

Report on Government Services 2017

Volume E: Health

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Publications enquiries

The Productivity Commission acts as the Secretariat for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. This report and previous editions are available from the Productivity Commission website at www.pc.gov.au.

The Steering Committee welcomes enquiries and suggestions on the information contained in this report. Contact the Secretariat by phone: (03) 9653 2100 or email: gsp@pc.gov.au

Foreword

This is the twenty-second edition of the Report on Government Services —comparing the performance of governments in the efficient and effective delivery of a wide range of services aimed at improving the wellbeing of all Australians.

The Report was commissioned in 1993 by Heads of Government (now COAG). A new terms of reference issued in 2010 emphasised the dual roles of the Report in improving service delivery, efficiency and performance, and increasing accountability to governments and the public.

Improving the services in this Report is important to us all — everyone will rely on some of these services at some time in their lives (for example, school education), with some services for people with specific needs (for example, disability services) and some services an important part of the social welfare system (for example, social housing).

This edition is the first step in a major transformation to improve the Report’s accessibility and timeliness.

Accessibility has been improved with the Report streamlined to focus on information critical to understanding service performance, and the introductory chapters now available as a series of web pages with direct links to key material, rather than having to download a number of files.

The Report’s usefulness also relies on timely data. While we have current year data for most service areas some gaps remain, particularly for health data. For service-level data to be more useful for policy makers and the community, we need to reduce the time from data collection to clearance by agencies for reporting.

I would like to thank the Steering Committee for its oversight of this Report, the working group members who provide advice and input, and the Review Secretariat within the Productivity Commission which supports the Steering Committee and working groups, and produces the Report.

Peter Harris AO
Chairman

January 2017

Contents

Foreword	iii
Steering Committee	vii
Terms of Reference	ix

VOLUME E HEALTH

E Health sector overview	E.1
E.1 Introduction	E.1
E.2 Sector performance indicator framework	E.6
E.3 Cross cutting and interface issues	E.25
E.4 Definitions of key terms	E.25
E.5 References	E.26
10 Primary and community health	10.1
10.1 Profile of primary and community health	10.2
10.2 Framework of performance indicators	10.8
10.3 Key performance indicator results	10.10
10.4 Definitions of key terms	10.45
10.5 References	10.47
11 Ambulance services	11.1
11.1 Profile of ambulance services	11.1
11.2 Framework of performance indicators	11.4
11.3 Key performance indicator results	11.6
11.4 Definitions of key terms	11.20
11.5 References	11.21
12 Public hospitals	12.1
12.1 Profile of public hospitals	12.1
12.2 Framework of performance indicators for public hospitals	12.5

12.3 Key performance indicator results for public hospitals	12.7
12.4 Definitions of key terms	12.33
12.5 References	12.36
13 Mental health management	13.1
13.1 Profile of mental health management	13.1
13.2 Framework of performance indicators	13.6
13.3 Key performance indicator results	13.8
13.4 Definitions of key terms	13.34
13.5 References	13.38

Steering Committee

This report was produced under the direction of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP). The Steering Committee comprises the following current members:

Mr Peter Harris	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Mr Nicholas Hunt	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance
Mr Marty Robinson	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Ms Josephine Laduzko	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Mr Rick Sondalini	NSW	NSW Treasury
Ms Anita Truninger	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Brigid Monagle	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Jeremy Nott	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Nicole Tabb	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Janelle Thurlby	Qld	Queensland Treasury
Ms Melissa Rudez	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Kurt Sibma	WA	Department of Treasury
Ms Tammie Pribanic	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Chris McGowan	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Ruth McArdle	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Geoffrey Rutledge	ACT	Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate
Ms Jean Doherty	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Linda Weatherhead	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Nardia Harris	NT	Department of Treasury and Finance
Dr Paul Jelfs		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr Barry Sandison		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

People who also served on the Steering Committee during the production of this Report include:

Ms Emily Martin	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Mr Jonathan Rollings	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Ms Michelle Dumazel	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Nicole Hunter	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Rebekah Burton	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Andrew Kettle		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Terms of Reference

The Report on Government Services

1. The Steering Committee will measure and publish annually data on the equity, efficiency and cost effectiveness of government services through the Report on Government Services (ROGS). Outputs and objectives
2. The ROGS facilitates improved service delivery, efficiency and performance, and accountability to governments and the public by providing a repository of meaningful, balanced, credible, comparative information on the provision of government services, capturing qualitative as well as quantitative change. The Steering Committee will seek to ensure that the performance indicators are administratively simple and cost effective.
3. The ROGS should include a robust set of performance indicators, consistent with the principles set out in the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations; and an emphasis on longitudinal reporting, subject to a program of continual improvement in reporting.
4. To encourage improvements in service delivery and effectiveness, ROGS should also highlight improvements and innovation.
5. The Steering Committee exercises overall authority within the ROGS reporting process, including determining the coverage of its reporting and the specific performance indicators that will be published, taking into account the scope of National Agreement reporting and avoiding unnecessary data provision burdens for jurisdictions. Steering Committee authority
6. The Steering Committee will implement a program of review and continuous improvement that will allow for changes to the scope of the ROGS over time, including reporting on new service areas and significant service delivery areas that are jurisdiction-specific.
7. The Steering Committee will review the ROGS every three years and advise COAG on jurisdictions' compliance with data provision requirements and of potential improvements in data collection. It may also report on other matters, for example, ROGS's scope, relevance and usefulness; and other matters consistent with the Steering Committee's terms of reference and charter of operations. Reporting to COAG

E Health sector overview

CONTENTS

E.1	Introduction	E.1
E.2	Sector performance indicator framework	E.6
E.3	Cross cutting and interface issues	E.25
E.4	Definitions of key terms	E.25
E.5	References	E.26

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this sector overview by a 'EA' prefix (for example, table EA.1) and are available from the website www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017.

E.1 Introduction

Health services are concerned with promoting, restoring and maintaining a healthy society. They involve illness prevention, health promotion, the detection and treatment of illness and injury, and the rehabilitation and palliative care of individuals who experience illness and injury. The health system also includes a range of activities that raise awareness of health issues, thereby reducing the risk and onset of illness and injury.

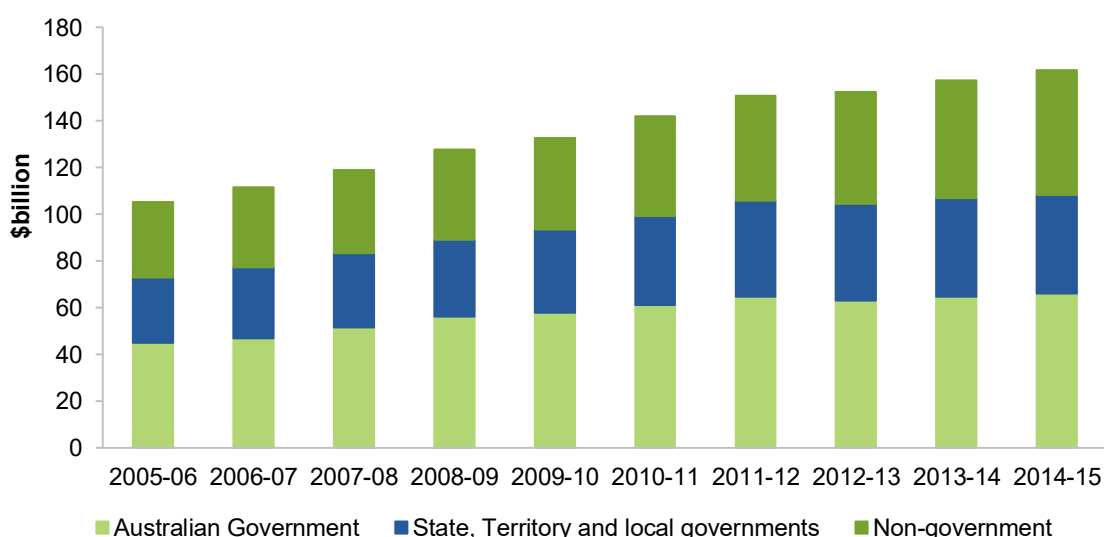
Health services in Australia are delivered by a variety of government and non-government providers in a range of service settings. This Report primarily concentrates on the performance of primary and community health services (chapter 10), ambulance (chapter 11), public hospitals (chapter 12) and mental health management (chapter 13). Other major areas of government involvement in health provision not covered in the health chapters, or elsewhere in the Report, include public health programs, other than those for mental health, and funding for specialist medical practitioners other than general practitioners (GPs).

Profile of health sector

Expenditure

Total recurrent and capital expenditure on health care services in Australia was estimated to be \$161.6 billion in 2014-15 (figure E.1), equating to around 10.0 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014-15 (an increase from the 8.7 per cent of GDP in 2005-06) (AIHW 2016a). Between 2005-06 and 2014-15, the average annual rate of growth in real expenditure was 4.4 per cent for the Australian Government, 4.6 per cent for State, Territory and local governments, and 5.8 per cent for non-government sources (table EA.1).

Figure E.1 **Total health expenditure, by source of funds (2014-15 dollars)^a**



^a See table EA.1 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

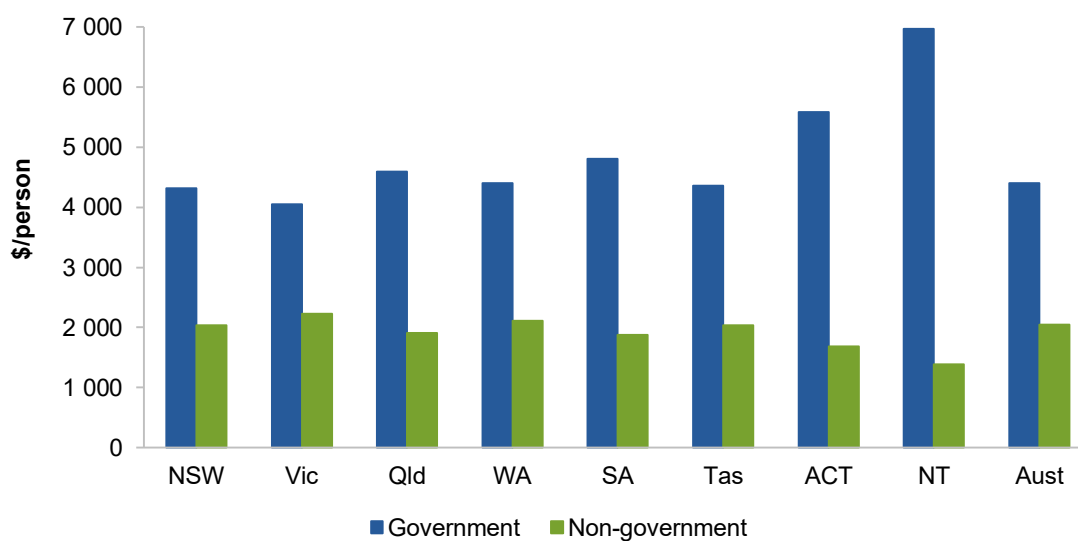
Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) (2016) *Health Expenditure Australia 2014-15*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 57, Cat. no. HWE 67; table EA.1.

In 2014-15, the combined total health expenditure of the Australian, State and Territory and local governments was \$108.2 billion, representing 66.9 per cent of total health expenditure within Australia (table EA.1). The Australian Government accounted for the largest proportion of health care expenditure — \$66.2 billion or 41.0 per cent. State and Territory, and local governments contributed \$42.0 billion or 26.0 per cent. The remainder was paid by individuals, health insurance funds, workers compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third party insurance providers (tables EA.1–3).

Nationally from 2005-06 to 2014-15:

- total real recurrent health expenditure per person increased from \$4916 to \$6440
- government real recurrent health expenditure per person increased from \$3455 to \$4398
- non-government real recurrent expenditure per person increased from \$1466 to \$2043 (figure E.2 and tables EA.3).

Figure E.2 **Recurrent health expenditure per person, by source of funds, 2014-15^a**



^a See table EA.3 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (2016) *Health Expenditure Australia 2014-15*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 57, Cat. no. HWE 67; table EA.3.

Roles and responsibilities

All levels of government in Australia fund, deliver and regulate health services, with most of the activity performed by the Australian, State and Territory governments. The Australian Government's health services activities include:

- funding State and Territory governments to assist with the cost of providing public hospital and public health services in line with the National Health Reform Agreement and the National Healthcare Agreement (NHA)
- providing rebates to patients and regulating medical services provided by General Practitioners (GPs) and specialists, practice nurses, and some services provided by allied health professionals (such as Medicare), and delivering public health programs
- funding and regulating the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS)
- funding and regulating private health insurance rebates

-
- funding improved access to primary health care, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-specific primary health guided by the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Plan and Implementation Plan 2013–2023, specialist services and infrastructure for rural and remote communities
 - promulgating and coordinating health regulations
 - undertaking health policy research and policy coordination across the Australian, State and Territory governments
 - funding hospital services and the provision of other services through the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA)
 - funding hearing services for eligible Australians through the Australian Government Hearing Services Program
 - funding the Medicare Safety Net.

State and Territory governments contribute funding for, and deliver, a range of health care services (including services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians), such as:

- community health services
- mental health services
- specialist palliative care
- public hospital services
- public dental services
- patient transport
- health policy research and policy development
- public health (such as health promotion programs and disease prevention)
- regulation, inspection, licensing and monitoring of premises, institutions and personnel.

Local governments are generally involved in environmental control and a range of community-based and home care services, although the exact nature of their involvement varies across jurisdictions. The non-government sector plays a significant role in the health system, delivering general practice and specialist medical and surgical services, dental services, a range of other allied health services (such as optometry and physiotherapy) and private hospitals.

Factors affecting demand for services

Demand for health services is affected by health status, which is in turn affected by a range of demographic and socioeconomic factors. Financial, educational, geographic and cultural barriers can reduce access to health services and contribute to poorer health outcomes.

People who experience social and economic disadvantage have a relatively high risk of negative health outcomes, and are more likely to report their health as fair or poor, to have high rates of health risk factors and to have shorter lives (AIHW 2016b).

Geographic location can affect health status and access to health services. People living in rural and remote areas tend to have higher levels of disease risk factors and poorer health status than those living in major cities (AIHW 2016b).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely than are other Australians to experience poor health and to die at younger ages (AIHW 2016b, tables EA.49 and EA.51). A recent study found socioeconomic disadvantage was the leading health risk for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the NT, accounting for 42 to 54 per cent of the life expectancy gap between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and other Australians (Zhao et al. 2013).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have low employment and income levels when compared to other Australians (see chapter 2, tables 2A.31–33 and 2A.38–45). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians have relatively high rates for many health risk factors and are more likely to smoke, to consume alcohol at risky levels, more likely to live in overcrowded housing and in remote areas with more limited access to health services (SCRGSP 2016).

Service-sector objectives

Box E.1 presents nationally agreed objectives of the health system as outlined in the NHA.

Box E.1 Overall objectives of the health system

Government involvement in the health system is aimed at efficiently and effectively improving health outcomes for all Australians and ensuring the sustainability of the Australian health system, achieving the following outcomes:

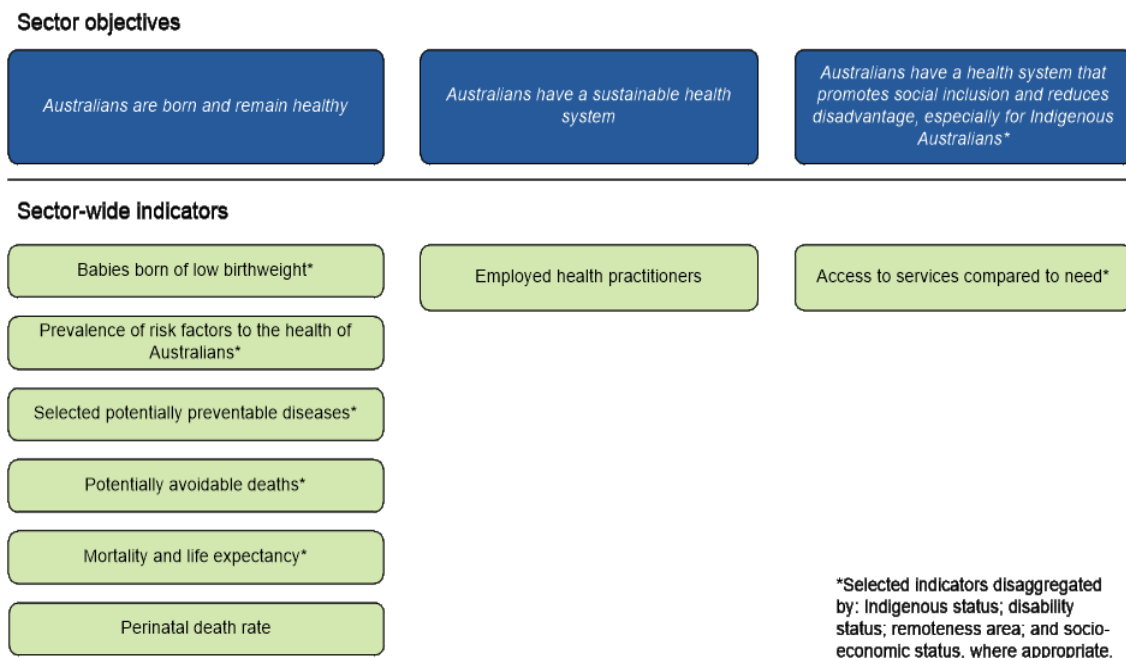
- Australians are born and remain healthy
- Australians receive appropriate high quality and affordable primary and community health services
- Australians receive appropriate high quality and affordable hospital and hospital related care
- Australians have positive health care experiences which take account of individual circumstances and care needs
- Australians have a health system that promotes social inclusion and reduces disadvantage, especially for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
- Australians have a sustainable health system.

E.2 Sector performance indicator framework

This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure E.3) made up of the following elements:

- Sector objectives — three sector objectives reflect the key objectives of the health system (box E.1)
- Sector-wide indicators — eight sector-wide indicators relate to the overarching service sector objectives identified in the NHA.

Figure E.3 Health services sector performance indicator framework



Babies born of low birth weight

‘Babies born of low birth weight’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.2).

Box E.2 Low birth weight of babies

'Low birth weight babies' is defined as the proportion of live singleton babies of low birth weight. Babies' birth weight is defined as low if they weigh less than 2500 grams, very low if they weigh less than 1500 grams and extremely low if they weigh less than 1000 grams (Li et al. 2013).

A low or decreasing number of low birth weight babies is desirable.

Factors external to the health system also have a strong influence on the birth weight of babies. Some factors contributing to low birth weight include socioeconomic status, size of parents, age of mother, number of babies previously born, mother's nutritional status, smoking and alcohol intake, and illness during pregnancy (Li et al. 2013).

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 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

In 2014, 6.4 per cent of liveborn singleton babies in Australia were of low birth weight (table EA.7), with rates increasing as remoteness increased (table EA.9). Of all liveborn babies, 1.0 per cent were of very low birth weight (table EA.7). Among liveborn singleton babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in 2014, the proportion with low birth weight was almost twice that for babies born to non-Indigenous mothers (figure E.4).

Figure E.4 Low birthweight live births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and all mothers, 2014^{a, b}



^a See box E.2 and table EA.7–8 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data for low birthweight of live births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers are not published for Tasmania or the ACT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection; tables EA.7–8.

Prevalence of risk factors to the health of Australians

‘Prevalence of risk factors to the health of Australians’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.3).

Box E.3 Prevalence of risk factors to the health of Australians

‘Prevalence of risk factors to the health of Australians’ is defined by the following measures:

- Prevalence of overweight and obesity — the proportion of the population with a Body Mass Index (BMI) in the categories of overweight or obese. BMI is calculated as weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). BMI values are grouped according to World Health Organization (WHO) and National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines.
 - Among adults (defined as people aged 18 years or over), a BMI of 25 to less than 30 is considered overweight and a BMI of 30 or over is considered to be obese (WHO 2000; NHMRC 2013). For children (defined as people aged 5-17 years), obesity is defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be 30 or more at age 18 years.
- Rates of current daily smokers — the proportion of people aged 18 years or over who smoke tobacco every day.
- Risk of alcohol related harm over a lifetime — the proportion of people aged 18 years or over assessed as having an alcohol consumption pattern that puts them at risk of long-term alcohol related harm.
 - ‘Lifetime risk of alcohol related harm’ is defined according to the 2009 NHMRC guidelines: for males and females, no more than two standard drinks on any day. This has been operationalised as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week (NHMRC 2009).

A low or decreasing rate is desirable for each health risk factor. Rates are age standardised.

Data reported for this indicator are:

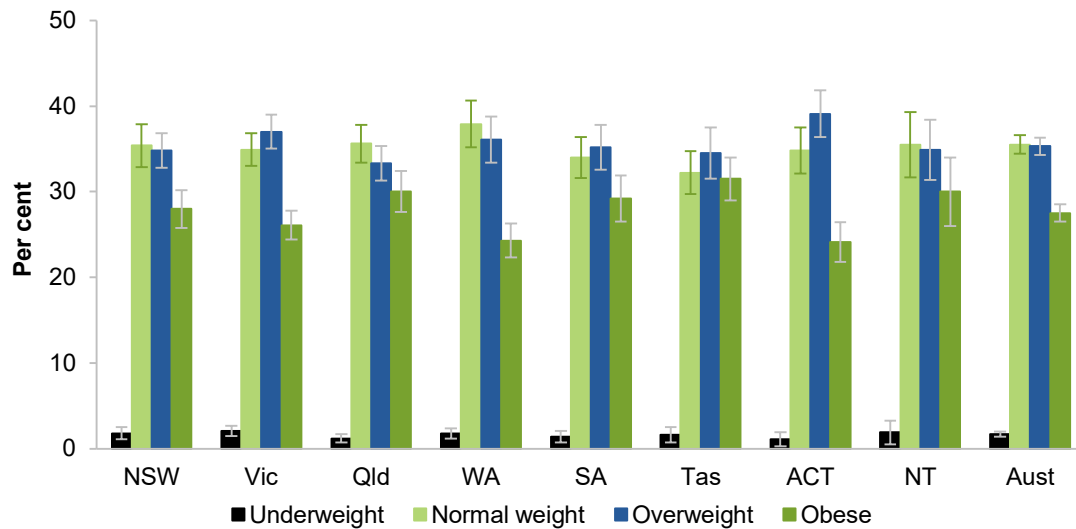
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data do not include people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.

Prevalence of overweight and obesity

In 2014-15, over a third of adults’ measured BMI was in the overweight range and over a quarter were obese (figure E.5, table EA.10), with proportions generally higher in remote and outer regional areas than in major cities in 2014-15 (table EA.11). For children, these age standardised proportions were 20.3 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively (table EA.10).

Figure E.5 **Proportion of adults in BMI categories (age standardised) 2014-15^a**



^a See box E.3 and table EA.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4364.0; table EA.10.

The percentage of people who were overweight or obese tended to be higher in older age groups, peaking at age 55–64 for males and 65–69 for females in 2014-15 (table EA.13).

Nationally in 2011–13, the rate of overweight and obesity was higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults than for other adults (table EA.14). Data for the rate of overweight and obesity for children by Indigenous status are reported in table EA.16.

Rates of current daily smokers

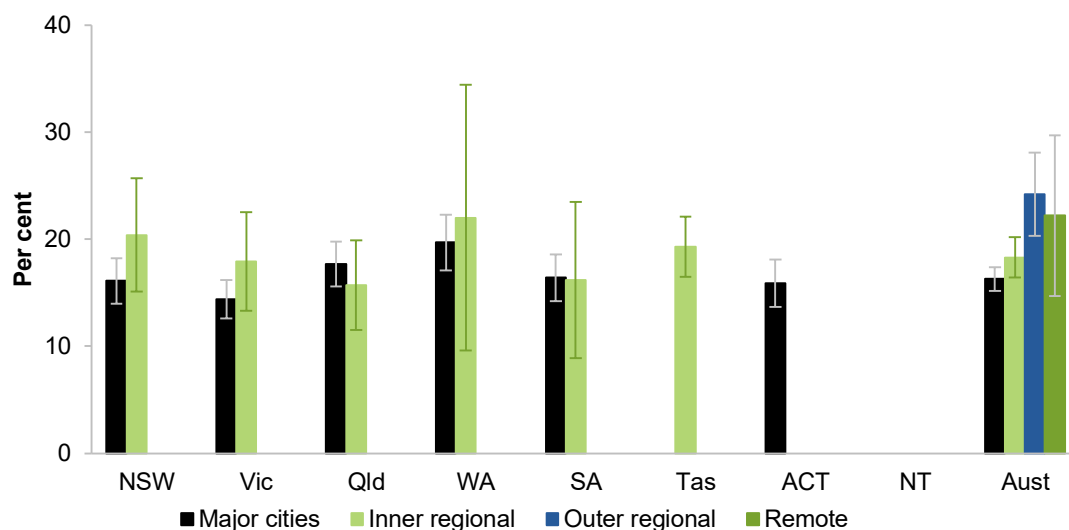
Nationally in 2014-15, 14.8 per cent of adults were daily smokers (age standardised rate), with rates higher in areas outside of major cities and for people who were living in more disadvantaged areas (tables EA.17–18). The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults that were daily smokers was almost three times the proportion for non-Indigenous adults in 2014-15 (table EA.19).

Levels of risky alcohol consumption

Across Australia in 2014-15, 17.4 per cent of adults were at risk of long-term alcohol-related harm (age standardised rate, table EA.20), with rates increasing as remoteness increased (figure E.6). Proportions were higher for people living with less disadvantage (table EA.21). Rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are

presented in table EA.22 (comparable data for non-Indigenous Australians are not available for 2014-15).

Figure E.6 Adults at risk of alcohol-related harm over a lifetime, by remoteness (age standardised) 2014-15^{a, b}



^a See box E.3 and table EA.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b There are no major cities in Tasmania, no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT and no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4364.0; table EA.20.

Selected potentially preventable diseases

‘Selected potentially preventable diseases’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.4).

Box E.4 Selected potentially preventable diseases

'Selected potentially preventable diseases' is defined by the following three measures:

- Incidence of selected cancers — incidence of selected cancers of public health importance, expressed as an age standardised rate.
 - For melanoma, lung and bowel cancer, the measure is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year. For breast and cervical cancer in females, the measure is defined as the number of new cases in women in the reported year
 - Data reported for this measure are:
 - ... comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
 - ... incomplete for the current reporting period. Data for 2013 are not available for NSW.
- Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events) — the number of deaths recorded as acute coronary heart disease deaths plus the number of non-fatal hospitalisations for acute myocardial infarction or unstable angina not ending in a transfer to another acute hospital, expressed as an age standardised rate.
 - Data reported for this measure are:
 - ... comparable (subject to caveats) over time at the national level but are not comparable across jurisdictions
 - ... complete for the current reporting period. All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.
- Prevalence of type 2 diabetes — the proportion of people aged 18 years or over recorded as having Type 2 diabetes, expressed as an age standardised rate.
 - Data reported for this measure are:
 - ... comparable across jurisdictions (subject to caveats) but are not comparable over time
 - ... complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2011–13 data are reported for all jurisdictions.

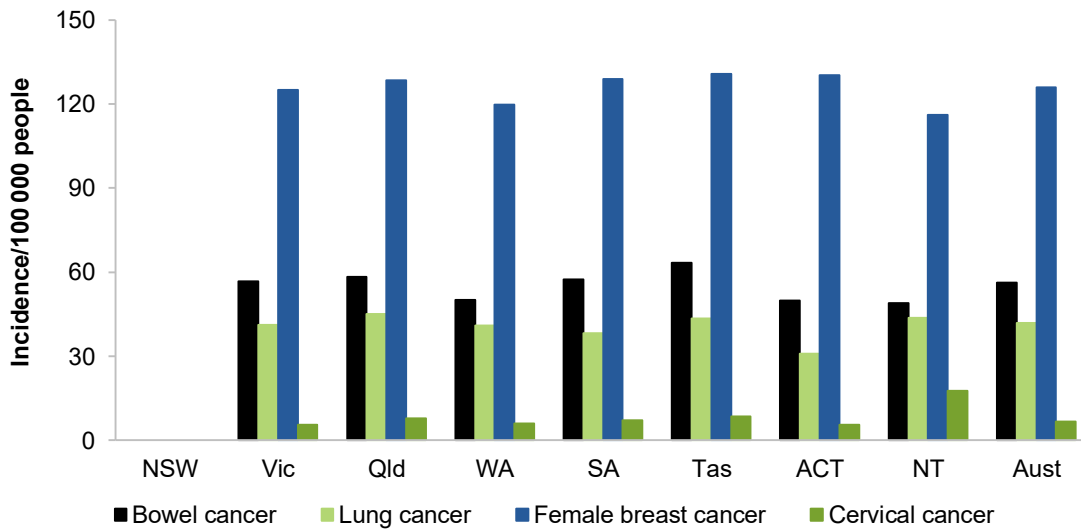
A low or decreasing rate is desirable for each of the three measures.

Measures of both incidence and prevalence are reported for this indicator. Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population. Prevalence is defined as the proportion of the population suffering from a disorder.

Incidence of selected cancers

Nationally, the age standardised rate of lung cancer was 41.8 new cases per 100 000 people in 2013. Bowel cancer occurred at a rate of 56.3 new cases per 100 000 people in 2013 (table EA.24). Other cancers such as melanoma are also largely preventable. The incidence of these cancers for 2013, along with breast and cervical cancer, is presented in figure E.7. Tables EA.25–27 report the incidence of the selected cancers by remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles and Indigenous status.

Figure E.7 Incidence of selected cancers, per 100 000 people, 2013^{a, b}



^a See box E.4 and table EA.24 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data are not available for NSW.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Australian Cancer Database 2013; ABS (2016) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table EA.24.

Data for five-year relative survival proportions for people diagnosed with cancer at the national level are presented in tables EA.43–45.

Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events)

Nationally, the rate of heart attacks (acute coronary events) was 359.5 new cases per 100 000 people in 2014 (table EA.28), with the incidence for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people more than twice that for other Australians (table EA.29). Data for states and territories are reported in tables EA.30–37.

Prevalence of type 2 diabetes

Nationally, an estimated 4.3 per cent of adults had type 2 diabetes in 2011-12 (table EA.38). The prevalence among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults was around three times higher than for other Australian adults in 2011–13 (tables EA.39–40).

Potentially avoidable deaths

‘Potentially avoidable deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.5).

Box E.5 Potentially avoidable deaths

'Potentially avoidable deaths' is defined as deaths that are potentially avoidable in the context of the present health system. These include deaths from conditions that are potentially preventable through individualised care and/or treatable through existing primary or hospital care.

A low or decreasing potentially avoidable death rate is desirable.

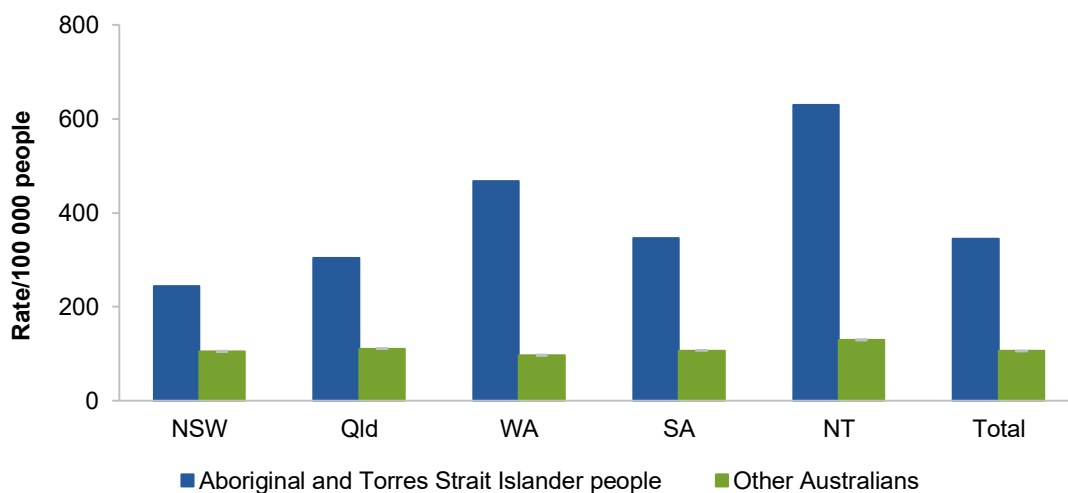
Most components of the health system can influence potentially avoidable death rates, although there can be decades between the action and the effect. Factors external to the health system also affect potentially avoidable death rates — the health system is in some cases not a factor. For example, while the response of the health system may prevent death following a traffic accident, it is not a factor when a traffic accident causes immediate death.

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 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, there were 107.7 avoidable deaths per 100 000 people in 2015 (table EA.41). The rate of avoidable deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was more than three times the rate for other Australians (figure E.8 and table EA.42).

Figure E.8 Age standardised mortality rates for potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, 2011–2015^{a, b}



^a See box E.5 and table EA.42 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data are not available for Victoria, Tasmania or the ACT due to the small number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Series B; Cat. no. 3238.0; table EA.42.

The mortality and life expectancy of Australians

‘The mortality and life expectancy of Australians’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.6).

Box E.6 The mortality and life expectancy of Australians

‘The mortality and life expectancy of Australians’ is defined by the following three measures:

- Life expectancy — the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime.
- Median age at death — the age at which exactly half the deaths registered (or occurring) in a given time period were deaths of people above and below that age.
- Mortality rates — the number of registered deaths compared to the total population. Rates are provided for:
 - Australian mortality rate — age standardised mortality per 1000 people
 - infant and child mortality rates — the number of deaths of children under one year of age registered in a calendar year per 1000 live births registered in the same year (infant mortality rate) and the number of deaths of children under five years in a calendar year per 100 000 children (child mortality rate)
 - mortality rates by major cause of death — age standardised mortality per 1000 people, by cause of death.

A high or increasing life expectancy and median age at death are desirable. A low or decreasing mortality rate is desirable.

Most components of the health system can influence the mortality and life expectancy of Australians, although there can be decades between the action and the effect. Factors external to the health system also have a strong influence.

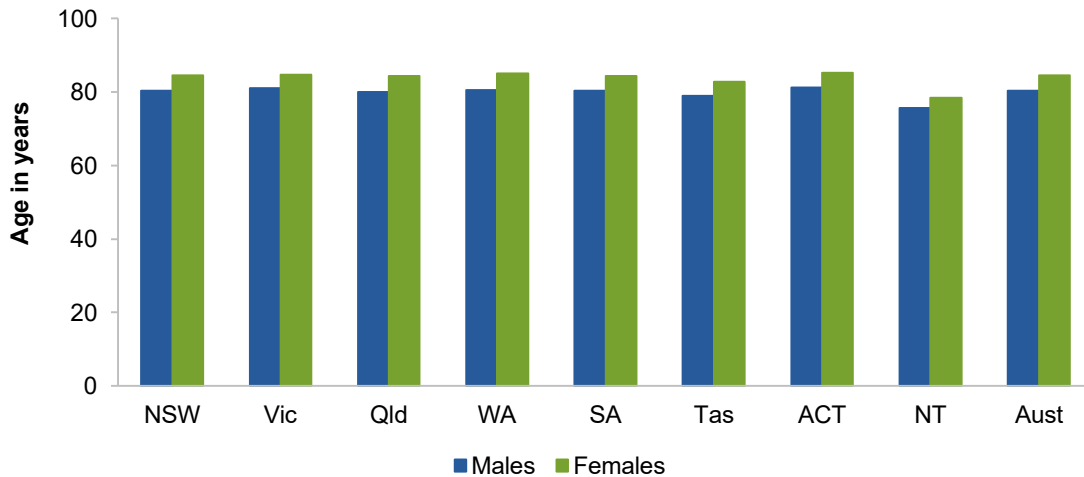
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time, except for median age at death
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013–2015 data for life expectancy, 2015 data for median age at death, 2015 data for mortality rates and 2015 data for cause of death are available for all jurisdictions.

Life expectancy

The average life expectancy at birth in the period 1901–1910 was 55.2 years for males and 58.8 years for females (ABS 2013). It has risen steadily in each decade since, reaching 80.4 years for males and 84.5 years for females in 2013–2015 (figure E.9).

Figure E.9 All Australians average life expectancy at birth, 2013–2015^a



^a See box E.6 and table EA.46 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2016) *Life tables, Australia, States and Territories, 2013-2015*, Cat. no. 3302.0.55.001; table EA.46.

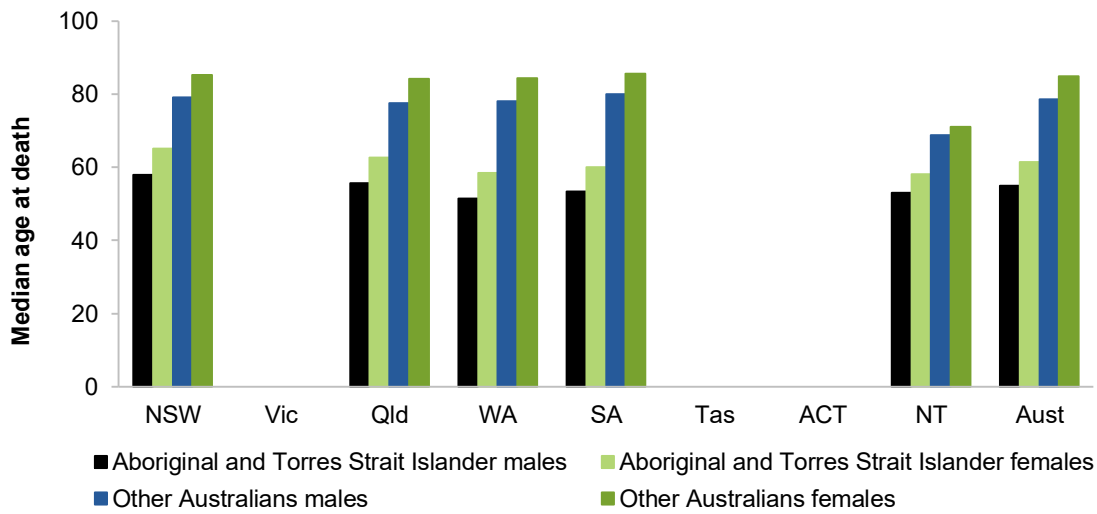
The life expectancies of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are considerably lower than those of other Australians. ABS estimates are available every 5 years. These indicate a life expectancy at birth of 69.1 years for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males and 73.7 years for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females born from 2010 to 2012. In the same time period, life expectancy at birth for non-Indigenous males was 79.7 years and for non-Indigenous females was 83.1 years (table EA.47).

Median age at death

The median age at death in 2015 was 78.8 years for Australian males and 85.1 years for Australian females (table EA.48).

Nationally, counting only the jurisdictions for which data were available for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, the median age at death for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in 2015 was 54.9 years for males and 61.5 years for females (figure E.10 and table EA.49).

Figure E.10 Median age at death, by sex and Indigenous status, 2015^{a, b}



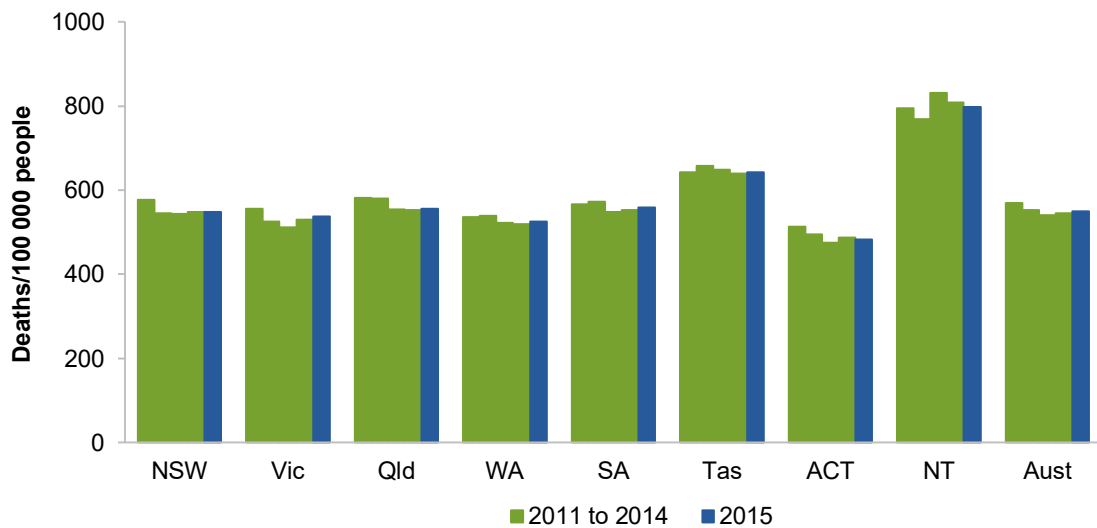
^a See box E.6 and table EA.49 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data are not available for Victoria, Tasmania or the ACT due to the small number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths.

Source: ABS (2016) *Deaths, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 3302.0; table EA.49.

Mortality rates

The national age standardised mortality rate, measured in deaths per 100 000 people, was 549.3 in 2015 — an increase from 545.0 in 2014 but a decrease from 570.0 in 2011 (figure E.11).

Figure E.11 **Mortality rates, age standardised^a**



^a See box E.6 and table EA.50 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2016) *Deaths, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 3302.0; table EA.50.

Mortality rates — Infant and child

The annual infant mortality rate in Australia declined from an average of 4.7 deaths per 1000 live births in 2006 to 3.2 deaths per 1000 live births in 2015 (table EA.53).

The Australian infant and child combined mortality rate was 80.7 deaths per 100 000 population in 2013–2015 (children aged 0–4 years). There were 3.4 infant deaths per 1000 live births (table EA.55).

Mortality rates — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

For the period 2011–2015, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT have been assessed as having adequate identification and number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths for mortality analysis. For these five jurisdictions combined, the overall age standardised mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was 991.7 per 100 000 people, significantly higher than for other Australians (580.0 per 100 000 people) (table EA.51). Due to identification completeness issues, mortality rates presented here are likely to be underestimates of the true mortality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS and AIHW 2008).

For the period 2011–2015, the average mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants (less than one year) was higher than for other infants in the jurisdictions for which there were data available (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) (table EA.56). For the same period and the same jurisdictions, the average mortality rate for infants and children combined per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years was 164.9 for

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and 80.1 for other Australian children (table EA.56).

Mortality rates — by major cause of death

The most common causes of death among Australians in 2015 were cancers, diseases of the circulatory system (including heart disease, heart attack and stroke), and diseases of the respiratory system (including influenza, pneumonia and chronic lower respiratory diseases) (tables E.1 and EA.57).

In the jurisdictions for which age standardised death rates are available by Indigenous status (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT), the leading age-standardised causes of death for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the period 2011–2015 were diseases of the circulatory system, cancers, endocrine and other disorders, and diseases of the respiratory system (table EA.58).

Table E.1 Age standardised mortality rates by selected major causes of death (deaths per 100 000 people), 2015^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>
Neoplasms	167.5	161.2	169.8	154.9	170.1	195.3	151.2	204.2	166.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	154.0	147.0	153.2	135.5	147.3	180.9	135.1	210.5	150.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	47.4	49.5	46.8	48.2	48.9	55.9	42.1	74.9	48.4
All causes	547.5	538.0	556.0	525.8	559.2	642.2	481.9	797.7	549.3

^a See box E.6 and table EA.57 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death Australia, 2015*; table EA.57.

Perinatal death rate

‘Perinatal death rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.7).

Box E.7 Perinatal death rate

'Perinatal death rate' is defined by the following three measures:

- Fetal death (stillbirth) is the birth of a child who did not at any time after delivery breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants weighing at least 400 grams or of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks. The fetal death rate is calculated as the number of fetal deaths divided by the total number of births (live births and fetal deaths combined). The rate of fetal deaths is expressed per 1000 total births, by State or Territory of usual residence of the mother.
- Neonatal death is the death of a live born infant within 28 days of birth (see section E.5 for a definition of a live birth). The neonatal death rate is calculated as the number of neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births registered. The rate of neonatal deaths is expressed per 1000 live births, by State or Territory of usual residence of the mother.
- A perinatal death is a fetal or neonatal death. The perinatal death rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths divided by the total number of births (live births and fetal deaths combined). It is expressed per 1000 total births, by State or Territory of usual residence of the mother.

Low or decreasing death rates are desirable and can indicate high quality maternity services. The neonatal death rate tends to be higher among premature babies, so a lower neonatal death rate can also indicate a lower percentage of pre-term births.

Differences in the fetal death rate across jurisdictions are likely to be due to factors outside the control of admitted patient maternity services (such as the health of mothers and the progress of pregnancy before hospital admission). To the extent that the health system influences fetal death rates, the health services that can have an influence include outpatient services, general practice services and maternity services. In jurisdictions where the number of fetal deaths is low, small annual fluctuations in the number affect the annual rate of fetal deaths.

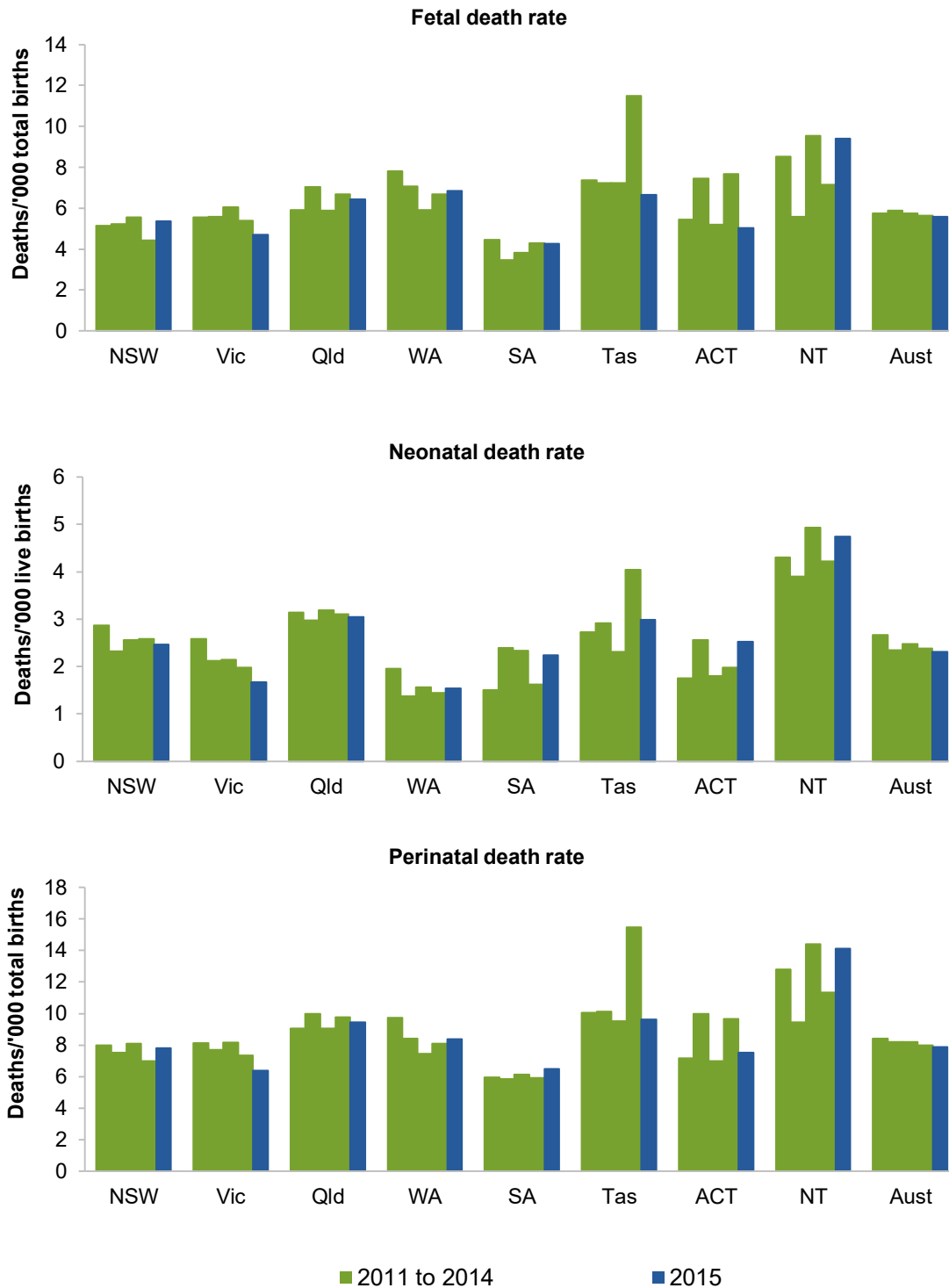
As for fetal deaths, a range of factors contribute to neonatal deaths. However, the influence of maternity services for admitted patients is greater for neonatal deaths than for fetal deaths, through the management of labour and the care of sick and premature babies.

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 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates for 2015 are reported in figure E.12. Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths data by the Indigenous status of the mother for 2010–2014 are available in table EA.62 for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in mortality data.

Figure E.12 Fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates^a



See box E.7 and table EA.59–61 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2016) *Causes of deaths, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 3302.0; table EA.59–61.

Employed health practitioners

‘Employed health practitioners’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians have a sustainable health system (box E.8).

Box E.8 Employed health practitioners

‘Employed health practitioners’ is defined by three measures:

- full time equivalent employed health practitioners divided by the population
- the proportion of full time equivalent employed health practitioners under the age of 45 years
- the average annual growth in full time equivalent employed health practitioners.

Health practitioner data in this Report are for employed medical practitioners and nurses/midwives, with some limited data available for employed allied health professionals.

High or increasing rates for measures of employed health practitioners can give an indication of the sustainability of the health system and its ability to respond and adapt to future needs.

Data reported for this indicator are:

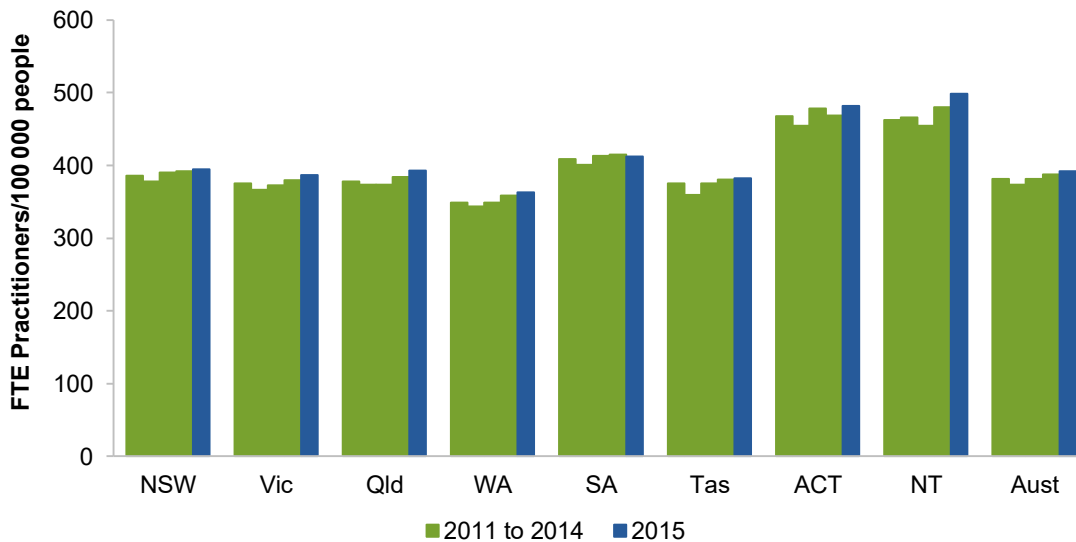
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions.

In 2015, there were 392.3 full time equivalent (FTE) employed medical practitioners per 100 000 people (figure E.13). The majority of employed medical practitioners (commonly referred to as doctors) that were employed in medicine were clinicians (95.6 per cent) and the majority of clinicians were either GPs (28.5 per cent) or specialists (34.2 per cent) (AIHW 2016d).

In 2015, the number of nurses and midwives registered in Australia was 360 008, of whom 307 104 were employed (equating to 1291 per 100 000 population). The majority of employed nurses and midwives were clinicians (90.4 per cent) (AIHW 2016c). The number of FTE employed nurses and midwives per 100 000 people by jurisdiction is illustrated for 2011 to 2015 in figure E.14 and table EA.64.

Nationally there were 435.9 FTE employed allied health practitioners per 100 000 people in 2014 (table EA.65). No data were available for 2015.

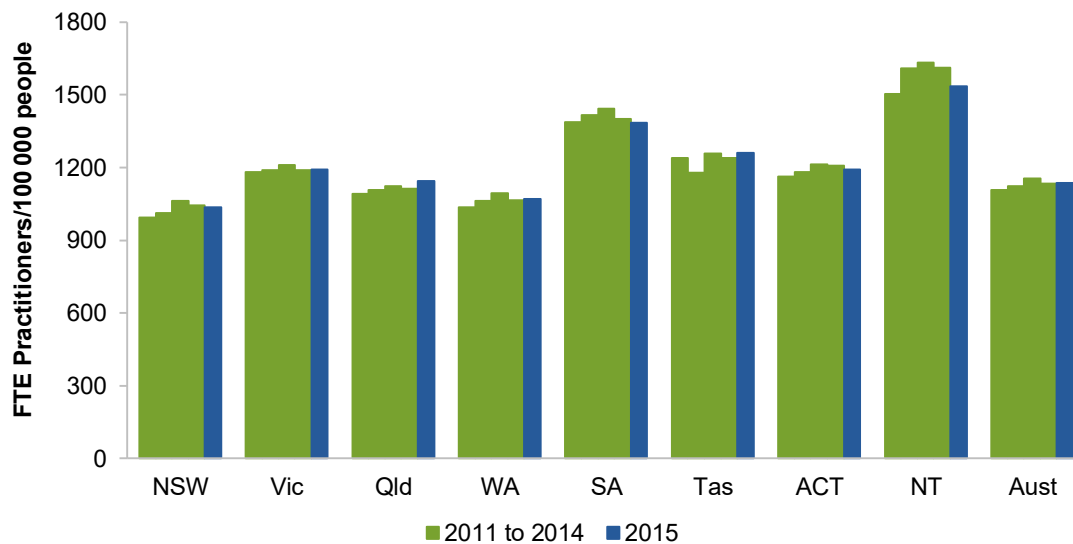
Figure E.13 Full time equivalent employed medical practitioners^a



^a See box E.8 and table EA.63 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); table EA.63.

Figure E.14 Full time equivalent employed nurses and midwives^a



^a See box E.8 and table EA.64 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); table EA.64.

At the national level, 52.2 per cent of FTE employed medical practitioners were under 45 years of age in 2015 (table EA.63). The employed medical practitioner workforce grew at an average annual rate of 0.8 per cent from 2010 to 2015 (table EA.66). The employed

nursing and midwifery workforce grew at an average annual rate of 5.6 per cent from 2010 to 2015 (table EA.66), and 48.7 per cent of FTE employed nurses were under 45 years of age in 2015 (table EA.64).

Nationally, 1.1 per cent of the employed nursing and midwifery workforce and 0.5 per cent of the employed medical workforce were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in 2015 (table EA.67). Of people employed in health-related occupations in 2011, 1.6 per cent were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (tables EA.68–70).

Access to services compared to need by type of service

‘Access to services compared to need by type of service’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians have a health system that reduces disadvantage, especially for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (box E.9).

Box E.9 Access to services compared to need by type of service

‘Access to services compared to need by type of service’ is defined as the proportion of the population aged 15 years or over who accessed a particular health service in the past 12 months (for hospital admissions), 3 months (for dental services) or 2 weeks (for other health services). Rates are age standardised and calculated separately for each type of service and by categories of self-assessed health status.

Service types are: admitted hospitalisations, casualty/outpatients, GP and/or specialist doctor consultations, consultations with other health professional and dental consultation. Self-assessed health status is categorised as excellent/very good/good and fair/poor. Data are reported for all Australians by remoteness and by SEIFA and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

High or increasing rates of ‘access to services compared to need by type of service’ are desirable, as are rates for those in disadvantaged groups being close to the rates for those who are not disadvantaged.

Data for this measure include 95 per cent confidence intervals (in the form of error bars in figures and percentages in tables).

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but not over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data are available for all jurisdictions for all Australians (2014-15) and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (2012-13).

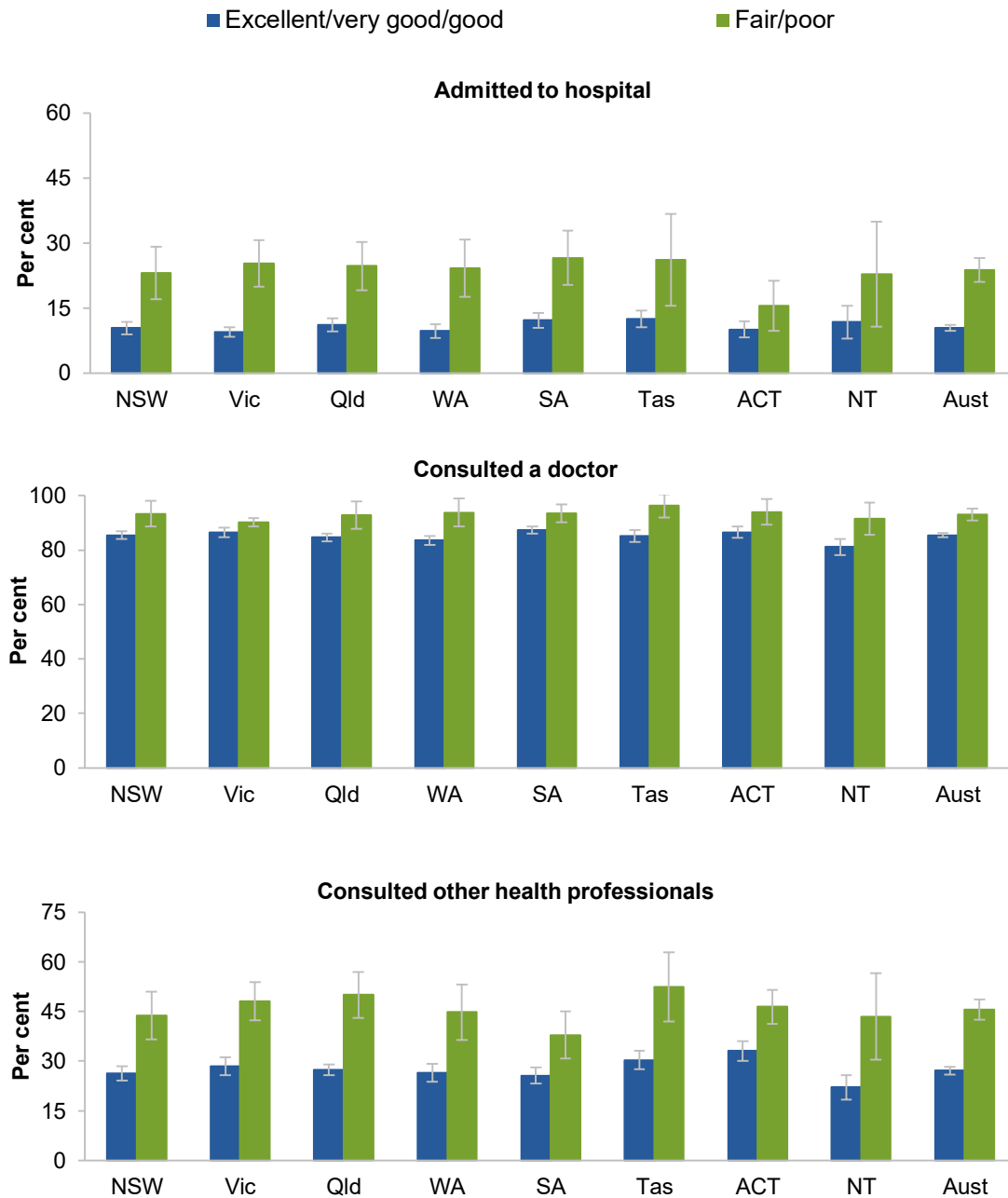
The total and non-Indigenous components of the AHS 2011–2013 did not include people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities or very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.

Nationally in 2014-15, the majority of Australians (87.6 per cent) aged 15 years or over reported their health as either good, very good or excellent (figure E.15 and table EA.72).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were less likely to report good, very good or excellent health in 2012-13 (35.8 per cent) (table EA.73).

Data for 2011-12 including by remoteness and SEIFA are in tables EA.71 and EA.74–75.

Figure E.15 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, 2014-15^a



^a See box E.9 and table EA.72 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2014-15 (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey component), Cat. no. 4727.0; table EA.72.

E.3 Cross cutting and interface issues

The range of determinants affecting Australia's health means that major improvements in health and other life outcomes depend not only on strong partnerships between components of the health system but also on strong relationships between the health sector and other government service sectors. For example:

- Child care, education and training impacts on developmental outcomes and has consequences for overall health and wellbeing throughout life, while poor health has adverse effects on a child's educational development (AIHW 2011)
- Justice services role in providing a safe and secure society and enforcing legislation reduces the risk of injury, while individuals with poor health, including mental illness and illicit drug use, are overrepresented in the justice system (AIHW 2012)
- Housing and homelessness services impact on environmental risk factors for poor health, while individuals with poor health, including mental illness and illicit drug use, are overrepresented in the homeless population (Garner 2006)
- Community services, such as disability, aged care and child protection services, impact on environmental and social risk factors for poor health, while referrals to such services are often made by health professionals.

E.4 Definitions of key terms

Admitted patient	A patient who has undergone a formal admission process in a public hospital to begin an episode of care. Admitted patients can receive acute, subacute or non-acute care services.
Allied health (non-admitted)	Occasions of service to non-admitted patients at units/clinics providing treatment/counselling to patients. These include units providing physiotherapy, speech therapy, family planning, dietary advice, optometry and occupational therapy.
Community health services	Health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than via hospitals or private facilities.
Comparability	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.
Completeness	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
Fetal death	Delivery of a child who did not at any time after delivery breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Excludes infants that weigh less than 400 grams or that are of a gestational age of less than 20 weeks.
Fetal death rate	The number of fetal deaths divided by the total number of births (that is, by live births registered and fetal deaths combined).
General practice	The organisational structure with one or more GPs and other staff. A general practice provides and supervises healthcare for a 'population' of patients and can include services for specific populations, such as women's health or

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's health.
Live birth	Birth of a child who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Includes all registered live births regardless of birthweight.
Medicare	Australian Government funding of private medical and optometrical services (under the Medicare Benefits Schedule). Sometimes defined to include other forms of Australian Government funding such as subsidisation of selected pharmaceuticals (under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme) and public hospital funding (under the Australian Health Care Agreements), which provides public hospital services free of charge to public patients.
Mortality rate	The number of deaths per 100 000 people.
Neonatal death	Death of a live born infant within 28 days of birth. Defined in Australia as the death of an infant that weighs at least 400 grams or that is of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks.
Neonatal death rate	Neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births registered.
Nursing workforce	Registered and enrolled nurses who are employed in nursing, on extended leave or looking for work in nursing.
Medical practitioner workforce	Registered medical practitioners who are employed as medical practitioners, on extended leave or looking for work as a medical practitioner.
Perinatal death	Fetal death or neonatal death of an infant that weighs at least 400 grams or that is of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks.
Perinatal death rate	Perinatal deaths divided by the total number of births (that is, live births registered and fetal deaths combined).
Public hospital	A hospital that provides free treatment and accommodation to eligible admitted persons who elect to be treated as public patients. It also provides free services to eligible non-admitted patients and can provide (and charge for) treatment and accommodation services to private patients. Charges to non-admitted patients and admitted patients on discharge can be levied in accordance with the Australian Health Care Agreements.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices.

E.5 References

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EA Health sector overview — attachment

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 on the web page (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

Attachment contents

Table EA.1	Total health expenditure, by broad source of funds (2014-15 dollars)
Table EA.2	Recurrent health expenditure, by source of funds and area of expenditure, 2014-15
Table EA.3	Recurrent health expenditure per person by source of funds (2014-15 dollars)
Table EA.4	Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by Indigenous status of the baby
Table EA.5	Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status
Table EA.6	Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status, three year average
Table EA.7	Birthweights, live births to all mothers, 2014
Table EA.8	Birthweights, live births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers, 2014
Table EA.9	Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by remoteness and SEIFA quintiles, and SEIFA deciles, National, 2014
Table EA.10	Proportion of adults and children in BMI categories
Table EA.11	Rate of overweight and obesity for adults and children, by remoteness
Table EA.12	Rates of overweight and obesity for adults and children, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles
Table EA.13	Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by sex and age
Table EA.14	Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by Indigenous status, 2011–13
Table EA.15	Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by Indigenous status, 2004-05
Table EA.16	Rate of overweight and obesity for children by Indigenous status, 2011–13
Table EA.17	Proportion of adults aged 18 or over who are daily smokers, by remoteness
Table EA.18	Proportion of adults aged 18 years or over who are daily smokers, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles
Table EA.19	Proportion of adults who are daily smokers, by Indigenous status
Table EA.20	Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by remoteness
Table EA.21	Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by SEIFA IRSD quintiles
Table EA.22	Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by Indigenous status
Table EA.23	Proportion of adult abstainers from alcohol, by Indigenous status
Table EA.24	Incidence of selected cancers
Table EA.25	Incidence of selected cancers, by remoteness area, 2013
Table EA.26	Incidence of selected cancers, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2013
Table EA.27	Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (per 100 000 population)
Table EA.28	Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), by age and sex, people aged 25 years and over (per 100 000 people)
Table EA.29	Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, by Indigenous status (per 100 000 people)
Table EA.30	Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, NSW (per 100 000 people)
Table EA.31	Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, Victoria (per 100 000 people)
Table EA.32	Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, Queensland (per 100 000 people)
Table EA.33	Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, WA (per 100 000 people)
Table EA.34	Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, SA (per 100 000 people)

Attachment contents

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- Table EA.35** Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, Tasmania (per 100 000 people)
- Table EA.36** Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, ACT (per 100 000 people)
- Table EA.37** Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, NT (per 100 000 people)
- Table EA.38** Proportion of people with type 2 diabetes (based on fasting blood glucose test), by sex, 2011-12 (per cent)
- Table EA.39** Proportion of people aged 18 years or over with type 2 diabetes (based on fasting blood glucose test), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2011-13 (per cent)
- Table EA.40** Proportion of people aged 25 years or over with type 2 diabetes (based on fasting blood glucose test), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2011-13 (per cent)
- Table EA.41** Age-standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, 2007 to 2015
- Table EA.42** Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003-2007 to 2011-2015
- Table EA.43** Five-year relative survival proportions for people diagnosed with cancer, by sex, remoteness and SEIFA quintiles, 2007-2011
- Table EA.44** Five-year relative survival proportions for people diagnosed with cancer, by sex, 2008-2012
- Table EA.45** Five-year relative survival proportions for people diagnosed with cancer, by sex, 2009-2013
- Table EA.46** All Australians average life expectancy at birth (years)
- Table EA.47** Estimated life expectancies at birth, by Indigenous status and sex (years)
- Table EA.48** Median age at death (years)
- Table EA.49** Median age at death, by Indigenous status (years)
- Table EA.50** Age standardised mortality rate (all causes), by State and Territory
- Table EA.51** Age standardised all-cause mortality rate and rate ratios, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, five year aggregate, 2011-2015 (per 100 000 people)
- Table EA.52** Age standardised all-cause mortality rate and rate ratios, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT (per 100 000 people)
- Table EA.53** Infant mortality
- Table EA.54** Infant mortality rate by Indigenous status, three year average (per 1000 live births)
- Table EA.55** All causes infant and child mortality, by age group
- Table EA.56** All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT
- Table EA.57** Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory
- Table EA.58** Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status
- Table EA.59** Fetal deaths
- Table EA.60** Neonatal deaths
- Table EA.61** Perinatal deaths
- Table EA.62** Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths
- Table EA.63** Employed medical practitioners
- Table EA.64** Employed nurses and midwives
- Table EA.65** Employed allied health practitioners

Attachment contents

Table EA.66 Growth in health workforce, selected professions

Table EA.67 Employed health practitioners, by Indigenous status and State or Territory of principal practice

Table EA.68 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workforce, by State/Territory, 2011

Table EA.69 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workforce, by sex, 2011

Table EA.70 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people employed in selected health-related occupations, 2011

Table EA.71 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, 2011-12

Table EA.72 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, 2014-15

Table EA.73 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who accessed health services by health status, 2012-13

Table EA.74 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by remoteness of residence, 2011-12

Table EA.75 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by SEIFA, 2011-12

Table EA.1 Total health expenditure, by broad source of funds (2014-15 dollars)
(a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Australian Government</i> (e)	<i>State, Territory and local governments</i>	<i>Total government</i>	<i>Non-government</i> (e), (f)	<i>Total (g)</i>
<i>Expenditure</i>						
2005-06	\$m	44 911	28 109	73 020	32 251	105 271
2006-07	\$m	46 861	30 336	77 197	34 361	111 558
2007-08	\$m	51 691	31 534	83 225	35 703	118 928
2008-09	\$m	56 155	32 887	89 042	38 680	127 723
2009-10	\$m	57 888	35 662	93 550	39 104	132 653
2010-11	\$m	61 156	38 005	99 160	42 896	142 057
2011-12	\$m	64 727	41 149	105 876	44 777	150 653
2012-13	\$m	63 087	41 260	104 347	48 005	152 352
2013-14	\$m	64 672	42 117	106 788	50 446	157 234
2014-15	\$m	66 217	41 967	108 185	53 447	161 632
<i>Shares (h)</i>						
2005-06	%	42.7	26.7	69.4	30.6	100.0
2006-07	%	42.0	27.2	69.2	30.8	100.0
2007-08	%	43.5	26.5	70.0	30.0	100.0
2008-09	%	44.0	25.7	69.7	30.3	100.0
2009-10	%	43.6	26.9	70.5	29.5	100.0
2010-11	%	43.1	26.8	69.8	30.2	100.0
2011-12	%	43.0	27.3	70.3	29.7	100.0
2012-13	%	41.4	27.1	68.5	31.5	100.0
2013-14	%	41.1	26.8	67.9	32.1	100.0
2014-15	%	41.0	26.0	66.9	33.1	100.0

(a) Constant price health expenditure for 2005-06 to 2014-15 is expressed in terms of 2014-15 prices.

(b) Data are derived, and include recurrent and capital expenditure.

(c) Data exclude expenditure on high level residential aged care.

(d) Data include expenditure on ambulance services (reported in chapter 11).

(e) Expenditure by Australian Government and non-government sources has been adjusted for tax expenditure in relation to private health incentives claimed through the taxation system.

(f) Non-government includes expenditure by individuals, health insurance funds, workers compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third party insurers.

(g) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(h) Derived share of total health expenditure.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2016, *Health Expenditure Australia 2014-15*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 57, Cat. no. HWE 67, Canberra.

TABLE EA.2
UNDER EMBARGO

This page has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/health>

Table EA.2 **Recurrent health expenditure, by source of funds and area of expenditure, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Area of expenditure	Unit	Government						Non-government				
		Australian Government										
		DVA	Health and other	Health insurance premium rebates (e)	Total	State, Territory and local government	Total government	Private health insurance funds	Individuals	Other (f)	Total non-government	Total
<i>Expenditure</i>												
Hospitals	\$m	1 670	17 271	3 239	22 180	26 114	48 294	7 974	3 043	3 002	14 019	62 313
Public hospital services (g)	\$m	793	16 946	431	18 170	25 493	43 663	1 060	1 484	1 886	4 430	48 094
Private hospitals	\$m	877	325	2 808	4 010	621	4 631	6 913	1 558	1 117	9 588	14 220
Primary health care	\$m	1 535	21 411	1 017	23 962	8 170	32 133	2 504	19 853	1 973	24 330	56 462
Unreferred medical services	\$m	840	8 376	..	9 216	..	9 216	..	701	1 113	1 814	11 031
Dental services	\$m	96	788	681	1 565	713	2 279	1 676	5 521	88	7 285	9 564
Other health practitioners	\$m	235	1 355	317	1 907	8	1 915	781	2 509	347	3 638	5 552
Community health and other (h)	\$m	1	1 242	–	1 243	6 419	7 662	1	258	211	469	8 131
Public health	\$m	..	1 185	..	1 185	1 030	2 215	..	26	124	150	2 365
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	\$m	363	7 899	..	8 262	..	8 262	..	1 513	..	1 513	9 775
All other medications	\$m	..	566	19	585	..	585	46	9 323	90	9 459	10 044
Referred medical services	\$m	..	12 137	608	12 745	..	12 745	1 496	2 699	..	4 196	16 940

TABLE EA.2
UNDER EMBARGO

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Table EA.2 **Recurrent health expenditure, by source of funds and area of expenditure, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Area of expenditure	Unit	Government						Non-government					Total
		Australian Government						Non-government					
		DVA	Health and other	Health insurance premium rebates (e)	Total	State, Territory and local government	Total	Private health insurance funds	Individuals	Other (f)	Total non-government		
Other services	\$m	209	2 055	834	3 098	2 784	5 882	2 053	3 150	196	5 399	11 281	
Patient transport services	\$m	168	59	80	307	2 430	2 737	198	412	98	708	3 446	
Aids and appliances	\$m	1	483	254	739	..	739	625	2 733	96	3 455	4 193	
Administration	\$m	40	1 513	500	2 052	354	2 406	1 230	5	1	1 236	3 642	
Research	\$m	2	4 003	..	4 006	773	4 779	..	3	286	289	5 068	
Total recurrent funding	\$m	3 416	56 877	5 698	65 991	37 842	103 833	14 028	28 747	5 457	48 232	152 065	
Share of expenditure (i)													
Hospitals	%	2.7	27.7	5.2	35.6	41.9	77.5	12.8	4.9	4.8	22.5	100.0	
Public hospital services (g)	%	1.6	35.2	0.9	37.8	53.0	90.8	2.2	3.1	3.9	9.2	100.0	
Private hospitals	%	6.2	2.3	19.7	28.2	4.4	32.6	48.6	11.0	7.9	67.4	100.0	
Primary health care	%	2.7	37.9	1.8	42.4	14.5	56.9	4.4	35.2	3.5	43.1	100.0	
Unreferred medical services	%	7.6	75.9	..	83.5	..	83.5	..	6.4	10.1	16.4	100.0	
Dental services	%	1.0	8.2	7.1	16.4	7.5	23.8	17.5	57.7	0.9	76.2	100.0	
Other health practitioners	%	4.2	24.4	5.7	34.3	0.1	34.5	14.1	45.2	6.3	65.5	100.0	

TABLE EA.2
UNDER EMBARGO

This page has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/health>

Table EA.2 **Recurrent health expenditure, by source of funds and area of expenditure, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Area of expenditure	Unit	Government						Non-government					Total
		Australian Government											
		DVA	Health and other	Health insurance premium rebates (e)	Total	State, Territory and local government	Total	Private health insurance funds	Individuals	Other (f)	Total non-government		
Community health and other (h)	%	–	15.3	–	15.3	78.9	94.2	–	3.2	2.6	5.8	100.0	
Public health	%	..	50.1	..	50.1	43.6	93.7	..	1.1	5.2	6.3	100.0	
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	%	3.7	80.8	..	84.5	..	84.5	..	15.5	..	15.5	100.0	
All other medications	%	..	5.6	0.2	5.8	..	5.8	0.5	92.8	0.9	94.2	100.0	
Referred medical services	%	..	71.6	3.6	75.2	..	75.2	8.8	15.9	..	24.8	100.0	
Other services	%	1.9	18.2	7.4	27.5	24.7	52.1	18.2	27.9	1.7	47.9	100.0	
Patient transport services	%	4.9	1.7	2.3	8.9	70.5	79.4	5.7	12.0	2.8	20.5	100.0	
Aids and appliances	%	–	11.5	6.1	17.6	..	17.6	14.9	65.2	2.3	82.4	100.0	
Administration	%	1.1	41.5	13.7	56.3	9.7	66.1	33.8	0.1	–	33.9	100.0	
Research	%	–	79.0	..	79.0	15.3	94.3	..	0.1	5.6	5.7	100.0	
Total recurrent funding	%	2.2	37.4	3.7	43.4	24.9	68.3	9.2	18.9	3.6	31.7	100.0	

(a) Total health funding has not been adjusted to include medical expenses tax rebate as funding by the Australian Government.

(b) Data include funding provided by the Australian Government, State and Territory governments and local government authorities and by the major non-government sources of funding for health care. They do not show total expenditure on health goods and services.

TABLE EA.2
UNDER EMBARGO

This page has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/health>

Table EA.2 **Recurrent health expenditure, by source of funds and area of expenditure, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Area of expenditure	Unit	Government						Non-government			Total
		DVA	Australian Government		State, Territory and local government	Total	Private health insurance				
			Health and other	Health insurance and premium rebates (e)			Individuals	Other (f)	Total non-government		

(c) Data exclude expenditure on high level residential aged care.

(d) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(e) Includes the 30-40 per cent rebate on health insurance premiums that can be claimed either directly from the Australian Government through the taxation system or it may involve a reduced premium being charged by the private health insurance fund.

(f) Expenditure on health goods and services by workers compensation and compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurers, as well as other sources of income (for example, rent, interest earned) for service providers.

(g) Public hospital services exclude certain services undertaken in hospitals. Can include services provided off-site, such as hospital in the home, dialysis or other services.

(h) 'Other' denotes 'other recurrent health services nec'.

(i) Data are derived.

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

Source: AIHW 2016, *Health Expenditure Australia 2014-15*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 57, Cat. no. HWE 67, Canberra.

Table EA.3 Recurrent health expenditure per person by source of funds (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (d)	NT	Aust
<i>Government recurrent health expenditure</i>									
2005-06	3 491	3 211	3 422	3 484	3 766	3 311	4 296	5 240	3 455
2006-07	3 586	3 299	3 639	3 673	3 922	3 469	4 525	5 427	3 591
2007-08	3 758	3 549	3 900	3 877	4 249	3 898	4 765	5 923	3 825
2008-09	3 908	3 692	4 081	3 958	4 461	4 010	5 007	6 278	3 980
2009-10	4 014	3 856	4 255	3 929	4 615	4 176	5 060	6 092	4 101
2010-11	4 113	4 015	4 339	4 156	4 760	4 433	5 282	6 863	4 241
2011-12	4 290	4 106	4 572	4 380	5 009	4 373	5 628	7 876	4 424
2012-13	4 232	3 983	4 493	4 204	4 759	4 201	5 190	7 226	4 304
2013-14	4 309	4 018	4 556	4 245	4 893	4 309	5 426	6 901	4 367
2014-15	4 314	4 048	4 592	4 407	4 803	4 355	5 582	6 967	4 398
<i>Non-government recurrent health expenditure</i>									
2005-06	1 439	1 639	1 340	1 515	1 370	1 276	1 562	1 112	1 466
2006-07	1 508	1 705	1 417	1 559	1 328	1 321	1 598	1 112	1 524
2007-08	1 548	1 660	1 452	1 677	1 422	1 394	1 534	1 158	1 552
2008-09	1 646	1 782	1 558	1 779	1 487	1 513	1 497	1 191	1 654
2009-10	1 645	1 871	1 599	1 814	1 505	1 396	1 444	1 165	1 685
2010-11	1 797	2 009	1 692	1 911	1 655	1 565	1 626	1 198	1 816
2011-12	1 837	2 093	1 761	1 802	1 685	1 812	1 619	1 265	1 860
2012-13	1 955	2 138	1 850	1 951	1 797	1 914	1 788	1 335	1 957
2013-14	1 983	2 170	1 869	2 015	1 837	1 990	1 661	1 374	1 988
2014-15	2 037	2 230	1 904	2 113	1 875	2 039	1 683	1 391	2 043
<i>Total recurrent health expenditure</i>									
2005-06	4 927	4 842	4 758	4 990	5 128	4 592	..	6 351	4 916
2006-07	5 095	4 996	5 055	5 228	5 243	4 797	..	6 544	5 112
2007-08	5 307	5 206	5 356	5 547	5 667	5 303	..	7 089	5 378
2008-09	5 558	5 471	5 647	5 732	5 948	5 540	..	7 480	5 636
2009-10	5 666	5 726	5 863	5 738	6 121	5 583	..	7 267	5 790
2010-11	5 909	6 019	6 038	6 064	6 414	6 007	..	8 069	6 056
2011-12	6 129	6 194	6 340	6 181	6 691	6 193	..	9 153	6 285
2012-13	6 187	6 122	6 343	6 156	6 555	6 110	..	8 552	6 261
2013-14	6 293	6 189	6 425	6 260	6 731	6 300	..	8 280	6 355
2014-15	6 351	6 278	6 496	6 520	6 680	6 389	..	8 352	6 440

(a) Data include funding provided by the Australian Government, State and Territory governments and local government authorities and by the major non-government sources of funding for health care. They do not show total expenditure on health goods and services.

