues relating to 2013 data.
- (b) Data are based on State or Territory of usual residence.
- (c) Suicide deaths include ICD-10 codes X60–X84 and Y87.0. Care needs to be taken in interpreting data relating to suicide. See ABS Causes of Death, 2014 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Explanatory Notes 87–93.
- (d) Data are presented in a five-year aggregation (2010–2014) due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) All footnotes and caveats, including this notice, must remain attached to data at all times.
- (f) Data are reported for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. Only these five states and territories have evidence of a sufficient level of Indigenous identification and sufficient numbers of Indigenous deaths to support mortality analysis. See Explanatory Notes 58–67 for further information on interpreting data relating to deaths of Indigenous persons.
- (g) Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are included with the non-Indigenous data.
- (h) Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they were affected by changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 were adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See Retrospective deaths by Causes of Death, Queensland, 2010 (Technical Note) in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2010* (Cat. no. 3303.0) for a more detailed explanation.
- (i) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.
- (j) Age standardised death rates. Deaths are per 100 000 of estimated mid-year population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. See Glossary of *Causes of Death, Australia, 2014* (Cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.
- (k) The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population denominator used for calculating death rates in this table is from Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (Cat. no. 3238.0), Series B. These are 2011-census-based population projections. The non-Indigenous denominator has been derived by subtracting the Indigenous population projections from the total persons 2011-census-based population estimates.

**Table 13A.50 Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status, 2010–2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i)</i>
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.. Not applicable.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (2015) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, 2001 to 2026, Cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 13A.51

Table 13A.51 **Age-standardised proportions of adults by health risk factors and mental illness status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (d)	Total
<i>2014-15</i>									
<i>Overweight/obese</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	64.1 ± 6.1	62.7 ± 4.0	63.3 ± 5.8	62.1 ± 7.5	66.2 ± 4.1	71.1 ± 6.4	69.9 ± 5.4	64.8 ± 12.0	63.7 ± 2.3
People without mental or behavioural problems	62.3 ± 2.5	63.1 ± 2.4	63.2 ± 2.2	59.7 ± 3.1	64.2 ± 2.9	64.6 ± 3.5	61.2 ± 2.7	65.2 ± 4.0	62.6 ± 1.1
All people	62.6 ± 2.5	62.8 ± 2.0	63.3 ± 2.1	60.3 ± 2.7	64.5 ± 2.4	65.9 ± 2.5	63.5 ± 2.6	64.6 ± 3.8	62.8 ± 1.0
<i>Daily smoker</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	21.7 ± 4.2	20.4 ± 4.9	22.3 ± 5.0	22.7 ± 4.7	20.0 ± 4.7	26.9 ± 4.9	18.4 ± 5.7	30.1 ± 10.4	21.8 ± 2.4
People without mental or behavioural problems	12.2 ± 1.8	12.6 ± 2.1	14.6 ± 1.7	12.8 ± 2.1	11.5 ± 1.8	17.0 ± 2.4	10.3 ± 1.9	18.1 ± 3.1	12.9 ± 0.8
All people	14.4 ± 1.7	13.9 ± 1.9	16.3 ± 1.9	14.2 ± 1.8	13.5 ± 1.9	19.3 ± 2.2	12.2 ± 1.7	19.9 ± 3.1	14.7 ± 0.9
<i>At risk of long term harm from alcohol (g)</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	18.3 ± 4.0	16.7 ± 4.2	20.4 ± 4.3	19.6 ± 5.1	15.7 ± 4.7	15.0 ± 4.4	21.7 ± 5.7	19.1* ± 9.8	18.2 ± 2.2
People without mental or behavioural problems	17.6 ± 2.1	15.1 ± 2.2	17.3 ± 1.9	20.4 ± 2.7	17.1 ± 2.2	20.1 ± 2.7	14.8 ± 2.4	18.4 ± 4.3	17.0 ± 0.9
All people	17.6 ± 1.9	15.6 ± 1.9	17.8 ± 1.7	20.5 ± 2.5	16.7 ± 2.1	19.1 ± 2.2	15.8 ± 2.2	18.7 ± 3.7	17.3 ± 0.9
<i>2011-12</i>									
<i>Overweight/obese</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	64.7 ± 5.9	66.3 ± 5.9	65.4 ± 6.4	73.6 ± 5.3	69.9 ± 6.2	65.4 ± 8.4	61.8 ± 6.7	68.1 ± 13.3	67.0 ± 2.5
People without mental or behavioural problems	60.2 ± 2.4	61.0 ± 2.3	65.3 ± 2.5	64.7 ± 2.3	65.5 ± 2.5	63.5 ± 2.7	63.9 ± 4.2	63.1 ± 4.5	62.4 ± 1.2
All people	61.1 ± 2.1	61.9 ± 2.2	65.4 ± 2.3	66.0 ± 2.1	66.1 ± 2.2	64.1 ± 2.5	63.6 ± 3.9	63.7 ± 3.9	63.2 ± 1.1



TABLE 13A.51

Table 13A.51 **Age-standardised proportions of adults by health risk factors and mental illness status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (d)	Total
<i>Daily smoker</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	23.6 ± 4.5	28.9 ± 6.4	25.7 ± 4.6	26.0 ± 5.8	26.7 ± 4.9	32.4 ± 5.7	20.0 ± 5.6	29.1 ± 10.1	26.1 ± 2.4
People without mental or behavioural problems	13.4 ± 1.5	14.7 ± 1.7	15.8 ± 2.1	15.0 ± 1.9	15.5 ± 2.1	21.5 ± 2.3	11.7 ± 2.7	21.8 ± 3.0	14.7 ± 0.8
All people	14.8 ± 1.4	16.8 ± 1.8	17.5 ± 1.9	16.9 ± 2.1	17.4 ± 1.8	23.2 ± 2.2	13.4 ± 2.6	22.6 ± 2.8	16.5 ± 0.7
<i>At risk of long term harm from alcohol (g)</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	21.7 ± 4.9	20.5 ± 3.8	20.4 ± 4.4	25.1 ± 4.7	17.8 ± 5.3	22.2 ± 6.0	22.4 ± 6.9	19.8 ± 9.0	21.3 ± 2.0
People without mental or behavioural problems	17.9 ± 1.7	17.0 ± 1.8	19.8 ± 2.0	25.2 ± 2.4	18.2 ± 1.9	23.0 ± 2.7	20.6 ± 2.3	25.0 ± 3.8	19.0 ± 0.9
All people	18.5 ± 1.5	17.5 ± 1.6	19.9 ± 1.8	25.3 ± 2.1	18.2 ± 1.8	22.8 ± 2.4	21.0 ± 2.4	24.2 ± 3.5	19.4 ± 0.8

- (a) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent). A '\*\*' indicates a RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Proportions with RSEs greater than 25 per cent should be used with caution.
- (b) Numerators — Proportion of adults (aged 18 years or over) who are overweight or obese, a daily smoker or at risk of long term harm from alcohol, by mental health status, by state. Denominators — Proportion of adults (aged 18 years or over) by mental health status, by state.
- (c) As State and Territory comparisons are affected by age, proportions have been age standardised to the 2001 estimated resident population.
- (d) Data for NT should be interpreted with caution as the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 28 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.
- (e) People with a mental or behavioural condition are defined as having a current self-reported mental and behavioural problem that has lasted for six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more.
- (f) Includes organic mental conditions, alcohol and drug conditions, mood conditions and other mental and behavioural conditions.
- (g) 'At risk of long term harm' is based on the 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2014-15*; *Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 NHS component)*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