(b) Constant price health expenditure for 2005-06 to 2014-15 is expressed in terms of 2014-15 prices.

(c) Data exclude expenditure on high level residential aged care.

(d) ACT expenditure includes substantial expenditure for NSW residents which may inflate expenditure per person data.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2016, *Health Expenditure Australia 2014-15*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 57, Cat. no. HWE 67, Canberra.

Table EA.4 Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by Indigenous status of the baby (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013										
Proportion low birthweight babies by Indigenous status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies	%	8.7	9.7	9.1	11.3	10.5	10.5	9.9	13.1	9.8
Non-Indigenous babies	%	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
Total (g)	%	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.6	7.4	4.8
Number of low birthweight babies by Indigenous status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies	no.	467	105	387	249	97	31	12	176	1 524
Non-Indigenous babies	no.	3 899	3 439	2 527	1 379	898	288	225	112	12 767
Total (g)	no.	4 370	3 571	2 914	1 628	998	322	242	288	14 333
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies	no.	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.3	2.0	3.5	5.3	1.8	0.5
Non-Indigenous babies	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (g)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1

- (a) Low birthweight is defined as less than 2500 grams.
- (b) Data are for liveborn singletons only and are allocated to State/Territory based on place of usual residence of the mother. Data are not comparable with data reported in tables EA.7-8 which are for all live births and are allocated to State/Territory based on birthplace of the baby.
- (c) Data exclude stillbirths; births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight; births less than 20 weeks gestation (where gestation is known) in WA; and multiple births.
- (d) Indigenous status of the baby is included in the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012. Date of implementation varies across jurisdictions. Caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.
- (e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.
- (f) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in the ACT and Tasmania should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.
- (g) Includes births to mothers whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE EA.5

Table EA.5 Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
<i>2009</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	%	10.4	13.1	8.9	14.0	12.4	9.2	10.0	13.7	11.2
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.0	3.7	4.1	4.4
Total (j)	%	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.2	3.8	7.6	4.7
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	314	85	294	233	75	26	7	184	1 218
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	3 947	3 067	2 445	1 213	849	298	166	98	12 083
Total (j)	no.	4 280	3 155	2 742	1 446	924	324	174	282	13 327
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	1.1	2.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.4	7.0	1.8	0.6
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1
Total (j)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1
<i>2010</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	%	10.0	12.2	9.8	13.0	10.4	8.3	13.9	12.5	10.9
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.5
Total (j)	%	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	3.8	7.7	4.7
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	294	91	320	223	63	23	11	174	1 199
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	3 813	3 076	2 637	1 221	921	290	172	117	12 247
Total (j)	no.	4 124	3 231	2 961	1 444	984	313	184	291	13 532
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	1.1	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.3	7.6	1.7	0.6
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1
Total (j)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1

TABLE EA.5

Table EA.5 Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
<i>2011</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	%	10.0	10.0	10.1	12.3	12.7	6.6	12.7	12.4	10.7
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.3	4.4	4.5
Total (j)	%	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.5	4.4	7.3	4.8
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	312	78	344	204	81	15	8	163	1 205
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	3 841	3 255	2 585	1 227	881	309	205	104	12 407
Total (j)	no.	4 172	3 359	2 929	1 431	962	326	213	271	13 663
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.2	8.2	1.8	0.6
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (j)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
<i>2012</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	%	10.7	10.9	10.0	11.9	11.5	10.8	13.5	14.5	11.2
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.2	5.8	4.6	4.8	4.6
Total (j)	%	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.5	6.0	4.8	8.2	4.8
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	322	89	354	198	78	31	10	193	1 275
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	4 038	3 212	2 492	1 266	989	328	216	116	12 657
Total (j)	no.	4 379	3 322	2 849	1 464	1 067	368	227	309	13 985
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.6	7.8	1.9	0.6
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (j)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1

TABLE EA.5

Table EA.5 Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
<i>2013</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	%	9.9	9.7	9.7	13.2	11.8	10.8	12.2	13.8	10.9
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.6
Total (j)	%	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.6	7.4	4.8
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	353	86	355	227	83	29	11	169	1 313
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	4 016	3 458	2 556	1 401	915	290	229	119	12 984
Total (j)	no.	4 370	3 571	2 914	1 628	998	322	242	288	14 333
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.7	6.8	1.9	0.6
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (j)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
<i>2014</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers (i)	%	9.4	11.1	9.5	11.9	12.1	10.8	9.4	13.4	10.5
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.7
Total (j)	%	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.3	4.9	7.5	4.9
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers (i)	no.	357	91	363	209	86	31	9	169	1 315
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	4 086	3 592	2 611	1 471	925	327	250	119	13 381
Total (j)	no.	4 444	3 705	2 974	1 680	1 011	362	265	288	14 729
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers (i)	no.	0.9	2.1	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.6	5.8	1.9	0.5
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (j)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1

Table EA.5 **Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(a)	Low birthweight is defined as less than 2500 grams.									
(b)	Data do not include babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. The number of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers is not necessarily the total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born. Data are presented by Indigenous status of the baby for 2014 in table EA.4.									
(c)	Data are for liveborn singletons only and are allocated to State/Territory based on place of usual residence of the mother. Data are not comparable with data reported in tables EA.7-8 which are for all live births and are allocated to State/Territory based on birthplace of the baby.									
(d)	Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.									
(e)	Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.									
(f)	For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.									
(g)	Birth weight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing in Tasmania and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.									
(h)	Totals for each State and Territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.									
(i)	Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and exclude babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Indigenous babies.									
(j)	Includes births to mothers whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was not stated.									
<i>Source:</i> AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.										

Table EA.6 **Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status, three year average (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 (h)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2012–2014</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers (i)	%	9.6	10.0	9.6	12.8	11.9	10.2	9.4	13.3	10.6
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	4.6
Total (j)	%	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.9	4.7	7.4	4.8
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers (i)	no.	1 026	258	1 076	647	248	87	26	512	3 880
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	12 221	10 317	7 852	4 219	2 838	915	707	345	39 414
Total (j)	no.	13 257	10 648	8 933	4 866	3 086	1 015	742	857	43 404
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers (i)	no.	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.0	0.3
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	–
Total (j)	no.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	–

- (a) Low birthweight is defined as less than 2500 grams.
- (b) Data do not include babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. Therefore, the data do not represent the total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born in the period 2012–2014. Robust data by Indigenous status of the baby are not available for this period as Indigenous status of the baby was introduced in the Perinatal NMDS in July 2012.
- (c) Data are for liveborn singletons only and are allocated to State/Territory based on place of usual residence of the mother. Data are not comparable with data reported in tables EA.7-8 which are for all live births and are allocated to State/Territory based on birthplace of the baby.
- (d) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.
- (e) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where State/Territory of residence was not stated.
- (f) Totals for each State and Territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.
- (g) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.
- (h) Birth weight data on babies born to Indigenous mothers residing in the ACT and Tas should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.
- (i) Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information may not be based on the total count of Indigenous babies.
- (j) Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE EA.7

Table EA.7 Birthweights, live births to all mothers, 2014 (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 (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Mean birthweigh										
	grams	3 350	3 348	3 368	3 336	3 335	3 358	3 329	3 271	3 349
Number of babies by birthweight										
Less than 1000g	no.	383	393	326	115	89	30	34	26	1 396
1000–1499g	no.	505	476	326	212	121	46	39	29	1 754
1500–1999g	no.	1 068	1 071	900	418	288	110	104	72	4 031
2000–2499g	no.	3 797	3 172	2 540	1 506	864	262	300	211	12 652
2500–2999g	no.	15 555	12 408	9 495	5 710	3 308	820	1 032	760	49 088
3000–3499g	no.	36 480	28 933	22 705	13 243	7 744	2 064	2 363	1 417	114 949
3500–3999g	no.	28 959	23 265	19 583	10 354	6 089	1 775	1 807	1 045	92 877
4000–4499g	no.	8 597	7 400	6 454	2 988	1 850	643	617	334	28 883
4500g and over	no.	1 387	1 248	1 049	409	251	92	95	49	4 580
Not stated	no.	39	78	1	1	–	1	–	–	120
All births	no.	96 770	78 444	63 379	34 956	20 604	5 843	6 391	3 943	310 330
<i>Less than 1500g</i>	<i>no.</i>	888	869	652	327	210	76	73	55	3 150
<i>Less than 2500g</i>	<i>no.</i>	5 753	5 112	4 092	2 251	1 362	448	477	338	19 833
Proportion of babies by birthweight										
Less than 1000g	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
1000–1499g	%	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
1500–1999g	%	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.3
2000–2499g	%	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.4	4.1
2500–2999g	%	16.1	15.8	15.0	16.3	16.1	14.0	16.1	19.3	15.8
3000–3499g	%	37.7	36.9	35.8	37.9	37.6	35.3	37.0	35.9	37.0
3500–3999g	%	29.9	29.7	30.9	29.6	29.6	30.4	28.3	26.5	29.9
4000–4499g	%	8.9	9.4	10.2	8.5	9.0	11.0	9.7	8.5	9.3
4500g and over	%	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5

TABLE EA.7

Table EA.7 **Birthweights, live births to all mothers, 2014 (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 (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Not stated	%	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All births	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Less than 1500g</i>	%	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.0
<i>Less than 2500g</i>	%	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.7	7.5	8.6	6.4

(a) Data are for all live births (including multiple births) and are allocated to State/Territory by birthplace of the baby. Data are not comparable with data in tables EA.4–6 which are for liveborn singletons only and are allocated to State/Territory by place of usual residence of the mother.

(b) Data are not comparable with birthweight data for all births in previous reports.

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(d) In 2014, 13.9 per cent of women who gave birth in the ACT were non-ACT residents. Care must be taken when interpreting percentages. The proportion of live births of ACT residents who gave birth in the ACT where the birthweight was less than 1,500 grams was 0.9%, and where the birthweight was less than 2500 grams was 6.4 per cent.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW analysis of National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE EA.8

Table EA.8 **Birthweights, live births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers, 2014 (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 (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Mean birthweight										
	grams	3 257	3 248	3 246	3 157	3 140	3 194	3 164	3 110	3 215
Number of babies by birthweight										
Less than 1500g	no.	63	19	77	42	24	np	<5	39	272
1500–2499g	no.	344	100	336	188	82	29	17	146	1 242
2500–2999g	no.	707	150	753	420	139	62	29	307	2 567
3000–3499g	no.	1 225	297	1 368	585	239	110	39	460	4 323
3500–3999g	no.	1 061	269	990	391	179	59	30	275	3 254
4000–4499g	no.	308	92	333	129	46	26	8	77	1 019
4500g and over	no.	63	10	63	21	5	<5	<5	14	182
Not stated	no.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
All births	no.	3 772	937	3 921	1 776	714	296	127	1 318	12 861
<i>Less than 2500g</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>1 514</i>
Proportion of babies by birthweight										
Less than 1500g	%	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.4	np	np	3.0	2.1
1500–2499g	%	9.1	10.7	8.6	10.6	11.5	9.8	13.4	11.1	9.7
2500–2999g	%	18.7	16.0	19.2	23.6	19.5	20.9	22.8	23.3	20.0
3000–3499g	%	32.5	31.7	34.9	32.9	33.5	37.2	30.7	34.9	33.6
3500–3999g	%	28.1	28.7	25.2	22.0	25.1	19.9	23.6	20.9	25.3
4000–4499g	%	8.2	9.8	8.5	7.3	6.4	8.8	6.3	5.8	7.9
4500g and over	%	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.7	np	np	1.1	1.4
Not stated	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All births	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Less than 2500g</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>11.8</i>

(a) Data are for all live births (including multiple births) and are allocated to State/Territory by birthplace of the baby. Data are not comparable to data in tables EA.4–6 which are for liveborn singletons only and are allocated to State/Territory by place of usual residence of the mother.

(b) Data are not comparable with birthweight for all births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women in previous reports.

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(d) In 2014, 25.8 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth in the ACT were non-ACT residents. Care must be taken when interpreting percentages. For example, the proportion of liveborn babies born in the ACT in 2014 to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women resident in the ACT where the birthweight was less than 2,500 grams was 10.5 per cent.

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

Source: AIHW analysis of National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table EA.9 **Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by remoteness and SEIFA quintiles, and SEIFA deciles, National, 2014**
(a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Aust</i> %	<i>Variability band</i> ±	<i>Aust</i> no.
<i>Remoteness of residence</i>			
Major cities	4.8	0.1	10 329
Inner regional	5.0	0.2	2 441
Outer regional	5.2	0.3	1 340
Remote	6.0	0.7	276
Very remote	9.1	1.0	276
<i>SEIFA of residence (e)</i>			
Decile 1	6.6	0.3	2 317
Decile 2	5.5	0.3	1 520
Decile 3	5.2	0.3	1 520
Decile 4	5.2	0.2	1 582
Decile 5	4.9	0.2	1 450
Decile 6	4.7	0.2	1 452
Decile 7	4.3	0.2	1 339
Decile 8	4.4	0.2	1 306
Decile 9	3.9	0.2	1 173
Decile 10	3.8	0.2	987
Total (f)	4.9	0.1	14 729

(a) Low birthweight is defined as less than 2500 grams.

(b) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.

(c) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.

(d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(e) Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) deciles are based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, with decile 1 being the most disadvantaged and decile 10 being the least disadvantaged.

(f) Total includes number of babies for which remoteness areas and/or SEIFA categories for the mothers could not be assigned.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table EA.10 **Proportion of adults and children in BMI categories (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<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>	<i>Aust</i>
Adults										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Underweight	%	1.8	1.5	3.1	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.1	–	2.0
Conf. Inter.	±	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	–	0.4
Normal weight	%	37.6	37.5	35.7	35.6	36.9	35.2	39.8	36.8	36.9
Conf. Inter.	±	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	19.4	1.2
Overweight	%	37.1	36.5	36.1	37.4	37.1	36.2	34.2	30.4	36.7
Conf. Inter.	±	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	11.2	1.2
Obese	%	23.4	24.5	25.0	25.6	23.7	26.5	24.8	32.8	24.4
Conf. Inter.	±	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.2	3.2	2.5	17.9	1.1
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>										
Underweight	%	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	2.3	1.6
Conf. Inter.	±	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.2
Normal weight	%	36.9	37.5	33.6	33.1	33.1	35.7	36.4	34.9	35.7
Conf. Inter.	±	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.0	0.9
Overweight	%	35.0	35.5	34.7	37.3	36.5	36.0	37.8	34.9	35.5
Conf. Inter.	±	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	3.4	0.7
Obese	%	26.2	25.6	30.0	28.2	29.2	27.2	25.2	27.9	27.2
Conf. Inter.	±	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.7	0.8
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>										
Underweight	%	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.7
Conf. Inter.	±	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.3
Normal weight	%	35.4	34.9	35.6	37.9	34.0	32.2	34.8	35.5	35.5
Conf. Inter.	±	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.8	1.1
Overweight	%	34.8	37.0	33.3	36.1	35.2	34.5	39.1	34.9	35.3
Conf. Inter.	±	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.5	1.0
Obese	%	28.0	26.1	30.0	24.3	29.2	31.5	24.1	30.0	27.5
Conf. Inter.	±	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	4.0	1.0
Children										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Underweight	%	7.8	6.3	10.2	6.9	6.2	4.1	3.3	np	7.5
Conf. Inter.	±	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	1.8	np	1.4
Normal weight	%	68.8	68.5	62.9	68.1	68.1	77.2	75.8	88.4	67.7
Conf. Inter.	±	4.7	5.1	6.4	6.1	8.2	7.1	5.1	52.1	2.9
Overweight	%	15.0	18.9	18.0	19.6	18.4	12.1	np	np	17.2
Conf. Inter.	±	3.7	4.4	5.3	5.4	6.4	5.4	np	np	2.1
Obese	%	8.5	6.3	8.9	5.4	7.3	6.6	np	np	7.5
Conf. Inter.	±	3.3	2.5	4.0	2.8	4.5	3.9	np	np	1.7
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>										
Underweight	%	4.2	4.6	6.9	5.5	4.4	5.0	4.6	9.9	5.1
Conf. Inter.	±	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	4.0	0.6
Normal weight	%	70.6	71.8	67.2	66.8	72.0	69.7	70.0	64.9	69.8

Table EA.10 **Proportion of adults and children in BMI categories (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<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>	<i>Aust</i>
Conf. Inter.	±	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.4	4.2	5.0	4.4	6.1	1.7
Overweight	%	18.5	17.8	17.4	21.1	16.6	16.9	19.5	17.4	18.2
Conf. Inter.	±	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.5	1.3
Obese	%	6.7	5.8	8.5	6.6	7.0	8.5	5.9	7.8	6.9
Conf. Inter.	±	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.1	1.9	3.5	0.9
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>										
Underweight	%	4.6	5.6	7.9	6.5	5.1	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.7
Conf. Inter.	±	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.6	3.8	3.2	4.2	1.2
Normal weight	%	68.8	63.9	65.7	66.0	71.8	64.2	68.7	64.5	66.7
Conf. Inter.	±	4.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.3	6.6	6.5	7.3	2.3
Overweight	%	17.9	23.9	19.3	20.2	18.3	22.1	19.0	17.7	20.3
Conf. Inter.	±	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.9	5.3	5.3	2.0
Obese	%	8.9	5.8	7.2	5.6	6.1	7.6	5.6	12.3	7.4
Conf. Inter.	±	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.0	5.9	1.3
Relative standard error for adults										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Underweight	%	19.5	21.2	22.5	22.1	20.9	29.0	30.1	–	11.3
Normal weight	%	3.2	3.5	3.6	4.6	3.4	4.8	3.8	26.9	1.7
Overweight	%	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.2	18.9	1.6
Obese	%	4.8	5.0	4.9	6.3	4.8	6.2	5.1	27.8	2.3
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>										
Underweight	%	13.6	20.9	14.3	19.5	19.7	28.3	33.9	24.1	7.7
Normal weight	%	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.9	4.3	1.3
Overweight	%	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	5.0	1.0
Obese	%	3.0	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.9	1.6
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>										
Underweight	%	18.7	15.2	23.6	17.4	26.0	27.8	35.0	39.1	7.8
Normal weight	%	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.0	6.0	1.5
Overweight	%	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.4	3.5	5.1	1.4
Obese	%	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.9	6.8	1.8
Relative standard error for children										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Underweight	%	17.0	22.7	17.3	24.2	26.6	43.2	27.1	np	9.5
Normal weight	%	3.5	3.8	5.2	4.6	6.1	4.7	3.4	30.1	2.2
Overweight	%	12.5	11.9	14.9	14.2	17.9	22.7	np	np	6.2
Obese	%	19.7	20.7	22.9	26.0	31.2	29.8	np	np	11.5
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>										
Underweight	%	15.2	13.8	13.8	16.7	19.0	21.2	22.4	20.5	5.8
Normal weight	%	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.2	4.8	1.2
Overweight	%	7.7	8.7	7.5	6.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	13.1	3.6
Obese	%	12.4	14.0	12.1	15.4	16.2	19.0	16.2	22.7	6.4
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>										

Table EA.10 **Proportion of adults and children in BMI categories (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<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>	<i>Aust</i>
Underweight	%	25.1	26.5	20.6	18.7	25.9	33.4	26.1	39.6	10.8
Normal weight	%	3.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	5.2	4.9	5.8	1.8
Overweight	%	10.3	8.4	10.8	11.6	13.3	13.6	14.3	15.3	5.1
Obese	%	15.0	19.4	20.3	24.3	22.1	23.8	27.6	24.3	8.7

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

- (a) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years or over. Children are defined as persons aged 5–17 years.
- (b) Body mass index (BMI) categories for adults are defined as: Underweight (BMI less than 18.5); Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9); Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9); Obese (BMI 30.0 or over).
- (c) BMI categories for children are defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be equal to the BMI for the same adult category at age 18 years.
- (d) In 2014-15, 26.8 per cent of respondents aged 18 years and over did not have their height, weight or both measured. For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain height, weight and BMI scores.
- (e) Data are calculated from measured height and weight. Data exclude those for whom measured height and weight were not available. Data are not comparable with data for 2004-05 that are based on self-reported height and weight.
- (f) In 2014-15, 37.7 per cent respondents aged 2-17 years did not have their height, weight or both measured. For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain height, weight and BMI scores. In 2014-15, 40 per cent respondents aged 2-17 years did not have their waist measured, For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain waist.
- (g) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Australian standard population (5 year ranges from 18 years for adults, selected ranges from 5–17 years for children).
- (h) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 4364.0).
- (i) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.
- (j) Data for the NT for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are not comparable to data for previous years due to the increase in sample size.

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

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

TABLE EA.11

Table EA.11 **Rate of overweight and obesity for adults and children, by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (h)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (h), (i)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Adults										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Major cities	%	58.4	58.7	57.5	59.6	61.6	..	59.1	..	58.8
Conf. Inter.	±	2.7	3.0	3.9	3.8	2.8	..	3.0	..	1.4
Inner regional	%	64.4	66.8	66.4	72.7	51.1	60.8	np	..	66.2
Conf. Inter.	±	5.3	5.6	4.6	8.4	9.2	4.6	np	..	2.3
Outer regional	%	69.2	77.1	60.5	65.1	59.6	66.3	..	53.8	65.0
Conf. Inter.	±	10.0	14.5	8.1	13.4	22.8	6.2	..	17.6	4.5
Remote	%	53.0	np	64.2	73.3	61.7	81.3	..	52.9	64.0
Conf. Inter.	±	55.3	np	27.7	12.7	18.3	48.5	..	38.2	12.2
Very remote (k)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Conf. Inter.	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>										
Major cities	%	59.4	59.1	62.4	64.2	64.2	..	63.0	..	60.9
Conf. Inter.	±	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1	..	2.8	..	1.2
Inner regional	%	68.2	68.9	67.4	70.0	71.0	61.9	–	..	67.8
Conf. Inter.	±	4.1	4.1	3.7	6.1	7.5	2.6	–	..	1.8
Outer regional	%	64.0	59.8	70.8	72.3	69.3	66.3	..	62.3	67.8
Conf. Inter.	±	6.5	14.2	5.1	6.3	8.2	4.0	..	3.7	3.0
Remote	%	np	–	67.3	68.7	65.8	70.9	..	64.4	70.1
Conf. Inter.	±	np	–	35.4	13.2	15.9	24.3	..	6.9	6.1
Very remote (k)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Conf. Inter.	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>										
Major cities	%	60.9	61.4	61.6	59.0	62.2	..	63.6	..	61.2
Conf. Inter.	±	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.6	..	2.6	..	1.4
Inner regional	%	66.6	68.2	70.5	60.3	66.5	62.8	..	..	67.2
Conf. Inter.	±	4.7	5.6	7.9	9.8	12.9	4.3	..	..	2.5
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	67.9
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	2.9
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	67.9
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	12.6
Very remote (k)	%
Conf. Inter.	±
Combined outer regional, remote and very remote	%	68.4	69.1	63.8	72.1	75.5	74.9	..	64.9	68.1
Conf. Inter.	±	4.9	11.0	7.3	9.5	5.0	2.1	..	3.8	3.5
Children										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Major cities	%	21.5	23.6	24.6	23.0	23.5	..	20.9	..	22.8
Conf. Inter.	±	5.2	5.2	7.3	6.1	8.3	..	4.7	..	3.1
Inner regional	%	27.3	28.5	30.6	24.7	38.3	19.8	np	..	28.7

TABLE EA.11

Table EA.11 **Rate of overweight and obesity for adults and children, by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (h)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (h), (i)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Conf. Inter.	±	11.5	11.3	11.2	12.4	28.5	9.1	np	..	5.3
Outer regional	%	28.4	np	22.8	24.3	np	16.8	..	np	25.5
Conf. Inter.	±	26.1	np	14.8	19.2	np	9.0	..	np	10.7
Remote	%	np	np	35.4	30.6	np	np	..	np	21.3
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	67.1	28.5	np	np	..	np	16.7
Very remote (k)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Conf. Inter.	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>										
Major cities	%	24.2	24.8	25.3	26.9	21.1	..	25.4	..	24.6
Conf. Inter.	±	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	..	4.5	..	1.8
Inner regional	%	27.6	21.5	26.2	27.4	28.6	26.0	–	..	25.6
Conf. Inter.	±	8.7	7.7	6.3	13.8	14.1	5.3	–	..	4.3
Outer regional	%	30.1	12.4	28.0	32.6	32.0	25.3	..	22.6	27.4
Conf. Inter.	±	16.1	7.5	10.2	11.0	12.6	10.9	..	5.9	4.7
Remote	%	–	–	27.0	31.0	21.1	np	..	33.6	27.6
Conf. Inter.	±	–	–	43.8	42.3	29.5	np	..	10.8	14.7
Very remote (k)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Conf. Inter.	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>										
Major cities	%	28.7	30.4	24.0	27.3	22.2	..	24.6	..	27.6
Conf. Inter.	±	3.8	5.0	5.0	4.6	5.1	..	5.7	..	2.3
Inner regional	%	18.6	29.8	19.0	28.9	25.0	25.6	..	..	21.5
Conf. Inter.	±	9.2	11.3	10.4	17.9	13.1	6.4	..	..	5.2
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	38.9
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	7.8
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	31.9
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	16.9
Very remote (k)	%
Conf. Inter.	±
Combined outer regional, remote and very remote	%	41.2	41.2	42.3	25.6	29.2	32.0	..	26.1	62.8
Conf. Inter.	±	16.1	46.7	16.0	17.1	19.2	12.0	..	7.1	1.0
Relative standard error for adults										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Major cities	%	2.4	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.4	..	2.6	..	1.3
Inner regional	%	4.2	4.3	3.5	5.9	9.2	3.8	np	..	1.8
Outer regional	%	7.4	9.6	6.9	10.5	19.5	4.8	..	16.7	3.6
Remote	%	53.3	np	22.0	8.9	15.1	30.5	..	36.9	9.7
Very remote (k)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>										
Major cities	%	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	..	2.3	..	1.0
Inner regional	%	3.1	3.1	2.8	4.4	5.4	2.1	np	..	1.4

Table EA.11 **Rate of overweight and obesity for adults and children, by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic (h)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (h)	ACT (h)	NT (h), (i)	Aust
Outer regional	%	5.2	12.1	3.6	4.4	6.1	3.0	..	3.0	2.3
Remote	%	np	np	26.8	9.8	12.3	17.5	..	5.5	4.5
Very remote (k)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
2014-15 (j)										
Major cities	%	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.1	..	2.1	..	1.2
Inner regional	%	3.6	4.2	5.7	8.3	9.9	3.5	..	..	1.9
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	2.2
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	9.5
Very remote (k)	%
Combined outer regional, remote and very remote	%	3.7	8.1	5.9	6.7	3.4	1.4	2.1	3.0	2.6
Relative standard error for children										
2007-08										
Major cities	%	21.5	23.6	24.6	23.0	23.5	..	20.9	..	22.8
Inner regional	%	27.3	28.5	30.6	24.7	38.3	19.8	np	..	28.7
Outer regional	%	28.4	np	22.8	24.3	np	16.8	..	np	25.5
Remote	%	np	np	35.4	30.6	np	np	..	np	21.3
Very remote (k)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
2011-12 (j)										
Major cities	%	7.7	8.1	7.8	7.1	9.4	..	9.0	..	3.7
Inner regional	%	16.1	18.3	12.4	25.7	25.1	10.5	..	..	8.5
Outer regional	%	27.2	30.9	18.6	17.1	20.1	22.0	..	13.3	8.8
Remote	%	–	–	82.6	69.7	71.4	np	..	16.5	27.2
Very remote (k)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
2014-15 (j)										
Major cities	%	6.7	8.4	10.6	8.6	11.6	..	11.8	..	4.2
Inner regional	%	25.2	19.3	28.0	31.7	26.8	12.7	..	..	12.4
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	10.3
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	27.1
Very remote (k)	%
Combined outer regional, remote and very remote	%	19.9	57.9	19.3	34.1	33.5	19.1	..	13.8	4.2

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years or over. Children are defined as persons aged 5–17 years.

(b) Overweight for adults is defined as BMI equal to 25 but less than 30. Overweight for children is defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be equal to 25 but less than 30 at age 18 years. Obesity for adults is defined as BMI equal to or greater than 30. Obesity for children is defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be 30 or more at age 18 years.

**Table EA.11 Rate of overweight and obesity for adults and children, by remoteness
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (h)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (h), (i)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (c) Data are calculated from measured height and weight. Data exclude those for whom measured height and weight were not available. Data are not comparable with data for 2004-05 that are based on self-reported height and weight.
- (d) In 2014-15, 26.8 per cent of respondents aged 18 years and over did not have their height, weight or both measured. For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain height, weight and BMI scores.
- (e) In 2014-15, 37.7 per cent respondents aged 2-17 years did not have their height, weight or both measured. For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain height, weight and BMI scores. In 2014-15, 40 per cent of respondents aged 2-17 years did not have their waist measured, For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain waist.
- (f) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Australian standard population (5 year ranges from 18 years for adults, selected ranges from 5–17 years for children).
- (g) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.
- (h) There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT.
- (i) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.
- (j) Data for the NT for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are not comparable to data for previous years due to the increase in sample size.
- (k) Data were not collected for very remote areas.

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

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

Table EA.12 **Rates of overweight and obesity for adults and children, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<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>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust AS</i> <i>2014-15</i>
Adults											
<i>2007-08</i>											
Quintile 1	%	66.0	67.4	63.5	72.7	67.3	69.1	55.3	55.9	65.9	
Conf. Inter.	±	6.0	7.3	5.8	5.2	6.0	6.2	7.1	37.4	3.2	
Quintile 2	%	59.7	60.5	65.9	63.5	55.1	63.5	65.0	80.1	61.9	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.9	6.4	5.9	6.8	6.6	7.7	35.7	38.8	2.7	
Quintile 3	%	63.6	63.2	63.9	63.5	64.0	59.5	60.7	40.5	63.3	
Conf. Inter.	±	5.7	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.4	9.1	11.2	32.8	2.3	
Quintile 4	%	62.6	60.7	53.4	64.3	63.6	59.1	56.7	45.0	60.5	
Conf. Inter.	±	6.0	5.0	6.6	7.9	5.6	7.6	5.7	43.7	2.4	
Quintile 5	%	54.7	56.7	55.5	53.9	59.5	58.4	59.8	60.4	55.3	
Conf. Inter.	±	4.6	5.7	8.5	7.4	7.8	24.2	3.4	8.5	2.7	
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	63.4	65.6	68.0	71.7	69.3	65.3	61.7	67.2	65.8	
Conf. Inter.	±	4.6	4.5	5.4	7.1	5.7	3.9	14.3	7.1	2.8	
Quintile 2	%	65.7	66.9	65.1	67.5	67.3	65.7	52.5	66.0	66.2	
Conf. Inter.	±	4.1	3.7	4.4	3.7	3.6	4.7	11.8	5.8	1.8	
Quintile 3	%	60.9	61.3	64.2	64.4	65.5	61.1	63.6	68.8	62.8	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.5	4.9	3.8	4.8	4.4	5.0	8.2	6.2	1.8	
Quintile 4	%	58.3	60.5	64.0	67.3	61.4	64.7	65.8	59.5	61.6	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.9	4.8	3.3	3.7	5.5	6.4	5.5	7.4	2.3	
Quintile 5	%	57.7	52.3	61.9	60.6	60.2	52.2	61.8	55.7	57.5	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.4	4.6	4.7	5.4	6.1	11.0	4.0	10.1	2.3	
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	64.2	64.4	68.0	62.7	71.4	76.6	77.5	64.6	66.4	65.5
Conf. Inter.	±	4.4	7.7	5.2	13.9	7.0	6.7	27.4	24.1	3.6	3.8
Quintile 2	%	63.8	64.1	67.8	66.5	66.4	66.9	58.2	61.1	65.2	63.8
Conf. Inter.	±	5.7	6.2	4.3	8.2	4.9	5.5	18.0	3.2	3.0	3.2
Quintile 3	%	63.7	67.8	67.4	60.4	60.6	62.0	60.9	72.8	64.6	65.0
Conf. Inter.	±	7.6	5.2	4.6	5.1	4.2	8.7	11.8	4.3	3.3	3.2
Quintile 4	%	66.0	64.5	57.7	60.2	65.0	66.4	62.1	55.4	62.7	62.8
Conf. Inter.	±	8.1	6.7	5.7	5.1	4.2	11.0	9.2	8.5	3.3	3.1
Quintile 5	%	59.5	57.3	55.5	55.6	62.3	55.9	64.6	67.4	58.0	57.6
Conf. Inter.	±	5.9	5.2	6.9	6.8	6.7	10.8	0.8	8.3	3.0	3.2
Children											
<i>2007-08</i>											
Quintile 1	%	31.9	41.7	44.1	44.6	35.9	26.3	np	np	36.2	
Conf. Inter.	±	5.5	4.6	7.8	6.3	5.1	4.1	34.4	9.3	2.2	
Quintile 2	%	23.8	29.5	31.8	37.1	24.3	10.6	np	np	28.3	
Conf. Inter.	±	5.1	4.6	5.2	6.2	4.4	4.8	17.6	8.7	2.5	
Quintile 3	%	28.8	23.8	22.7	14.9	23.9	np	11.3	np	23.9	
Conf. Inter.	±	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	7.5	9.0	10.8	2.8	

Table EA.12 **Rates of overweight and obesity for adults and children, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<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>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust AS 2014-15</i>
Quintile 4	%	24.1	19.9	22.4	16.9	19.3	28.0	16.7	np	21.0	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.5	4.6	4.5	5.7	6.2	7.1	6.3	9.6	2.0	
Quintile 5	%	10.5	21.9	11.5	22.4	24.2	np	25.6	np	17.2	
Conf. Inter.	±	4.8	5.6	5.2	5.5	8.5	21.1	5.8	17.1	2.4	
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	35.4	26.9	28.0	29.7	35.2	29.9	21.2	35.8	31.4	
Conf. Inter.	±	7.9	8.8	9.3	11.5	10.3	9.9	27.3	16.8	4.1	
Quintile 2	%	32.5	34.0	27.9	35.9	23.5	17.6	44.4	34.3	31.0	
Conf. Inter.	±	10.2	7.4	7.5	6.6	7.2	6.9	41.1	7.9	4.4	
Quintile 3	%	17.6	20.5	31.1	23.0	22.0	35.7	18.9	22.8	23.3	
Conf. Inter.	±	7.4	6.8	7.2	7.8	9.8	13.2	10.0	12.1	2.8	
Quintile 4	%	22.0	18.3	21.0	28.7	20.2	17.1	26.7	17.0	21.3	
Conf. Inter.	±	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.7	7.0	11.1	10.1	8.5	3.1	
Quintile 5	%	20.5	21.0	20.4	23.4	14.3	15.7	26.1	16.4	20.7	
Conf. Inter.	±	5.5	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.6	16.8	6.0	15.5	2.8	
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	38.3	46.8	32.3	50.8	37.1	31.3	-	13.5	38.5	38.9
Conf. Inter.	±	7.5	14.7	14.6	20.9	13.7	12.5	-	np	3.7	3.9
Quintile 2	%	26.7	32.6	24.0	23.3	25.6	28.5	15.3	34.6	29.2	29.5
Conf. Inter.	±	12.1	15.3	11.6	10.8	13.3	13.2	np	np	6.8	6.7
Quintile 3	%	20.6	24.7	28.5	27.5	21.7	24.7	24.5	40.3	25.2	25.2
Conf. Inter.	±	8.6	9.3	8.1	10.9	8.9	15.1	12.4	10.7	3.9	3.8
Quintile 4	%	20.6	20.2	19.0	24.3	20.4	30.2	22.4	23.9	21.6	21.4
Conf. Inter.	±	9.3	7.5	9.0	7.3	10.8	18.4	14.9	14.0	3.4	3.3
Quintile 5	%	24.4	28.9	18.6	30.5	10.9	9.7	25.2	16.1	24.5	24.7
Conf. Inter.	±	7.9	11.6	7.5	7.4	np	np	7.5	np	4.1	4.3
Relative standard error for adults											
<i>2007-08</i>											
Quintile 1	%	4.6	5.5	4.6	3.6	4.5	4.6	6.5	34.1	2.5	
Quintile 2	%	3.4	5.4	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.2	28.1	24.7	2.2	
Quintile 3	%	4.6	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.3	7.8	9.4	41.3	1.8	
Quintile 4	%	4.9	4.2	6.3	6.3	4.5	6.6	5.2	49.6	2.0	
Quintile 5	%	4.3	5.1	7.8	7.0	6.7	21.2	2.9	7.1	2.5	
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	3.7	3.5	4.0	5.1	4.2	3.1	11.8	5.4	2.2	
Quintile 2	%	3.2	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.6	11.5	4.5	1.4	
Quintile 3	%	2.9	4.1	3.0	3.8	3.5	4.2	6.5	4.6	1.5	
Quintile 4	%	3.4	4.0	2.7	2.8	4.6	5.1	4.3	6.4	1.9	
Quintile 5	%	3.0	4.5	3.8	4.6	5.2	10.8	3.3	9.3	2.1	
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	3.5	6.1	3.9	11.3	5.0	4.4	25.9	19.0	2.7	3.0
Quintile 2	%	4.6	4.9	3.3	6.3	3.7	4.2	15.8	2.7	2.4	2.6

Table EA.12 **Rates of overweight and obesity for adults and children, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT(i)	Aust	Aust AS 2014-15
Quintile 3	%	6.1	4.0	3.5	4.3	3.6	7.2	9.9	3.0	2.6	2.6
Quintile 4	%	6.3	5.3	5.0	4.3	3.3	8.5	7.5	7.8	2.7	2.5
Quintile 5	%	5.0	4.6	6.3	6.2	5.4	9.8	0.6	6.3	2.7	2.8
Relative standard error for children											
<i>2007-08</i>											
Quintile 1	%	21.2	21.2	17.8	39.4	37.0	20.8	np	np	10.7	
Quintile 2	%	28.9	20.1	20.6	16.0	32.3	46.3	np	np	12.2	
Quintile 3	%	23.4	22.2	22.1	30.4	32.0	np	96.0	np	12.6	
Quintile 4	%	21.9	29.7	29.3	33.0	36.2	38.8	20.7	np	12.5	
Quintile 5	%	36.1	19.4	47.5	22.1	33.0	np	12.0	np	11.8	
<i>2011-12 (j)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	11.4	16.7	16.9	19.8	14.9	16.9	65.8	23.9	6.6	
Quintile 2	%	15.9	11.1	13.7	9.4	15.6	19.9	47.2	11.8	7.3	
Quintile 3	%	21.3	16.9	11.8	17.3	22.7	18.8	27.0	27.2	6.2	
Quintile 4	%	17.2	20.6	16.7	11.9	17.6	33.0	19.4	25.3	7.4	
Quintile 5	%	13.7	16.0	17.6	15.7	23.5	54.6	11.8	48.2	6.8	
<i>2014-15 (j)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	9.9	16.1	23.1	21.0	18.8	20.4	-	np	4.9	5.1
Quintile 2	%	23.2	23.9	24.6	23.7	26.6	23.6	np	np	11.9	11.6
Quintile 3	%	21.4	19.2	14.4	20.2	21.0	31.1	25.8	13.5	7.9	7.8
Quintile 4	%	23.1	19.0	24.2	15.2	27.0	31.0	34.0	29.9	7.9	7.9
Quintile 5	%	16.5	20.4	20.5	12.3	np	np	15.2	np	8.5	8.9

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

- (a) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years or over. Children are defined as persons aged 5–17 years.
- (b) Overweight for adults is defined as BMI equal to 25 but less than 30. Overweight for children is defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be equal to 25 but less than 30 at age 18 years. Obesity for adults is defined as BMI equal to or greater than 30. Obesity for children is defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be 30 or more at age 18 years.
- (c) Data are calculated from measured height and weight. Data exclude those for whom measured height and weight were not available. Data are not comparable with data for 2004-05 that are based on self-reported height and weight.
- (d) In 2014-15, 26.8 per cent of respondents aged 18 years and over did not have their height, weight or both measured. For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain height, weight and BMI scores.
- (e) In 2014-15, 37.7 per cent respondents aged 2-17 years did not have their height, weight or both measured. For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain height, weight and BMI scores. In 2014-15, 40 per cent of respondents aged 2-17 years did not have their waist measured, For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain waist.
- (f) Rates for 2007-08 and 2011-12 are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Australian standard population (5 year ranges from 18 years for adults, selected ranges from 5–17 years for children). Rates for 2014-15 are not aged standardised with the exception of the Australian totals.

Table EA.12 **Rates of overweight and obesity for adults and children, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<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>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust AS</i>
											<i>2014-15</i>

(g) A lower SEIFA quintile indicates relatively greater disadvantage and a lack of advantage in general. A higher SEIFA quintile indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage in general.

(h) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.

(i) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(j) Data for the NT for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are not comparable to previous years due to the increase in sample size.

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

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

TABLE EA.13

Table EA.13 Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by sex and age (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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(g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Overweight and obese adults										
Males										
<i>2007-08</i>										
18–24	%	40.5	36.8	42.2	42.2	34.9	41.4	np	np	39.8
25–34	%	69.9	52.3	62.9	64.2	56.7	43.1	54.4	40.3	62.0
35–44	%	68.8	69.7	71.7	77.0	71.5	78.2	72.1	47.9	70.7
45–54	%	74.9	77.9	74.7	83.7	78.7	66.8	76.0	81.5	76.7
55–64	%	72.8	76.2	75.1	72.4	79.3	77.6	np	np	74.9
65–69	%	74.2	82.1	85.1	79.8	78.6	91.8	np	np	79.4
70–74	%	79.0	89.2	75.7	64.2	63.8	78.9	np	np	78.3
75 and over	%	80.4	70.1	77.7	71.4	58.7	65.1	np	np	74.3
Total males	%	68.6	66.1	68.5	70.0	65.7	64.1	66.8	73.1	67.8
Total males	000	1 332.5	925.4	726.6	417.8	252.2	79.6	61.6	32.9	3 828.6
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	41.2	37.8	39.4	46.8	40.8	39.3	51.5	50.4	40.8
25–34	%	62.2	64.4	67.2	67.0	68.6	65.0	57.6	59.6	64.6
35–44	%	75.9	72.1	76.7	78.8	71.4	66.2	75.1	72.6	74.9
45–54	%	76.9	78.4	80.8	77.0	81.4	75.2	84.7	78.6	78.5
55–64	%	74.5	77.8	84.2	78.8	80.8	85.6	74.6	71.8	78.5
65–69	%	75.1	78.0	83.2	76.1	85.4	78.0	72.0	74.3	78.3
70–74	%	82.8	78.8	89.3	90.0	83.0	83.1	77.2	85.8	83.8
75 and over	%	68.2	63.4	77.8	71.0	78.6	78.1	81.3	74.5	70.3
Total males	%	68.5	68.0	72.7	72.0	71.6	68.7	70.7	69.3	69.9
Total males	000	1 665.6	1 182.2	1 059.1	560.3	386.0	114.3	83.1	35.4	5 086.2
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	48.5	51.8	42.4	33.1	32.7	54.9	51.1	66.1	43.8
25–34	%	64.3	60.7	60.2	51.0	63.9	61.0	64.5	62.4	62.5
35–44	%	73.3	74.9	75.4	78.4	75.8	76.3	76.5	74.4	74.3
45–54	%	77.9	78.8	84.3	77.4	84.0	86.4	82.7	80.8	79.8
55–64	%	82.5	80.1	76.6	78.3	86.0	85.2	79.3	87.6	81.8
65–69	%	83.3	75.3	79.6	74.2	87.2	83.9	93.2	81.0	81.5
70–74	%	78.4	77.1	77.5	74.3	85.6	82.1	65.1	70.6	80.0
75 and over	%	74.1	68.5	81.5	68.8	77.2	68.0	63.9	34.4	73.2
Total males	%	71.4	70.3	70.6	66.7	71.5	72.7	71.6	71.6	70.5
Total males	000	2 024.8	1 555.9	1 221.1	617.4	459.7	143.5	102.2	50.4	6 176.9
Females										
<i>2007-08</i>										
18–24	%	35.7	36.1	33.2	37.8	26.1	43.8	np	np	34.8
25–34	%	43.2	40.8	49.0	48.1	39.4	52.6	48.5	45.8	44.4
35–44	%	48.4	59.7	57.1	59.8	59.8	58.1	52.0	51.3	55.1
45–54	%	55.1	62.3	56.2	61.2	67.7	70.0	47.8	53.6	58.7
55–64	%	65.0	78.2	63.8	64.9	64.3	69.0	np	np	67.9

TABLE EA.13

Table EA.13 Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by sex and age (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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(g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
65–69	%	65.8	67.4	84.9	65.9	87.0	81.2	np	np	71.9
70–74	%	77.3	67.2	67.7	59.9	72.5	72.7	np	np	70.6
75 and over	%	60.7	50.2	53.5	58.1	61.1	68.5	np	np	56.9
Total female	%	52.1	55.8	54.5	55.9	55.5	61.5	51.3	39.4	54.3
Total female	000	982.2	762.7	626.9	328.7	206.1	79.5	46.1	22.2	3 054.3
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	31.6	21.6	36.4	38.9	41.7	42.8	29.1	37.2	31.8
25–34	%	37.3	43.8	44.7	52.0	49.8	51.8	47.7	45.5	43.2
35–44	%	51.7	53.4	57.3	59.2	58.4	57.1	52.0	55.0	54.7
45–54	%	64.5	62.7	61.8	63.6	69.7	59.5	58.9	69.6	63.6
55–64	%	70.4	68.6	70.4	63.2	69.4	72.2	68.8	66.0	69.1
65–69	%	63.3	65.8	67.0	66.1	68.5	73.0	61.8	78.4	65.7
70–74	%	75.6	73.5	70.3	75.4	74.9	74.2	86.5	57.4	74.0
75 and over	%	61.3	69.9	68.3	70.7	62.7	58.2	69.9	np	65.7
Total female	%	53.3	53.8	56.5	58.6	59.6	58.1	54.9	56.0	55.2
Total female	000	1 259.0	929.8	812.9	426.5	317.8	97.8	62.2	27.1	3 933.3
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	34.1	24.2	36.4	61.4	31.4	25.2	35.8	29.8	33.3
25–34	%	42.6	42.3	41.5	35.1	47.8	54.2	49.4	44.5	42.5
35–44	%	55.5	58.8	62.7	50.1	57.8	60.8	53.1	59.4	58.1
45–54	%	61.9	63.6	60.8	52.4	64.4	62.7	69.8	72.8	61.9
55–64	%	68.0	70.5	66.8	68.0	73.2	67.5	50.7	59.3	68.2
65–69	%	65.7	78.3	74.8	68.1	67.0	75.4	75.2	73.1	70.7
70–74	%	56.3	70.7	65.7	73.7	70.6	73.9	74.7	95.3	67.0
75 and over	%	63.3	64.8	69.4	67.6	61.8	66.3	64.4	69.9	65.6
Total female	%	54.3	55.7	56.1	54.2	57.5	58.9	55.9	58.2	55.4
Total female	000	1 611.2	1 294.8	1 005.7	519.0	385.9	120.7	82.5	35.4	5 066.5
All adults										
<i>2007-08</i>										
18–24	%	38.1	36.5	37.4	40.1	31.0	42.6	np	np	37.3
25–34	%	57.6	46.9	56.1	56.5	48.1	48.0	51.7	43.8	53.6
35–44	%	58.4	64.9	64.2	68.3	65.9	67.4	61.7	50.1	62.9
45–54	%	65.3	70.4	65.1	72.9	73.5	68.4	61.6	65.4	67.9
55–64	%	70.0	75.0	85.0	72.5	83.5	86.8	np	np	75.7
65–69	%	69.1	77.2	69.3	68.7	72.4	73.2	71.8	88.8	71.5
70–74	%	78.2	77.6	71.4	61.9	68.1	76.1	np	np	74.3
75 and over	%	69.6	59.6	63.3	64.1	60.0	67.0	np	np	64.8
Total adults	%	60.6	61.0	61.2	62.9	60.9	62.8	59.0	63.2	61.1
Total adults	000	2 314.8	1 688.0	1 353.5	746.5	458.2	159.1	107.7	55.1	6 882.9
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	36.4	30.1	38.0	42.9	41.2	41.0	40.9	44.4	36.4
25–34	%	50.4	54.7	56.5	60.2	59.7	58.2	53.1	52.3	54.5

TABLE EA.13

Table EA.13 Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by sex and age (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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(g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
35–44	%	64.1	62.7	67.1	69.3	65.1	61.7	63.9	64.0	64.9
45–54	%	70.9	70.5	71.2	70.5	75.6	67.2	71.9	74.3	71.1
55–64	%	72.5	73.1	77.2	71.4	75.4	79.1	71.5	69.0	73.9
65–69	%	69.3	72.1	75.3	71.2	76.5	75.5	67.0	76.2	72.1
70–74	%	79.1	76.2	79.4	82.7	78.5	78.9	81.8	74.6	78.8
75 and over	%	64.5	66.9	72.9	70.8	69.9	66.5	75.2	62.9	67.8
Total adults	%	61.1	61.0	64.7	65.6	65.7	63.3	63.0	62.9	62.7
Total adults	000	2 924.7	2 112.0	1 872.1	986.8	703.8	212.2	145.3	62.5	9 019.4
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	38.2	40.0	37.4	46.4	36.0	40.5	42.2	41.3	38.9
25–34	%	54.7	51.3	50.3	45.2	57.1	58.3	57.0	54.2	52.4
35–44	%	64.5	67.2	69.1	63.5	67.7	70.5	63.5	65.1	65.9
45–54	%	70.3	70.7	71.5	63.1	72.9	72.8	75.6	76.5	70.6
55–64	%	75.0	74.7	71.5	73.3	78.1	77.5	71.3	70.2	74.7
65–69	%	74.1	77.8	74.8	69.9	74.7	81.8	83.6	69.8	75.4
70–74	%	67.4	76.8	74.5	80.5	81.5	70.8	72.3	74.4	72.8
75 and over	%	68.6	70.6	70.1	69.5	69.7	65.8	63.2	49.7	69.3
Total adults	%	62.6	62.8	63.3	60.3	64.5	65.9	63.5	64.6	62.8
Total adults	000	3 633.7	2 852.2	2 226.2	1 136.4	846.8	264.2	185.2	85.4	11 238.6
Relative standard errors										
Males										
<i>2007-08</i>										
18–24	%	15.1	16.4	14.7	15.2	24.1	19.0	np	np	6.1
25–34	%	4.9	9.0	7.4	7.1	8.4	17.1	7.6	58.6	3.6
35–44	%	5.6	5.5	6.7	4.7	6.4	7.6	5.6	70.0	2.7
45–54	%	5.2	5.1	5.4	4.4	5.0	8.1	5.5	30.2	2.2
55–64	%	5.6	7.8	5.7	6.8	5.4	5.9	np	np	3.0
65–69	%	7.8	9.0	7.0	9.3	9.4	4.8	np	np	3.9
70–74	%	6.5	6.6	9.5	19.5	16.2	13.3	np	np	3.9
75 and over	%	6.0	8.3	8.5	8.8	13.0	8.5	np	np	3.5
Total males	%	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.8	2.8	23.8	1.3
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	10.8	10.9	11.8	8.7	14.8	14.0	9.6	14.2	4.6
25–34	%	5.1	4.2	3.7	5.2	5.1	6.4	6.4	8.4	2.1
35–44	%	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.7	5.4	4.9	5.3	1.7
45–54	%	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.7	4.2	5.4	1.6
55–64	%	4.3	4.1	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.3	5.8	7.2	1.8
65–69	%	6.1	4.9	3.8	6.0	4.7	5.3	11.3	10.9	2.5
70–74	%	4.9	6.3	3.3	4.5	6.1	7.2	9.2	9.6	2.3
75 and over	%	5.4	8.5	5.5	6.3	4.9	5.8	8.9	15.1	2.9
Total males	%	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.3	0.9
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										

Table EA.13 Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by sex and age (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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(g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
18–24	%	11.1	10.8	13.9	22.3	22.0	14.7	15.4	23.0	5.3
25–34	%	6.4	7.4	7.9	9.7	7.0	10.0	7.9	10.4	3.2
35–44	%	5.8	4.6	4.2	5.8	4.6	6.6	6.4	8.1	2.5
45–54	%	4.8	4.0	3.5	5.3	4.2	5.5	6.0	6.9	1.9
55–64	%	3.8	4.5	5.6	5.5	3.4	3.8	5.8	7.6	1.7
65–69	%	5.0	6.9	6.2	9.6	5.1	7.4	9.0	15.2	2.5
70–74	%	8.3	7.8	7.3	11.0	8.1	12.9	19.3	19.1	3.2
75 and over	%	6.9	7.7	6.9	8.8	6.4	10.0	14.7	np	2.5
Total males	%	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.6	4.0	1.2
Females										
<i>2007-08</i>										
18–24	%	18.1	18.2	16.2	19.6	25.9	23.4	np	np	7.0
25–34	%	7.9	9.8	9.3	10.1	11.0	11.4	9.8	30.9	4.1
35–44	%	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.9	9.2	11.3	8.4	49.2	2.9
45–54	%	7.3	8.1	8.7	10.2	8.5	8.0	11.0	37.5	3.7
55–64	%	6.8	5.0	6.7	8.9	7.9	8.8	np	np	3.2
65–69	%	8.9	12.5	6.2	11.7	5.2	11.6	np	np	3.7
70–74	%	6.5	12.0	10.5	16.2	10.3	10.2	np	np	4.7
75 and over	%	10.1	13.4	11.7	13.3	9.4	8.6	np	np	5.0
Total females	%	3.2	3.4	2.9	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	20.4	1.5
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	10.6	20.5	11.9	11.0	13.4	13.2	22.0	17.7	5.7
25–34	%	7.6	8.3	7.8	5.9	8.2	8.1	6.9	7.9	3.5
35–44	%	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.1	9.0	8.8	2.6
45–54	%	3.9	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.2	7.5	6.9	2.2
55–64	%	4.2	5.4	4.1	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.3	7.1	2.3
65–69	%	7.2	7.3	6.6	8.1	6.7	6.9	9.5	7.3	3.6
70–74	%	6.0	8.0	8.1	6.6	5.6	7.5	7.2	21.9	3.4
75 and over	%	6.6	4.5	5.6	6.1	6.9	8.3	8.8	np	2.9
Total females	%	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.4	1.2
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	15.6	19.4	16.4	14.4	20.2	23.1	23.8	47.0	7.8
25–34	%	8.5	7.0	10.2	11.8	10.9	9.8	10.2	12.4	4.0
35–44	%	5.8	5.8	4.9	8.2	6.5	8.3	9.0	11.3	2.7
45–54	%	7.2	6.1	5.6	8.0	6.3	6.5	7.1	8.1	3.0
55–64	%	4.5	4.7	6.1	5.7	5.0	6.6	10.9	17.1	2.1
65–69	%	7.1	6.0	7.8	13.3	9.2	8.1	11.8	24.7	3.2
70–74	%	10.5	8.5	10.8	11.0	9.1	13.6	13.7	25.2	3.5
75 and over	%	7.4	7.2	6.7	8.3	9.1	9.3	14.7	21.4	3.3
Total females	%	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.5	1.3
All adults										
<i>2007-08</i>										

TABLE EA.13

Table EA.13 Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by sex and age (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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(g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
18–24	%	10.1	12.1	11.8	11.6	17.1	13.9	np	np	4.3
25–34	%	4.5	6.5	6.2	5.9	7.2	9.9	6.1	30.3	3.0
35–44	%	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.4	5.0	6.9	4.4	40.6	1.8
45–54	%	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.5	4.6	5.9	5.9	29.7	2.2
55–64	%	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.9	11.3	2.1
65–69	%	5.9	7.4	4.4	6.8	5.0	5.7	np	np	2.6
70–74	%	4.9	7.8	6.8	12.6	9.6	8.2	np	np	3.5
75 and over	%	5.8	8.0	6.6	8.0	8.5	5.9	np	np	2.9
Total adults	%	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.6	17.2	1.0
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	7.4	11.3	7.5	7.6	9.1	8.8	8.9	10.8	3.4
25–34	%	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.9	6.1	2.0
35–44	%	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	4.9	4.7	1.5
45–54	%	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.2	1.3
55–64	%	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.0	4.0	5.0	1.5
65–69	%	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.2	7.2	6.5	2.1
70–74	%	4.1	4.5	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.8	6.1	10.0	1.9
75 and over	%	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.7	6.3	14.3	2.0
Total adults	%	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.7	0.8
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										
18–24	%	10.2	8.8	9.7	12.3	11.0	11.8	12.9	21.7	4.6
25–34	%	4.9	5.3	5.9	7.3	5.6	6.3	6.3	7.7	2.1
35–44	%	4.0	3.6	3.0	5.2	3.4	4.9	5.3	6.0	1.8
45–54	%	4.2	3.4	3.0	4.1	3.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	1.8
55–64	%	2.7	3.0	4.1	3.9	2.8	3.5	4.6	7.8	1.2
65–69	%	3.9	3.8	5.1	8.0	5.0	5.1	6.3	13.6	1.9
70–74	%	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.7	5.3	9.1	10.7	14.3	2.0
75 and over	%	4.8	4.9	4.4	6.3	5.6	6.5	9.5	22.8	2.0
Total adults	%	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.0	3.0	0.0
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Males										
<i>2007-08</i>										
18–24	±	11.9	11.8	12.2	12.6	16.5	15.4	np	np	4.8
25–34	±	6.8	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.4	14.5	8.1	46.3	4.3
35–44	±	7.6	7.5	9.4	7.1	8.9	11.7	8.0	65.7	3.7
45–54	±	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.7	10.6	8.2	48.2	3.2
55–64	±	8.0	11.7	8.3	9.6	8.4	9.0	np	np	4.4
65–69	±	11.3	14.5	11.7	14.6	14.5	8.7	np	np	6.1
70–74	±	10.0	11.6	14.1	24.5	20.3	20.5	np	np	6.0
75 and over	±	9.4	11.3	13.0	12.3	14.9	10.8	np	np	5.2
Total males	±	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.8	3.7	34.0	1.7
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										

TABLE EA.13

Table EA.13 Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by sex and age (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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(g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
18–24	±	8.7	8.1	9.1	8.0	11.8	10.8	9.7	14.0	3.7
25–34	±	6.2	5.3	4.9	6.8	6.9	8.2	7.2	9.8	2.7
35–44	±	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.5	2.6
45–54	±	5.0	5.2	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.9	6.9	8.3	2.4
55–64	±	6.3	6.3	4.7	5.3	5.9	5.6	8.5	10.1	2.7
65–69	±	9.0	7.4	6.3	9.0	7.9	8.1	16.0	15.9	3.9
70–74	±	7.9	9.7	5.8	8.0	10.0	11.7	14.0	16.1	3.8
75 and over	±	7.2	10.6	8.4	8.8	7.5	8.8	14.1	22.0	3.9
Total males	±	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.6	4.5	1.2
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										
18–24	±	10.4	10.8	11.5	14.3	14.0	15.4	13.8	27.4	4.6
25–34	±	8.0	8.8	9.3	9.4	8.2	11.8	9.8	12.5	4.0
35–44	±	8.3	6.7	6.2	7.8	5.7	9.6	9.3	11.3	3.8
45–54	±	7.3	6.1	5.6	7.9	6.8	9.0	9.2	9.9	3.2
55–64	±	6.1	6.9	8.3	8.1	5.4	6.0	8.2	11.6	3.0
65–69	±	7.4	9.6	9.1	13.0	7.5	10.4	12.3	20.6	4.2
70–74	±	12.2	11.1	10.3	14.7	12.4	18.9	22.4	21.6	5.2
75 and over	±	9.8	10.1	10.0	11.5	9.0	12.8	17.2	np	3.7
Total males	±	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.7	5.7	1.6
Females										
<i>2007-08</i>										
18–24	±	12.6	12.9	10.6	14.5	13.3	20.1	np	np	4.8
25–34	±	6.7	7.8	9.0	9.6	8.5	11.7	9.3	27.8	3.5
35–44	±	6.7	7.8	7.8	9.2	10.7	12.8	8.5	49.4	3.1
45–54	±	7.9	9.9	9.6	12.3	11.3	11.0	10.3	39.3	4.3
55–64	±	8.7	7.6	8.3	11.3	10.0	11.9	np	np	4.2
65–69	±	11.5	16.5	10.2	15.1	9.0	18.5	np	np	5.2
70–74	±	9.9	15.8	13.9	19.0	14.7	14.5	np	np	6.6
75 and over	±	12.0	13.2	12.2	15.1	11.2	11.5	np	np	5.6
Total females	±	3.3	3.7	3.1	4.8	4.0	5.0	4.4	15.7	1.6
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										
18–24	±	6.5	8.7	8.5	8.4	10.9	11.1	12.5	12.9	3.5
25–34	±	5.6	7.1	6.9	6.0	8.0	8.2	6.5	7.1	2.9
35–44	±	5.4	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.8	9.2	9.5	2.8
45–54	±	4.9	6.2	6.2	7.0	8.1	7.3	8.6	9.4	2.7
55–64	±	5.7	7.3	5.7	5.7	7.1	7.0	7.2	9.2	3.1
65–69	±	9.0	9.5	8.6	10.5	9.0	9.9	11.5	11.2	4.6
70–74	±	8.9	11.5	11.1	9.7	8.2	10.9	12.2	24.6	4.9
75 and over	±	7.9	6.2	7.5	8.5	8.4	9.4	12.1	np	3.8
Total females	±	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.8	1.3
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										
18–24	±	10.3	9.1	11.6	16.3	12.2	11.3	16.5	27.0	5.1

TABLE EA.13

Table EA.13 Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by sex and age (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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(g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
25–34	±	7.1	5.8	8.3	8.1	10.1	10.3	9.8	10.7	3.4
35–44	±	6.3	6.7	6.0	8.0	7.3	9.8	9.3	13.0	3.2
45–54	±	8.8	7.6	6.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	9.5	11.0	3.8
55–64	±	5.9	6.5	8.0	7.5	7.1	8.6	10.7	19.3	3.0
65–69	±	8.9	8.6	11.0	17.4	11.7	11.4	16.0	31.7	4.6
70–74	±	11.4	11.2	13.5	14.6	11.9	17.9	17.5	32.7	4.6
75 and over	±	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.8	10.9	11.8	17.7	24.5	4.3
Total females	±	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.0	5.1	1.4
All adults										
<i>2007-08</i>										
18–24	±	7.6	8.6	8.7	9.1	10.4	11.6	np	np	3.2
25–34	±	5.1	6.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	9.4	6.2	26.0	3.1
35–44	±	5.0	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.5	9.1	5.4	39.8	2.2
45–54	±	5.4	6.6	6.7	7.8	6.7	7.9	7.1	38.1	3.0
55–64	±	5.8	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.8	6.9	19.6	2.9
65–69	±	8.1	10.9	7.4	9.7	8.1	9.8	np	np	3.8
70–74	±	7.5	11.8	9.5	15.3	12.8	12.3	np	np	5.0
75 and over	±	7.9	9.3	8.2	10.1	10.0	7.8	np	np	3.7
Total adults	±	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.0	21.4	1.2
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										
18–24	±	5.3	6.7	5.6	6.4	7.4	7.1	7.2	9.4	2.5
25–34	±	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.2	5.4	5.1	6.3	2.1
35–44	±	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.0	6.1	5.9	2.0
45–54	±	3.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.9	5.1	6.2	6.0	1.9
55–64	±	4.3	5.1	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.6	5.6	6.7	2.2
65–69	±	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.2	9.5	9.7	3.0
70–74	±	6.4	6.7	5.3	6.8	7.2	7.4	9.7	14.7	2.9
75 and over	±	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.1	9.3	17.6	2.7
Total adults	±	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.3	0.9
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										
18–24	±	7.6	6.8	7.1	11.0	7.7	9.3	10.3	17.3	3.6
25–34	±	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.1	7.2	7.0	8.1	2.3
35–44	±	5.1	4.9	4.2	6.4	4.3	6.8	6.6	7.6	2.6
45–54	±	5.8	4.7	4.3	5.1	4.8	6.3	6.9	6.9	2.7
55–64	±	4.1	4.4	5.8	5.7	4.4	5.4	6.4	10.5	2.1
65–69	±	5.6	5.7	7.4	10.8	7.2	7.8	9.4	17.5	3.0
70–74	±	7.5	8.3	8.1	10.1	8.1	12.0	14.2	18.1	3.1
75 and over	±	6.5	6.7	6.0	8.5	7.6	8.3	11.4	20.9	2.9
Total adults	±	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.8	1.0

RSE = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

Table EA.13 Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by sex and age (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

<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(g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years or over.

(b) Overweight for adults is defined as BMI equal to 25 but less than 30. Obesity for adults is defined as BMI equal to or greater than 30.

(c) Data are calculated from measured height and weight. Data exclude those for whom measured height and weight were not available. Data are not comparable with data for 2004-05 that are based on self-reported height and weight.

(d) In 2014-15, 26.8 per cent of respondents aged 18 years and over did not have their height, weight or both measured. For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain height, weight and BMI scores.

(e) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Australian standard population (5 year ranges from 18 for adults).

(f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.

(g) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(h) Data for the NT for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are not comparable to previous years due to the increase in sample size.

np Not published.

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

Table EA.14 **Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by Indigenous status, 2011–13 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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(g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Rates</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	76.4	71.0	72.4	73.7	71.9	69.2	72.8	61.5	72.4
Conf. Inter.	±	3.1	5.5	3.0	3.6	4.7	4.9	8.4	5.6	1.5
Other Australians	%	61.0	61.1	64.5	65.3	65.5	63.8	62.5	62.1	62.6
Conf. Inter.	±	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.9	1.0
<i>Relative standard errors</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	2.1	4.0	2.1	2.5	3.3	3.6	5.9	4.6	1.0
Other Australians	%	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.4	0.8
Rate ratio (h)	no.	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years or over.

(b) Overweight for adults is defined as BMI equal to 25 but less than 30. Obesity for adults is defined as BMI equal to or greater than 30.

(c) BMI calculated from measured height and weight. Data are not comparable with 2004-05 data that are calculated from self-reported height and weight.

(d) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory to the 2001 Australian standard population (10 year ranges from 18).

(e) Data have been revised and are based on the full sample of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey. They differ from data published in the 2014 Report (based on a subset of the full sample).

(f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. nos. 4364.0 and 4727.0).

(g) Data for non-indigenous people for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(h) Rate ratio is computed by dividing the age standardised rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by the age standardised rate for other Australians.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey 2011–13* (2011-12 Core component), Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012–13* (Core component), Cat. no. 4727.0.

Table EA.15 **Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust
<i>Rates</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	66.9	55.7	66.1	65.4	71.9	60.1	63.7	53.9	64.1
Conf. Inter.	±	6.4	13.1	6.8	6.8	8.5	9.5	10.6	9.1	3.3
Other Australians	%	53.6	53.3	52.5	52.2	54.5	54.7	53.2	51.2	53.2
Conf. Inter.	±	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.8	1.6	2.6	3.4	11.5	0.9
<i>Relative standard errors</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	4.9	12.0	5.3	5.3	6.0	8.0	8.5	8.6	2.6
Other Australians	%	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.4	3.3	11.5	0.9

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years or over.

(b) Overweight for adults is defined as BMI equal to 25 but less than 30. Obesity for adults is defined as BMI equal to or greater than 30.

(c) BMI calculated from self-reported height and weight. Data excludes persons for whom height or weight was not reported. Data are not comparable with data for 2011–13 that are calculated from measured height and weight.

(d) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Australian standard population.

(e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. nos. 4715.0 and 4364.0).

(f) Data for non-indigenous people for the 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 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. No. 4364.0.

Table EA.16 **Rate of overweight and obesity for children by Indigenous status, 2011–13 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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 (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Rates</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	%	36.7	34.5	30.4	31.6	37.6	32.1	41.9	24.2	32.8
Conf. Inter.	±	5.1	7.8	5.1	6.2	7.9	7.9	15.2	5.3	2.5
Non-Indigenous children	%	24.5	23.9	25.5	27.8	23.0	24.8	24.7	23.8	24.8
Conf. Inter.	±	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.5	4.3	5.3	1.6
<i>Relative standard errors</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	7.2	11.6	8.6	10.0	10.7	12.5	18.5	11.1	4.0
Non-Indigenous children	%	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.1	7.6	9.2	8.8	11.3	3.2

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

- (a) Children are defined as persons aged 5-17 years.
- (b) Overweight for children is defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be equal to 25 but less than 30 at age 18 years. Obesity for children is defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be 30 or more at age 18 years.
- (c) BMI calculated from measured height and weight.
- (d) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory to the 2001 Australian standard population (selected age ranges from 5-17 years).
- (e) Data have been revised and are based on the full sample of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey. They differ from data published in the 2014 Report (based on a subset of the full sample).
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. nos. 4364.0 and 4727.0).
- (g) Data for non-indigenous people for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey 2011–13* (2011-12 Core component), Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012–13* (Core component), Cat. no. 4727.0.

TABLE EA.17

Table EA.17 Proportion of adults aged 18 or over who are daily smokers, by remoteness (a), (b), (c)

<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 (c)</i>	<i>NT (c), (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Remoteness of residence (age standardised rate)										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Major cities	%	17.9	17.0	18.5	16.7	18.1	..	15.8	..	17.6
Conf. Inter.	±	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.3	2.1	..	2.0	..	1.0
Inner regional	%	20.8	17.5	22.0	13.2	25.5	23.2	–	..	20.1
Conf. Inter.	±	4.6	3.5	4.0	5.1	10.2	4.2	–	..	2.1
Outer regional	%	23.7	21.3	28.4	23.9	28.5	27.4	..	21.7	25.7
Conf. Inter.	±	6.1	14.5	5.3	5.6	7.0	5.2	..	12.1	3.1
Remote	%	27.9	–	33.4	32.8	21.7	11.3	..	19.6	27.3
Conf. Inter.	±	32.2	–	16.1	17.0	10.5	6.4	..	11.7	7.3
Very remote (e)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Conf. Inter.	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Total	%	19.0	17.3	21.6	17.3	20.2	24.3	15.7	21.1	19.1
Conf. Inter.	±	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.0	10.5	0.9
Daily smokers	000	975.4	682.5	665.2	268.6	232.9	85.1	41.9	28.8	2 980.3
<i>2011-12 (f)</i>										
Major cities	%	13.5	14.8	15.9	16.4	15.6	..	12.5	..	14.7
Conf. Inter.	±	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	..	1.9	..	0.7
Inner regional	%	17.2	22.2	20.6	21.2	14.5	18.8	–	..	19.5
Conf. Inter.	±	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.7	5.4	2.2	–	..	1.8
Outer regional	%	21.6	24.1	20.6	24.2	26.4	28.4	..	21.5	22.6
Conf. Inter.	±	7.4	18.6	4.1	6.8	5.5	3.7	..	2.9	2.2
Remote	%	31.1	np	48.6	20.1	23.4	42.1	..	25.2	26.1
Conf. Inter.	±	43.6	np	40.8	10.1	20.3	26.5	..	4.2	7.2
Very remote (e)	%	na	–	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Conf. Inter.	±	na	–	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Total	%	14.4	16.5	17.9	17.6	16.8	21.9	12.5	22.5	16.3

TABLE EA.17

Table EA.17 Proportion of adults aged 18 or over who are daily smokers, by remoteness (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (c)</i>	<i>NT (c), (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Conf. Inter.	±	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.5	0.6
Daily smokers	000	807.8	702.9	601.6	308.4	203.3	78.7	35.0	29.4	2 751.4
<i>2014-15 (f)</i>										
Major cities	%	12.9	12.9	14.7	13.4	12.1	..	12.2	..	13.1
Conf. Inter.	±	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.7	..	1.7	..	0.9
Inner regional	%	18.3	18.8	18.1	12.8	16.9	18.9	..	..	18.4
Conf. Inter.	±	3.6	6.8	4.2	8.5	10.0	2.4	..	..	2.0
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	22.9
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	4.0
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	19.1
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	6.5
Very remote (e)	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conf. Inter.	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Combined outer regional, remote and very remote	%	31.2	19.4	21.9	23.6	21.7	21.0	..	20.0	22.4
Conf. Inter.	±	12.2	4.2	6.3	8.1	7.4	4.3	..	3.2	3.7
Total	%	14.5	14.0	16.4	14.3	13.5	19.4	12.2	20.0	14.8
Conf. Inter.	±	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	3.2	0.9
Daily smokers	000	815.0	618.3	562.8	269.7	169.1	69.9	36.2	27.7	2 573.8
Relative standard error										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Major cities	%	6.1	5.2	7.2	7.1	5.8	..	6.4	..	2.9
Inner regional	%	11.3	10.1	9.2	19.7	20.5	9.3	—	..	5.3
Outer regional	%	13.2	34.7	9.6	12.0	12.6	9.7	..	28.5	6.1
Remote	%	58.7	—	24.6	26.5	24.8	29.1	..	30.5	13.7
Very remote (e)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na

TABLE EA.17

Table EA.17 Proportion of adults aged 18 or over who are daily smokers, by remoteness (a), (b), (c)

	<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 (c)</i>	<i>NT (c), (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	%	5.2	4.6	4.7	6.3	5.7	6.2	6.4	25.4	2.4
<i>2011-12 (f)</i>										
Major cities	%	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.3	..	7.6	..	2.5
Inner regional	%	9.8	8.9	10.7	13.8	18.9	5.9	–	..	4.8
Outer regional	%	17.4	39.4	10.2	14.4	10.7	6.6	..	6.8	5.0
Remote	%	71.4	–	42.9	25.6	44.4	32.1	..	8.5	14.2
Very remote (e)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Total	%	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.2	4.5	7.6	5.8	2.0
<i>2014-15 (f)</i>										
Major cities	%	7.2	6.2	7.7	6.3	7.3	..	7.0	..	3.3
Inner regional	%	10.7	18.4	12.0	34.0	30.0	6.4	..	..	5.6
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	8.8
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	17.2
Very remote (e)	%
Combined outer regional, remote and very remote		20.0	11.1	14.7	17.6	17.4	10.5	..	8.1	8.5
Total	%	5.9	7.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	5.7	7.0	8.1	3.1

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Australian standard population.

(b) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 4364.0).

(c) There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT.

(d) Data for the NT should be used with care as the Australian Health Survey and the National Health Survey excluded very remote areas and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. This has a small impact on estimates except for the NT, where more than 20 per cent of the population live in such areas.

Table EA.17 **Proportion of adults aged 18 or over who are daily smokers, by remoteness (a), (b), (c)**

	<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 (c)</i>	<i>NT (c), (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(e) Data were not collected for very remote areas.

(f) Data for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are not comparable to data for previous years due to the increased sample size.

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

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

Table EA.18 **Proportion of adults aged 18 years or over who are daily smokers, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust AS 2014-15</i>
SEIFA IRSD quintile (age standardised)											
<i>2007-08</i>											
Quintile 1	%	28.8	29.0	28.1	30.2	27.4	33.4	17.9	13.5	28.7	
Conf. Inter.	±	4.2	5.4	5.5	6.5	4.4	6.0	14.7	18.5	2.4	
Quintile 2	%	19.3	17.8	28.0	23.1	24.2	24.4	26.7	18.7	21.6	
Conf. Inter.	±	4.6	4.0	5.2	4.8	4.4	6.5	17.0	12.9	2.1	
Quintile 3	%	19.3	16.7	23.8	19.1	18.3	17.1	18.5	26.5	19.6	
Conf. Inter.	±	4.4	3.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.6	5.4	20.8	1.8	
Quintile 4	%	15.6	17.4	16.2	16.2	14.1	18.9	16.6	13.7	16.2	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.2	4.0	3.5	5.1	3.5	8.2	4.4	36.6	1.7	
Quintile 5	%	12.3	10.0	11.7	8.2	13.5	18.1	np	np	11.2	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.7	4.8	13.3	np	np	1.6	
Total (f)	%	19.0	17.3	21.6	17.3	20.2	24.3	15.7	21.1	19.1	
Conf. Inter.	±	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.0	9.3	0.9	
Daily smokers	000	975.4	682.5	665.2	268.6	232.9	85.1	41.9	28.8	2 980.3	
<i>2011-12 (e)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	20.4	26.4	28.1	26.9	25.4	28.7	12.5	27.5	24.3	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.0	4.2	3.3	5.0	3.8	3.3	15.5	6.3	2.0	
Quintile 2	%	16.4	22.7	21.5	21.5	17.6	22.7	14.5	29.3	19.9	
Conf. Inter.	±	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.1	2.7	4.0	9.6	8.0	1.5	
Quintile 3	%	15.4	15.6	17.9	22.4	16.8	17.9	19.8	25.6	17.0	
Conf. Inter.	±	2.3	2.9	2.4	3.2	4.0	5.1	5.7	5.0	1.1	
Quintile 4	%	11.1	12.1	14.5	15.2	13.5	15.4	15.3	18.7	12.9	
Conf. Inter.	±	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.7	2.6	4.2	1.1	
Quintile 5	%	9.7	7.4	9.5	8.6	9.2	15.9	8.8	12.2	9.0	
Conf. Inter.	±	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.9	5.6	2.2	6.5	1.2	
Total (f)	%	14.4	16.5	17.9	17.6	16.8	21.9	12.5	22.5	16.3	
Conf. Inter.	±	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.5	0.6	
Daily smokers	000	792.1	702.9	601.6	308.4	203.3	78.7	35.0	29.4	2 751.4	
<i>2014-15 (e)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	18.5	22.3	22.7	29.2	20.6	23.4	30.9	37.3	21.4	22.4
Conf. Inter.	±	4.1	7.1	4.0	7.2	4.6	2.1	10.7	14.2	2.7	2.8
Quintile 2	%	16.7	16.5	20.0	17.9	13.9	21.5	24.4	23.1	17.6	17.9
Conf. Inter.	±	4.7	3.6	5.4	3.8	4.1	4.2	12.9	8.3	2.4	2.4
Quintile 3	%	13.1	11.9	15.7	16.1	14.4	13.7	13.5	21.4	14.0	14.2
Conf. Inter.	±	3.4	2.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	5.2	5.1	6.0	2.0	2.0
Quintile 4	%	12.5	11.2	11.8	12.9	8.5	11.8	11.9	15.9	12.0	12.0
Conf. Inter.	±	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.7	10.0	3.6	4.8	1.3	1.4
Quintile 5	%	7.0	9.4	8.1	6.4	5.3	7.6	10.4	22.8	8.0	8.0
Conf. Inter.	±	2.7	2.2	5.5	2.7	3.3	6.7	2.6	8.9	1.4	1.4
Total (f)	%	14.2	13.7	16.1	14.3	13.1	17.9	12.4	20.9	14.5	14.8

Table EA.18 **Proportion of adults aged 18 years or over who are daily smokers, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust AS 2014-15</i>
Conf. Inter.	±	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	3.2	0.9	0.9
Daily smokers	000	815.0	618.3	562.8	269.7	169.1	69.9	36.2	27.7	2 573.8	
Relative standard error											
<i>2007-08</i>											
Quintile 1	%	7.4	9.6	10.0	11.1	8.2	9.2	41.9	69.9	4.2	
Quintile 2	%	12.3	11.4	9.4	10.6	9.2	13.6	32.5	35.2	4.9	
Quintile 3	%	11.7	9.9	9.0	10.8	13.3	13.9	14.8	40.2	4.8	
Quintile 4	%	10.6	11.7	11.1	16.0	12.5	22.3	13.5	136.5	5.5	
Quintile 5	%	12.4	13.9	14.7	16.6	18.2	37.6	np	np	7.3	
Total (f)	%	5.2	4.6	4.7	6.3	5.7	6.2	6.4	22.4	2.4	
<i>2011-12 (e)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	7.6	8.2	6.0	9.5	7.7	5.9	63.0	11.7	4.3	
Quintile 2	%	7.4	6.9	8.5	7.4	7.7	9.0	33.9	14.0	3.9	
Quintile 3	%	7.5	9.6	6.9	7.4	12.0	14.6	14.8	9.9	3.3	
Quintile 4	%	8.2	11.8	10.3	8.8	11.9	12.2	8.7	11.3	4.5	
Quintile 5	%	12.8	18.5	12.9	12.8	15.9	18.1	12.8	27.3	7.0	
Total (f)	%	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.2	4.5	7.6	5.8	2.0	
<i>2014-15 (e)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	11.2	16.2	9.1	12.6	11.4	4.6	17.7	19.4	6.4	6.4
Quintile 2	%	14.3	11.0	13.8	10.7	15.2	10.0	27.1	18.4	6.9	6.7
Quintile 3	%	13.4	10.6	12.1	12.0	13.7	19.4	19.2	14.4	7.2	7.1
Quintile 4	%	9.7	14.9	14.6	12.3	15.9	43.1	15.3	15.4	5.7	6.0
Quintile 5	%	19.7	11.8	34.5	21.2	31.4	45.1	12.8	19.8	9.1	9.2
Total (f)	%	5.8	7.1	6.0	6.4	6.8	5.6	7.1	7.9	3.0	3.1

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

- (a) Rates for 2007-08 and 2001-12 for total are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Australian standard population (5 year ranges from 18 years). Rates for 2014-15 are not age standardised except for the national totals.
- (b) A lower SEIFA quintile indicates relatively greater disadvantage and a lack of advantage in general. A higher SEIFA quintile indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage in general.
- (c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 4364.0).
- (d) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.
- (e) Data for 2011-12 and 2014-15 for the NT are not comparable to data for previous years due to the increased sample size.
- (f) Total includes those who could not be allocated to a SEIFA quintile.
- np** Not published.

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

Table EA.19 **Proportion of adults who are daily smokers, 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>
2007-08										
Rate of adult daily smokers										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	47.6	46.6	42.8	39.6	47.0	44.2	29.8	46.6	44.8
Conf. Inter.	±	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.4	5.4	5.9	6.5	4.9	2.0
Other Australians	%	18.8	17.3	21.5	16.9	20.0	23.5	16.0	22.2	18.9
Conf. Inter.	±	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.0	12.3	0.9
Relative standard errors										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	5.0	4.1	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.8	11.2	5.4	2.3
Other Australians	%	5.1	4.8	4.6	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.4	28.2	2.4
Rate ratio (g)		2.5	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4
2011-13 (f)										
Rate of adult daily smokers										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	41.6	41.7	41.9	39.7	41.8	39.5	28.3	49.0	42.0
Conf. Inter.	±	3.6	5.3	3.2	3.4	4.8	5.0	7.5	4.7	1.8
Other Australians	%	14.0	16.5	17.1	17.4	16.3	21.2	12.6	22.1	16.0
Conf. Inter.	±	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	0.7
Relative standard errors										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	4.4	6.4	3.9	4.4	5.9	6.5	13.5	4.9	2.2
Other Australians	%	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	7.8	6.3	2.1
Rate ratio (g)		3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.6
2014-15 (f)										
Rate of adult daily smokers										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	39.6	39.8	40.5	43.1	38.2	37.6	35.7	43.9	40.6
Conf. Inter.	±	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.7	4.5	7.1	5.2	2.1
Other Australians	%	13.9	14.0	16.0	14.0	13.3	19.0	11.8	18.4	14.5
Conf. Inter.	±	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	1.7	3.7	0.8
Relative standard errors										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	7.6	6.2	10.2	6.0	2.6
Other Australians	%	6.3	6.9	5.7	6.3	7.3	6.4	7.5	10.2	3.0
Rate ratio (g)		2.8	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.8

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

**Table EA.19 Proportion of adults who are daily smokers, 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>
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- (a) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years and over.
- (b) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory to the 2001 Australian standard population (5 year age ranges from 18 years).
- (c) Data for 2011–13 have been revised and are based on the full sample of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey. They differ from data published in the 2014 Report (based on a subset of the full sample).
- (d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. nos. 4727.0, 4714.0 and 4364.0).
- (e) Data for non-indigenous people for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.
- (f) Data for 2011–13 and 2014-15 for other Australians for the NT are not comparable to data for previous years due to the increased sample size.
- (g) Rate ratio is computed by dividing the age standardised rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by the age standardised rate for other Australians.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13* (Core component) Cat. no. 4727.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey 2011–13* (2011-12 Core component), Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey, 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

TABLE EA.20

Table EA.20 **Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (e), (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Remoteness of residence										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Major cities	%	18.9	17.7	20.3	22.9	18.6	..	21.3	..	19.2
Conf. Inter.	±	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.1	..	2.1	..	0.8
Inner regional	%	25.5	23.5	23.3	28.4	20.9	21.3	np	..	24.3
Conf. Inter.	±	4.0	5.0	4.2	6.5	10.9	3.6	np	..	2.5
Outer regional	%	np	21.7	25.6	40.8	12.2	np	..	23.8	24.2
Conf. Inter.	±	np	14.3	4.0	11.2	5.5	np	..	16.8	2.9
Remote	%	np	np	39.5	23.8	24.6	np	..	52.1	32.1
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	24.8	20.3	12.8	np	..	30.9	11.1
Very remote (g)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Conf. Inter.	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Total	%	20.4	18.8	22.3	25.3	18.5	21.5	21.3	33.4	20.9
Conf. Inter.	±	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.1	14.6	0.9
Adults at risk	000	1 063.2	749.3	694.6	395.4	220.0	77.8	55.2	38.5	3 294.0
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										
Major cities	%	17.5	16.7	20.5	22.9	17.6	..	21.0	..	18.5
Conf. Inter.	±	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	..	2.4	..	1.0
Inner regional	%	20.4	19.7	17.8	33.7	18.8	21.7	np	..	20.6
Conf. Inter.	±	5.2	3.9	4.3	7.0	6.7	2.7	np	..	2.4
Outer regional	%	np	17.0	np	28.5	20.7	23.6	..	24.5	22.1
Conf. Inter.	±	np	9.8	np	8.8	5.9	5.2	..	4.2	2.9
Remote	%	np	np	np	36.7	27.3	37.6	..	22.9	31.4
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	np	12.7	32.6	50.6	..	8.1	7.4
Very remote (g)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Conf. Inter.	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na

TABLE EA.20

Table EA.20 **Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (e), (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	%	18.5	17.5	19.9	25.3	18.2	22.8	21.0	24.2	19.4
Conf. Inter.	±	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.5	0.8
Adults at risk	000	1 027.5	760.4	682.8	443.1	228.3	86.9	58.5	30.7	3 318.2
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										
Major cities	%	16.1	14.4	17.7	19.7	16.4	..	15.9	..	16.3
Conf. Inter.	±	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.2	..	2.2	..	1.1
Inner regional	%	20.4	17.9	15.7	22.0	16.2	19.3	..	..	18.3
Conf. Inter.	±	5.3	4.6	4.2	12.4	7.3	2.8	..	..	1.9
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	24.2
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	3.9
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	22.2
Conf. Inter.	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	7.5
Very remote (g)	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conf. Inter.	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Combined outer regional, remote and very remote	%	32.1	23.0	20.9	26.9	18.9	19.5	..	19.2	23.7
Conf. Inter.	±	10.6	7.6	6.7	10.4	6.9	4.8	..	3.8	3.6
Total	%	17.6	15.6	17.9	20.7	16.8	19.2	15.9	19.2	17.4
Conf. Inter.	±	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.8	0.9
Adults at risk	000	1 010.2	705.5	630.0	392.3	216.3	72.7	45.9	25.6	3 092.1
Relative standard error										
<i>2007-08</i>										
Major cities	%	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.6	..	5.0	..	2.1
Inner regional	%	8.0	10.9	9.3	11.7	26.7	8.7	np	..	5.3
Outer regional	%	np	33.5	8.0	14.0	22.8	np	..	35.9	6.0

TABLE EA.20

Table EA.20 **Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (e), (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	%	np	np	32.1	43.5	26.5	np	..	30.2	17.7
Very remote (g)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Total	%	4.2	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.1	7.0	5.0	22.3	2.1
<i>2011-12 (h)</i>										
Major cities	%	5.4	5.8	5.3	4.6	5.7	..	5.8	..	2.9
Inner regional	%	13.0	10.1	12.2	10.6	18.1	6.4	np	..	5.9
Outer regional	%	np	29.3	np	15.7	14.5	11.3	..	8.8	6.8
Remote	%	np	np	np	17.6	60.8	68.7	..	18.1	12.1
Very remote (g)	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Total	%	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.9	5.5	5.8	7.4	2.2
<i>2014-15 (h)</i>										
Major cities	%	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.8	..	7.1	..	3.3
Inner regional	%	13.3	13.1	13.6	28.8	23.0	7.4	..	..	5.2
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	8.3
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	17.3
Very remote (g)	%
Combined outer regional, remote and very remote		16.8	16.7	16.4	19.8	18.7	12.6	..	10.0	7.7
Total	%	5.4	6.2	4.8	6.1	6.3	5.8	7.1	10.0	2.6

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Rates are based on the 2009 NHMRC guidelines and can be used for the purposes of comparisons over time.

(b) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Australian standard population (5 year ranges from 18 years).

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 4364.0).

Table EA.20 **Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (e), (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Individuals are defined as at risk of long term harm if they consume more than 2 standard drinks a day (2009 NHMRC alcohol guidelines). Data based on consumption in week before the interview – does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less than or the same as usual.

(e) There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT.

(f) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(g) Data were not collected for Very remote areas.

(h) Data for 2011-12 and 2014-15 for the NT are not comparable to data for previous years due to the increased sample size.

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

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

TABLE EA.21

Table EA.21 Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust AS 2014-15</i>
SEIFA IRSD quintile											
<i>2007-08</i>											
Quintile 1	%	11.7	16.2	26.1	19.8	14.3	23.3	23.9	22.7	17.3	
Conf. Inter.	±	2.8	5.3	5.2	6.1	3.0	6.0	12.4	36.9	1.8	
Quintile 2	%	19.4	16.1	23.0	27.4	19.0	20.3	24.0	35.7	20.7	
Conf. Inter.	±	4.3	4.2	3.6	5.3	4.4	7.6	20.0	22.9	1.7	
Quintile 3	%	23.9	24.3	24.0	23.4	20.5	17.9	27.5	27.9	23.6	
Conf. Inter.	±	4.8	4.9	4.2	6.5	5.8	4.7	11.3	24.1	2.2	
Quintile 4	%	22.3	16.6	17.6	26.8	16.1	22.3	18.7	23.2	19.8	
Conf. Inter.	±	4.2	3.8	4.3	5.9	3.9	6.8	3.9	26.6	1.9	
Quintile 5	%	24.2	20.9	20.0	26.5	22.8	21.5	21.3	28.1	22.6	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.5	4.0	5.4	5.5	5.9	8.5	2.5	17.0	1.9	
Total (h)	%	20.4	18.8	22.3	25.3	18.5	21.5	21.3	33.4	20.9	
Conf. Inter.	±	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.1	14.6	0.9	
Adults at risk	000	1 063.2	749.3	694.6	395.4	220.0	77.8	55.2	38.5	3 294.0	
<i>2011-12 (g)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	14.1	16.7	20.2	22.7	14.4	21.0	10.4	22.1	16.7	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.6	3.5	5.0	6.7	3.9	4.3	10.2	8.1	1.9	
Quintile 2	%	18.3	15.5	18.5	25.5	16.7	22.6	20.3	23.8	18.3	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.8	4.0	4.0	5.8	3.3	6.4	10.9	6.9	1.8	
Quintile 3	%	19.1	15.1	21.5	24.9	18.1	20.7	21.1	21.5	19.2	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.6	5.9	6.1	6.8	6.6	2.0	
Quintile 4	%	19.6	20.0	21.3	21.1	20.1	26.5	17.0	26.7	20.2	
Conf. Inter.	±	3.2	4.6	4.1	5.0	5.7	7.3	4.6	7.2	2.1	
Quintile 5	%	20.6	21.2	18.3	29.8	21.2	23.7	23.6	31.9	21.7	

TABLE EA.21

Table EA.21 Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust AS 2014-15</i>
Conf. Inter.	±	4.7	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.5	8.3	4.1	13.7	2.1	
Total (h)	%	18.5	17.5	19.9	25.3	18.2	22.8	21.0	24.2	19.4	
Conf. Inter.	±	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.5	0.8	
Adults at risk	000	1 027.5	760.4	682.8	443.1	228.3	86.9	58.5	30.7	3 318.2	
<i>2014-15 (g)</i>											
Quintile 1	%	14.6	10.8	21.6	15.3	15.7	14.5	27.5	14.5	15.2	15.5
Conf. Inter.	±	3.5	3.7	4.6	8.6	4.9	4.3	np	np	2.0	2.2
Quintile 2	%	19.0	15.6	15.0	18.2	16.4	17.6	20.7	26.4	17.1	16.8
Conf. Inter.	±	2.1	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.5	3.9	12.7	14.9	1.9	1.9
Quintile 3	%	17.6	15.8	17.3	19.0	14.3	21.0	9.4	21.7	17.3	17.5
Conf. Inter.	±	4.5	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.5	6.3	5.0	6.8	1.9	1.9
Quintile 4	%	15.7	14.1	17.6	24.3	20.0	23.1	16.4	14.0	17.3	17.3
Conf. Inter.	±	5.6	3.8	3.2	3.9	5.9	10.2	4.0	4.9	2.6	2.6
Quintile 5	%	21.3	19.4	17.7	23.7	17.1	20.4	16.0	17.5	20.2	20.0
Conf. Inter.	±	3.8	3.8	4.9	5.7	5.5	7.9	3.1	8.2	2.2	2.2
Total (h)	%	17.6	15.6	18.0	20.8	16.8	18.6	15.7	19.3	17.4	17.4
Conf. Inter.	±	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.8	0.9	0.9
Adults at risk	000	1 010.2	705.5	630.0	392.3	216.3	72.7	45.9	25.6	3 092.1	
Relative standard error											
<i>2007-08</i>											
Quintile 1	%	12.2	16.6	10.1	15.7	10.6	13.2	26.4	83.1	5.4	
Quintile 2	%	11.4	13.4	8.0	9.8	11.9	19.2	42.6	32.8	4.2	
Quintile 3	%	10.3	10.4	9.0	14.1	14.4	13.4	20.9	44.0	4.7	
Quintile 4	%	9.6	11.7	12.6	11.2	12.3	15.7	10.6	58.5	4.8	
Quintile 5	%	7.3	9.7	13.7	10.7	13.2	20.1	6.0	30.9	4.2	

TABLE EA.21

Table EA.21 Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust	Aust AS 2014-15
Total (h)	%	4.2	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.1	7.0	5.0	22.3	2.1	
2011-12 (g)											
Quintile 1	%	13.1	10.6	12.7	15.1	13.8	10.5	50.3	18.6	5.7	
Quintile 2	%	10.7	13.1	11.2	11.7	10.2	14.4	27.4	14.8	5.0	
Quintile 3	%	10.1	12.7	8.8	9.5	16.5	15.1	16.4	15.7	5.2	
Quintile 4	%	8.4	11.7	9.8	12.0	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.7	5.3	
Quintile 5	%	11.5	8.2	11.8	7.8	10.7	17.8	8.9	22.0	4.8	
Total (h)	%	4.2	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.1	7.0	5.0	22.3	2.1	
2014-15 (g)											
Quintile 1	%	12.3	17.3	11.0	28.8	15.9	15.0	np	np	6.7	7.4
Quintile 2	%	5.7	16.0	14.4	10.5	14.1	11.4	31.3	28.9	5.6	5.8
Quintile 3	%	13.0	14.2	11.3	11.0	12.3	15.4	27.1	15.9	5.5	5.5
Quintile 4	%	18.2	13.7	9.2	8.2	14.9	22.6	12.5	17.7	7.7	7.7
Quintile 5	%	9.1	9.9	14.1	12.2	16.4	19.8	9.8	23.9	5.5	5.7
Total (h)	%	5.3	6.2	4.8	6.1	6.3	5.6	7.1	10.0	2.5	2.6

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Rates are based on the 2009 NHMRC guidelines and can be used for the purposes of comparisons over time.

(b) Rates for 2007-08 and 2001-12 for total are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Australian standard population (5 year ranges from 18 years). Rates for 2014-15 are not age standardised except for the national totals.

(c) A lower SEIFA quintile indicates relatively greater disadvantage and a lack of advantage in general. A higher SEIFA quintile indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage in general.

(d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 4364.0).

(e) Individuals are defined as at risk of long term harm if they consume more than 2 standard drinks a day (2009 NHMRC alcohol guidelines). Data based on consumption in week before the interview — does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less than or the same as usual.

Table EA.21 Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust AS 2014-15</i>
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(f) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(g) Data for 2011-12 for the NT are not comparable to data for previous years due to the increased sample size.

(h) Total includes those who could not be allocated to a SEIFA quintile.

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

Table EA.22 Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), 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>
2004-05 (f)										
Number of adults at risk										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	000	16.6	3.8	17.4	8.6	3.4	1.9	0.5	3.8	56.0
Other Australians	000	1 085.9	764.0	623.8	349.1	257.5	65.8	52.3	28.2	3 226.6
Rate of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	21.4	22.1	23.0	20.4	21.2	19.1	21.0	10.3	20.3
Conf. Inter.	±	3.9	7.7	4.4	3.9	7.1	4.3	7.2	3.1	1.9
Other Australians	%	21.9	20.4	22.4	24.6	23.0	19.2	21.6	29.6	21.9
Conf. Inter.	±	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.5	11.7	0.7
Relative standard errors										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	9.3	17.8	9.7	9.8	17.0	11.4	17.4	15.5	4.9
Other Australians	%	3.1	3.9	3.4	4.8	3.6	5.2	5.8	20.1	1.6
Rate ratio (h)		1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.9
2011-13 (g)										
Number of adults at risk										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	000	22.1	5.6	19.5	11.3	4.7	2.6	0.6	5.8	72.3
Other Australians	000	1 003.9	757.3	663.8	434.2	227.1	83.8	57.6	28.3	3 256.0
Rate of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	19.7	19.9	18.2	23.0	22.1	18.1	15.5	14.2	19.2
Conf. Inter.	±	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.8	5.1	4.2	6.2	4.0	1.6
Other Australians	%	18.4	17.7	20.1	25.4	18.5	23.0	20.9	24.9	19.5
Conf. Inter.	±	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.3	3.9	0.9
Relative standard errors										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	8.4	10.5	10.4	8.3	11.7	11.9	20.3	14.5	4.3
Other Australians	%	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	7.9	2.3
Rate ratio (h)		1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0
2014-15 (g)										
Number of adults at risk										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	000	22.2	3.3	18.0	9.3	2.4	2.4	0.5	6.1	64.1
Other Australians	000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rate of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol										

Table EA.22 Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2009 NHMRC guidelines), 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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	17.8	11.4	16.2	17.0	10.6	15.9	11.4	13.3	15.8
Conf. Inter.	±	3.3	3.0	3.4	4.3	4.0	3.5	5.3	3.6	1.5
Other Australians	%
Conf. Inter.	±
Relative standard errors										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	9.4	13.2	10.8	12.1	19.0	11.2	20.4	12.6	4.9
Other Australians	%
Rate ratio (h)	

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Individuals are defined as at risk of long term harm if they consume more than 2 standard drinks a day (2009 NHMRC alcohol guidelines). Data based on consumption in week before the interview — does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less than or the same as usual.

(b) Adults are defined as people aged 18 years or over.

(c) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory to the 2001 Australian standard population.

(d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. nos. 4364.0, 4727.0 and 4715.0).

(e) Data for non-Indigenous people for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(f) Data for 2004-05 are based on the 2009 NHMRC alcohol guidelines and differ from previously reported data that were based on 2001 NHMRC guidelines.

(g) Data for 2011-13 and onwards for other Australians for the NT are not comparable to data for previous years due to the increased sample size.

(h) Rate ratio is computed by dividing the age standardised rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by the age standardised rate for other Australians.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13* (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey component), Cat. no. 4727.0; ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey 2011-13* (2011-12 Core component), Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey, 2004-05*. Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table EA.23 **Proportion of adult abstainers from alcohol, 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>
2004-05										
Abstainers										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	22.8	19.3	28.0	33.6	30.0	14.3	11.4	50.6	29.0
Conf. Inter.	±	4.2	6.5	4.5	4.5	7.1	5.3	4.9	6.3	2.0
Other Australians	%	17.1	16.3	13.2	12.8	13.8	10.5	11.3	15.7	15.2
Conf. Inter.	±	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	11.1	0.7
Relative standard errors										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	9.5	17.3	8.3	6.8	12.0	18.8	21.7	6.4	3.5
Other Australians	%	4.4	4.1	4.6	7.3	4.9	7.9	7.5	36.1	2.2
Rate ratio (g)		1.3	1.2	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	3.2	1.9
2011-13 (f)										
Abstainers										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	20.8	19.9	25.2	26.8	27.8	18.1	13.0	50.5	26.1
Conf. Inter.	±	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.6	5.5	4.2	6.7	6.3	1.9
Other Australians	%	18.0	16.3	15.5	13.9	16.2	12.5	11.4	15.4	16.3
Conf. Inter.	±	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	3.0	0.7
Relative standard errors										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	%	9.6	10.3	7.5	8.8	10.2	11.8	26.4	6.4	3.8
Other Australians	%	4.3	5.7	4.8	6.5	4.9	8.1	7.0	9.9	2.2
Rate ratio (g)		1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	3.3	1.6

Conf. Inter. = 95 per cent confidence interval. **RSE** = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

- (a) Abstainers have consumed no alcohol in the previous 12 months (includes those who have never consumed alcohol).
- (b) Adults are defined as people aged 18 years or over.
- (c) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. nos. 4364.0, 4727.0 and 4715.0).
- (e) Data for non-Indigenous people for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and the National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.
- (f) Data for 2011-13 for other Australians for the NT are not comparable to data for previous years due to the increased sample size.
- (g) Rate ratio is computed by dividing the age standardised rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by the age standardised rate for other Australians.

Table EA.23 Proportion of adult abstainers from alcohol, 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>
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Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13* (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey component), Cat. no. 4727.0; ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey 2011-13* (2011-12 Core component), Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

TABLE EA.24

Table EA.24 Incidence of selected cancers (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
Incidence of selected cancers		<i>Age standardised rate per 100 000 population</i>								
<i>2007</i>										
Bowel cancer (f)	rate	63.8	64.3	66.6	57.3	65.7	81.8	60.6	69.7	64.5
Lung cancer (f)	rate	43.6	45.6	46.5	42.9	41.1	49.8	38.0	56.0	44.6
Melanoma (f)	rate	48.3	39.6	64.7	46.2	34.6	42.0	32.7	25.4	47.5
Female breast cancer (g)	rate	111.0	112.3	113.2	102.5	117.4	97.4	115.1	82.8	110.9
Cervical cancer (g)	rate	7.7	6.0	6.9	7.8	5.0	7.9	4.4	10.4	6.9
<i>2008</i>										
Bowel cancer (f)	rate	60.6	62.1	66.4	58.1	66.1	77.4	63.2	49.3	62.7
Lung cancer (f)	rate	43.4	42.6	47.9	44.3	44.0	47.9	35.4	79.2	44.4
Melanoma (f)	rate	48.1	39.7	68.9	49.5	39.9	49.1	44.6	35.3	49.3
Female breast cancer (g)	rate	114.0	116.7	123.1	118.8	119.0	103.1	117.6	97.4	116.9
Cervical cancer (g)	rate	6.7	6.6	7.1	8.7	8.1	6.9	3.8	14.1	7.1
<i>2009</i>										
Bowel cancer (f)	rate	59.5	60.8	63.6	58.4	60.6	71.6	62.9	54.7	60.9
Lung cancer (f)	rate	43.6	41.5	47.2	45.9	43.6	39.5	31.3	57.7	43.8
Melanoma (f)	rate	48.2	41.4	69.3	46.0	36.3	47.7	34.9	37.0	49.1
Female breast cancer (g)	rate	116.7	109.4	120.8	113.5	112.7	117.0	149.0	83.0	115.2
Cervical cancer (g)	rate	6.8	5.7	7.6	8.4	5.1	6.0	6.5	14.1	6.7
<i>2010 (c)</i>										
Bowel cancer (f)	rate	62.3	62.2	63.8	60.2	58.2	80.2	59.1	52.6	62.4
Lung cancer (f)	rate	44.1	40.1	47.5	45.4	41.9	48.1	33.4	53.1	43.7
Melanoma (f)	rate	49.4	38.6	68.7	44.7	36.5	49.2	37.8	39.8	48.7
Female breast cancer (g)	rate	116.0	114.3	123.3	121.7	118.4	107.5	143.6	93.3	117.8
Cervical cancer (g)	rate	7.0	6.3	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.3	3.9	7.8	7.1
<i>2011 (d)</i>										
Bowel cancer (f)	rate	60.9	61.0	63.1	60.5	61.0	72.9	56.9	47.5	61.5

TABLE EA.24

Table EA.24 Incidence of selected cancers (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
Lung cancer (f)	rate	43.5	41.4	45.3	43.4	38.3	48.9	29.2	63.5	42.9
Melanoma (f)	rate	49.8	34.3	70.7	46.7	36.1	45.5	36.6	32.0	48.2
Female breast cancer (g)	rate	115.4	119.9	119.7	113.9	109.9	118.5	134.1	104.3	116.9
Cervical cancer (g)	rate	7.2	6.4	7.6	6.0	7.2	9.2	4.0	12.4	7.0
<i>2012 (e)</i>										
Bowel cancer (f)	rate	59.1	57.4	60.4	52.1	57.0	66.9	66.0	51.0	58.4
Lung cancer (f)	rate	44.0	43.4	45.1	43.2	40.6	49.7	28.6	52.8	43.7
Melanoma (f)	rate	51.0	36.9	72.0	46.2	35.9	42.7	40.3	43.2	49.5
Female breast cancer (g)	rate	118.4	117.0	125.8	125.8	121.0	122.2	131.6	134.6	120.7
Cervical cancer (g)	rate	6.8	7.2	9.0	8.0	5.4	8.3	5.3	7.1	7.4
<i>2013</i>										
Bowel cancer (f)	rate	na	56.7	58.5	50.1	57.4	63.4	49.8	49.1	56.3
Lung cancer (f)	rate	na	41.1	45.1	40.9	38.2	43.4	30.9	43.8	41.8
Melanoma (f)	rate	na	36.3	75.0	51.8	36.4	45.4	42.3	35.8	50.3
Female breast cancer (g)	rate	na	125.1	128.6	119.7	129.0	130.7	130.2	116.1	126.0
Cervical cancer (g)	rate	na	5.6	8.0	6.2	7.3	8.5	5.5	17.7	6.7
Number of new cases						<i>Number</i>				
<i>2007</i>										
Bowel cancer	no.	4 785	3 584	2 774	1 200	1 240	481	178	80	14 322
Lung cancer	no.	3 279	2 548	1 925	887	777	288	110	70	9 884
Melanoma	no.	3 542	2 163	2 698	977	619	237	104	50	10 390
Female breast cancer	no.	4 203	3 199	2 449	1 127	1 108	286	200	61	12 633
Cervical cancer	no.	278	164	145	82	40	21	8	10	748
<i>2008</i>										
Bowel cancer	no.	4 656	3 545	2 844	1 254	1 273	467	191	61	14 291
Lung cancer	no.	3 319	2 441	2 053	948	855	289	107	89	10 101
Melanoma	no.	3 617	2 216	2 951	1 080	734	276	144	50	11 068

TABLE EA.24

Table EA.24 Incidence of selected cancers (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
Female breast cancer	no.	4 392	3 413	2 739	1 343	1 121	306	207	75	13 596
Cervical cancer	no.	248	182	149	96	66	17	7	12	777
<i>2009</i>										
Bowel cancer	no.	4 668	3 565	2 780	1 294	1 202	440	195	70	14 214
Lung cancer	no.	3 438	2 441	2 086	1 008	860	247	96	65	10 241
Melanoma	no.	3 695	2 376	3 041	1 036	671	274	117	54	11 264
Female breast cancer	no.	4 609	3 266	2 766	1 324	1 086	355	265	71	13 742
Cervical cancer	no.	251	164	165	93	45	15	12	11	756
<i>2010</i>										
Bowel cancer	no.	5 024	3 756	2 888	1 384	1 171	504	190	81	14 998
Lung cancer	no.	3 557	2 430	2 166	1 027	846	303	105	71	10 505
Melanoma	no.	3 876	2 267	3 112	1 036	694	291	128	64	11 468
Female breast cancer	no.	4 684	3 485	2 891	1 466	1 159	332	260	89	14 366
Cervical cancer	no.	263	181	183	90	68	19	7	9	820
<i>2011</i>										
Bowel cancer	no.	4 999	3 766	2 931	1 441	1 251	466	188	73	15 115
Lung cancer	no.	3 625	2 569	2 132	1 027	786	316	95	80	10 630
Melanoma	no.	4 018	2 073	3 290	1 119	704	273	125	52	11 654
Female breast cancer	no.	4 732	3 730	2 886	1 412	1 101	376	250	82	14 569
Cervical cancer	no.	271	186	172	70	59	22	7	14	801
<i>2012 (e)</i>										
Bowel cancer	no.	5 002	3 643	2 916	1 291	1 184	447	227	83	14 793
Lung cancer	no.	3 747	2 756	2 182	1 066	859	328	96	80	11 114
Melanoma	no.	4 192	2 277	3 436	1 147	710	266	145	77	12 250
Female breast cancer	no.	4 938	3 705	3 106	1 618	1 225	390	247	108	15 337
Cervical cancer	no.	256	212	207	97	47	23	10	8	860
<i>2013</i>										

Table EA.24 Incidence of selected cancers (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
Bowel cancer	no.	na	3 689	2 876	1 272	1 214	423	178	68	9 720
Lung cancer	no.	na	2 711	2 263	1 034	816	298	110	70	7 302
Melanoma	no.	na	2 311	3 673	1 319	734	285	156	65	8 543
Female breast cancer	no.	na	4 065	3 247	1 574	1 315	424	252	107	10 984
Cervical cancer	no.	na	169	186	77	61	22	10	14	539

(a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.

(b) Due to the low incidence of cancers in some jurisdictions, rates may fluctuate widely from year to year. Comparisons across time and between jurisdictions should be made with caution.

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(d) NSW data are not available for 2013. Therefore Australian totals for 2013 do not include NSW.

(e) The ACT data for 2013 do not contain death-certificate-only (DCO) cases. Based on ACT data for recent years, in 2013 the DCO cases will amount to approximately 1.9 per cent of the total number of ACT cases.

(f) Age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population, using five-year age groups to 84 years, and expressed per 100 000 persons.

(g) Age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population, using five-year age groups to 84 years, and expressed per 100 000 females.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Australian Cancer Database, various years; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0.

TABLE EA.25

Table EA.25 Incidence of selected cancers, by remoteness area, 2013 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (e)	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (e), (f)	NT (e)	Total excluding NSW/ACT (g)	Total excluding NSW/ACT (g)
	<i>Age standardised rate per 100 000 population</i>									
	<i>no.</i>									
Bowel cancer (h)										
Major cities	na	54.6	56.8	47.9	55.6	..	49.8	..	54.0	6 208
Inner regional	na	60.8	59.6	53.8	54.6	67.5	–	..	60.2	2 112
Outer regional	na	64.7	63.3	62.2	66.3	58.1	..	57.9	62.6	1 169
Remote	na	49.8	51.9	66.0	65.1	56.2	..	38.4	58.5	153
Very remote	na	..	63.1	49.3	55.2	np	..	25.6	51.3	64
Lung cancer (h)										
Major cities	na	40.7	43.9	39.6	38.2	..	30.9	..	40.7	4 691
Inner regional	na	41.4	44.3	42.2	31.9	42.8	–	..	41.9	1 520
Outer regional	na	43.9	47.2	47.8	43.5	44.4	..	37.2	45.3	874
Remote	na	42.3	60.2	56.2	36.9	53.0	..	59.2	51.0	139
Very remote	na	..	53.5	13.8	42.1	np	..	52.3	41.6	56
Melanoma (h)										
Major cities	na	33.4	75.3	49.5	32.2	..	42.4	..	47.3	5 375
Inner regional	na	44.7	75.4	69.0	44.4	45.8	–	..	56.8	1 886
Outer regional	na	43.7	76.3	57.6	49.4	44.3	..	47.7	58.9	1 082
Remote	na	36.4	65.1	52.4	44.2	np	..	19.7	50.4	142
Very remote	na	..	40.1	26.8	47.3	np	..	np	29.9	47
Female breast cancer (i)										
Major cities	na	123.7	133.5	119.3	131.9	..	130.4	..	126.7	7 459
Inner regional	na	129.2	116.8	128.7	121.8	133.6	–	..	124.8	2 137
Outer regional	na	126.4	123.5	115.2	131.4	124.5	..	104.6	123.5	1 136
Remote	na	150.5	122.7	122.4	78.5	178.1	..	167.7	125.2	167

Table EA.25 Incidence of selected cancers, by remoteness area, 2013 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (e)	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (e), (f)	NT (e)	Total excluding NSW/ACT (g)	Total excluding NSW/ACT (g)	
<i>Age standardised rate per 100 000 population</i>											
Very remote	na	..	114.1	94.1	77.7	np	..	91.7	96.3		no.
Cervical cancer (i)											
Major cities	na	5.4	7.9	5.7	7.4	..	5.5	..	6.3		358
Inner regional	na	5.7	7.0	8.6	6.8	7.2	–	..	6.7		91
Outer regional	na	7.2	8.1	9.7	9.3	11.2	..	8.8	8.7		68
Remote	na	4.1	10.7	3.9	1.8	np	..	np	7.1		10
Very remote	na	..	18.6	3.8	–	–	..	50.3	16.5		11

(a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.

(b) Remoteness areas are classified according to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Area. Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on Statistical Areas Level 2 of usual residence at time of diagnosis. Not all remoteness areas are represented in each State or Territory.

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(d) The incidence rates for Victorians living in Remote areas may fluctuate considerably from year to year due to the behaviour of rare events in small populations.

(e) Due to Health Department policies in Tas, ACT and NT, incidence rates based on non-zero counts less than 5 have been suppressed because of statistical unreliability and/or patient confidentiality.

(f) The ACT data for 2013 do not contain death-certificate-only (DCO) cases. Based on ACT data for recent years, in 2013 the DCO cases will amount to approximately 1.9 per cent of the total number of ACT cases.

(g) Totals do not include NSW as disaggregation by remoteness area was not available. Therefore totals should not be compared to previous years.

(h) Age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population, using five-year age groups to 84 years, and expressed per 100 000 persons.

(i) Age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population, using five-year age groups to 84 years, and expressed per 100 000 females.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Australian Cancer Database 2013; ABS unpublished, correspondences from Statistical Area Level 2 to Remoteness Area; ABS unpublished, Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2013.

TABLE EA.26

Table EA.26 Incidence of selected cancers, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2013 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (d)	ACT (d), (e)	NT (d)	Total excluding NSW/ACT (f)	Total excluding NSW/ACT (f)
<i>Age standardised rate per 100 000 population</i>										<i>no.</i>
Bowel cancer (g)										
Quintile 1	na	57.7	58.9	53.6	60.4	63.0	–	33.1	58.4	1 919.0
Quintile 2	na	58.2	60.8	59.8	60.7	58.2	np	63.4	59.4	2 102.0
Quintile 3	na	57.3	56.4	51.5	58.2	67.4	73.4	57.0	56.6	2 112.0
Quintile 4	na	57.0	58.2	46.4	56.4	66.3	57.2	52.2	56.0	2 009.0
Quintile 5	na	52.0	56.8	43.6	43.0	46.9	45.2	44.2	49.9	1 559.0
Lung cancer (g)										
Quintile 1	na	51.4	51.6	54.4	50.4	51.3	–	55.8	51.7	1 730.0
Quintile 2	na	44.1	52.0	50.2	40.2	39.6	–	60.5	46.7	1 679.0
Quintile 3	na	41.4	44.9	45.5	38.6	35.9	np	48.2	42.7	1 610.0
Quintile 4	na	38.8	40.8	38.6	28.1	35.7	34.6	20.5	37.5	1 351.0
Quintile 5	na	31.4	29.1	27.0	24.4	37.5	29.4	45.7	29.4	909.0
Melanoma (g)										
Quintile 1	na	26.2	67.7	46.0	34.5	39.8	–	9.7	43.3	1 367.0
Quintile 2	na	36.7	73.6	50.1	35.0	51.1	–	47.1	49.8	1 698.0
Quintile 3	na	42.5	80.4	46.3	35.9	44.2	np	np	55.2	2 009.0
Quintile 4	na	35.8	75.2	50.4	39.5	51.5	40.4	48.6	49.6	1 804.0
Quintile 5	na	37.8	76.2	60.3	39.0	79.7	45.0	54.8	52.5	1 645.0
Female breast cancer (h)										
Quintile 1	na	121.5	110.8	109.1	131.0	117.8	np	110.2	117.9	1 861.0
Quintile 2	na	115.6	126.3	125.4	123.4	153.9	np	161.3	123.1	2 138.0
Quintile 3	na	120.9	134.2	109.0	131.5	117.3	102.7	114.9	124.2	2 327.0
Quintile 4	na	131.0	129.3	110.5	125.7	147.2	137.5	92.3	127.3	2 415.0

Table EA.26 Incidence of selected cancers, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2013 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (d)	ACT (d), (e)	NT (d)	Total excluding NSW/ACT (f)	Total excluding NSW/ACT (f)
<i>Age standardised rate per 100 000 population</i>										
Quintile 5	na	134.0	138.8	133.0	139.5	201.7	125.8	114.8	134.6	2 217.0
Cervical cancer (h)										
Quintile 1	na	8.1	10.7	10.1	9.1	10.7	np	43.5	9.7	134.0
Quintile 2	na	6.8	8.4	7.9	7.2	17.4	–	np	7.9	120.0
Quintile 3	na	4.3	5.2	5.7	5.1	np	–	–	4.8	84.0
Quintile 4	na	5.1	8.4	5.9	6.1	np	np	np	6.1	113.0
Quintile 5	na	4.3	7.5	4.5	8.9	np	6.3	np	5.7	87.0

- (a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.
- (b) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) quintiles are based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD), with quintile 1 being the most disadvantaged and quintile 5 being the least disadvantaged. The 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. Disaggregation by SEIFA is based on Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2) of usual residence at time of diagnosis. Not all quintiles are represented in every jurisdiction. Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas quintiles are based on 2011 classifications. The accuracy of these classifications decreases over time due to changes in demographics within SA2 boundaries since 2011.
- (c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.
- (d) Due to Health Department policies in Tas, ACT and NT, incidence rates based on non-zero counts less than 5 have been suppressed because of statistical unreliability and/or patient confidentiality.
- (e) The ACT data for 2013 do not contain death-certificate-only (DCO) cases. Based on ACT data for recent years, in 2013 the DCO cases will amount to approximately 1.9 per cent of the total number of ACT cases.
- (f) Totals do not include NSW as disaggregation by SEIFA quintile was not available. Therefore totals should not be compared to previous years.
- (g) Age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population, using five-year age groups to 84 years, and expressed per 100 000 persons.
- (h) Age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population, using five-year age groups to 84 years, and expressed per 100 000 females.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Australian Cancer Database 2013; ABS unpublished, correspondences from Statistical Area Level 2 to ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD); ABS unpublished, Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2013.

TABLE EA.27

Table EA.27	Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (per 100 000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e), (f)	NT (e)	Total (g)	Total (no.) (g)
2007										
Bowel cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	43.3	np	46.8	33.7	np	np	np	38.1	42.4	78
Other Australians (i)	64.3	np	66.8	57.4	np	np	np	75.5	64.1	8 763
Lung cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	83.1	np	87.0	92.4	np	np	np	44.7	80.8	146
Other Australians (i)	43.4	np	45.8	42.1	np	np	np	60.8	44.0	6 021
Melanoma of the skin (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	14.1	np	9.1	np	np	np	np	np	10.9	19
Other Australians (i)	49.0	np	65.9	47.0	np	np	np	32.6	53.8	7 255
Female breast cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	77.0	np	66.2	115.2	np	np	np	54.7	77.0	90
Other Australians (i)	111.5	np	114.2	103.1	np	np	np	87.8	110.7	7 753
Cervical cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	15.1	np	11.3	23.3	np	np	np	np	15.7	25
Other Australians (i)	7.5	np	6.8	7.5	np	np	np	8.9	7.3	490
2008										
Bowel cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	53.5	np	34.8	27.7	np	np	np	np	39.2	77
Other Australians (i)	61.0	np	66.7	58.5	np	np	np	58.4	62.2	8 742
Lung cancer (h)										

TABLE EA.27

Table EA.27	Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (per 100 000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e), (f)	NT (e)	Total (g)	Total (no.) (g)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	62.8	np	46.0	62.8	np	np	np	130.6	66.0	131
Other Australians (i)	43.1	np	47.7	43.8	np	np	np	57.9	44.7	6 288
Melanoma of the skin (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	6.8	np	np	24.6	np	np	np	–	7.9	15
Other Australians (i)	48.9	np	70.2	50.2	np	np	np	40.7	55.6	7 687
Female breast cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	84.3	np	79.5	93.8	np	np	np	66.2	81.6	104
Other Australians (i)	114.1	np	124.4	119.9	np	np	np	113.3	118.0	8 451
Cervical cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	8.1	np	17.1	26.5	np	np	np	np	14.6	26
Other Australians (i)	6.7	np	7.0	8.3	np	np	np	13.7	7.1	480
2009										
Bowel cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	35.8	np	59.4	56.8	np	np	np	40.4	46.5	100
Other Australians (i)	59.8	np	63.0	58.1	np	np	np	55.7	60.5	8 714
Lung cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	71.4	np	78.2	98.3	np	np	np	68.7	76.9	142
Other Australians (i)	43.3	np	46.6	44.9	np	np	np	47.5	44.5	6 456
Melanoma of the skin (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	4.4	np	9.2	15.9	np	np	np	np	8.2	22
Other Australians (i)	48.9	np	70.2	46.5	np	np	np	41.9	55.0	7 809

TABLE EA.27

Table EA.27	Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (per 100 000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e), (f)	NT (e)	Total (g)	Total (no.) (g)
Female breast cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	80.5	np	63.2	116.6	np	np	np	107.9	83.4	109
Other Australians (i)	116.9	np	122.2	114.3	np	np	np	74.8	117.9	8 664
Cervical cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	9.9	np	18.2	np	np	np	np	np	13.6	21
Other Australians (i)	6.8	np	7.3	8.1	np	np	np	11.2	7.2	496
2010										
Bowel cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	55.9	104.6	47.4	43.2	np	np	np	13.9	51.5	121
Other Australians (i)	62.5	62.5	63.3	60.1	np	np	np	61.8	62.4	13 012
Lung cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	82.6	59.6	89.4	45.2	np	np	np	99.4	79.3	168
Other Australians (i)	43.5	40.2	46.4	44.8	np	np	np	43.7	43.3	9 083
Melanoma of the skin (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	12.9	39.6	12.9	7.9	np	np	np	np	13.8	32
Other Australians (i)	49.9	38.7	69.6	45.3	np	np	np	43.3	50.5	10 323
Female breast cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	89.1	94.3	81.4	101.2	np	np	np	92.8	89.4	143
Other Australians (i)	116.3	114.7	124.2	122.1	np	np	np	97.5	118.1	12 472
Cervical cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	15.5	22.7	25.3	19.9	np	np	np	np	18.6	34

TABLE EA.27

Table EA.27	Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (per 100 000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e), (f)	NT (e)	Total (g)	Total (no.) (g)
Other Australians (i)	6.8	6.2	7.9	7.3	np	np	np	8.0	7.0	692
2011										
Bowel cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	74.2	56.1	33.8	36.7	np	np	np	15.9	49.6	121
Other Australians (i)	60.5	61.2	62.5	60.5	np	np	np	54.1	61.1	13 089
Lung cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	96.8	81.1	66.8	85.3	np	np	np	78.9	83.4	195
Other Australians (i)	42.8	41.3	44.4	42.4	np	np	np	51.8	42.7	9 238
Melanoma of the skin (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	12.8	19.8	2.6	4.4	np	np	np	np	8.3	23
Other Australians (i)	50.4	34.5	72.0	47.3	np	np	np	38.3	50.2	10 529
Female breast cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	82.3	83.0	86.4	138.4	np	np	np	99.8	93.3	145
Other Australians (i)	116.0	120.6	120.3	113.9	np	np	np	96.2	117.8	12 697
Cervical cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	16.8	9.8	16.1	8.7	np	np	np	np	14.8	30
Other Australians (i)	7.0	6.3	7.4	5.9	np	np	np	11.7	6.8	683
2012										
Bowel cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	49.2	65.5	43.7	45.1	np	np	np	31.5	46.6	122
Other Australians (i)	59.0	57.3	59.7	52.0	np	np	np	52.4	57.9	12 813
Lung cancer (h)										

TABLE EA.27

Table EA.27	Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (per 100 000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e), (f)	NT (e)	Total (g)	Total (no.) (g)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	80.7	60.9	84.7	45.8	np	np	np	86.0	76.3	186
Other Australians (i)	43.2	43.0	43.5	42.6	np	np	np	44.4	43.1	9 645
Melanoma of the skin (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	14.2	13.4	11.1	10.1	np	np	np	np	11.2	32
Other Australians (i)	51.6	37.1	73.0	46.6	np	np	np	52.0	51.6	11 097
Female breast cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	116.1	77.2	94.4	96.9	np	np	np	104.4	102.8	167
Other Australians (i)	118.5	117.2	126.8	127.3	np	np	np	133.3	120.9	13 308
Cervical cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	14.2	10.9	7.4	12.2	np	np	np	np	11.3	25
Other Australians (i)	6.6	7.1	9.1	7.9	np	np	np	5.7	7.5	755
2013										
Bowel cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	na	46.1	48.2	32.0	np	np	np	16.1	38.5	66
Other Australians (i)	na	56.7	57.4	49.6	np	np	np	46.5	55.6	7 839
Lung cancer (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	na	112.2	89.9	66.1	np	np	np	65.7	83.6	125
Other Australians (i)	na	40.8	43.8	39.9	np	np	np	36.0	41.7	5 953
Melanoma of the skin (k)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	na	25.7	14.6	5.3	np	np	np	np	12.3	22
Other Australians (i)	na	36.4	75.9	52.1	np	np	np	42.5	53.2	7 346

TABLE EA.27

Table EA.27	Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (per 100 000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e), (f)	NT (e)	Total (g)	Total (no.) (g)
Female breast cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	na	126.4	72.6	94.2	np	np	np	97.5	88.5	91
Other Australians (i)	na	125.0	130.1	120.8	np	np	np	123.7	126.0	8 902
Cervical cancer (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	na	19.4	11.7	18.8	np	np	np	42.5	19.5	25
Other Australians (i)	na	5.5	7.8	5.9	np	np	np	8.2	6.4	421

(a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.

(b) Some jurisdictions may use an imputation method to impute missing Indigenous status for reporting purposes. This may lead to an underreporting of rates in this Indicator compared to those shown in jurisdictional cancer incidence reports.

(c) The incidence rate in Indigenous Australians may fluctuate considerably from year to year due to the behaviour of rare events in small populations.

(d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(e) Rates for SA, Tas and ACT are not published because Indigenous identification in these jurisdictions is considered to be of insufficient data quality. Due to Health Department policies in NT, incidence rates based on non-zero counts less than 5 have been suppressed because of statistical unreliability and/or patient confidentiality.

(f) The ACT data for 2013 do not contain death-certificate-only (DCO) cases. Based on ACT data for recent years, in 2013 the DCO cases will amount to approximately 1.9 per cent of the total number of ACT cases.

(g) Total only includes jurisdictions for whom the quality of Indigenous status data is considered acceptable (NSW, Vic, Qld, WA and NT). Totals for 2013 should not be compared to previous years because they also included NSW data.

(h) Age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001, using five-year age groups to 64 years, and expressed per 100 000 persons.

(i) 'Other' includes non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(j) Age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001, using five-year age groups to 64 years, and expressed per 100 000 females.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Australian Cancer Database 2013; ABS 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS 2014, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0.

Table EA.28 **Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), by age and sex, people aged 25 years and over (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	<i>Aust (g)</i>
<i>2007</i>									
Males	rate	22.3	149.3	492.7	979.0	1 650.8	2 710.5	4 586.1	729.0
Females	rate	6.4	44.1	148.1	350.7	785.8	1 683.5	3 475.5	358.2
Total	rate	14.4	96.3	319.0	664.7	1 209.3	2 135.1	3 840.9	534.2
<i>2008</i>									
Males	rate	18.8	142.0	457.1	907.6	1 556.2	2 519.7	4 408.5	682.7
Females	rate	5.3	40.9	144.0	314.1	721.0	1 599.7	3 402.9	337.4
Total	rate	12.1	91.1	299.2	610.4	1 130.7	2 006.3	3 737.6	501.7
<i>2009</i>									
Males	rate	18.4	140.4	438.5	882.3	1 399.8	2 334.5	4 104.6	639.9
Females	rate	5.1	46.3	139.6	296.9	641.1	1 442.7	3 102.1	310.2
Total	rate	11.8	93.0	287.8	588.7	1 014.1	1 838.7	3 439.7	467.2
<i>2010</i>									
Males	rate	17.3	131.3	437.3	823.5	1 325.2	2 225.4	3 979.2	611.3
Females	rate	5.2	43.3	139.9	283.6	620.5	1 395.3	2 943.8	299.2
Total	rate	11.3	87.0	287.3	552.3	967.9	1 765.5	3 296.2	447.8
<i>2011</i>									
Males	rate	15.8	125.7	416.8	784.5	1 265.0	2 127.5	3 835.5	584.0
Females	rate	6.4	40.6	134.3	274.1	578.4	1 287.7	2 901.3	283.9
Total	rate	11.1	82.8	274.2	527.8	917.9	1 663.9	3 223.2	427.1
<i>2012</i>									
Males	rate	15.2	132.9	399.8	752.3	1 194.9	2 019.1	3 612.0	558.4
Females	rate	5.3	40.9	135.6	256.5	521.0	1 221.0	2 677.2	266.4
Total	rate	10.3	86.6	266.5	502.3	854.1	1 581.3	3 005.9	405.9
<i>2013</i>									
Males	rate	16.5	117.3	385.6	717.4	1 127.3	1 861.2	3 315.3	523.4
Females	rate	4.3	39.3	125.2	246.0	488.9	1 098.9	2 436.4	245.7
Total	rate	10.5	78.0	254.1	479.1	804.3	1 445.7	2 749.3	378.6
<i>2014</i>									
Males	rate	15.4	108.9	369.6	688.2	1 054.6	1 760.9	3 171.2	496.5
Females	rate	5.1	39.6	119.8	234.5	458.9	1 014.7	2 392.1	233.6
Total	rate	10.3	74.0	243.4	458.3	752.7	1 356.5	2 673.5	359.5

(a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.

(b) Incidence is not reported for people under 25 years of age as the numbers of heart attacks in this age group is very small.

(c) The estimated number of heart attacks (acute coronary events) in a given year is derived from hospitalisations with principal diagnoses of acute myocardial infarction or unstable angina that did not end in a transfer to another acute hospital or death in hospital, plus deaths from acute coronary heart disease.

(d) Deaths registered in 2012 and earlier are based on the final version of cause of death data; deaths registered in 2013 and 2014 are based on revised and preliminary versions, respectively and are subject to further revision by the ABS.

Table EA.28 Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), by age and sex, people aged 25 years and over (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65-74</i>	<i>75-84</i>	<i>85+</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
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(e) Rates are based on ERP at 30 June for the reference year.

(f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(g) The Australian total is directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW unpublished, National Mortality Database; ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various years), Cat. no. 3101.0.

Table EA.29 Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, by Indigenous status (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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 (g)</i>
<i>2007</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1 048.0
Other Australians (h)	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	527.6
<i>2008</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1 034.8
Other Australians (h)	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	491.5
<i>2009</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1 024.8
Other Australians (h)	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	456.1
<i>2010</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	954.7
Other Australians (h)	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	440.0
<i>2011</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	936.6
Other Australians (h)	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	425.1
<i>2012</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	994.7
Other Australians (h)	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	407.6
<i>2013</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	954.8
Other Australians (h)	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	381.9
<i>2014</i>										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	984.8
Other Australians (h)	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	365.9

(a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.

(b) Incidence is not reported for people under 25 years of age as the numbers of heart attacks in this age group is very small.

Table EA.29 **Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, by Indigenous status (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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 (g)</i>
(c)	Deaths registered in 2012 and earlier are based on the final version of cause of death data; deaths registered in 2013 and 2014 are based on revised and preliminary versions, respectively and are subject to further revision by the ABS.									
(d)	NMD data from 5 jurisdictions (NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT) have been assessed by the AIHW as having adequate Indigenous identification from 1998 onwards. The estimates shown in this table for Indigenous and Other Australians are derived using only data from these five jurisdictions because the quality of identification is considered reasonable in both the NHMD and the NMD.									
(e)	Since 2012, recording of Indigenous status in private hospitals in the NT has improved, resulting in the incidence of heart attacks being captured for both Indigenous and Other Australians. Prior to 2012, private hospitals in the NT did not record information on Indigenous status, and as such all non-fatal heart attack events treated in the private hospital in the NT were included in the incidence counts for Other Australians									
(f)	For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.									
(g)	Directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.									
(h)	Other Australians includes non-Indigenous people and cases where Indigenous status was not stated or inadequately described. For the NT, all non-fatal events treated in the private hospital are included in the incidence counts for other Australians.									

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Mortality Database; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various years) Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS 2014, *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0.

Table EA.30 **Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, NSW (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007	496.6	534.2
2008	466.1	501.7
2009	428.2	467.2
2010	409.8	447.8
2011	379.2	427.1
2012	365.7	405.9
2013	352.6	378.6
2014	339.1	359.5

- (a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.
- (b) Directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (c) Comparisons between jurisdictions should not be made as differences in treatment and referral patterns across states/territories are likely to have an impact on administrative records and affect jurisdictional comparability. These data are estimated from national hospital and deaths data. The accuracy of the estimates rely on the accuracy of coding of principal diagnosis, transfers and deaths in hospital in the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) and the underlying cause of death in the National Mortality Database (NMD).
- (d) Deaths registered in 2012 and earlier are based on the final version of cause of death data; deaths registered in 2013 and 2014 are based on revised and preliminary versions, respectively and are subject to further revision by the ABS.
- (e) Incidence is not reported for people under 25 years of age as the numbers of heart attacks in this age group is very small.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Mortality Database; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various years), Cat. no. 3101.0.

Table EA.31 **Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, Victoria (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007	525.8	534.2
2008	503.8	501.7
2009	469.5	467.2
2010	444.6	447.8
2011	416.7	427.1
2012	380.3	405.9
2013	347.5	378.6
2014	318.6	359.5

- (a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.
- (b) Directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (c) Comparisons between jurisdictions should not be made as differences in treatment and referral patterns across states/territories are likely to have an impact on administrative records and affect jurisdictional comparability. These data are estimated from national hospital and deaths data. The accuracy of the estimates rely on the accuracy of coding of principal diagnosis, transfers and deaths in hospital in the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) and the underlying cause of death in the National Mortality Database (NMD).
- (d) Deaths registered in 2012 and earlier are based on the final version of cause of death data; deaths registered in 2013 and 2014 are based on revised and preliminary versions, respectively and are subject to further revision by the ABS.
- (e) Incidence is not reported for people under 25 years of age as the numbers of heart attacks in this age group is very small.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Mortality Database; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various years), Cat. no. 3101.0.

Table EA.32 **Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, Queensland (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Qld</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007	631.6	534.2
2008	599.4	501.7
2009	535.8	467.2
2010	513.3	447.8
2011	515.7	427.1
2012	495.7	405.9
2013	457.2	378.6
2014	430.1	359.5

- (a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.
- (b) Directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (c) Comparisons between jurisdictions should not be made as differences in treatment and referral patterns across states/territories are likely to have an impact on administrative records and affect jurisdictional comparability. These data are estimated from national hospital and deaths data. The accuracy of the estimates rely on the accuracy of coding of principal diagnosis, transfers and deaths in hospital in the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) and the underlying cause of death in the National Mortality Database (NMD).
- (d) Deaths registered in 2012 and earlier are based on the final version of cause of death data; deaths registered in 2013 and 2014 are based on revised and preliminary versions, respectively and are subject to further revision by the ABS.
- (e) Incidence is not reported for people under 25 years of age as the numbers of heart attacks in this age group is very small.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Mortality Database; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various years), Cat. no. 3101.0.

Table EA.33 **Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, WA (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	WA	Aust
2007	500.9	534.2
2008	439.7	501.7
2009	443.4	467.2
2010	446.3	447.8
2011	441.5	427.1
2012	427.9	405.9
2013	385.4	378.6
2014	375.0	359.5

- (a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.
- (b) Directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (c) Comparisons between jurisdictions should not be made as differences in treatment and referral patterns across states/territories are likely to have an impact on administrative records and affect jurisdictional comparability. These data are estimated from national hospital and deaths data. The accuracy of the estimates rely on the accuracy of coding of principal diagnosis, transfers and deaths in hospital in the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) and the underlying cause of death in the National Mortality Database (NMD).
- (d) Deaths registered in 2012 and earlier are based on the final version of cause of death data; deaths registered in 2013 and 2014 are based on revised and preliminary versions, respectively and are subject to further revision by the ABS.
- (e) Incidence is not reported for people under 25 years of age as the numbers of heart attacks in this age group is very small.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Mortality Database; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various years), Cat. no. 3101.0.

Table EA.34 **Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, SA (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	SA	Aust
2007	497.3	534.2
2008	448.2	501.7
2009	438.9	467.2
2010	412.1	447.8
2011	400.9	427.1
2012	375.4	405.9
2013	346.7	378.6
2014	335.4	359.5

- (a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.
- (b) Directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (c) Comparisons between jurisdictions should not be made as differences in treatment and referral patterns across states/territories are likely to have an impact on administrative records and affect jurisdictional comparability. These data are estimated from national hospital and deaths data. The accuracy of the estimates rely on the accuracy of coding of principal diagnosis, transfers and deaths in hospital in the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) and the underlying cause of death in the National Mortality Database (NMD).
- (d) Deaths registered in 2012 and earlier are based on the final version of cause of death data; deaths registered in 2013 and 2014 are based on revised and preliminary versions, respectively and are subject to further revision by the ABS.
- (e) Incidence is not reported for people under 25 years of age as the numbers of heart attacks in this age group is very small.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Mortality Database; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various years), Cat. no. 3101.0.

Table EA.35 **Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, Tasmania (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007	565.9	534.2
2008	528.3	501.7
2009	478.4	467.2
2010	457.8	447.8
2011	390.3	427.1
2012	395.9	405.9
2013	373.3	378.6
2014	343.5	359.5

- (a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.
- (b) Directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (c) Comparisons between jurisdictions should not be made as differences in treatment and referral patterns across states/territories are likely to have an impact on administrative records and affect jurisdictional comparability. These data are estimated from national hospital and deaths data. The accuracy of the estimates rely on the accuracy of coding of principal diagnosis, transfers and deaths in hospital in the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) and the underlying cause of death in the National Mortality Database (NMD).
- (d) Deaths registered in 2012 and earlier are based on the final version of cause of death data; deaths registered in 2013 and 2014 are based on revised and preliminary versions, respectively and are subject to further revision by the ABS.
- (e) Incidence is not reported for people under 25 years of age as the numbers of heart attacks in this age group is very small.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Mortality Database; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various years), Cat. no. 3101.0.

Table EA.36

Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, ACT (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007	379.8	534.2
2008	380.3	501.7
2009	423.6	467.2
2010	407.7	447.8
2011	366.5	427.1
2012	370.3	405.9
2013	358.1	378.6
2014	339.3	359.5

- (a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.
- (b) Directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (c) Comparisons between jurisdictions should not be made as differences in treatment and referral patterns across states/territories are likely to have an impact on administrative records and affect jurisdictional comparability. These data are estimated from national hospital and deaths data. The accuracy of the estimates rely on the accuracy of coding of principal diagnosis, transfers and deaths in hospital in the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) and the underlying cause of death in the National Mortality Database (NMD).
- (d) Deaths registered in 2012 and earlier are based on the final version of cause of death data; deaths registered in 2013 and 2014 are based on revised and preliminary versions, respectively and are subject to further revision by the ABS.
- (e) Incidence is not reported for people under 25 years of age as the numbers of heart attacks in this age group is very small.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Mortality Database; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various years), Cat. no. 3101.0.

Table EA.37 **Incidence of heart attacks (acute coronary events), people 25 years or over, NT (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007	696.4	534.2
2008	707.3	501.7
2009	767.6	467.2
2010	716.8	447.8
2011	729.2	427.1
2012	647.1	405.9
2013	633.5	378.6
2014	706.6	359.5

- (a) Incidence is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year and is expressed as a rate of the relevant population.
- (b) Directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (c) Comparisons between jurisdictions should not be made as differences in treatment and referral patterns across states/territories are likely to have an impact on administrative records and affect jurisdictional comparability. These data are estimated from national hospital and deaths data. The accuracy of the estimates rely on the accuracy of coding of principal diagnosis, transfers and deaths in hospital in the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) and the underlying cause of death in the National Mortality Database (NMD).
- (d) Deaths registered in 2012 and earlier are based on the final version of cause of death data; deaths registered in 2013 and 2014 are based on revised and preliminary versions, respectively and are subject to further revision by the ABS.
- (e) Incidence is not reported for people under 25 years of age as the numbers of heart attacks in this age group is very small.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Mortality Database; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various years), Cat. no. 3101.0.

TABLE EA.38

Table EA.38 **Proportion of people with type 2 diabetes (based on fasting blood glucose test), by sex, 2011-12 (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>People aged 18 years or over</i>										
Proportion										
Males	%	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.4	6.4	5.1	4.4	8.6	5.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.3	5.1	0.9
Females	%	3.1	2.3	3.3	3.9	4.4	3.0	4.8	6.3	3.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	2.2	5.0	0.7
Total (g)	%	4.2	3.6	4.6	4.6	5.4	4.0	4.6	7.4	4.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.8	3.1	0.5
Relative standard error										
Males	%	17.6	24.0	16.4	16.3	17.8	16.4	27.3	30.4	8.5
Females	%	18.9	37.4	20.1	22.0	19.2	20.0	24.1	40.7	10.7
Total (g)	%	13.0	18.4	12.8	13.6	12.3	13.0	19.3	21.8	6.4
<i>People aged 25 years or over</i>										
Proportion										
Males	%	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.2	7.4	5.9	5.0	9.9	6.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.7	5.9	1.0
Females	%	3.5	2.7	3.7	4.4	5.1	3.5	5.5	4.0	3.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.6	3.9	0.8
Total (g)	%	4.8	4.1	5.2	5.2	6.1	4.6	5.3	7.0	4.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.9	0.6
Relative standard error										

Table EA.38 **Proportion of people with type 2 diabetes (based on fasting blood glucose test), by sex, 2011-12 (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Males	%	17.6	24.0	16.4	16.3	17.8	16.4	27.3	30.4	8.5
Females	%	18.9	37.4	20.1	22.0	19.2	20.0	24.1	49.4	10.7
Total (g)	%	13.0	18.4	12.8	13.6	12.3	13.0	19.3	21.2	6.4

RSE = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 percent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

(a) Data include pregnant women.

(b) Data include those with known type 2 diabetes and all persons with newly diagnosed diabetes. Diabetes prevalence is derived using a combination of fasting plasma glucose test results and self-reported information on diabetes diagnosis and medication use. The type of diabetes for newly diagnosed cases cannot be determined from a fasting plasma glucose test alone. However, as it is assumed that the vast majority of newly diagnosed cases would be Type 2, all newly diagnosed cases of diabetes have been included in this measure.

The 2011 12 NHMS and 2012 13 NATSIHMS use a combination of blood test results for fasting plasma glucose and self reported information on diabetes diagnosis and medication use to measure prevalence of Type 2 diabetes.

A respondent to the survey is considered to have known diabetes (type 2) if they had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have Type 2 diabetes and:

- They were taking diabetes medication (either insulin or tablets); or
- Their blood test result for fasting plasma glucose was greater than or equal to 7.0 mmol/L.

A respondent to the survey is considered to have newly diagnosed diabetes if they reported no prior diagnosis of diabetes, but had a fasting plasma glucose value greater than or equal to 7.0 mmol/L.

(c) Fasting plasma glucose is a fasting blood test. Data include only people who fasted for 8 hours or more prior to their blood test. For Australia in 2011-12, approximately 79 per cent of people aged 18 years or over and people aged 25 years or over who participated in the National Health Measures Survey (NHMS) had fasted.

(d) Rates are age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population using 5 year ranges from 18 years.

(e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.

(f) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 30 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(g) Denominator includes a small number of persons for whom test results were not reported.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey 2011-13*, (2011-12 NHMS component).

TABLE EA.39

Table EA.39 **Proportion of people aged 18 years or over with type 2 diabetes (based on fasting blood glucose test), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2011–13 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people</i>										
Proportion										
Males	%	13.1	na	7.5	23.7	9.1	na	na	22.7	13.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	5.4	na	4.3	10.4	10.0	na	na	12.4	3.3
Females	%	12.9	na	10.9	16.9	15.0	na	na	17.1	12.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	5.6	na	6.8	8.7	11.6	na	na	7.6	3.0
Total (g)	%	12.6	na	9.1	20.3	12.8	na	na	20.0	12.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	3.7	na	3.7	6.6	7.9	na	na	7.3	2.2
Relative standard error										
Males	%	21.2	na	29.2	22.3	55.9	na	na	27.9	12.4
Females	%	22.0	na	31.8	26.2	39.3	na	na	22.8	12.2
Total (g)	%	15.1	na	21.1	16.6	31.4	na	na	18.6	8.8
<i>Other Australians</i>										
Proportion										
Males	%	5.4	5.0	5.9	5.3	5.9	4.8	4.4	7.6	5.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.3	4.4	0.9
Females	%	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.2	4.2	5.0	3.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.0	4.3	0.6
Total (g)	%	4.2	3.5	4.5	4.6	5.1	4.0	4.3	6.4	4.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.9	0.5
Relative standard error										

Table EA.39 **Proportion of people aged 18 years or over with type 2 diabetes (based on fasting blood glucose test), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2011–13 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Males	%	17.2	23.6	16.7	16.1	16.8	17.2	27.5	29.8	8.3
Females	%	18.5	35.9	20.3	21.6	19.2	20.1	24.6	43.7	10.5
Total (g)	%	12.8	17.9	13.2	13.1	12.1	13.1	19.4	23.5	6.4

RSE = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 percent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

(a) Data include pregnant women.

(b) Data include those with known type 2 diabetes and all persons with newly diagnosed diabetes. Diabetes prevalence is derived using a combination of fasting plasma glucose test results and self-reported information on diabetes diagnosis and medication use. The type of diabetes for newly diagnosed cases cannot be determined from a fasting plasma glucose test alone. However, as it is assumed that the vast majority of newly diagnosed cases would be Type 2, all newly diagnosed cases of diabetes have been included in this measure.

The 2011 12 NHMS and 2012 13 NATSIHMS use a combination of blood test results for fasting plasma glucose and self reported information on diabetes diagnosis and medication use to measure prevalence of Type 2 diabetes.

A respondent to the survey is considered to have known diabetes (type 2) if they had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have Type 2 diabetes and:

- They were taking diabetes medication (either insulin or tablets); or
- Their blood test result for fasting plasma glucose was greater than or equal to 7.0 mmol/L.

A respondent to the survey is considered to have newly diagnosed diabetes if they reported no prior diagnosis of diabetes, but had a fasting plasma glucose value greater than or equal to 7.0 mmol/L.

(c) Fasting plasma glucose is a fasting blood test. Data include only people who fasted for 8 hours or more prior to their blood test. For Australia in 2011-12, approximately 79 per cent of people aged 18 years or over who participated in the NHMS had fasted. Approximately 78 per cent of people aged 18 years or over who participated in the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Measures Survey had fasted.

(d) Rates are age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population (10 year age ranges from 18–24 years to 55 years or over).

(e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.

(f) Data for non-indigenous Australians for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 30 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(g) Denominator includes a small number of persons for whom test results were not reported.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey 2011–13*, (2011-12 NHMS component); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13* (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Measures Survey component).

TABLE EA.40

Table EA.40 **Proportion of people aged 25 years or over with type 2 diabetes (based on fasting blood glucose test), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2011–13 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people</i>										
Proportion										
Males	%	15.0	na	8.6	27.2	10.3	na	na	25.7	15.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	6.2	na	4.9	11.9	11.4	na	na	14.2	3.8
Females	%	14.8	na	12.4	19.4	17.2	na	na	19.2	14.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	6.4	na	7.7	9.9	13.2	na	na	8.7	3.4
Total (g)	%	14.4	na	10.4	23.2	14.6	na	na	22.6	14.8
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.3	na	4.3	7.6	9.0	na	na	8.3	2.6
Relative standard error										
Males	%	21.2	na	29.2	22.3	56.6	na	na	28.2	12.4
Females	%	22.0	na	31.8	26.2	39.3	na	na	23.2	12.3
Total (g)	%	15.1	na	21.1	16.6	31.5	na	na	18.6	8.8
<i>Other Australians</i>										
Proportion										
Males	%	6.2	5.8	6.8	6.1	6.8	5.5	5.0	8.7	6.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.7	5.1	1.0
Females	%	3.4	2.5	3.6	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.8	2.6	3.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.3	2.1	0.7
Total (g)	%	4.8	4.1	5.2	5.2	5.8	4.6	4.9	5.8	4.8
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.5	0.6
Relative standard error										

Table EA.40 **Proportion of people aged 25 years or over with type 2 diabetes (based on fasting blood glucose test), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2011–13 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Males	%	17.2	23.6	16.7	16.1	16.8	17.2	27.5	29.8	8.3
Females	%	18.5	35.9	20.3	21.6	19.2	20.1	24.6	41.0	10.5
Total (g)	%	12.8	17.9	13.2	13.1	12.1	13.1	19.4	22.5	6.4

RSE = Relative Standard Error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 percent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

(a) Data include pregnant women.

(b) Data include those with known type 2 diabetes and all persons with newly diagnosed diabetes. Diabetes prevalence is derived using a combination of fasting plasma glucose test results and self-reported information on diabetes diagnosis and medication use. The type of diabetes for newly diagnosed cases cannot be determined from a fasting plasma glucose test alone. However, as it is assumed that the vast majority of newly diagnosed cases would be Type 2, all newly diagnosed cases of diabetes have been included in this measure.

The 2011 12 NHMS and 2012 13 NATSIHMS use a combination of blood test results for fasting plasma glucose and self reported information on diabetes diagnosis and medication use to measure prevalence of Type 2 diabetes.

A respondent to the survey is considered to have known diabetes (type 2) if they had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have Type 2 diabetes and:

- They were taking diabetes medication (either insulin or tablets); or
- Their blood test result for fasting plasma glucose was greater than or equal to 7.0 mmol/L.

A respondent to the survey is considered to have newly diagnosed diabetes if they reported no prior diagnosis of diabetes, but had a fasting plasma glucose value greater than or equal to 7.0 mmol/L.

(c) Fasting plasma glucose is a fasting blood test. Data include only people who fasted for 8 hours or more prior to their blood test. For Australia in 2011-12, approximately 79 per cent of people aged 18 years or over who participated in the NHMS had fasted. Approximately 78 per cent of people aged 18 years or over who participated in the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Measures Survey had fasted.

(d) Rates are age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population (10-year age ranges from 25 years to 55 years or over).

(e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.

(f) Data for non-indigenous Australians for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 30 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(g) Denominator includes a small number of persons for whom test results were not reported.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey 2011–13*, (2011-12 NHMS component); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13* (National Health Measures Survey component).

TABLE EA.41

Table EA.41 **Age-standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, 2007 to 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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>Aust (i)</i>
<i>2007</i>									
Number of deaths	8 313	5 604	5 229	2 533	2 101	756	312	477	25 327
Rate per 100 000 persons	123.8	111.9	133.6	126.8	131.8	147.0	103.1	298.0	125.4
variability band (\pm)	2.7	2.9	3.6	5.0	5.7	10.6	11.6	29.9	1.6
<i>2008</i>									
Number of deaths	8 381	5 853	5 465	2 629	1 987	774	339	464	25 892
Rate per 100 000 persons	122.2	114.0	135.1	127.4	121.4	147.1	110.2	267.9	124.9
variability band (\pm)	2.6	2.9	3.6	4.9	5.4	10.5	11.9	26.5	1.5
<i>2009</i>									
Number of deaths	8 259	6 127	5 412	2 530	2 121	834	306	424	26 016
Rate per 100 000 persons	117.4	116.2	129.1	118.4	127.6	154.7	95.1	240.8	122.0
variability band (\pm)	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.6	5.5	10.7	10.8	24.8	1.5
<i>2010</i>									
Number of deaths	8 051	5 769	5 520	2 603	2 072	746	333	449	25 547
Rate per 100 000 persons	111.4	106.6	128.0	118.3	122.1	133.9	101.5	236.5	116.7
variability band (\pm)	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.6	5.3	9.8	11.1	23.5	1.4
<i>2011</i>									
Number of deaths	8 426	5 830	5 524	2 555	1 988	722	278	414	25 740
Rate per 100 000 persons	113.6	105.0	124.1	112.5	114.7	126.6	82.0	217.7	114.4
variability band (\pm)	2.4	2.7	3.3	4.4	5.1	9.4	9.8	22.3	1.4
<i>2012</i>									
Number of deaths	8 005	5 358	5 582	2 557	1 968	769	293	477	25 009
Rate per 100 000 persons	105.8	93.8	121.5	108.0	111.8	131.9	84.0	240.0	108.3
variability band (\pm)	2.3	2.5	3.2	4.2	5.0	9.6	9.7	22.6	1.4
<i>2013</i>									
Number of deaths	8 166	5 446	5 561	2 674	1 977	759	349	465	25 398

Table EA.41 **Age-standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, 2007 to 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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>Aust (i)</i>
Rate per 100 000 persons	105.2	92.4	117.7	108.6	109.2	129.7	98.9	234.7	106.9
variability band (\pm)	2.3	2.5	3.1	4.1	4.9	9.5	10.5	22.3	1.3
<i>2014</i>									
Number of deaths	8 463	6 122	5 379	2 693	2 022	789	308	503	26 283
Rate per 100 000 persons	106.6	101.8	110.9	106.5	109.9	132.0	83.4	236.6	108.0
variability band (\pm)	2.3	2.6	3.0	4.0	4.9	9.5	9.4	21.4	1.3
<i>2015</i>									
Number of deaths	8 608	5 978	5 719	2 767	2 018	810	334	510	26 746
Rate per 100 000 persons	106.5	97.2	115.5	107.2	107.3	130.9	88.1	238.2	107.7
variability band (\pm)	2.3	2.5	3.0	4.0	4.8	9.3	9.5	21.3	1.3

- (a) Age-standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 1000 or 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age-standardised by 5 year age groups to less than 75 years.
- (b) Data based on reference year. The ABS Causes of Death collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics.
- (c) Potentially avoidable deaths refer to deaths from certain conditions that are considered avoidable given timely and effective health care. Avoidable mortality measures premature deaths (for those aged 0-74 years) for specific conditions defined and agreed to nationally by NHISSC and endorsed by NHIPPC (August 2014).
- (d) Causes of death data are subject to a two-year revisions process. Data for 2007 to 2012 are final; data for 2013 are revised and subject to further revision; data for 2014-2015 are preliminary and subject to revision. See Explanatory Notes 52-55 and A More Timely Annual Collection: Changes to ABS Processes (Technical Note) in 2015 publication. See also Causes of Death Revisions, 2012 and 2013 (Technical Note) in Causes of Death, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 3303.0).

Table EA.41 **Age-standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, 2007 to 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (h)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (i)
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(e) Historical data may differ from previous reports as nationally agreed revisions made to the definition of potentially avoidable deaths in 2014 are applied. Data in the Causes of Death collection include demographic items, as well as causes of death information, which is coded according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related health Problems (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of causes of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD 10) has been used by the ABS to code cause of death since 1997.

(f) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of rounding.

(g) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 3303.0).

(h) Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland for 2010 as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.

(i) All states and territories including other territories.

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

Table EA.42 **Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 to 2011–2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (l), (o)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n)</i>
2003–2007							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people							
Number of deaths	no.	1 219	1 488	1 012	389	1 248	5 356
Rate (a)	per 100 000	256.0	380.4	504.6	405.8	701.9	391.1
Other Australians (j), (k)							
Number of deaths	no.	41 400	24 263	10 812	10 215	962	87 652
Rate (a)	per 100 000	130.1	135.1	118.1	133.4	181.6	130.5
2004–2008							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people							
Number of deaths	no.	1 220	1 447	1 109	378	1 269	5 423
Rate (a)	per 100 000	246.9	350.7	524.1	386.5	696.5	379.9
Other Australians (j), (k)							
Number of deaths	no.	40 660	24 329	10 885	9 870	991	86 735
Rate (a)	per 100 000	126.3	131.7	115.8	127.2	175.1	126.8
2005–2009							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people							
Number of deaths	no.	1 244	1 477	1 155	390	1 253	5 519
Rate (a)	per 100 000	241.3	342.9	527.2	378.2	672.2	371.8
Other Australians (j), (k)							
Number of deaths	no.	39 909	24 216	11 027	9 879	991	86 022
Rate (a)	per 100 000	121.1	126.6	113.3	124.8	168.4	122.3
2006–2010							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people							
Number of deaths	no.	1 310	1 506	1 199	372	1 261	5 648
Rate (a)	per 100 000	246.6	338.3	529.8	357.6	661.4	370.1
Other Australians (j), (k)							
Number of deaths	no.	39 534	24 344	11 254	9 782	981	85 895
Rate (a)	per 100 000	117.1	123.2	111.8	121.2	158.2	118.8
2007–2011							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people							
Number of deaths	no.	1 371	1 501	1 213	387	1 241	5 713
Rate (a)	per 100 000	245.3	316.8	525.6	357.0	637.0	359.0
Other Australians (j), (k)							
Number of deaths	no.	39 614	24 695	11 309	9 753	976	86 347
Rate (a)	per 100 000	114.2	120.7	108.2	118.3	149.7	115.9
2008–2012							

Table EA.42 **Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 to 2011–2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (l), (o)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people							
Number of deaths	no.	1 378	1 542	1 231	380	1 274	5 805
Rate (a)	per 100 000	236.3	313.3	515.3	344.0	629.6	351.4
Other Australians (j), (k)							
Number of deaths	no.	39 310	24 964	11 297	9 646	944	86 161
Rate (a)	per 100 000	110.6	118.3	104.9	114.5	138.8	112.6
2009–2013							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people							
Number of deaths	no.	1 445	1 647	1 211	386	1 272	5 961
Rate (a)	per 100 000	239.5	320.8	493.8	339.2	623.5	350.5
Other Australians (j), (k)							
Number of deaths	no.	39 082	24 978	11 342	9 652	948	86 002
Rate (a)	per 100 000	107.4	115.0	101.8	112.6	134.2	109.6
2010–2014							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people							
Number of deaths	no.	1 534	1 651	1 265	387	1 345	6 182
Rate (a)	per 100 000	242.7	303.8	479.3	340.8	633.9	346.6
Other Australians (j), (k)							
Number of deaths	no.	39 249	25 027	11 426	9 576	954.0	86 232
Rate (a)	per 100 000	105.3	111.6	98.5	109.3	128.9	106.8
2011–2015							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people							
Number of deaths	no.	1 612	1 737	1 300	403	1 375	6 427
Rate (a)	per 100 000	243.8	303.4	467.5	346.1	629.3	345.2
Other Australians (j), (k)							
Number of deaths	no.	39 763.0	25 492.0	11 569.0	9 520.0	988.0	87 332.0
Rate (a)	per 100 000	104.4	110.5	96.2	106.4	128.9	105.4

(a) Age-standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 1000 or 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age-standardised by 5 year age groups to less than 75 years.