TABLE 13A.52

Table 13A.52 **Age-standardised proportions of adults by long-term health conditions and mental illness status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (d)	Total
<i>2014-15</i>									
<i>Cancer</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	3.4 ± 1.6	1.5* ± 1.1	3.5* ± 2.3	2.2* ± 1.5	3.5* ± 2.2	2.6* ± 2.0	4.1* ± 2.6	–	2.6 ± 0.6
People without mental or behavioural problems	1.7 ± 0.6	1.5 ± 0.5	2.5 ± 0.8	1.2 ± 0.6	1.8 ± 0.6	0.9* ± 0.7	1.6* ± 1.0	1.0* ± 0.9	1.8 ± 0.3
All people	2.0 ± 0.6	1.5 ± 0.4	2.6 ± 0.7	1.5 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.6	1.3 ± 0.6	2.4 ± 0.8	np	2.0 ± 0.3
<i>Diabetes</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	9.9 ± 2.5	7.6 ± 3.1	7.8 ± 2.8	8.9 ± 4.0	9.2 ± 3.6	6.9 ± 2.6	4.7* ± 4.3	11.7* ± 6.6	8.8 ± 1.3
People without mental or behavioural problems	5.3 ± 1.0	5.9 ± 1.1	4.9 ± 1.0	5.6 ± 1.0	5.3 ± 1.1	4.9 ± 1.2	5.8 ± 1.7	6.3 ± 2.6	5.4 ± 0.4
All people	6.4 ± 0.9	6.2 ± 0.9	5.4 ± 1.0	6.0 ± 1.0	6.1 ± 1.3	5.5 ± 1.1	5.7 ± 1.7	6.7 ± 2.4	6.1 ± 0.4
<i>Arthritis</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	28.3 ± 3.0	25.0 ± 4.1	26.4 ± 4.1	19.8 ± 4.7	25.9 ± 5.1	32.7 ± 3.8	25.7 ± 4.7	24.4 ± 10.7	26.4 ± 1.7
People without mental or behavioural problems	17.0 ± 1.6	16.5 ± 1.3	14.4 ± 1.4	15.4 ± 1.9	18.6 ± 1.8	22.7 ± 2.6	16.8 ± 2.5	11.3 ± 3.2	16.4 ± 0.7
All people	19.3 ± 1.4	18.1 ± 1.3	16.4 ± 1.4	16.5 ± 1.8	20.2 ± 1.6	25.2 ± 2.2	18.3 ± 2.1	13.4 ± 3.0	18.4 ± 0.7
<i>Cardiovascular disease</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	6.2 ± 2.0	10.4 ± 2.3	8.8 ± 3.1	9.0 ± 3.3	10.8 ± 3.0	11.8 ± 4.2	9.4 ± 4.4	6.3* ± 5.5	8.6 ± 1.0
People without mental or behavioural problems	5.5 ± 1.0	5.8 ± 0.9	6.3 ± 1.3	4.9 ± 1.2	4.7 ± 1.0	7.5 ± 1.5	4.4 ± 1.4	4.5 ± 2.1	5.6 ± 0.5
All people	5.8 ± 1.0	6.5 ± 0.9	6.8 ± 1.1	5.6 ± 1.1	5.9 ± 1.0	8.3 ± 1.5	5.5 ± 1.4	5.1 ± 1.8	6.2 ± 0.4
<i>Asthma</i>									

TABLE 13A.52

Table 13A.52 **Age-standardised proportions of adults by long-term health conditions and mental illness status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (d)	Total
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	18.1 ± 3.9	19.1 ± 3.6	16.3 ± 4.3	14.1 ± 4.5	16.9 ± 5.0	18.5 ± 4.6	18.4 ± 5.3	13.7 ± 6.6	17.4 ± 1.6
People without mental or behavioural problems	8.1 ± 1.5	10.1 ± 1.6	9.1 ± 1.5	8.1 ± 1.5	9.8 ± 1.6	11.2 ± 2.1	9.9 ± 2.3	8.9 ± 3.6	9.0 ± 0.7
All people	10.1 ± 1.4	11.7 ± 1.6	10.9 ± 1.6	9.3 ± 1.6	11.4 ± 1.7	12.8 ± 1.9	11.5 ± 2.1	10.1 ± 2.9	10.7 ± 0.7
<i>2011-12</i>									
<i>Cancer</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	3.0* ± 1.9	3.9* ± 2.2	3.2* ± 1.8	6.6 ± 3.0	1.5* ± 1.2	4.4* ± 2.7	3.4* ± 2.7	13.4* ± 7.3	3.5 ± 0.9
People without mental or behavioural problems	1.1 ± 0.4	1.6 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.6	1.5 ± 0.5	1.4 ± 0.5	1.6 ± 0.7	2.1* ± 1.0	1.7* ± 0.9	1.5 ± 0.2
All people	1.4 ± 0.4	2.0 ± 0.6	2.2 ± 0.6	2.3 ± 0.6	1.4 ± 0.5	2.2 ± 0.7	2.3 ± 1.0	2.8 ± 1.3	1.8 ± 0.2
<i>Diabetes</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	7.5 ± 2.9	5.9 ± 2.1	7.2 ± 2.5	6.4 ± 2.5	6.1 ± 2.5	6.4 ± 3.0	3.4* ± 2.5	10.5* ± 9.9	6.6 ± 1.1
People without mental or behavioural problems	5.5 ± 0.8	5.0 ± 0.8	4.7 ± 1.0	5.5 ± 1.2	5.7 ± 1.2	5.3 ± 1.3	5.8 ± 1.6	6.9 ± 2.6	5.3 ± 0.4
All people	5.8 ± 0.8	5.2 ± 0.8	5.2 ± 1.0	5.6 ± 1.1	5.8 ± 1.0	5.6 ± 1.2	5.4 ± 1.3	7.5 ± 2.1	5.5 ± 0.4
<i>Arthritis</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	29.1 ± 5.5	25.4 ± 4.1	25.1 ± 4.2	24.2 ± 5.1	26.3 ± 4.2	29.4 ± 4.9	31.9 ± 4.6	26.2 ± 11.5	26.9 ± 2.4
People without mental or behavioural problems	17.0 ± 1.3	15.9 ± 1.4	16.1 ± 1.6	17.3 ± 1.8	17.7 ± 1.9	19.8 ± 2.0	16.8 ± 2.5	14.1 ± 3.2	16.7 ± 0.7
All people	18.9 ± 1.1	17.4 ± 1.4	17.6 ± 1.6	18.6 ± 1.8	19.2 ± 1.9	21.6 ± 2.0	19.3 ± 2.5	15.5 ± 3.2	18.3 ± 0.7
<i>Cardiovascular disease</i>									

TABLE 13A.52

Table 13A.52 **Age-standardised proportions of adults by long-term health conditions and mental illness status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (d)	Total
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	7.6 ± 2.4	9.6 ± 2.9	12.9 ± 3.4	8.2 ± 2.8	9.9 ± 2.6	11.9 ± 4.0	15.6 ± 4.4	14.5* ± 10.7	9.5 ± 1.2
People without mental or behavioural problems	5.8 ± 0.9	4.3 ± 0.8	5.8 ± 0.9	4.6 ± 0.9	4.9 ± 1.0	6.2 ± 1.2	5.6 ± 1.4	4.3 ± 1.9	5.2 ± 0.4
All people	6.1 ± 0.9	5.1 ± 0.8	6.8 ± 0.9	5.2 ± 0.9	5.7 ± 0.9	7.0 ± 1.1	7.4 ± 1.4	5.5 ± 2.4	5.9 ± 0.4
<i>Asthma</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	16.5 ± 3.9	18.8 ± 4.0	15.5 ± 3.4	16.0 ± 5.0	14.7 ± 4.3	17.0 ± 5.6	18.8 ± 5.7	17.6* ± 10.9	16.7 ± 1.8
People without mental or behavioural problems	8.8 ± 1.5	9.4 ± 1.2	9.3 ± 1.3	9.7 ± 1.5	9.8 ± 1.7	9.8 ± 2.0	8.3 ± 1.7	7.7 ± 2.5	9.2 ± 0.7
All people	9.9 ± 1.5	10.8 ± 1.2	10.3 ± 1.3	10.8 ± 1.4	10.7 ± 1.6	11.1 ± 2.0	10.0 ± 1.7	8.7 ± 2.3	10.4 ± 0.7

- (a) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent). A \*\* indicates a RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Proportions with RSEs greater than 25 per cent should be used with caution.
- (b) Numerators — Proportion of adults (aged 18 years or over) who have the specific long-term health condition, by mental health status, by state. Denominators — Proportion of adults (aged 18 years or over), by mental health status, by state.
- (c) As State and Territory comparisons are affected by age, proportions have been age standardised to the 2001 estimated resident population.
- (d) Data for NT should be interpreted with caution as the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 28 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.
- (e) People with a mental or behavioural condition are defined as having a current self-reported mental and behavioural problem that has lasted for six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more.
- (f) Includes organic mental conditions, alcohol and drug conditions, mood conditions and other mental and behavioural conditions.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2014-15*; *Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 NHS component)*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