(b) Potentially avoidable deaths refer to deaths from certain conditions that are considered avoidable given timely and effective health care. Avoidable mortality measures premature deaths (for those aged 0-74 years) for specific conditions defined and agreed to nationally by NHISSC and endorsed by NHIPPC (August 2014).

Table EA.42 Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 to 2011–2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (l), (o)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n)</i>
(c)	Historical data may differ from previous reports as nationally agreed revisions to the definition of potentially avoidable deaths in 2014 have been applied for the 2015 and 2016 Reports. The ABS Causes of Death collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics.						
(d)	Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Non-Indigenous population estimates have been derived for these data by subtracting the 2011 Census-based Indigenous population projections from the 2011 Census based total persons estimated resident population (ERP). Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.						
(e)	Data based on reference year. Causes of death data is published on an annual basis. Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.						
(f)	Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of rounding.						
(g)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.						
(h)	Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, 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.						
(i)	Causes of death data are subject to a two-year revisions process. Data for 2007 to 2012 are final; data for 2013 are revised and subject to further revision; data for 2014-2015 are preliminary and subject to revision. See Explanatory Notes 52-55 and A More Timely Annual Collection: Changes to ABS Processes (Technical Note) in 2015 publication. See also Causes of Death Revisions, 2012 and 2013 (Technical Note) in Causes of Death, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 3303.0).						
(j)	Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.						
(k)	For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. nos. 3303.0, 3101.0 and 3238.0).						

Table EA.42 **Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 to 2011–2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (l), (o)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n)</i>
(l)	<p>Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland for 2010 as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. In November 2010, the Queensland Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages advised the ABS of an outstanding deaths registration initiative undertaken by the Registry. This initiative resulted in the November 2010 registration of 374 previously unregistered deaths which occurred between 1992 and 2006 (including a few for which a date of death was unknown). Of these, around three quarters (284) were deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.</p> <p>The ABS discussed different methods of adjustment of Queensland death registrations data for 2010 with key stakeholders. Following the discussion, a decision was made by the ABS and key stakeholders to use an adjustment method that added together deaths registered in 2010 for usual residents of Queensland which occurred in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. This method minimises the impact on mortality indicators used in various government reports. However, care should still be taken when interpreting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander death data for Queensland for 2010. Please note that there are differences between data output in the Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 publication (Cat. no. 3303.0) and 2010 data reported for COAG, as this adjustment was not applied in the publication. For further details see Technical Note: Registration of outstanding deaths, Queensland 2010, from the Deaths, Australia, 2010 publication (Cat. no. 3302.0) and Explanatory Note 103 in the Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 publication (Cat. no. 3303.0).</p>						
(m)	<p>For WA, Indigenous deaths data for 2007, 2008 and 2009 have been corrected. The data differ from previous reports in which they were over-reported. Investigation conducted by the WA Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages indicated that some deaths of non Indigenous people were wrongly identified as deaths of Indigenous people in WA for 2007, 2008 and 2009. The ABS discussed this issue with a range of key stakeholders and users of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths statistics. Following this discussion, the ABS did not release WA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths data for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 in the 2010 issue of Deaths, Australia publication, or in the 2011 COAG data supply. The WA Registry corrected the data and resupplied the corrected data to the ABS. These corrected data were then released by the ABS in spreadsheets attached to Deaths, Australia, 2010 (Cat. no. 3302.0) publication on 24 May 2012, and were included in the 2013 and subsequent RoGS. In addition, 3 deaths in WA for 2009 which were wrongly coded as deaths of Indigenous people were corrected as deaths of non indigenous people in a previous RoGS.</p>						
(n)	<p>Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.</p>						
(o)	<p>From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages include information resulting in an increase in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification.</p>						
Source:	<p>ABS (unpublished) <i>Causes of Death, Australia</i>, Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS unpublished, <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i>, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS 2014, <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i>, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0.</p>						

Table EA.43 **Five-year relative survival proportions for people diagnosed with cancer, by sex, remoteness and SEIFA quintiles, 2007–2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>
Sex		
Males	66.1	65.9–66.3
Females	67.5	67.3–67.7
Remoteness of residence (c)		
Major cities	na	na
Inner regional	na	na
Outer regional	na	na
Remote and Very remote	na	na
SEIFA of residence (c)		
Quintile 1	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na

(a) Excludes basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin because these are not mandated for collection.

(b) Survival was calculated with the period method using the period 2007–2011. Note that this period does not contain incidence data for 2010–2011 for NSW or the ACT as these data were not available.

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2011 Australian Cancer Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Death Index.

Table EA.44 **Five-year relative survival proportions for people diagnosed with cancer, by sex, 2008–2012 (a), (b)**

	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>
Sex		
Males	66.9	na
Females	68.1	na
Remoteness of residence (c)		
Major cities	na	na
Inner regional	na	na
Outer regional	na	na
Remote and Very remote	na	na
SEIFA of residence (c)		
Quintile 1	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na

(a) Survival was calculated with the period method for the period 2008–2012.

(b) Excludes basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin because these are not mandated for collection.

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2011 Australian Cancer Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Death Index.

Table EA.45 Five-year relative survival proportions for people diagnosed with cancer, by sex, 2009–2013 (a), (b)

	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>
Sex		
Males	67.5	na
Females	68.7	na
Remoteness of residence (c)		
Major cities	na	na
Inner regional	na	na
Outer regional	na	na
Remote and Very remote	na	na
SEIFA of residence (c)		
Quintile 1	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na

(a) Survival was calculated with the period method for the period 2009–2013.

(b) Excludes basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin because these are not mandated for collection.

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2011 Australian Cancer Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Death Index.

Table EA.46 **All Australians average life expectancy at birth (years) (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 (c)</i>
Males									
2004–2006	78.6	79.3	78.5	79.1	78.6	77.4	80.0	72.1	78.7
2005–2007	79.1	79.5	78.9	79.2	78.8	77.7	80.3	72.4	79.0
2006–2008	79.2	79.6	78.9	79.3	79.2	77.7	80.1	72.6	79.2
2007–2009	79.5	79.7	79.1	79.5	79.3	77.9	80.5	73.3	79.3
2008–2010	79.6	80.0	79.4	79.7	79.4	78.0	80.5	74.0	79.5
2009–2011	79.8	80.3	79.5	80.1	79.7	78.3	81.0	74.9	79.7
2010–2012	79.9	80.5	79.5	80.1	79.8	78.7	81.2	74.7	79.9
2011–2013	80.0	80.7	79.6	80.3	80.0	78.8	81.7	74.9	80.1
2012–2014	80.2	81.1	79.9	80.5	80.1	78.8	81.4	75.4	80.3
2013–2015	80.4	81.1	80.0	80.5	80.3	78.9	81.2	75.7	80.4
Females									
2004–2006	83.4	83.7	83.4	83.8	83.6	82.3	83.9	78.1	83.5
2005–2007	83.8	83.8	83.6	84.0	83.9	82.4	84.0	78.4	83.7
2006–2008	83.9	83.9	83.7	84.0	83.8	82.3	84.0	78.4	83.7
2007–2009	84.3	84.1	83.8	84.1	83.9	82.2	84.3	79.0	83.9
2008–2010	84.1	84.3	83.9	84.3	83.8	82.3	84.7	79.2	84.0
2009–2011	84.2	84.4	84.1	84.6	84.0	82.5	84.8	80.5	84.2
2010–2012	84.2	84.5	84.0	84.8	84.2	82.6	85.1	80.0	84.3
2011–2013	84.3	84.7	84.1	84.8	84.3	82.6	85.0	79.2	84.3
2012–2014	84.4	84.7	84.2	84.9	84.3	82.5	85.2	78.9	84.4
2013–2015	84.6	84.7	84.3	85.0	84.4	82.8	85.3	78.5	84.5
All Australians									
2010–2012	82.0	82.5	81.7	82.4	81.9	80.6	83.1	77.3	82.0
2011–2013	82.1	82.7	81.8	82.5	82.1	80.6	83.3	77.0	82.1
2012–2014	82.3	82.8	82.0	82.6	82.1	80.6	83.2	77.1	82.3
2013–2015	82.4	82.9	82.1	82.7	82.3	80.8	83.2	77.0	82.4
Difference between male and female life expectancies at birth (d)									
2004–2006	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.9	3.9	6.0	4.8
2005–2007	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.7	6.0	4.7
2006–2008	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.9	5.8	4.5
2007–2009	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.8	5.7	4.6
2008–2010	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	5.2	4.5
2009–2011	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.8	5.6	4.5
2010–2012	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.9	5.3	4.4
2011–2013	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.3	4.3	4.2
2012–2014	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.1
2013–2015	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.1	2.8	4.1

(a) Life expectancy is calculated using three years of data.

(b) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 3302.0.55.001).

(c) Data for Australia include Other territories.

(d) Differences are based on unrounded estimates.

Source: ABS 2016 and previous years, *Life Tables, Australia, States and Territories*, various years (Cat. no. 3302.0.55.001).

Table EA.47 **Estimated life expectancies at birth, by Indigenous status and sex (years) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Qld	WA	NT	Australia — for comparison (e), (f)	Australia — Headline estimates (e), (g)
2005–2007						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people						
Life expectancy at birth						
Males	68.3	67.1	64.5	61.5	65.7	67.5
Females	74.0	72.7	70.0	69.4	71.7	73.1
Persons (c)	71.1	69.8	67.2	65.3	68.6	70.2
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals						
Males	66.3–70.3	65.6–68.6	62.9–66.1	60.1–62.9	64.3–67.1	66.1–68.9
Females	72.3–75.7	71.4–74.0	68.5–71.5	68.1–70.7	70.5–72.9	71.9–74.3
Persons	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous Australians						
Life expectancy at birth						
Males	78.8	78.8	79.2	75.5	78.9	78.9
Females	82.6	82.7	82.9	81.0	82.7	82.6
Persons (c)	80.7	80.7	81.0	78.1	80.7	80.7
Difference between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians (h)						
Males	10.5	11.8	14.7	14.0	13.2	11.4
Females	8.6	10.0	12.9	11.6	11.0	9.6
Persons (c)	9.6	10.9	13.8	12.8	12.1	10.5
2010–2012						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people						
Life expectancy at birth						
Males	70.5	68.7	65.0	63.4	67.4	69.1
Females	74.6	74.4	70.2	68.7	72.3	73.7
Persons (c)	72.5	71.5	67.5	66.0	69.8	71.3
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals						
Males	69.0–72.0	67.3–70.1	63.4–66.6	61.3–65.5	66.1–68.7	67.8–70.4
Females	73.3–75.9	73.2–75.6	68.8–71.6	66.8–70.6	71.2–73.4	72.5–74.9
Persons	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous Australians						
Life expectancy at birth						
Males	79.8	79.4	80.1	77.8	79.8	79.7
Females	83.1	83.0	83.7	83.1	83.2	83.1
Persons (c)	81.4	81.2	81.9	80.4	81.5	81.4
Difference between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians (h)						
Males	9.3	10.8	15.1	14.4	12.4	10.6
Females	8.5	8.6	13.5	14.4	10.9	9.5
Persons (c)	8.9	9.7	14.3	14.4	11.7	10.1

(a) Estimates of life expectancy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are not available for Victoria, SA, Tasmania or the ACT as the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in these jurisdictions is too small to support valid estimation.

(b) Care should be taken in comparing life expectancy data by Indigenous status over time as Indigenous status is determined by self-identification and can vary from one Census to another.

Table EA.47 **Estimated life expectancies at birth, by Indigenous status and sex (years) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia — for comparison (e), (f)</i>	<i>Australia — Headline estimates (e), (g)</i>
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(c) Life tables are constructed separately for males and females. Life expectancy estimates for Persons are a weighted combination of male and female life expectancies.

(d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. nos. 3302.0.55.003 and 3101.0).

(e) Australian totals include all states and territories (including other territories).

(f) These estimates, calculated without an age-adjustment, are not the headline estimates for Australia but are provided to enable effective comparison with the state and territory estimates.

(g) Headline estimates for Australia for 2010–2012 are calculated using an improved methodology (taking into account age-specific identification rates) that could not be applied at state/territory level. Therefore, these data should not be compared with data for any State or Territory. The statistical impact of the improved methodology as well as the improved collection of Indigenous status in the 2011 Post Enumeration Survey were also applied to provide Headline estimates for Australia for 2005–2007 data, to enable comparison over time.

(h) Differences are based on unrounded estimates.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2013, *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012*, Cat. no. 3302.0.55.003; ABS unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0.

Table EA.48 **Median age at death (years) (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>Total (c)</i>
All Australians									
<i>Males</i>									
2006	77.7	77.9	76.4	76.4	78.2	76.9	75.9	57.1	77.3
2007	77.9	78.2	76.7	76.2	78.6	76.6	76.7	59.1	77.5
2008	78.3	78.5	77.0	76.4	78.9	78.2	78.3	61.4	77.9
2009	78.2	78.5	76.7	76.5	79.1	77.3	76.7	59.2	77.8
2010	78.5	79.1	76.9	77.0	79.5	78.0	77.4	61.4	78.2
2011	78.8	79.3	77.0	76.8	79.4	78.0	77.9	59.9	78.3
2012	79.1	79.7	77.3	77.0	80.2	78.0	78.3	59.5	78.7
2013	78.6	79.4	76.9	77.1	79.7	78.0	76.7	63.9	78.4
2014	78.7	79.7	77.3	77.0	79.9	78.3	78.5	62.7	78.6
2015	79.2	80.0	77.5	77.5	80.0	78.5	77.6	64.4	78.8
<i>Females</i>									
2006	83.4	83.6	82.8	82.6	84.0	83.1	82.6	65.1	83.3
2007	83.6	83.9	83.1	83.1	84.2	83.6	82.5	60.3	83.5
2008	84.0	84.2	83.4	83.7	84.5	83.4	83.0	61.8	83.9
2009	84.0	84.5	83.1	83.2	84.4	83.4	83.1	64.2	83.9
2010	84.2	84.7	83.6	83.7	84.8	83.5	84.4	64.1	84.2
2011	84.6	84.8	83.9	84.1	85.3	83.8	84.3	62.0	84.5
2012	84.7	85.2	83.9	84.0	85.5	83.7	84.6	63.5	84.6
2013	84.9	85.2	83.6	83.8	85.4	84.0	84.1	62.8	84.6
2014	85.1	85.3	84.1	84.0	85.6	83.2	84.6	64.1	84.8
2015	85.3	85.6	84.1	84.2	85.8	83.9	84.5	65.0	85.1

(a) Median age at death does not adjust for the age structure of the populations involved.

(b) Based on year of occurrence of death. Historical data may differ from previous reports because of revisions to include deaths that occurred in one year but were registered in a later year.

(c) Figures for Australia include 'Other Territories'.

Source: ABS 2016, *Deaths Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.

Table EA.49 **Median age at death, by Indigenous status (years) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e), (f)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (c), (d)									
<i>Males</i>									
2006	56.5	np	53.5	50.4	47.4	np	np	45.0	51.3
2007	57.2	np	53.8	50.7	47.8	np	np	45.7	51.8
2008	59.1	np	54.5	49.3	50.1	np	np	47.8	52.7
2009	58.4	np	53.7	50.1	49.5	np	np	48.8	52.7
2010	58.5	np	53.8	50.3	50.7	np	np	50.4	53.2
2011	58.0	np	55.2	51.5	51.0	np	np	50.3	54.0
2012	59.1	np	56.1	53.0	52.7	np	np	50.8	54.9
2013	59.2	np	55.7	53.6	50.9	np	np	51.4	55.0
2014	58.9	np	55.7	52.9	52.9	np	np	51.9	55.0
2015	58.0	np	55.7	51.5	53.4	np	np	53.0	54.9
<i>Females</i>									
2006	64.4	np	58.2	59.6	53.4	np	np	53.3	59.0
2007	64.6	np	58.7	57.7	55.0	np	np	53.8	58.7
2008	63.9	np	59.6	57.7	57.0	np	np	55.7	59.2
2009	64.3	np	61.5	57.5	55.0	np	np	55.7	59.8
2010	65.6	np	61.5	56.9	55.3	np	np	55.6	60.3
2011	66.4	np	60.4	55.8	54.3	np	np	55.3	60.1
2012	65.7	np	60.8	57.2	57.0	np	np	54.5	60.2
2013	65.4	np	62.0	57.7	55.6	np	np	55.4	60.5
2014	64.7	np	63.2	59.7	59.0	np	np	56.1	61.5
2015	65.2	np	62.6	58.5	60.1	np	np	58.1	61.5
Other Australians (c), (d)									
<i>Males</i>									
2006	77.3	np	76.4	76.6	77.9	np	np	63.8	77.0
2007	77.7	np	76.7	76.8	78.3	np	np	64.3	77.3
2008	78.1	np	77.0	76.9	78.7	np	np	65.2	77.7
2009	78.3	np	77.2	77.1	79.1	np	np	65.8	77.9
2010	78.5	np	77.3	77.4	79.4	np	np	65.9	78.1
2011	78.7	np	77.4	77.5	79.5	np	np	66.0	78.3
2012	79.0	np	77.5	77.7	79.8	np	np	66.2	78.5
2013	79.1	np	77.5	77.7	80.0	np	np	67.9	78.6
2014	79.1	np	77.6	77.9	80.2	np	np	68.4	78.6
2015	79.1	np	77.6	78.0	80.1	np	np	68.8	78.6
<i>Females</i>									
2006	83.1	np	82.7	82.9	83.7	np	np	72.3	83.1
2007	83.4	np	83.0	83.2	84.0	np	np	71.6	83.4
2008	83.8	np	83.4	83.5	84.3	np	np	73.4	83.7
2009	84.0	np	83.5	83.7	84.5	np	np	72.3	83.9
2010	84.2	np	83.7	84.0	84.7	np	np	74.2	84.1

Table EA.49 **Median age at death, by Indigenous status (years) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e), (f)</i>
2011	84.4	np	83.8	84.1	84.9	np	np	73.5	84.3
2012	84.6	np	84.1	84.3	85.3	np	np	74.3	84.5
2013	84.9	np	84.1	84.3	85.5	np	np	73.0	84.7
2014	85.1	np	84.2	84.4	85.6	np	np	72.3	84.8
2015	85.2	np	84.2	84.4	85.7	np	np	71.1	84.9

(a) Median age at death does not adjust for the age structure of the populations involved.

(b) Based on year of registration of death (also called reference year).

(c) Excludes deaths not identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people or other Australians. As a result, deaths may be underestimated for both populations.

(d) Care should be exercised when comparing median age at death between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and other Australians. For example, a lower median age at death can result from better identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for infant deaths than for older age groups.

(e) Data are not available for Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT due to the small number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in these jurisdictions.

(f) Figures for Australia include 'Other Territories'.

np Not published.

Source: ABS 2016, *Deaths Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.

TABLE EA.50

Table EA.50		Age standardised mortality rate (all causes), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)								
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e), (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (g), (h)</i>
2007										
Rate	per 100 000 persons	600.4	583.4	621.2	594.7	611.5	693.2	560.1	902.2	604.4
	variability band ±	5.5	6.2	7.6	10.6	10.9	21.3	27.8	68.5	3.2
2008										
Rate	per 100 000 persons	607.9	592.6	638.0	596.8	606.8	688.5	578.0	950.3	612.4
	variability band ±	5.4	6.2	7.6	10.4	10.8	21.0	27.8	70.5	3.2
2009										
Rate	per 100 000 persons	569.7	577.4	595.9	568.9	587.9	671.0	540.2	824.6	582.0
	variability band ±	5.2	6.0	7.2	10.0	10.5	20.5	26.4	64.3	3.1
2010										
Rate	per 100 000 persons	562.6	557.8	589.8	556.0	593.9	664.6	528.8	818.4	572.5
	variability band ±	5.1	5.8	7.1	9.7	10.4	20.2	25.6	63.2	3.0
2011										
Rate	per 100 000 persons	576.4	555.8	581.0	535.6	566.6	642.4	513.1	795.0	570.0
	variability band ±	5.1	5.8	6.9	9.4	10.1	19.6	24.7	62.1	2.9
2012										
Rate	per 100 000 persons	544.5	524.7	580.7	538.9	572.4	658.3	494.9	769.2	552.3
	variability band ±	4.9	5.5	6.8	9.2	10.0	19.6	23.8	56.7	2.9
2013										
Rate	per 100 000 persons	543.6	512.1	554.9	522.6	547.8	649.0	474.8	831.9	540.0
	variability band ±	4.8	5.4	6.6	8.9	9.7	19.4	22.8	58.1	2.8
2014 (h)										
Rate	per 100 000 persons	547.4	529.2	551.9	518.9	553.2	639.0	487.8	807.9	545.0
	variability band ±	4.8	5.4	6.4	8.7	9.7	19.1	22.7	54.4	2.8
2015										
Rate	per 100 000 persons	547.5	538.0	556.0	525.8	559.2	642.2	481.9	797.7	549.3
	variability band ±	4.7	5.4	6.4	8.6	9.7	18.8	22.2	52.9	2.7

Table EA.50 **Age standardised mortality rate (all causes), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (e), (f)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust</i> (g), (h)
(a)	Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 standard population. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 85 years or over. Rates calculated using the direct method are not comparable to rates calculated using the indirect method.								
(b)	Population estimates are based on the 2011 Census.								
(c)	Data based on year of registration of death (also called reference year). Compilation of life tables requires complete and accurate data on deaths that occur in a period, and reliable estimates of the population exposed to the risk of dying during that period. These data are required by age and sex so as to calculate age sex specific death rates.								
(d)	Age at death unknown has been prorated across all age groups.								
(e)	Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland for 2010 as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.								
(f)	From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.								
(g)	Includes Other Territories.								
(h)	From 2014, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components.								
<i>Source:</i> ABS (unpublished) <i>Deaths, Australia</i> , Cat. no. 3302.0; ABS 2013, 2014, <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> , Cat. no. 3101.0.									

TABLE EA.51

Table EA.51 **Age standardised all-cause mortality rate and rate ratios, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, five year aggregate, 2011–2015 (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people							
Rate per 100 000 persons	rate	810.2	960.0	1 214.7	831.2	1 519.5	991.7
Variability bands (l)	±	68.4	88.0	138.3	148.9	162.7	46.4
Other Australians							
Rate per 100 000 persons	rate	585.3	580.5	538.1	603.1	581.3	580.0
Variability bands (l)	±	5.1	6.9	9.3	10.5	53.9	3.5
Rate ratio (m)	no.	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.7

- (a) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.
- (b) Although most deaths are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Therefore, data are likely to underestimate the mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (d) Data are based on year of registration. Note that the terms 'registration year' in the Deaths collection and 'reference year' in the Causes of Death collection have the same meaning.
- (e) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (f) Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population estimates/projections from the total population. In the present table, non-Indigenous population estimates have been derived by subtracting the 2011 Census-based Indigenous population estimates/projections from the 2011 Census-based total persons Estimated Resident Population (ERP). Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. Total population estimates for 2012 onwards, used in the calculation of non-Indigenous comparison rates, are first release preliminary estimates.

Table EA.51 Age standardised all-cause mortality rate and rate ratios, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, five year aggregate, 2011–2015 (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
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(g) A derived Estimated Resident Population (ERP) based on the 2011 Census is used in the calculation of total population rates. Non-Indigenous ERP was derived by subtracting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander projections based on the 2011 Census (3238.0) from the total population ERP. Population figures from Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (cat. no. 3238.0) (based on the 2011 Census) are used to calculate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates.

(h) Age at death unknown has been prorated across all age groups.

(i) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of using different denominators and of rounding.

(j) From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.

(k) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.

(l) Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals. Variability bands provided with rates describe the range of potential results for mortality rates. Variability bands are calculated for single year and aggregate years data by State and Territory (for within jurisdiction comparisons only — they cannot be used to make comparisons across jurisdictions).

(m) Rate ratio is the age standardised rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia, 2015; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, various years; ABS 2014, *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001–2026*, B Series, Cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE EA.52

Table EA.52 **Age standardised all-cause mortality rate and rate ratios, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (k)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (l), (m)</i>
<i>2013</i>							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	832.0	1 003.1	1 121.3	827.7	1 490.1	995.7
Variability bands (n)	±	69.9	89.2	130.1	142.1	161.2	46.2
Other Australians	rate	574.4	565.6	532.4	587.6	632.4	568.5
Variability bands (n)	±	5.1	6.8	9.3	10.3	56.6	3.5
Rate ratio (o)	no.	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.4	1.8
<i>2014</i>							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	804.5	872.0	1 216.5	901.8	1 629.2	982.4
Variability bands (n)	±	65.9	81.6	134.0	155.7	166.8	44.9
Other Australians	rate	582.2	565.0	526.9	598.2	563.3	572.2
Variability bands (n)	±	5.1	6.7	9.0	10.3	51.2	3.5
Rate ratio (o)	no.	1.4	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.7
<i>2015</i>							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	rate	792.0	1 018.7	1 158.3	886.4	1 527.7	999.9
Variability bands (n)	±	63.0	86.5	127.3	155.2	157.5	44.2
Other Australians	rate	584.1	576.5	538.5	605.1	585.4	578.8
Variability bands (n)	±	5.0	6.7	9.0	10.3	50.9	3.4
Rate ratio (o)	no.	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.6	1.7

(a) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.

(b) Although most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander all causes mortality rate.

Table EA.52 **Age standardised all-cause mortality rate and rate ratios, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (k)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (l), (m)</i>
(c)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.					
(d)	Data based on year of registration of death (also called reference year).					
(e)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.					
(f)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates/projections from the total population. In the present table, non-Indigenous population estimates have been derived by subtracting the 2011 Census-based Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates/projections from the 2011 Census-based total persons Estimated Resident Population (ERP). Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. Total population estimates for 2012 onwards, used in the calculation of non-Indigenous comparison rates, are first release preliminary estimates.					
(g)	A derived Estimated Resident Population (ERP) based on the 2011 Census is used in the calculation of total population rates. Non-Indigenous ERP was derived by subtracting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander projections based on the 2011 Census (3238.0) from the total population ERP. Population figures from Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (cat. no. 3238.0) (based on the 2011 Census) are used to calculate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates.					
(h)	Age at death unknown has been prorated across all age groups.					
(i)	Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of using different denominators and of rounding.					
(j)	From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.					
(k)	Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland for 2010 as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. In November 2010, the Queensland Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages advised the ABS of an outstanding deaths registration initiative undertaken by the Registry. This initiative resulted in the November 2010 registration of 374 previously unregistered deaths which occurred between 1992 and 2006 (including a few for which a date of death was unknown). Of these, around three quarters (284) were deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.					
(l)	Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of using different denominators and of rounding.					
(m)	Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.					

Table EA.52 **Age standardised all-cause mortality rate and rate ratios, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (k)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (l), (m)</i>
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(n) Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals.

(o) Rate ratio is the age standardised rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia, various years; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, various years; ABS (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001–2026*, B Series, Cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE EA.53

Table EA.53	Infant mortality (a), (b), (c), (d)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (e)
2006									
Number of deaths	424	283	279	136	59	25	23	33	1 262
Rate per 1000 live births	4.6	4.3	5.3	4.9	3.2	3.9	5.1	8.9	4.7
2007									
Number of deaths	387	270	308	71	88	28	18	33	1 203
Rate per 1000 live births	4.0	3.8	5.0	2.4	4.5	4.2	3.8	8.5	4.1
2008									
Number of deaths	412	264	308	108	59	26	24	24	1 226
Rate per 1000 live births	4.1	3.7	4.9	3.4	2.9	3.8	5.0	6.1	4.1
2009									
Number of deaths	387	278	356	99	73	24	17	27	1 261
Rate per 1000 live births	3.9	3.9	5.4	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	7.1	4.2
2010									
Number of deaths	390	230	347	113	76	26	19	28	1 229
Rate per 1000 live births	3.9	3.3	5.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.7	7.2	4.1
2011									
Number of deaths	372	251	294	96	52	30	15	30	1 140
Rate per 1000 live births	3.8	3.5	4.6	3.0	2.6	4.5	2.9	7.6	3.8
2012									
Number of deaths	312	219	281	83	65	22	16	33	1 031
Rate per 1000 live births	3.2	2.8	4.4	2.5	3.2	3.6	2.9	8.0	3.3
2013									
Number of deaths	372	216	289	84	65	22	16	30	1 094
Rate per 1000 live births	3.7	2.9	4.6	2.4	3.2	3.6	2.9	7.4	3.6
2014									
Number of deaths	318	209	278	90	52	31	13	21	1 012
Rate per 1000 live births	3.5	2.8	4.4	2.5	2.6	5.2	2.3	5.2	3.4
2015									
Number of deaths	335	177	258	87	61	21	21	30	991
Rate per 1000 live births	3.3	2.4	4.2	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.8	7.5	3.2

(a) Includes all deaths within the first year of life.

(b) Data are based on year of registration for the number of deaths and for the number of live births from which rates are derived. Note that the terms registration year in the Deaths collection and reference year in the Causes of Death collection have the same meaning.

(c) Some totals and figures may not compute due to rounding.

(d) Small numbers of registered deaths can lead to volatility in death rates.

(e) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS 2016, *Deaths, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.

Table EA.54 **Infant mortality rate by Indigenous status, three year average (per 1000 live births) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic (e)	Qld (g)	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT	Aust
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants									
2005–2007	7.2	na	9.1	10.2	8.9	na	na	15.7	na
2006–2008	6.2	na	7.9	9.5	6.4	na	na	13.6	na
2007–2009	5.3	na	7.6	7.1	6.7	na	na	12.2	na
2008–2010	4.1	na	8.8	7.7	4.6	na	na	11.4	na
2009–2011	3.9	na	8.4	7.0	5.4	na	na	13.0	na
2010–2012	3.8	na	6.9	6.5	6.5	na	na	13.7	na
2011–2013	3.9	na	6.5	5.1	7.9	na	na	13.6	na
2012–2014	4.4	na	6.1	5.1	7.6	na	na	12.5	na
2013–2015	4.3	na	6.7	5.3	7.0	na	na	13.0	na
Other infants									
2005–2007	4.2	na	4.8	3.4	4.0	na	na	4.2	na
2006–2008	4.1	na	4.7	3.1	3.4	na	na	3.8	na
2007–2009	3.9	na	4.7	2.8	3.5	na	na	3.9	na
2008–2010	3.9	na	4.7	3.1	3.4	na	na	3.7	na
2009–2011	3.8	na	4.7	2.9	3.3	na	na	3.6	na
2010–2012	3.5	na	4.4	2.6	3.0	na	na	3.7	na
2011–2013	3.5	na	4.2	2.3	2.7	na	na	4.1	na
2012–2014	3.4	na	4.1	2.1	2.7	na	na	3.6	na
2013–2015	3.4	na	4.1	2.1	2.7	na	na	3.7	na

(a) Includes deaths within the first year of life.

(b) Deaths where Indigenous status was not stated are excluded. As a result, infant death rates by Indigenous status may be underestimated.

(c) Data based on year of registration of death (also called reference year).

(d) Data are presented in three-year groupings to reduce volatility stemming from the small numbers of registered Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infant deaths.

(e) Data are not available for Victoria, Tasmania or the ACT due to small numbers of registered Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infant deaths.

(f) NSW data have been revised to include previously unprocessed NSW Birth Registrations for the period 2005–2010.

(g) Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland for 2010 as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registrations of deaths on mortality indicators.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2016, *Deaths, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.

Table EA.55 **All causes infant and child mortality, by age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Infants (<1 year) (i)										
<i>2007–2009</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 186	812	972	278	220	78	59	84	3 690
Rate per 1000 live births		4.3	3.8	5.1	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	7.2	4.2
<i>2008–2010</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 189	772	1 011	320	208	76	60	79	3 716
Rate per 1000 live births		4.0	3.6	5.1	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.1	6.9	4.1
<i>2009–2011</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 149	759	997	308	201	80	51	85	3 630
Rate per 1000 live births		3.8	3.6	5.2	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.3	7.3	4.0
<i>2010–2012</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 074	700	903	292	193	78	50	91	3 381
Rate per 1000 live births		3.6	3.3	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.3	7.7	3.7
<i>2011–2013</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 056	686	864	263	182	74	47	93	3 265
Rate per 1000 live births		3.6	3.0	4.5	2.6	3.0	4.0	2.9	7.6	3.5
<i>2012–2014</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 002	644	848	257	182	75	45	84	3 137
Rate per 1000 live births		3.3	2.9	4.5	2.5	3.0	4.1	2.7	6.9	3.4
<i>2013–2015</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 025	602	825	261	178	74	50	81	3 097
Rate per 1000 live births		3.8	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.9	4.2	3.0	6.7	3.4
Child (0–4 years) (j), (k)										
<i>2007–2009</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	204	955	1 146	346	271	94	71	104	4 378
Rate per 100 000 population		104.1	95.0	132.1	80.9	96.3	97.7	105.9	191.9	105.9
<i>2008–2010</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 386	919	1 150	398	258	94	71	100	4 377
Rate per 100 000 population		101.9	88.7	126.2	88.9	89.4	94.4	102.8	180.5	102.6
<i>2009–2011</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 346	901	1 124	383	249	96	58	103	4 260
Rate per 100 000 population		97.7	85.4	120.8	82.9	84.3	95.6	80.6	184.0	97.9
<i>2010–2012</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 254	834	1 046	370	238	91	60	110	4 003
Rate per 100 000 population		88.3	79.0	114.6	78.9	81.4	95.3	82.9	198.3	91.5
<i>2011–2013</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 234	809	1 013	341	234	83	57	115	3 886
Rate per 100 000 population		86.0	74.9	108.9	70.0	78.9	87.5	75.8	204.5	87.2
<i>2012–2014</i>										
Number of deaths	no.	1 170	760	991	334	228	88	57	108	3 735
Rate per 100 000 population		80.8	68.9	105.1	66.5	76.0	93.6	73.1	189.2	82.5
<i>2013–2015</i>										

Table EA.55 **All causes infant and child mortality, by age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Number of deaths	no.	1 202	731	967	333	226	85	58	100	3 702
Rate per 100 000 population		82.0	65.1	101.6	64.8	74.8	91.4	72.3	174.2	80.7

- (a) State or Territory of usual residence.
- (b) Data are presented in three-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (c) Data based on year of registration of death (also called reference year).
- (d) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of using different denominators and of rounding.
- (e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 3101.0).
- (f) Temporary processing delays contributed to the low number of births registered in NSW for 2014.
- (g) From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.
- (h) Data for Australia include Other Territories.
- (i) Includes all deaths within the first year of life. Rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 live births.
- (j) For child deaths (0–4 years), rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 ERP (0–4 years). Child death rates for each period are the average of death registrations, divided by the average population. Rates for data to 2010–2012 are derived using ERPs based on the 2006 Census. Rates for data from 2011–2013 are derived using ERPs based on the 2011 Census. Rates derived using estimates based on different Censuses are not comparable.
- (k) Includes deaths of all children aged 0–4 years. Records with not stated age at death have been prorated across age groups including 0–4 year olds.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Deaths, Australia*; ABS unpublished, *Births, Australia*; ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0.

Table EA.56 **All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (l)</i>	<i>Qld (m)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n)</i>
2007–2011							
Infants (<1 year)							
Number of deaths							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants	no.	128	182	89	28	99	526
Other infants	no.	1 795	1 355	386	311	43	3 890
Rate (o)							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants	per 1000 live births	6.2	7.0	7.4	6.3	13.0	7.4
Other infants	per 1000 live births	4.1	4.5	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.9
Rate ratio (o)		1.5	1.6	2.6	1.9	3.4	1.9
Child (0–4 years)							
Number of deaths							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	no.	158	218	108	34	120	638
Other children	no.	2 097	1 568	482	384	53	4 584
Rate							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	per 100 000 population	155.8	216.4	249.7	197.1	311.9	211.9
Other children	per 100 000 population	96.9	110.6	68.5	82.8	98.5	95.4
Rate (p)		1.6	2.0	3.6	2.4	3.2	2.2
2008–2012							
Infants (<1 year)							
Number of deaths							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants	no.	103	182	85	26	97	493
Other infants	no.	1 745	1 320	396	290	45	3 796
Rate (m)							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants	per 1000 live births	3.6	6.9	7.3	5.5	12.5	6.2
Other infants	per 1000 live births	3.7	4.5	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.7
Rate ratio (o)		1.0	1.5	2.6	1.8	3.2	1.7
Child (0–4 years)							
Number of deaths							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	no.	130	217	110	31	122	627
Other children	no.	2 019	1 537	491	364	55	4 475
Rate							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	per 100 000 population	124.3	210.8	249.7	175.3	311.0	203.3
Other children	per 100 000 population	92.1	106.1	109.5	48.4	101.7	91.4
Rate (p)		1.4	2.0	2.3	3.6	3.1	2.2

Table EA.56 **All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (l)</i>	<i>Qld (m)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n)</i>
2009–2013							
Infants (<1 year)							
Number of deaths							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants	no.	109	189	72	32	100	502
Other infants	no.	1 697	1 300	378	291	48	3 714
Rate (m)							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants	per 1000 live births	3.9	7.2	5.7	6.8	13.0	6.3
Other infants	per 1000 live births	3.6	4.5	2.6	3.1	4.0	3.7
Rate (o)		1.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	3.2	1.7
Child (0–4 years)							
Number of deaths							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	no.	134	227	98	38	124	621
Other children	no.	1 976	1 506	479	365	58	4 384
Rate							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	per 100 000 population	102.9	182.5	186.5	169.8	330.2	169.1
Other children	per 100 000 population	88.0	106.9	65.0	78.1	103.5	89.2
Rate (p)		1.2	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.2	1.9
2010–2014							
Infants (<1 year)							
Number of deaths							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants	no.	121	174	81	31	98	505
Other infants	no.	1 625	1 243	357	271	44	3 540
Rate ratio							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants	per 1000 live births	4.4	6.2	6.1	7.0	12.4	6.2
Other infants	per 1000 live births	3.5	4.3	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.5
Rate ratio (o)		1.3	1.4	2.6	2.5	3.5	1.8
Child (0–4 years)							
Number of deaths							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	no.	147	202	103	37	121	611
Other children	no.	1 895	1 442	459	338	54	4 188
Rate							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	per 100 000 population	112.7	160.7	197.7	164.4	329.2	166.0
Other children	per 100 000 population	83.7	101.2	60.4	71.6	94.3	84.1

Table EA.56 **All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (l)</i>	<i>Qld (m)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n)</i>
Rate ratio (p)		1.3	1.6	3.3	2.3	3.5	2.0
<i>2011–2015</i>							
Infants (<1 year)							
Number of deaths							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants	no.	118	175	77	31	99	500
Other infants	no.	1 581	1 183	327	257	45	3 393
Rate (m)							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants	per 1000 live births	4.0	6.7	5.6	6.5	13.8	6.1
Other infants	per 1000 live births	3.3	4.1	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.3
Rate (o)		1.2	1.6	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.9
Child (0–4 years)							
Number of deaths							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	no.	145	207	98	38	121	610
Other children	no.	1 838	1 395	419	327	54	4 033
Rate (p)							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	per 100 000 population	110.5	162.7	188.9	167.3	332.9	164.9
Other children	per 100 000 population	80.6	97.0	53.7	68.7	93.2	80.1
Rate ratio (q)		1.4	1.7	3.5	2.4	3.6	2.1

(a) Includes all deaths within the first year of life.

(b) Includes all deaths of persons aged 0 to 4 years.

(c) Deaths where Indigenous status was not stated are excluded. As a result, infant death rates by Indigenous status may be underestimated.

(d) Data are based on year of registration. Note that the terms 'registration year' in the Deaths collection and 'reference year' in the Causes of Death collection have the same meaning.

(e) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.

(f) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of using different denominators and of rounding.

(g) Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population estimates/projections from the total population. In the present table, non-Indigenous population estimates have been derived by subtracting the 2011 Census-based Indigenous population estimates/projections from the 2011 Census-based total persons Estimated Resident Population (ERP). Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. Total population estimates from 2012, used in the calculation of non-Indigenous comparison rates, are first release preliminary estimates.

Table EA.56 **All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (l)</i>	<i>Qld (m)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT Total (n)</i>
(h)	A derived Estimated Resident Population (ERP) based on the 2011 Census is used in the calculation of total population rates. Non-Indigenous ERP was derived by subtracting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander projections based on the 2011 Census (Cat. no. 3238.0) from the total population ERP. Population estimates from Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (Cat. no. 3238.0) (based on the 2011 Census) are used to calculate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates.					
(i)	From 2014, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with 0 values have not been affected by confidentialisation.					
(j)	Includes deaths of all children aged 0-4 years. Records with not stated age at death have been prorated across age groups including 0-4 year olds.					
(k)	For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 3101.0).					
(l)	<p>Temporary processing delays have contributed to the low number of births registered in NSW for 2014. In June 2014, the New South Wales Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages (NSW Registry) transitioned to a new data processing system which resulted in temporary processing delays. These delays caused a number of birth records received by the NSW Registry in 2014 to be processed in 2015. As a result, the total number of births registered in New South Wales in 2014 (91 074) was 9388 (9.3 per cent) less than the number registered in 2013 (100 462).</p> <p>The ABS, after discussions with the NSW Registry, is confident that the delayed registrations will be accounted for in 2015. For a more complete understanding of the births occurring in NSW for 2014 users should consult Table 13 in Australian Demographic Statistics (3301.0) which provides more up to date information about births in 2014 and 2015.</p> <p>Analysis by the ABS showed that the distribution of important characteristics such as sex of child, age of mother, usual residence of mother and Indigenous status in 2014 data is similar to that in 2011-2013 data.</p> <p>Concerns have previously been raised with the accuracy of the NSW births counts in recent years. In response to these concerns the ABS, in conjunction with the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, undertook an investigation which led to the identification of an ABS systems processing error. The ABS acknowledges that this has resulted in previous undercounts of births in NSW. Data for NSW and Australia were revised to include previously unprocessed NSW birth registrations for the period 2005 to 2011</p>					
(m)	From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.					
(n)	Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.					
(o)	For infant deaths (less than one year), the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 live births.					
(p)	Child death rates based on the average number of death registrations between 2011–2015, divided by the average projected Indigenous population and the average non-Indigenous population as derived using the total Estimated Resident Population (ERP).					
(q)	Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.					
<i>Source:</i>	ABS (unpublished) <i>Deaths, Australia</i> ; ABS unpublished, <i>Births, Australia</i> ; ABS (unpublished) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> , Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (2014) <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001–2026, Series B</i> , Cat. no. 3238.0.					

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)
<i>2007</i>									
Cause of death	<i>rate (per 100 000 persons)</i>								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	10.2	6.9	7.7	6.2	7.9	3.7	np	25.1	8.2
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	179.8	180.9	173.2	181.3	181.8	202.5	172.5	229.0	179.9
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	np	np	np	2.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	20.3	25.9	21.8	26.1	24.6	36.4	24.5	63.8	23.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	25.4	24.8	19.3	21.2	25.5	27.3	31.1	41.3	24.0
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	22.0	24.9	22.2	29.8	25.9	25.6	29.8	17.0	24.0
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	np	np	–	–	–	–	–	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	–	np	–	–	–	np	–	np	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	205.4	188.7	213.0	188.0	207.5	230.4	177.7	255.4	202.0
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	49.6	47.4	60.1	46.2	45.9	58.8	38.0	69.6	50.6
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	20.1	20.1	22.5	23.0	20.6	22.3	18.0	39.2	21.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	1.8	1.2	np	np	1.9	np	np	np	1.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	4.4	5.1	3.8	5.5	4.9	7.8	np	np	4.8
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	13.9	13.9	14.9	13.7	14.6	17.2	9.5	34.6	14.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	np	–	np	np	np	–	–	–	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	3.0	2.8	3.4	1.3	np	np	np	np	2.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	2.6	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.8	np	np	np	2.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	4.6	3.2	8.7	2.4	2.8	np	np	np	4.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	34.9	32.5	43.2	45.0	39.8	48.2	36.9	92.9	38.1

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)
All causes		600.4	583.4	621.2	594.7	611.5	693.2	560.1	902.2	604.4
Cause of Death		<i>variability band (± rate per 100 000 persons)</i>								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	±	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	np	11.6	0.4
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	±	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.8	6.1	11.5	15.3	34.2	1.8
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	np	np	np	0.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.2	4.9	5.9	17.9	0.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	±	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.1	4.1	6.6	17.6	0.6
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	±	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.2	4.1	6.5	8.8	0.6
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	±	np	np	–	–	–	–	–	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	±	–	np	–	–	–	np	–	np	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	±	3.2	3.5	4.4	5.9	6.2	12.1	15.8	38.4	1.8
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	±	1.6	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.0	6.2	7.4	19.7	0.9
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	±	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.0	3.8	4.9	13.3	0.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	±	0.3	0.3	np	np	0.6	np	np	np	0.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	±	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.2	np	np	0.3
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	±	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.7	14.3	0.5
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	±	np	–	np	np	np	–	–	–	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	±	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	np	np	np	np	0.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	±	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	np	np	np	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	±	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	np	np	np	0.3

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.0	6.1	6.8	16.3	0.8
All causes	±	5.5	6.2	7.6	10.6	10.9	21.3	27.8	68.5	3.2
<i>2008</i>										
Cause of death					<i>rate (per 100 000 persons)</i>					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)		10.6	6.5	7.2	6.7	8.9	6.3	8.5	29.2	8.4
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)		179.5	184.2	192.7	176.8	186.2	205.0	168.6	235.0	184.2
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)		np	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.8	np	np	np	2.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)		21.6	26.2	26.9	26.7	24.6	32.3	22.4	86.6	25.1
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)		25.9	27.2	22.7	25.6	26.6	33.1	28.5	44.7	26.0
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)		22.6	25.7	25.1	30.4	28.2	26.9	34.9	24.5	25.3
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)		np	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)		–	–	np	–	np	–	–	–	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)		209.3	188.3	218.1	187.2	194.2	222.5	186.3	222.5	202.5
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)		48.8	45.8	49.0	43.8	46.1	57.5	35.5	93.1	47.7
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)		20.9	20.9	21.1	21.6	20.3	24.7	19.6	43.1	21.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)		2.2	1.4	1.3	np	1.3	np	np	np	1.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)		4.9	4.4	4.7	5.2	4.3	8.0	9.8	np	4.9
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)		14.1	12.9	13.9	12.1	15.4	12.4	14.4	39.4	13.8
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)		–	np	np	–	–	–	–	–	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)		3.1	2.6	3.2	1.8	2.1	np	np	np	2.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)		2.8	2.8	3.8	2.2	2.6	np	np	np	2.9

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)		4.0	3.1	3.4	5.0	2.9	np	np	np	3.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)		35.7	38.2	42.9	47.0	40.1	49.7	36.4	101.6	40.1
All causes		607.9	592.6	638.0	596.8	606.8	688.5	578.0	950.3	612.4
Cause of death		<i>variability band (± rate per 100 000 persons)</i>								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	±	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	3.4	12.1	0.4
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	±	3.0	3.5	4.2	5.7	6.1	11.5	15.0	34.9	1.8
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	±	np	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	np	np	np	0.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.1	4.5	5.5	22.0	0.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	±	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.1	4.5	6.2	17.3	0.6
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	±	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.3	4.1	6.9	11.2	0.6
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	±	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	±	–	–	np	–	np	–	–	–	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	±	3.1	3.4	4.4	5.8	5.9	11.7	15.9	35.8	1.8
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	±	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.9	6.0	7.0	22.8	0.9
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	±	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.1	15.1	0.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	±	0.3	0.3	0.3	np	0.5	np	np	np	0.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	±	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	2.2	3.6	np	0.3
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	±	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.8	4.4	14.9	0.5
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	±	–	np	np	–	–	–	–	–	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	±	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	np	np	np	0.2

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	±	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	np	np	np	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	±	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	np	np	np	0.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.0	6.2	6.6	18.2	0.8
All causes	±	5.4	6.2	7.6	10.4	10.8	21.0	27.8	70.5	3.2
<i>2009</i>										
Cause of death					<i>rate (per 100 000 persons)</i>					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)		8.2	7.2	6.6	8.0	8.0	6.9	6.6	np	7.6
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)		173.7	176.3	184.0	177.2	176.3	197.6	155.9	218.9	177.4
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)		1.7	1.6	1.4	2.4	2.4	np	np	np	1.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)		21.4	26.4	25.0	24.6	23.4	33.2	25.7	67.3	24.4
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)		24.9	26.0	23.6	26.7	25.9	34.8	29.5	49.3	25.6
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)		21.6	25.0	24.3	26.8	29.2	28.1	25.7	39.2	24.3
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)		np	np	–	np	–	–	np	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)		np	–	np	np	np	–	–	–	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)		187.1	180.0	192.1	173.3	190.2	212.7	185.9	200.6	186.2
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)		46.3	44.1	47.6	40.0	44.0	54.4	30.2	73.9	45.3
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)		21.0	21.0	19.6	19.7	21.0	20.9	19.8	41.6	20.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)		2.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	np	np	np	np	1.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)		4.2	4.2	5.0	4.8	3.5	6.9	np	np	4.4
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)		13.5	15.5	11.4	12.3	14.6	11.6	12.9	20.2	13.7
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)		np	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	np

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)	
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)		3.1	2.8	3.8	2.0	2.4	np	np	np	3.0	
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)		2.4	3.1	3.6	2.2	3.2	np	np	np	2.9	
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)		3.6	2.3	3.3	3.7	2.7	np	np	np	3.1	
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)		34.9	40.7	43.0	43.4	40.0	52.8	36.9	74.9	39.9	
All causes		569.7	577.4	595.9	568.9	587.9	671.0	540.2	824.6	582.0	
Cause of death											
					<i>variability band (± rate per 100 000 persons)</i>						
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	±	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.9	np	0.4	
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	±	2.9	3.4	4.0	5.6	5.8	11.2	14.2	32.4	1.7	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	±	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	np	np	np	0.2	
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.1	4.6	5.8	18.0	0.6	
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	±	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.1	4.5	6.2	18.6	0.6	
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	±	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.3	4.2	5.8	16.2	0.6	
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	±	np	np	–	np	–	–	np	–	np	
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	±	np	–	np	np	np	–	–	–	np	
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	±	2.9	3.3	4.1	5.5	5.8	11.3	15.6	33.4	1.7	
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	±	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.8	5.8	6.4	20.3	0.9	
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	±	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.0	3.6	5.0	13.1	0.6	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	±	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	np	np	np	np	0.2	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	±	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.0	np	np	0.3	
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	±	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.6	4.1	10.1	0.5	

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<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 (g)</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	±	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	±	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	np	np	np	0.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	±	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	np	np	np	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	±	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	np	np	np	0.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.0	6.3	6.5	15.0	0.8
All causes	±	5.2	6.0	7.2	10.0	10.5	20.5	26.4	64.3	3.1
<i>2010 (e)</i>										
Cause of death					<i>rate (per 100 000 persons)</i>					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)		10.0	7.4	7.1	8.8	10.1	7.7	7.5	np	8.7
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)		175.6	175.5	186.7	172.1	178.3	194.9	157.6	217.1	177.9
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)		1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	np	np	np	1.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)		19.3	23.8	23.8	24.1	25.0	35.2	20.0	53.7	22.9
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)		25.8	26.8	24.8	26.0	29.8	37.6	26.9	48.4	26.6
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)		22.5	26.3	23.0	28.3	28.7	24.8	24.0	33.5	24.7
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)		np	–	–	np	–	–	–	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)		–	np	np	–	–	np	–	–	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)		176.4	166.8	189.1	161.7	186.1	213.0	168.7	198.5	177.0
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)		48.6	45.2	48.7	41.6	49.1	53.9	41.4	76.5	47.4
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)		19.8	21.0	21.4	20.3	18.8	23.1	16.2	41.4	20.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)		1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	np	np	np	1.5

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)		4.3	4.9	5.1	4.1	3.6	7.9	np	np	4.6	
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)		12.4	14.0	12.4	12.5	14.5	13.3	12.9	26.8	13.1	
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)		np	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	np	
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)		2.9	2.2	3.5	2.1	2.6	np	np	np	2.8	
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)		2.7	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.2	np	np	np	2.7	
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)		4.2	1.7	4.2	2.7	3.0	np	np	np	3.3	
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)		34.6	36.3	42.6	46.7	38.8	41.0	39.9	78.9	38.8	
All causes		562.6	557.8	598.4	556.0	593.9	664.6	528.8	818.4	574.2	
Cause of death											
				<i>variability band (± rate per 100 000 persons)</i>							
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	±	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.2	3.0	np	0.4	
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	±	2.9	3.3	4.0	5.4	5.8	11.0	14.1	31.9	1.7	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	±	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	np	np	np	0.2	
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	4.6	5.0	15.5	0.6	
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	±	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.2	4.6	5.7	17.7	0.6	
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	±	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	4.0	5.5	13.7	0.6	
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	±	np	–	–	np	–	–	–	–	np	
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	±	–	np	np	–	–	np	–	–	np	
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	±	2.8	3.1	4.0	5.2	5.7	11.2	14.5	32.9	1.6	
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	±	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.7	3.0	5.7	7.3	20.6	0.9	
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	±	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	3.8	4.4	14.2	0.6	

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<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 (g)</i>
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	±	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	np	np	np	0.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	±	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.2	np	np	0.3
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	±	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.8	4.0	12.1	0.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	±	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)		0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	np	np	np	0.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	±	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	np	np	np	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	±	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	np	np	np	0.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.0	5.5	6.7	14.1	0.8
All causes	±	5.1	5.8	7.1	9.7	10.4	20.2	25.6	63.2	3.0
<i>2011</i>										
Cause of death					<i>rate (per 100 000 persons)</i>					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)		11.6	8.5	8.5	6.2	9.0	6.8	8.5	np	9.4
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)		177.8	173.3	175.1	166.5	170.6	189.5	147.0	220.3	174.5
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)		1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.2	np	np	–	1.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)		20.9	24.8	23.7	23.5	24.9	34.1	20.3	61.0	23.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)		27.9	27.4	27.4	23.7	30.5	40.8	26.7	51.6	27.9
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)		23.8	27.8	23.3	30.5	28.5	29.6	32.2	30.9	26.0
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)		np	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)		np	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)		177.6	161.8	180.7	152.9	171.1	190.3	150.2	201.4	171.6

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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 (g)</i>	
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	49.5	46.2	49.9	42.1	45.8	53.3	42.8	83.5	47.9	
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	20.2	20.0	20.2	19.9	19.5	21.9	19.7	37.0	20.2	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	np	np	np	1.7	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	4.7	4.4	4.8	3.7	3.3	5.4	np	np	4.5	
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	12.9	14.1	12.1	11.2	13.2	13.1	14.5	np	13.0	
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	np	
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.0	1.9	np	np	np	2.8	
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	2.6	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.4	np	np	np	2.4	
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	5.2	3.1	2.8	3.8	4.2	np	6.4	np	4.0	
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	34.6	36.2	43.2	44.8	37.7	45.3	32.4	60.6	38.5	
All causes	576.4	555.8	581.0	535.6	566.6	642.4	513.1	795.0	570.0	
Cause of death										
				<i>variability band (± rate per 100 000 persons)</i>						
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	± 0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	3.2	np	0.4	
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	± 2.9	3.3	3.8	5.2	5.7	10.7	13.3	31.4	1.7	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	± 0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	np	np	–	0.2	
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	± 1.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	4.5	4.9	17.9	0.6	
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	± 1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.2	4.8	5.6	19.4	0.6	
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	± 1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.2	4.3	6.2	13.7	0.6	
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	± np	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	np	
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	± np	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	np	

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	±	2.8	3.1	3.8	5.0	5.4	10.4	13.3	32.1	1.6
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	±	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.8	5.6	7.2	21.4	0.8
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	±	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	3.6	4.8	13.1	0.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	±	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	np	np	np	0.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	±	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.7	np	np	0.3
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	±	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.8	4.2	np	0.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	±	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	±	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	np	np	np	0.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	±	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	np	np	np	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	±	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	np	2.7	np	0.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.9	5.7	6.0	12.0	0.8
All causes	±	5.1	5.8	6.9	9.4	10.1	19.6	24.7	62.1	2.9
<i>2012</i>										
Cause of death					<i>rate (per 100 000 persons)</i>					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)		10.7	8.4	6.9	7.8	10.8	8.2	6.6	np	9.1
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)		166.8	162.4	179.2	167.0	166.9	185.7	146.8	211.7	168.4
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)		1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	np	np	np	1.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)		20.2	23.0	23.3	23.6	22.7	33.7	24.6	65.2	22.7
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)		27.6	27.2	26.7	27.5	34.5	48.1	24.8	31.3	28.5
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)		23.2	26.8	25.3	30.3	29.0	25.7	24.0	23.7	25.7
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)		np	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	np

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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 (g)</i>	
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	np	np	
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	160.2	148.0	175.3	144.6	165.6	195.3	141.4	185.7	159.9	
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	50.7	44.9	50.4	45.9	49.5	62.1	42.2	73.5	49.0	
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	18.8	19.7	20.8	17.7	21.4	22.2	20.5	26.6	19.7	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	np	np	np	1.4	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	4.0	4.2	5.1	3.3	2.7	8.0	6.3	np	4.3	
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	13.4	15.4	11.8	13.6	14.1	13.0	13.1	23.5	13.8	
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	np	np	np	–	np	–	–	–	np	
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.2	2.0	2.8	1.4	2.6	np	np	np	2.3	
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.6	np	np	np	2.4	
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	7.0	3.5	3.2	5.4	7.6	3.2	np	13.0	5.2	
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	34.0	33.7	43.9	46.1	39.6	44.3	32.4	79.0	38.2	
All causes	544.5	524.7	580.7	538.9	572.4	658.3	494.9	769.2	552.3	
Cause of death										
				<i>variability band (± rate per 100 000 persons)</i>						
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	± 0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.7	6.9	0.4	
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	± 2.7	3.1	3.8	5.2	5.5	10.5	13.1	29.8	1.6	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	± 0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	np	np	np	0.2	
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	± 0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	4.4	5.3	16.4	0.6	
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	± 1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.3	5.1	5.2	12.9	0.6	
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	± 1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.2	3.8	5.2	11.2	0.6	

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<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 (g)</i>
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	±	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	±	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	np	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	±	2.6	2.9	3.7	4.7	5.2	10.5	12.7	28.8	1.5
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	±	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.9	6.0	6.9	19.1	0.8
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	±	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	3.6	4.9	9.8	0.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	±	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	np	np	np	0.1
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	±	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.7	np	0.2
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	±	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.9	10.1	0.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	±	np	np	np	–	np	–	–	–	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	np	np	np	0.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	np	np	np	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	±	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	np	6.1	0.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.9	5.6	5.9	14.2	0.8
All causes	±	4.9	5.5	6.8	9.2	10.0	19.6	23.8	56.7	2.9
<i>2013</i>										
Cause of death					<i>rate (per 100 000 persons)</i>					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)		12.0	8.4	8.5	8.2	10.3	7.4	9.0	12.0	9.8
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)		169.3	161.9	175.6	162.0	165.6	195.3	154.1	219.4	168.2
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)		2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	np	np	np	1.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)		20.0	23.2	22.4	22.8	22.8	31.9	22.8	69.0	22.4

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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 (g)</i>	
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	28.0	25.4	29.0	24.3	32.6	37.3	26.6	53.6	27.8	
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	25.8	28.4	25.3	30.5	31.5	29.6	25.1	29.9	27.4	
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	np	–	np	np	–	–	–	–	np	
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	np	np	np	np	–	np	–	np	np	
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	159.2	143.1	160.1	143.4	152.0	186.2	123.3	185.7	153.8	
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	44.9	44.8	44.7	41.4	46.1	51.6	42.2	95.2	45.1	
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	19.7	18.6	20.6	18.7	22.0	24.9	14.9	37.8	19.9	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	np	np	np	1.5	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.7	7.0	np	np	4.2	
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	10.9	11.1	10.3	10.7	10.8	14.4	6.3	21.2	10.9	
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	np	np	–	np	np	np	–	–	np	
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.6	2.0	3.3	1.3	2.2	np	np	np	2.4	
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	2.5	2.8	2.7	1.7	2.9	3.6	np	np	2.6	
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	6.9	4.0	3.4	7.1	5.6	5.3	np	np	5.3	
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	33.7	31.3	42.1	43.4	36.4	49.7	34.5	73.3	36.7	
All causes	543.6	512.1	554.9	522.6	547.8	649.0	474.8	831.9	540.0	
Cause of death										
			<i>variability band (± rate per 100 000 persons)</i>							
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	± 0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	3.1	6.2	0.4	
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	± 2.7	3.1	3.7	5.0	5.5	10.7	13.1	29.0	1.6	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	± 0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	np	np	np	0.2	

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<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> (g)
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.0	4.3	5.1	16.7	0.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	±	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.2	4.5	5.4	17.9	0.6
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	±	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	4.2	5.3	12.5	0.6
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	±	np	–	np	np	–	–	–	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	±	np	np	np	np	–	np	–	np	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	±	2.5	2.8	3.5	4.6	5.0	10.1	11.6	27.9	1.5
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	±	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.8	5.4	6.9	20.1	0.8
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	±	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	3.8	4.0	11.9	0.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	±	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	np	np	np	0.1
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	±	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.0	np	np	0.2
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	±	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.5	10.0	0.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	±	np	np	–	np	np	np	–	–	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	±	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	np	np	np	0.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	±	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.6	np	np	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	±	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.9	np	np	0.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	5.9	6.0	13.7	0.8
All causes	±	4.8	5.4	6.6	8.9	9.7	19.4	22.8	58.1	2.8
<i>2014</i>										
Cause of death					<i>rate (per 100 000 persons)</i>					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)		11.8	9.2	7.6	8.0	9.6	6.8	8.6	15.0	9.7
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)		164.6	155.6	173.5	155.3	165.0	191.0	146.8	226.7	163.8

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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 (g)</i>
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.1	np	np	np	1.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	20.8	21.5	22.8	19.9	22.0	32.7	27.5	63.6	22.0
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	30.7	26.6	30.3	24.0	34.7	41.4	25.8	55.5	29.6
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	26.3	29.3	27.6	32.4	32.2	30.6	28.2	30.8	28.5
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	np	np	–	np	np	np	–	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	np	np	np	–	np	–	–	np	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	158.2	148.7	156.7	143.5	153.3	174.1	135.0	164.7	154.1
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	48.3	48.6	45.4	44.8	51.8	56.3	43.9	80.1	48.2
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	18.9	20.3	19.8	18.2	18.4	24.1	15.8	28.4	19.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	np	np	np	1.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.8	6.9	5.9	np	4.3
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	10.6	11.8	10.6	10.9	9.6	13.1	8.2	24.5	11.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	np	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.6	1.8	3.0	1.4	1.8	np	np	np	2.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.1	np	np	np	2.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	8.1	5.7	4.4	5.7	6.0	4.8	np	26.1	6.4
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	36.1	40.0	39.5	44.2	39.1	45.3	31.7	73.0	39.4
All causes	547.4	529.2	551.9	518.9	553.2	639.5	487.8	807.9	545.0
Cause of death			<i>variability band (± rate per 100 000 persons)</i>						
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	± 0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.9	7.0	0.4

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<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 (g)</i>
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	±	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.8	5.4	10.4	12.6	28.4	1.5
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	±	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	np	np	np	0.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9	4.3	5.4	15.7	0.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	±	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	4.6	5.2	17.3	0.6
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	±	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	4.1	5.5	11.0	0.6
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	±	np	np	–	np	np	np	–	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	±	np	np	np	–	np	–	–	np	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	±	2.5	2.8	3.4	4.6	4.9	9.7	11.9	25.1	1.4
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	±	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.9	5.5	6.9	17.8	0.8
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	±	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	3.7	4.0	9.0	0.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	±	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	np	np	np	0.1
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	±	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.5	np	0.2
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	±	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.9	10.0	0.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	±	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	np	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	±	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	np	np	np	0.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	np	np	np	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	±	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.8	np	8.6	0.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.9	5.7	5.7	12.8	0.8
All causes	±	4.8	5.4	6.4	8.7	9.7	19.1	22.7	54.4	2.8

2015

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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 (g)</i>
Cause of death	<i>rate (per 100 000 persons)</i>								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	11.1	9.8	8.5	9.3	9.0	8.7	5.8	21.8	9.9
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	167.5	161.2	169.8	154.9	170.1	195.3	151.2	204.2	166.1
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.3	np	np	np	1.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	22.7	21.4	23.3	22.7	23.1	29.4	21.9	63.4	23.0
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	32.3	28.5	31.8	21.2	34.9	41.7	25.8	44.0	30.6
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	26.5	30.8	27.4	31.1	33.5	31.5	27.2	23.5	28.9
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	np	np	–	–	–	–	np	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	–	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	154.0	147.0	153.2	135.5	147.3	180.9	135.1	210.5	150.6
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	47.4	49.5	46.8	48.2	48.9	55.9	42.1	74.9	48.4
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	19.1	20.0	20.5	18.4	19.2	21.5	14.8	30.4	19.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	3.1	np	np	1.8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	4.4	4.7	4.0	3.5	4.1	7.3	np	np	4.4
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	10.6	12.8	10.7	14.7	10.3	11.8	8.6	14.3	11.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	np	np	np	–	np	–	–	–	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.9	1.5	2.7	1.6	2.1	np	np	np	2.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	1.9	2.4	3.1	1.6	2.6	np	np	np	2.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	7.3	5.3	6.3	12.0	10.1	4.0	np	12.6	7.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	35.9	39.6	44.5	47.9	40.0	44.7	33.6	76.6	40.7
All causes	547.5	538.0	556.0	525.8	559.2	642.2	481.9	797.7	549.3

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)
Cause of death										
		<i>variability band (± rate per 100 000 persons)</i>								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	±	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.4	8.8	0.4
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	±	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.7	5.4	10.4	12.5	26.1	1.5
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	±	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	np	np	np	0.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	4.0	4.8	14.4	0.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	±	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.2	4.6	5.1	15.0	0.6
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	±	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.3	4.2	5.3	10.2	0.6
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	±	np	np	–	–	–	–	np	–	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	±	np	np	–	–	–	–	–	–	np
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	±	2.4	2.7	3.3	4.4	4.8	9.8	11.6	28.7	1.4
Respiratory Diseases (J00-J99)	±	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.8	5.4	6.6	16.3	0.8
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	±	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	3.4	3.9	10.0	0.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	±	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	np	np	0.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	±	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.0	np	np	0.2
Kidney diseases (N00-N99)	±	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.9	7.0	0.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	±	np	np	np	–	np	–	–	–	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	±	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	np	np	np	0.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	np	np	np	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	±	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	np	4.7	0.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.9	5.6	5.8	13.2	0.8

TABLE EA.57

Table EA.57 **Age standardised mortality rates by cause of death (with variability bands), by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<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> (g)
All causes	±	4.7	5.4	6.4	8.6	9.7	18.8	22.2	52.9	2.7

- (a) Causes of death data for 2015 are preliminary and subject to a further revisions process. See Explanatory Notes 52-55 and the Causes of Death Revisions, 2012 and 2013 Technical Note in this publication.
- (b) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (see Data Cube: Standard Population for Use in Age-Standardisation Table, in Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2012 (Cat. no. 3101.0). Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 85 years and over. Rates calculated using the direct method are not comparable to rates calculated using the indirect method.
- (c) Data based on reference year. Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.
- (d) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of rounding.
- (e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 3303.0).
- (f) Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland for 2010 as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and deaths registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. In November 2010, the Queensland Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages advised the ABS of an outstanding deaths registration initiative undertaken by the Registry. This initiative resulted in the November 2010 registration of 374 previously unregistered deaths which occurred between 1992 and 2006 (including a few for which a date of death was unknown). Of these, around three quarters (284) were deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The ABS discussed different methods of adjustment of Queensland death registrations data for 2010 with key stakeholders. Following the discussion, a decision was made by the ABS and key stakeholders to use an adjustment method that added together deaths registered in 2010 for usual residents of Queensland which occurred in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. This method minimises the impact on mortality indicators used in various government reports. However, care should still be taken when interpreting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander death data for Queensland for 2010. For further details see Technical Note: Registration of outstanding deaths, Queensland 2010, from Deaths, Australia, 2010 (Cat. no. 3302.0).
- (g) All states and territories including other territories.
– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** not published.

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

Table EA.58 **Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	NSW	Qld (k)	WA	SA	NT	Total (k), (l)
2010–2014						
Cause of death — Rate (per 100 000 population)						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people						
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	240.0	273.2	354.4	209.3	340.8	274.8
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	205.0	224.8	243.5	157.5	331.1	226.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	60.2	64.6	114.6	83.1	119.7	78.3
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	59.8	97.1	153.5	79.2	203.4	100.8
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	90.0	91.6	111.1	90.9	163.9	101.6
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	33.2	47.1	54.5	51.8	75.8	46.4
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	19.1	17.2	28.9	np	63.3	25.6
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	3.4	4.9	4.6	np	10.1	4.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	17.3	20.1	23.2	26.2	29.5	20.9
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	19.9	18.7	39.8	34.3	28.6	24.4
Other causes (m)	59.7	85.0	97.1	67.1	136.4	81.4
All causes	807.7	944.1	1 225.5	830.7	1 502.0	985.8
Other Australians (e)						
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	180.6	180.5	155.4	184.2	137.4	177.6
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	173.1	177.3	165.6	173.3	191.0	173.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	34.8	41.0	41.2	38.2	53.1	38.0
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	21.0	22.4	22.0	24.9	29.2	22.0
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	51.2	48.8	44.7	52.5	58.8	49.9
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	20.3	20.4	18.9	20.9	21.3	20.2
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	10.0	8.5	9.1	10.9	np	9.6
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.6	2.9	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	11.8	7.6	7.9	10.5	9.8	10.0
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	25.9	26.0	32.0	32.7	27.2	27.5
Other causes (m)	52.7	47.7	44.5	56.4	57.4	50.8
All causes	584.2	582.9	542.4	606.5	593.2	581.2
2011–2015						
Cause of death — Rate (per 100 000 population)						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people						
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	233.2	267.9	334.5	218.2	363.6	271.4
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	210.0	231.7	242.6	167.5	339.5	232.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	64.8	69.6	113.0	83.5	119.1	81.3

Table EA.58 Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)

	NSW	Qld (k)	WA	SA	NT	Total (k), (l)
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	56.7	96.5	157.4	82.7	207.4	100.6
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	90.0	91.8	110.4	83.4	160.4	100.6
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	35.9	46.2	54.6	46.3	69.0	46.0
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	18.7	17.0	29.6	np	58.3	24.0
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	3.2	5.0	4.5	np	9.5	4.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	18.6	21.0	19.6	23.6	27.9	20.8
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	21.8	23.3	39.1	33.6	27.2	26.1
Other causes (m)	57.4	90.1	109.1	72.7	138.1	84.1
All causes	810.2	960.0	1 214.7	831.2	1 519.5	991.7
Other Australians (e)						
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	177.7	175.2	150.8	177.2	136.0	173.3
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	172.2	175.1	162.3	172.2	183.8	171.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	35.1	41.7	41.4	38.8	51.9	38.4
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	21.9	22.8	21.7	24.7	30.6	22.5
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	51.3	48.9	46.5	53.0	59.4	50.3
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	20.3	20.6	18.6	21.2	20.5	20.2
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	9.7	8.1	9.4	9.9	np	9.2
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.6	2.7	1.1	1.9	2.7	2.3
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	12.1	8.0	8.1	10.4	11.7	10.3
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	20.3	27.1	32.8	34.0	24.7	28.6
Other causes (m)	55.4	50.4	45.4	60.0	55.6	53.3
All causes	585.3	580.5	538.1	603.1	581.3	580.0

(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. Affected data in this table are: 2011-2012 (final), 2013 (revised), 2014-2015 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 52-55 and A More Timely Annual Collection: Changes to ABS Processes (Technical Note) in this publication. See also Causes of Death Revisions, 2012 and 2013 (Technical Note) in Causes of Death, Australia, 2014 (Cat. no. 3303.0).

(b) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the direct method are not comparable to rates calculated using the indirect method.

Table EA.58 Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)

	NSW	Qld (k)	WA	SA	NT	Total (k), (l)
(c)	Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.					
(d)	Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, 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.					
(e)	Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.					
(f)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.					
(g)	Data based on reference year. Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.					
(h)	A derived Estimated Resident Population (ERP) based on the 2011 Census is used in the calculation of total population rates. Non-Indigenous ERP was derived by subtracting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander projections based on the 2011 Census (3238.0) from the total population ERP. Population estimates from Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (Cat. no. 3238.0) (based on the 2011 Census) are used to calculate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates.					
(i)	Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of rounding.					
(j)	For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 3303.0).					
(k)	<p>Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland for 2010 as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and deaths registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.</p> <p>In November 2010, the Queensland Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages advised the ABS of an outstanding deaths registration initiative undertaken by the Registry. This initiative resulted in the November 2010 registration of 374 previously unregistered deaths which occurred between 1992 and 2006 (including a few for which a date of death was unknown). Of these, around three quarters (284) were deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.</p> <p>The ABS discussed different methods of adjustment of Queensland death registrations data for 2010 with key stakeholders. Following the discussion, a decision was made by the ABS and key stakeholders to use an adjustment method that added together deaths registered in 2010 for usual residents of Queensland which occurred in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. This method minimises the impact on mortality indicators used in various government reports. However, care should still be taken when interpreting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander death data for Queensland for 2010. For further details see Technical Note: Registration of outstanding deaths, Queensland 2010, from Deaths, Australia, 2010 (Cat. no. 3302.0).</p>					
(l)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.					
(m)	Other causes consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.					

np Not published.

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

TABLE EA.59

Table EA.59

Fetal deaths (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d), (e)</i>
2006										
Total all births (f)	no.	92 708	65 592	53 054	27 941	18 342	6 518	4 525	3 735	272 444
Fetal deaths (g), (h)	no.	520	347	359	164	82	43	41	39	1 595
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total relevant births	5.6	5.3	6.8	5.9	4.5	6.6	9.1	10.4	5.9
2007										
Total all births (f)	no.	96 847	70 732	61 740	29 326	19 744	6 704	4 787	3 925	293 828
Fetal deaths (g), (h)	no.	496	407	434	161	78	41	30	29	1 676
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total relevant births	5.1	5.8	7.0	5.5	4.0	6.1	6.3	7.4	5.7
2008										
Total all births (f)	no.	100 744	71 564	63 590	32 052	20 324	6 822	4 822	3 965	303 920
Fetal deaths (g), (h)	no.	468	380	422	201	95	47	14	21	1 648
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total relevant births	4.6	5.3	6.6	6.3	4.7	6.9	2.9	5.3	5.4
2009										
Total all births (f)	no.	98 726	71 360	66 590	31 094	19 810	6 684	4 885	3 859	303 033
Fetal deaths (g), (h)	no.	495	432	441	215	75	57	25	39	1 780
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total relevant births	5.0	6.1	6.6	6.9	3.8	8.5	5.1	10.1	5.9
2010										
Total all births (f)	no.	101 765	70 979	64 964	31 609	20 156	6 439	5 224	3 930	305 085
Fetal deaths (g), (h)	no.	499	407	441	185	78	54	72	31	1 767
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total relevant births	4.9	5.7	6.8	5.9	3.9	8.4	13.8	7.9	5.8
2011										
Total all births (f)	no.	99 567	71 844	63 630	32 513	19 981	6 657	5 149	3 988	303 365
Fetal deaths (g), (h)	no.	513	400	377	254	89	49	28	34	1 748
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total relevant births	5.2	5.6	5.9	7.8	4.5	7.4	5.4	8.5	5.8
2012										
Total all births (f)	no.	99 025	77 840	64 289	33 866	20 504	6 213	5 502	4 127	311 414
Fetal deaths (g), (h)	no.	517	435	452	239	71	45	41	23	1 832
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total relevant births	5.2	5.6	7.0	7.1	3.5	7.2	7.5	5.6	5.9

TABLE EA.59

Table EA.59 **Fetal deaths (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT (d)	NT	Aust (d), (e)
2013										
Total all births (f)	no.	101 023	74 419	63 730	34 721	20 167	6 093	5 574	4 092	309 846
Fetal deaths (g), (h)	no.	561	450	376	205	77	44	29	39	1 781
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total relevant births	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.9	3.8	7.2	5.2	9.5	5.7
2014										
Total all births (f)	no.	91 479	74 626	63 490	35 640	20 472	6 004	5 595	4 055	301 395
Fetal deaths (g), (h)	no.	405	402	424	238	88	69	43	29	1 698
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total relevant births	4.4	5.4	6.7	6.7	4.3	11.5	7.7	7.2	5.6
2015										
Total all births (f)	no.	100 619	73 916	62 145	35 377	19 671	5 718	5 570	4 042	307 096
Fetal deaths (g), (h)	no.	540	348	400	242	84	38	28	38	1 718
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total relevant births	5.4	4.7	6.4	6.8	4.3	6.6	5.0	9.4	5.6

(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. Affected data in this table is 2010 (preliminary). See ABS Causes of Death (Cat. no. 3303.0) 2010 Explanatory Notes 35-39 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 and Causes of Death Revisions, 2008 and 2009.

(b) Annual rates fluctuate (in particular, for smaller jurisdictions) as a result of a low incidence of fetal deaths and small populations.

(c) Some fetal deaths occurring in WA could be the result of termination of pregnancy at 20 weeks gestation or more.

(d) Data may exclude stillbirth data which were not received or processed by the ABS in time for the finalisation of the 2008 reference year. According to scope rules, these 2008 data will be included in the 2010 reference year.

(e) All states and territories, including other territories.

(f) All births is the number of live births and fetal deaths combined. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or weighing at least 400 grams.

(g) Perinatal deaths (including fetal deaths) for years 2003-2007 have been subject to a revision of scope rules. See ABS Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2007 (Cat. no. 3304.0) Explanatory Notes 18-20 for further information.

(h) Fetal death (stillbirth) is the birth of a child who did not at any time after delivery breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or weighing at least 400 grams.

Source: ABS 2016, *Causes of Deaths, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Canberra.