TABLE 13A.53

**Table 13A.53 Age-standardised proportion of the population aged 16–30 years who are employed and/or are enrolled for study in a formal secondary or tertiary qualification (full or part-time), by mental health status (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>2014-15</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	81.9 ± 11.6	82.2 ± 13.3	75.6 ± 11.3	80.6 ± 17.6	72.9 ± 14.1	74.9 ± 13.1	84.3 ± 10.1	87.1 ± 15.8	79.5 ± 4.8
People without mental or behavioural problems	92.4 ± 2.2	94.3 ± 2.0	89.6 ± 3.1	90.9 ± 3.8	89.7 ± 3.1	87.4 ± 4.6	100.0 ± 7.8	88.4 ± 1.3	91.3 ± 1.3
All people	89.8 ± 3.5	90.3 ± 2.4	87.1 ± 3.4	88.4 ± 3.6	86.9 ± 4.2	83.6 ± 5.2	95.2 ± 2.8	89.3 ± 3.6	88.8 ± 1.6
<i>2011-12</i>									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	80.8 ± 9.1	80.4 ± 12.2	79.4 ± 8.3	70.9 ± 11.9	84.2 ± 10.2	74.8 ± 11.0	82.2 ± 12.3	55.2* ± 27.9	79.2 ± 4.2
People without mental or behavioural problems	93.2 ± 2.4	90.5 ± 2.7	87.0 ± 3.4	88.7 ± 3.7	85.5 ± 4.7	86.6 ± 4.8	97.2 ± 2.1	87.5 ± 5.4	90.2 ± 1.2
All people	91.8 ± 2.3	89.2 ± 2.8	85.8 ± 3.3	85.7 ± 4.0	85.4 ± 4.4	84.5 ± 4.3	94.9 ± 2.6	83.2 ± 6.1	88.7 ± 1.1
<i>2007-08</i>									
People with a mental illness (e), (f)	78.1 ± 11.8	80.7 ± 10.0	83.6 ± 11.3	84.0 ± 10.6	66.1 ± 9.8	63.0 ± 17.5	88.3 ± 7.2	np	79.6 ± 5.7
People without a mental illness	89.8 ± 2.9	91.8 ± 2.7	86.9 ± 4.4	89.8 ± 3.9	89.1 ± 3.1	87.0 ± 5.1	94.7 ± 2.3	88.0 ± 24.9	89.7 ± 1.7
All people	88.4 ± 2.8	90.3 ± 2.6	86.4 ± 3.9	88.9 ± 4.0	85.9 ± 3.3	83.3 ± 6.0	93.8 ± 2.1	88.0 ± 24.9	88.4 ± 1.6

(a) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent). A \*\*\* indicates a RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25 per cent should be used with caution.

(b) Numerators – Number of people aged 16–30 years who are employed and/or are enrolled for study in a formal secondary or tertiary qualification (full or part-time), by mental health status, by state. Denominators – Number of people aged 16–30 years, by mental health status, by state.

(c) As State and Territory comparisons are affected by age, proportions have been age standardised to the 2001 estimated resident population.

(d) Data for NT should be interpreted with caution as the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 28 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

Table 13A.53 **Age-standardised proportion of the population aged 16–30 years who are employed and/or are enrolled for study in a formal secondary or tertiary qualification (full or part-time), by mental health status (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(e) People with a mental or behavioural condition are defined as having a current self-reported mental and behavioural problem that has lasted for six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more.

(f) Includes organic mental conditions, alcohol and drug conditions, mood conditions and other mental and behavioural conditions.

**np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2014-15*; *Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 NHS component)*, 2007-08 National Health Survey, Cat. no. 4364.0.

TABLE 13A.54

Table 13A.54 **Age-standardised proportion of people aged 16–64 years who are employed, by mental illness status (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (d)	Total
<b>2014-15</b>									
People aged 16–64 years who are employed									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	61.2 ± 5.5	60.8 ± 5.4	61.2 ± 5.2	67.4 ± 7.8	62.9 ± 7.2	57.6 ± 6.6	73.5 ± 6.4	70.1 ± 8.0	62.3 ± 2.4
People without mental or behavioural problems	79.4 ± 2.8	79.7 ± 2.2	79.6 ± 2.2	80.9 ± 2.4	78.6 ± 2.6	78.8 ± 4.0	87.2 ± 2.1	86.4 ± 2.9	79.8 ± 1.4
All people	76.0 ± 2.6	76.0 ± 2.2	76.1 ± 1.9	78.9 ± 2.4	75.0 ± 2.7	73.4 ± 3.3	83.1 ± 2.1	85.5 ± 2.9	76.3 ± 1.3
People aged 16–64 years who are unemployed									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	8.9 ± 3.7	10.5 ± 4.5	6.8 ± 3.2	6.6* ± 3.3	7.4* ± 4.6	9.7 ± 3.6	7.5* ± 4.5	np	8.6 ± 1.6
People without mental or behavioural problems	3.3 ± 1.1	3.3 ± 1.1	4.8 ± 1.3	2.8 ± 1.3	3.8 ± 1.4	4.4 ± 2.1	1.9* ± 1.0	np	3.5 ± 0.6
All people	4.3 ± 1.0	4.7 ± 1.2	5.5 ± 1.4	3.4 ± 1.2	4.6 ± 1.4	5.0 ± 1.8	2.7 ± 1.1	2.3* ± 1.6	4.5 ± 0.6
People aged 16–64 years who are in the labour force									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	69.8 ± 5.7	71.9 ± 5.4	68.5 ± 4.9	73.3 ± 5.2	71.0 ± 4.8	66.1 ± 6.6	81.5 ± 4.7	77.4 ± 4.0	70.7 ± 2.6
People without mental or behavioural problems	82.5 ± 2.3	82.5 ± 2.3	84.6 ± 1.9	83.7 ± 2.3	82.3 ± 2.5	83.1 ± 3.4	88.8 ± 2.5	89.0 ± 2.8	83.3 ± 1.3
All people	80.3 ± 2.2	80.8 ± 2.1	81.3 ± 1.7	82.1 ± 2.4	79.5 ± 2.3	78.2 ± 2.7	86.1 ± 2.0	87.5 ± 2.5	80.8 ± 1.1
People aged 16–64 years who are not in the labour force									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	31.9 ± 5.0	27.8 ± 4.7	31.4 ± 5.1	25.7 ± 7.3	30.6 ± 6.8	35.4 ± 5.9	22.0 ± 5.8	25.0 ± 9.4	29.2 ± 2.3
People without mental or behavioural problems	17.3 ± 2.1	17.1 ± 2.0	15.4 ± 1.9	16.5 ± 2.5	17.6 ± 2.4	17.4 ± 2.7	11.4 ± 2.1	10.9 ± 2.6	16.7 ± 1.0
All people	19.9 ± 2.3	19.2 ± 2.1	18.7 ± 1.8	18.0 ± 2.5	20.5 ± 2.4	21.7 ± 2.7	14.0 ± 2.1	11.9 ± 2.6	19.2 ± 1.1

2011-12

TABLE 13A.54

Table 13A.54 **Age-standardised proportion of people aged 16–64 years who are employed, by mental illness status (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
People aged 16–64 years who are employed									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	65.2 ± 7.7	59.4 ± 6.4	57.7 ± 6.7	65.0 ± 5.9	61.2 ± 7.2	51.6 ± 8.7	72.5 ± 8.2	63.2 ± 10.3	61.7 ± 3.1
People without mental or behavioural problems	78.7 ± 1.7	81.0 ± 1.8	81.8 ± 2.0	81.5 ± 1.9	78.7 ± 2.4	76.1 ± 2.9	85.6 ± 2.1	84.8 ± 3.1	80.3 ± 0.9
All people	76.6 ± 2.0	77.7 ± 1.8	77.7 ± 2.1	78.7 ± 1.9	76.0 ± 2.5	71.8 ± 3.2	83.4 ± 2.3	81.9 ± 3.1	77.4 ± 1.0
People aged 16–64 years who are unemployed									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	4.3* ± 2.7	6.0* ± 3.2	9.6 ± 3.3	5.5* ± 3.6	7.0* ± 3.6	8.7* ± 4.6	2.9* ± 2.7	5.6** ± 7.0	6.3 ± 1.4
People without mental or behavioural problems	2.8 ± 0.9	2.8 ± 1.0	3.2 ± 1.0	2.8 ± 1.1	3.8 ± 1.3	3.6 ± 1.2	1.4* ± 0.9	2.0* ± 1.2	3.0 ± 0.4
All people	3.0 ± 0.8	3.4 ± 1.0	4.3 ± 1.0	3.3 ± 1.0	4.3 ± 1.2	4.4 ± 1.3	1.8* ± 0.9	2.4* ± 1.2	3.5 ± 0.4
People aged 16–64 years who are in the labour force									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	69.5 ± 7.3	65.4 ± 6.5	67.3 ± 6.6	70.6 ± 6.2	68.2 ± 7.2	60.3 ± 8.7	75.4 ± 7.9	68.7 ± 11.2	68.0 ± 3.2
People without mental or behavioural problems	81.5 ± 1.6	83.8 ± 1.7	85.1 ± 1.8	84.4 ± 1.8	82.5 ± 2.1	79.6 ± 2.9	87.0 ± 2.0	86.8 ± 2.7	83.3 ± 0.9
All people	79.7 ± 1.8	81.1 ± 1.7	82.0 ± 1.8	81.9 ± 1.6	80.3 ± 2.2	76.2 ± 3.0	85.1 ± 2.0	84.3 ± 2.7	80.8 ± 0.9
People aged 16–64 years who are not in the labour force									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	30.5 ± 7.3	34.6 ± 6.5	32.7 ± 6.6	29.4 ± 6.2	31.8 ± 7.2	39.7 ± 8.8	24.6 ± 7.9	31.3 ± 11.1	32.0 ± 3.2
People without mental or behavioural problems	18.5 ± 1.6	16.2 ± 1.7	14.9 ± 1.8	15.6 ± 1.8	17.5 ± 2.1	20.4 ± 2.9	13.0 ± 2.0	13.2 ± 2.7	16.7 ± 0.9
All people	20.3 ± 1.8	18.9 ± 1.7	18.0 ± 1.8	18.1 ± 1.6	19.7 ± 2.2	23.8 ± 3.0	14.9 ± 2.0	15.7 ± 2.7	19.2 ± 0.9

2007-08

People aged 16–64 years who are employed



TABLE 13A.54

Table 13A.54 **Age-standardised proportion of people aged 16–64 years who are employed, by mental illness status (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	59.3 ± 6.2	68.2 ± 5.8	65.4 ± 6.9	70.8 ± 7.5	48.6 ± 6.9	55.7 ± 8.3	75.4 ± 5.9	57.2 ± 23.7	63.8 ± 3.2
People without mental or behavioural problems	78.0 ± 2.3	79.8 ± 2.0	79.0 ± 2.3	83.1 ± 2.3	79.3 ± 2.6	74.2 ± 3.1	85.9 ± 2.1	83.4 ± 11.1	79.4 ± 1.0
All people	75.6 ± 2.2	78.4 ± 1.8	77.0 ± 2.2	81.3 ± 2.4	75.1 ± 2.6	71.6 ± 3.1	84.5 ± 2.0	83.9 ± 8.8	77.3 ± 1.0
People aged 16–64 years who are unemployed									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	7.2 ± 3.3	4.2 ± 2.0	4.2* ± 3.2	3.1* ± 2.5	8.7 ± 3.5	6.6* ± 5.9	3.6* ± 3.5	–	5.3 ± 1.2
People without mental or behavioural problems	2.4 ± 0.8	2.3 ± 0.8	2.9 ± 1.1	2.3 ± 1.1	3.1 ± 1.0	4.1 ± 2.0	np	np	2.5 ± 0.4
All people	3.1 ± 0.8	2.5 ± 0.7	3.1 ± 1.0	2.4 ± 1.0	3.9 ± 1.0	4.3 ± 1.7	np	np	2.9 ± 0.4
People aged 16–64 years who are in the labour force									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	66.4 ± 5.7	72.4 ± 6.1	69.6 ± 6.2	73.9 ± 7.2	57.3 ± 7.2	62.3 ± 9.5	79.1 ± 5.9	57.2 ± 23.7	69.1 ± 2.8
People without mental or behavioural problems	80.4 ± 2.2	82.1 ± 2.0	81.9 ± 2.1	85.4 ± 2.1	82.4 ± 2.2	78.3 ± 2.8	87.4 ± 2.0	85.1 ± 10.5	81.9 ± 1.0
All people	78.7 ± 2.1	80.9 ± 1.8	80.1 ± 1.9	83.7 ± 2.2	79.0 ± 2.1	75.9 ± 3.1	86.2 ± 1.9	85.6 ± 8.1	80.2 ± 1.0
People aged 16–64 years who are not in the labour force									
People with mental or behavioural problems (e), (f)	33.6 ± 5.7	27.6 ± 6.1	30.4 ± 6.2	26.1 ± 7.2	42.7 ± 7.2	37.7 ± 9.5	np	np	30.9 ± 2.8
People without mental or behavioural problems	19.6 ± 2.2	17.9 ± 2.0	18.1 ± 2.1	14.6 ± 2.1	17.6 ± 2.2	21.7 ± 2.8	np	np	18.1 ± 1.0
All people	21.3 ± 2.1	19.1 ± 1.8	19.9 ± 1.9	16.3 ± 2.2	21.0 ± 2.1	24.1 ± 3.1	13.8 ± 1.9	14.4* ± 8.1	19.8 ± 1.0

(a) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent). A \*\* indicates a RSE of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Proportions with RSEs greater than 25 per cent should be used with caution. A \*\*\* indicates a RSE of greater than 50 per cent. Proportions with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 13A.54 **Age-standardised proportion of people aged 16–64 years who are employed, by mental illness status (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
(b) Numerators — Number of people aged 16–64 years who are employed, unemployed, in the labour force or not in the labour force, by mental health status, by state. Denominators — Number of people aged 16–64 years, by mental health status, by state.									
(c) As State and Territory comparisons are affected by age, proportions have been age standardised to the 2001 estimated resident population.									
(d) Data for NT should be interpreted with caution as the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 28 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.									
(e) People with a mental or behavioural condition are defined as having a current self-reported mental and behavioural problem that has lasted for six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more.									
(f) Includes organic mental conditions, alcohol and drug conditions, mood conditions and other mental and behavioural conditions. – Nil or rounded to zero. <b>np</b> Not published.									

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 NHS component)*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2014-15*.

TABLE 13A.55

**Table 13A.55 Proportion of people who had face-to-face contact with family or friends living outside the household in the last week, by mental illness status, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
People with mental illness a	75.4 ± 7.3	79.0 ± 5.3	72.5 ± 5.2	77.0 ± 6.6	81.7 ± 8.1	78.1 ± 5.2	76.3 ± 5.9	54.8 ± 11.5	76.5 ± 3.1
People without mental illness a	75.1 ± 2.8	77.9 ± 3.1	75.6 ± 3.3	77.4 ± 3.1	85.1 ± 2.1	86.5 ± 2.8	75.8 ± 2.6	69.6 ± 4.6	77.1 ± 1.4
All people	75.2 ± 2.4	78.2 ± 2.4	75.0 ± 2.9	77.3 ± 3.0	84.2 ± 2.0	84.6 ± 2.2	75.6 ± 2.7	68.2 ± 4.5	77.0 ± 1.2

(a) People with a mental illness is a self-reported data item. The data item refers to clinically recognised emotional and behavioural disorders, and perceived mental health problems such as feeling depressed, feeling anxious, stress and sadness.

(b) People who had face-to-face contact with family or friends living outside the household in the last week refers to those who reported having contact everyday or at least weekly.

(c) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

(d) Cells in this table may have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(e) Data for NT should be interpreted with caution as the 2014 General Social Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 28 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *General Social Survey 2014*, Cat. no. 4159.0 (derived using Table Builder product).