TABLE EA.60

Table EA.60 Neonatal deaths (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 (c)</i>
2006										
Total live births (d)	no.	92 188	65 245	52 695	27 777	18 260	6 475	4 484	3 696	270 849
Neonatal deaths (e), (f)	no.	301	201	185	93	33	16	15	20	864
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.3	1.8	2.5	3.3	5.4	3.2
2007										
Total live births (d)	no.	96 351	70 325	61 306	29 165	19 666	6 663	4 757	3 896	292 152
Neonatal deaths (e), (f)	no.	286	200	218	40	55	21	15	21	856
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.0	2.8	3.6	1.4	2.8	3.2	3.2	5.4	2.9
2008										
Total live births (d)	no.	100 276	71 184	63 168	31 851	20 229	6 775	4 808	3 944	302 272
Neonatal deaths (e), (f)	no.	317	187	209	60	37	15	17	10	853
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.2	2.6	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.8
2009										
Total live births (d)	no.	98 231	70 928	66 149	30 879	19 735	6 627	4 860	3 820	301 253
Neonatal deaths (e), (f)	no.	287	204	253	58	48	14	9	18	891
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.9	2.9	3.8	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	4.7	3.0
2010										
Total live births (d)	no.	101 266	70 572	64 523	31 424	20 078	6 385	5 152	3 899	303 318
Neonatal deaths (e), (f)	no.	279	159	243	68	44	16	15	18	842
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.8	2.3	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.9	4.6	2.8
2011										
Total live births (d)	no.	99 054	71 444	63 253	32 259	19 892	6 608	5 121	3 954	301 617
Neonatal deaths (e), (f)	no.	284	185	199	63	30	18	9	17	805
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.0	1.5	2.7	1.8	4.3	2.7
2012										
Total live births (d)	no.	98 508	77 405	63 837	33 627	20 433	6 168	5 461	4 104	309 582
Neonatal deaths (e), (f)	no.	229	164	190	46	49	18	14	16	726
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.3	2.1	3.0	1.4	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.9	2.3

Table EA.60 **Neonatal deaths (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 (c)</i>
2013										
Total live births (d)	no.	100 462	73 969	63 354	34 516	20 090	6 049	5 545	4 053	308 065
Neonatal deaths (e), (f)	no.	257	159	202	54	47	14	10	20	763
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.6	2.1	3.2	1.6	2.3	2.3	1.8	4.9	2.5
2014										
Total live births (d)	no.	91 074	74 224	63 066	35 403	20 384	5 935	5 552	4 026	299 697
Neonatal deaths (e), (f)	no.	235	147	196	51	33	24	11	17	714
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.6	2.0	3.1	1.4	1.6	4.0	2.0	4.2	2.4
2015										
Total live births (d)	no.	100 079	73 568	61 745	35 135	19 687	5 680	5 542	4 004	305 377
Neonatal deaths (e), (f)	no.	247	123	188	54	44	17	14	19	707
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.5	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.5	4.7	2.3

(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. Affected data in this table is 2010 (preliminary). See ABS Causes of Death (Cat. no. 3303.0) 2010 Explanatory Notes 35-39 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 and Causes of Death Revisions, 2008 and 2009.

(b) Annual rates fluctuate (in particular, for smaller jurisdictions) as a result of a low incidence of neonatal deaths and small populations.

(c) All states and territories, including other territories.

(d) Total live births are all live births registered in the calendar year.

(e) Perinatal deaths (including neonatal deaths) for years 2003-2007 have been subject to a revision of scope rules. See ABS Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2007 (Cat. no. 3304.0) Explanatory Notes 18-20 for further information.

(f) A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of a child who after delivery, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

Source: ABS 2016, *Causes of Deaths, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Canberra.

TABLE EA.61

Table EA.61 Perinatal deaths (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 (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c), (d)</i>
2006										
Total all births (e)	no.	92 708	65 592	53 054	27 941	18 342	6 518	4 525	3 735	272 444
Perinatal deaths (f), (g)	no.	821	548	544	257	115	59	56	59	2 459
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.9	8.4	10.3	9.2	6.3	9.1	12.4	15.8	9.0
2007										
Total all births (e)	no.	96 847	70 732	61 740	29 326	19 744	6 704	4 787	3 925	293 828
Perinatal deaths (f), (g)	no.	782	607	652	201	133	62	45	50	2 532
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.1	8.6	10.6	6.9	6.7	9.2	9.4	12.7	8.6
2008										
Total all births (e)	no.	100 744	71 564	63 590	32 052	20 324	6 822	4 822	3 965	303 920
Perinatal deaths (f), (g)	no.	785	567	631	261	132	62	31	31	2 501
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	7.8	7.9	9.9	8.1	6.5	9.1	6.4	7.8	8.2
2009										
Total all births (e)	no.	98 726	71 360	66 590	31 094	19 810	6 684	4 885	3 859	303 033
Perinatal deaths (f), (g)	no.	782	636	694	273	123	71	34	57	2 671
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	7.9	8.9	10.4	8.8	6.2	10.6	7.0	14.8	8.8
2010										
Total all births (e)	no.	101 765	70 979	64 964	31 609	20 156	6 439	5 224	3 930	305 085
Perinatal deaths (f), (g)	no.	778	566	684	253	122	70	87	49	2 609
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	7.6	8.0	10.5	8.0	6.1	10.9	16.7	12.5	8.6
2011										
Total all births (e)	no.	99 567	71 844	63 630	32 513	19 981	6 657	5 149	3 988	303 365
Perinatal deaths (f), (g)	no.	797	585	576	317	119	67	37	51	2 553
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.0	8.1	9.1	9.7	6.0	10.1	7.2	12.8	8.4
2012										
Total all births (e)	no.	99 025	77 840	64 289	33 866	20 504	6 213	5 502	4 127	311 414
Perinatal deaths (f), (g)	no.	746	599	642	285	120	63	55	39	2 558
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	7.5	7.7	10.0	8.4	5.9	10.1	10.0	9.4	8.2

Table EA.61 **Perinatal deaths (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 (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c), (d)</i>
2013										
Total all births (e)	no.	101 023	74 419	63 730	34 721	20 167	6 093	5 574	4 092	309 846
Perinatal deaths (f), (g)	no.	818	609	578	259	124	58	39	59	2 544
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.1	8.2	9.1	7.5	6.1	9.5	7.0	14.4	8.2
2014										
Total all births (e)	no.	91 479	74 626	63 490	35 640	20 472	6 004	5 595	4 055	301 395
Perinatal deaths (f), (g)	no.	640	549	620	289	121	93	54	46	2 412
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	7.0	7.4	9.8	8.1	5.9	15.5	9.7	11.3	8.0
2015										
Total all births (e)	no.	100 619	73 916	62 145	35 377	19 671	5 718	5 570	4 042	307 096
Perinatal deaths (f), (g)	no.	787	471	588	296	128	55	42	57	2 425
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	7.8	6.4	9.5	8.4	6.5	9.6	7.5	14.1	7.9

(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. Affected data in this table is 2010 (preliminary). See ABS Causes of Death (Cat. no. 3303.0) 2010 Explanatory Notes 35-39 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 and Causes of Death Revisions, 2008 and 2009.

(b) Annual rates fluctuate (in particular, for smaller jurisdictions) as a result of a low incidence of perinatal deaths.

(c) Data may exclude stillbirth data which were not received or processed by the ABS in time for the finalisation of the 2008 reference year. According to scope rules, these 2008 data will be included in the 2010 reference year.

(d) All states and territories, including other territories.

(e) Total all births is the number live births and fetal deaths combined. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or weighing at least 400 grams.

(f) Perinatal deaths for years 2003-2007 have been subject to a revision of scope rules. See ABS Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2007 (Cat. no. 3304.0) Explanatory Notes 18-20 for further information.

(g) Perinatal deaths are fetal and neonatal deaths combined. Fetal deaths exclude those records where gestational age was less than 20 weeks or birthweight was known to be less than 400 grams.

Source: ABS 2016, *Causes of Deaths, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Canberra.

TABLE EA.62

Table EA.62 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (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>Total (d)</i>
<i>2006–2010</i>										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	19 870	na	23 042	11 336	4 358	na	na	7 906	66 512
Fetal deaths	no.	88	na	195	75	9	na	na	105	472
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	4.4	na	8.5	6.6	2.1	na	na	13.3	7.1
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	442 824	na	286 640	140 682	94 011	na	na	11 503	975 660
Fetal deaths	no.	2 390	na	1 877	851	399	na	na	54	5 571
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.4	na	6.6	6.1	4.3	na	na	4.7	5.7
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total live births (i)	no.	19 782	na	22 847	11 261	4 349	na	na	7 801	66 040
Neonatal deaths	no.	86	na	129	47	14	na	na	62	338
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	4.3	na	5.6	4.2	3.2	na	na	7.9	5.1
Other Australians (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	440 434	na	284 763	139 831	93 612	na	na	11 449	970 089
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 384	na	979	272	202	na	na	25	2 862
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.1	na	3.4	1.9	2.2	na	na	2.2	3.0
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	19 870	na	23 042	11 336	4 358	na	na	7 906	66 512
Perinatal deaths	no.	174	na	324	122	23	na	na	167	810
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.8	na	14.1	10.8	5.3	na	na	21.1	12.2
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	442 824	na	286 640	140 682	94 011	na	na	11 503	975 660
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 774	na	2 856	1 123	601	na	na	79	8 433
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.6	na	10.0	8.0	6.4	na	na	6.9	8.6

TABLE EA.62

Table EA.62 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (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>Total (d)</i>
<i>2007–2011</i>										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	21 964	na	24 830	11 944	4 567	na	na	7 881	71 186
Fetal deaths	no.	84	na	190	87	7	na	na	101	469
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	3.8	na	7.7	7.3	1.5	na	na	12.8	6.6
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	452 441	na	295 458	144 647	95 441	na	na	11 781	999 768
Fetal deaths	no.	2 387	na	1 900	929	408	na	na	53	5 677
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.3	na	6.4	6.4	4.3	na	na	4.5	5.7
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total live births (i)	no.	21 880	na	24 640	11 857	4 560	na	na	7 780	70 717
Neonatal deaths	no.	91	na	131	42	16	na	na	55	335
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	4.2	na	5.3	3.5	3.5	na	na	7.1	4.7
Other Australians (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	450 054	na	293 558	143 718	95 033	na	na	11 728	994 091
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 371	na	991	247	198	na	na	29	2 836
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.0	na	3.4	1.7	2.1	na	na	2.5	2.9
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	21 964	na	24 830	11 944	4 567	na	na	7 881	71 186
Perinatal deaths	no.	175	na	321	129	23	na	na	156	804
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.0	na	12.9	10.8	5.0	na	na	19.8	11.3
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	452 441	na	295 458	144 647	95 441	na	na	11 781	999 768
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 758	na	2 891	1 176	606	na	na	82	8 513
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.3	na	9.8	8.1	6.3	na	na	7.0	8.5

TABLE EA.62

Table EA.62 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (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>Total (d)</i>
<i>2008–2012</i>										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	27 161	na	25 958	12 494	4 642	na	na	7 858	78 113
Fetal deaths	no.	86	na	166	100	6	na	na	91	449
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	3.2	na	6.4	8.0	1.3	na	na	11.6	5.7
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	472 666	na	297 080	148 640	96 133	na	na	12 011	1 026 530
Fetal deaths	no.	2 406	na	1 942	994	402	na	na	57	5 801
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.1	na	6.5	6.7	4.2	na	na	4.7	5.7
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total live births (i)	no.	27 075	na	25 792	12 394	4 636	na	na	7 767	77 664
Neonatal deaths	no.	72	na	122	43	11	na	na	52	300
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.7	na	4.7	3.5	2.4	na	na	6.7	3.9
Other Australians (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	470 260	na	295 138	147 646	95 731	na	na	11 954	1 020 729
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 324	na	972	252	197	na	na	27	2 772
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.8	na	3.3	1.7	2.1	na	na	2.3	2.7
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	27 161	na	25 958	12 494	4 642	na	na	7 858	78 113
Perinatal deaths	no.	158	na	288	143	17	na	na	143	749
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.8	na	11.1	11.4	3.7	na	na	18.2	9.6
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	472 666	na	297 080	148 640	96 133	na	na	12 011	1 026 530
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 730	na	2 914	1 246	599	na	na	84	8 573
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	7.9	na	9.8	8.4	6.2	na	na	7.0	8.4

TABLE EA.62

Table EA.62 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (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>Total (d)</i>
<i>2009–2013</i>										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	28 060	na	26 775	12 758	4 610	na	na	7 742	79 945
Fetal deaths	no.	94	na	184	102	3	na	na	102	485
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	3.3	na	6.9	8.0	0.7	na	na	13.2	6.1
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	472 046	na	296 428	151 045	96 009	na	na	12 254	1 027 782
Fetal deaths	no.	2 491	na	1 903	996	388	na	na	64	5 842
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.3	na	6.4	6.6	4.0	na	na	5.2	5.7
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total live births (i)	no.	27 966	na	26 591	12 656	4 607	na	na	7 640	79 460
Neonatal deaths	no.	71	na	122	40	17	na	na	60	310
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.5	na	4.6	3.2	3.7	na	na	7.9	3.9
Other Australians (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	469 555	na	294 525	150 049	95 621	na	na	12 190	1 021 940
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 265	na	953	249	201	na	na	29	2 697
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.7	na	3.2	1.7	2.1	na	na	2.4	2.6
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	28 060	na	26 775	12 758	4 610	na	na	7 742	79 945
Perinatal deaths	no.	165	na	306	142	19	na	na	162	794
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.9	na	11.4	11.1	4.1	na	na	20.9	9.9
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	472 046	na	296 428	151 045	96 009	na	na	12 254	1 027 782
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 756	na	2 856	1 245	589	na	na	93	8 539
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.0	na	9.6	8.2	6.1	na	na	7.6	8.3

TABLE EA.62

Table EA.62 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (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>Total (d)</i>
<i>2010–2014</i>										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	27 939	na	4 837	26 824	13 056	na	na	7 667	80 323
Fetal deaths	no.	91	na	170	98	1	na	na	88	448
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	3.3	6.3	np	7.5	np	na	na	11.5	5.6
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	464 796	na	293 204	154 962	96 609	na	na	12 525	1 022 096
Fetal deaths	no.	2 280	na	1 897	788	399	na	na	68	5 432
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	4.9	na	6.5	5.2	4.2	na	na	5.4	5.3
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total live births (i)	no.	27 848	na	4 667	26 726	13 055	na	na	7 579	79 875
Neonatal deaths	no.	82	na	112	47	16	na	na	60	317
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.9	na	4.2	3.6	3.4	na	na	7.9	4.0
Other Australians (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	462 516	361 417	291 307	154 174	96 210	na	na	12 457	1 378 081
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 189	na	869	214	182	na	na	28	2 482
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.6	na	3.0	1.4	1.9	na	na	2.3	1.8
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	27 939	na	4 837	26 824	13 056	na	na	7 667	80 323
Perinatal deaths	no.	173	na	282	145	18	na	na	148	766
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	6.2	na	10.5	11.0	3.9	na	na	19.3	9.5
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	464 796	na	293 204	154 962	96 609	na	na	12 525	1 022 096
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 469	na	2 766	1 002	581	na	na	96	7 914
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	7.5	na	9.5	6.7	6.1	na	na	7.7	7.7

Table EA.62 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (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>Total (d)</i>
(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. Affected data in this table are: 2006 (final) 2007 (final), 2008 (final), 2009 (revised), 2010 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 35-39 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 and Causes of Death Revisions, 2008 and 2009.									
(b)	Perinatal deaths (including fetal and neonatal deaths) for years 1999-2007 have been subject to a revision of scope rules. See ABS Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2007 (Cat. no. 3304.0) Explanatory Notes 18-20 for further information.									
(c)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths.									
(d)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.									
(e)	Fetal death (stillbirth) is the birth of a child who did not at any time after delivery breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or weighing at least 400 grams.									
(f)	Total all births is the number of live births and fetal deaths combined. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or weighing at least 400 grams.									
(g)	Other Australians includes Indigenous status not stated.									
(h)	A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of a child who after delivery, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat.									
(i)	Total live births are all live births registered in the calendar year.									
(j)	Perinatal deaths are fetal and neonatal deaths combined. Fetal deaths exclude those records where gestational age was less than 20 weeks or birthweight was known to be less than 400 grams.									

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2015, *Births, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 3301.0, Canberra; ABS 2016, *Causes of Deaths, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Canberra.

TABLE EA.63

Table EA.63	Employed medical practitioners (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)								
	NSW (i)	Vic (j)	Qld (k)	WA (l)	SA	Tas(m)	ACT(n)	NT(o)	Aust (p)
<i>Practitioner rate (per 100 000 people)</i>									
2006	314.1	325.8	243.9	308.0	329.1	275.9	399.8	414.2	305.2
2007	307.6	330.2	296.9	366.2	342.0	312.2	420.8	420.1	322.7
2008	310.7	329.2	315.2	315.7	348.4	300.9	447.5	378.4	322.2
2009	311.8	337.3	342.1	337.3	357.3	365.6	470.7	443.3	335.3
2010	4.8	6.3	na	na	23.4	68.7	116.1	153.2	na
2011	352.8	351.0	349.7	326.0	386.5	354.7	425.3	421.1	353.4
2012 (g)	350.7	348.9	348.6	325.3	380.5	347.1	418.8	429.2	351.1
2013	362.5	352.1	347.7	328.3	384.7	360.0	433.3	421.3	356.7
2014	365.3	361.8	359.2	336.7	392.9	368.5	429.0	439.0	364.0
2015	369.4	369.1	367.2	345.4	395.2	367.8	438.9	450.5	370.2
<i>FTE practitioner rate (per 100 000 people) based on 40-hour week</i>									
2006	337.2	355.4	259.8	320.5	347.9	283.1	413.1	452.3	326.5
2007	331.1	353.6	314.1	383.3	355.6	316.9	453.4	451.6	343.7
2008	333.6	352.4	321.8	329.1	359.7	305.0	489.6	400.1	339.9
2009	326.3	355.1	355.6	352.7	363.6	362.7	508.6	472.7	349.6
2010	373.7	371.4	na	na	409.4	372.4	458.0	378.6	378.8
2011	385.5	375.3	378.4	349.0	409.0	374.9	468.1	462.8	381.4
2012 (g)	378.0	366.5	373.2	343.6	401.1	359.2	454.1	466.1	373.9
2013	390.4	373.0	373.5	349.0	413.0	374.9	478.6	454.1	381.7
2014	392.0	380.0	383.8	358.5	414.7	380.7	468.6	480.1	387.4
2015	394.3	386.5	392.6	362.9	412.3	382.4	481.7	498.7	392.3
<i>FTE employed medical practitioner rate (per 100 000 people), by age group, 2014</i>									
< 25 years	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.9
25–34	94.0	102.6	96.0	94.5	107.3	84.7	113.5	166.4	98.5
35–44	102.2	103.2	111.2	103.1	103.8	92.7	130.5	152.4	105.3

Table EA.63 **Employed medical practitioners (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW</i> (i)	<i>Vic</i> (j)	<i>Qld</i> (k)	<i>WA</i> (l)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (m)	<i>ACT</i> (n)	<i>NT</i> (o)	<i>Aust</i> (p)
45–54	88.5	83.3	94.3	85.2	95.2	93.0	120.2	85.8	89.1
55–64	71.0	66.4	64.9	57.2	74.7	83.2	87.2	65.9	67.9
65 years or over	37.8	29.6	25.4	22.5	30.8	28.4	29.7	28.0	30.7

FTE = Full time equivalent. Historical data have been revised for updated populations and may differ from previous reports.

- (a) FTE rate (FTE per 100 000 people) is based on a standard full-time working week of 40 hours.
- (b) Data from 2011 include medical practitioners who are employed in medicine and exclude practitioners on extended leave and/or looking for work. Data for 2009 and previous years include practitioners who are employed, on extended leave and/or looking for work.
- (c) Due to rounding of average hours worked, the sum of states and territories' FTE rates may not add up to total FTE rate for Australia and the sum of age groups FTE rates may not add up to total FTE rate for each state. The Australian total includes employed practitioners who did not state or adequately describe their location and employed practitioners who are overseas.
- (d) From 2011, State and Territory is derived from main job location details where available; otherwise principal practice details is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, place of residence details is used. Records with no information on all three locations are coded to 'Not stated'.
- (e) Introduction of a national data collection tool in 2010 resulted in a slight change in patterns of responses to employment-related questions. Prior to 2010, survey questions were not consistent across jurisdictions. Caution should be used in comparing data over time and, particularly for years prior to 2010, between jurisdictions.
- (f) Rates are derived using ABS ERPs as at June 2015.
- (g) For 2012 and subsequent years, data exclude provisional registrants.
- (h) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website (Cat. no. 3101.0).
- (i) Prior to 2010, NSW data are based on responses to the AIHW Medical Labour Force Survey weighted to financial registrants holding general, conditional specialist, limited prescribing and referring or non-practising registration.
- (j) In 2009, Victoria surveyed only general, specific and provisional registered medical practitioners in the Medical Labour Force Survey but responses are weighted to all registered medical practitioners.
- (k) In 2009, Queensland data are based on responses to the Medical Labour Force Survey weighted to all registrants excluding some conditional registration types.
- (l) For WA, in 2009, the scope was consistent, that is, the survey population and the benchmark figures are based on general and conditional registrants. The benchmark data includes a significant number of registered medical practitioners that are no longer active in the workforce. This inflates the perception of the medical labour force in WA. It is also unknown how significantly past years have been affected. Care should be taken when interpreting these figures.

Table EA.63 **Employed medical practitioners (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW (i)</i>	<i>Vic (j)</i>	<i>Qld (k)</i>	<i>WA (l)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas(m)</i>	<i>ACT(n)</i>	<i>NT(o)</i>	<i>Aust (p)</i>
(m)	Prior to 2010, Tasmania data are based on responses to the AIHW Medical Labour Force Survey weighted to general registrants, conditionally registered specialists and non-practising registrants only.								
(n)	Caution should be used in comparing data for the ACT with other jurisdictions. Rates for the ACT are inflated as many services are provided to southern NSW residents not captured in the denominator. In addition, a relatively high proportion of practitioners work in non-clinical roles such as educational facilities, the defence force and other government agencies, compared to other jurisdictions.								
(o)	Comparisons with NT data should be made with caution due to changes in doctors' registration requirements — in particular, nationally registered doctors providing fly in fly out services are no longer required to register in the NT.								
(p)	Data for Australia include employed practitioners where state or territory is unidentified and employed practitioners who are overseas.								
	na Not available.								

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Health Workforce Data Set; AIHW (unpublished) Medical Labour Force Survey; ABS (2015 and previous years) *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2015*, Cat. no. 3101.

TABLE EA.64

Table EA.64 **Employed nurses and midwives (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (i)</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA (k)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (l)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (m)</i>	<i>Aust (n)</i>
<i>Nurses and midwives rate (per 100 000 people)</i>									
2006 (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007	1 115.6	1 437.8	1 171.0	1 134.4	1 508.0	1 427.6	1 229.1	1 385.4	1 249.6
2008	1 116.8	1 391.4	1 140.1	1 215.1	1 625.3	1 471.5	1 284.5	1 826.5	1 255.5
2009	1 110.2	1 385.7	1 169.5	1 185.9	1 712.0	1 464.8	1 275.3	1 814.4	1 260.7
2010 (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011	1 109.8	1 428.2	1 247.3	1 217.7	1 668.3	1 450.1	1 275.1	1 514.5	1 283.4
2012	1 113.5	1 412.9	1 241.4	1 222.6	1 665.5	1 392.9	1 263.6	1 596.4	1 279.1
2013	1 137.5	1 395.5	1 227.9	1 215.3	1 669.2	1 429.2	1 266.6	1 583.3	1 279.8
2014	1 141.7	1 397.8	1 235.5	1 196.3	1 662.5	1 434.3	1 297.7	1 587.7	1 281.3
2015	1 137.6	1 406.1	1 277.1	1 214.0	1 655.4	1 452.7	1 296.7	1 518.8	1 291.4
<i>FTE nurses and midwives, rate per 100 000 people based on a 38-hour week</i>									
2006 (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007	1 006.7	1 224.4	1 032.3	972.3	1 286.5	1 254.4	1 106.1	1 431.0	1 095.1
2008	1 014.0	1 182.7	1 014.1	1 042.4	1 402.9	1 301.1	1 169.6	1 826.5	1 103.5
2009	1 005.0	1 166.9	1 043.4	1 008.0	1 468.8	1 279.7	1 167.9	1 800.1	1 104.8
2010 (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011	992.9	1 182.1	1 091.2	1 036.5	1 387.9	1 239.4	1 163.6	1 503.8	1 106.8
2012	1 013.3	1 188.3	1 106.6	1 061.6	1 416.3	1 179.0	1 182.1	1 609.8	1 122.6
2013	1 062.1	1 211.1	1 122.5	1 094.2	1 443.4	1 256.9	1 213.1	1 633.5	1 155.1
2014	1 044.4	1 189.1	1 111.4	1 064.5	1 401.4	1 239.5	1 208.2	1 611.5	1 134.6
2015	1 035.6	1 190.8	1 143.7	1 070.2	1 385.3	1 260.5	1 192.3	1 534.7	1 137.4
<i>FTE employed nurses and midwives, rate per 100 000 people based on a 38-hour week, by age, 2015 (l)</i>									
< 25 years	49.8	71.9	66.1	62.9	61.9	69.2	59.0	73.9	61.7
25–34	230.3	286.1	228.2	233.3	262.2	205.4	303.2	419.5	249.0
35–44	219.9	250.7	256.6	231.7	286.6	216.8	279.4	350.8	243.3

Table EA.64 **Employed nurses and midwives (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (i)</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA (k)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (l)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (m)</i>	<i>Aust (n)</i>
45–54	258.5	305.1	329.4	292.7	405.0	407.3	292.3	348.1	303.3
55–64	242.3	244.6	231.2	217.1	334.6	326.8	232.5	299.1	246.7
65 years or	34.9	32.5	32.2	32.6	34.8	35.0	26.0	43.4	33.4

FTE = Full time equivalent. Historical data have been revised for updated populations and may differ from previous reports.

- (a) Data from 2010 include registered and enrolled nurses and midwives who are employed in nursing and exclude nurses and midwives on extended leave. Data for 2009 and previous years include practitioners who are employed, on extended leave and/or looking for work.
- (b) FTE rate (FTE per 100 000 people) is based on standard full-time working week of 38 hours.
- (c) Data not collected in 2006 and 2010.
- (d) Due to rounding of average hours worked, the sum of states and territories' FTE rates may not add up to total FTE rate for Australia and the sum of age groups FTE rates may not add up to total FTE rate for each state. The Australian total includes employed practitioners who did not state or adequately describe their location and employed practitioners who are overseas.
- (e) From 2011, State and Territory is derived from main job location details where available; otherwise principal practice details is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, place of residence details is used. Records with no information on all three locations are coded to 'Not stated'.
- (f) Introduction of a national data collection tool in 2010 resulted in a slight change in patterns of responses to employment-related questions. Prior to 2010, survey questions were not consistent across jurisdictions. Caution should be used in comparing data over time and, particularly for years prior to 2010, between jurisdictions.
- (g) Rates are derived using ABS ERPs as at June 2015.
- (h) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.
- (i) Because survey data for Victoria were not available in 2005, the 2006 Victorian survey responses were weighted to 2005 benchmarks. Therefore, care should be taken when comparing these data for Victoria with earlier years and in making comparisons with other states and territories in 2005. In 2008 Victorian data was affected by large numbers of online survey records not being able to be used for technical reasons. Estimates for Victoria for 2008 and 2009 should be treated with caution due to low response rate (33.3 per cent and 31.7 per cent respectively).
- (j) Queensland estimates for 2007, 2008 and 2009 should be treated with caution due to low response rates (33.9, 32.9 and 28.2 per cent, respectively). Benchmark data for Queensland in 2009 was estimated by using the total from a summary table provided to AIHW by Queensland Health prorated to the age distribution of 2008.
- (k) Estimates for WA for 2007, 2008 and 2009 should be treated with caution due to low response rates (36.7, 34.4 and 35.4 per cent, respectively). Benchmark data for Western Australia in 2009 was estimated by using the total from the Nursing board annual report prorated to the age distribution of 2008.

Table EA.64 **Employed nurses and midwives (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (i)</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA (k)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (l)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (m)</i>	<i>Aust (n)</i>
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(l) Estimates for Tasmania for 2009 should be treated with caution due to low response rate (33.2 per cent). Differences between 2008 and 2009 for Tasmanian data in particular may be caused by the large decline in the response rate for that jurisdiction (from 56.9 to 33.2 per cent).

(m) Estimates for the NT for 2007, 2008 and 2009 should be treated with caution due to low response rates (28.7, 34.9 and 32.8 per cent, respectively). Data for NT for 2005 are not published. Benchmark data for the Northern Territory in 2009 was estimated by using the total from the Nursing board quarterly bulletin report prorated to the age distribution of 2008. Data for the NT is affected by the transient nature of the nursing labour force in that jurisdiction. According to the Nursing Board Annual Report, approximately one-third of all nurses do not re-register each year, primarily because they no longer practise in the jurisdiction. There has been some variation across years in the degree to which nurses who are interstate have been removed from the renewal process and hence the survey.

(n) Data for Australia include employed practitioners where state or territory is unidentified and employed practitioners who are overseas.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Health Workforce Data Set; AIHW (unpublished) Nursing and Midwifery Labour Force Survey; ABS (2015 and previous years) *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2015*, Cat. no. 3101.

Table EA.65 **Employed allied health practitioners (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>FTE employed allied health practitioners rate (per 100 000 people) based on a 38-hour week</i>									
2012 (g)	406.2	439.9	302.4	321.0	356.0	311.6	482.9	401.1	379.9
2013	419.4	452.0	406.9	427.9	423.6	360.1	507.0	414.3	426.3
2014	427.1	462.5	418.2	433.0	434.4	378.0	534.9	418.7	435.9
2015	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>FTE employed allied health practitioners, rate per 100 000 people based on 38-hour weeks, by age, 2015</i>									
< 25 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
25–34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
35–44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
45–54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
55–64	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
65 years or over	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

FTE = Full time equivalent.

- (a) FTE rate (FTE per 100 000 people) is based on standard full-time working week of 38 hours.
- (b) Due to rounding of average hours worked, the sum of states and territories' FTE rates may not add up to total FTE rate for Australia and the sum of age groups FTE rates may not add up to total FTE rate for each state. The Australian total includes employed practitioners who did not state or adequately describe their state or territory of principal practice and employed practitioners who are overseas.
- (c) State and territory is derived, with the exception of medical radiation practitioners and occupational therapists, from state and territory of main job where available; otherwise state and territory of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, state and territory of residence is used. Records with no information on all three locations are coded to 'Not stated'. For medical radiation practitioners and occupational therapists, state and territory is derived from principal practice details.
- (d) Data exclude provisional registrants.
- (e) Allied health workforce data include practitioners in those allied health professions that are required by law to be registered with their relevant national board to practise in Australia: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioners, Chinese medicine practitioners, chiropractors, medical radiation practitioners, occupational therapists, optometrists, osteopaths, pharmacists, physiotherapists, podiatrists and psychologists. Data are not comparable to allied health workforce data for 2011 as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioners, Chinese medicine practitioners, medical radiation practitioners and occupational therapists did not join the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme until 2012.
- (f) Not all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers are registered as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioners.

Table EA.65 **Employed allied health practitioners (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (h)	<i>WA</i> (h)	<i>SA</i> (h)	<i>Tas</i> (h)	<i>ACT</i> (i)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (g) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.
- (h) For 2012, due to transitional arrangements, many practitioners in some allied health professions were not required to renew their registration in all jurisdictions and so did not complete a workforce survey. Data for those professions are excluded from the affected jurisdictions, as follows:
- data for Queensland and WA exclude medical radiation practitioners and occupational therapists
 - data for SA exclude occupational therapists
 - data for Tasmania exclude medical radiation practitioners.
- (i) Caution should be used in comparing data for the ACT with other jurisdictions. Rates for the ACT are inflated as many services are provided to southern NSW residents not captured in the denominator.

Table EA.66 **Growth in health workforce, selected professions (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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 (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
<i>FTE Medical practitioners in the workforce (b), (g)</i>										
2010	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
2011	no.	27 816	20 777	16 952	8 214	6 705	1 922	1 728	1 075	85 227
2012	no.	27 619	20 631	17 038	8 365	6 640	1 840	1 711	1 097	84 955
2013	no.	28 930	21 407	17 386	8 797	6 900	1 924	1 826	1 095	88 305
2014	no.	29 464	22 189	18 122	9 196	6 988	1 959	1 806	1 174	90 942
2015	no.	28 144	21 918	17 551	8 952	6 713	1 900	1 715	1 102	88 040
<i>Growth in medical workforce from 2011 to 2015</i>										
Net growth	%	1.2	5.5	3.5	9.0	0.1	- 1.2	- 0.8	2.5	3.3
Annual average	%	0.3	1.3	0.9	2.2	0.0	- 0.3	- 0.2	0.6	0.8
<i>FTE Nurses and midwives in the workforce (b)</i>										
2010 (i)	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011	no.	71 675	65 460	48 849	24 393	22 756	6 340	4 282	3 478	247 269
2012	no.	74 045	66 933	50 552	25 882	23 454	6 038	4 435	3 797	255 150
2013	no.	78 697	69 457	52 216	27 562	24 113	6 449	4 626	3 962	267 119
2014	no.	78 523	69 464	52 486	27 393	23 624	6 381	4 663	3 949	266 528
2015	no.	86 668	83 496	61 039	31 461	28 119	7 505	5 067	3 715	307 104
<i>Growth in the nursing and midwifery workforce from 2010 to 2015</i>										
Net growth	%	20.9	27.6	25.0	29.0	23.6	18.4	18.3	6.8	24.2
Annual average	%	4.9	6.3	5.7	6.6	5.4	4.3	4.3	1.7	5.6

FTE = Full time equivalent. Data for 2011 to 2015 have been revised and may differ from previous reports.

(a) Net growth measures the change in the FTE number in the workforce in the reference year compared to the year prior to the reference year.

(b) FTE is based on a 40 hour standard full-time working week for medical practitioners and a 38 hour standard full-time working week for nurses and midwives.

(c) A national data collection tool was introduced in 2010, resulting in a slight change in patterns of responses to employment-related questions. Prior to 2010, survey questions were not consistent across jurisdictions. Caution should be used in comparing data over time and, particularly for years prior to 2010, between jurisdictions.

Table EA.66 **Growth in health workforce, selected professions (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<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 (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
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(d) From 2011, state and territory is derived from state and territory of main job where available; otherwise state and territory of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are also unavailable, state and territory of residence is used. Records with no information on all three locations are coded to 'Not stated' but are included in data for Australia.

(e) Data from 2010, data are only for those employed in the workforce. Therefore, comparisons should be made with caution.

(f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.

(g) Caution should be used in comparing medical workforce data for the NT with other jurisdictions from 2010 as this was the first year of changed doctors' registration requirements (in particular, doctors providing fly in fly out services are no longer required to register in the NT where they are registered nationally).

(h) Due to rounding of average hours worked, the total FTE for Australia may not add up to the sum of states and territories.

(i) For nurses and midwives, data were not collected in 2010.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Health Workforce Data Set; AIHW unpublished, Medical Labour Force Survey; AIHW (unpublished) Nursing and Midwifery Labour Force Survey; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population (based on the 2011 ABS Census of Population and Housing).

TABLE EA.67

Table EA.67 **Employed health practitioners, by Indigenous status and State or Territory of principal practice (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</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Medical practitioners employed in medicine									
<i>2010</i>									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners (e)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Non-Indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
<i>2011</i>									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners (e)	93	22	59	32	17	4	7	16	249
Non-Indigenous	25 232	19 308	15 509	7 609	6 292	1 795	1 545	950	78 282
Not stated	89	83	61	27	19	14	4	5	302
Total	25 413	19 413	15 628	7 667	6 328	1 813	1 557	972	78 833
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.3
<i>2012</i>									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners (e)	79	34	49	27	11	3	5	14	221
Non-Indigenous	25 393	19 516	15 792	7 863	6 264	1 767	1 554	994	79 156
Not stated	95	71	56	17	21	6	9	–	276
Total	25 566	19 621	15 897	7 906	6 296	1 777	1 569	1 008	79 653
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.3
<i>2013</i>									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners (e)	107	51	73	29	20	8	10	10	308
Non-Indigenous	24 522	18 437	14 726	7 222	5 731	1 670	1 458	902	74 689
Not stated	2 225	1 712	1 397	1 012	677	169	193	97	7 501
Total	26 854	20 200	16 196	8 263	6 428	1 847	1 661	1 009	82 498

TABLE EA.67

Table EA.67 Employed health practitioners, by Indigenous status and State or Territory of principal practice (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</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4
2014									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners (e)	124	58	90	47	23	9	9	15	375
Non-Indigenous	25 501	19 530	15 716	7 876	6 079	1 743	1 493	986	78 924
Not stated	1 838	1 546	1 157	742	522	145	154	75	6 179
Total	27 463	21 134	16 963	8 665	6 624	1 897	1 656	1 076	85 478
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.5
2015									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners (e)	148	73	92	43	26	4	8	15	409
Non-Indigenous	26 224	20 155	16 230	8 165	6 198	1 726	1 558	997	81 276
Not stated	1 772	1 690	1 229	744	489	170	149	90	6 355
Total	28 144	21 918	17 551	8 952	6 713	1 900	1 715	1 102	88 040
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.5
Nursing and midwifery practitioners employed (g)									
2010 (h)									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous practitioners	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011									
Number									

TABLE EA.67

Table EA.67 Employed health practitioners, by Indigenous status and State or Territory of principal practice (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</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners	862	314	555	166	171	97	23	41	2 246
Non-Indigenous practitioners	78 905	78 483	55 064	28 350	27 081	7 279	4 643	3 437	283 279
Not stated	344	296	218	142	102	33	24	19	1 181
Total	80 110	79 093	55 838	28 658	27 354	7 417	4 692	3 503	286 706
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.8
2012									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners	865	313	587	159	182	101	38	56	2 301
Non-Indigenous practitioners	80 057	78 957	55 870	29 472	27 297	7 014	4 677	3 683	287 046
Not stated	254	184	150	82	82	17	19	10	797
Total	81 176	79 455	56 607	29 712	27 561	7 132	4 734	3 749	290 144
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.8
2013									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners	994	358	650	179	200	126	30	64	2 601
Non-Indigenous practitioners	81 126	77 358	55 367	28 540	26 737	7 033	4 669	3 592	284 456
Not stated	2 143	2 354	1 184	1 871	953	173	157	136	8 972
Total	84 263	80 070	57 201	30 590	27 890	7 332	4 856	3 792	296 029
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.9
2014									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners	1 184	423	764	200	202	143	36	84	3 036
Non-Indigenous practitioners	83 513	79 769	56 614	30 056	27 180	7 132	4 898	3 734	292 938
Not stated	1 143	1 464	969	529	643	108	75	73	5 005
Total	85 840	81 656	58 347	30 785	28 025	7 383	5 009	3 891	300 979

Table EA.67 Employed health practitioners, by Indigenous status and State or Territory of principal practice (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</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.7	2.2	1.0
2015									
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners	1 188	444	818	224	212	165	48	88	3 187
Non-Indigenous practitioners	84 097	81 467	59 114	30 630	27 370	7 253	4 915	3 557	298 436
Not stated	1 383	1 585	1 107	607	537	87	104	70	5 481
Total	86 668	83 496	61 039	31 461	28 119	7 505	5 067	3 715	307 104
Proportion who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (f)	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.2	1.0	2.4	1.1

(a) From 2011, state and territory is derived from state and territory of main job where available. Otherwise, state and territory of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, state and territory of residence is used. Records with no information on all three locations are coded to Not stated.

(b) From 2012, data exclude provisional registrants.

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.

(d) Includes employed practitioners, employed nurses and midwives who did not state or adequately describe their state or territory and employed practitioners who live overseas. State and territory totals may not sum to the national total.

(e) Due to the small population size, the overall response rate and unexplained variation between years, data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander medical practitioners should be treated with caution.

(f) Excludes the response category Indigenous status — Not stated.

(g) Includes people registered as midwives only.

(h) For nurses and midwives, data were not collected for 2010.

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

Source: AIHW (2016) Medical Workforce 2015 Supplementary tables; AIHW (2016) Nursing and Midwifery Workforce 2015 Supplementary tables.

Table EA.68 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workforce, by State/Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<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>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people</i>										
Employed in health related occupation										
15-24 years	no.	260	76	214	94	61	18	8	105	836
25-34 years	no.	670	172	573	199	143	51	13	257	2 078
35-44 years	no.	862	214	782	279	200	60	21	286	2 704
45-54 years	no.	778	180	654	248	186	71	23	245	2 385
55-64 years	no.	336	76	305	141	69	30	7	117	1 084
65 years & over	no.	25	12	39	26	12	4	–	17	135
Total	no.	2 931	730	2 567	987	671	234	72	1 027	9 222
Census population	000	173	38	156	70	30	20	5	57	548
<i>All people</i>										
Employed in health related occupation										
15-24 years	no.	9 610	9 301	6 952	3 677	2 623	647	514	393	33 717
25-34 years	no.	38 545	35 679	26 165	13 372	10 722	2 482	2 146	1 931	131 045
35-44 years	no.	43 155	36 658	29 776	14 314	11 959	3 208	2 173	1 585	142 838
45-54 years	no.	47 276	37 069	30 493	15 002	13 974	4 181	2 331	1 540	151 877
55-64 years	no.	30 772	23 604	17 786	9 361	8 522	2 658	1 480	940	95 140
65 years & over	no.	6 555	4 655	3 313	1 801	1 353	410	251	146	18 484
Total	no.	175 913	146 966	114 485	57 527	49 153	13 586	8 895	6 535	573 101
Census population	000	6 918	5 354	4 333	2 239	1 597	495	357	212	21 508
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce</i>										
15-24 years	%	2.7	0.8	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.8	1.6	26.7	2.5
25-34 years	%	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.1	0.6	13.3	1.6
35-44 years	%	2.0	0.6	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.0	18.0	1.9
45-54 years	%	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.0	15.9	1.6
55-64 years	%	1.1	0.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	12.4	1.1
65 years & over	%	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	–	11.6	0.7
Total	%	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.8	15.7	1.6
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as a proportion of total census population</i>										
Total	%	2.5	0.7	3.6	3.1	1.9	4.0	1.5	26.8	2.5

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. The Occupation code assigned to a response is based on the occupation title and tasks of the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

(c) No reliance should be placed on small cells.

(d) Components may not add to total due to perturbation of component data.

(e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2012, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Canberra.

Table EA.69 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workforce, by sex, 2011**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people</i>										
Employed in health related occupation										
Male	no.	783	207	718	308	215	45	25	433	2 734
Female	no.	2 146	523	1 849	679	456	189	46	596	6 487
Total	no.	2 931	730	2 567	987	671	234	72	1 027	9 222
<i>All people</i>										
Employed in health related occupation										
Male	no.	47 025	36 440	31 245	15 021	12 359	3 498	2 368	1 942	149 912
Female	no.	128 885	110 527	83 240	42 506	36 793	10 090	6 527	4 593	423 189
Total	no.	175 913	146 966	114 485	57 527	49 153	13 586	8 895	6 535	573 101
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce</i>										
Male	%	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	22.3	1.8
Female	%	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.9	0.7	13.0	1.5
Total	%	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.8	15.7	1.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. The Occupation code assigned to a response is based on the occupation title and tasks of the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

(c) No reliance should be placed on small cells.

(d) Components may not add to total due to perturbation of component data.

(e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.

Source: ABS 2012, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Canberra.

TABLE EA.70

Table EA.70 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people employed in selected health-related occupations, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people employed in a health- related occupation</i>
Health and welfare services managers	351	17 387	2.0
Health professionals			
Health Professionals nfd	55	2 113	2.6
Health diagnostic and promotion professionals			
Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals nfd	7	157	4.5
Dietitians	24	3 705	0.6
Medical Imaging Professionals	22	13 243	0.2
Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals	298	18 924	1.6
Optometrists and Orthoptists	6	4 303	0.1
Pharmacists	28	19 936	0.1
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals	572	5 595	10.2
Total	954	68 862	1.4
Health therapy professionals			
Health Therapy Professionals nfd	–	171	–
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	11	4 347	0.3
Complementary Health Therapists	19	5 949	0.3
Dental Practitioners	21	10 991	0.2
Occupational Therapists	22	9 251	0.2
Physiotherapists	73	15 928	0.5
Podiatrists	5	2 803	0.2
Speech Professionals and Audiologists	17	6 799	0.3
Total	168	56 231	0.3
Medical practitioners			
Medical Practitioners nfd	4	1 431	0.3
Generalist Medical Practitioners	129	43 429	0.3
Anaesthetists	6	3 765	0.2
Specialist Physicians	–	5 468	–
Psychiatrists	6	2 586	0.2
Surgeons	11	4 926	0.2
Other Medical Practitioners	17	8 619	0.2
Total	173	70 229	0.2
Midwifery and nursing professionals			
Midwifery and Nursing Professionals nfd	3	354	0.8
Midwives	70	14 105	0.5
Nurse Educators and Researchers	21	5 288	0.4
Nurse Managers	81	12 631	0.6
Registered Nurses	1 710	206 916	0.8
Total	1 890	239 292	0.8
Total Health professionals	3 240	433 726	0.7

Table EA.70 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people employed in selected health-related occupations, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people employed in a health- related occupation</i>
Health and welfare support workers			
Health and Welfare Support Workers nfd	65	777	8.4
Ambulance Officers and Paramedics	215	11 939	1.8
Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists	32	6 333	0.5
Diversional Therapists	42	4 256	1.0
Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses	285	17 891	1.6
Indigenous Health Workers	1 257	1 373	91.6
Massage Therapists	73	10 604	0.7
Welfare Support Workers	3 572	50 205	7.1
Total	5 548	103 383	5.4
Psychologists	81	18 522	0.4
Total aged 15 years and over (n)	9 221	573 101	1.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. The Occupation code assigned to a response is based on the occupation title and tasks of the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

(c) No reliance should be placed on small cells.

(d) Components may not add to total due to perturbation of component data.

(e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the ABS website.

Source: ABS 2012, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Canberra.

Table EA.71 **Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, 2011-12 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (d)	Aust
<i>Health status (excellent/very good/good)</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	10.9	11.2	11.0	12.2	12.0	10.8	12.4	12.9	11.3
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	22.5	21.6	24.4	21.2	21.2	21.9	21.0	22.9	22.3
Dental consultation	%	16.7	18.9	17.5	18.4	20.3	15.7	17.7	15.0	17.8
Consultation with other health professional	%	6.6	8.2	6.6	5.7	8.5	5.1	8.5	5.3	7.0
Total accessing health care (e)	%	26.9	27.0	28.6	25.4	26.9	25.1	26.9	26.5	27.1
<i>Health status (fair/poor)</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	21.7	21.9	26.1	24.5	26.3	22.9	21.5	25.0	23.3
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	2.3	7.3	8.6	5.9	9.1	6.3	8.0	10.1	6.1
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	40.5	52.8	43.3	36.7	40.7	40.1	37.7	36.0	43.4
Dental consultation	%	19.5	15.6	16.2	14.8	18.3	13.8	13.4	22.1	17.4
Consultation with other health professional	%	11.9	14.7	11.9	15.9	12.0	11.3	23.1	8.8	13.2
Total accessing health care (e)	%	43.8	55.8	50.2	44.8	48.3	44.4	47.7	42.4	48.5
<i>95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (excellent/very good)</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.1	0.6
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.3
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.9	0.8
Dental consultation	± %	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.8	0.8
Consultation with other health professional	± %	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.9	0.5
Total accessing health care (e)	± %	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	0.9
<i>95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (fair/poor)</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	4.8	5.6	6.1	5.4	6.8	5.8	7.4	7.2	2.5
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	1.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	4.8	2.9	6.2	4.5	1.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	6.9	8.3	6.2	7.5	6.4	6.8	9.4	9.6	3.6
Dental consultation	± %	5.0	4.6	5.2	4.4	5.3	4.9	7.0	8.4	2.5
Consultation with other health professional	± %	3.1	5.1	3.7	5.3	3.8	4.1	7.5	5.7	1.8
Total accessing health care (e)	± %	6.9	8.0	6.0	8.0	5.9	6.3	10.1	8.3	3.5

(a) Rates are age standardised by State/Territory to the 2001 estimated resident population (10 year age ranges from 15 years).

(b) People aged 15 years or over who: were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months; consulted a dentist in the last 3 months; visited casualty, an outpatient clinic or a day clinic in the last 2 weeks; or, consulted a GP, specialist or other health professional in the last 2 weeks.

(c) Data are not comparable to data for 2014-15 (table EA.72) or to 2012-13 data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (table EA.73) due to differences in survey methodology.

Table EA.71 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, 2011-12 (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(e) Total accessing casualty/outpatients/day clinic, or consulting a doctor or other health professional, in the last 2 weeks. Data are not comparable to data for 2012-13 data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people due to differences in survey methodology.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey, 2011-13* (2011-12 NHS component), Cat. no. 4640.0.

Table EA.72 **Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, 2014-15 (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Health status (excellent/very good/good)</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	10.4	9.5	11.1	9.7	12.2	12.5	10.1	11.8	10.4
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	15.9	17.4	19.9	18.1	18.7	19.6	19.9	19.6	17.7
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	85.5	86.5	84.7	83.6	87.4	85.1	86.6	81.2	85.5
Dental consultation	%	18.0	18.6	18.2	19.0	20.2	15.3	20.3	17.9	18.4
Consultation with other health professional	%	26.3	28.4	27.4	26.5	25.6	30.3	33.1	22.1	27.1
Total accessing health care (e)	%	88.2	87.9	86.8	86.5	88.7	87.3	88.3	84.1	87.6
<i>Health status (fair/poor)</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	23.1	25.3	24.7	24.2	26.6	26.1	15.5	22.8	23.8
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	29.9	36.2	39.3	38.7	30.8	36.6	35.2	46.4	34.1
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	93.4	90.3	92.9	93.8	93.5	96.3	94.0	91.6	93.1
Dental consultation	%	14.2	13.7	17.4	15.5	20.7	15.4	14.7	13.1	15.5
Consultation with other health professional	%	43.8	48.1	50.0	44.8	37.9	52.4	46.4	43.5	45.6
Total accessing health care (e)	%	96.1	90.6	94.3	95.7	93.3	98.4	94.0	96.5	94.2
<i>95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (excellent/very good/good)</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	3.8	0.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	4.1	0.9
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.0	3.0	0.8
Dental consultation	± %	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	4.0	0.8
Consultation with other health professional	± %	2.1	2.7	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.7	1.1
Total accessing health care (e)	± %	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.8	0.8
<i>95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (fair/poor)</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	6.0	5.4	5.6	6.6	6.3	10.6	5.8	12.1	2.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	7.6	5.5	6.6	7.3	7.4	6.7	10.1	11.4	3.9
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	4.8	1.5	5.0	5.1	3.3	4.2	4.7	5.9	2.1
Dental consultation	± %	4.5	4.0	5.1	5.6	6.2	5.8	6.2	8.3	2.3
Consultation with other health professional	± %	7.2	5.7	6.9	8.4	7.1	10.4	5.2	13.0	3.0
Total accessing health care (e)	± %	3.3	1.6	4.0	4.6	3.4	2.7	4.7	2.3	1.7

(a) Rates are directly age-standardised by State/Territory to the 2001 Estimated Resident Population based on the 2001 Census, using 10 year age groups from 15-24, etc. up to 75+.

Table EA.72 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, 2014-15 (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	People aged 15 years or over who: were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months; consulted a dentist in the last 3 months; visited casualty, an outpatient clinic or a day clinic in the last 12 months; or, consulted a GP, specialist or other health professional in the last 12 months. Note that data for accessing casualty/outpatients/day clinic, or consulting a doctor or other health professional are not comparable to data collected in the 2011-13 Australian Health Survey (2011-12 National Health Survey component) as health service use in the last 2 weeks was not collected in the 2014-15 National Health Survey.									
(c)	Data are not comparable to data for 2011-12 (table EA.71) or to 2012-13 data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (table EA.73) due to differences in survey methodology.									
(d)	Data for the 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.									
(e)	Total accessing casualty/outpatients/day clinic, or consulting a doctor or other health professional, in the last 12 months. Data are not comparable to data for 2012-13 data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people due to differences in survey methodology.									

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Health Survey, Cat. no. 4364.0.

TABLE EA.73

Table EA.73 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who accessed health services by health status, 2012-13 (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>
<i>Health status (excellent/very good/good)</i>										
Admitted to hospital (d)	%	17.3	21.6	17.5	22.4	18.6	17.7	23.9	22.1	19.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic (e)	%	5.6	5.2	6.1	5.2	6.7	3.1	10.5	4.4	5.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist) (e)	%	22.3	28.6	19.8	22.0	29.6	23.4	37.1	24.1	22.8
Dental consultation (f)	%	12.6	13.5	11.2	13.6	17.4	10.6	21.0	18.1	13.3
Consultation with other health professional (e)	%	16.9	23.4	18.5	22.2	23.2	20.6	32.2	26.0	20.1
Total accessing health care (g)	%	33.0	42.0	34.1	37.2	43.4	35.6	50.3	37.7	35.8
<i>Health status (fair/poor)</i>										
Admitted to hospital (d)	%	33.6	31.5	27.2	36.8	34.4	23.1	34.0	27.1	31.2
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic (e)	%	7.8	18.0	12.4	16.9	7.5	10.2	9.7	7.5	11.1
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist) (e)	%	38.8	43.6	40.4	41.8	42.9	43.1	48.7	36.3	40.1
Dental consultation (f)	%	15.6	14.0	11.2	13.5	20.2	16.6	19.3	15.5	14.5
Consultation with other health professional (e)	%	31.3	35.9	26.8	31.4	36.7	22.7	25.2	29.6	30.6
Total accessing health care (g)	%	54.5	55.4	52.4	56.9	58.2	51.6	55.5	45.2	53.9
<i>95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (excellent/very good/good)</i>										
Admitted to hospital (d)	± %	4.5	5.5	3.7	3.8	5.5	5.1	9.8	5.8	2.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic (e)	± %	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.6	3.9	1.7	9.1	3.4	1.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist) (e)	± %	4.8	5.6	4.2	4.7	6.4	4.8	9.7	5.4	2.0
Dental consultation (f)	± %	3.5	4.5	3.0	3.8	5.7	4.6	9.7	4.8	1.6
Consultation with other health professional (e)	± %	4.1	5.3	4.1	4.9	5.2	5.0	11.5	6.1	1.9
Total accessing health care (g)	± %	5.6	6.1	4.6	5.2	6.2	5.1	8.6	5.9	2.2
<i>95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (fair/poor)</i>										
Admitted to hospital (d)	± %	7.5	9.4	6.7	6.7	8.8	7.1	17.2	8.9	3.4
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic (e)	± %	4.1	7.3	6.2	6.1	4.5	5.8	9.7	4.3	2.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist) (e)	± %	7.3	9.4	8.3	9.6	7.9	9.0	20.2	10.3	3.8
Dental consultation (f)	± %	6.0	7.0	4.7	6.0	8.4	7.3	18.0	8.5	2.7
Consultation with other health professional (e)	± %	7.1	10.0	6.8	7.3	10.9	7.6	20.4	7.7	3.4
Total accessing health care (g)	± %	8.8	9.4	8.3	8.7	9.5	8.2	17.5	8.7	4.1

(a) Rates are age standardised by State/Territory to the 2001 estimated resident population (10 year age ranges from 15 years).

(b) Limited to people aged 15 years or over.

Table EA.73 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who accessed health services by health status, 2012-13 (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>
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(c) Data are not comparable to data for 2011-12 data for all Australians (table EA.73) due to differences in survey methodology.

(d) People who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months.

(e) People who accessed the specified health service in the last two weeks.

(f) People who visited the dentist in the last 3 months.

(g) Total accessing casualty/outpatients/day clinic, or consulting a doctor or other health professional, in the last 2 weeks. Components may not add to total because people may have accessed more than one type of health service.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13*, Cat. no. 4727.0.55.001.

TABLE EA.74

Table EA.74 **Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by remoteness of residence, 2011-12 (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>Health status (excellent/very good/good)</i>										
<i>Major cities</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	10.7	10.4	11.1	12.0	13.3	..	12.4	..	11.1
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.9	..	2.1	..	2.1
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	23.3	21.5	24.4	21.2	22.5	..	21.0	..	22.7
Dental consultation	%	17.5	20.0	18.6	19.9	20.5	..	17.7	..	18.8
Consultation with other health professional	%	6.6	7.8	6.8	5.5	8.8	..	8.5	..	7.1
Total accessing health care (f)	%	27.4	26.4	28.6	25.3	28.2	..	26.9	..	27.2
<i>Inner regional</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	12.3	13.9	13.3	11.4	7.2	11.4	..	..	12.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	1.8	1.8	np	np	1.2	..	..	1.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	19.6	20.2	24.1	22.3	14.7	21.2	..	..	20.8
Dental consultation	%	15.1	17.7	14.3	10.2	24.6	17.8	..	..	16.1
Consultation with other health professional	%	7.2	9.3	6.1	np	9.0	6.3	..	..	7.7
Total accessing health care (f)	%	25.3	27.6	28.1	29.4	23.3	24.9	..	..	26.6
<i>Outer regional</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	11.1	15.2	7.7	15.2	9.2	8.2	..	11.4	10.3
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	2.4	3.3
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	24.3	26.7	25.6	20.7	19.6	22.7	..	24.0	23.7
Dental consultation	%	13.5	np	16.8	16.4	17.7	11.9	..	15.4	14.7
Consultation with other health professional	%	np	np	5.3	5.9	7.2	2.4	..	5.3	5.5
Total accessing health care (f)	%	30.8	34.5	30.0	24.4	24.1	25.8	..	27.5	28.4
<i>Remote</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	np	..	np	13.0	np	np	..	18.9	13.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	–	..	np	np	np	–	..	np	3.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	–	..	np	21.7	np	np	..	18.5	20.3
Dental consultation	%	np	..	np	10.4	np	–	..	14.7	11.9
Consultation with other health professional	%	–	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	5.6
Total accessing health care (f)	%	–	..	34.3	27.6	23.6	np	..	22.4	25.8
<i>Health status (fair/poor)</i>										
<i>Major cities</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	19.1	19.5	30.2	21.2	29.4	..	21.5	..	22.2
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	2.0	7.1	7.3	4.1	7.8	..	8.0	..	5.3
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	41.2	53.3	43.9	38.9	44.0	..	37.7	..	44.3

TABLE EA.74

Table EA.74 **Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by remoteness of residence, 2011-12 (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>
Dental consultation	%	21.6	18.9	18.9	14.4	19.8	..	13.4	..	19.9
Consultation with other health professional	%	11.0	17.3	12.2	14.0	10.8	..	23.1	..	13.5
Total accessing health care (f)	%	44.6	56.2	50.9	45.4	50.8	..	47.7	..	49.4
<i>Inner regional</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	29.7	26.5	28.2	29.9	np	20.3	..	..	26.3
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	np	np	np	np	5.7	..	..	5.3
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	44.6	50.6	41.3	37.5	np	45.5	..	..	44.8
Dental consultation	%	19.5	7.7	12.3	np	np	10.9	..	..	13.4
Consultation with other health professional	%	16.3	7.2	13.3	np	np	13.7	..	..	13.0
Total accessing health care (f)	%	47.7	54.7	49.4	43.8	np	48.4	..	..	49.7
<i>Outer regional</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	np	np	17.9	37.6	26.5	33.6	..	23.0	25.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	5.3	11.9
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	np	35.5	42.2	np	37.8	35.3	..	34.0	34.4
Dental consultation	%	–	np	np	np	np	22.4	..	20.0	8.5
Consultation with other health professional	%	np	np	np	np	np	12.7	..	4.8	11.2
Total accessing health care (f)	%	np	35.5	55.0	35.3	46.9	45.2	..	38.7	40.2
<i>Remote</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	–	..	np	np	np	–	..	24.9	16.6
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	–	..	np	np	np	–	..	np	21.0
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	–	..	np	np	np	np	..	42.5	46.0
Dental consultation	%	–	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	35.4
Consultation with other health professional	%	–	..	–	np	np	–	..	np	16.6
Total accessing health care (f)	%	–	..	np	np	np	np	..	56.4	58.2
<i>95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (excellent/very good/good)</i>										
<i>Major cities</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	..	2.2	..	0.8
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	..	0.9	..	0.4
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	..	2.4	..	1.0
Dental consultation (e)	± %	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	..	2.1	..	1.0
Consultation with other health professional	± %	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.1	..	2.0	..	0.6
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	..	3.0	..	1.1
<i>Inner regional</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	2.9	3.0	3.9	7.1	5.0	2.2	..	..	1.4

TABLE EA.74

Table EA.74 **Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by remoteness of residence, 2011-12 (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>
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	1.1	1.2	np	np	0.9	..	..	0.7
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	3.9	3.2	4.7	10.1	5.5	2.9	..	..	1.8
Dental consultation	± %	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.5	7.9	2.6	..	..	1.8
Consultation with other health professional	± %	2.7	3.3	2.3	np	7.9	1.9	..	..	1.3
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	5.3	5.0	4.6	10.8	9.9	3.1	..	..	2.3
<i>Outer regional</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	9.5	9.2	2.9	6.1	5.6	3.1	..	3.3	2.2
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	1.4	1.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	9.9	9.3	5.4	6.1	6.8	5.2	..	3.3	3.1
Dental consultation	± %	7.5	np	4.8	5.7	7.6	4.4	..	3.3	2.2
Consultation with other health professional	± %	np	np	2.3	5.1	5.0	1.9	..	2.0	1.8
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	9.9	8.6	5.6	6.2	7.1	4.9	..	3.6	2.9
<i>Remote</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	np	..	np	6.5	np	np	..	11.7	3.9
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	–	..	np	np	np	–	..	np	2.4
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	–	..	np	8.6	np	np	..	5.6	5.8
Dental consultation	± %	np	..	np	7.0	np	–	..	8.2	3.9
Consultation with other health professional	± %	–	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	3.3
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	–	..	20.4	8.3	25.9	np	..	7.1	6.7
<i>95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (fair/poor)</i>										
<i>Major cities</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	5.3	7.7	9.1	5.0	8.6	..	7.4	..	3.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	1.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	4.0	..	6.2	..	1.4
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	7.5	8.5	8.9	8.7	7.7	..	9.4	..	4.1
Dental consultation	± %	5.7	5.9	6.4	4.8	6.2	..	7.0	..	2.7
Consultation with other health professional	± %	3.4	6.5	4.4	5.9	3.8	..	7.5	..	2.1
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	7.4	8.2	8.5	9.0	7.5	..	10.1	..	4.0
<i>Inner regional</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	13.7	9.4	14.9	23.3	17.9	np	..	..	5.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	2.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	13.7	15.8	14.2	16.6	15.7	np	..	..	6.5
Dental consultation	± %	13.3	6.7	10.3	16.9	np	np	..	..	5.2
Consultation with other health professional	± %	8.0	5.1	8.7	19.9	np	np	..	..	4.1
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	13.9	15.9	13.1	17.3	np	10.1	..	..	6.0

Table EA.74 **Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by remoteness of residence, 2011-12 (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>Outer regional</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	np	np	10.9	24.4	26.0	19.6	..	8.1	6.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	2.6	5.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	np	21.3	32.8	np	25.2	10.3	..	9.5	8.7
Dental consultation	± %	–	np	np	np	np	15.1	..	8.3	4.1
Consultation with other health professional	± %	np	np	np	np	np	7.6	..	3.8	4.7
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	19.3	21.3	16.1	31.2	33.9	18.3	..	9.2	9.0
<i>Remote</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	–	..	np	np	np	–	..	21.7	10.4
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	–	..	np	np	np	–	..	np	22.4
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	–	..	np	np	np	np	..	31.0	22.6
Dental consultation	± %	–	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	38.7
Consultation with other health professional	± %	–	..	–	np	np	–	..	np	20.1
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	–	..	np	np	np	np	..	12.0	13.1

(a) Rates are age standardised by State/Territory to the 2001 estimated resident population (10 year age ranges from 15 years).

(b) People aged 15 years or over who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months, consulted a dentist in the last 3 months or who visited casualty, an outpatient clinic, day clinic or consulted a GP, specialist or other health professional in the last 2 weeks.

(c) Data are not comparable to 2012-13 data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (table EA.73) due to differences in survey methodology.

(d) Remoteness areas are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 (ASGS) classification and are not comparable with data for previous years, which are based on a different classification.

(e) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 30 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(f) Total accessing casualty/outpatients/day clinic, or consulting a doctor or other health professional, in the last 2 weeks. Data are not comparable to data for 2004-05 or to 2012-13 data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people due to differences in survey methodology.

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

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

TABLE EA.75

Table EA.75 **Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by SEIFA, 2011-12 (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>Health status (excellent/very good/good)</i>										
<i>Quintile 1</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	12.7	13.0	8.4	16.3	8.3	14.6	np	16.5	12.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	2.3	3.7	np	4.0	3.5	np	np	–	2.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	26.4	20.2	22.4	22.4	26.1	23.1	np	17.4	23.6
Dental consultation	%	15.3	13.0	12.2	11.6	15.3	12.6	np	16.0	14.0
Consultation with other health professional	%	6.3	4.2	5.2	5.1	7.6	3.2	np	np	5.6
Total accessing health care (f)	%	31.8	23.8	26.8	25.0	30.2	26.3	18.7	18.8	28.1
<i>Quintile 2</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	11.9	13.3	9.3	11.4	12.0	7.5	np	12.3	11.6
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	3.4	2.3	2.5	3.4	3.1	np	–	np	2.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	23.9	21.6	25.6	22.0	21.5	16.5	25.0	22.6	23.1
Dental consultation	%	15.3	16.5	15.7	14.7	19.3	18.4	19.8	10.3	16.1
Consultation with other health professional	%	5.6	6.9	5.9	4.6	8.7	5.4	np	np	6.2
Total accessing health care (f)	%	27.0	25.7	30.6	26.8	26.7	20.1	26.8	26.0	27.4
<i>Quintile 3</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	7.5	11.3	10.4	9.9	13.8	7.9	10.9	12.1	10.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	2.0	3.1	np	np	np	np	np	2.1
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	21.1	25.9	21.9	19.9	16.9	24.0	23.6	24.2	22.4
Dental consultation	%	14.8	19.2	17.2	16.8	21.3	12.6	13.4	13.6	16.9
Consultation with other health professional	%	4.8	9.9	5.9	5.4	5.9	4.2	4.3	3.9	6.5
Total accessing health care (f)	%	24.5	32.4	25.6	24.2	22.3	26.4	26.1	27.3	26.9
<i>Quintile 4</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	10.2	10.2	12.2	12.4	10.7	13.6	15.1	15.6	11.2
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	np	2.4	3.9	2.7	–	np	np	2.0
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	22.8	21.7	25.8	19.8	19.4	26.3	21.9	27.8	22.5
Dental consultation	%	18.2	21.1	16.9	19.9	24.3	20.9	16.3	17.6	19.2
Consultation with other health professional	%	8.8	11.2	8.7	6.7	7.3	8.4	12.7	11.3	9.0
Total accessing health care (f)	%	28.4	28.2	29.9	25.4	24.8	29.7	29.5	34.0	27.9
<i>Quintile 5</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	12.1	9.1	14.6	13.4	13.9	np	11.9	np	11.9

Table EA.75 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by SEIFA, 2011-12 (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>
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	3.2	np	1.3
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	19.3	18.6	26.1	21.4	23.3	13.2	20.5	19.5	20.6
Dental consultation	%	19.3	23.4	23.8	23.0	20.5	17.9	19.9	19.0	21.6
Consultation with other health professional	%	7.1	8.1	6.5	6.5	13.6	np	8.4	np	7.5
Total accessing health care (f)	%	23.5	25.0	30.2	25.3	33.1	19.3	26.9	21.3	25.6
<i>Health status (fair/poor)</i>										
<i>Quintile 1</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	24.7	29.4	23.5	33.3	22.7	18.7	np	np	25.6
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	13.9	10.8	np	18.5	6.5	np	np	8.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	39.5	55.5	48.8	42.8	32.3	35.4	np	37.2	44.4
Dental consultation	%	18.8	7.5	13.3	np	13.5	15.0	np	np	13.5
Consultation with other health professional	%	6.4	13.9	10.4	np	11.6	11.3	np	np	10.4
Total accessing health care (f)	%	40.4	56.5	59.8	47.4	49.3	39.5	47.1	42.6	48.9
<i>Quintile 2</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	27.0	15.2	25.3	16.4	23.5	32.0	np	np	23.1
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	np	11.0	np	6.0	np	np	np	6.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	45.7	53.4	50.6	41.2	42.0	38.6	np	27.3	47.6
Dental consultation	%	23.9	20.9	22.4	np	18.1	18.2	np	np	20.9
Consultation with other health professional	%	12.9	14.0	13.5	np	12.1	10.4	np	np	13.1
Total accessing health care (f)	%	50.0	56.1	58.2	45.5	46.9	47.2	np	37.4	52.4
<i>Quintile 3</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	18.9	22.8	32.8	24.2	11.6	18.7	np	31.8	24.1
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	4.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	40.0	50.9	37.7	34.0	38.8	53.4	37.8	np	42.6
Dental consultation	%	19.6	15.6	6.4	17.5	21.9	np	np	31.0	15.5
Consultation with other health professional	%	13.8	np	12.8	14.1	np	np	np	np	13.3
Total accessing health care (f)	%	43.9	57.2	44.4	35.7	40.3	55.0	45.2	37.7	47.2
<i>Quintile 4</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	13.2	15.5	37.6	27.1	38.4	np	24.9	31.3	20.2
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	–	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5.5

TABLE EA.75

Table EA.75 **Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by SEIFA, 2011-12 (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>
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	36.1	55.5	31.1	29.1	43.8	35.5	32.7	42.2	40.0
Dental consultation	%	np	np	22.3	18.4	17.8	np	np	np	15.5
Consultation with other health professional	%	14.2	np	np	21.5	np	np	21.8	np	14.6
Total accessing health care (f)	%	39.5	57.3	33.1	50.9	46.0	35.5	45.2	48.5	46.6
<i>Quintile 5</i>										
Admitted to hospital	%	15.0	24.7	np	17.6	33.8	np	20.9	34.7	20.6
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	np	6.1
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	37.6	44.2	29.7	32.0	38.9	np	34.0	54.4	40.0
Dental consultation	%	25.0	25.0	np	22.6	23.9	np	15.1	np	25.2
Consultation with other health professional	%	np	30.0	np	np	np	np	22.9	np	18.2
Total accessing health care (f)	%	44.8	48.0	32.5	37.6	56.9	np	43.4	57.8	46.0
<i>95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (excellent/very good/good)</i>										
<i>Quintile 1</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	2.9	3.4	3.6	7.0	3.3	4.2	np	11.5	1.6
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	1.3	2.0	np	2.4	2.3	np	np	–	0.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	4.3	3.8	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.5	np	9.1	2.4
Dental consultation	± %	3.5	3.8	4.7	5.1	4.2	3.9	np	7.2	1.8
Consultation with other health professional	± %	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.7	1.8	np	np	1.1
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	4.5	4.1	6.4	4.8	4.6	4.3	8.4	8.4	2.6
<i>Quintile 2</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	3.8	3.5	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.0	np	7.4	1.8
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	np	–	np	0.7
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	4.8	5.1	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.4	12.3	13.0	2.2
Dental consultation	± %	3.4	4.2	3.2	4.2	4.6	5.3	14.9	6.1	1.5
Consultation with other health professional	± %	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.9	3.0	3.3	np	np	1.2
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.9	4.5	4.9	14.3	12.8	2.3
<i>Quintile 3</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.5	4.6	3.7	4.6	4.8	1.5
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	1.4	1.8	np	np	np	np	np	0.6
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.5	6.6	7.8	2.1
Dental consultation	± %	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.9	6.0	3.7	6.1	4.6	2.2

TABLE EA.75

Table EA.75 **Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by SEIFA, 2011-12 (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>
Consultation with other health professional	± %	1.6	2.9	1.8	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.1	1.1
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	4.6	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.6	5.4	6.6	7.8	2.2
<i>Quintile 4</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	3.5	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.4	5.1	4.3	8.7	1.3
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	np	1.3	2.4	1.8	–	np	np	0.9
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.3	5.2	8.7	4.5	7.5	1.9
Dental consultation	± %	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.6	5.3	7.4	5.8	6.7	2.4
Consultation with other health professional	± %	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.5	3.1	5.1	4.6	5.3	1.3
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	3.9	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.5	9.8	5.6	7.9	1.9
<i>Quintile 5</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	3.5	2.8	4.4	3.3	5.8	np	3.2	np	1.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	np	np	np	np	np	1.3	np	0.7
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	3.5	3.5	4.9	4.3	5.7	7.5	2.9	10.2	1.9
Dental consultation	± %	3.2	3.9	4.5	5.3	6.4	8.0	2.8	8.5	1.6
Consultation with other health professional	± %	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.5	6.4	np	2.5	np	1.2
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	3.9	3.7	5.4	5.0	7.4	11.3	3.4	10.5	2.0
<i>95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (fair/poor)</i>										
<i>Quintile 1</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	10.6	19.7	11.9	17.4	9.9	6.4	np	np	6.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	17.9	6.7	np	21.8	6.0	np	np	2.6
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	9.5	19.0	12.8	20.4	10.2	10.5	np	13.4	5.0
Dental consultation	± %	8.6	5.1	7.8	np	9.8	9.8	np	np	3.9
Consultation with other health professional	± %	3.8	17.6	6.1	np	8.3	5.9	np	np	3.0
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	9.4	18.9	12.6	15.9	20.8	9.6	23.0	12.2	5.2
<i>Quintile 2</i>										
Admitted to hospital	± %	12.4	8.4	9.7	14.3	8.7	18.0	np	np	5.1
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	np	8.1	np	4.5	np	np	np	2.3
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	21.0	13.6	11.9	18.8	10.8	16.1	np	25.6	6.7
Dental consultation	± %	17.5	11.8	14.7	np	8.3	14.1	np	np	5.3
Consultation with other health professional	± %	7.8	8.0	9.3	np	5.9	7.4	np	np	4.2
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	21.2	13.8	10.7	17.0	10.7	18.1	np	36.5	6.7

Table EA.75 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by SEIFA, 2011-12 (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 3										
Admitted to hospital	± %	7.1	12.1	9.0	9.0	12.7	11.9	np	24.0	4.5
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	2.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	12.5	17.6	11.7	14.0	23.4	17.4	21.9	np	7.4
Dental consultation	± %	9.5	11.9	4.8	12.3	19.3	np	np	24.6	4.1
Consultation with other health professional	± %	7.5	np	7.9	10.5	np	np	np	np	4.1
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	12.6	16.0	8.6	13.9	23.4	17.4	15.5	33.6	6.9
Quintile 4										
Admitted to hospital	± %	7.5	14.2	35.6	12.9	27.3	np	15.5	34.2	5.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	–	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3.4
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	18.7	37.2	9.2	12.4	19.2	29.4	24.0	29.6	7.8
Dental consultation	± %	np	np	11.8	13.2	12.8	np	np	np	5.6
Consultation with other health professional	± %	15.4	np	np	13.1	np	np	20.0	np	5.1
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	19.0	36.7	8.3	18.2	20.8	29.4	24.9	29.6	7.9
Quintile 5										
Admitted to hospital	± %	9.5	24.2	np	10.6	28.7	np	13.6	25.4	6.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	np	4.9
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	17.7	23.3	19.4	17.8	40.8	np	13.1	30.4	8.4
Dental consultation	± %	19.1	17.6	np	19.4	27.0	np	12.0	np	7.2
Consultation with other health professional	± %	np	26.8	np	np	np	np	11.7	np	7.0
Total accessing health care (f)	± %	20.9	24.9	19.2	15.8	20.4	np	14.8	36.0	8.5

- (a) Rates are age standardised by State/Territory to the 2001 estimated resident population (10 year age ranges from 15 years).
- (b) People aged 15 years or over who: were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months; consulted a dentist in the last 3 months; visited casualty, an outpatient clinic or a day clinic, or consulted a GP, specialist or other health professional, in the last 2 weeks.
- (c) Data are not comparable to 2012-13 data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (table EA.73) due to differences in survey methodology.
- (d) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) quintiles are based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD). A lower SEIFA quintile indicates relatively greater disadvantage and a lack of advantage in general. A higher SEIFA quintile indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage in general. Each SEIFA quintile represents approximately 20 per cent of the national population, but does not necessarily represent 20 per cent of the population in each State or Territory. Disaggregation by SEIFA is based on Statistical Local Area (SLA). Not all quintiles are represented in every jurisdiction.

Table EA.75 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by SEIFA, 2011-12 (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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(e) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 30 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

(f) Total accessing casualty/outpatients/day clinic, or consulting a doctor or other health professional, in the last 2 weeks. Data are not comparable to data for 2004-05 or to 2012-13 data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people due to differences in survey methodology.

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

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

10 Primary and community health

CONTENTS

10.1 Profile of primary and community health	10.2
10.2 Framework of performance indicators	10.8
10.3 Key performance indicator results	10.10
10.4 Definitions of key terms	10.45
10.5 References	10.47

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '10A' prefix (for example, table 10A.1) and are available on the website www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017.

This chapter reports on the performance of primary and community health services which include general practice, pharmaceutical services, dentistry, allied health services, maternal and child health, alcohol and other drug treatment and other services. This chapter does not include:

- public hospital emergency departments and outpatient services (reported in chapter 12, 'Public hospitals')
- community mental health services (reported in chapter 13, 'Mental health management')
- Home and Community Care program services (reported in chapter 14, 'Aged care' and chapter 15, 'Services for people with disability').

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

10.1 Profile of primary and community health

Roles and responsibilities

The primary and community health sector is the most frequently used part of Australia's healthcare system. Primary and community healthcare services are delivered by a range of health and allied health professionals in various private, not-for-profit and government service settings. Definitions for common health terms are provided in section 10.4.

General practice

General practice is a major provider of primary healthcare in Australia. General Practice services include preventative care and the diagnosis and treatment of illness and injury, through direct service provision and/or referral to acute (hospital) or other healthcare services, as appropriate.

The Australian Government provides the majority of general practice income, through DHS Medicare — mainly as fee-for-service payments via the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) — and the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA). Additional Australian Government funding is provided to influence the supply, regional distribution and quality of general practice services, through initiatives such as the Practice Incentives Program (PIP) and Primary Health Networks (PHNs) (Australian Government DHS 2015). State and Territory governments also provide some funding for such programs, particularly in relation to regional distribution of general practices (to influence the availability of GPs in rural and remote areas). The remainder comes mainly from insurance schemes and patient contributions.

Pharmaceutical services

The Australian Government funded Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) aims to provide affordable, reliable and timely access to prescription medicines for all Australians. Around 80 per cent of prescription medicines are subsidised through the PBS (Department of Health 2010). Users make a co-payment and the Australian Government pays the remaining cost of medicines eligible for the subsidy (Department of Health 2016). Co-payments are subject to a safety net threshold.

The Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS) provides subsidised pharmaceutical medicines, dressings and other items to war veterans and war widows. The RPBS is administered by the DVA.

Dental services

Australia has a mixed system of public and private dental healthcare. State and Territory governments have the main responsibility for funding and delivery of major public dental programs, with public dental services primarily available to children and disadvantaged adults. The private sector receives funding to provide some public dental services, from the Australian Government through the DVA and the Dental Benefits Schedule, and from State and Territory governments through dental voucher systems. The Australian Government also supports private dental services through the private health insurance rebate.

Allied health services

Allied health services include, but are not limited to, physiotherapy, psychology, occupational therapy, audiology, podiatry and osteopathy. They are delivered mainly in the private sector. Some government funding of private allied health services is provided through insurance schemes and the private health insurance rebate. The Australian Government makes some allied health services available under the MBS to patients with particular needs — for example, people with chronic conditions and complex care needs. Employment data for occupational therapists and psychologists working in the public sector are presented in table 10A.26.

Community health services

Community health services generally comprise multidisciplinary teams of health and allied health professionals and aim to protect the health of people who experience barriers that impede access to private sector primary and community health services. Governments (including local governments) provide services directly or indirectly through funding of service provision by a local health service or community organisation. There is no national strategy for community health services and there is considerable variation in the services provided across jurisdictions.

State and Territory governments are responsible for most community health services. Those serving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities are mainly the responsibility of the Australian Government (State and Territory governments provide some funding).

Maternal and child health

Maternal and child health services are funded by State and Territory governments. They provide services including: parenting support (including antenatal and postnatal programs); early childhood nursing programs; disease prevention programs (including childhood immunisations); and early intervention and treatment programs related to child development and health. Some jurisdictions also provide specialist programs through child

health services, including hearing screening programs, and mothers and babies residential programs.

Alcohol and other drug treatment

Alcohol and other drug treatment activities range from a brief intervention to long-term residential treatment. Types of treatment include detoxification, pharmacological treatment, counselling and rehabilitation.

Funding

In 2014-15, government recurrent expenditure on primary and community health services (excluding public health) was \$29.9 billion, of which State, Territory and local governments provided 23.9 per cent and the Australian Government 76.1 per cent (table 10.1).

Table 10.1 Estimated funding on primary healthcare, 2014-15 (\$ million)^{a, b}

	<i>Australian Government</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>State, Territory and local government</i>	<i>Total government</i>	<i>Non-government</i>	<i>Total government and non-government</i>
	<i>DVA</i>	<i>Department of Health and other</i>	<i>Premium rebates</i>					
Unreferred medical services	840	8 376	..	9 216	..	9 216	1 814	11 031
Dental services	96	788	681	1 565	713	2 279	7 285	9 564
Other health practitioners	235	1 355	317	1 907	8	1 915	3 638	5 552
Community health and other	1	1 242	–	1 243	6 419	7 662	469	8 131
Benefit-paid medications	363	7 899	..	8 262	..	8 262	1 513	9 775
All other medications	..	566	19	585	..	585	9 459	10 044
Total	1 535	20 226	1 017	22 778	7 140	29 919	24 178	54 097

^a See table 10A.1 for detailed footnotes and caveats. ^b Totals may not add due to rounding. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) (2016), *Health Expenditure Australia 2014-15*, Cat. no. HWE 67; table 10A.1.

General practice

Australian Government total expenditure on general practice in 2015-16 was \$8.7 billion, or \$365 per person (table 10A.2), of which 93.4 per cent was fee-for-service expenditure through DHS Medicare and the DVA.

State and Territory governments contribute funding to general practice mainly through support programs such as assistance with housing and relocation, education programs and employment assistance for spouses and family members of doctors in rural areas. Non-government sources also contribute through insurance schemes (such as, workers compensation and third party insurance) and private individuals.

Pharmaceutical services

Australian Government expenditure through the PBS and RPBS on prescription medicines filled at pharmacies was around \$8.3 billion in 2015-16 (tables 10A.3-4) – 96.2 per cent through the PBS. PBS expenditure per person was \$332, representing a continued decrease from the 10-year peak in 2009-10 (table 10A.3). The proportion of PBS expenditure that is concessional fell from 80.4 to 76.0 per cent in the period 2006-07 to 2015-16 (table 10A.3).

The Australian Government separately funds the supply of PBS medicines to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services in remote and very remote areas. In 2015-16, this was \$27.9 million down from \$30.1 million in 2014-15 (table 10A.5).

Dental services

Australian Government expenditure on dental services was \$1.6 billion in 2014-15, of which 56.5 per cent was through DVA and the Department of Health, and 43.5 per cent through private health insurance premium rebates (tables 10.1 and 10A.1). State, Territory and local government expenditure on dental services was \$713 million in 2014-15. Dental expenditure data by State and Territory are provided in table 10A.6.

Community health services

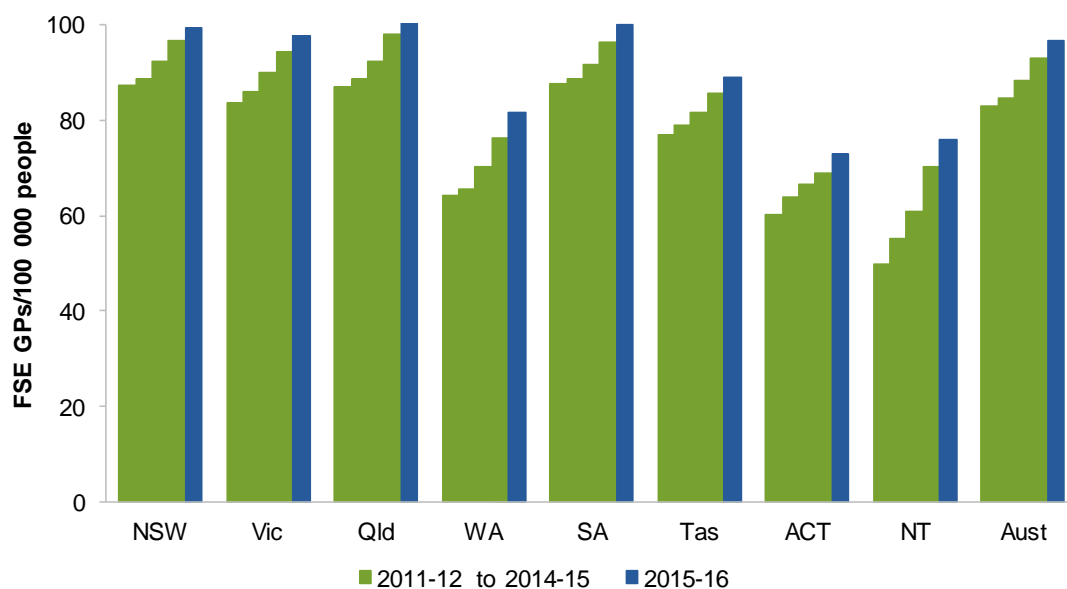
In 2014-15, government expenditure on community health services was \$7.6 billion, of which State, Territory and local governments provided 83.8 per cent and the Australian Government 16.2 per cent (tables 10.1 and 10A.1). Australian Government expenditure on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary health care services was \$603.4 million in 2015-16 (table 10A.7).

Size and scope

General practice

There were 34 605 GPs — 23 170 on a Full Service Equivalent (FSE) basis — billing Medicare Australia for around 153.5 million services, in 2015-16 (Department of Health and DVA unpublished; see section 10.4 for a definition of FSE). This equated to 96.8 FSE GPs per 100 000 people delivering around 6416 services per 1000 population. Nationally, rates have increased from 2011-12 to 2015-16, for GP availability and services provided (figures 10.1 and 10.2).

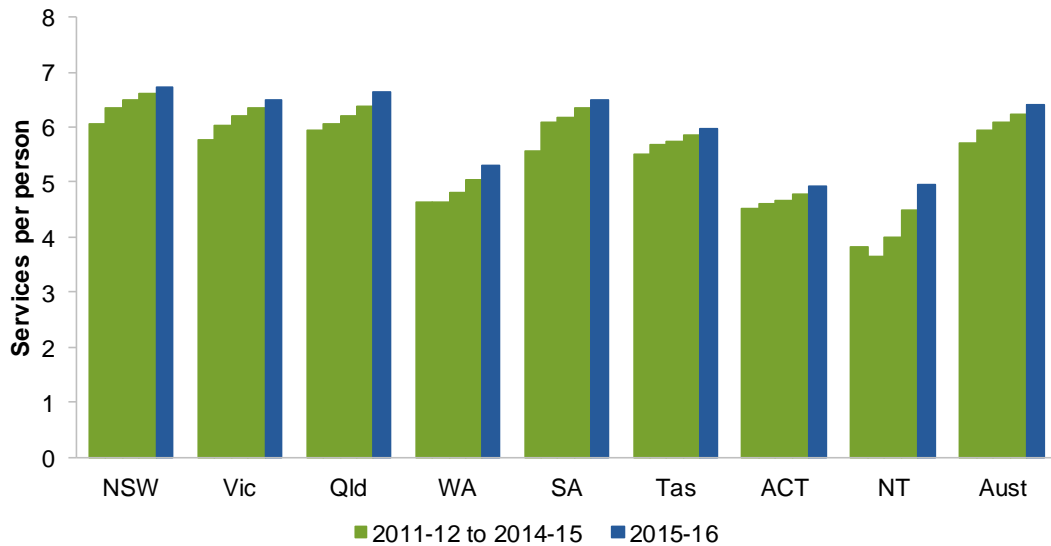
Figure 10.1 **Availability of GPs^a**



^a See table 10A.8 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) MBS Statistics; table 10A.8.

Figure 10.2 GP type service use^a



^a See table 10A.9 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) MBS Statistics; DVA (unpublished) DVA data collection; ABS (unpublished) *Australian demographic statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 10A.9.

Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme and Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme

Around 208 million services — 91.7 per cent of which were concessional — were provided under the PBS in 2015-16, equating to 8.7 per person (tables 10A.10-11). A further 10.5 million services were provided under the RPBS in the same period.

Public dental services

Nationally, 97.8 per 1000 people accessed public dental services in 2013. Of these, around 23 per cent accessed emergency services (AIHW, unpublished).

Community health services

There is no national data collection for community health services other than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary health care services. In 2014-15, there were 203 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services with 45.8 per cent located in remote or very remote areas (table 10A.14). Of the 3.5 million episodes of healthcare provided, 45.6 per cent were provided in remote or very remote areas (table 10A.14). Staffing numbers are reported in table 10A.17.

Alcohol and other drug treatment services

Data for a total of 843 alcohol and other drug treatment agencies were reported for 2014-15, with 41.8 per cent identified as government providers (table 10A.12). There were 170 367 reported closed treatment episodes in 2014-15 (table 10A.12) (see section 10.4 for a definition of a closed treatment episode).

10.2 Framework of performance indicators

The performance indicator framework is based on common objectives for primary and community health (box 10.1).

Box 10.1 Objectives for primary and community health

Primary and community health services aim to promote health and prevent illness, and to manage illness and injury effectively in the community, by providing universal access to primary healthcare that is:

- timely, affordable and accessible
- appropriate and responsive to meet the needs of individuals throughout their lifespan and communities
- high quality and safe
- well co-ordinated to ensure continuity of care where more than one service type, and/or ongoing service provision is required
- sustainable in terms of workforce, infrastructure, innovation and capacity to respond to emerging needs.

Governments aim for primary and community 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 primary and community health services (figure 10.3). The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2017 Report.

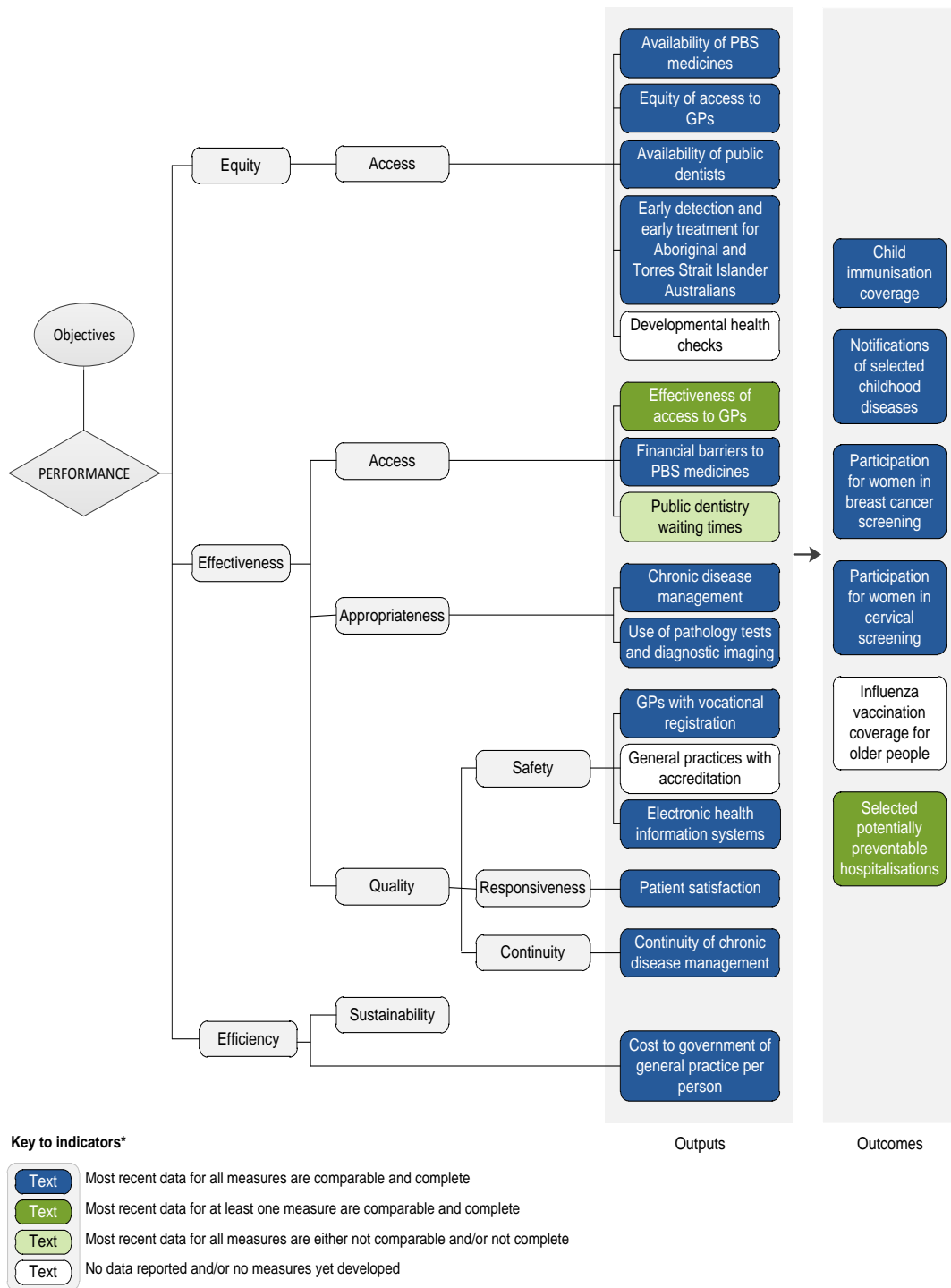
For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report wide perspective.

In addition to section 10.1, the Report's statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators in this chapter.

Improvements to performance reporting for Primary and Community Health 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 10.3 Primary and community health performance indicator framework



10.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery contexts, locations and client factors may affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of primary and community health services.

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 also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

Access — Availability of PBS medicines

‘Availability of PBS medicines’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide access to PBS medicines in an equitable manner (box 10.2).

Box 10.2 Availability of PBS medicines

‘Availability of PBS medicines’ is defined by three measures:

- Access to PBS medicines by region, defined as the ABS census population divided by the number of approved providers of PBS medicines, by Pharmacy Access/Remoteness Index of Australia (PhARIA) area
- PBS expenditure per person by region, defined as expenditure on PBS medicines, divided by the ABS estimated resident population (ERP), in urban and rural regions
- Proportion of PBS prescriptions filled at a concessional rate, defined as the number of PBS prescriptions filled at a concessional rate, divided by the total number of prescriptions filled.

Care should be taken in interpreting results. For all three measures, a low or decreasing proportion may indicate improved availability of PBS medicines/prescriptions filled. It is also important that there are not large discrepancies by region in these measures.

This indicator does not provide information on whether the services are appropriate for the needs of the people receiving them.

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 data are available for all jurisdictions for 2016 for the Access to PBS medicines by region measure and for 2015-16 for the other two measures.

Across Australia in the period 2012 to 2016, the number of people per pharmacy decreased in urban areas (from 4082 to 3884) and rural areas (from 4148 to 3615) (table 10A.19).

Taking into account the 19 medical practitioners and 162 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary health care services also approved to provide PBS medicines to the community in remote/very remote areas, there were 3065 people per PBS approved provider in rural areas in 2016 (figure 10.4 and table 10A.18). Nationally, PBS expenditure per person was highest in inner regional areas and lowest in remote/very remote areas (table 10A.20).

Figure 10.4 **People per approved PBS provider, 2016^{a, b}**



^a See box 10.2 and table 10A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b The ACT has no rural areas under the classification used.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) derived from DHS Medicare, ABS (unpublished) 2011 Census of Population and Housing and the University of Adelaide's Australian Population and Migration Research Centre; table 10A.18.

Access — Equity of access to GPs

'Equity of access to GPs' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide access to primary healthcare services in an equitable manner (box 10.3).

Box 10.3 **Equity of access to GPs**

Equity of access to GPs' is defined by two measures:

- Availability of GPs by region, defined as the number of FSE GPs per 100 000 people, by region
- Availability of GPs by sex, defined as the number of FSE GPs per 100 000 population, by sex.

High or increasing availability of GPs can indicate improved access to GP services. Low availability of GPs by region can be associated with an increase in distance travelled and waiting times to see a GP, and increased difficulty in booking long consultations. Reduced competition for patients can also reduce bulk billing rates.

High or increasing availability of GPs of each sex means it is more likely that patients who prefer to visit GPs of their own sex will have their preference met. Low availability of GPs of each sex can be associated with increased waiting times to see a GP, for patients who prefer to visit GPs of their own sex.

This indicator does not provide information on whether people are accessing GP services or whether the services are appropriate for the needs of the people receiving them.

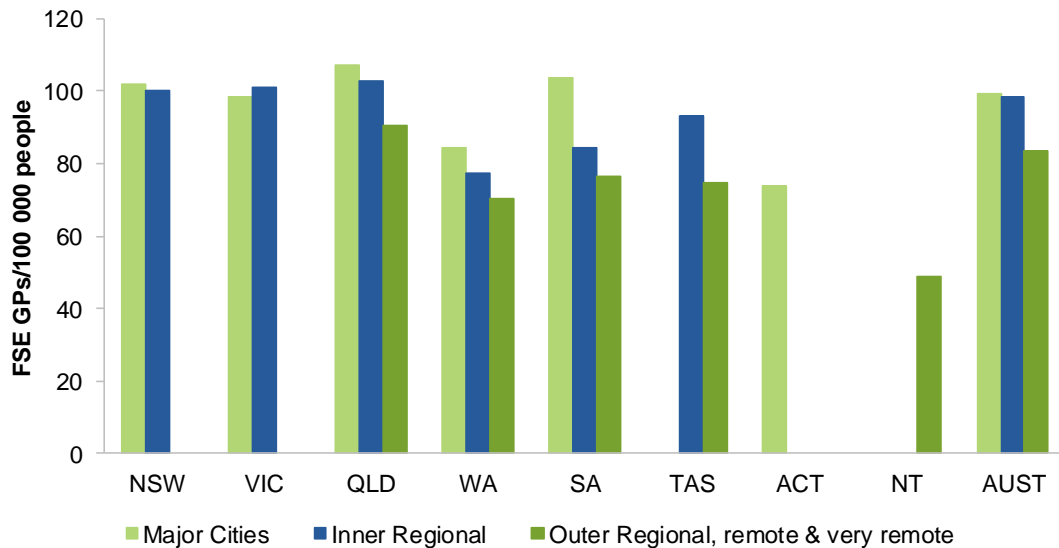
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time for both measures, but a break in time series means that data from 2012-13 onwards are not comparable to data for the 'Availability of GPs by region' measure
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

In most jurisdictions in 2015-16, there were more FSE GPs per 100 000 people available in major cities and inner regional areas than in outer regional, remote and very remote areas (figure 10.5). The bulk-billed proportion of non-referred attendances was higher in very remote areas than in major cities, where the proportion was in turn higher than in all other areas (table 10A.32).

In 2015-16, 36.2 per cent of Australia's FSE GPs were female (table 10A.22). There were 69.6 FSE female GPs per 100 000 females and 124.3 FSE male GPs per 100 000 males in 2015-16 (figure 10.6).

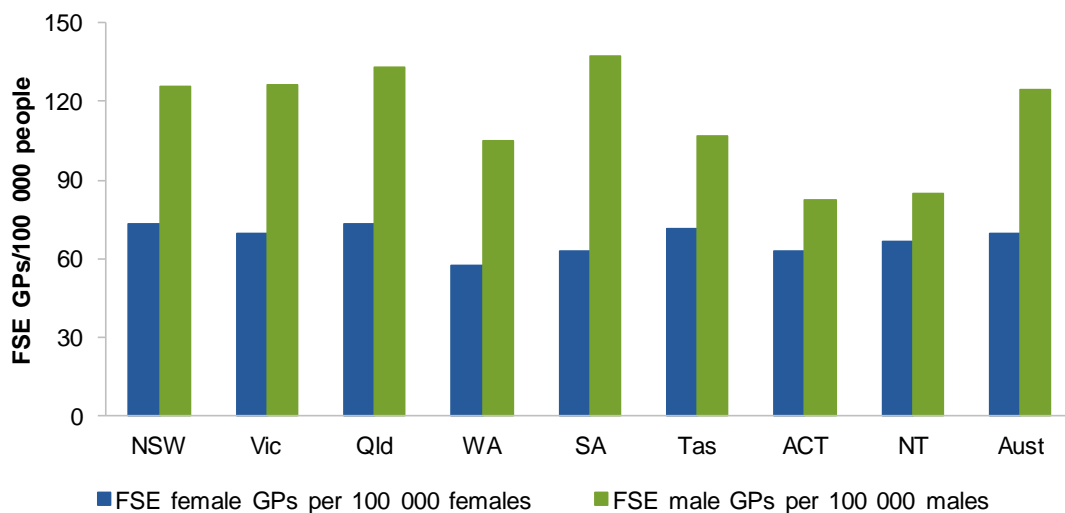
Figure 10.5 Availability of GPs by region, 2015-16^{a, b}



^a See box 10.3 and table 10A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b There are no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT; no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT. Major cities and inner regional areas are combined for the ACT.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) MBS Statistics; table 10A.21.

Figure 10.6 Availability of GPs by sex, 2015-16^{a, b}



^a See box 10.3 and tables 10A.22 and 10A.23 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b There are no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT; no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT. Major cities and inner regional areas are combined for the ACT.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) MBS Statistics; tables 10A.22 and 10A.23.

Access – Availability of public dentists

‘Availability of public dentists’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide access to dental services in an equitable manner (box 10.4).

Box 10.4 Availability of public dentists

‘Availability of public dentists’ is defined as the number of full time equivalent (FTE) public dentists per 100 000 people by region, based on clinical hours worked in the public sector.

High or increasing availability of public dentists can indicate improved access to public dental services. The availability of public dentists by region may affect people’s access to public dental services, particularly in rural and remote areas. Low availability can result in increased travel distance to a dentist and increased waiting times to see a dentist.

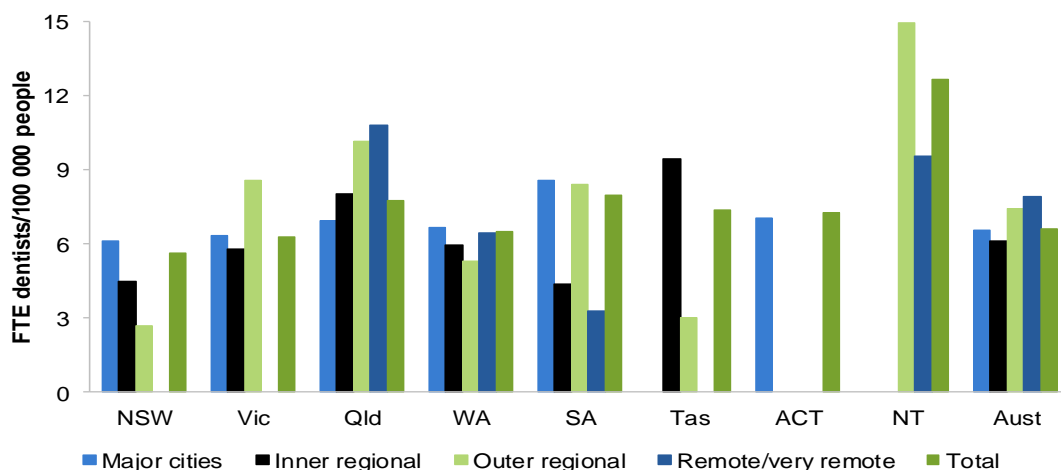
This indicator does not provide information on whether people are accessing the service or whether the services are appropriate for the needs of the people receiving them.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but a break in series means that data for 2014 are not comparable to data for 2013 and previous years
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2014, there were 6.6 FTE public dentists per 100 000 people (figure 10.7). Data for FTE dental hygienists and dental therapists are presented in table 10A.25.

Figure 10.7 Availability of public dentists, 2014^{a, b}



^a See box 10.4 and table 10A.24 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b There were no public dentists in remote or very remote areas in Victoria. Tasmania has no major cities. The ACT has no outer regional, remote or very remote areas. The NT has no major cities or inner regional areas.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Health Workforce Data Set; table 10A.24.

Access – Early detection and early treatment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

‘Early detection and early treatment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide access to primary and community healthcare in an equitable manner (box 10.5).

Box 10.5 Early detection and early treatment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

Three measures of early detection and early treatment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are reported:

- Proportion of older people who received a health assessment under DHS Medicare by Indigenous status
 - older people are defined as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 55 years or over and other Australians aged 75 years or over, excluding hospital inpatients and people living in aged care facilities
 - health assessments are MBS items that allow comprehensive examinations of patient health, including physical, psychological and social functioning
- Proportion of older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who received a health assessment under DHS Medicare in successive years of a five-year period
- Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who received a health assessment or check under DHS Medicare by age group — health assessment/checks are available for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (0–14 years), adults (15–54 years) and older people (55 years or over).

A low or decreasing gap between the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and other Australians who received a health assessment can indicate more equitable access to early detection and early treatment services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. An increase over time in the proportion of older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who received a health assessment is desirable as it indicates improved access to these services. A low or decreasing gap between the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in different age groups who received a health assessment/check can indicate more equitable access to early detection and treatment services within the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

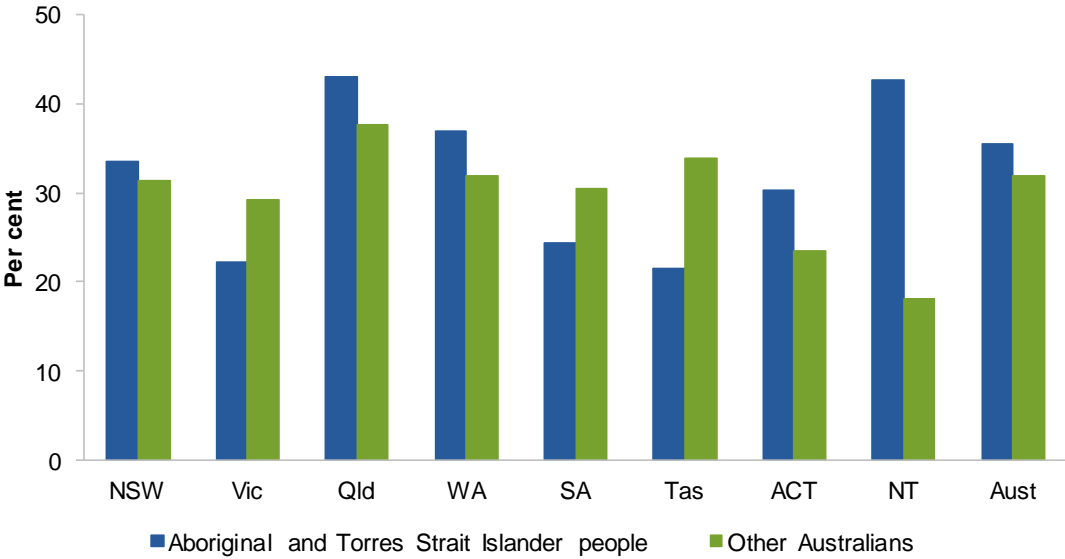
This indicator provides no information about health assessments provided outside DHS Medicare (predominantly used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in remote and very remote areas). Accordingly, this indicator understates the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received early detection and early treatment services.

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.

Nationally in 2015-16, the proportion of older people receiving a health assessment was 35.5 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and 31.9 per cent for other Australians (figure 10.8).

Figure 10.8 Older people who received a health assessment by Indigenous status, 2015-16^a



^a See box 10.5 and table 10A.27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Derived from Department of Health (unpublished) MBS Statistics, ABS (2014) *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (various years) *Australian demographic statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 10A.27.

Nationally, over the five years to 2015-16, the proportion of older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received an annual health assessment increased by 13.5 percentage points to 35.5 per cent, compared to an increase of 4.4 percentage points to 32 per cent for all older Australians (albeit from a lower base) (table 10A.27). Time series data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are presented in table 10A.28 and for all Australians in table 10A.30.

The proportion of the eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population who received a health assessment or check in 2015-16 was highest for older people in all jurisdictions, and lowest for children aged 0–14 years in most jurisdictions (table 10A.29).

Access – Developmental health checks

‘Developmental health checks’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide access to early detection and intervention services for children in an equitable manner (box 10.6).

Box 10.6 **Developmental health checks**

'Developmental health checks' is defined as the proportion of children who received a fourth year developmental health assessment under DHS Medicare, by health assessment type.

A high or increasing proportion of children receiving a fourth year developmental health assessment is desirable as it suggests improved access to these services.

The 'Healthy Kids Check' MBS health assessment item is available to all children aged 3 or 4 years, while the 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Health Assessment' item is available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages. The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3 to 5 years who received the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Health Assessment is reported as a proxy for the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who received a fourth year developmental health assessment. The proportion of other children who received either a Healthy Kids Check (at the age of 3 or 4 years), or a Health assessment at the age of 5 years, is reported as a proxy for the proportion of other children who received a fourth year developmental health assessment. Children are counted once only.

Fourth year developmental health assessments are intended to assess children's physical health, general wellbeing and development. Early identification provides the opportunity for timely prevention and intervention measures that can ensure children are healthy, fit and ready to learn when they start schooling.

This indicator provides no information about developmental health checks for children that are provided outside DHS Medicare, as comparable data for such services are not available for all jurisdictions. Accordingly, this indicator understates the proportion of children who receive a fourth year developmental health check.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but a break in series means that data from 2012-13 onwards are not comparable to data for previous years
- not available for the current reporting period.

Updated data were not available for the 2017 Report. The Healthy Kids Check service was removed from the MBS, effective from 1 November 2015. Historic data are reported in table 10A.31.

Effectiveness

Access – Effectiveness of access to GPs

'Effectiveness of access to GPs' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide timely, affordable and accessible primary healthcare services (box 10.7).

Box 10.7 Effectiveness of access to GPs

Four measures of effectiveness of access to GPs are reported:

- Bulk billing rates, defined as the proportion of non-referred attendances by GPs and practice nurses that were bulk billed.
- People deferring visits to GPs due to cost, defined as the proportion of people who delayed seeing or did not see a GP at any time in the previous 12 months due to cost.
- GP waiting times, defined as the proportion of people who, in the previous 12 months, saw a GP for urgent medical care within specified times from making the appointment. Specified waiting time categories are: less than 4 hours; 4 to less than 24 hours; 24 hours or more.
- Potentially avoidable presentations to emergency departments (interim measure), defined as the number of selected 'GP-type presentations' to emergency departments, where selected GP-type presentations are emergency presentations:
 - allocated to triage category 4 (semi-urgent) or 5 (non-urgent)
 - not arriving by ambulance, with police or corrections
 - not admitted or referred to another hospital
 - who did not die.

For the first three measures above:

- A high or increasing bulk billing rate can indicate more affordable access to GP services. This measure does not provide information on whether the services are appropriate for the needs of the people receiving them.
- A low or decreasing proportion of people deferring visits to GPs due to financial barriers indicates more widely affordable access to GPs.
- A high or increasing proportion of people who saw a GP within 4 hours for urgent medical care indicates more timely access to GPs.

Data reported for these three measures 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 Patient Experience Survey does not include people living in discrete Indigenous communities, which affects the comparability of the NT results for the measures people deferring visits to GPs due to financial barriers and GP waiting times.

Potentially avoidable presentations to emergency departments (fourth measure) are presentations for conditions that could be appropriately managed in the primary and community health sector. In some cases, this can be determined only retrospectively and presentation to an emergency department is appropriate. A low or decreasing proportion of potentially avoidable presentations to emergency departments can indicate better access to primary and community health care.

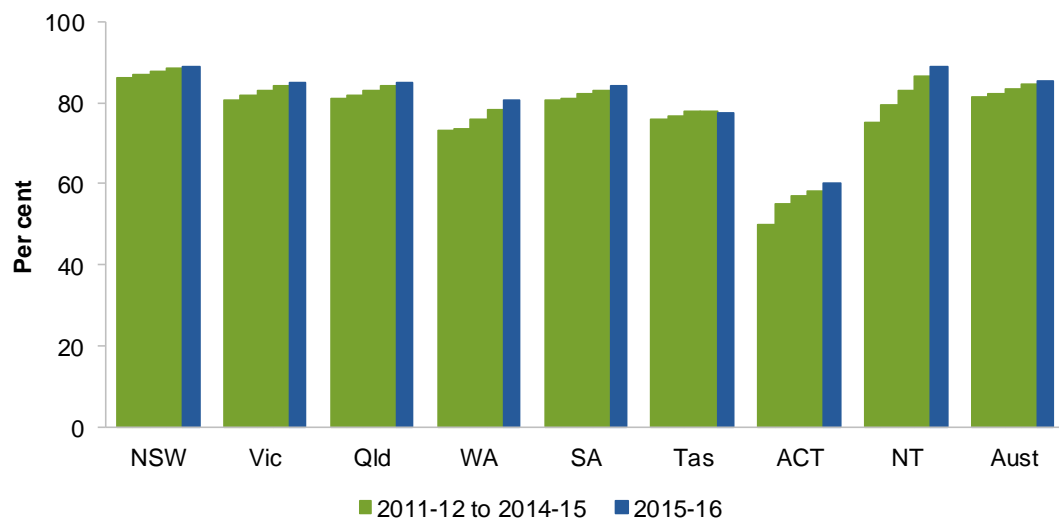
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but not comparable within other jurisdictions over time or across jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables for specific jurisdictions)
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Effectiveness of access to GPs — bulk billing rates

Where bulk billing is used, patients incur no out-of-pocket expense and, for most GP services, the GP receives the full Schedule fee from DHS Medicare. Nationally in 2015-16, 85.4 per cent of non-referred attendances were bulk billed, with the proportion highest in very remote areas and lowest in inner regional, outer regional and remote areas (table 10A.32). Non-referred attendances for children under 16 years and older people were bulk billed at higher rates than people aged 16 to 64 years in 2015-16 (table 10A.33) For most states and territories, the proportion increased from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (figure 10.9).

Figure 10.9 **GP visits that were bulk billed^a**



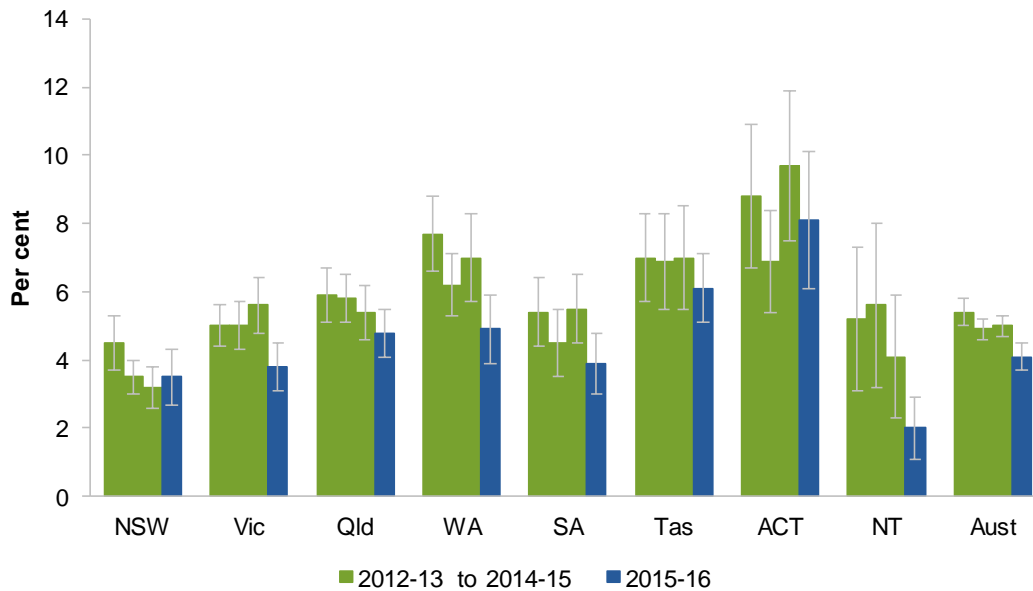
^a See box 10.7 and table 10A.33 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) MBS Statistics; table 10A.33.

Effectiveness of access to GPs — people deferring visits to GPs due to financial barriers

Nationally in 2015-16, 4.1 per cent of the population reported that they delayed or did not visit a GP in the previous 12 months because of cost (figure 10.10). Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are sourced from a different data collection to the data for the general population and are not directly comparable (table 10A.35).

Figure 10.10 People deferring visits to GPs due to cost^{a, b}



^a See box 10.7 and table 10A.34 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Patient Experience Survey (various years), Cat. no. 4839.0; table 10A.34.

Effectiveness of access to GPs — GP waiting times

Nationally in 2015-16, for people who saw a GP for urgent care:

- 63.6 per cent waited less than 4 hours
- 11.9 per cent waited from 4 to less than 24 hours
- 24.5 per cent waited for 24 hours or more (table 10A.36).

Overall, 18.9 per cent of people who saw a GP for any reason waited longer than they felt was acceptable to get an appointment (table 10A.37).

Effectiveness of access to GPs — GP-type presentations to emergency departments

Factors contributing to GP-type presentations at emergency departments include perceived or actual lack of access to GP services, the proximity of emergency departments and trust in emergency department staff. Nationally, there were around 2.8 million GP-type presentations to public hospital emergency departments in 2015-16 (table 10A.38).

Access – Financial barriers to PBS medicines

‘Financial barriers to PBS medicines’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure access to prescribed medicines is affordable and accessible (box 10.8).

Box 10.8 Financial barriers to PBS medicines

‘Financial barriers to PBS medicines’ is defined as the proportion of people who delayed getting or did not get a prescription filled at any time in the previous 12 months due to cost.

A low or decreasing proportion of people deferring treatment due to financial barriers indicates more widely affordable access to medications.

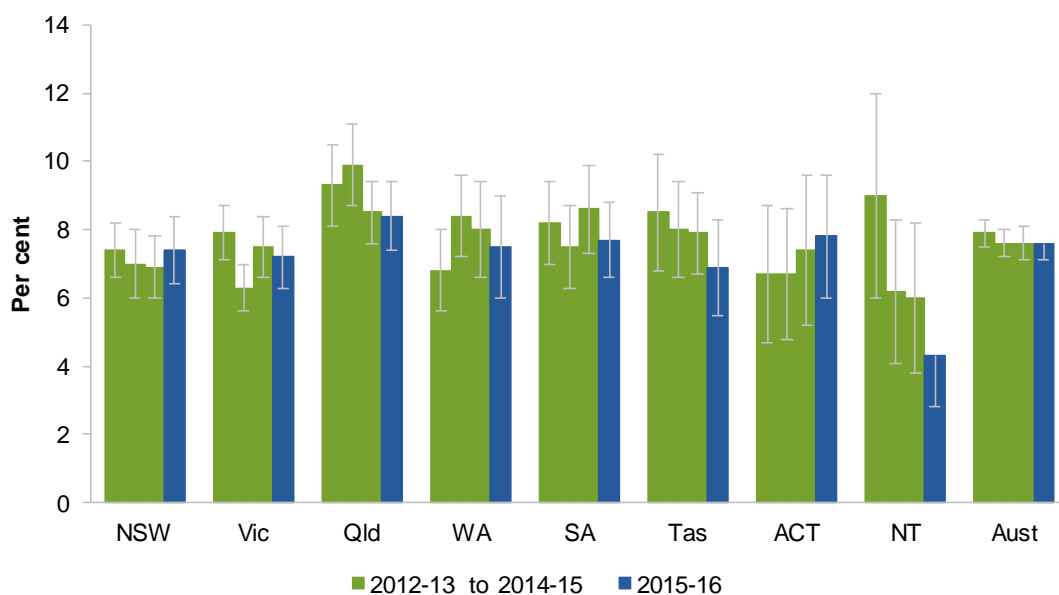
Data reported for this indicator are:

- 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 PExS does not include people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which affects the comparability of the NT results. Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are sourced from a different data collection to the data for the general population and are not directly comparable.

Nationally in 2015-16, 7.6 per cent of respondents delayed or did not purchase prescribed medicines due to cost in the previous 12 month period (figure 10.11). Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are presented in table 10A.40. These data are sourced from a different data collection to the data for the general population and are not directly comparable.

Figure 10.11 **People deferring buying prescribed medicines due to cost^{a, b}**



^a See box 10.8 and table 10A.39 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Patient Experience Survey (various years), Cat. no. 4839.0; table 10A.39.

Access – Public dentistry waiting times

‘Public dentistry waiting times’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure timely access to public dental services for eligible people (box 10.9).

Box 10.9 **Public dentistry waiting times**

‘Public dentistry waiting times’ is defined as the median time waited between being placed on a public dentistry waiting list and receiving dental care (or, if data not available, being offered dental care).

A shorter median time waited to see a dental professional indicates more timely access to public dental services.

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 2015-16 data were not available for NSW and the NT.

Data for the median time waited by people on a public dental waiting list are presented for states and territories in tables 10A.41–48.

Appropriateness – Chronic disease management

‘Chronic disease management’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that management of chronic disease is appropriate and responsive to individual needs (box 10.10).

Box 10.10 Chronic disease management

‘Chronic disease management’ is defined by three measures:

- Management of diabetes — PIP diabetes incentive, defined as the proportion of general practices enrolled in the PIP that are registered for the PIP diabetes incentive
- Management of diabetes — HbA1c, defined as the proportion of people with diabetes with HbA1c (glycosolated haemoglobin) below 7 per cent (the number of people with diabetes with HbA1c below 7 per cent, divided by the estimated number of people with diabetes)
- Management of asthma, defined as the proportion of people with asthma who have a written asthma action plan

A high or increasing proportion for each measure is desirable.

Data reported against this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data are available for all jurisdictions for: management of diabetes — PIP diabetes incentive (2016); management of diabetes — HbA1c (2011-12); and, management of asthma (2014-15).

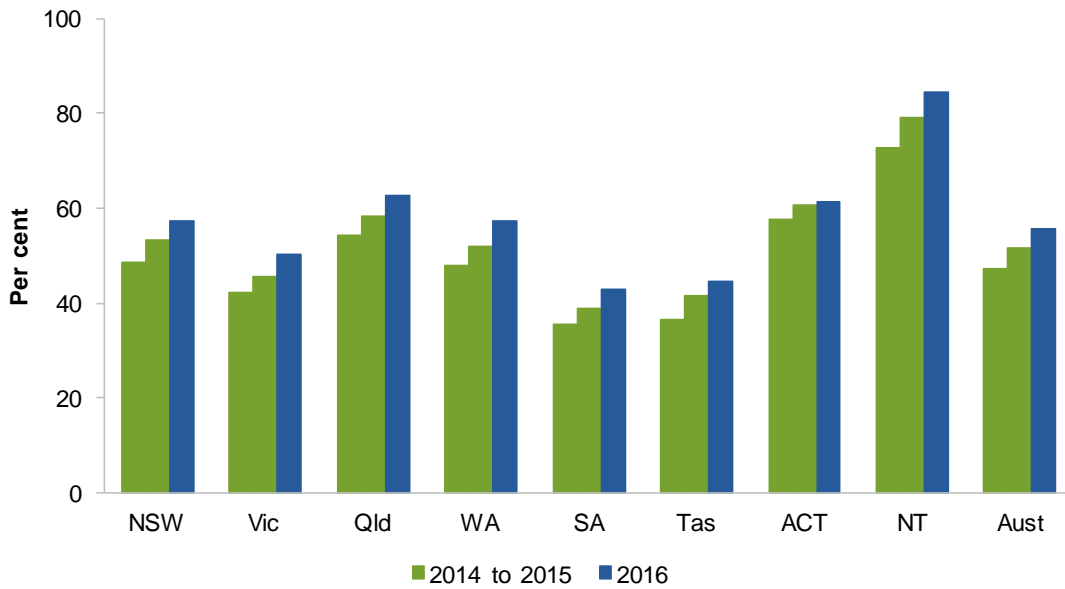
The total and non-Indigenous components of the Australian Health Survey 2011–13 did not include people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities or very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results for the measures management of diabetes — HbA1c and management of asthma.

Chronic disease management — diabetes

Type 2 diabetes is the most common form of diabetes and is largely preventable. The PIP diabetes incentive provides incentives to eligible practices to improve management of patients with diabetes. In order to register for the PIP Diabetes incentive, general practices are required to maintain an active patient register and recall and reminder system for all known patients with diabetes mellitus, and to agree to implement an annual cycle of care for patients with diabetes mellitus. The annual cycle of care is generally based on the RACGP’s clinical guidelines for the management of Type 2 diabetes in general practice, which represent the minimum required level of care.

Nationally, the proportion of PIP practices registered for the PIP diabetes incentive increased from 51.5 per cent in May 2015 to 55.8 per cent in May 2016, with similar increases in all states and territories (figure 10.12).

Figure 10.12 PIP practices registered for the PIP diabetes incentive^a



^a See box 10.10 and table 10A.53 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) MBS and PIP data collections; table 10A.53.

HbA1c provides a measure of the average blood glucose level for the preceding three months. A HbA1c level at or below 7 per cent indicates appropriate management. Nationally, 77.5 per cent of people with known diabetes in 2011-12 had a HbA1c test in the previous 12 months (table 10A.54) and 50.5 per cent of people with known diabetes had a HbA1c level at or below 7 per cent (figure 10.13).

Figure 10.13 **People with known diabetes with HbA1c level 7 per cent or less, 2011-12^{a, b}**



^a See box 10.10 and table 10A.55 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey, 2011–13 (2011-12 National Health Measures Survey component), Cat. No. 4364.0; table 10A.55.

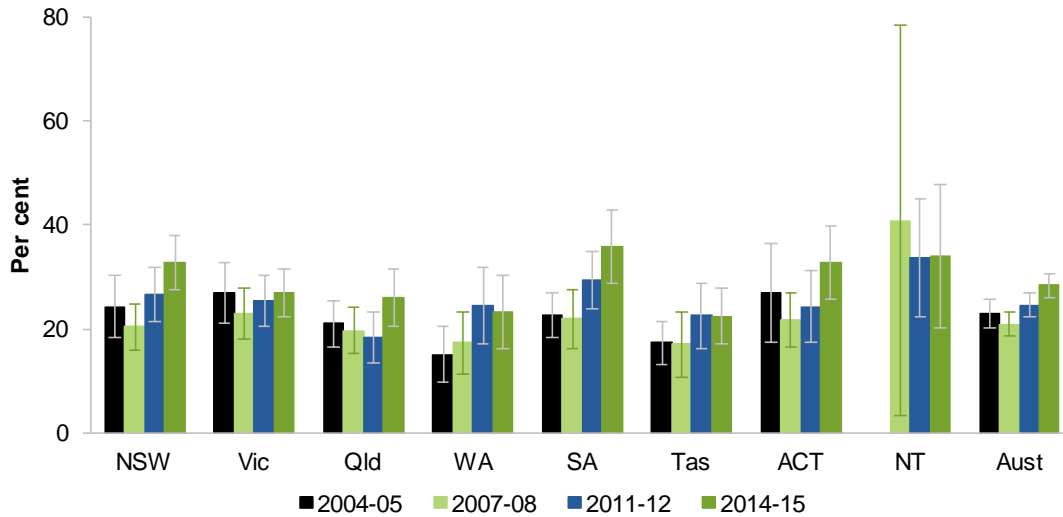
Chronic disease management — asthma

Written asthma action plans enable people with asthma to recognise and respond quickly and appropriately to deteriorating asthma symptoms, thereby preventing or reducing the severity of acute asthma episodes (ACAM 2008).

Nationally, the age standardised proportion of people with asthma reporting that they have a written asthma action plan was 28.4 per cent for people of all ages in 2014-15, compared to 22.9 per cent in 2004-05 (figure 10.14). In all jurisdictions, the proportion was higher for children aged 0–14 years than for other age groups (table 10A.56).

Nationally in 2011-13, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with asthma reporting that they have a written asthma action plan was 29.4 per cent for people of all ages and 50.9 per cent for children aged 0–14 years (table 10A.57). Data for people of all ages are reported by Indigenous status for 2004-05 and 2011–13 in table 10A.58.

Figure 10.14 **People with asthma who have a written asthma action plan^{a, b, c}**



^a See box 10.10 and table 10A.56 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b NT data not published for 2004-05. ^c Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey, 2011–2013 (2011-12 NHS component), Cat. No. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey, 2014-15, 2007-08, 2004-05, Cat. No. 4364.0; table 10A.56.

Appropriateness - Use of pathology tests and diagnostic imaging

‘Use of pathology tests and diagnostic imaging’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that primary healthcare services are appropriate (box 10.11).

Box 10.11 Use of pathology tests and diagnostic imaging

‘Use of pathology tests and diagnostic imaging’ is defined by four measures:

- MBS items rebated through DHS Medicare for pathology tests requested by vocationally registered GPs and OMPs, per person
- Diagnostic imaging services provided on referral from vocationally registered GPs and OMPs and rebated through DHS Medicare, per person
- DHS Medicare benefits paid per person for pathology tests
- DHS Medicare benefits paid per person for diagnostic imaging.

(continued next page)

Box 10.11 (continued)

This indicator needs to be interpreted with care as appropriate levels of use of pathology tests and diagnostic imaging cannot be determined. A high or increasing level of use can reflect overreliance on tools to support the diagnostic process. A low or decreasing level of use can contribute to misdiagnosis of disease and to relatively poor treatment decisions. Pathology tests and diagnostic imaging are important tools used by GPs in the diagnosis of many diseases, and in monitoring response to treatment. Pathology and diagnostic imaging services performed at the request of vocationally registered GPs and OMPs and rebated through DHS Medicare is used as a proxy in reporting against this indicator.

Data reported for this indicator are:

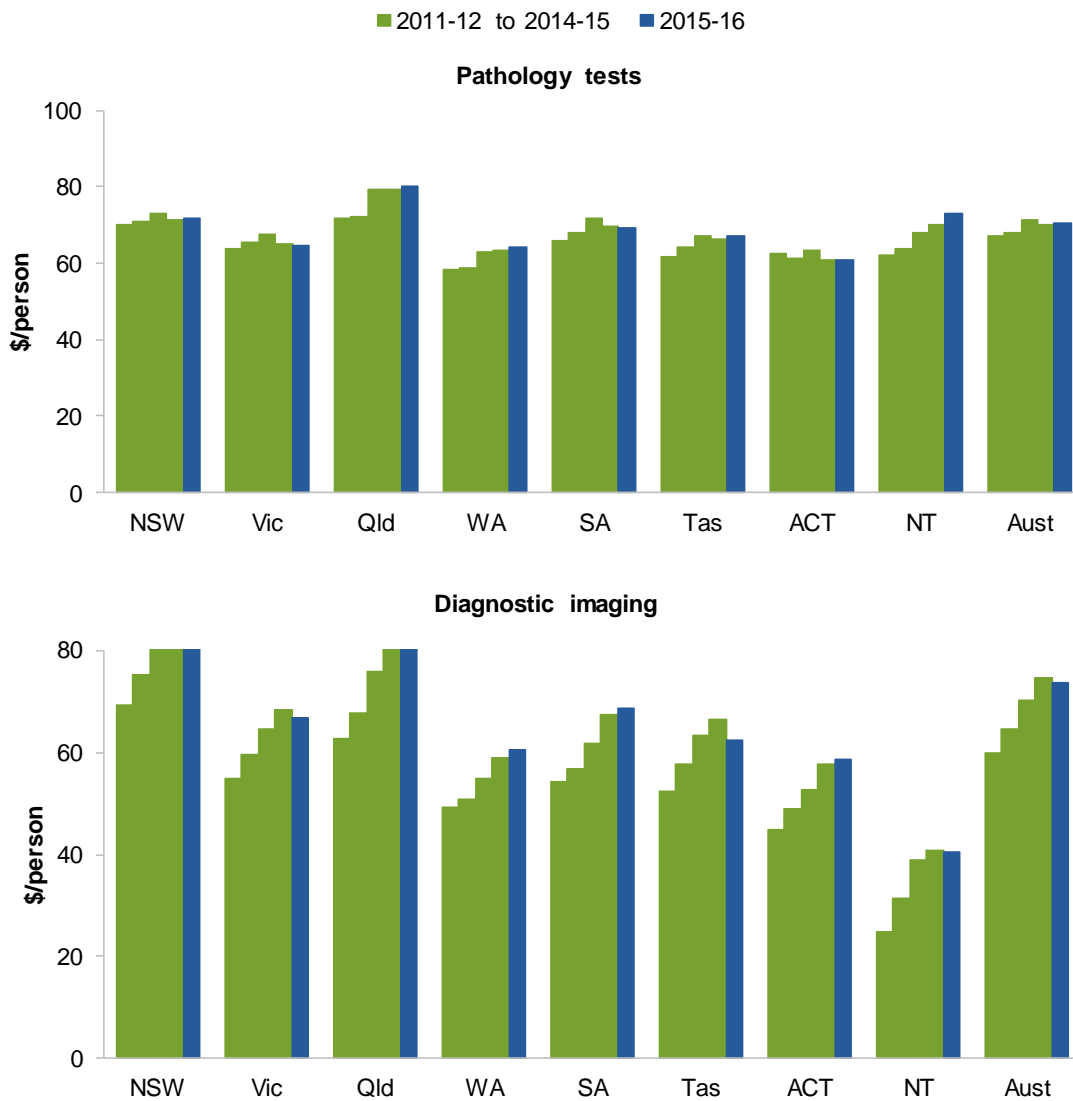
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time but a break in time series means that data from 2012-13 onwards are not comparable to data for previous years
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Available data from DHS Medicare reflect only those services provided and rebated. For example, rebates are provided for a maximum of three MBS pathology items — any additional pathology tests are excluded from the data because rebates are not provided.

Nationally in 2015-16:

- there were 92.4 million rebated MBS items for pathology tests requested by GPs and eligible nurse practitioners, costing \$1.7 billion (table 10A.60). This translated to 3.9 MBS items per person at a cost of \$70 per person (table 10A.60 and figure 10.15)
- there were 15.2 million rebated MBS items for diagnostic imaging performed on referral from GPs and eligible nurse practitioners, costing \$1.8 billion (table 10A.61). This translated to 0.7 MBS items per person at a cost of around \$74 per person (table 10A.61 and figure 10.15).

Figure 10.15 **Benefits paid for GP-referred pathology tests and diagnostic imaging rebated through DHS Medicare^a**



^a See box 10A.11 and tables 10A.60-61 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) MBS and DVA data collections; tables 10A.60-61

Quality — Safety — GPs with vocational registration

‘GPs with vocational registration’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure the GP workforce has the capability to deliver high quality and safe services (box 10.12).

Box 10.12 GPs with vocational registration

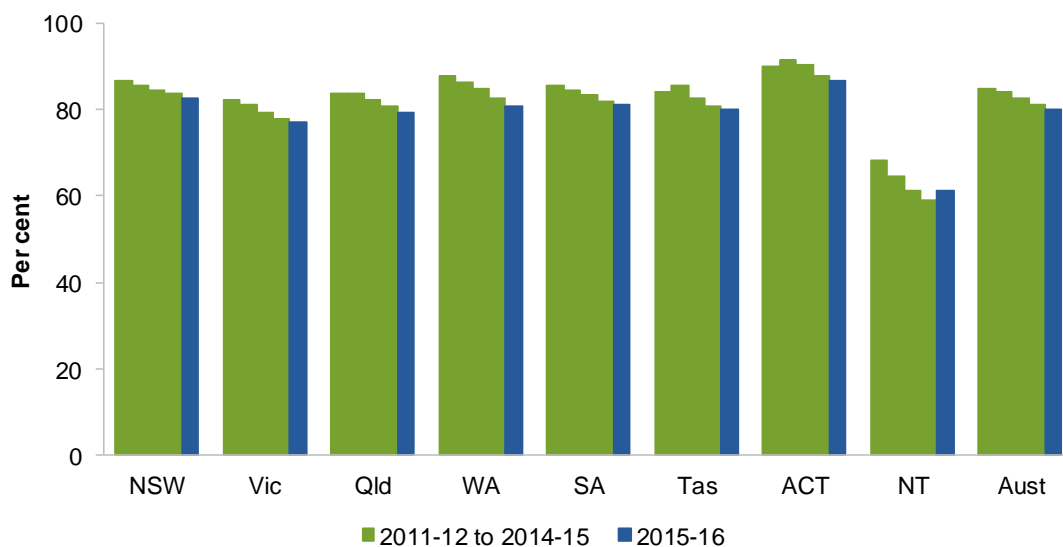
'GPs with vocational registration' is defined as the proportion of FSE GPs with vocational registration. Vocationally registered GPs are considered to have the values, skills and knowledge necessary for competent unsupervised general practice within Australia (RACGP 2014).

A high or increasing proportion of FSE GPs with vocational registration can indicate an improvement in the capability of the GP workforce to deliver high quality services. 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.

Nationally in 2015-16, the proportion of FSE GPs with vocational registration was 80.1 per cent, with the proportion highest in major cities and lowest in outer regional and remote areas (table 10A.49). From 2013-14 to 2015-16, the proportion decreased from 82.5 to 80.1 per cent (figure 10.16).

Figure 10.16 FSE GPs with vocational registration^a



^a See box 10.12 and table 10A.50 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) MBS Statistics; table 10A.50.

General practices with accreditation

'General practices with accreditation' is an indicator of governments' objective to ensure the GP workforce has the capability to provide high quality and safe services (box 10.13).

Box 10.13 **General practices with accreditation**

'General practices with accreditation' is defined as the proportion of general practices in Australia that are accredited. Accreditation is a voluntary process of independent third-party peer review that assesses general practices against a set of standards developed by the RACGP.

A high or increasing proportion of practices with accreditation can indicate an improvement in the capability of general practice to deliver high quality services. However, general practices without accreditation may deliver services of equally high quality. For a particular general practice, the decision to seek accreditation might be influenced by perceived costs and benefits unrelated to its quality standards.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not available for the current reporting period as data for the number of general practices are not available.

Data for the number of accredited practices and the available historical data for the proportion of practices with accreditation are reported in table 10A.51.

The proportion of patients attending PIP practices (proxy for accredited practices) provides useful additional information relating to accreditation. Nationally, the proportion of general practice patient care provided by PIP practices has increased slightly in all jurisdictions from 2010-11 to 2014-15 (table 10A.52).

Electronic health information systems

'Electronic health information systems' is an indicator of governments' objective that primary and community health services are high quality and safe (box 10.14).

Box 10.14 **Electronic health information systems**

'Electronic health information systems' is defined as the proportion of general practices enrolled in the PIP that are registered for the PIP eHealth incentive.

A high or increasing proportion can indicate that patient health information at the point of care and coordination of care across multiple providers and services are desirable or are improved, minimising the likelihood of patient harm due to information gaps.

The PIP does not include all practices in Australia. PIP practices provided around 84.6 per cent of general practice patient care in 2014-15 (Department of Health unpublished; table 10A.52).

Data reported against this indicator are:

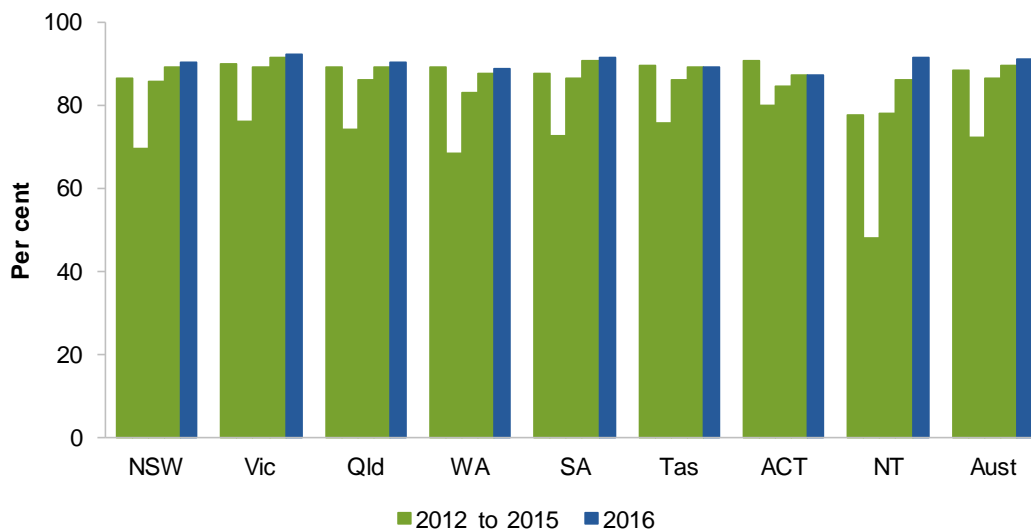
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2016 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The PIP eHealth Incentive aims to encourage general practices to keep up to date with the latest developments in electronic health information systems. Current eligibility requirements require practices to:

- integrate healthcare identifiers into electronic practice records
- have a secure messaging capability
- use data records and clinical coding of diagnoses
- send prescriptions electronically to a prescription exchange service
- participate in the eHealth record system and be capable of creating and uploading Shared Health Summaries and Event Summaries using compliant software.

Nationally, the proportion of PIP practices using electronic health systems was 91.0 per cent in May 2016 (figure 10.17). The proportion of PIP practices using electronic health systems increased in all areas between May 2013 and May 2016, remaining lower in remote and very remote areas than in other areas (table 10A.63).

Figure 10.17 PIP practices using electronic health systems^a



^a See box 10.14 and table 10A.62 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) MBS and PIP data collections; table 10A.62.

Quality — Responsiveness — Patient satisfaction

‘Patient satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that primary and community health services are high quality and account for individual patient needs (box 10.15).

Box 10.15 Patient satisfaction

'Patient satisfaction' is defined as the quality of care as perceived by the patient. It is measured as patient experience of aspects of care that are key factors in patient outcomes and can be readily modified. Two measures of patient experience of communication with health professionals — a key aspect of care — are reported:

- the proportion of people who saw a GP in the previous 12 months where the GP always or often: listened carefully to them; showed respect; and spent enough time with them
- the proportion of people who saw a dental professional in the previous 12 months where the dental professional always or often: listened carefully to them; showed respect; and spent enough time with them.

High or increasing proportions can indicate improved satisfaction with communication with health professionals. Data reported against 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 PExS does not include people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which affects the comparability of the NT results.

Nationally in 2015-16, the majority of respondents reported that the GP always or often:

- listened carefully to them (91.6 per cent)
- showed respect (94.0 per cent)
- spent enough time with them (90.3 per cent) (figure 10.18).

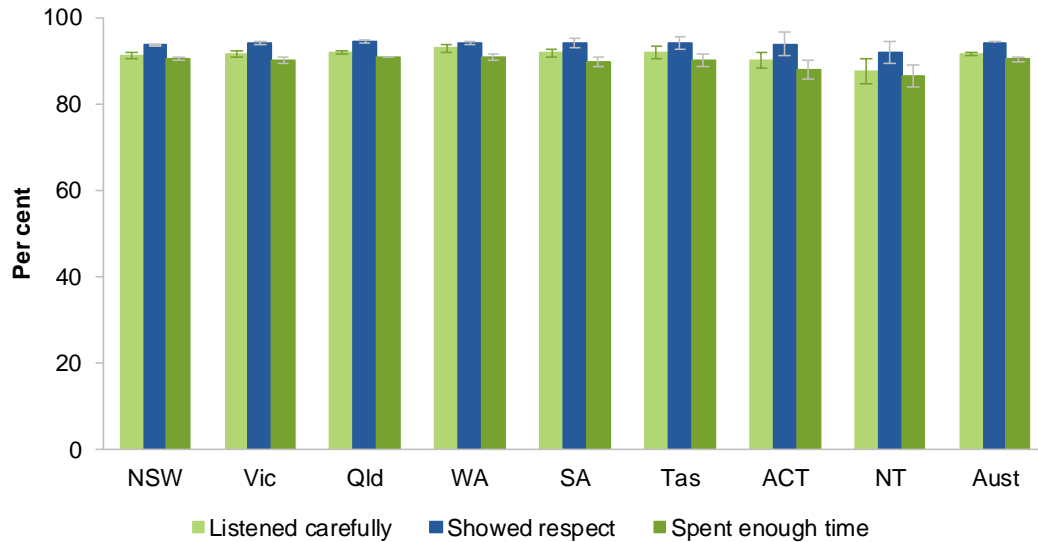
Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are not comparable to the data presented here (table 10A.66).

Nationally in 2015-16, the majority of respondents reported that dentists always or often:

- listened carefully to them (95.5 per cent)
- showed respect (96.3 per cent)
- spent enough time with them (96.6 per cent) (figure 10.19).

Data for both measures are presented by remoteness area in tables 10A.67-68.

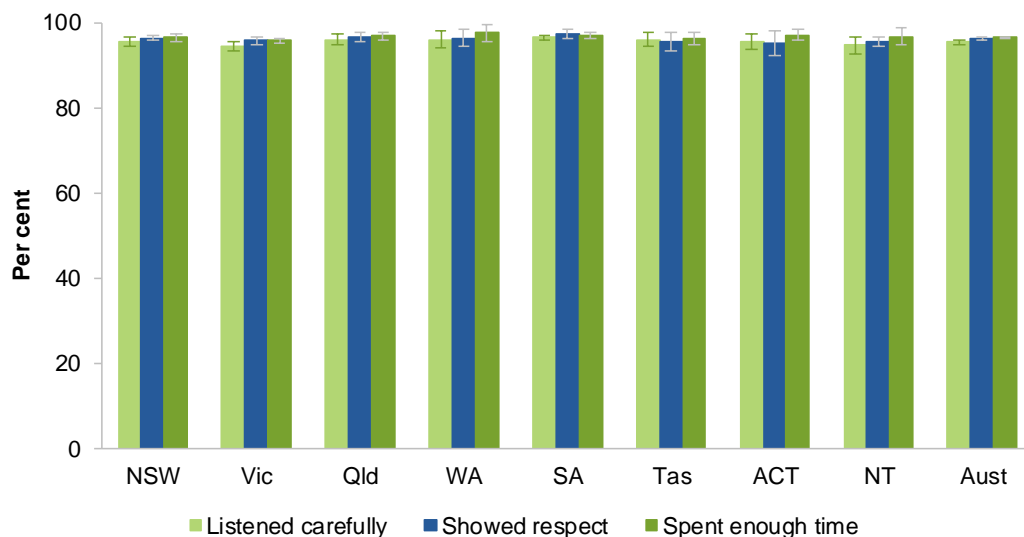
Figure 10.18 **People whose GP always or often listened carefully, showed respect, spent enough time, 2015-16^{a, b}**



^a See box 10.15 and tables 10A.64-65 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Patient Experience Survey 2015-16, Cat. no. 4839.0; tables 10A.64-65

Figure 10.19 **People whose dental professional always or often listened carefully, showed respect, spent enough time, 2015-16^{a, b}**



^a See box 10.15 and tables 10A.67-68 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Patient Experience Survey 2015-16, Cat. no. 4839.0; tables 10A.67-68.

Quality — continuity — Continuity of chronic disease management

Continuity of chronic disease management is an indicator of government's objective that services are well co-ordinated to ensure continuity of care where more than one service type, and/or ongoing service provision is required (box 10.16).

Box 10.16 Continuity of chronic disease management

Continuity of chronic disease management is defined as the proportion of GPs who used the MBS chronic disease management items for care planning or case conferencing at least once during a 12 month period.

A high or increasing proportion of GPs who use chronic disease management items is desirable.

Chronic disease management items in the MBS allow for the preparation and regular review of care plans for individuals with complex, multidisciplinary care needs due to chronic or terminal medical conditions, through GP managed or multidisciplinary team based care. Individual compliance with management measures is also a critical determinant of the occurrence and severity of complications for patients with chronic disease.

Data reported against this indicator are:

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

Nationally, the proportion of GPs who used chronic disease management MBS items for care planning or case conferencing remained steady over the five years to 2015-16 (97.2 per cent in 2015-16) (table 10A.59).

Efficiency

Sustainability

The Steering Committee has identified the sustainability of primary and community health as a key area for development in future reports.

Cost to government of general practice per person

'Cost to government of general practice per person' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide primary healthcare services in an efficient manner (box 10.17).

Box 10.17 Cost to government of general practice per person

'Cost to government of general practice per person' is defined as the cost to government of general practice per person in the population.

This indicator needs to be interpreted with care. A low or decreasing cost per person can indicate higher efficiency, provided services are equally or more effective. It can also reflect service substitution between primary healthcare and hospital or specialist services — potentially at greater expense.

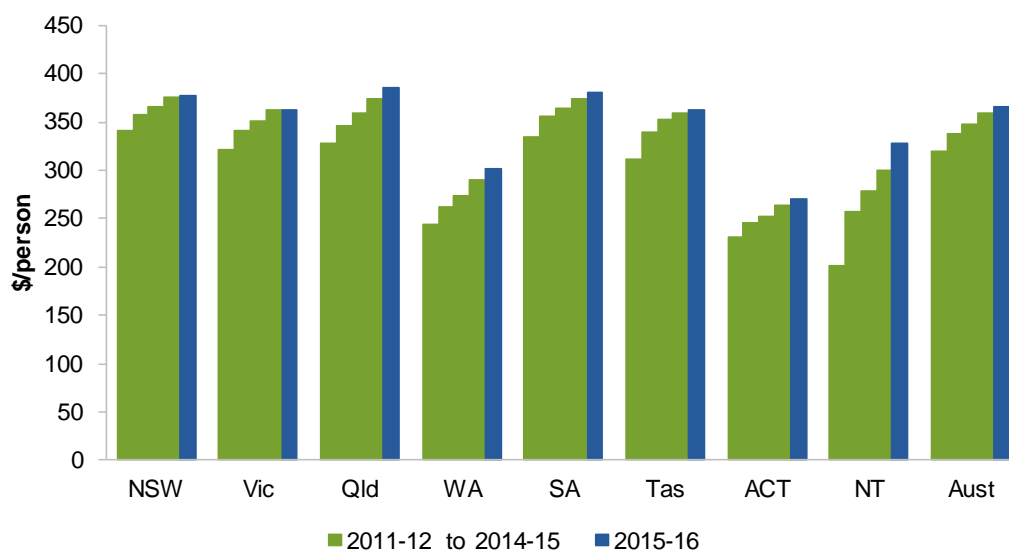
Cost to government of general practice does not capture costs of salaried GP service delivery models, used particularly in rural and remote areas, where primary healthcare services are provided by salaried GPs in community health settings, through emergency departments, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services. So, costs are understated for jurisdictions where a large proportion of the population live in rural and remote areas.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time but a break in time series means that data from 2012-13 onwards are not comparable to data for previous years
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, total expenditure on general practice was \$8.7 billion, translating to a rate of \$365 per person (figure 10.20).

Figure 10.20 Australian Government fee-for-service expenditure per person on GPs (2015-16 dollars)^a



^a See box 10A.17 and table 10A.2 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) MBS Statistics; DVA (unpublished), DVA data collection; table 10A.2.

Outcomes

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

Child immunisation coverage

‘Child immunisation coverage’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to prevent illness (box 10.18).

Box 10.18 Child immunisation coverage

‘Child immunisation coverage’ is defined by three measures:

- the proportion of children aged 12 months to less than 15 months who are fully immunised (at this age, immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, hepatitis b, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b and pneumococcal)
- the proportion of children aged 24 months to less than 27 months who are fully immunised (at this age, against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, hepatitis B, measles, mumps and rubella and meningococcal C and varicella [chickenpox])
- the proportion of children aged 60 months to less than 63 months who are fully immunised (at this age, against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, and measles, mumps and rubella).

A high or increasing proportion of children who are fully immunised indicates a reduction in the risk of children contracting a range of vaccine preventable diseases.

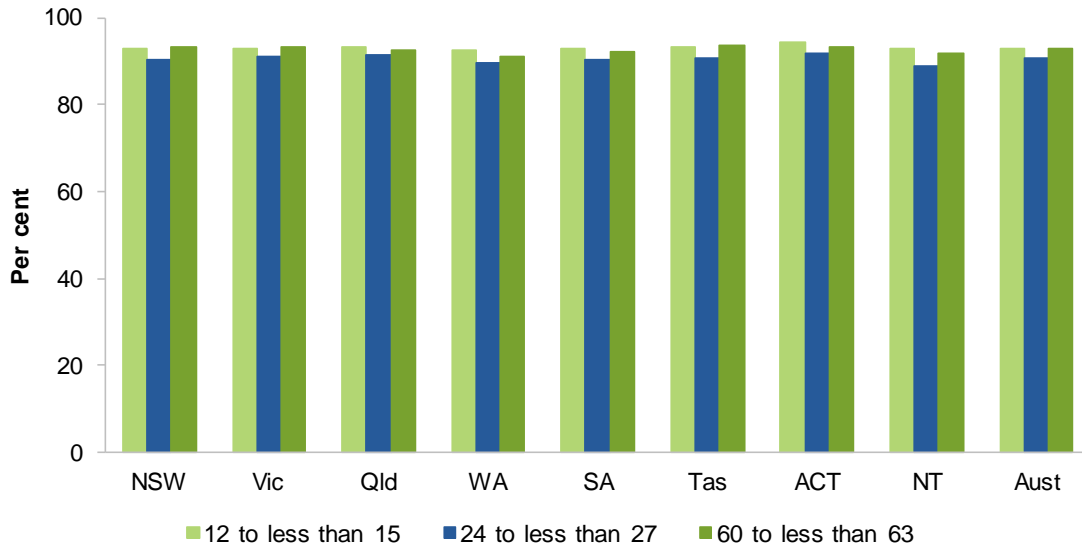
Data reported against this indicator are:

- 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 children fully immunised in 2015-16 was:

- For children aged 12 to less than 15 months, 93.0 per cent
- For children aged 24 to less than 27 months, 90.7 per cent
- For children aged 60 to less than 63 months, 92.9 per cent (figure 10.21).

Figure 10.21 **Children who were fully immunised, by age (months)**
2015-16^a



^a See box 10.18 and tables 10A.70–72 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) ACIR data collection; tables 10A.70–72.

Notifications of selected childhood diseases

‘Notifications of selected childhood diseases’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to manage illness (box 10.19).

Box 10.19 Notifications of selected childhood diseases

Notifications of selected childhood diseases’ is defined as the number of notifications of measles, pertussis and invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* type b reported to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) by State and Territory health authorities for children aged 0–14 years, per 100 000 children in that age group.

A low or reducing notification rate for the selected diseases indicates that the immunisation program is more effective.

Measles, pertussis (whooping cough) and invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* type b are nationally notifiable vaccine preventable diseases, and notification to the relevant State or Territory authority is required on diagnosis.

Data reported against this indicator are:

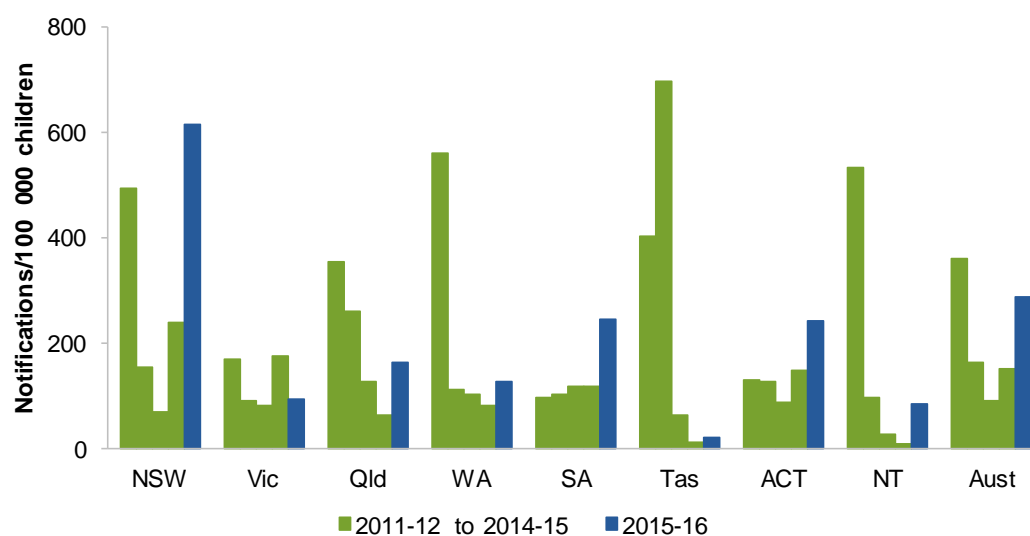
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, the rate of notifications for children aged 0–14 years was:

- 0.2 per 100 000 for *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (table 10A.75)
- 0.5 per 100 000 for measles (table 10A.73)
- 288.4 per 100 000 for pertussis (whooping cough) (figure 10.22 and table 10A.74).

Historical data for ten years of reporting are in tables 10A.73–75.

Figure 10.22 **Notifications of pertussis (whooping cough) per 100 000 children aged 0–14 years^a**



^a See box 10.19 and table 10A.74 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health (unpublished) NNDSS, ABS (various years) Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. no. 3201.0; table 10A.74.

Participation for women in breast cancer screening

‘Participation for women in breast cancer screening’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to prevent illness through the provision of early detection services (box 10.20).

Box 10.20 Participation for women in breast cancer screening

Participation for women in breast cancer screening' is defined as the number of women aged 50–74 years who are screened in the BreastScreen Australia Program over a 24 month period, divided by the estimated population of women aged 50–74 years and reported as a rate.

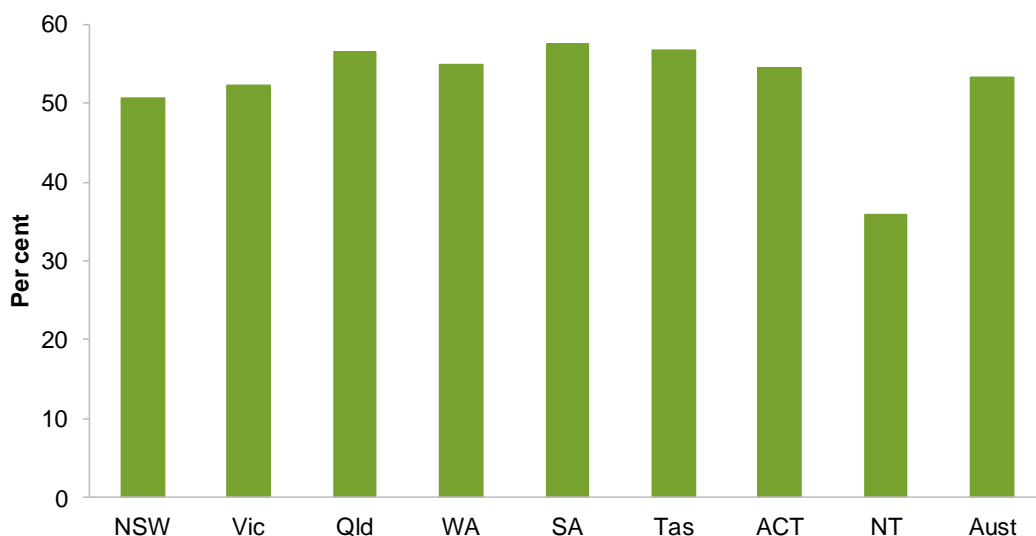
A high or increasing participation rate is desirable.