**Table 13A.56 Specialised public mental health services episodes with completed consumer outcomes measures collected (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
<b>2007-08</b>										
Group A: People discharged from hospital (d)										
	no.	5 989	3 740	4 419	2 564	2 657	324	40	92	19 825
	%	29.7	28.0	42.0	43.0	50.4	19.7	4.6	16.1	34.0
Group B: People discharged from community-based ambulatory care (e)										
	no.	2 126	3 938	6 065	1 196	1 457	366	np	51	15 199
	%	12.0	33.9	39.5	21.5	30.4	22.3	np	6.2	25.7
Group C: People in ongoing community-based ambulatory care (f)										
	no.	5 073	5 307	5 917	2 760	3 097	705	159	305	23 323
	%	16.5	27.4	31.5	26.1	39.7	19.3	5.6	23.3	24.8
<b>2008-09</b>										
Group A: People discharged from hospital (d)										
	no.	5 605	6 350	2 205	2 944	2 360	321	46	104	19 935
	%	27.8	46.5	20.6	47.9	46.3	20.2	4.9	18.2	33.8
Group B: People discharged from community-based ambulatory care (e)										
	no.	1 985	6 804	3 577	1 162	1 420	305	np	25	15 278
	%	10.3	62.3	19.3	18.8	27.2	21.2	np	3.3	23.7
Group C: People in ongoing community-based ambulatory care (f)										
	no.	5 108	6 472	5 759	3 558	3 340	712	175	383	25 507
	%	16.1	34.0	34.0	30.9	37.7	21.3	5.6	25.0	27.1
<b>2009-10</b>										
Group A: People discharged from hospital (d)										
	no.	6 146	7 845	1 736	2 945	2 490	316	67	146	21 691
	%	30.2	55.7	16.2	44.4	46.9	–	7.6	26.3	36.1
Group B: People discharged from community-based ambulatory care (e)										
	no.	2 024	8 618	2 706	1 329	1 510	291	np	48	16 526
	%	9.9	77.3	17.7	20.6	28.9	24.0	np	6.0	27.0
Group C: People in ongoing community-based ambulatory care (f)										
	no.	5 943	7 895	6 544	4 064	3 201	685	335	396	29 063
	%	17.5	44.1	32.0	35.0	36.3	30.1	10.0	23.8	29.4
<b>2010-11</b>										
Group A: People discharged from hospital (d)										
	no.	5 937	8 249	2 515	3 236	2 288	443	87	200	22 955
	%	30.1	57.1	22.6	45.3	39.3	30.8	8.9	34.6	37.5
Group B: People discharged from community-based ambulatory care (e)										
	no.	2 309	10 243	3 537	1 351	1 473	583	np	50	19 546
	%	11.0	80.4	21.7	18.4	25.2	39.2	np	6.6	28.6
Group C: People in ongoing community-based ambulatory care (f)										
	no.	6 020	8 165	7 146	4 453	3 150	703	466	354	30 457
	%	18.1	45.7	35.1	36.3	36.3	31.8	13.8	20.3	30.8

**Table 13A.56 Specialised public mental health services episodes with completed consumer outcomes measures collected (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
<b>2011-12</b>										
Group A: People discharged from hospital (d)										
	no.	6 095	na	3 377	3 614	2 307	774	33	223	16 423
	%	29.4	na	28.8	49.5	42.5	50.4	3.3	36.2	34.0
Group B: People discharged from community-based ambulatory care (e)										
	no.	2 501	na	3 227	1 332	1 438	294	np	48	8 840
	%	12.7	na	18.1	16.7	22.6	17.7	np	5.1	15.9
Group C: People in ongoing community-based ambulatory care (f)										
	no.	7 498	na	7 133	3 651	3 200	541	276	402	22 701
	%	21.1	na	34.1	29.1	34.8	23.3	7.8	19.7	26.5
<b>2012-13 (c)</b>										
Group A: People discharged from hospital (d)										
	no.	7 088	na	4 664	3 623	2 149	1 010	66	225	18 825
	%	32.3	na	36.5	45.7	42.3	54.8	6.0	33.7	36.7
Group B: People discharged from community-based ambulatory care (e)										
	no.	2 403	na	4 521	1 404	1 396	392	26	64	10 206
	%	12.0	na	23.6	15.7	20.3	40.8	4.7	5.5	17.4
Group C: People in ongoing community-based ambulatory care (f)										
	no.	6 460	na	8 254	3 855	3 409	618	302	412	23 310
	%	18.9	na	38.9	29.6	36.1	39.0	8.1	18.0	27.4
<b>2013-14 (c)</b>										
Group A: People discharged from hospital (d)										
	no.	6 289	na	5 524	3 415	1 838	669	258	262	25 566
	%	27.9	na	42.8	41.6	38.1	36.9	25.3	39.1	37.7
Group B: People discharged from community-based ambulatory care (e)										
	no.	2 871	na	5 288	1 454	1 495	440	np	34	21 330
	%	13.9	na	28.2	15.1	19.6	26.9	np	3.0	29.5
Group C: People in ongoing community-based ambulatory care (f)										
	no.	6 407	na	8 684	3 687	3 634	843	294	396	30 781
	%	19.8	na	41.2	27.3	36.9	35.5	6.9	6.6	30.1
<b>2014-15</b>										
Group A: People discharged from hospital (d)										
	no.	3 714	7 254	6 855	4 342	1 777	833	47	299	25 121
	%	15.7	43.2	51.6	51.3	33.0	45.5	4.6	46.3	35.4
Group B: People discharged from community-based ambulatory care (e)										
	no.	1 816	10 354	7 937	1 502	1 392	369	na	22	23 392
	%	8.7	85.9	41.7	15.8	18.8	21.6	na	1.8	31.6
Group C: People in ongoing community-based ambulatory care (f)										
	no.	5 810	6 707	10 273	4 147	3 538	761	103	429	31 768
	%	16.8	36.6	50.1	30.1	35.0	33.8	2.4	18.0	30.9

**Table 13A.56 Specialised public mental health services episodes with completed consumer outcomes measures collected (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
(a)	These data were prepared by the Australian Mental Health Outcomes and Classification Network, using data submitted by State and Territory governments to the Australian Government Department of Health. To be counted as an episode for which consumer outcome measures are collected, data need to be completed correctly (a specified minimum number of items completed) and have a 'matching pair' — that is, a beginning and end rating are needed to enable an outcome score to be determined.									
(b)	Estimates of the number of episodes with complete outcome data for state and territory mental health services for all years are based on an analytic approach that compares the number of episodes with 'matched pairs' outcomes data to data submitted for the various mental health National Minimum Data Sets.									
(c)	Data are not available for Victoria for 2011-12 and 2012-13. All totals for 2011-12 and 2012-13 exclude Victoria. Industrial action in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the 2011-12 and 2012-13 data.									
(d)	Group A covers people who received a discrete episode of inpatient care within a state/territory designated psychiatric inpatient unit during the reference year. The defining characteristic of the group is that the episode of inpatient care commenced, and was completed, within the year. Outcome scores were calculated as the difference between the total score recorded at admission and discharge. The analysis excludes episodes where length of stay was three days or less because it is not meaningful to compare admission and discharge ratings for short duration episodes.									
(e)	Group B covers people who received relatively short term community care from a state/territory mental health service during the reference year. The defining characteristic of the group is that the episode of community care commenced, and was completed, within the year. Outcome scores were calculated as the difference between the total score recorded at admission to, and discharge from, community care. A subgroup of people whose episode of community care completed because they were admitted to hospital is not included in this analysis.									
(f)	Group C covers people receiving relatively long term community care from a state/territory mental health service. It includes people who were receiving care for the whole of the reference year, and those who commenced community care sometime after 1 July who continued under care for the rest of the year. The defining characteristic of the group is that all remained in ongoing care when the year ended (30 June). Outcome scores were calculated as the difference between the total score recorded on the first occasion rated and the last occasion rated in the year.									