Data reported against this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time. A break in series with the change of target age group from 50-69 years to 50-74 years means that data from 2014–2015 onwards are not comparable to earlier time periods
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data for the 24-month period 2014–2015 are available for all jurisdictions.

The national age standardised participation rate for women aged 50–74 years for the 24 month reference period 2014–2015 was 53.2 per cent (figure 10.23).

Figure 10.23 Participation in BreastScreen Australia screening programs — women aged 50–74 years 2014-2015 (24 month period)^a



^a See box 10.20 and table 10A.76 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (various years) Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. no. 3201.0; table 10A.76.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, women from non-English speaking backgrounds (NESB) and women living in outer regional, remote and very remote areas can experience particular language, cultural and geographic barriers to accessing breast cancer screening. Participation rates for community groups at or close to those for the total population indicate equitable access to early detection services. Data are not directly

comparable within or across community groups as Indigenous and NESB status identification in administrative records varies.

For the 24-month period 2014–2015, the participation rate for women aged 50–74 years was 37.1 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and 49.1 per cent for NESB women (tables 10A.77-78). State and Territory data by remoteness area showed that participation rates were highest in outer regional areas (58.2 per cent) and the major cities (56.6 per cent) (table 10A.79).

Participation for women in cervical screening

‘Participation for women in cervical screening’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to prevent illness through the provision of early detection services (box 10.21).

Box 10.21 Participation for women in cervical screening

‘Participation for women in cervical screening’ is defined as the proportion of the estimated eligible population of women aged 20–69 years who are screened over a 24 month period, reported as a rate. Eligible women are those who have not had a hysterectomy.

A high or increasing proportion of eligible women aged 20–69 years who have been screened is desirable.

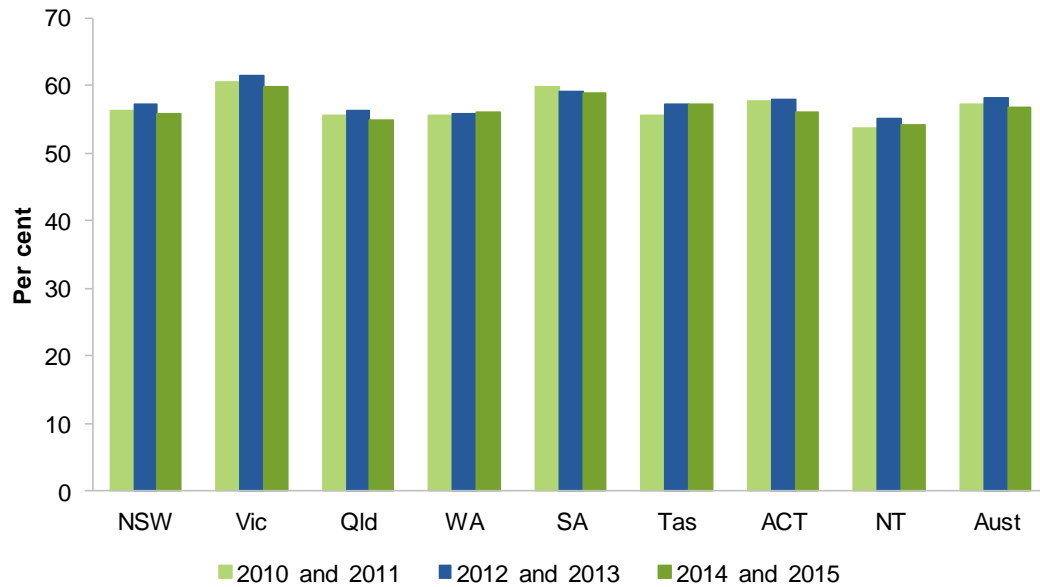
Data reported against this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data for the 24-month period 2014–2015 are available for all jurisdictions.

For the 24 month period 2014–2015, the national age-standardised participation rate for women aged 20–69 years in cervical screening was 56.9 per cent, a slight decrease from 57.3 per cent for the 24-month period 2010–2011 (figure 10.24). Data are presented for a ten year time series in table 10A.80.

Nationally in 2012-13, the age standardised proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women aged 20–69 years responding to the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health survey who reported having a Pap smear at least every 2 years was 53.4 per cent (table 10A.81).

Figure 10.24 **Participation rate for women aged 20–69 years in cervical screening (24 month period)^a**



^a See box 10.21 and table 10A.80 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) State and Territory Cervical Cytology Registry data collections; table 10A.80.

Influenza vaccination coverage for older people

‘Influenza vaccination coverage for older people’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to prevent illness (box 10.22).

Box 10.22 **Influenza vaccination coverage for older people**

‘Influenza vaccination coverage for older people’ is defined as the proportion of people aged 65 years or over who have been vaccinated against seasonal influenza.

A high or increasing proportion of older people vaccinated against influenza is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not available for the current reporting period.

Updated data were not available for the general population for the 2017 Report — historical data are presented in table 10A.82. Nationally in 2012-13, an estimated 25.3 per cent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aged 50 years or over were fully vaccinated against influenza and pneumococcal disease (table 10A.83).

Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations

‘Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to prevent and to manage illness and injury effectively in the community (box 10.23).

Box 10.23 Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations

‘Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations’ is defined as hospital admissions that may be avoided by effective management of illness and injury in the primary and community healthcare sector or, in some cases, by preventing illness and injury altogether. Three measures of selected potentially preventable hospitalisations are reported by jurisdiction of residence:

- Potentially preventable hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable, acute and chronic conditions
- Potentially preventable hospitalisations for diabetes
- Potentially preventable hospitalisations of older people for falls.

Low or decreasing separation rates for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations can indicate more effective management of selected conditions in the primary and community healthcare sector and/or more effective preventative programs. Factors outside the control of the primary and community healthcare sector also influence hospitalisation rates for these conditions. For example, the underlying prevalence of conditions, patient compliance with management and older people’s access to aged care services and other support.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time, except for the diabetes measure
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period except for the diabetes measure for which data are not published for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. All other required 2014-15 data are available for other jurisdictions.

Potentially preventable hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable, acute and chronic conditions

Nationally, the age-standardised hospital separation rate for the selected vaccine preventable, acute and chronic conditions was 25.2 per 1000 people in 2014-15 (table 10.2). Of these, 48.4 per cent were for acute and 45.2 per cent for chronic conditions (table 10A.84).

The age-standardised hospital separation rate was higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians than for other Australians in all jurisdictions for the five years 2010-11 to 2014-15 and, for the three previous years, in all jurisdictions for which Indigenous status data are of sufficient quality for statistical reporting purposes (table 10A.85).

Table 10.2 Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations per 1000 people, 2014-15 (ASR)^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>
Vaccine preventable conditions	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.3	0.8	1.4	8.4	1.8
Selected acute conditions	11.0	10.9	14.9	12.4	13.1	11.3	9.4	21.3	12.2
Selected chronic conditions	10.3	11.6	13.2	10.6	11.6	10.5	8.4	22.4	11.4
Total	22.7	23.9	29.8	24.3	26.6	22.5	19.0	50.2	25.2

^a See box 10.23 and table 10A.84 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Admitted patient care 2014–15: Australian hospital statistics; table 10A.84.

Potentially preventable hospitalisations for diabetes

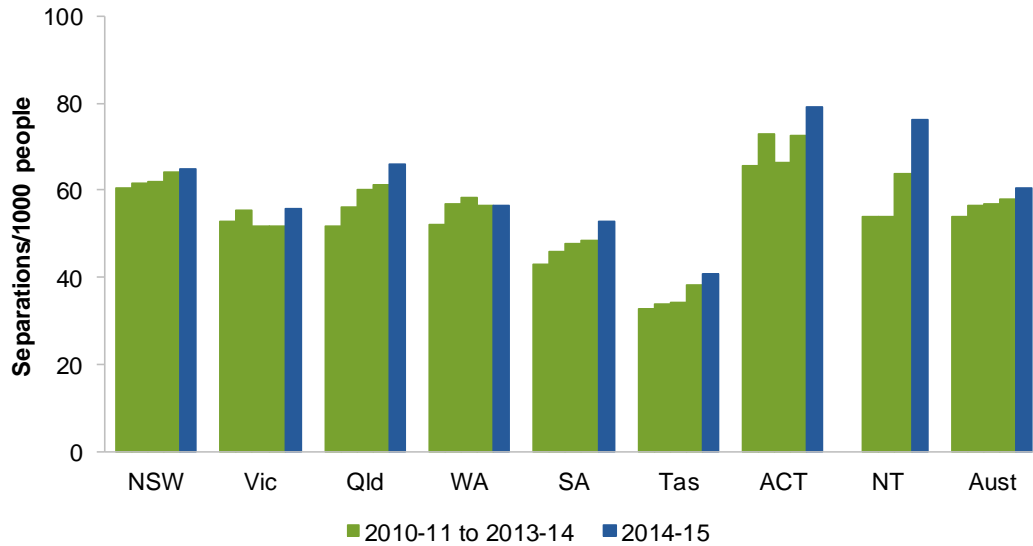
Nationally in 2014-15, the age standardised hospital separation rate for Type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis was 111.2 separations per 100 000 people (table 10A.92). Of these, 27.3 per cent were same day separations (table 10A.93). The age standardised separation rate for diabetes (excluding separations for diabetes complications as an additional diagnosis) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was almost four times the rate for all Australians (table 10A.91).

The three complications of Type 2 diabetes most commonly leading to hospitalisation in 2014-15 were circulatory ophthalmic, and renal complications. Across almost all jurisdictions for which data are published, the highest age standardised hospital separation rates were for circulatory complications (table 10A.92). Serious circulatory complications of diabetes can necessitate lower limb amputation. In 2014-15, there were 17.2 age standardised hospital separations per 100 000 people for lower limb amputations where Type 2 diabetes mellitus was a principal or additional diagnosis (table 10A.94).

Potentially preventable hospitalisations of older people for falls

The age standardised rate of hospital separations for older people with a reported external cause of falls per 1000 older people increased from 54.0 in 2010-11 to 60.5 in 2014-15 (figure 10.25).

Figure 10.25 Separations for older people with a reported external cause of falls (ASR)^{a, b}



^a See box 10.23 and table 10A.95 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data for the NT are not available for 2010-11 and are not included in the Australian total.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 10A.95.

10.4 Definitions of key terms

Age standardised	Removing the effect of different age distributions (across jurisdictions or over time) when making comparisons, by weighting the age-specific rates for each jurisdiction by the national age distribution.
Annual cycle of care for people with diabetes mellitus within general practice	<p>The annual cycle of care comprises the components of care, delivered over the course of a year, that are minimum requirements for the appropriate management of diabetes in general practice. based on RACGP guidelines.</p> <p>MBS items can be claimed on completion of the annual cycle of care according to MBS requirements for management, which are based on but not identical to the RACGP guidelines.</p>
Asthma Action Plan	<p>An asthma action plan is an individualised, written asthma action plan incorporating information on how to recognise the onset of an exacerbation of asthma and information on what action to take in response to that exacerbation, developed in consultation with a health professional.</p> <p><i>Source: ACAM (Australian Centre for Asthma Monitoring) 2007, Australian asthma indicators: Five-year review of asthma monitoring in Australia. Cat. no. ACM 12, AIHW.</i></p>
Closed treatment episode	A closed treatment episode is a period of contact between a client and an alcohol and other drug treatment agency. It has defined dates of commencement and cessation, during which the principal drug of concern, treatment delivery setting and main treatment type did not change. Reasons for cessation of a treatment episode include treatment completion, and client non-participation in treatment for 3 months or more. Clients may have more than one closed treatment episode in a data collection period.
Community health services	Health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than via hospitals or private facilities.
Comparability	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.
Completeness	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
Consultations	The different types of services provided by GPs.
Cost to government of general practice per person	Cost to the Australian Government of total non-referred attendances by non-specialist medical practitioners per person.
Full time service equivalents (FSE)	FSE (Full Service Equivalent) is an estimated measure of medical workforce based on Medicare claims information. Although Medicare claims data does not include information on hours worked it does have sufficient time-based items to estimate a proxy for hours worked. The FSE methodology models total hours worked for each practitioner based on the number of days worked, volume of services, and schedule fees. One FSE is approximately equivalent to a workload of 7.5 hours per day, five days per week. The FSE for each practitioner is capped at 2.5.
General practice	The organisational structure with one or more GPs and other staff such as practice nurses. A general practice provides and supervises healthcare for a 'population' of patients and may include services for specific populations, such as women's health or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health.
General practitioner (GP)	Vocationally registered GPs — medical practitioners who are vocationally registered under s.3F of the <i>Health Insurance Act 1973</i> (Cwlth), hold Fellowship of the RACGP or the Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine (ACRRM) or equivalent, or hold a recognised training placement. From 1996 vocational registration is available only to GPs who attain Fellowship of the RACGP or (from April 2007) the ACRRM, or hold a

	<p>recognised training placement.</p> <p>Other medical practitioners (OMP) — medical practitioners who are not vocationally registered GPs.</p>
GP-type services	Non-referred attendances by vocationally registered GPs and OMPs, and practice nurses.
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	A bacterium which causes bloodstream infection, meningitis, epiglottitis, and pneumonia (Department of Health 2013a).
Non-referred attendances	GP services, emergency attendances after hours, other prolonged attendances, group therapy and acupuncture. All attendances for specialist services are excluded because these must be 'referred' to receive DHS Medicare reimbursement.
Nationally notifiable disease	A communicable disease that is on the Communicable Diseases Network Australia's endorsed list of diseases to be notified nationally (Department of Health 2013b). On diagnosis of these diseases, there is a requirement to notify the relevant State or Territory health authority.
Other medical practitioner (OMP)	A medical practitioner other than a vocationally registered GP who has at least half of the schedule fee value of his/her DHS Medicare billing from non-referred attendances. These practitioners are able to access only the lower A2 DHS Medicare rebate for general practice services they provide, unless the services are provided through certain Departmental incentive programs.
Pap smear	A procedure for the detection of cancer and pre-cancerous conditions of the female cervix.
PBS doctor's bag	Emergency drug supplies provided without charge to prescribers for use in medical emergencies in the clinic or the community at no charge to the patient.
Per person benefits paid for GP ordered pathology	Total benefits paid under DHS Medicare for pathology tests requested by GPs, divided by the population.
Per person benefits paid for GP referred diagnostic imaging	Total benefits paid for diagnostic imaging services performed on referral by GPs, divided by the population.
Practice Incentives Program (PIP)	The Practice Incentives Program (PIP) aims to support general practice activities through providing incentives. These activities include continual improvements, quality care, enhanced capacity, and improved access and health outcomes for patients.
Primary healthcare	<p>The primary and community healthcare sector includes services that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide the first point of contact with the health system • have a particular focus on illness prevention or early intervention • are intended to maintain people's independence and maximise their quality of life through care and support at home or in local community settings.
Primary Health Networks	Primary Health Networks (PHNs) are a national network of independent primary health care organisations (replacing Medicare Locals (MLs) from 1 July 2015) with the objective to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of medical services for patients at risk of poor health outcomes and to improve coordination of care, particularly for those with chronic and complex conditions.
Prevalence	The proportion of the population suffering from a disorder at a given point in time (point prevalence) or given period (period prevalence).
Public health	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 healthcare

	services.
Recognised immunisation provider	A provider recognised by DHS Medicare as a provider of immunisation to children.
Recognised specialist	A medical practitioner classified as a specialist by the Medical Board of Australia and on the DHS Medicare database earning at least half of his or her income from relevant specialist items in the schedule, having regard to the practitioner's field of specialist recognition.
Screening	The performance of tests on apparently well people to detect a medical condition earlier than would otherwise be possible.
Triage category	The urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • category 1 — resuscitation (immediate within seconds) • category 2 — emergency (within 10 minutes) • category 3 — urgent (within 30 minutes) • category 4 — semi-urgent (within 60 minutes) • category 5 — non-urgent (within 120 minutes).
Vocationally registered general practitioner	A medical practitioner who is vocationally registered under s.3F of the <i>Health Insurance Act 1973</i> (Cwlth), holds Fellowship of the RACGP, ACRRM, or equivalent, or holds a recognised training placement, and who has at least half of the schedule fee value of his/her DHS Medicare billing from non-referred attendances.

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10A Primary and community health — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 10.5 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 on the web page (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

Attachment contents

Table 10A.1	Recurrent expenditure on primary and community health by source of funds and area of expenditure, 2014-15 (2014-15 dollars) (\$ million)
Table 10A.2	Australian Government total expenditure on GPs and expenditure per person (crude rates) (2015-16 dollars)
Table 10A.3	Australian Government expenditure on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (2015-16 dollars)
Table 10A.4	Australian Government expenditure on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, by type of service (2015-16 dollars)
Table 10A.5	Australian Government expenditure on PBS medicines supplied to Aboriginal Health Services in remote areas (2015-16 dollars)
Table 10A.6	Expenditure on dental services (2014-15 dollars) (\$ million)
Table 10A.7	Australian Government funding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Primary Health Care Services (2015-16 dollars)
Table 10A.8	Availability of GPs
Table 10A.9	Number of GP-type services used per 1000 people
Table 10A.10	PBS services
Table 10A.11	PBS services, by service type ('000),
Table 10A.12	Alcohol and other drug treatment services, 2014-15 (number)
Table 10A.13	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services and episodes of healthcare (number)
Table 10A.14	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services and episodes of healthcare, by remoteness category (number)
Table 10A.15	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that undertook selected health related activities (per cent)
Table 10A.16	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that undertook selected health related activities, 2008-09 to 2011-12 (per cent)
Table 10A.17	Full time equivalent (FTE) health staff employed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services which provide data for Online Services Reporting (OSR) as at 30 June (number)
Table 10A.18	Approved providers of PBS medicines by PhARIA area at 30 June 2016
Table 10A.19	Approved providers of PBS medicines by geolocation, at 30 June
Table 10A.20	PBS expenditure per person, by remoteness area (2015-16 dollars)
Table 10A.21	Availability of GPs by region
Table 10A.22	Availability of female GPs
Table 10A.23	Availability of male GPs
Table 10A.24	Availability of public dentists (per 100 000 people)
Table 10A.25	Availability of public dental hygienists and dental therapists (per 100 000 people)
Table 10A.26	Availability of public Occupational Therapists and Psychologists (per 100 000 people)
Table 10A.27	Annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status (per cent)
Table 10A.28	Older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received an annual health assessment (per cent)
Table 10A.29	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age (per cent)
Table 10A.30	Annual health assessments for older people
Table 10A.31	Proportion of children receiving a fourth year developmental health check, by type of health check (per cent)
Table 10A.32	Non-referred attendances that were bulk billed, by region and age (per cent)
Table 10A.33	Non-referred attendances that were bulk billed by age (per cent)
Table 10A.34	People deferring access to GPs due to cost (per cent)
Table 10A.35	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people deferring access to GPs due to cost, 2012-13 (per cent)
Table 10A.36	Waiting time for GPs for an urgent appointment (per cent)
Table 10A.37	Proportion of people who saw a GP in the previous 12 months who waited longer than felt acceptable to get an appointment (per cent)
Table 10A.38	Selected potentially avoidable GP-type presentations to emergency departments (number)

Attachment contents

Table 10A.39	People deferring access to prescribed medication due to cost (per cent)
Table 10A.40	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people deferring access to prescribed medication due to cost, 2012-13 (per cent)
Table 10A.41	Waiting time for public dental care, NSW (days)
Table 10A.42	Waiting time for public dental care, Victoria (days)
Table 10A.43	Waiting time for public dental care, Queensland (days)
Table 10A.44	Waiting time for public dental care, WA (days)
Table 10A.45	Waiting time for public dental care, SA (days)
Table 10A.46	Waiting time for public dental care, Tasmania (days)
Table 10A.47	Waiting time for public dental care, ACT (days)
Table 10A.48	Waiting time for public dental care, NT (days)
Table 10A.49	Proportion of FSE GPs with vocational registration by region (per cent)
Table 10A.50	Number and proportion of full time service equivalent (FSE) GPs with vocational registration
Table 10A.51	General practices that are accredited at 30 June
Table 10A.52	General practice activity in PIP practices (per cent)
Table 10A.53	Uptake by Practices in the Practice Incentives Program (PIP) of the PIP Diabetes Incentive
Table 10A.54	Proportion of people with known diabetes who had a HbA1c test in the last 12 months, 2011-12 (per cent)
Table 10A.55	Proportion of people aged 18 to 69 years with known diabetes who have a HbA1c (glycated haemoglobin) level less than or equal to 7.0 per cent, by sex, 2011-12 (per cent)
Table 10A.56	Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma action plan, by age (per cent)
Table 10A.57	Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma plan, by Indigenous status, by age, 2011-13
Table 10A.58	Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma plan, by Indigenous status
Table 10A.59	GP use of chronic disease management Medicare items for care planning or case conferencing
Table 10A.60	Pathology tests requested by GPs, real benefits paid, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (2015-16 dollars) and number of rebated MBS pathology items
Table 10A.61	Diagnostic imaging referred by GPs and rebated through Medicare, real benefits paid, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (2015-16 dollars) and number of rebated MBS imaging items
Table 10A.62	Practices in the Practice Incentives Program (PIP) using computers for clinical purposes
Table 10A.63	Practices in the Practice Incentives Program (PIP) using computers for clinical purposes, by region
Table 10A.64	Client experience of GPs by remoteness, States and Territories
Table 10A.65	Client experience of GPs by remoteness, Australia
Table 10A.66	Client experience of GPs by remoteness, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Australia, 2012-13
Table 10A.67	Client experience of dental professionals by remoteness, States and Territories
Table 10A.68	Client experience of dental professionals by remoteness, Australia
Table 10A.69	Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by type of provider, 2011-2016
Table 10A.70	Children aged 12 months to less than 15 months who were fully immunised (per cent)
Table 10A.71	Children aged 24 months to less than 27 months who were fully immunised (per cent)
Table 10A.72	Children aged 60 months to less than 63 months who were fully immunised (per cent)
Table 10A.73	Notifications of measles, children aged 0-14 years
Table 10A.74	Notifications of pertussis (whooping cough), children aged 0-14 years
Table 10A.75	Notifications of invasive Haemophilus influenzae type b, children aged 0-14 years
Table 10A.76	Participation rates for women in BreastScreen Australia (24 month period)

Attachment contents

Table 10A.77	Participation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent)
Table 10A.78	Participation rates for NESB women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent)
Table 10A.79	Participation rates for women tested for Breast cancer in the last 2 years, by geographic location
Table 10A.80	Participation rates for women in cervical screening programs, by age group (per cent) (24 month period)
Table 10A.81	Cervical screening rates among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women aged 20 to 69 years, who reported having a Pap smear at least every 2 years (per cent)
Table 10A.82	Influenza vaccination coverage, people aged 65 years or over
Table 10A.83	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50 years or over who were fully vaccinated against influenza and pneumococcal disease
Table 10A.84	Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, by State and Territory (per 1000 people)
Table 10A.85	Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by Indigenous status (per 1000 people)
Table 10A.86	Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by remoteness, 2014-15 (per 1000 people)
Table 10A.87	Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by Indigenous status and remoteness, Australia (per 1000 people)
Table 10A.88	Separations for selected vaccine preventable conditions by Indigenous status, 2014-15 (per 1000 people)
Table 10A.89	Separations for selected acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2014-15 (per 1000 people)
Table 10A.90	Separations for selected chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2014-15 (per 1000 people)
Table 10A.91	Ratio of separations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to all Australians, diabetes, 2014-15
Table 10A.92	Separations for Type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis by complication, all hospitals, 2014-15 (per 100 000 people)
Table 10A.93	Proportion of separations for principal diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes mellitus that were same day by complication, all hospitals, 2014-15 (per cent)
Table 10A.94	Separations for lower limb amputation with principal or additional diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes, all hospitals, 2014-15
Table 10A.95	Separation rates for older people for injuries due to falls
Table 10A.96	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (index)

TABLE 10A.1

Table 10A.1 **Recurrent expenditure on primary and community health by source of funds and area of expenditure, 2014-15 (2014-15 dollars) (\$ million) (a), (b), (c)**

Area of expenditure	Government						Non-government				
	Australian Government						Private health insurance funds	Individuals	Other (d)	Total non-government	Total (b)
	DVA	Department of Health and other	Health insurance premium rebates	Total	State, Territory and local government	Total government					
Unreferred medical services	840.0	8 376.0	..	9 216.0	..	9 216.0	..	701.0	1 113.0	1 814.0	11 031.0
Dental services	96.0	788.0	681.0	1 565.0	713.0	2 279.0	1 676.0	5 521.0	88.0	7 285.0	9 564.0
Other health practitioners	235.0	1 355.0	317.0	1 907.0	8.0	1 915.0	781.0	2 509.0	347.0	3 638.0	5 552.0
Community health and other (e)	1.0	1 242.0	—	1 243.0	6 419.0	7 662.0	1.0	258.0	211.0	469.0	8 131.0
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	363.0	7 899.0	..	8 262.0	..	8 262.0	..	1 513.0	..	1 513.0	9 775.0
All other medications	..	566.0	19.0	585.0	..	585.0	46.0	9 323.0	90.0	9 459.0	10 044.0
Total	1 535.0	20 226.0	1 017.0	22 778.0	7 140.0	29 919.0	2 504.0	19 825.0	1 849.0	24 178.0	54 097.0

(a) Excludes expenditure on public health and taxation rebates for medical expenses.

(b) Data are for funding provided by the Australian Government, State and Territory governments, local government authorities and major non-government health care funding sources. Data do not represent total expenditure on health goods and services.

(c) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(d) Expenditure on health goods and services by workers compensation and compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurers, as well as other sources of income (for example, rent, interest earned) for service providers.

(e) 'Other' denotes 'other recurrent health services not elsewhere classified'.

– Nil or rounded to zero... Not applicable

Source: AIHW 2016, *Health Expenditure Australia 2014-15*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 57, Cat. no. HWE 67.

TABLE 10A.2

Table 10A.2 **Australian Government total expenditure on GPs and expenditure per person (crude rates) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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>
Expenditure										
2010-11	\$m	2 439.7	1 773.3	1 446.6	583.7	552.2	158.2	84.2	45.4	7 083.5
2011-12	\$m	2 474.7	1 791.8	1 483.4	580.9	550.7	159.3	85.7	46.9	7 173.4
2012-13	\$m	2 624.6	1 934.1	1 597.5	647.4	590.9	173.8	93.4	60.8	7 722.6
2013-14	\$m	2 731.4	2 035.0	1 684.4	696.6	610.9	181.4	96.8	67.7	8 104.0
2014-15	\$m	2 847.8	2 132.8	1 780.1	748.1	633.9	184.7	102.4	73.2	8 503.0
2015-16	\$m	2 900.5	2 176.1	1 856.0	784.1	647.3	187.7	106.2	80.1	8 738.2
Expenditure per person (crude rates) (b)										
2010-11	\$	339.8	322.7	326.0	251.7	338.3	310.1	230.8	197.1	319.5
2011-12	\$	341.4	321.4	328.7	243.3	334.8	311.3	231.2	201.8	319.0
2012-13	\$	357.1	340.5	346.5	261.8	355.5	339.2	246.1	256.7	337.1
2013-14	\$	365.9	351.4	359.1	273.1	364.2	352.9	252.0	279.1	347.5
2014-15	\$	376.4	362.3	374.7	289.8	374.8	358.5	264.2	299.7	359.9
2015-16	\$	378.1	362.9	386.0	301.1	380.1	362.8	270.2	328.2	365.0

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 10A.96). See chapter 2 for details.

(b) Rates are derived using the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) for December 31 of the reference year. The ERP is final rebased to the 2011 Census for 2010-11 and is the first preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census for subsequent years.

(c) For 2012-13 to 2014-15, total expenditure data include core operational expenditure on Medicare Locals. From 2015-16 total expenditure data includes core and flexible expenditure on Primary Health Networks. The funding provided to Primary Health Networks is not limited to the provision of General Practice support, they are also required to direct their funding to a number of other activities. The funding to PHNs covers core administrative functions, conducting regional needs assessments and associated population health planning; the establishment and maintenance of Clinical Councils and Community Advisory Committees; and purchasing/commissioning of required services in response to identified national and local priorities which may include further support to GPs.

(d) DVA data include expenditure on specialist GPs. Other data include expenditure on vocationally registered GPs and other medical practitioners (OMPs).

Table 10A.2 **Australian Government total expenditure on GPs and expenditure per person (crude rates) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<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>
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(e) Some primary care services are provided by salaried GPs in community health services, particularly in rural and remote areas, through emergency departments and Aboriginal community controlled health services (ACCHSs). Consequently, expenditure will be understated in jurisdictions with larger proportions of rural and remote populations.

(f) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports. This is due to a change in methodology used to identify GPs.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS, PIP, GPPII, DGPP, ML and DVA data collections; table 10A.96.

Table 10A.3 **Australian Government expenditure on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (2015-16 dollars) (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 (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
PBS Total (d)										
2006-07	\$m	2 407.7	1 740.2	1 324.0	606.0	591.5	186.7	86.5	24.8	6 967.5
2007-08	\$m	2 497.6	1 807.8	1 374.8	632.5	619.5	196.3	89.1	26.3	7 244.1
2008-09	\$m	2 677.3	1 918.4	1 476.4	682.2	652.8	209.1	94.7	27.9	7 738.7
2009-10	\$m	2 785.9	1 999.4	1 547.0	701.6	674.9	218.9	99.3	28.5	8 055.5
2010-11	\$m	2 766.5	1 972.5	1 529.6	709.6	658.3	219.9	98.5	29.3	7 984.1
2011-12	\$m	2 750.9	1 974.3	1 546.7	746.5	663.8	222.2	97.9	28.8	8 031.1
2012-13	\$m	2 540.0	1 833.0	1 437.0	671.9	621.3	201.8	94.1	26.7	7 425.8
2013-14	\$m	2 592.0	1 879.7	1 444.7	696.4	621.0	207.8	95.7	28.5	7 565.8
2014-15 (c)	\$m	2 501.0	1 822.9	1 391.9	674.2	574.4	201.4	95.4	26.9	7 287.9
2015-16	\$m	2 679.3	2 021.9	1 585.1	703.6	609.7	217.1	102.8	29.5	7 949.1
RPBS Total (e)										
2006-07	\$m	196.4	122.8	126.2	43.7	43.7	16.8	8.1	1.1	558.9
2007-08	\$m	192.0	117.6	123.8	43.3	42.1	16.5	8.3	1.1	544.8
2008-09	\$m	193.2	115.3	124.8	43.3	42.0	16.4	8.4	1.1	544.3
2009-10	\$m	191.2	112.8	125.4	41.6	42.3	16.2	8.3	1.0	538.8
2010-11	\$m	176.6	102.3	118.7	39.1	37.2	15.0	7.8	0.9	497.6
2011-12	\$m	166.4	94.5	115.4	38.1	35.7	14.5	7.2	0.9	472.8
2012-13	\$m	146.2	81.2	102.6	32.4	30.0	12.6	6.8	0.8	412.7
2013-14	\$m	131.7	74.1	94.1	30.7	26.3	11.2	6.2	0.8	375.1
2014-15 (c)	\$m	117.9	66.4	85.7	27.6	22.2	10.4	5.9	0.7	336.8
2015-16	\$m	109.9	60.6	83.5	25.9	21.3	9.8	5.7	0.7	317.5
PBS and RPBS TOTAL										
2006-07	\$m	2 604.1	1 863.0	1 450.2	649.8	635.2	203.5	94.6	25.9	7 526.4
2007-08	\$m	2 689.6	1 925.4	1 498.6	675.8	661.6	212.9	97.5	27.4	7 788.8

Table 10A.3

Australian Government expenditure on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (2015-16 dollars) (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 (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09	\$m	2 870.5	2 033.7	1 601.1	725.5	694.8	225.4	103.1	29.0	8 283.1
2009-10	\$m	2 977.1	2 112.2	1 672.4	743.2	717.2	235.1	107.7	29.5	8 594.3
2010-11	\$m	2 943.1	2 074.7	1 648.3	748.7	695.5	234.9	106.3	30.2	8 481.7
2011-12	\$m	2 917.3	2 068.8	1 662.0	784.6	699.5	236.7	105.1	29.7	8 503.9
2012-13	\$m	2 686.2	1 914.2	1 539.7	704.2	651.3	214.4	100.9	27.5	7 838.5
2013-14	\$m	2 723.7	1 953.8	1 538.8	727.2	647.3	219.0	101.9	29.4	7 940.9
2014-15 (c)	\$m	2 618.9	1 889.3	1 477.6	701.8	596.5	211.7	101.2	27.6	7 624.7
2015-16	\$m	2 789.1	2 082.5	1 668.7	729.5	630.9	227.0	108.6	30.2	8 266.6
PBS total expenditure per person (f), (g)										
2006-07	\$	350.52	336.26	319.71	290.82	374.77	379.06	256.52	116.44	333.49
2007-08	\$	359.71	343.86	324.29	296.29	388.39	395.27	260.93	120.65	341.24
2008-09	\$	379.39	356.83	338.55	308.93	404.16	417.11	271.57	125.66	356.76
2009-10	\$	386.65	363.06	345.09	308.52	412.33	432.42	279.42	124.88	362.89
2010-11	\$	379.72	352.44	335.47	305.75	398.18	431.09	271.59	126.98	354.52
2011-12	\$	378.92	353.54	342.05	312.26	402.87	433.60	263.57	123.63	356.56
2012-13	\$	344.93	322.04	310.91	271.23	373.08	393.26	247.52	112.25	323.51
2013-14	\$	346.42	323.87	307.24	272.49	369.51	403.59	248.53	117.24	323.73
2014-15 (c)	\$	329.85	308.95	292.35	261.51	338.83	390.07	245.47	110.30	307.92
2015-16	\$	349.29	337.19	329.63	270.21	358.05	419.68	261.61	121.00	332.04
Proportion of PBS expenditure that is concessional										
2006-07	%	80.8	80.8	80.0	77.2	82.4	84.9	66.8	68.6	80.4
2007-08	%	79.9	80.1	78.6	75.0	81.8	84.7	65.5	66.8	79.3
2008-09	%	78.7	78.8	76.8	73.0	80.8	82.6	63.7	64.1	77.9
2009-10	%	78.9	78.8	76.8	72.6	81.0	82.0	62.7	63.7	77.9

Table 10A.3 **Australian Government expenditure on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (2015-16 dollars) (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 (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11	%	78.7	78.4	76.9	71.7	80.6	81.8	62.3	62.1	77.7
2011-12	%	79.0	78.2	77.6	71.3	80.8	81.9	62.5	62.7	77.8
2012-13	%	79.7	78.8	78.8	71.3	81.2	83.2	63.2	64.1	78.5
2013-14	%	79.4	78.2	78.8	70.5	80.7	83.0	63.1	63.4	78.1
2014-15 (c)	%	78.7	77.2	78.4	69.5	80.3	82.0	62.4	61.0	77.4
2015-16	%	77.3	75.3	77.1	69.5	79.7	80.3	61.8	58.4	76.0

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 10A.96). See chapter 2 for details.
- (b) State and Territory level data are only available on a cash basis for general, concessional and doctor's bag categories. These figures are not directly comparable to those published in the Department of Health annual report which are prepared on an accrual accounting basis and also include other categories administered under special arrangements (such as medicines supplied in bulk to remote and very remote areas under s.100 of the *National Health Act 1953* [Cwlth] — costing \$27.8 million for 2015-16, of which the NT accounted for 50.7 per cent [table 10A.5]).
- (c) A DHS reconciliation process may result in some variance in data for 2014-15.
- (d) PBS total includes PBS general ordinary, general safety net, concessional ordinary, concessional safety net and doctor's bag.
- (e) RPBS includes RPBS general ordinary and RPBS general safety net.
- (f) PBS expenditure per person exclude RPBS and doctor's bag.
- (g) Rates from 2012-13 are derived using ERPs based on the 2011 Census. Rates for previous years are derived using ERPs based on earlier Censuses. Rates based on different Censuses are not comparable.
- (h) PBS Data includes expenditure on Section 85 drugs only. Expenditure under Section 100 programs is excluded (such as Highly Specialised Drug Program and Efficient funding of Chemotherapy).

Source: Department of Health unpublished, PBS Statistics; table 10A.96.

TABLE 10A.4

Table 10A.4 **Australian Government expenditure on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, by type of service (2015-16 dollars) (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 (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2011-12</i>										
PBS General Ordinary	\$m	499.3	371.8	299.0	189.5	111.2	35.7	31.6	10.0	1 548.2
PBS General Safety Net	\$m	74.3	54.5	43.9	23.8	15.4	4.2	4.9	0.7	221.7
<i>PBS General total</i>	\$m	573.6	426.3	342.9	213.3	126.6	40.0	36.6	10.7	1 769.9
PBS Concessional Ordinary	\$m	1 651.4	1 173.7	911.7	418.5	408.0	139.2	48.6	15.8	4 766.9
PBS Concessional Free Safety Net	\$m	521.3	370.8	289.1	113.6	128.1	42.7	12.5	2.3	1 480.5
<i>PBS Concessional total</i>	\$m	2 172.7	1 544.5	1 200.8	532.1	536.1	181.9	61.1	18.1	6 247.4
PBS Doctors Bag (d)	\$m	4.6	3.5	3.0	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	13.8
PBS Total (e)	\$m	2 750.9	1 974.3	1 546.7	746.5	663.8	222.2	97.9	28.8	8 031.1
RPBS Total (f)	\$m	166.4	94.5	115.4	38.1	35.7	14.5	7.2	0.9	472.8
PBS and RPBS TOTAL	\$m	2 917.3	2 068.8	1 662.0	784.6	699.5	236.7	105.1	29.7	8 503.9
PBS total expenditure per person (g), (h)	\$	378.9	353.5	342.1	312.3	402.9	433.6	263.6	123.6	356.6
Proportion of PBS expenditure that is concessional	%	79.0	78.2	77.6	71.3	80.8	81.9	62.5	62.7	77.8
<i>2012-13</i>										
PBS General Ordinary	\$m	449.0	343.6	266.7	172.9	102.6	30.3	30.3	9.0	1 404.2
PBS General Safety Net	\$m	61.7	41.8	34.2	18.9	13.0	3.3	4.1	0.5	177.4
<i>PBS General total</i>	\$m	510.6	385.3	300.8	191.8	115.6	33.6	34.4	9.5	1 581.6
PBS Concessional Ordinary	\$m	1 524.2	1 091.9	854.6	372.1	380.1	126.9	47.3	14.9	4 412.0
PBS Concessional Free Safety Net	\$m	500.1	351.8	278.1	106.8	124.4	41.0	12.2	2.2	1 416.7
<i>PBS Concessional total</i>	\$m	2 024.3	1 443.7	1 132.8	478.9	504.5	168.0	59.5	17.1	5 828.7
PBS Doctors Bag (d)	\$m	5.1	3.9	3.4	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	15.5

TABLE 10A.4

Table 10A.4 **Australian Government expenditure on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, by type of service (2015-16 dollars) (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 (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
PBS Total (e)	\$m	2 540.0	1 833.0	1 437.0	671.9	621.3	201.8	94.1	26.7	7 425.8
RPBS Total (f)	\$m	146.2	81.2	102.6	32.4	30.0	12.6	6.8	0.8	412.7
PBS and RPBS TOTAL	\$m	2 686.2	1 914.2	1 539.7	704.2	651.3	214.4	100.9	27.5	7 838.5
PBS total expenditure per person (g), (h)	\$	344.9	322.0	310.9	271.2	373.1	393.3	247.5	112.2	323.5
Proportion of PBS expenditure that is concessional	%	79.7	78.8	78.8	71.3	81.2	83.2	63.2	64.1	78.5
<i>2013-14</i>										
PBS General Ordinary	\$m	473.4	368.3	272.5	186.3	106.5	32.0	31.4	9.9	1 480.2
PBS General Safety Net	\$m	55.3	37.6	30.5	17.5	12.0	3.0	3.7	0.5	160.1
<i>PBS General total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>528.7</i>	<i>405.9</i>	<i>303.0</i>	<i>203.8</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>1 640.3</i>
PBS Concessional Ordinary	\$m	1 550.7	1 112.9	855.3	381.7	377.3	130.1	47.7	15.8	4 471.4
PBS Concessional Free Safety Net	\$m	506.9	356.8	282.9	109.6	124.0	42.3	12.7	2.3	1 437.5
<i>PBS Concessional total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>2 057.5</i>	<i>1 469.7</i>	<i>1 138.3</i>	<i>491.2</i>	<i>501.3</i>	<i>172.5</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>5 908.9</i>
PBS Doctors Bag (d)	\$m	5.8	4.1	3.5	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	16.6
PBS Total (e)	\$m	2 592.0	1 879.7	1 444.7	696.4	621.0	207.8	95.7	28.5	7 565.8
RPBS Total (f)	\$m	131.7	74.1	94.1	30.7	26.3	11.2	6.2	0.8	375.1
PBS and RPBS TOTAL	\$m	2 723.7	1 953.8	1 538.8	727.2	647.3	219.0	101.9	29.4	7 940.9
PBS total expenditure per person (g), (h)	\$	346.4	323.9	307.2	272.5	369.5	403.6	248.5	117.2	323.7
Proportion of PBS expenditure that is concessional	%	79.4	78.2	78.8	70.5	80.7	83.0	63.1	63.4	78.1

2014-15

TABLE 10A.4

Table 10A.4 **Australian Government expenditure on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, by type of service (2015-16 dollars) (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 (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
PBS General Ordinary	\$m	480.2	379.2	272.7	189.1	102.1	33.3	32.6	10.0	1 499.2
PBS General Safety Net	\$m	45.9	31.7	24.3	15.0	9.7	2.6	3.1	0.4	132.7
<i>PBS General total</i>	\$m	526.1	410.9	297.1	204.1	111.8	35.9	35.7	10.4	1 631.9
PBS Concessional Ordinary	\$m	1 469.0	1 055.5	813.9	360.0	342.0	123.4	46.7	14.4	4 224.9
PBS Concessional Free Safety Net	\$m	500.1	352.3	277.4	108.7	119.3	41.7	12.8	2.0	1 414.4
<i>PBS Concessional total</i>	\$m	1 969.1	1 407.8	1 091.3	468.8	461.3	165.1	59.5	16.4	5 639.2
PBS Doctors Bag (d)	\$m	5.8	4.3	3.5	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	16.7
PBS Total (e)	\$m	2 501.0	1 822.9	1 391.9	674.2	574.4	201.4	95.4	26.9	7 287.9
RPBS Total (f)	\$m	117.9	66.4	85.7	27.6	22.2	10.4	5.9	0.7	336.8
PBS and RPBS TOTAL	\$m	2 618.9	1 889.3	1 477.6	701.8	596.5	211.7	101.2	27.6	7 624.7
PBS total expenditure per person (g), (h)	\$	329.8	309.0	292.3	261.5	338.8	390.1	245.5	110.3	307.9
Proportion of PBS expenditure that is concessional	%	78.7	77.2	78.4	69.5	80.3	82.0	62.4	61.0	77.4
<i>2015-16 (c)</i>										
PBS General Ordinary	\$m	566.9	471.5	341.7	201.4	115.0	40.4	36.6	11.9	1 785.4
PBS General Safety Net	\$m	41.6	28.2	21.6	13.4	8.6	2.4	2.7	0.4	118.8
<i>PBS General total</i>	\$m	608.5	499.7	363.4	214.8	123.6	42.8	39.3	12.3	1 904.2
PBS Concessional Ordinary	\$m	1 573.5	1 174.6	941.6	377.8	365.9	132.4	50.4	15.0	4 631.0
PBS Concessional Free Safety Net	\$m	497.3	347.7	280.2	111.0	120.3	42.0	13.2	2.3	1 413.9
<i>PBS Concessional total</i>	\$m	2 070.8	1 522.3	1 221.7	488.8	486.1	174.3	63.6	17.2	6 044.9
PBS Doctors Bag (d)	\$m	5.3	4.3	3.3	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	15.9
PBS Total (e)	\$m	2 679.3	2 021.9	1 585.1	703.6	609.7	217.1	102.8	29.5	7 949.1

TABLE 10A.4

Table 10A.4 **Australian Government expenditure on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, by type of service (2015-16 dollars) (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 (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
RPBS Total (f)	\$m	109.9	60.6	83.5	25.9	21.3	9.8	5.7	0.7	317.5
PBS and RPBS TOTAL	\$m	2 789.1	2 082.5	1 668.7	729.5	630.9	227.0	108.6	30.2	8 266.6
PBS total expenditure per person (g), (h)	\$	349.3	337.2	329.6	270.2	358.1	419.7	261.6	121.0	332.0
Proportion of PBS expenditure that is concessional	%	77.3	75.3	77.1	69.5	79.7	80.3	61.8	58.4	76.0

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 10A.96). See chapter 2 for details.

(b) State and Territory level data are only available on a cash basis for general, concessional and doctor's bag categories. These figures are not directly comparable to those published in the Department of Health annual report which are prepared on an accrual accounting basis and also include other categories administered under special arrangements (such as medicines supplied in bulk to remote and very remote areas under s.100 of the *National Health Act 1953* [Cwith] — costing \$27.8 million for 2015-16, of which the NT accounted for 50.7 per cent [table 10A.7]).

(c) A DHS reconciliation process may result in some variance in data for 2014-15.

(d) Doctor's bag' refers to supplies provided to GPs for use in a medical emergency.

(e) PBS total includes PBS general ordinary, general safety net, concessional ordinary, concessional safety net and doctor's bag.

(f) RPBS includes RPBS general ordinary and RPBS general safety net.

(g) PBS expenditure per person exclude RPBS and doctor's bag.

(h) Rates from 2012-13 are derived using ERPs based on the 2011 Census. Rates for previous years are derived using ERPs based on earlier Censuses. Rates based on different Censuses are not comparable.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, PBS Statistics; table 10A.96.

TABLE 10A.5

Table 10A.5 **Australian Government expenditure on PBS medicines supplied to Aboriginal Health Services in remote areas (2015-16 dollars) (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</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2012-13	\$'000	109.2	–	6 957.6	10 953.8	841.1	92.5	–	19 734.4	38 688.7
2013-14	\$'000	97.0	–	7 086.2	10 727.8	937.5	114.8	–	20 905.6	39 868.9
2014-15	\$'000	53.9	–	4 527.0	8 580.0	1 289.2	79.4	–	15 539.7	30 069.3
2015-16	\$'000	35.2	–	4 479.9	7 965.4	1 191.3	75.3	–	14 110.4	27 857.6

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 10A.96). See chapter 2 for details.

(b) Includes expenditure on PBS medicines supplied in bulk under s.100 of the *National Health Act 1953* (Cwlth) to Aboriginal Health Services in remote and very remote areas.

(c) This program seeks to address identified barriers to accessing essential medicines experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in remote areas (see <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/health-pbs-indigenous-faq>, accessed 15 December 2015).

(d) Allocation to state and territory is based on location of the Aboriginal Health Service. Clients are not necessarily resident in the same state or territory.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, PBS Statistics; table 10A.96.

TABLE 10A.6

Table 10A.6 Expenditure on dental services (2014-15 dollars) (\$ million)

	<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>Total</i>
2014-15									
Government									
Australian Government									
DVA	29	16	31	9	8	2	1	—	96
Department of Health and other (a)	316	199	150	38	62	13	6	4	788
Insurance premium rebates (b)	213	134	139	108	59	13	12	4	681
Total	557	348	320	155	129	28	19	9	1 565
State, Territory and Local Government	199	157	199	72	50	9	12	16	713
Total government	756	505	519	227	179	38	31	25	2 279
Non-government	2 086	2 425	989	1 128	316	118	145	79	7 285
Total government and non-government	2 842	2 929	1 508	1 355	494	156	176	104	9 564

DVA = Department of Veterans' Affairs

(a) 'Department of Health and other' comprises Department of Health funded expenditure such as on MBS and PBS, and other Australian Government expenditure such as for the SPP associated with the National Healthcare Agreement and health-related NP payments, capital consumption, estimates of the medical expenses tax offset, and health research not funded by Department of Health.

(b) Includes the 30–40 per cent rebate on health insurance premiums that can be either claimed directly from the Australian Government through the taxation system or may involve a reduced premium being charged by the private health insurance fund.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2016, *Health Expenditure Australia 2014-15*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 57, Cat. no. HWE 67.

Table 10A.7 **Australian Government funding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Primary Health Care Services (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW/ ACT (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12	\$m	110.1	43.1	106.8	97.7	44.3	10.5	np	150.9	563.5
2012-13	\$m	113.7	45.2	98.8	94.5	47.3	10.2	np	147.0	556.6
2013-14	\$m	132.8	45.3	129.3	100.8	47.2	15.3	np	132.2	602.9
2014-15	\$m	121.4	41.7	127.2	85.7	30.0	10.1	np	165.7	581.8
2015-16	\$m	120.6	43.9	132.3	90.5	36.6	11.4	np	168.1	603.4

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 10A.96). See chapter 2 for details.

(b) Data reflect funding provided to all organisations with a primary function of primary health care and/or substance use and/or mental health services (excludes GST). Excludes funding to Peak bodies.

(c) Funding for Capital Works is not included.

(d) Data for NSW and the ACT have been combined in order to avoid the identification of individual services.

np Not published.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, table 10A.96.

TABLE 10A.8

Table 10A.8 **Availability of GPs (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
GP numbers										
2006-07	no.	7 566	5 751	4 705	2 258	1 952	627	361	318	23 540
2007-08	no.	7 706	5 903	4 906	2 307	2 055	652	368	344	24 244
2008-09	no.	7 881	6 098	5 199	2 411	2 103	667	371	387	25 116
2009-10	no.	8 135	6 313	5 421	2 448	2 163	697	381	417	25 975
2010-11	no.	8 435	6 564	5 666	2 574	2 220	708	408	468	27 044
2011-12	no.	8 766	6 905	6 076	2 684	2 303	752	433	489	28 410
2012-13	no.	9 296	7 264	6 485	2 903	2 398	798	444	530	30 118
2013-14	no.	9 760	7 683	6 822	3 159	2 513	836	461	598	31 834
2014-15	no.	10 245	8 033	7 108	3 381	2 607	846	489	566	33 276
2015-16	no.	10 587	8 329	7 506	3 534	2 697	868	523	560	34 605
FSE GPs										
2006-07	no.	5 473	3 790	3 220	1 335	1 231	337	189	86	15 662
2007-08	no.	5 728	4 039	3 455	1 417	1 307	357	200	96	16 601
2008-09	no.	5 844	4 141	3 582	1 440	1 340	362	202	99	17 009
2009-10	no.	6 008	4 320	3 744	1 495	1 394	378	207	110	17 656
2010-11	no.	6 168	4 510	3 827	1 514	1 422	387	214	116	18 158
2011-12	no.	6 337	4 662	3 926	1 533	1 441	394	223	116	18 632
2012-13	no.	6 520	4 882	4 092	1 623	1 473	405	242	131	19 369
2013-14	no.	6 900	5 215	4 336	1 791	1 535	419	256	148	20 601
2014-15	no.	7 306	5 564	4 651	1 971	1 629	442	267	172	22 003
2015-16	no.	7 618	5 853	4 945	2 122	1 701	460	286	185	23 170
FSE GPs per 100 000 people (e)										
2006-07	per 100 000 people	80.6	74.3	79.4	64.3	78.8	68.6	55.9	40.8	75.9
2007-08	per 100 000 people	83.2	77.7	83.1	66.4	82.8	72.0	58.1	44.3	79.0
2008-09	per 100 000 people	83.5	77.9	83.8	65.2	83.9	72.1	57.5	44.5	79.2

TABLE 10A.8

Table 10A.8 **Availability of GPs (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10	per 100 000 people	84.6	79.7	85.7	66.0	86.1	74.6	57.8	48.3	80.7
2010-11	per 100 000 people	85.9	82.1	86.3	65.3	87.1	75.8	58.7	50.4	81.9
2011-12	per 100 000 people	87.4	83.6	87.0	64.2	87.6	77.0	60.2	49.9	82.9
2012-13	per 100 000 people	88.7	86.0	88.7	65.6	88.6	79.0	63.8	55.3	84.6
2013-14	per 100 000 people	92.4	90.1	92.4	70.2	91.5	81.5	66.6	61.0	88.3
2014-15	per 100 000 people	96.6	94.5	97.9	76.4	96.3	85.8	68.9	70.4	93.1
2015-16	per 100 000 people	99.3	97.6	102.8	81.5	99.9	88.9	72.8	75.8	96.8

FSE = Full Service Equivalent. 1 FSE is approximately equivalent to a 37.5 hour working week.

- (a) Data include vocationally registered GPs and other medical practitioners (OMPs).
- (b) GP numbers are based on doctors' major practice postcodes as at the last quarter of the reference period. The major practice postcode is the location at which a doctor rendered the most services. FSE numbers are based on doctors' practice location postcodes at which services were rendered within the reference period.
- (c) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports. This is due to a change in methodology used to compute the number of GPs (associated with a small reduction in historical data for the number of GPs) and use of a new proxy measure for hours worked (FSE) in place of the previously used 'Full time Workload Equivalents' (FWE).
- (d) Full Service Equivalent (FSE) is an estimated measure of medical workforce based on Medicare claims information. FSE models total hours worked for each practitioner based on the number of days worked, volume of services, and schedule fees. One FSE is approximately equivalent to a workload of 7.5 hours per day, five days per week. The FSE for each practitioner is capped at 2.5.
- (e) Rates are derived using the ABS ERP for 31 December. For 2011-12 and subsequent years, the first preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census is used. For 2010-11 and previous years, the final 2011 Census rebased ERP is used.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics.

TABLE 10A.9

Table 10A.9 Number of GP-type services used per 1000 people (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12	6 367.9	5 987.5	6 081.6	4 667.8	5 974.2	6 086.3	4 408.7	3 408.1	5 936.7
2012-13	6 358.1	6 039.2	6 063.8	4 639.9	6 083.7	5 679.2	4 593.7	3 656.1	5 941.2
2013-14	6 491.3	6 210.6	6 210.6	4 797.0	6 188.8	5 738.1	4 680.2	3 993.2	6 084.8
2014-15	6 620.4	6 348.1	6 387.6	5 030.1	6 342.4	5 866.6	4 771.2	4 477.4	6 242.3
2015-16	6 731.3	6 494.4	6 632.4	5 304.9	6 508.8	5 979.7	4 923.0	4 961.6	6 416.3

(a) Includes non-referred attendances by vocationally registered GPs and OMPs, practice nurses and, for 2013-14 and subsequent years, nurse practitioners.

(b) DVA data are included.

(c) Rates are derived using the ABS 2011-census based first preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for December 31 of the reference year.

(d) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports. This is due to a change in methodology used to identify GPs.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics; DVA unpublished, DVA data collection.

Table 10A.10 **PBS 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 (a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
PBS Total (d)										
2006-07	'000	58 050.4	42 583.8	32 008.2	14 571.3	14 144.5	4 723.0	1 881.9	572.6	168 535.5
2007-08	'000	58 467.4	43 649.9	32 693.8	14 593.3	14 537.4	4 864.0	1 897.3	592.9	171 296.0
2008-09	'000	62 123.6	46 221.7	34 874.5	15 602.7	15 319.6	5 089.4	1 990.4	614.1	181 836.1
2009-10	'000	62 716.4	46 882.6	35 292.2	15 531.6	15 727.3	5 115.7	2 024.2	621.5	183 911.5
2010-11	'000	64 112.6	47 935.7	36 242.5	15 976.2	15 837.6	5 296.6	2 106.1	635.0	188 142.3
2011-12	'000	65 896.3	49 189.6	37 910.2	17 107.8	16 445.8	5 563.3	2 112.7	647.4	194 873.1
2012-13	'000	66 639.3	49 861.2	38 932.6	16 735.9	16 821.3	5 494.5	2 156.6	664.1	197 305.4
2013-14	'000	70 984.7	53 297.9	40 920.3	18 041.8	17 752.1	5 856.6	2 238.5	724.1	209 816.0
2014-15 (c)	'000	71 741.0	54 279.0	41 547.0	18 054.0	17 505.0	5 936.0	2 302.0	720.0	212 086.0
2015-16	'000	70 092.0	52 108.0	41 660.0	17 869.0	17 492.0	5 787.0	2 251.0	731.0	207 991.0
RPBS Total (e)										
2006-07	'000	5 172.0	3 321.8	3 312.7	1 168.2	1 143.4	479.5	197.6	27.6	14 822.8
2007-08	'000	4 915.7	3 177.8	3 234.6	1 123.5	1 116.8	461.9	197.2	28.6	14 256.1
2008-09	'000	4 936.2	3 160.3	3 298.2	1 136.7	1 122.3	454.3	199.2	28.9	14 336.1
2009-10	'000	4 768.4	3 047.3	3 213.5	1 073.9	1 097.4	438.0	197.5	27.8	13 863.9
2010-11	'000	4 572.5	2 900.6	3 111.1	1 032.3	1 020.5	419.1	194.2	26.3	13 276.7
2011-12	'000	4 403.5	2 784.2	3 108.2	1 036.7	1 004.3	410.1	186.5	27.1	12 960.6
2012-13	'000	4 177.1	2 655.0	3 030.2	975.2	942.7	374.7	189.3	27.0	12 371.3
2013-14	'000	4 118.8	2 649.6	3 038.8	1 007.8	932.5	371.7	190.9	28.1	12 338.3
2014-15 (c)	'000	3 855.0	2 481.0	2 930.0	959.0	854.0	351.0	192.0	28.0	11 650.0
2015-16	'000	3 436.0	2 162.0	2 758.0	872.0	789.0	316.0	186.0	28.0	10 547.0
PBS and RPBS Total										
2006-07	'000	63 222.3	45 905.6	35 320.9	15 739.5	15 287.9	5 202.5	2 079.4	600.2	183 358.3
2007-08	'000	63 383.1	46 827.7	35 928.4	15 716.9	15 654.2	5 325.9	2 094.5	621.5	185 552.2
2008-09	'000	67 059.8	49 382.0	38 172.8	16 739.4	16 441.9	5 543.7	2 189.6	643.0	196 172.2
2009-10	'000	67 484.8	49 929.9	38 505.8	16 605.6	16 824.6	5 553.8	2 221.7	649.3	197 775.4

Table 10A.10 **PBS 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 (a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11	'000	68 685.0	50 836.3	39 353.6	17 008.5	16 858.1	5 715.8	2 300.3	661.3	201 418.9
2011-12	'000	70 299.8	51 973.8	41 018.4	18 144.4	17 450.1	5 973.4	2 299.3	674.5	207 833.7
2012-13	'000	70 816.4	52 516.1	41 962.8	17 711.1	17 764.1	5 869.2	2 345.9	691.1	209 676.6
2013-14	'000	75 103.5	55 947.5	43 959.2	19 049.6	18 684.6	6 228.3	2 429.4	752.2	222 154.3
2014-15 (c)	'000	75 596.0	56 760.0	44 477.0	19 013.0	18 359.0	6 287.0	2 494.0	748.0	223 736.0
2015-16	'000	73 528.0	54 270.0	44 418.0	18 741.0	18 281.0	6 103.0	2 437.0	759.0	218 538.0
PBS total services per person (f)										
2006-07	no.	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	9.0	9.6	5.6	2.7	8.1
2007-08	no.	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.8	9.1	9.8	5.6	2.7	8.1
2008-09	no.	8.8	8.6	8.0	7.1	9.5	10.2	5.7	2.8	8.4
2009-10	no.	8.7	8.5	7.9	6.8	9.6	10.1	5.7	2.7	8.3
2010-11	no.	8.8	8.6	8.0	6.9	9.6	10.4	5.8	2.8	8.4
2011-12	no.	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.2	10.0	10.9	5.7	2.8	8.7
2012-13	no.	9.1	8.8	8.4	6.8	10.1	10.7	5.7	2.8	8.6
2013-14	no.	9.5	9.2	8.7	7.1	10.6	11.4	5.8	3.0	9.0
2014-15 (c)	no.	9.5	9.2	8.7	7.0	10.3	11.5	5.9	3.0	9.0
2015-16	no.	9.1	8.7	8.6	6.9	10.3	11.2	5.7	3.0	8.7
Proportion of PBS services that are concessional										
2006-07	%	85.4	85.6	84.8	83.0	87.2	88.8	72.5	74.4	85.2
2007-08	%	86.0	86.3	85.2	83.0	87.7	89.6	73.2	75.5	85.7
2008-09	%	85.6	86.1	84.7	82.2	87.6	88.9	72.1	74.4	85.3
2009-10	%	86.0	86.4	85.0	82.3	87.9	89.0	72.3	75.1	85.7
2010-11	%	86.4	86.7	85.6	82.4	88.2	89.3	72.9	75.6	86.0
2011-12	%	86.9	87.0	86.2	82.7	88.6	89.8	73.8	75.9	86.5

Table 10A.10 **PBS 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 (a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13	%	88.2	88.5	87.6	83.9	89.5	91.0	76.3	77.7	87.8
2013-14	%	89.7	89.9	89.1	85.6	90.8	92.2	79.2	79.7	89.3
2014-15 (c)	%	90.9	91.3	90.4	87.4	92.1	93.0	82.0	79.7	90.7
2015-16	%	91.8	92.2	91.6	89.0	93.1	93.7	83.7	81.0	91.7

- (a) Data do not capture medicines supplied by Aboriginal Health services in remote and very remote areas to their clients under s.100 of the *National Health Act 1953* (Cwth). Care should be taken in using data for the NT as around 43 per cent of the population live in remote and very remote areas.
- (b) Rates for 2012-13 and subsequent years are derived using ERPs based on the 2011 Census. Rates for previous years are derived using ERPs based on earlier Censuses. Rates based on different Censuses are not comparable.
- (c) A DHS reconciliation process may result in some variance in data for 2014-15.
- (d) Includes PBS general ordinary, general free safety net, concessional ordinary, concessional free safety net and doctor's bag.
- (e) Includes RPBS general ordinary and RPBS general safety net.
- (f) PBS services per person exclude RPBS and doctor's bag.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, PBS Statistics.

TABLE 10A.11

Table 10A.11

PBS services, by service type ('000), (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 (a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2011-12</i>										
PBS General Ordinary	'000	6 867	5 130	4 232	2 445	1 514	465	447	139	21 239
PBS General Safety Net	'000	1 682	1 175	926	484	341	94	104	15	4 821
<i>PBS General total</i>	'000	8 549	6 305	5 158	2 929	1 855	559	550	155	26 060
PBS Concessional Ordinary	'000	43 912	33 102	25 259	11 300	11 296	3 885	1 256	433	130 442
PBS Concessional Free Safety Net	'000	13 329	9 700	7 421	2 853	3 270	1 112	303	58	38 047
<i>PBS Concessional total</i>	'000	57 240	42 802	32 681	14 153	14 565	4 997	1 559	491	168 489
PBS Doctors Bag	'000	107	83	72	26	25	7	3	1	324
PBS Total (c)	'000	65 896	49 190	37 910	17 108	16 446	5 563	2 113	647	194 873
RPBS Total (d)	'000	4 404	2 784	3 108	1 037	1 004	410	187	27	12 961
PBS and RPBS TOTAL	'000	70 300	51 974	41 018	18 144	17 450	5 973	2 299	674	207 834
PBS total services per person (e), (f)	no.	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.2	10.0	10.9	5.7	2.8	8.7
Proportion of PBS services that are concessional	%	86.9	87.0	86.2	82.7	88.6	89.8	73.8	75.9	86.5
<i>2012-13</i>										
PBS General Ordinary	'000	6 229	4 608	3 902	2 223	1 415	405	410	133	19 324
PBS General Safety Net	'000	1 535	1 037	849	442	317	81	97	14	4 371
<i>PBS General total</i>	'000	7 763	5 645	4 750	2 664	1 732	486	506	146	23 695
PBS Concessional Ordinary	'000	44 882	34 074	26 304	11 119	11 629	3 858	1 326	454	133 647
PBS Concessional Free Safety Net	'000	13 880	10 051	7 798	2 925	3 432	1 142	321	62	39 612
<i>PBS Concessional total</i>	'000	58 762	44 125	34 102	14 045	15 061	5 001	1 647	516	173 259
PBS Doctors Bag	'000	114	91	80	26	28	8	4	2	352

TABLE 10A.11

Table 10A.11

PBS services, by service type ('000), (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 (a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
PBS Total (c)	'000	66 639	49 861	38 933	16 736	16 821	5 495	2 157	664	197 305
RPBS Total (d)	'000	4 177	2 655	3 030	975	943	375	189	27	12 371
PBS and RPBS TOTAL	'000	70 816	52 516	41 963	17 711	17 764	5 869	2 346	691	209 677
PBS total services per person (e), (f)	no.	9.1	8.8	8.4	6.8	10.1	10.7	5.7	2.8	8.6
Proportion of PBS services that are concessional	%	88.2	88.5	87.6	83.9	89.5	91.0	76.3	77.7	87.8
<i>2013-14</i>										
PBS General Ordinary	'000	5 783	4 325	3 600	2 155	1 312	375	370	131	18 050
PBS General Safety Net	'000	1 414	966	782	415	295	76	92	14	4 053
<i>PBS General total</i>	'000	7 197	5 290	4 382	2 569	1 606	451	462	145	22 103
PBS Concessional Ordinary	'000	48 971	37 286	28 182	12 288	12 500	4 178	1 425	511	145 340
PBS Concessional Free Safety Net	'000	14 695	10 628	8 277	3 156	3 619	1 219	348	67	42 009
<i>PBS Concessional total</i>	'000	63 667	47 914	36 459	15 444	16 119	5 397	1 772	577	187 349
PBS Doctors Bag	'000	121	94	80	29	27	8	4	2	364
PBS Total (c)	'000	70 985	53 298	40 920	18 042	17 752	5 857	2 238	724	209 816
RPBS Total (d)	'000	4 119	2 650	3 039	1 008	933	372	191	28	12 338
PBS and RPBS TOTAL	'000	75 104	55 947	43 959	19 050	18 685	6 228	2 429	752	222 154
PBS total services per person (e), (f)	no.	9.5	9.2	8.7	7.1	10.6	11.4	5.8	3.0	9.0
Proportion of PBS services that are concessional	%	89.7	89.9	89.1	85.6	90.8	92.2	79.2	79.7	89.3
<i>2014-15 (b)</i>										
PBS General Ordinary	'000	5 158	3 746	3 239	1 863	1 094	340	330	132	15 903

TABLE 10A.11

Table 10A.11

PBS services, by service type ('000), (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 (a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
PBS General Safety Net	'000	1 230	855	671	374	255	68	80	12	3 545
<i>PBS General total</i>	'000	6 388	4 601	3 910	2 237	1 349	408	410	144	19 448
PBS Concessional Ordinary	'000	49 746	38 312	28 850	12 438	12 371	4 239	1 517	506	147 980
PBS Concessional Free Safety Net	'000	15 481	11 266	8 706	3 348	3 757	1 281	371	68	44 278
<i>PBS Concessional total</i>	'000	65 227	49 578	37 556	15 786	16 128	5 520	1 888	574	192 258
PBS Doctors Bag	'000	126	100	81	31	28	8	4	2	380
PBS Total (c)	'000	71 741	54 279	41 547	18 054	17 505	5 936	2 302	720	212 086
RPBS Total (d)	'000	3 855	2 481	2 930	959	854	351	192	28	11 650
PBS and RPBS TOTAL	'000	75 596	56 760	44 477	19 013	18 359	6 287	2 494	748	223 736
PBS total services per person (e), (f)	no.	9.5	9.2	8.7	7.0	10.3	11.5	5.9	3.0	9.0
Proportion of PBS services that are concessional	%	90.9	91.3	90.4	87.4	92.1	93.0	82.0	79.7	90.7
<i>2015-16</i>										
PBS General Ordinary	'000	4 506	3 179	2 825	1 596	951	295	294	126	13 771
PBS General Safety Net	'000	1 109	757	601	340	231	61	70	11	3 181
<i>PBS General total</i>	'000	5 615	3 936	3 426	1 936	1 182	356	364	137	16 952
PBS Concessional Ordinary	'000	48 927	37 032	29 420	12 481	12 493	4 156	1 505	517	146 530
PBS Concessional Free Safety Net	'000	15 424	11 033	8 733	3 421	3 788	1 267	378	75	44 120
<i>PBS Concessional total</i>	'000	64 351	48 065	38 153	15 902	16 281	5 423	1 883	592	190 650
PBS Doctors Bag	'000	126	107	81	31	29	8	4	2	389
PBS Total (c)	'000	70 092	52 108	41 660	17 869	17 492	5 787	2 251	731	207 991
RPBS Total (d)	'000	3 436	2 162	2 758	872	789	316	186	28	10 547

TABLE 10A.11

Table 10A.11

PBS services, by service type ('000), (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 (a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
PBS and RPBS TOTAL	'000	73 528	54 270	44 418	18 741	18 281	6 103	2 437	759	218 538
PBS total services per person (e), (f)	no.	9.1	8.7	8.6	6.9	10.3	11.2	5.7	3.0	8.7
Proportion of PBS services that are concessional	%	91.8	92.2	91.6	89.0	93.1	93.7	83.7	81.0	91.7

- (a) Data do not capture medicines supplied by Aboriginal Health services in remote and very remote areas to their clients under s.100 of the *National Health Act 1953* (Cwlth). Care should be taken in using data for the NT as around 43 per cent of the population live in remote and very remote areas.
- (b) A DHS reconciliation process may result in some variance in data for 2014-15.
- (c) Includes PBS general ordinary, general free safety net, concessional ordinary, concessional free safety net and doctor's bag.
- (d) Includes RPBS general ordinary and RPBS general safety net.
- (e) PBS services per person exclude RPBS and doctor's bag.
- (f) Rates from 2012-13 are derived using ERPs based on the 2011 Census. Rates for previous years are derived using ERPs based on earlier Censuses. Rates based on different Censuses are not comparable.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, PBS Statistics.

TABLE 10A.12

Table 10A.12 **Alcohol and other drug treatment services, 2014-15 (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Treatment services by sector										
Government	no.	223	–	62	10	42	8	2	5	352
Non-government (c), (d)	no.	74	140	119	74	47	11	13	13	491
Total	no.	297	140	181	84	89	19	15	18	843
Closed treatment episodes by sector										
Government	no.	26 100	–	23 481	1 881	5 376	2 051	2 740	1 017	62 646
Non-government (c), (d)	no.	10 498	45 855	15 442	21 661	7 102	1 190	2 482	3 491	107 721
Total	no.	36 598	45 855	38 923	23 542	12 478	3 241	5 222	4 508	170 367
Closed treatment episodes for client's own drug use by sex										
Male	no.	23 064	28 143	26 310	14 636	8 425	2 021	3 232	2 807	108 638
Female	no.	12 160	14 492	11 608	7 460	3 856	951	1 868	1 183	53 578
Total (e)	no.	35 233	42 683	37 943	22 096	12 283	2 972	5 100	3 993	162 303

(a) Data are sourced from an annual report on the Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set (AODTS–NMDS) — a collection of data from publicly funded government and non-government treatment services. Treatment activities are excluded from that collection if the agencies provide medication for dependence on opioid drugs such as heroin (opioid pharmacotherapy treatment) where no other treatment is provided, are located within prisons or detention centres, or in acute care and psychiatric hospitals providing treatment only to admitted patients. While in scope, the majority of primary healthcare services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians that are funded by the Australian government do not report to the AODTS–NMDS.

(b) Includes only services that receive public funding.

(c) WA has a number of integrated services that include both government and non-government providers.

(d) Includes agencies funded by Department of Health under the Non-Government Organisation Treatment Grants Program.

(e) Total includes episodes for people of unknown sex.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2016, *Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia 2014–15*, Cat. no. HSE 173, Drug treatment series no. 27.

TABLE 10A.13

Table 10A.13 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services and episodes of healthcare (number) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services										
2010-11	no.	56	25	37	35	15	11	1	55	235
2011-12	no.	52	25	37	35	13	9	1	52	224
2012-13	no.	45	24	28	31	14	7	1	55	205
2013-14	no.	45	23	28	28	13	7	1	58	203
2014-15	no.	43	23	29	30	14	7	1	56	203
Episodes of healthcare provided (d)										
2010-11	'000	522	201	310	473	222	38	30	704	2 498
2011-12	'000	516	234	475	462	216	44	34	641	2 621
2012-13	'000	622	238	575	583	217	53	38	743	3 068
2013-14	'000	646	216	690	543	177	59	42	897	3 269
2014-15	'000	738	263	757	638	251	51	45	800	3 543

- (a) Includes only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that report data for the Online Services Report (OSR; previously the OATSIH Services Report).
- (b) Data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services funded or partially funded by the Australian Government to facilitate access to primary health care. Data for these services are collected through the Online Services Report (OSR) questionnaire. Many receive additional funding from State and Territory governments and other sources. OSR data reported here represent funding from all sources.
- (c) The number of services that provide OSR data can change each year. Changes can be due to a number of reasons including: new Australian government funded primary health care services opening; existing services gaining Australian government funding; previously excluded Australian government funded services commencing OSR data reporting where changes to the types of services provided and/or to reporting arrangements are made.
- (d) An episode of care involves contact between an individual client and service staff for the provision of health care. Group work is not included. Transport is included only if it involves provision of health care/information by staff. Outreach provision, for example episodes at outstation visits, park clinics, satellite clinics, is included. Episodes of health care delivered over the phone are included.

Source: AIHW 2016 and previous issues, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations: Online Services Report – key results, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 2013-14 and 2015-16*, Cat. no. IHW 79, 104, 139, 152, 168.

Table 10A.14 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services and episodes of healthcare, by remoteness category (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services							
2010-11	no.	33	52	59	29	62	235
2011-12	no.	32	48	53	28	63	224
2012-13	no.	22	43	47	27	66	205
2013-14	no.	21	43	45	26	68	203
2014-15	no.	20	43	47	26	67	203
Episodes of healthcare provided (e)							
2010-11	'000	396	413	496	508	685	2 498
2011-12	'000	436	460	493	531	701	2 621
2012-13	'000	552	557	563	619	778	3 068
2013-14	'000	496	569	670	622	911	3 269
2014-15	'000	557	641	731	686	928	3 543

- (a) Includes only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that report data for the Online Services Report (OSR; previously the OATSIH Services Report).
- (b) Data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services funded or partially funded by the Australian Government to facilitate access to primary health care. Data for these services are collected through the Online Services Report (OSR) questionnaire. Many receive additional funding from State and Territory governments and other sources. OSR data reported here represent funding from all sources.
- (c) The number of services that provide OSR data can change each year. Changes can be due to a number of reasons including: new Australian government funded primary health care services opening; existing services gaining Australian government funding; previously excluded Australian government funded services commencing OSR data reporting where changes to the types of services provided and/or to reporting arrangements are made.
- (d) Remoteness categories are defined using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (AGSC), based on the ABS 2006 *Census of population and housing*.
- (e) An episode of care involves contact between an individual client and service staff for the provision of health care. Group work is not included. Transport is included only if it involves provision of health care/information by staff. Outreach provision, for example episodes at outstation visits, park clinics, satellite clinics, is included. Episodes of health care delivered over the phone are included.
- (f) In 2014-15, there were 3 services that had their remoteness category changed. To enable comparisons overtime this change has been applied to previous years data as well. Therefore, totals in this table prior to 2014-15 may be different to what was reported in previous ROGs reports.

Source: AIHW 2016 and previous issues, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations: Online Services Report – key results, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*, Cat. no. IHW 79, 104, 139, 152, 168.

Table 10A.15 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that undertook selected health related activities (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Diagnosis and treatment of chronic illness/diseases	88.8	92.1	91.6
Transport	89.3	88.2	91.1
24 hour emergency care	40.0	44.3	42.4
Child immunisation	85.4	88.7	88.7
Women's groups	51.7	53.2	62.6
Housing	82.9	83.7	86.7
Dental assessment/treatment	51.2	54.7	55.7
Regional health planning processes	87.3	86.2	86.2
Dialysis service on site	5.4	8.9	8.4

- (a) Includes only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that report data for the Online Services Report (OSR; previously the OATSIH Services Report).
- (b) Data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services funded or partially funded by the Australian Government to facilitate access to primary health care. Data for these services are collected through the Online Services Report (OSR) questionnaire. Many receive additional funding from State and Territory governments and other sources. OSR data reported here represent funding from all sources.
- (c) Some services in the OSR are funded for and provide a full range of comprehensive primary health care activities, while others focus on specific elements of primary health care such as health promotion.
- (d) The health related activities section of the OSR data collection instrument was extensively revised for the 2012-13 collection period and data are not comparable with data for previous years. From 2012-13, data are collected for a smaller range of health related activities. This does not indicate that activities undertaken by services in previous years are no longer provided. Data for previous years are provided in table 10A.16.

Source: AIHW 2016 and previous issues, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations: Online Services Report – key results, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*, Cat. no. IHW 139, 152, 168.

Table 10A.16 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that undertook selected health related activities, 2008-09 to 2011-12 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2008-09 (f)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Diagnosis and treatment of illness/disease	85.0	82.1	81.2	80.4
Management of chronic illness	89.0	87.0	85.0	86.2
Transportation to medical appointments	86.0	87.0	88.5	90.2
Outreach clinic services	55.0	55.6	52.6	60.7
24 hour emergency care	31.0	27.8	23.5	28.1
Monitoring child growth	64.0	76.2	71.8	79.0
School-based activities	68.0	70.4	74.4	79.0
Hearing screening	72.0	74.9	70.9	76.3
Pneumococcal immunisation	76.0	74.9	70.9	69.6
Influenza immunisation	82.0	81.6	78.2	81.3
Child immunisation	81.0	81.6	76.9	80.8
Women's health group	77.0	76.2	78.2	78.1
Support for public housing issues	58.0	67.7	59.0	71.0
Community development work	60.0	66.8	65.4	75.0
Legal/police/prison/advocacy services	42.0	43.1	44.9	46.0
Dental services	52.0	48.9	45.3	53.1
Involvement in steering groups on health	77.0	81.2	79.5	86.2
Participation in regional planning forums	57.0	57.9	59.0	67.0
Dialysis services	4.0	6.3	4.7	3.6

(a) Includes only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that report data for the Online Services Report (OSR; previously the OATSIH Services Report).

(b) Data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services funded or partially funded by the Australian Government to facilitate access to primary health care. Data for these services are collected through the Online Services Report (OSR) questionnaire. Many receive additional funding from State and Territory governments and other sources. OSR data reported here represent funding from all sources.

(c) Some services in the OSR are funded for and provide a full range of comprehensive primary health care activities, while others focus on specific elements of primary health care such as health promotion.

(d) The health related activities section of the OSR data collection instrument was extensively revised for the 2012-13 collection period and data for 2008-09 to 2011-12 are not comparable with data for 2012-13. From 2012-13, data are collected for a smaller range of selected health related activities (see table 10A.13). This does not indicate that particular activities are no longer undertaken by services.

Source: AIHW 2013 and previous issues, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations: Online Services Report – key results, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*, Cat. no. IHW 31, 56, 79, 104.