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

**Source:** AIHW (unpublished) from data provided by the Australian Mental Health Outcomes and Classification Network.

**Table 13A.57 People who received mental health care provided by State and Territory public mental health services and who significantly improved, by service type and age group (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust (d)
<b>2007-08</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital who significantly improved (g)									
Aged 0–17 years	61.7	72.3	61.8	np	np	np	np	np	63.2
Aged 18–64 years	77.1	78.3	72.5	78.0	68.4	72.8	np	np	75.0
Aged 65 years or over	68.8	67.0	67.2	58.3	69.8	np	np	np	66.4
Group B: People discharged from community care who significantly improved (h)									
Aged 0–17 years	59.4	53.9	59.8	np	41.1	np	np	np	53.7
Aged 18–64 years	55.0	56.0	55.6	46.6	57.1	np	np	np	55.3
Aged 65 years or over	52.0	49.3	47.4	42.6	np	np	np	np	47.8
Group C: People in ongoing community care who significantly improved (i)									
Aged 0–17 years	36.3	37.7	41.1	39.8	28.7	np	np	np	35.8
Aged 18–64 years	23.2	26.6	27.3	28.4	23.0	28.4	np	23.0	25.8
Aged 65 years or over	23.1	26.2	26.3	20.7	22.0	np	np	np	23.7
<b>2008-09</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital who significantly improved (g)									
Aged 0–17 years	59.4	74.3	74.3	74.2	np	np	np	np	69.1
Aged 18–64 years	76.2	77.0	74.7	78.2	71.5	77.5	np	np	76.0
Aged 65 years or over	69.5	72.0	np	64.1	70.7	np	np	np	69.2
Group B: People discharged from community care who significantly improved (h)									
Aged 0–17 years	57.2	48.4	60.0	np	40.5	np	np	np	51.8
Aged 18–64 years	59.6	51.5	58.6	55.8	57.0	np	np	np	54.8
Aged 65 years or over	47.4	47.9	50.3	44.0	np	np	np	np	47.5
Group C: People in ongoing community care who significantly improved (i)									
Aged 0–17 years	37.7	41.5	40.3	38.7	28.9	np	np	np	36.9
Aged 18–64 years	22.6	27.6	27.7	24.0	26.1	24.5	np	27.0	25.8
Aged 65 years or over	19.4	29.1	25.0	21.2	26.6	np	np	np	24.2
<b>2009-10</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital who significantly improved (g)									
Aged 0–17 years	56.3	67.4	np	67.1	np	np	np	np	62.2
Aged 18–64 years	72.4	74.6	76.1	75.9	71.7	77.1	np	np	73.9
Aged 65 years or over	45.9	69.9	67.7	60.4	69.0	np	np	np	61.6
Group B: People discharged from community care who significantly improved (h)									
Aged 0–17 years	61.1	48.7	55.9	64.8	41.7	np	np	np	50.7
Aged 18–64 years	58.7	51.1	61.6	54.5	58.0	np	np	np	54.3
Aged 65 years or over	39.6	47.3	48.5	44.0	np	np	np	np	46.5
Group C: People in ongoing community care who significantly improved (i)									
Aged 0–17 years	32.9	38.2	41.5	39.3	28.4	np	np	np	36.4
Aged 18–64 years	21.6	26.9	30.2	26.5	24.5	27.4	16.4	24.7	26.1
Aged 65 years or over	22.6	25.9	25.6	20.4	20.2	np	np	np	23.1

TABLE 13A.57

**Table 13A.57 People who received mental health care provided by State and Territory public mental health services and who significantly improved, by service type and age group (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust (d)
<b>2010-11</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital who significantly improved (g)									
Aged 0–17 years	59.0	62.1	np	67.0	np	np	np	np	59.8
Aged 18–64 years	71.5	74.3	76.0	77.6	73.8	75.8	np	np	74.1
Aged 65 years or over	60.1	74.5	64.5	61.4	80.7	np	np	np	68.1
Group B: People discharged from community care who significantly improved (h)									
Aged 0–17 years	59.1	51.3	57.1	63.8	38.7	np	np	np	51.2
Aged 18–64 years	61.4	45.7	62.8	52.9	62.6	58.7	np	np	51.8
Aged 65 years or over	45.2	42.4	47.1	44.7	np	np	np	np	44.1
Group C: People in ongoing community care who significantly improved (i)									
Aged 0–17 years	37.8	38.4	46.0	39.4	25.2	np	np	np	37.0
Aged 18–64 years	20.6	24.9	28.0	23.1	25.2	24.3	15.4	27.3	24.4
Aged 65 years or over	22.0	28.6	24.3	20.0	19.7	np	np	np	23.8
<b>2011-12</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital who significantly improved (g)									
Aged 0–17 years	54.0	na	53.5	np	np	np	np	np	53.2
Aged 18–64 years	70.5	na	76.5	73.9	73.5	73.3	np	78.6	73.1
Aged 65 years or over	59.1	na	70.6	60.6	77.2	np	np	np	64.2
Group B: People discharged from community care who significantly improved (h)									
Aged 0–17 years	57.9	na	58.9	63.1	40.0	np	np	np	51.1
Aged 18–64 years	58.0	na	55.1	50.8	62.5	np	np	np	55.9
Aged 65 years or over	45.2	na	46.5	37.2	np	np	np	np	44.1
Group C: People in ongoing community care who significantly improved (i)									
Aged 0–17 years	38.1	na	43.0	36.6	27.4	np	np	np	36.5
Aged 18–64 years	21.0	na	27.1	23.5	21.0	22.5	np	25.9	23.6
Aged 65 years or over	20.6	na	30.4	20.4	23.9	np	np	np	23.5
<b>2012-13</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital who significantly improved (g)									
Aged 0–17 years	57.7	na	52.2	np	37.0	np	np	np	53.2
Aged 18–64 years	72.2	na	75.6	76.7	76.4	77.3	np	77.7	74.6
Aged 65 years or over	61.1	na	74.3	60.7	np	np	np	np	65.3
Group B: People discharged from community care who significantly improved (h)									
Aged 0–17 years	57.5	na	60.2	57.9	38.3	np	np	np	51.4
Aged 18–64 years	53.8	na	54.0	51.0	54.3	np	np	np	53.6
Aged 65 years or over	44.0	na	44.7	39.1	np	np	np	np	44.2
Group C: People in ongoing community care who significantly improved (i)									
Aged 0–17 years	34.5	na	42.0	38.7	29.2	np	np	np	36.3
Aged 18–64 years	20.5	na	28.4	23.1	18.8	17.7	np	27.7	23.7
Aged 65 years or over	19.4	na	27.1	19.3	23.8	np	np	np	22.2



**Table 13A.57 People who received mental health care provided by State and Territory public mental health services and who significantly improved, by service type and age group (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust (d)
<b>2013-14</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital who significantly improved (g)									
Aged 0–17 years	60.1	58.4	55.5	np	44.1	np	np	np	56.5
Aged 18–64 years	71.2	75.2	77.6	78.0	71.9	76.0	40.1	78.8	74.6
Aged 65 years or over	59.2	72.3	66.9	60.5	np	np	np	np	66.6
Group B: People discharged from community care who significantly improved (h)									
Aged 0–17 years	55.6	42.6	56.6	63.9	41.5	np	np	np	48.7
Aged 18–64 years	52.2	46.3	55.9	52.1	53.0	np	np	np	50.1
Aged 65 years or over	39.9	43.2	45.6	41.3	np	np	np	np	42.9
Group C: People in ongoing community care who significantly improved (i)									
Aged 0–17 years	34.2	36.2	41.7	41.4	31.5	np	np	np	37.0
Aged 18–64 years	20.8	27.4	24.3	25.4	23.0	23.3	np	26.0	24.2
Aged 65 years or over	19.0	27.5	23.6	18.7	30.3	np	np	np	23.6
<b>2014-15</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital who significantly improved (g)									
Aged 0–17 years	66.9	52.6	55.7	60.8	45.3	np	np	np	56.0
Aged 18–64 years	71.6	76.1	78.1	75.2	71.4	76.3	np	73.3	75.4
Aged 65 years or over	70.0	70.5	70.4	66.2	np	np	np	np	69.4
Group B: People discharged from community care who significantly improved (h)									
Aged 0–17 years	54.4	40.5	55.3	60.4	41.3	np	np	np	47.9
Aged 18–64 years	49.6	44.6	52.4	49.5	53.5	np	np	np	48.4
Aged 65 years or over	41.0	44.7	46.9	40.3	np	np	np	np	44.5
Group C: People in ongoing community care who significantly improved (i)									
Aged 0–17 years	36.0	35.3	40.4	41.5	29.6	np	np	np	36.5
Aged 18–64 years	23.8	26.5	28.4	24.6	21.3	22.4	np	31.0	25.9
Aged 65 years or over	20.6	25.2	26.4	22.2	26.2	np	np	np	24.3

(a) These data were prepared by the Australian Mental Health Outcomes and Classification Network, using data submitted by State and Territory governments to the Australian Government Department of Health. Assessment of clinical outcomes is based on the changes reported in a consumer's score on a rating scale known as the Health of the Nation Outcomes Scale (HoNOS), or in the case of children and adolescent consumers, the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Children and Adolescents (HoNOSCA). Developed originally in England in the 1990s, these ratings scales comprise standard items that are rated by a clinician to measure the severity of the consumer's symptoms or disability across a range of domains (for example, depressed mood, hallucinations, substance use, suicidality, overactivity, activities of daily living, cognitive impairment). The HoNOS/HoNOSCA form part of small suite of standardised rating scales used to monitor outcomes across state and territory public sector mental health services and private hospitals with a specialised psychiatric unit. To be considered valid, HoNOS, or the HoNOSCA data needs to be completed correctly (a specified minimum number of items completed) and have a "matching pair" — that is, a beginning and end rating are needed to enable an outcome score to be determined.

(b) Proportions may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

**Table 13A.57 People who received mental health care provided by State and Territory public mental health services and who significantly improved, by service type and age group (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust (d)
(c) For all consumer groups, outcome scores for each episode are classified as either 'significant improvement', 'significant deterioration' or 'no significant change', based on Effect Size. Effect size is a statistic used to assess the magnitude of a treatment effect. It is based on the ratio of the difference between pre- and post- scores to the standard deviation of the pre- score. As a rule of thumb, effect sizes of 0.2 are considered small, 0.5 considered medium and 0.8 considered large. Based on this rule, a medium effect size of 0.5 was used to assign outcome scores to the three outcome categories. Thus individual episodes were classified as either: 'significant improvement' if the Effect Size index was greater than or equal to positive 0.5; 'significant deterioration' if the Effect Size index was less than or equal to negative 0.5; or 'no change' if the index was between -0.5 and 0.5.									
(d) Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. All national averages for 2011-12 and 2012-13 exclude Victoria.									
(e) Industrial action in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of data for 2011-12.									
(f) Some data for Tas, the ACT and the NT are np (not published) due to insufficient observations. The number of observations of consumer outcomes for some care types is too low to publish because conclusions based on such low numbers are known to have high levels of unreliability. For the purposes of this indicator, the threshold for the minimum number of observations to be reached was set at 200.									
(g) Group A covers people who received a discrete episode of inpatient care within a state/territory designated psychiatric inpatient unit during the reference year. The defining characteristic of the group is that the episode of inpatient care commenced, and was completed, within the year. Outcome scores were calculated as the difference between the total score recorded at admission and discharge. The analysis excludes episodes where length of stay was three days or less because it is not meaningful to compare admission and discharge ratings for short duration episodes.									
(h) Group B covers people who received relatively short term community care from a state/territory mental health service during the reference year. The defining characteristic of the group is that the episode of community care commenced, and was completed, within the year. Outcome scores were calculated as the difference between the total score recorded at admission to, and discharge from, community care. A subgroup of people whose episode of community care completed because they were admitted to hospital is not included in this analysis.									
(i) Group C covers people receiving relatively long term community care from a state/territory mental health service. It includes people who were receiving care for the whole of the reference year, and those who commenced community care sometime after 1 July who continued under care for the rest of the year. The defining characteristic of the group is that all remained in ongoing care when the year ended (30 June). Outcome scores were calculated as the difference between the total score recorded on the first occasion rated and the last occasion rated in the year.									

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

**Source:** AIHW (unpublished) from data provided by the Australian Mental Health Outcomes and Classification Network

TABLE 13A.58

**Table 13A.58 Clinical outcomes of people receiving various types of mental health care provided by State and Territory public mental health services (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust (d)
<b>2007-08</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital (g)									
Significant improvement	75.6	76.1	71.3	74.8	66.7	72.2	np	np	73.3
No significant change	20.2	20.5	22.7	20.4	29.0	21.6	np	np	22.1
Significant deterioration	4.2	3.5	6.0	4.8	4.4	6.2	np	np	4.6
Group B: People discharged from community ambulatory care (h)									
Significant improvement	55.6	53.6	55.1	47.7	47.4	47.0	np	np	53.3
No significant change	42.0	42.5	38.9	44.7	47.0	46.4	np	np	41.7
Significant deterioration	2.4	3.9	6.0	7.6	5.6	6.6	np	np	5.0
Group C: People in ongoing community ambulatory care (i)									
Significant improvement	24.5	27.9	29.3	28.5	24.9	27.7	np	23.3	27.1
No significant change	60.7	58.0	52.2	56.4	58.7	51.8	np	56.4	56.8
Significant deterioration	14.8	14.0	18.5	15.1	16.4	20.6	np	20.3	16.1
<b>2008-09</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital (g)									
Significant improvement	74.7	76.2	73.9	75.8	70.3	76.9	np	np	74.7
No significant change	21.2	20.1	21.2	20.2	25.4	20.2	np	np	21.2
Significant deterioration	4.0	3.7	4.9	4.0	4.4	2.8	np	np	4.0
Group B: People discharged from community ambulatory care (h)									
Significant improvement	55.9	50.3	57.8	52.9	46.3	45.9	np	np	52.6
No significant change	41.6	44.2	36.3	39.8	48.9	46.9	np	np	42.1
Significant deterioration	2.6	5.5	5.9	7.2	4.8	7.2	np	np	5.3
Group C: People in ongoing community ambulatory care (i)									
Significant improvement	23.6	29.4	29.4	25.6	27.1	27.2	np	27.2	27.3
No significant change	61.9	56.2	53.3	58.7	57.7	58.0	np	49.9	57.2
Significant deterioration	14.5	14.4	17.3	15.7	15.2	14.7	np	23.0	15.5
<b>2009-10</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital (g)									
Significant improvement	68.7	73.5	74.1	72.9	70.0	77.2	np	np	71.7
No significant change	26.2	22.6	21.4	22.5	26.0	19.9	np	np	23.9
Significant deterioration	5.1	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.0	2.8	np	np	4.4
Group B: People discharged from community ambulatory care (h)									
Significant improvement	54.6	50.0	58.3	52.7	47.7	47.4	np	np	52.0
No significant change	42.1	43.8	35.7	42.3	48.2	48.5	np	np	42.6
Significant deterioration	3.3	6.1	5.9	5.0	4.0	4.1	np	np	5.4
Group C: People in ongoing community ambulatory care (i)									
Significant improvement	22.6	28.3	31.9	27.2	25.2	27.4	18.5	25.5	27.3
No significant change	61.8	56.8	52.7	58.2	58.7	56.6	68.7	52.0	57.4
Significant deterioration	15.5	14.9	15.4	14.5	16.1	15.9	12.8	22.5	15.3

TABLE 13A.58

**Table 13A.58 Clinical outcomes of people receiving various types of mental health care provided by State and Territory public mental health services (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust (d)
<b>2010-11</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital (g)									
Significant improvement	69.4	73.5	73.8	74.7	72.2	75.6	np	77.0	72.5
No significant change	25.1	22.8	20.1	21.6	24.1	20.1	np	19.5	23.1
Significant deterioration	5.4	3.7	6.2	3.7	3.8	4.3	np	3.5	4.5
Group B: People discharged from community ambulatory care (h)									
Significant improvement	56.6	45.5	59.2	51.7	46.0	52.7	np	np	50.0
No significant change	40.5	43.8	35.5	42.4	49.6	43.9	np	np	42.2
Significant deterioration	2.9	10.7	5.3	5.8	4.3	3.4	np	np	7.7
Group C: People in ongoing community ambulatory care (i)									
Significant improvement	22.8	27.4	30.6	24.7	24.6	25.9	18.7	28.5	26.4
No significant change	62.2	57.3	53.5	59.3	61.1	57.3	67.8	50.3	58.1
Significant deterioration	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.0	14.3	16.8	13.5	21.2	15.4
<b>2011-12</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital (g)									
Significant improvement	68.1	na	73.4	72.1	71.3	73.0	np	77.6	70.8
No significant change	27.0	na	19.7	22.8	24.7	22.1	np	16.1	24.0
Significant deterioration	4.9	na	6.9	5.1	4.0	4.9	np	6.3	5.2
Group B: People discharged from community ambulatory care (h)									
Significant improvement	54.3	na	54.5	45.7	47.1	43.2	np	np	51.5
No significant change	42.4	na	39.5	48.7	48.8	51.7	np	np	43.7
Significant deterioration	3.3	na	5.9	5.6	4.0	5.1	np	np	4.8
Group C: People in ongoing community ambulatory care (i)									
Significant improvement	23.0	na	30.4	24.6	23.8	27.5	29.0	27.4	26.0
No significant change	61.1	na	54.0	60.4	60.9	50.8	56.5	53.5	58.3
Significant deterioration	15.8	na	15.6	15.0	15.3	21.6	14.5	19.2	15.7
<b>2012-13</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital (g)									
Significant improvement	70.0	na	72.7	74.3	72.6	76.4	np	77.3	72.1
No significant change	25.6	na	20.7	21.5	22.6	19.5	np	16.0	22.9
Significant deterioration	4.4	na	6.6	4.2	4.8	4.1	np	6.7	5.0
Group B: People discharged from community ambulatory care (h)									
Significant improvement	51.7	na	53.7	47.3	42.9	51.3	np	np	50.8
No significant change	45.3	na	40.6	48.1	52.6	45.4	np	np	44.6
Significant deterioration	3.0	na	5.6	4.6	4.5	3.3	np	np	4.6
Group C: People in ongoing community ambulatory care (i)									
Significant improvement	22.3	na	31.3	24.4	23.5	21.2	22.8	29.9	26.1
No significant change	61.8	na	53.5	59.3	61.2	59.9	61.9	51.9	58.1
Significant deterioration	15.9	na	15.2	16.3	15.3	18.9	15.2	18.2	15.7

**Table 13A.58 Clinical outcomes of people receiving various types of mental health care provided by State and Territory public mental health services (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT (f)	Aust (d)
<b>2013-14</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital (g)									
Significant improvement	69.1	73.3	74.8	75.6	68.9	75.5	39.1	77.5	72.4
No significant change	26.1	21.5	19.8	21.1	26.1	20.0	54.7	19.5	22.8
Significant deterioration	4.8	5.2	5.4	3.3	5.0	4.5	6.2	3.1	4.8
Group B: People discharged from community ambulatory care (h)									
Significant improvement	50.1	45.2	54.6	50.7	44.3	39.3	np	np	48.4
No significant change	45.9	48.0	38.9	44.9	51.6	57.0	np	np	45.7
Significant deterioration	4.0	6.8	6.5	4.4	4.1	3.6	np	np	5.9
Group C: People in ongoing community ambulatory care (i)									
Significant improvement	22.4	28.8	27.9	26.6	26.9	26.6	26.9	26.8	26.6
No significant change	62.2	55.1	54.1	58.1	60.0	55.8	53.1	49.2	57.2
Significant deterioration	15.4	16.1	18.0	15.3	13.1	17.7	20.1	24.0	16.2
<b>2014-15</b>									
Group A: People discharged from hospital (g)									
Significant improvement	71.1	73.3	75.5	73.4	67.4	76.4	np	71.9	73.2
No significant change	23.7	21.6	19.1	23.0	27.2	20.2	np	24.1	21.9
Significant deterioration	5.2	5.1	5.4	3.5	5.3	3.5	np	4.0	4.9
Group B: People discharged from community ambulatory care (h)									
Significant improvement	47.7	44.1	52.3	49.7	46.0	42.0	np	np	47.6
No significant change	48.2	49.4	40.1	45.5	49.1	54.7	np	np	46.0
Significant deterioration	4.0	6.5	7.6	4.8	4.8	3.3	np	np	6.4
Group C: People in ongoing community ambulatory care (i)									
Significant improvement	24.9	27.6	30.6	26.5	24.7	25.2	np	30.3	27.6
No significant change	60.2	56.3	53.7	59.5	62.4	58.2	np	48.7	57.2
Significant deterioration	14.9	16.1	15.6	14.0	12.8	16.6	np	21.0	15.2

(a) These data were prepared by the Australian Mental Health Outcomes and Classification Network, using

(b) Proportions may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

(c) For all consumer groups, outcome scores for each episode are classified as either 'significant improvement', 'significant deterioration' or 'no significant change', based on Effect Size. Effect size is a statistic used to assess the magnitude of a treatment effect. It is based on the ratio of the difference between pre- and post- scores to the standard deviation of the pre- score. As a rule of thumb, effect sizes of 0.2 are considered small, 0.5 considered medium and 0.8 considered large. Based on this rule, a medium effect size of 0.5 was used to assign outcome scores to the three outcome categories. Thus individual episodes were classified as either: 'significant improvement' if the Effect Size index was greater than or equal to positive 0.5; 'significant deterioration' if the Effect Size index was less than or equal to negative 0.5; or 'no change' if the index was between -0.5 and 0.5.

(d) Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. All national averages for 2011-12 and 2012-13 exclude Victoria.

**Table 13A.58 Clinical outcomes of people receiving various types of mental health care provided by State and Territory public mental health services (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
(e)	Industrial action in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of data for 2011-12 and 2012-13.								
(f)	Some data for the ACT and the NT are np (not published) due to insufficient observations. The number of observations of consumer outcomes for some care types is too low to publish because conclusions based on such low numbers are known to have high levels of unreliability. For the purposes of this indicator, the threshold for the minimum number of observations to be reached was set at 200.								
(g)	Group A covers people who received a discrete episode of inpatient care within a state/territory designated psychiatric inpatient unit during the reference year. The defining characteristic of the group is that the episode of inpatient care commenced, and was completed, within the year. Outcome scores were calculated as the difference between the total score recorded at admission and discharge. The analysis excludes episodes where length of stay was three days or less because it is not meaningful to compare admission and discharge ratings for short duration episodes.								
(h)	Group B covers people who received relatively short term community care from a state/territory mental health service during the reference year. The defining characteristic of the group is that the episode of community care commenced, and was completed, within the year. Outcome scores were calculated as the difference between the total score recorded at admission to, and discharge from, community care. A subgroup of people whose episode of community care completed because they were admitted to hospital is not included in this analysis.								
(i)	Group C covers people receiving relatively long term community care from a state/territory mental health service. It includes people who were receiving care for the whole of the reference year, and those who commenced community care sometime after 1 July who continued under care for the rest of the year. The defining characteristic of the group is that all remained in ongoing care when the year ended (30 June). Outcome scores were calculated as the difference between the total score recorded on the first occasion rated and the last occasion rated in the year.								

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

**Source:** AIHW (unpublished) from data provided by the Australian Mental Health Outcomes and Classification Network.

**Table 13A.59 Deflators used to calculate real State and Territory mental health expenditure (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06	78.9	79.9	74.5	74.4	76.3	78.0	77.6	78.7	77.5
2006-07	82.4	82.5	77.9	77.2	79.2	81.3	80.5	81.8	80.6
2007-08	84.7	84.6	80.7	79.8	82.0	83.6	83.3	83.3	83.1
2008-09	86.8	87.3	83.8	82.9	85.2	86.2	86.3	86.6	85.7
2009-10	89.7	90.2	87.7	86.5	88.5	89.1	89.4	89.3	88.9
2010-11	90.6	91.5	89.7	87.3	89.3	90.0	90.3	90.2	90.1
2011-12	92.6	93.1	92.0	90.5	91.7	92.2	92.6	92.6	92.3
2012-13	95.4	95.3	94.8	94.0	94.3	94.7	96.1	95.2	95.0
2013-14	97.7	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.3	97.1	97.8	98.1	97.7
2014-15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The deflators used are the State and Territory implicit price deflators for general government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home services.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*, Cat. no. 5204.0.

TABLE 13A.60

Table 13A.60 **Estimated resident populations used in mental health per head calculations (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
2005-06	6 718 023	5 023 203	3 964 175	2 029 936	1 544 852	488 098	333 505	207 385	20 311 543
2006-07	6 786 160	5 103 965	4 055 845	2 076 867	1 561 300	491 515	338 381	211 029	20 627 547
2007-08	6 883 852	5 199 503	4 159 990	2 135 006	1 578 489	495 858	344 176	216 618	21 016 121
2008-09	7 001 782	5 313 285	4 275 551	2 208 928	1 597 880	501 774	351 101	222 526	21 475 625
2009-10	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	2 263 747	1 618 578	506 461	357 859	227 783	21 865 623
2010-11	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	2 319 063	1 632 482	510 219	364 833	230 299	22 172 469
2011-12	7 247 669	5 574 455	4 513 009	2 387 232	1 645 040	511 718	370 729	232 365	22 485 340
2012-13	7 348 899	5 679 633	4 610 932	2 472 717	1 662 169	512 422	379 554	236 869	22 906 352
2013-14	7 465 497	5 790 990	4 690 910	2 550 874	1 677 250	513 955	384 147	242 573	23 319 385
2014-15	7 565 497	5 886 436	4 750 513	2 581 250	1 691 503	515 235	387 640	244 265	23 625 561

(a) The data represent the mid-point of the relevant financial year. For example, for 2011-12 data, the mid-point is 31 December 2011.

(b) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (various issues), *Australian Demographic Statistics, December (various years)*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 2A.2.