Table 10A.17 Full time equivalent (FTE) health staff employed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services which provide data for Online Services Reporting (OSR) as at 30 June (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff</i>					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers	899.4	896.5	1 414.0	894.9	791.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioners (e)	na	na	74.0	118.5	159.6
Doctors	26.0	20.7	26.8	33.1	35.2
Nurses/midwives	72.9	101.3	119.6	120.9	156.0
Specialists	0.2	0.3	–	–	–
Counsellors/social workers	59.2	33.4	69.5	57.3	54.9
Other social and emotional wellbeing staff (f)	220.8	203.7	164.3	162.3	159.7
Allied health professionals (g)	31.8	58.1	6.1	8.8	17.3
Dentists	7.4	4.6	6.8	5.8	8.9
Dental assistants	43.9	46.2	52.4	58.7	57.4
Traditional healers	10.8	4.7	12.0	8.0	2.0
Sexual health workers	38.7	43.3	33.9	30.5	17.7
Substance misuse workers	101.2	104.7	100.3	81.2	107.5
Tobacco workers/coordinators (e)	na	na	66.0	120.1	78.7
Health promotion/prevention workers (e)	na	na	98.3	105.1	121.2
Environmental health workers	23.8	32.7	33.0	27.0	28.7
Driver/field officers	255.6	250.0	274.6	295.5	308.1
Other health staff (h)	142.3	145.8	349.7	358.3	418.3
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff (i)	1 933.9	1 946.0	2 385.8	2 486.0	2 522.5
<i>Non-Indigenous staff</i>					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers	14.0	34.3	11.5	12.0	8.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioners (e)	na	na	2.0	10.0	2.4
Doctors	335.4	331.8	347.8	418.1	440.5
Nurses/midwives	710.7	681.8	711.8	868.4	959.6
Specialists	13.0	12.1	16.9	24.2	15.5
Counsellors/social workers	89.1	40.6	213.7	115.1	108.3
Other social and emotional wellbeing staff (f)	97.6	82.5	85.5	96.8	117.0
Allied health professionals (g)	144.2	115.9	115.8	161.6	189.5
Dentists	48.7	55.8	60.7	64.4	71.4
Dental assistants	35.1	31.0	30.9	47.1	50.3
Traditional healers	3.1	0.5	–	–	–
Sexual health workers	16.6	11.7	12.7	11.0	10.7
Substance misuse workers	50.7	54.3	49.4	39.5	45.3

Table 10A.17 Full time equivalent (FTE) health staff employed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services which provide data for Online Services Reporting (OSR) as at 30 June (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Tobacco workers/coordinators (e)	na	na	25.9	37.5	25.0
Health promotion/prevention workers (e)	na	na	47.9	51.7	52.5
Environmental health workers	10.3	8.5	6.0	6.3	7.2
Driver/field officers	39.4	36.7	46.6	42.6	41.2
Other health staff (h)	67.5	25.4	173.0	112.0	135.8
Total non-Indigenous staff (i)	1 675.2	1 522.9	1 958.0	2 118.1	2 280.4
<i>Total health staff (i), (j)</i>					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers	913.4	930.8	910.1	906.9	799.7
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioners (e)	na	na	76.0	128.5	162.0
Doctors	361.4	352.5	374.6	451.2	475.7
Nurses/midwives	787.6	783.1	831.4	989.3	1 115.6
Specialists	13.2	12.3	16.9	24.3	15.5
Counsellors/social workers	148.3	74.0	283.2	172.4	163.2
Other social and emotional wellbeing staff (f)	319.4	286.2	249.8	259.1	276.7
Allied health professionals (g)	176.0	174.0	121.9	170.4	206.7
Dentists	56.1	60.5	67.5	70.2	80.3
Dental assistants	79.1	77.2	83.3	105.8	107.7
Traditional healers	13.9	5.2	12.0	8.0	2.0
Sexual health workers	55.3	55.0	46.6	41.5	28.4
Substance misuse workers	151.9	159.0	149.7	120.7	152.8
Tobacco workers/coordinators (e)	na	na	91.9	157.6	103.7
Health promotion/prevention workers (e)	na	na	146.2	156.7	173.7
Environmental health workers	34.1	41.2	39.0	33.3	35.9
Driver/field officers	294.9	286.7	321.2	338.1	349.3
Other health staff (h)	209.7	171.2	522.7	470.3	554.1
Total health staff (i), (j)	3 614.4	3 468.9	4 343.8	4 604.1	4 802.9

(a) Includes only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that report data for the Online Services Report (OSR; previously the OATSIH Services Report).

(b) Data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services funded or partially funded by the Australian Government to facilitate access to primary health care. Data for these services are collected through the Online Services Report (OSR) questionnaire. Many receive additional funding from State and Territory governments and other sources. OSR data reported here represent funding from all sources.

(c) Data may differ from data presented in the national OSR report which excludes drivers/field officers reported here.

Table 10A.17 Full time equivalent (FTE) health staff employed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services which provide data for Online Services Reporting (OSR) as at 30 June (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(d) The number of services that provide OSR data can change each year. Changes can be due to a number of reasons including: new Australian government funded primary health care services opening; existing services gaining Australian government funding; previously excluded Australian government funded services commencing OSR data reporting where changes to the types of services provided and/or to reporting arrangements are made.					
(e) Data for Aboriginal health practitioners, Tobacco workers/coordinators and Health promotion/ prevention workers were first collected for 2013.					
(f) Other social and emotional wellbeing staff includes: Bringing Them Home and Link Up support workers, psychologists, mental health workers and other social and emotional wellbeing staff.					
(g) Allied health professionals include diabetes educators and other patient educators, health program coordinators, nutrition workers, community care workers, child and family health workers, child protection workers, welfare workers, pharmacy assistants/technicians, Brighter Futures Program caseworkers, foster carers, Healthy for Life workers, sports and recreation workers, youth workers, and masseurs.					
(h) Other health staff' include: outreach workers, special program support workers, patient liaison officers, and other health-related positions.					
(i) Totals may not add due to rounding and cell suppression.					
(j) Totals include health staff for whom Indigenous status was not provided.					
na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.					

Source: AIHW 2016 and previous issues, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations: Online Services Report – key results, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 2013-14 and 2014-15*, Cat. no. IHW 79, 104, 139, 152, 168.

Table 10A.18 **Approved providers of PBS medicines by PhARIA area at 30 June 2016 (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 (c)</i>
Number of people per approved PBS provider counting pharmacies, GPs and Aboriginal Medical Services									
PhARIA 1	3 745	4 097	3 911	3 866	3 674	3 391	4 756	4 491	3 882
PhARIA 2	4 415	3 895	4 118	5 662	4 409	2 891	–	5 044	4 171
PhARIA 3	3 325	4 042	3 388	3 473	3 376	3 669	–	3 115	3 545
PhARIA 4	3 698	3 524	3 660	2 603	2 391	6 164	–	–	3 438
PhARIA 5	2 579	2 744	3 396	2 103	2 392	1 627	–	2 372	2 596
PhARIA 6	1 734	1 334	1 147	2 077	1 539	700	–	736	1 331
PhARIA 2–6	3 486	3 855	3 049	2 619	2 876	2 919	–	1 423	3 065
Total	3 708	4 065	3 737	3 576	3 502	3 210	4 756	1 892	3 730
Number of people per pharmacy									
PhARIA 1	3 747	4 097	3 911	3 874	3 674	3 391	4 756	4 491	3 884
PhARIA 2	4 415	3 895	4 235	5 662	4 810	2 891	–	5 044	4 216
PhARIA 3	3 325	4 042	3 439	3 602	3 376	3 669	–	3 115	3 565
PhARIA 4	3 698	3 524	3 660	2 603	2 391	6 164	–	–	3 512
PhARIA 5	2 948	2 927	3 736	2 243	2 392	1 877	–	6 325	3 000
PhARIA 6	2 312	1 334	3 142	3 966	2 737	1 749	–	17 174	3 797
PhARIA 2–6	3 594	3 811	3 643	3 361	3 097	3 131	–	7 429	3 615
Number of pharmacies									
PhARIA 1	1 593	1 141	923	478	357	95	75	17	4 679
PhARIA 2	60	49	35	8	11	16	–	7	186
PhARIA 3	114	84	66	27	35	20	–	2	348
PhARIA 4	42	27	31	15	21	4	–	–	140
PhARIA 5	35	15	40	30	15	13	–	6	154
PhARIA 6	9	1	23	33	9	2	–	3	81
PhARIA 2–6	260	176	195	113	91	55	–	18	909
Number of approved GPs (d)									
PhARIA 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PhARIA 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PhARIA 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PhARIA 4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
PhARIA 5	3	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	9
PhARIA 6	1	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	7
PhARIA 2–6	7	1	3	4	1	3	–	–	19
Number of approved public hospitals (e)									
PhARIA 1	1	52	29	13	11	4	–	1	111
PhARIA 2	–	6	3	1	2	–	–	–	12
PhARIA 3	–	8	7	1	2	–	–	–	18
PhARIA 4	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	5
PhARIA 5	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	6

Table 10A.18 **Approved providers of PBS medicines by PhARIA area at 30 June 2016 (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
PhARIA 6	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	2	9
PhARIA 2–6	–	16	20	6	4	–	–	4	50
Number of approved private hospitals (e)									
PhARIA 1	37	35	30	4	9	1	4	1	121
PhARIA 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PhARIA 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PhARIA 4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
PhARIA 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PhARIA 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PhARIA 2–6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Number of Aboriginal Medical Services operating under Section 100 of the Act (f)									
PhARIA 1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
PhARIA 2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
PhARIA 3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
PhARIA 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PhARIA 5	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	10	15
PhARIA 6	2	–	38	28	6	2	–	67	143
PhARIA 2–6	4	–	43	29	7	2	–	77	162

(a) Geolocation based on the Pharmacy Access/Remoteness Index of Australia (PhARIA). PhARIA is a composite index of accessibility that incorporates measures of remoteness and measures of professional isolation (represented by the average road distance to the five closest pharmacies). The PhARIA classification categories are:

- Category 1 - Highly Accessible
- Category 2 - Accessible (Group A)
- Category 3 - Accessible (Group B)
- Category 4 - Moderately Accessible
- Category 5 - Remote
- Category 6 - Very Remote

PhARIA 1 represents 'urban' and PhARIA 2–6 'rural' for the purpose of these data.

- (b) Rates are derived using 2011 Census population data.
- (c) Includes other territories.
- (d) A GP can obtain approval under S92 of the *National Health Act 1953* (Cwlth) to supply PBS medicines to people in the area in which they practise if it is deemed to be an area that lacks a convenient and efficient pharmaceutical service.
- (e) PBS approved private hospitals supply medicines to patients of the hospital (inpatients and outpatients), while public hospitals provide medicines only to patients on discharge.
- (f) Aboriginal Medical Services in remote and very remote areas can obtain approval to supply PBS medicines to patients under S100 of the *National Health Act 1953* (Cwlth). Remote and very remote areas are as defined in the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas Classifications (RRMA), 1991 Census Edition.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 10A.18 **Approved providers of PBS medicines by PhARIA area at 30 June 2016 (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 (c)</i>
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Source: Department of Health unpublished, derived from Department of Human Services, ABS unpublished *2011 Census of Population and Housing* and the University of Adelaide's Australian Population and Migration Research Centre.

TABLE 10A.19

Table 10A.19 **Approved providers of PBS medicines by geolocation, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
Number of people per pharmacy									
Urban									
2012	3 891	4 363	4 059	4 116	3 921	3 445	5 243	4 861	4 082
2013 (f)	3 855	4 319	4 065	4 066	3 775	3 440	4 952	4 254	4 034
2014	3 803	4 199	4 002	3 970	3 754	3 368	4 952	4 504	3 963
2015	3 793	4 152	3 963	3 906	3 759	3 391	4 820	4 491	3 933
2016	3 747	4 097	3 911	3 874	3 674	3 391	4 756	4 491	3 884
Rural									
2012	4 051	4 344	4 381	4 202	3 287	3 593	..	9 374	4 148
2013 (f)	3 811	4 077	3 904	3 776	3 332	3 288	..	8 898	3 887
2014	3 735	3 981	3 821	3 531	3 147	3 288	..	8 342	3 771
2015	3 636	3 877	3 759	3 452	3 131	3 189	..	7 866	3 688
2016	3 594	3 811	3 643	3 361	3 097	3 131	–	7 429	3 615
Number of pharmacies									
Urban									
2012	1 462	1 047	844	441	320	84	68	20	4 286
2013 (f)	1 546	1 082	887	455	347	93	72	18	4 500
2014	1 567	1 113	901	466	349	95	72	17	4 580
2015	1 574	1 126	911	474	349	95	74	17	4 620
2016	1 593	1 141	923	478	357	95	75	17	4 679
Rural									
2012	300	179	204	99	103	57	..	12	955
2013 (f)	248	165	183	101	85	53	..	15	851
2014	253	169	187	108	90	53	..	16	877
2015	257	173	189	110	90	54	..	17	891
2016	260	176	195	113	91	55	–	18	909
Number of approved GPs — Rural (g)									
2012	11	9	5	11	1	4	..	–	41
2013	10	1	5	11	1	5	..	..	33
2014	8	1	4	7	1	3	..	–	24
2015	7	1	4	5	1	3	..	–	21
2016	7	1	3	4	1	3	–	–	19
Number of approved hospitals — Urban (h)									
Public									
2012	–	53	27	12	8	3	–	1	104
2013	1	52	30	12	10	4	..	1	110
2014	1	52	29	13	10	4	–	1	110
2015	1	52	29	13	11	4	–	1	111
2016	1	52	29	13	11	4	–	1	111
Private									

Table 10A.19 **Approved providers of PBS medicines by geolocation, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (d)	Aust (e)
2012	22	29	25	5	4	1	4	1	91
2013	26	29	25	4	6	1	3	1	95
2014	31	28	26	3	9	2	4	1	104
2015	36	32	28	3	9	2	4	1	115
2016	37	35	30	4	9	1	4	1	121
Number of approved hospitals — Rural (h)									
Public									
2012	–	18	22	6	–	1	..	4	51
2013	..	16	20	6	3	..	..	4	49
2014	–	16	20	6	3	–	..	4	49
2015	–	16	20	6	4	–	..	4	50
2016	–	16	20	6	4	–	–	4	50
Private									
2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2015	–	1	–	–	–	–	..	–	1
2016	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

(a) Geolocation based on the Pharmacy Access/Remoteness Index of Australia (PhARIA). PhARIA is a composite index of accessibility that incorporates measures of remoteness and measures of professional isolation (represented by the average road distance to the five closest pharmacies). The PhARIA classification categories are:

- Category 1 - Highly Accessible
- Category 2 - Accessible (Group A)
- Category 3 - Accessible (Group B)
- Category 4 - Moderately Accessible
- Category 5 - Remote
- Category 6 - Very Remote

PhARIA 1 represents 'urban' and PhARIA 2–6 'rural' for the purpose of these data.

- (b) Rates are derived using 2011 Census population data for 2012 and subsequent years and 2006 Census population data for 2011 and previous years.
- (c) For 2013, one public hospital in NSW is a campus of a Victorian hospital participating in the Pharmaceutical Reforms.
- (d) Care should be taken using data for the NT, as around 43 per cent of the population live in remote and very remote areas and data exclude Aboriginal Medical Services that supply medications in these areas under s.100 of the *National Health Act 1953* (Cwlth).
- (e) Includes other territories.
- (f) 118 pharmacies classified as rural at 30 June 2012 were reclassified as urban at 30 June 2013.
- (g) A GP can obtain approval under S92 of the *National Health Act 1953* (Cwlth) to supply PBS medicines to people in the area in which they practise if they are able to demonstrate that the area lacks a convenient and efficient pharmaceutical service. This criterion cannot be met in 'urban' areas.

Table 10A.19 **Approved providers of PBS medicines by geolocation, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
(h) The number of approved hospitals is reported by private/public status. Approved public hospitals provide PBS medicines to patients on discharge and outpatients, as well as PBS chemotherapy medicate for day-admitted and non-admitted patients. Approved private hospitals provide PBS medicines to all hospital patients.									

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

Source: Department of Health unpublished, derived from Department of Human Services, ABS unpublished *2006/2011 Census of Population and Housing* and the University of Adelaide's Australian Population and Migration Research Centre.

Table 10A.20 **PBS expenditure per person, by remoteness area (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
<i>Total expenditure</i>					
Major cities	\$m	4 998.6	5 097.6	4 890.8	5 337.8
Inner regional	\$m	1 598.0	1 628.9	1 578.3	1 723.6
Outer regional	\$m	714.7	722.2	701.2	779.5
Remote	\$m	70.1	72.3	71.2	75.8
Very remote	\$m	25.6	26.0	26.1	29.9
Unknown	\$m	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.5
Australia (f)	\$m	7 410.4	7 549.2	7 271.2	7 949.1
<i>Expenditure per person</i>					
Major cities	\$	313.2	312.4	294.4	316.5
Inner regional	\$	385.0	386.3	370.0	400.6
Outer regional	\$	349.2	349.4	336.9	373.8
Remote	\$	221.9	224.2	220.1	235.9
Very remote	\$	122.7	124.0	125.4	146.5
Australia (f)	\$	326.7	326.3	309.5	334.3

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 10A.96). See chapter 2 for details.
- (b) Includes PBS general ordinary, general safety net, concessional ordinary, concessional free safety net and unknown free safety net. Excludes RPBS and doctor's bag.
- (c) Locality level data are only available on a cash accounting basis for general and concessional categories. These figures may differ from those published in the Department of Health annual report which are prepared on an accrual accounting basis and also include doctor's bag and other categories administered under special arrangements (such as medicines supplied in bulk to remote and very remote areas under s.100 of the *National Health Act 1953* [Cwith].) Expenditure on medications dispensed to remote and very remote areas under s.100 was \$29.4 million in 2014-15 (table 10A.7).
- (d) Remoteness areas are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 (ASGS) classification and are not comparable with data for previous years which were based on a different classification.
- (e) Rates are derived using the final ABS 2011 Census based estimated resident population (ERP). Rates in this table use the 30 June ERP preceding the reference year and differ from rates reported in tables 10A.3 and 10A.4 which use the 31 December ERP for the reference year.
- (f) Data for Australia includes Other Territories and expenditure that could not be allocated to a remoteness area.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, PBS Statistics; ABS 2013, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012, Cat. no. 3218.0; table 10A.96.

TABLE 10A.21

Table 10A.21 **Availability of GPs by region (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of GPs									
2012-13									
Major cities	6 745	5 459	3 812	2 057	1 712	..	444	..	20 230
Inner regional	1 967	1 488	1 193	267	256	569	np	..	5 740
Outer regional	np	np	1 117	247	321	194	..	181	2 863
Remote	np	np	147	184	np	np	..	np	622
Very remote	np	..	216	148	np	np	..	np	664
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	1 480	579	321	194	..	181	4 149
Total	9 296	7 264	6 485	2 903	2 398	798	444	530	30 118
Number of FSE GPs									
2012-13									
Major cities	4 966	3 773	2 652	1 275	1 113	..	242	..	14 021
Inner regional	1 230	908	798	149	136	279	np	..	3 500
Outer regional	np	np	575	120	179	118	..	77	1 562
Remote	np	np	36	54	np	np	..	np	185
Very remote	np	..	30	24	np	np	..	np	101
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	641	198	179	118	..	77	1 848
Total	6 520	4 882	4 092	1 623	1 473	405	242	131	19 369
Number of FSE GPs per 100 000 people									
2012-13									
Major cities	92.0	87.9	93.9	68.5	91.8	..	64.7	..	87.9
Inner regional	87.1	84.0	86.4	68.6	75.9	83.1	np	..	84.3
Outer regional	np	np	85.5	65.0	88.5	71.3	..	58.5	76.3
Remote	np	np	45.1	53.1	np	np	..	np	57.8
Very remote	np	..	50.3	36.2	np	np	..	np	48.3
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	78.9	56.2	68.1	66.9	..	32.8	71.8
Total	89.4	86.8	89.7	66.8	89.0	79.1	64.6	55.8	85.4
Number of GPs									
2013-14									
Major cities	7 067	5 740	3 988	2 273	1 786	..	461	..	21 316
Inner regional	2 062	1 611	1 300	269	272	597	np	..	6 113
Outer regional	np	np	1 156	269	335	202	..	207	3 029
Remote	np	np	161	197	np	np	..	np	681
Very remote	np	..	217	150	np	np	..	np	695

TABLE 10A.21

Table 10A.21 **Availability of GPs by region (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	1 534	616	335	202	..	207	4 405
Total	9 760	7 683	6 822	3 159	2 513	836	461	598	31 834

Number of FSE GPs

2013-14

Major cities	5 226	4 028	2 810	1 408	1 162	..	256	..	14 889
Inner regional	1 326	981	860	160	143	288	np	..	3 758
Outer regional	np	np	597	139	183	122	..	88	1 648
Remote	np	np	39	60	np	np	..	np	200
Very remote	np	..	30	24	np	np	..	np	106
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	666	223	183	122	..	88	1 954
Total	6 900	5 215	4 336	1 791	1 535	419	256	148	20 601

Number of FSE GPs per 100 000 people

2013-14

Major cities	95.1	91.7	97.3	72.8	94.7	..	67.2	..	91.2
Inner regional	92.8	89.5	91.1	70.2	78.9	85	np	..	89.1
Outer regional	np	np	87.2	73.9	90.5	74	..	65	79.7
Remote	np	np	48.8	57.8	np	np	..	np	62.0
Very remote	np	..	50.7	35.9	np	np	..	np	50.6
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	80.9	62.2	69.6	69.2	..	36.6	75.2
Total	93.1	90.9	93.1	71.1	91.9	81.7	67.1	61.5	89.0

Number of GPs

2014-15

Major cities	7 469	5 996	4 159	2 443	1 859	..	489	..	22 415
Inner regional	2 136	1 684	1 340	279	281	618	np	..	6 339
Outer regional	np	np	1 189	281	345	195	..	218	3 131
Remote	np	np	161	219	np	np	..	np	685
Very remote	np	..	258	158	np	np	..	np	705
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	1 608	658	345	195	..	218	4 521
Total	10 245	8 033	7 108	3 381	2 607	846	489	566	33 276

Number of FSE GPs

2014-15

TABLE 10A.21

Table 10A.21 **Availability of GPs by region (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities	5 521	4 275	2 995	1 557	1 235	..	267	..	15 849
Inner regional	1 409	1 075	934	168	150	305	np	..	4 042
Outer regional	np	np	646	155	193	127	..	106	1 782
Remote	np	np	44	66	np	np	..	np	218
Very remote	np	..	33	25	np	np	..	np	112
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	723	246	193	127	..	106	2 112
Total	7 306	5 564	4 651	1 971	1 629	442	267	172	22 003

Number of FSE GPs per 100 000 people

2014-15

Major cities	98.8	95.3	102.0	78.7	99.7	..	69.5	..	95.4
Inner regional	97.6	97.2	97.6	71.5	81.8	90.2	np	..	94.8
Outer regional	np	np	93.4	82.1	95.2	76.5	..	75.5	85.6
Remote	np	np	55.3	62.9	np	np	..	np	67.3
Very remote	np	..	55.5	38.1	np	np	..	np	53.8
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	87.0	68.5	73.3	72.0	..	43.3	80.8
Total	97.2	95.2	98.5	76.6	96.6	85.9	69.2	70.2	93.7

Number of GPs

2015-16

Major cities	7 773	6 253	4 511	2 591	1 945	..	523	..	23 595
Inner regional	2 178	1 727	1 349	313	274	635	np	..	6 477
Outer regional	np	np	1 241	276	347	199	..	229	3 197
Remote	np	np	149	207	np	np	..	np	647
Very remote	np	..	255	148	np	np	..	np	689
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	1 645	631	347	199	..	229	4 533
Total	10 587	8 329	7 506	3 534	2 697	868	523	560	34 605

Number of FSE GPs

2015-16

Major cities	5 776	4 514	3 200	1 687	1 294	..	286	..	16 757
Inner regional	1 458	1 126	989	185	156	317	np	..	4 233
Outer regional	np	np	676	159	201	132	..	119	1 845
Remote	np	np	47	67	np	np	..	np	223
Very remote	np	..	33	24	np	np	..	np	112
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	756	250	201	132	..	119	2 180
Total	7 618	5 853	4 945	2 122	1 701	460	286	185	23 170

Table 10A.21 **Availability of GPs by region (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of FSE GPs per 100 000 people									
2015-16									
Major cities	101.8	98.6	107.3	84.5	103.5	..	73.9	..	99.4
Inner regional	100.1	101.2	102.6	77.5	84.2	93.2	np	..	98.4
Outer regional	np	np	97.2	84.3	99.4	79.5	..	83.7	88.5
Remote	np	np	59.3	64.5	np	np	..	np	69.4
Very remote	np	..	56.0	37.7	np	np	..	np	54.9
Outer regional, remote and very remote	np	np	90.7	70.2	76.4	74.8	..	48.7	83.5
Total	100.0	98.6	103.5	81.9	100.1	89.0	73.2	75.7	97.4

FSE = Full Service Equivalent. 1 FSE is approximately equivalent to a 37.5 hour working week.

- (a) Remoteness areas are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 (ASGS) classification and are not comparable with data for previous years, which are based on a different classification.
- (b) There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT.
- (c) Data include vocationally registered GPs and other medical practitioners (OMPs).
- (d) GP numbers are based on doctors' major practice postcodes as at the last quarter of the reference period. The major practice postcode is the location at which a doctor rendered the most services. FSE numbers are based on doctors' practice location postcodes at which services were rendered within the reference period.
- (e) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports. This is due to a change in methodology used to compute the number of GPs (associated with a small reduction in historical data for the number of GPs) and use of a new proxy measure for hours worked (FSE) in place of the previously used 'Full time Workload Equivalents' (FWE).
- (f) Full Service Equivalent (FSE) is an estimated measure of medical workforce based on Medicare claims information. FSE models total hours worked for each practitioner based on the number of days worked, volume of services, and schedule fees. One FSE is approximately equivalent to a workload of 7.5 hours per day, five days per week. The FSE for each practitioner is capped at 2.5.
- (g) For the ACT, inner regional area data are not reported for confidentiality reasons, but are included in major cities data.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics.

TABLE 10A.22

Table 10A.22 **Availability of female GPs (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Female GPs										
2006-07	no.	2 909	2 213	1 811	852	715	265	178	150	9 095
2007-08	no.	2 978	2 324	1 915	876	765	278	185	167	9 489
2008-09	no.	3 112	2 430	2 071	964	799	288	188	191	10 043
2009-10	no.	3 272	2 534	2 174	1 000	824	302	187	195	10 488
2010-11	no.	3 481	2 679	2 299	1 075	867	315	212	229	11 156
2011-12	no.	3 689	2 880	2 528	1 116	917	350	228	241	11 951
2012-13	no.	4 009	3 059	2 769	1 220	966	369	231	269	12 890
2013-14	no.	4 260	3 331	2 938	1 350	1 049	386	247	301	13 864
2014-15	no.	4 547	3 532	3 079	1 469	1 101	411	260	293	14 694
2015-16	no.	4 799	3 715	3 275	1 547	1 162	425	276	285	15 486
Female FSE GPs										
2006-07	no.	1 581	1 068	932	362	312	108	70	31	4 463
2007-08	no.	1 706	1 170	1 036	390	340	117	75	38	4 871
2008-09	no.	1 768	1 226	1 104	414	359	122	76	42	5 111
2009-10	no.	1 861	1 303	1 167	443	385	128	77	47	5 412
2010-11	no.	1 968	1 380	1 218	455	395	134	88	48	5 686
2011-12	no.	2 083	1 468	1 288	464	411	137	94	51	5 995
2012-13	no.	2 212	1 597	1 370	498	434	143	99	55	6 408
2013-14	no.	2 409	1 764	1 494	581	464	152	111	62	7 037
2014-15	no.	2 632	1 949	1 630	661	508	171	116	70	7 736
2015-16	no.	2 838	2 103	1 768	740	542	185	124	77	8 378
Female FSE GPs as a proportion of all FSE GPs										
2006-07	%	28.9	28.2	28.9	27.1	25.3	32.0	37.0	36.0	28.5
2007-08	%	29.8	29.0	30.0	27.5	26.0	32.8	37.5	39.6	29.3
2008-09	%	30.3	29.6	30.8	28.8	26.8	33.7	37.6	42.4	30.0

TABLE 10A.22

Table 10A.22 **Availability of female GPs (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10	%	31.0	30.2	31.2	29.6	27.6	33.9	37.2	42.7	30.7
2010-11	%	31.9	30.6	31.8	30.1	27.8	34.6	41.1	41.4	31.3
2011-12	%	32.9	31.5	32.8	30.3	28.5	34.8	42.2	44.0	32.2
2012-13	%	33.9	32.7	33.5	30.7	29.5	35.3	40.9	42.0	33.1
2013-14	%	34.9	33.8	34.5	32.4	30.2	36.3	43.4	41.9	34.2
2014-15	%	36.0	35.0	35.0	33.5	31.2	38.7	43.4	40.7	35.2
2015-16	%	37.3	35.9	35.8	34.9	31.9	40.2	43.4	41.6	36.2
Female FSE GPs (e)										
2006-07	per 100 000 females	46.2	41.4	45.9	35.2	39.5	43.4	40.9	30.6	43.0
2007-08	per 100 000 females	49.2	44.6	49.7	36.8	42.5	46.7	43.2	36.6	46.1
2008-09	per 100 000 females	50.1	45.7	51.6	37.8	44.4	48.2	43.0	39.5	47.4
2009-10	per 100 000 females	52.1	47.7	53.4	39.4	47.1	50.2	42.8	43.3	49.3
2010-11	per 100 000 females	54.4	49.7	54.8	39.5	47.9	52.3	48.0	43.9	51.1
2011-12	per 100 000 females	57.0	52.1	56.9	39.1	49.4	53.3	50.4	46.2	53.0
2012-13	per 100 000 females	59.8	55.7	59.3	40.7	51.7	55.7	51.9	49.0	55.7
2013-14	per 100 000 females	64.1	60.3	63.5	46.1	54.9	58.9	57.5	54.1	60.1
2014-15	per 100 000 females	69.1	65.5	68.4	51.8	59.5	66.1	59.4	60.8	65.2
2015-16	per 100 000 females	73.4	69.4	73.2	57.4	63.1	71.2	62.6	66.8	69.6

FSE = Full Service Equivalent. 1 FSE is approximately equivalent to a a 37.5 hour working week.

- (a) Data include vocationally registered GPs and other medical practitioners billing DHS Medicare.
- (b) GP numbers are based on doctors' major practice postcodes as at the last quarter of the reference period. The major practice postcode is the location at which a doctor rendered the most services. FSE numbers are based on doctors' practice location postcodes at which services were rendered within the reference period.
- (c) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports. This is due to a change in methodology used to compute the number of GPs (associated with a small reduction in historical data for the number of GPs) and use of a a new proxy measure for hours worked (FSE) in place of the previously used 'Full time Workload Equivalentents' (FWE).

Table 10A.22 **Availability of female GPs (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Full Service Equivalent (FSE) is an estimated measure of medical workforce based on Medicare claims information. FSE models total hours worked for each practitioner based on the number of days worked, volume of services, and schedule fees. One FSE is approximately equivalent to a workload of 7.5 hours per day, five days per week. The FSE for each practitioner is capped at 2.5.

(e) Rates are derived using the ABS female ERP for 31 December of the reference year. From 2011-12, the first preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census is used. For 2010-11 and previous years, the final 2011 Census rebased ERP is used.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics.

TABLE 10A.23

Table 10A.23 Availability of male GPs (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male GPs										
2006-07	no.	4 657	3 538	2 894	1 406	1 237	362	183	167	14 445
2007-08	no.	4 727	3 579	2 991	1 431	1 289	375	183	178	14 755
2008-09	no.	4 768	3 667	3 128	1 447	1 304	379	183	196	15 073
2009-10	no.	4 863	3 779	3 247	1 448	1 339	395	194	222	15 487
2010-11	no.	4 954	3 886	3 367	1 499	1 353	394	196	239	15 888
2011-12	no.	5 077	4 025	3 548	1 567	1 386	402	205	248	16 459
2012-13	no.	5 287	4 206	3 717	1 683	1 431	429	214	261	17 228
2013-14	no.	5 501	4 352	3 884	1 810	1 464	450	213	297	17 970
2014-15	no.	5 698	4 501	4 028	1 912	1 506	435	229	273	18 582
2015-16	no.	5 787	4 614	4 231	1 987	1 535	443	246	275	19 119
Male FSE GPs										
2006-07	no.	3 892	2 723	2 289	974	919	229	119	55	11 198
2007-08	no.	4 022	2 869	2 419	1 028	966	240	126	59	11 730
2008-09	no.	4 076	2 915	2 478	1 026	981	241	126	57	11 898
2009-10	no.	4 148	3 018	2 576	1 052	1 009	250	129	63	12 244
2010-11	no.	4 200	3 129	2 610	1 059	1 026	254	126	68	12 472
2011-12	no.	4 254	3 193	2 639	1 069	1 030	257	129	66	12 636
2012-13	no.	4 308	3 285	2 722	1 125	1 039	263	143	75	12 961
2013-14	no.	4 490	3 452	2 842	1 210	1 072	267	145	87	13 564
2014-15	no.	4 675	3 615	3 021	1 310	1 121	271	151	102	14 267
2015-16	no.	4 780	3 750	3 176	1 382	1 159	275	161	109	14 793
Male FSE GPs as a proportion of all FSE GPs										
2006-07	%	71.1	71.8	71.1	73.0	74.7	68.0	63.0	64.0	71.5
2007-08	%	70.2	71.0	70.0	72.5	73.9	67.2	63.0	61.5	70.7
2008-09	%	69.7	70.4	69.2	71.3	73.2	66.6	62.4	57.6	70.0

TABLE 10A.23

Table 10A.23 Availability of male GPs (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10	%	69.0	69.9	68.8	70.4	72.4	66.1	62.3	57.3	69.3
2010-11	%	68.1	69.4	68.2	69.9	72.2	65.6	58.9	58.6	68.7
2011-12	%	67.1	68.5	67.2	69.7	71.5	65.2	57.8	56.9	67.8
2012-13	%	66.1	67.3	66.5	69.3	70.5	64.9	59.1	57.3	66.9
2013-14	%	65.1	66.2	65.5	67.6	69.8	63.7	56.6	58.8	65.8
2014-15	%	64.0	65.0	65.0	66.5	68.8	61.3	56.6	59.3	64.8
2015-16	%	62.7	64.1	64.2	65.1	68.1	59.8	56.3	58.9	63.8
Male FSE GPs (e)										
2006-07	per 100 000 males	115.8	107.8	113.1	93.0	119.2	94.4	71.1	50.2	109.3
2007-08	per 100 000 males	117.8	111.4	116.5	95.5	123.9	97.8	74.0	52.3	112.3
2008-09	per 100 000 males	117.3	110.7	116.0	92.1	124.2	96.9	72.3	49.0	111.3
2009-10	per 100 000 males	117.6	112.4	118.1	92.2	126.0	99.4	72.5	52.8	112.5
2010-11	per 100 000 males	117.8	115.0	117.9	90.7	127.0	100.1	69.5	56.2	113.0
2011-12	per 100 000 males	118.3	115.9	117.3	89.0	126.6	100.9	70.0	54.1	113.0
2012-13	per 100 000 males	118.1	116.9	118.3	90.1	126.2	102.9	75.7	60.2	113.7
2013-14	per 100 000 males	121.1	120.5	121.6	93.8	128.9	104.3	75.9	68.0	116.9
2014-15	per 100 000 males	124.5	124.1	127.7	100.4	133.7	105.6	78.4	79.0	121.4
2015-16	per 100 000 males	125.6	126.5	132.8	105.1	137.4	106.7	82.6	84.7	124.3

FSE = Full Service Equivalent. 1 FSE is approximately equivalent to a a 37.5 hour working week.

- (a) Data include vocationally registered GPs and other medical practitioners billing DHS Medicare.
- (b) GP numbers are based on doctors' major practice postcodes as at the last quarter of the reference period. The major practice postcode is the location at which a doctor rendered the most services. FSE numbers are based on doctors' practice location postcodes at which services were rendered within the reference period.
- (c) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports. This is due to a change in methodology used to compute the number of GPs (associated with a small reduction in historical data for the number of GPs) and use of a a new proxy measure for hours worked (FSE) in place of the previously used 'Full time Workload Equivalents' (FWE).

Table 10A.23 **Availability of male GPs (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Full Service Equivalent (FSE) is an estimated measure of medical workforce based on Medicare claims information. FSE models total hours worked for each practitioner based on the number of days worked, volume of services, and schedule fees. One FSE is approximately equivalent to a workload of 7.5 hours per day, five days per week. The FSE for each practitioner is capped at 2.5.

(e) Rates are derived using the ABS male ERP for 31 December of the reference year. From 2011-12, the first preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census is used. For 2010-11 and previous years, the final 2011 Census rebased ERP is used.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics.

TABLE 10A.24

Table 10A.24 **Availability of public dentists (per 100 000 people) (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>
FTE dentists per 100 000 population (h)									
2011									
Major cities	4.9	4.8	6.6	6.1	8.6	..	7.2	..	5.6
Inner regional	3.5	4.7	6.3	3.7	3.5	5.4	–	..	4.6
Outer regional	1.9	4.1	7.4	3.2	5.6	np	..	13.2	5.0
Remote and very remote	np	–	np	10.0	np	–	..	8.9	6.1
Total	4.4	4.7	6.5	5.8	7.6	3.7	7.2	11.3	5.4
2012 (i)									
Major cities	5.6	4.5	5.6	5.9	6.5	..	7.0	..	5.5
Inner regional	4.4	3.3	6.0	4.3	2.5	5.6	–	..	4.5
Outer regional	1.8	3.2	7.9	3.3	4.4	np	..	8.0	4.7
Remote and very remote (j)	np	–	3.4	6.3	np	–	..	8.3	5.1
Total (k)	5.1	4.2	6.0	5.6	5.7	3.9	7.0	8.1	5.2
2013 (l)									
Major cities	6.1	4.8	6.3	6.0	8.1	..	3.8	..	5.9
Inner regional	4.8	4.9	7.1	5.7	3.7	6.4	np	..	5.5
Outer regional	2.6	5.4	11.6	3.6	6.9	np	..	10.7	6.8
Remote and very remote (j)	np	–	6.4	8.8	–	–	..	9.0	6.9
Total (k)	5.7	4.8	7.3	6.0	7.2	4.4	4.1	10.0	5.9
2014 (m)									
Major cities	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.7	8.6	..	7.0	..	6.6
Inner regional	4.5	5.8	8.0	6.0	4.4	9.5	np	..	6.1
Outer regional	2.7	8.6	10.1	5.3	8.4	3.0	..	15.0	7.4
Remote and very remote (j)	np	–	10.8	6.5	3.3	np	..	9.6	7.9
Total (k)	5.6	6.3	7.8	6.5	8.0	7.4	7.3	12.7	6.6

Table 10A.24 **Availability of public dentists (per 100 000 people) (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>
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FTE = Full Time Equivalent. FTE based on a 40-hour week.

- (a) Data include dentists employed in the dentist workforce, on extended leave and looking for work in the dentist workforce.
- (b) For 2014, data are based on all clinical hours worked in the public sector, including by those who also work in the private sector. For 2013 and previous years, data are for dentists working in the public sector only — in public dental hospitals, school dental services, general dental services, defence forces, tertiary education and 'other public' areas; hours worked by dentists working in both public and private sectors are excluded. This constitutes a break in time series. Data for 2014 are not comparable with data for previous years.
- (c) Remoteness areas for 2012 and subsequent years are defined using the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), based on the ABS 2011 Census of population and housing. Remoteness areas for 2011 are defined using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), based on the ABS 2006 Census of population and housing.
- (d) Allocation to State or Territory is derived from state and territory of main job where available; otherwise, state and territory of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, state and territory of residence is used. Where none of these is available, location is coded 'unstated'. Data for Australia include location unstated.
- (e) Allocation to region is based on postcode of main job where available; otherwise, postcode of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, postcode of residence is used. Where none of these is available, location is coded 'unstated' and data are included in 'Total'.
- (f) There are no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT; and no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT.
- (g) Data for Australia include those with location 'unstated'.
- (h) FTE based on a 40-hour week.
- (i) Data for 2011 are for total hours worked by dentists employed in the public sector and include provisional registrants. Dentists working in both the public and the private sector are excluded.
- (j) Remote and very remote includes Migratory areas.
- (k) Total includes those with remoteness area unstated.
- (l) Data for 2012 and 2013 are for clinical hours worked by dentists employed in the public sector and exclude provisional registrants. Dentists working in both the public and the private sector are excluded.
- (m) Data for 2014 and subsequent years are for clinical hours worked in the public sector by dentists working some hours in the public and/or the private sector. This constitutes a break in time series; data for 2014 are not comparable with data for previous years. Data for 2014 exclude provisional registrants.

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

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Health Workforce Data Set.

TABLE 10A.25

Table 10A.25 **Availability of public dental hygienists and dental therapists (per 100 000 people) (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>
2011									
FTE dental hygienists per 100 000 population									
Major cities	0.1	np	0.2	0.7	0.6	..	np	..	0.2
Inner regional	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–
Outer regional	–	np	np	–	–	–	..	–	0.1
Remote and very remote	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Total	0.1	–	0.1	0.5	0.5	–	0.3	–	0.1
FTE dental therapists per 100 000 population									
Major cities	1.7	1.3	5.3	5.2	3.8	..	2.5	..	2.8
Inner regional	3.3	2.2	6.4	5.4	7.8	6.5	–	..	4.3
Outer regional	2.5	1.5	6.0	7.6	7.0	8.8	..	9.5	5.4
Remote and very remote	np	–	3.6	6.8	6.7	–	..	4.7	5.0
Total	2.1	1.5	5.6	5.6	4.8	7.2	2.5	7.4	3.4
2012 (h)									
FTE dental hygienists per 100 000 population									
Major cities	0.2	0.1	np	0.4	0.8	..	np	..	0.2
Inner regional	np	np	–	–	–	–	–	..	–
Outer regional	–	np	np	–	–	–	..	–	0.1
Remote and very remote (i)	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	np	0.3
Total (j)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	–	0.2	0.7	5.2
FTE dental therapists per 100 000 population									
Major cities	1.7	1.4	5.1	5.2	4.0	..	2.7	..	2.8
Inner regional	3.7	2.2	6.2	5.8	5.0	5.9	np	..	4.2
Outer regional	2.9	0.9	6.3	7.8	8.7	6.0	..	8.7	5.4
Remote and very remote (i)	–	–	3.3	4.2	5.1	np	..	5.7	4.2
Total (j)	2.1	1.5	5.4	5.4	4.7	6.1	3.0	7.4	3.3

TABLE 10A.25

Table 10A.25 **Availability of public dental hygienists and dental therapists (per 100 000 people) (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>
2013 (k)									
FTE dental hygienists per 100 000 population									
Major cities	0.1	np	–	0.3	0.5	..	–	..	0.1
Inner regional	–	np	–	–	–	–	–	..	–
Outer regional	–	–	–	–	np	–	..	np	0.1
Remote and very remote (i)	np	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Total (j)	0.1	–	–	0.3	0.4	–	–	0.2	0.1
FTE dental therapists per 100 000 population									
Major cities	1.8	2.0	4.7	5.2	4.0	..	3.3	..	3.0
Inner regional	3.7	2.0	6.0	6.1	4.2	np	–	..	4.1
Outer regional	2.5	1.8	5.7	6.6	8.6	8.1	..	8.7	5.3
Remote and very remote (i)	–	–	4.4	4.4	5.6	7.5	..	7.0	4.7
Total (j)	2.2	2.0	5.1	5.3	4.7	7.2	3.3	7.9	3.4
2014 (l)									
FTE dental hygienists per 100 000 population									
Major cities	0.1	0.1	–	0.4	0.2	..	np	..	0.1
Inner regional	–	np	–	–	–	–	–	..	–
Outer regional	–	–	np	–	–	–	..	np	0.1
Remote and very remote (i)	–	–	–	np	–	–	..	–	0.2
Total (j)	0.1	0.1	–	0.4	0.2	–	0.3	0.4	0.1
FTE dental therapists per 100 000 population									
Major cities	1.8	2.3	4.3	5.4	5.0	..	3.9	..	3.1
Inner regional	3.5	2.4	6.0	4.7	4.9	7.4	–	..	4.1
Outer regional	2.5	1.6	6.5	6.9	7.4	8.4	..	8.5	5.5
Remote and very remote (i)	–	–	2.9	4.7	3.3	np	..	7.6	4.1
Total (j)	2.1	2.2	4.9	5.4	5.2	7.8	3.9	8.2	3.5

Table 10A.25 **Availability of public dental hygienists and dental therapists (per 100 000 people) (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>
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FTE = Full Time Equivalent. FTE based on a 40-hour week.

- (a) Data include dental hygienists and dental therapists who are employed, on extended leave and looking for work, in the dental hygiene and dental therapy workforces, respectively. Dual registered practitioners (those registered as both dental therapists and dental hygienists) are included in dental therapists data and are excluded from dental hygienists data.
- (b) For 2014, data are based on all clinical hours worked in the public sector, including by those who also work in the private sector. For 2013 and previous years, data are for those working in the public sector only — in public dental hospitals, school dental services, general dental services, defence forces, tertiary education and 'other public' areas; those working in both public and private sectors are excluded. This constitutes a break in time series. Data for 2014 are not comparable with data for previous years.
- (c) Remoteness areas for 2012 and subsequent years are defined using the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), based on the ABS 2011 Census of population and housing. Remoteness areas for 2011 are defined using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), based on the ABS 2006 Census of population and housing.
- (d) Allocation to State or Territory is derived from state and territory of main job where available; otherwise, state and territory of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, state and territory of residence is used. Where none of these is available, location is coded 'unstated'. Data for Australia include location unstated.
- (e) Allocation to region is based on postcode of main job where available; otherwise, postcode of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, postcode of residence is used. Where none of these is available, location is coded 'unstated' and data are included in 'Total'.
- (f) There are no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT; and no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT.
- (g) Data for Australia include those with location 'unstated'.
- (h) Data for 2011 are for total hours worked by dental hygienists and dental therapists employed in the public sector and include provisional registrants. Those working in both the public and the private sector are excluded.
- (i) Remote and very remote includes Migratory areas.
- (j) Total includes those with remoteness area unstated.
- (k) Data for 2012 and 2013 are for clinical hours worked by those employed in the public sector and exclude provisional registrants. Those working in both the public and the private sector are excluded.
- (l) Data for 2014 and subsequent years are for clinical hours worked in the public sector by those working some hours in the public and/or the private sector. This constitutes a break in time series; data for 2014 are not comparable with data for previous years. Data for 2014 exclude provisional registrants.

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

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Health Workforce Data Set.

TABLE 10A.26

Table 10A.26 **Availability of public Occupational Therapists and Psychologists (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (k)</i>	<i>WA (k)</i>	<i>SA (k)</i>	<i>Tas (l)</i>	<i>ACT (l)</i>	<i>NT (l)</i>	<i>Aust (m)</i>
2011 (g), (i)									
FTE psychologists per 100 000 population (k)									
Major cities	35.7	29.6	27.1	35.4	24.6	..	68.4	..	32.4
Inner regional	27.0	15.1	20.7	23.0	7.0	31.2	–	..	21.8
Outer regional	18.2	7.5	25.7	23.3	4.4	11.2	..	43.8	19.5
Remote and very remote	17.2	–	10.4	21.1	6.0	–	..	17.6	14.9
Total (k)	32.9	25.8	25.1	32.4	19.6	24.1	68.3	32.3	28.9
2012									
FTE occupational therapists per 100 000 population (k)									
Major cities	23.5	29.7	na	na	na	..	np	..	na
Inner regional	21.9	26.9	na	na	na	np	np	..	na
Outer regional	np	20.5	na	na	na	np	..	36.4	na
Remote/very remote	np	–	na	na	na	np	..	14.5	na
Total	22.4	28.7	na	na	na	19.1	27.3	26.8	na
FTE employed psychologists per 100 000 population (c)									
Major cities	26.5	19.2	19.2	23.9	18.1	..	41.6	..	22.7
Inner regional	21.9	12.2	13.8	10.8	4.7	29.4	–	..	16.8
Outer regional	13.3	5.3	17.8	14.5	np	np	..	34.7	14.1
Remote/very remote (n)	10.5	–	12.3	15.0	np	np	..	11.0	11.9
Total (o)	24.7	17.3	17.7	21.4	14.3	23.2	41.5	25.6	20.6
2013 (i)									
FTE employed occupational therapists per 100 000 population (b), (k)									
Major cities	23.9	30.5	25.0	28.1	31.9	..	26.6	..	27.0
Inner regional	23.0	28.4	17.7	16.7	17.0	28.9	–	..	23.1
Outer regional	np	21.2	27.7	24.2	20.1	np	..	34.6	22.0

TABLE 10A.26

Table 10A.26 **Availability of public Occupational Therapists and Psychologists (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (k)</i>	<i>WA (k)</i>	<i>SA (k)</i>	<i>Tas (l)</i>	<i>ACT (l)</i>	<i>NT (l)</i>	<i>Aust (m)</i>
Remote/very remote (n)	np	–	15.6	15.3	18.7	np	..	15.3	14.5
Total (o)	23.0	29.7	23.7	25.9	28.3	22.4	26.6	26.2	25.6
FTE employed psychologists per 100 000 population (c)									
Major cities	33.0	25.8	23.7	32.4	22.0	..	60.4	..	29.1
Inner regional	26.7	18.7	17.1	16.0	6.5	27.5	np	..	21.1
Outer regional	18.4	5.8	25.1	19.0	4.7	13.0	..	45.6	19.2
Remote/very remote (n)	19.3	–	7.6	18.3	7.6	np	..	19.3	14.0
Total (o)	30.9	23.6	22.1	28.9	17.7	22.4	60.5	34.2	26.5
2014									
FTE employed occupational therapists per 100 000 population (b)									
Major cities	22.3	29.4	25.3	26.1	30.6	..	26.3	..	25.9
Inner regional	22.3	29.9	17.5	14.9	13.6	26.0	–	..	22.7
Outer regional	np	np	28.9	28.1	29.6	np	..	34.2	24.0
Remote/very remote (n)	np	np	18.0	16.4	16.5	np	..	22.0	17.3
Total (o)	21.7	29.3	24.1	24.6	28.2	22.1	26.2	29.0	25.0
FTE employed psychologists per 100 000 population (c)									
Major cities	30.5	26.1	22.0	29.3	21.1	..	50.7	..	27.5
Inner regional	25.5	18.0	15.5	14.9	6.5	31.0	117.0	..	20.4
Outer regional	16.1	8.6	18.1	19.1	np	np	..	37.0	16.1
Remote/very remote (n)	12.7	–	7.2	17.6	np	np	..	16.2	12.8
Total (o)	28.6	23.8	19.7	26.4	17.1	24.7	51.0	28.2	24.9

FTE = Full Time Equivalent

(a) For 2014, data are based on hours worked in a clinical role (occupational therapists) or direct client services role (psychologists) in the public sector, including by those who also work in the private sector. For 2013 and previous years, data are for practitioners working in the public sector only and exclude practitioners who work in both the public and private sectors. This constitutes a break in time series. Data for 2014 are not comparable with data for previous years.

Table 10A.26 **Availability of public Occupational Therapists and Psychologists (per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (k)</i>	<i>WA (k)</i>	<i>SA (k)</i>	<i>Tas (l)</i>	<i>ACT (l)</i>	<i>NT (l)</i>	<i>Aust (m)</i>
(b) For Occupational Therapists, data for 2013 and previous years are for clinical hours worked by occupational therapists employed in the public sector and exclude practitioners who work in both the public and private sectors.									
(c) For Psychologists:									
- data for 2011 are based on total hours worked only by practitioners employed in the public sector									
- data for 2012 are based on clinical hours worked only by practitioners employed in the public sector									
- data for 2013 are based on hours worked in a direct client service role only by practitioners employed in the public sector.									
(d) Data exclude provisional registrants.									
(e) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports.									
(f) Occupational therapists joined the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme (NRAS) 1 July 2012. Data are not available for previous years.									
(g) Remoteness areas are defined using the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), based on the ABS 2011 Census of population and housing.									
(h) Allocation to State or Territory is by location of main job where available. Otherwise, location of principal practice is used as a proxy. If that is also not available, location of residence is used. If none of these are available, location is coded 'unstated' and data are included for Australia.									
(i) Allocation to region is based on postcode of main job where available; otherwise, postcode of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, postcode of residence is used. Where none of these is available, location is coded 'unstated' and data are included in 'Total'.									
(j) FTE based on a 38-hour week.									
(k) Occupational therapist workforce data are not available for 2012 for Queensland, WA or SA. Due to transitional arrangements to the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme, many occupational therapists were not required to renew their registration and so did not complete a workforce survey.									
(l) There are no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT; and no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT.									
(m) Data for Australia include those with location 'unstated'.									
(n) Remote/very remote includes Migratory areas.									
(o) Total includes those with remoteness area unstated.									

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

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Health Workforce Data Set.

TABLE 10A.27

Table 10A.27 Annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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>
2009-10										
Indigenous older people										
Number of people assessed (g)	no.	1 652	337	2 053	1 021	153	36	46	1 186	6 484
Target population (h)	no.	18 646	4 092	14 257	6 674	3 141	2 278	328	5 360	54 807
Proportion of target population assessed	%	8.9	8.2	14.4	15.3	4.9	1.6	14.0	22.1	11.8
Non-Indigenous older people										
Number of people assessed (i)	no.	116 756	77 946	65 087	24 451	28 049	9 151	2 724	292	324 456
Target population (j)	no.	467 220	350 473	237 999	119 044	122 469	35 271	15 843	2 666	1 351 013
Proportion of target population assessed	%	25.0	22.2	27.3	20.5	22.9	25.9	17.2	11.0	24.0
2010-11										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander older people										
Number of people assessed (g)	no.	3 216	422	3 149	1 509	450	109	36	1 574	10 465
Target population (h)	no.	19 654	4 312	15 114	7 068	3 303	2 399	376	5 609	57 868
Proportion of target population assessed	%	16.4	9.8	20.8	21.3	13.6	4.5	9.6	28.1	18.1
Non-Indigenous older people										
Number of people assessed (i)	no.	130 114	90 493	74 576	29 865	31 394	10 976	3 169	302	370 889
Target population (j)	no.	478 253	358 105	244 178	122 815	123 854	35 826	16 360	2 825	1 382 248
Proportion of target population assessed	%	27.2	25.3	30.5	24.3	25.3	30.6	19.4	10.7	26.8
2011-12										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander older people										
Number of people assessed (g)	no.	4 156	558	4 588	1 632	509	185	48	1 764	13 440

TABLE 10A.27

Table 10A.27 **Annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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>
Target population (h)	no.	20 775	4 489	16 001	7 541	3 469	2 519	423	5 934	61 185
Proportion of target population assessed	%	20.0	12.4	28.7	21.6	14.7	7.3	11.4	29.7	22.0
Non-Indigenous older people										
Number of people assessed (i)	no.	137 445	96 176	79 933	31 879	32 887	11 499	3 271	314	393 404
Target population (j)	no.	487 126	365 944	250 898	126 677	125 660	36 643	16 919	3 023	1 412 742
Proportion of target population assessed	%	28.2	26.3	31.9	25.2	26.2	31.4	19.3	10.4	27.8
2012-13										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander older people										
Number of people assessed (g)	no.	5 166	718	5 447	2 191	604	262	73	2 266	16 727
Target population (h)	no.	21 979	4 644	16 978	8 032	3 644	2 659	460	6 343	64 773
Proportion of target population assessed	%	23.5	15.5	32.1	27.3	16.6	9.9	15.9	35.7	25.8
Non-Indigenous older people										
Number of people assessed (i)	no.	146 182	101 897	87 240	35 745	35 332	12 887	3 818	373	423 474
Target population (j)	no.	499 610	375 719	258 431	130 987	127 857	37 541	17 635	3 268	1 450 718
Proportion of target population assessed	%	29.3	27.1	33.8	27.3	27.6	34.3	21.7	11.4	29.2
2013-14										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander older people										
Number of people assessed (g)	no.	6 540	846	6 771	2 792	801	365	101	2 745	20 961
Target population (h)	no.	23 245	4 841	18 025	8 520	3 830	2 826	495	6 779	68 597
Proportion of target population assessed	%	28.1	17.5	37.6	32.8	20.9	12.9	20.4	40.5	30.6

TABLE 10A.27

Table 10A.27 Annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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>
Non-Indigenous older people										
Number of people assessed (i)	no.	157 080	112 061	95 169	41 646	39 774	13 764	4 282	547	464 323
Target population (j)	no.	510 562	385 295	266 773	135 602	130 089	38 318	18 316	3 481	1 488 095
Proportion of target population assessed	%	30.8	29.1	35.7	30.7	30.6	35.9	23.4	15.7	31.2
2014-15										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander older people										
Number of people assessed (g)	no.	7 565	1 006	7 614	3 158	957	544	128	2 774	23 746
Target population (h)	no.	24 555	5 078	19 076	9 033	4 021	2 991	531	7 224	72 548
Proportion of target population assessed	%	30.8	19.8	39.9	35.0	23.8	18.2	24.1	38.4	32.7
Non-Indigenous older people										
Number of people assessed (i)	no.	163 253	114 829	101 082	43 402	39 533	13 275	4 256	720	480 350
Target population (j)	no.	523 637	393 878	276 664	140 517	132 364	39 254	19 064	3 726	1 528 757
Proportion of target population assessed	%	31.2	29.2	36.5	30.9	29.9	33.8	22.3	19.3	31.4
2015-16										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander older people										
Number of people assessed (g)	no.	8 715	1 181	8 679	3 534	1 031	681	171	3 279	27 271
Target population (h)	no.	25 948	5 331	20 193	9 592	4 223	3 171	566	7 686	76 753
Proportion of target population assessed	%	33.6	22.2	43.0	36.8	24.4	21.5	30.2	42.7	35.5
Non-Indigenous older people										
Number of people assessed (i)	no.	167 734	118 321	107 727	46 269	41 102	13 660	4 689	733	500 235
Target population (j)	no.	535 255	404 442	286 705	145 428	134 531	40 314	19 895	4 033	1 570 242

TABLE 10A.27

Table 10A.27 **Annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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>
Proportion of target population assessed	%	31.3	29.3	37.6	31.8	30.6	33.9	23.6	18.2	31.9

- (a) Older people are defined as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 55 years or over and non-Indigenous people aged 75 years or over, excluding people living in residential aged care facilities.
- (b) Indigenous status is determined by self-identification. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 75 years or over may have received a health assessment under the 'all older people' MBS items. This is considered unlikely to affect overall proportions significantly, due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- (c) Data exclude health assessments provided outside DHS Medicare under service models used to increase access for people in remote areas and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are therefore likely to understate the proportion who access health assessments.
- (d) Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.
- (e) Allocation of patients to state or territory is based on the final claim processed for each patient in the reference period. Data are for number of patients receiving a health assessment rather than number of health assessments provided.
- (f) Rates have been revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased estimates and projections and may differ from previous reports. See chapter 2 (tables 2A.1 and 2A.13-14) for details.
- (g) Includes claims for MBS items 704, 706 and 715, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 55 years or over.
- (h) Derived population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 55 years or over at 31 December, computed by averaging the estimates/projections at 30 June at each end of the reference year. Historical data have been revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased estimates and projections and may differ from previous reports. See chapter 2 (tables 2A.1 and 2A.13-14) for details.
- (i) Includes claims for MBS items 700, 702, 701, 703, 705 and 707, for people aged 75 years or over.
- (j) Estimated population of non-Indigenous people aged 75 years or over as at 31 December, computed by subtracting the derived population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 75 or over (see footnote (h)) from the December 31 ERP for all Australians aged 75 years or over. Historical data have been revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased estimates and projections and may differ from previous reports. Non-Indigenous population estimates are available for census years only. For inter-censal years, experimental estimates and projections data for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are derived using various assumptions. These can be used to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates for the inter-censal years. However, such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS data collection; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS 2014, *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 10A.28

Table 10A.28 **Older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received an annual health assessment (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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 (g)</i>
2008-09										
Number of people assessed	no.	1 466	265	1 544	798	140	23	24	993	5 253
Target population	no.	17 726	3 868	13 432	6 329	2 994	2 168	286	5 133	51 967
Proportion of target population assessed	%	8.3	6.9	11.5	12.6	4.7	1.1	8.4	19.3	10.1
2009-10										
Number of people assessed	no.	1 652	337	2 053	1 021	153	36	46	1 186	6 484
Target population	no.	18 646	4 092	14 257	6 674	3 141	2 278	328	5 360	54 807
Proportion of target population assessed	%	8.9	8.2	14.4	15.3	4.9	1.6	14.0	22.1	11.8
2010-11										
Number of people assessed	no.	3 216	422	3 149	1 509	450	109	36	1 574	10 465
Target population	no.	19 654	4 312	15 114	7 068	3 303	2 399	376	5 609	57 868
Proportion of target population assessed	%	16.4	9.8	20.8	21.3	13.6	4.5	9.6	28.1	18.1
2011-12										
Number of people assessed	no.	4 156	558	4 588	1 632	509	185	48	1 764	13 440
Target population	no.	20 775	4 489	16 001	7 541	3 469	2 519	423	5 934	61 185
Proportion of target population assessed	%	20.0	12.4	28.7	21.6	14.7	7.3	11.4	29.7	22.0
2012-13										
Number of people assessed	no.	5 166	718	5 447	2 191	604	262	73	2 266	16 727
Target population	no.	21 979	4 644	16 978	8 032	3 644	2 659	460	6 343	64 773
Proportion of target population assessed	%	23.5	15.5	32.1	27.3	16.6	9.9	15.9	35.7	25.8

TABLE 10A.28

Table 10A.28 **Older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received an annual health assessment (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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 (g)</i>
2013-14										
Number of people assessed	no.	6 540	846	6 771	2 792	801	365	101	2 745	20 961
Target population	no.	23 245	4 841	18 025	8 520	3 830	2 826	495	6 779	68 597
Proportion of target population assessed	%	28.1	17.5	37.6	32.8	20.9	12.9	20.4	40.5	30.6
2014-15										
Number of people assessed	no.	7 565	1 006	7 614	3 158	957	544	128	2 774	23 746
Target population	no.	24 555	5 078	19 076	9 033	4 021	2 991	531	7 224	72 548
Proportion of target population assessed	%	30.8	19.8	39.9	35.0	23.8	18.2	24.1	38.4	32.7
2015-16										
Number of people assessed	no.	8 715	1 181	8 679	3 534	1 031	681	171	3 279	27 271
Target population	no.	25 948	5 331	20 193	9 592	4 223	3 171	566	7 686	76 753
Proportion of target population assessed	%	33.6	22.2	43.0	36.8	24.4	21.5	30.2	42.7	35.5

- (a) Older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are defined as aged 55 years or over, excluding people living in residential aged care facilities.
- (b) Includes claims for MBS items 704, 706 and 715 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 55 years or over. Indigenous status is determined by self-identification. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 75 years or over may have received a health assessment available to 'all older people'. This is considered unlikely to affect overall proportions significantly, due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- (c) Data exclude health assessments provided outside DHS Medicare under service models used to increase access for people in remote areas and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are therefore likely to understate the proportion who access health assessments.
- (d) Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.
- (e) Allocation of patients to state or territory is based on the final claim processed for each patient in the reference period. Data are for number of patients receiving a health assessment rather than number of health assessments provided.

Table 10A.28 **Older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received an annual health assessment (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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 (g)</i>
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(f) Target population is the derived population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 55 years of over at 31 December, computed by averaging the estimates/projections at 30 June at each end of the reference year. Historical data have been revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased estimates and projections and may differ from previous reports. See chapter 2 (tables 2A.1 and 2A.13-14) for details.

(g) Includes Other Territories.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS data collection; ABS 2014, *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 10A.29

Table 10A.29 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age (per cent)**
(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</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
2010-11										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	6 046	801	8 349	2 371	476	112	68	3 933	22 156
Target population	no.	75 671	16 789	70 518	30 932	13 013	8 629	1 987	22 616	240 239
Proportion assessed	%	8.0	4.8	11.8	7.7	3.7	1.3	3.4	17.4	9.2
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	11 073	1 614	11 844	5 020	1 325	315	150	6 599	37 940
Target population	no.	111 226	25 545	101 122	49 543	20 673	12 912	3 680	40 361	365 202
Proportion assessed	%	10.0	6.3	11.7	10.1	6.4	2.4	4.1	16.4	10.4
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	3 216	422	3 149	1 509	450	109	36	1 574	10 465
Target population	no.	19 654	4 312	15 114	7 068	3 303	2 399	376	5 609	57 868
Proportion assessed	%	16.4	9.8	20.8	21.3	13.6	4.5	9.6	28.1	18.1
2011-12										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	8 520	1 150	12 133	2 436	800	137	197	5 270	30 643
Target population	no.	75 697	17 008	71 105	30 934	13 123	8 669	2 007	22 513	241 139
Proportion assessed	%	11.3	6.8	17.1	7.9	6.1	1.6	9.8	23.4	12.7
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	14 933	2 148	18 475	5 355	1 767	449	286	7 229	50 642
Target population	no.	114 004	26 419	104 124	50 694	21 205	13 250	3 819	40 967	374 626
Proportion assessed	%	13.1	8.1	17.7	10.6	8.3	3.4	7.5	17.6	13.5
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	4 156	558	4 588	1 632	509	185	48	1 764	13 440

TABLE 10A.29

Table 10A.29 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age (per cent)**
(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</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
Target population	no.	20 775	4 489	16 001	7 541	3 469	2 519	423	5 934	61 185
Proportion assessed	%	20.0	12.4	28.7	21.6	14.7	7.3	11.4	29.7	22.0
2012-13										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	10 733	1 570	15 197	3 959	1 003	234	214	5 598	38 508
Target population	no.	75 863	17 171	71 812	31 038	13 205	8 733	2 006	22 498	242 410
Proportion assessed	%	14.1	9.1	21.2	12.8	7.6	2.7	10.7	24.9	15.9
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	17 762	2 717	22 585	8 597	2 342	664	448	9 202	64 317
Target population	no.	116 702	27 292	107 067	51 912	21 734	13 598	3 961	41 703	384 118
Proportion assessed	%	15.2	10.0	21.1	16.6	10.8	4.9	11.3	22.1	16.7
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	5 166	718	5 447	2 191	604	262	73	2 266	16 727
Target population	no.	21 979	4 644	16 978	8 032	3 644	2 659	460	6 343	64 773
Proportion assessed	%	23.5	15.5	32.1	27.3	16.6	9.9	15.9	35.7	25.8
2013-14										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	13 112	1 912	18 287	5 200	1 536	236	211	6 747	47 241
Target population	no.	76 189	17 360	72 773	31 147	13 311	8 823	2 019	22 487	244 192
Proportion assessed	%	17.2	11.0	25.1	16.7	11.5	2.7	10.5	30.0	19.3
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	21 413	3 540	26 689	11 040	3 368	847	493	11 153	78 543
Target population	no.	119 324	28 149	109 829	53 172	22 250	13 909	4 099	42 416	393 298
Proportion assessed	%	17.9	12.6	24.3	20.8	15.1	6.1	12.0	26.3	20.0

TABLE 10A.29

Table 10A.29 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age (per cent)**
(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</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	6 540	846	6 771	2 792	801	365	101	2 745	20 961
Target population	no.	23 245	4 841	18 025	8 520	3 830	2 826	495	6 779	68 597
Proportion assessed	%	28.1	17.5	37.6	32.8	20.9	12.9	20.4	40.5	30.6
2014-15										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	15 245	2 389	22 104	6 011	2 017	337	396	6 702	55 201
Target population	no.	76 789	17 602	73 883	31 248	13 415	8 933	2 043	22 472	246 471
Proportion assessed	%	19.9	13.6	29.9	19.2	15.0	3.8	19.4	29.8	22.4
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	24 278	4 068	31 203	11 828	3 912	1 127	869	11 239	88 524
Target population	no.	121 782	28 962	112 577	54 462	22 788	14 219	4 232	43 128	402 300
Proportion assessed	%	19.9	14.0	27.7	21.7	17.2	7.9	20.5	26.1	22.0
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	7 565	1 006	7 614	3 158	957	544	128	2 774	23 746
Target population	no.	24 555	5 078	19 076	9 033	4 021	2 991	531	7 224	72 548
Proportion assessed	%	30.8	19.8	39.9	35.0	23.8	18.2	24.1	38.4	32.7
2015-16										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	18 396	2 810	25 314	7 036	2 169	352	397	7 075	63 549
Target population	no.	77 639	17 920	74 959	31 378	13 543	9 053	2 076	22 434	249 089
Proportion assessed	%	23.7	15.7	33.8	22.4	16.0	3.9	19.1	31.5	25.5
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	27 784	4 425	34 938	13 330	4 098	1 413	964	12 908	99 860

TABLE 10A.29

Table 10A.29 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age (per cent)**
(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</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
Target population	no.	124 064	29 731	115 442	55 725	23 315	14 522	4 362	43 850	411 161
Proportion assessed	%	22.4	14.9	30.3	23.9	17.6	9.7	22.1	29.4	24.3
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	8 715	1 181	8 679	3 534	1 031	681	171	3 279	27 271
Target population	no.	25 948	5 331	20 193	9 592	4 223	3 171	566	7 686	76 753
Proportion assessed	%	33.6	22.2	43.0	36.8	24.4	21.5	30.2	42.7	35.5

- (a) Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.
- (b) Allocation of patients to state/territory based on the final claim processed for each patient in the reference period. Data are for number of patients receiving a health assessment/check rather than number of health assessments/checks provided. Indigenous status is determined by self-identification.
- (c) Data exclude health assessments provided outside DHS Medicare under service models used to increase access for people in remote areas and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Data are therefore likely to understate the proportion who access health assessments.
- (d) Target population is the derived population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the age group at 31 December, computed by averaging the estimates/projections at 30 June at each end of the reference year. Historical data have been revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased estimates and projections and may differ from previous reports. See chapter 2 (tables 2A.1 and 2A.13-14) for details.
- (e) Includes Other Territories.
- (f) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 75 years or over may have received a health assessment available to 'all older people'. This is considered unlikely to affect overall proportions significantly, due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS data collection; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS 2014, *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 10A.30

Table 10A.30 Annual health assessments for older people (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>
2007-08										
Older people assessed	no.	103 628	66 203	56 144	18 764	26 614	8 294	2 327	184	282 158
Older people	no.	466 836	340 221	241 060	119 456	122 578	36 154	15 228	7 409	1 348 993
Proportion assessed	%	22.20	19.46	23.29	15.71	21.71	22.94	15.28	2.48	20.92
2008-09										
Older people assessed	no.	112 810	73 403	64 260	22 796	27 563	9 509	2 454	1 276	314 071
Older people	no.	475 715	347 182	246 109	122 391	123 946	36 778	15 647	7 654	1 375 483
Proportion assessed	%	23.71	21.14	26.11	18.63	22.24	25.86	15.68	16.67	22.83
2009-10										
Older people assessed	no.	118 408	78 283	67 140	25 472	28 202	9 187	2 770	1 478	330 940
Older people	no.	485 866	354 565	252 255	125 718	125 610	37 549	16 171	8 026	1 405 819
Proportion assessed	%	24.37	22.08	26.62	20.26	22.45	24.47	17.13	18.42	23.54
2010-11										
Older people assessed	no.	133 330	90 915	77 725	31 374	31 844	11 085	3 205	1 876	381 354
Older people	no.	497 907	362 416	259 291	129 883	127 157	38 225	16 736	8 434	1 440 116
Proportion assessed	%	26.78	25.09	29.98	24.16	25.04	29.00	19.15	22.24	26.48
2011-12										
Older people assessed	no.	141 601	96 734	84 521	33 511	33 396	11 684	3 319	2 078	406 844
Older people	no.	507 900	370 433	266 899	134 218	129 129	39 162	17 341	8 957	1 473 927
Proportion assessed	%	27.88	26.11	31.67	24.97	25.86	29.84	19.14	23.20	27.60
2012-13										
Older people assessed	no.	151 348	102 615	92 687	37 936	35 936	13 149	3 891	2 639	440 201
Older people	no.	521 589	380 362	275 409	139 019	131 501	40 200	18 095	9 611	1 515 491
Proportion assessed	%	29.02	26.98	33.65	27.29	27.33	32.71	21.50	27.46	29.05
2013-14										
Older people assessed	no.	163 620	112 907	101 940	44 438	40 575	14 129	4 383	3 292	485 284
Older people	no.	533 806	390 136	284 798	144 121	133 919	41 144	18 811	10 259	1 556 691

TABLE 10A.30

Table 10A.30 Annual health assessments for older people (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>
Proportion assessed	%	30.65	28.94	35.79	30.83	30.30	34.34	23.30	32.09	31.17
2014-15										
Older people assessed	no.	170 818	115 835	108 696	46 560	40 490	13 819	4 384	3 494	504 096
Older people	no.	548 192	398 955	295 740	149 549	136 384	42 245	19 595	10 949	1 601 305
Proportion assessed	%	31.16	29.03	36.75	31.13	29.69	32.71	22.37	31.91	31.48
2015-16										
Older people assessed	no.	176 449	119 502	116 406	49 803	42 133	14 341	4 860	4 012	527 506
Older people	no.	561 202	409 773	306 898	155 020	138 754	43 485	20 461	11 719	1 646 994
Proportion assessed	%	31.44	29.16	37.93	32.13	30.37	32.98	23.75	34.24	32.03

(a) Older people are defined as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 55 years or over and non-Indigenous people aged 75 years or over, excluding people living in residential aged care facilities.

(b) Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.

(c) Allocation to State/Territory is based on the final claim processed for each patient in the reference period. Data are for number of patients receiving a health assessment rather than number of health assessments provided.

(d) Rates have been revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased estimates and projections and may differ from previous reports. See chapter 2 (tables 2A.1 and 2A.13-14) for details.

(e) Derived target populations as at 31 December are computed as the average of the population estimates / projections at June 30 at each end of the reference year. Historical data have been revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased estimates and projections and may differ from previous reports. See chapter 2 (tables 2A.2 and 2A.13-14) for details.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS data collection; ABS 2014, *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0.

TABLE 10A.31

Table 10A.31 **Proportion of children receiving a fourth year developmental health check, by type of health check (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2009-10 (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check (i)	%	27.8	21.7	35.2	35.5	17.3	np	np	45.5	31.0
Healthy Kids Check (j)	%	20.3	6.7	28.1	15.1	10.2	20.5	12.4	17.6	17.2
Total	%	20.6	6.9	28.5	16.3	10.5	19.2	12.3	29.2	17.8
2010-11										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check (i)	%	37.7	23.2	47.7	36.2	17.9	5.2	9.9	63.6	40.1
Healthy Kids Check (j)	%	25.7	7.1	34.4	16.3	12.5	22.8	12.8	31.2	20.7
Total	%	26.3	7.3	35.2	17.5	12.7	21.5	12.8	44.6	21.7
2011-12 (a), (k)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check (i)	no.	2 326	338	3 198	774	204	47	61	1 367	8 315
Target population	no.	5 173	1 188	4 897	2 150	883	609	123	1 545	16 559
Proportion of target population assessed	%	45.0	28.5	65.3	36.0	23.1	7.7	49.8	88.5	50.2
Healthy Kids Check (j)	no.	46 372	16 885	37 595	12 480	7 201	3 219	1 218	805	125 775
Target population	no.	88 936	69 237	56 498	29 660	18 731	5 844	4 543	2 107	275 592
Proportion of target population assessed	%	52.1	24.4	66.5	42.1	38.4	55.1	26.8	38.2	45.6
Total (k)	no.	48 698	17 223	40 793	13 254	7 405	3 266	1 279	2 172	134 090
Target population (k)	no.	94 109	70 425	61 394	31 810	19 614	6 453	4 666	3 652	292 151
Proportion of target population assessed	%	51.7	24.5	66.4	41.7	37.8	50.6	27.4	59.5	45.9

TABLE 10A.31

Table 10A.31 **Proportion of children receiving a fourth year developmental health check, by type of health check (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2012-13 (a), (k)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check (i)	no.	2 864	403	3 791	1 106	271	64	48	1 489	10 036
Target population	no.	5 106	1 199	5 050	2 118	917	642	130	1 500	16 664
Proportion of target population assessed	%	56.1	33.6	75.1	52.2	29.6	10.0	37.1	99.3	60.2
Healthy Kids Check (j)	no.	56 223	21 201	42 969	14 021	9 502	3 668	1 823	931	150 338
Target population	no.	90 363	70 506	58 037	30 663	19 013	5 856	4 755	2 162	281 380
Proportion of target population assessed	%	62.2	30.1	74.0	45.7	50.0	62.6	38.3	43.1	53.4
Total (k)	no.	59 087	21 604	46 760	15 127	9 773	3 732	1 871	2 420	160 374
Target population (k)	no.	95 469	71 705	63 087	32 781	19 929	6 497	4 885	3 662	298 044
Proportion of target population assessed	%	61.9	30.1	74.1	46.1	49.0	57.4	38.3	66.1	53.8
2013-14 (a), (g), (k)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check (i)	no.	3 206	471	4 397	1 290	354	42	57	1 714	11 531
Target population	no.	5 182	1 191	5 131	2 103	919	625	142	1 450	16 746
Proportion of target population assessed (g)	%	61.9	39.5	85.7	61.3	38.5	6.7	40.3	118.2	68.9
Healthy Kids Check (j)	no.	59 486	19 662	45 372	15 377	10 169	3 578	2 063	858	156 565
Target population	no.	91 582	71 916	58 606	31 431	19 119	5 750	4 976	2 232	285 636
Proportion of target population assessed	%	65.0	27.3	77.4	48.9	53.2	62.2	41.5	38.4	54.8

TABLE 10A.31

Table 10A.31 **Proportion of children receiving a fourth year developmental health check, by type of health check (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Total (k)	no.	62 692.0	20 133.0	49 769.0	16 667.0	10 523.0	3 620.0	2 120.0	2 572.0	168 096.0
Target population	no.	96 763	73 107	63 737	33 534	20 038	6 375	5 117	3 682	302 381
Proportion of target population assessed	%	64.8	27.5	78.1	49.7	52.5	56.8	41.4	69.9	55.6
2014-15 (a), (g), (k)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check (i)	no.	3 772	641	5 029	1 458	512	81	94	1 718	13 305
Target population	no.	5 129	1 226	5 026	2 029	916	586	150	1 377	16 443
Proportion of target population assessed (g)	%	73.5	52.3	100.1	71.9	55.9	13.8	62.7	124.8	80.9
Healthy Kids Check (j)	no.	63 087	20 318	46 584	16 184	11 161	3 386	2 342	862	163 924
Target population	no.	89 206	71 971	59 658	31 044	19 316	5 918	4 787	2 481	284 403
Proportion of target population assessed	%	70.7	28.2	78.1	52.1	57.8	57.2	48.9	34.8	57.6
Total (k)	no.	66 859	20 959	51 613	17 642	11 673	3 467	2 436	2 580	177 229
Target population	no.	94 335	73 197	64 683	33 072	20 232	6 504	4 937	3 858	300 846
Proportion of target population assessed	%	70.9	28.6	79.8	53.3	57.7	53.3	49.3	66.9	58.9

a) Computed by the Secretariat for 2011-12 and subsequent years. Historical data were sourced from the National Healthcare Agreement and do not include underlying data. The considerable increase in proportion of target population assessed compared to previous years is associated with a considerable increase in the number of children receiving fourth year developmental health checks (Department of Health, pers. comm, 25 October 2012).

(b) Reference year is based on the date the service was provided. Data may differ from other reports in which reference year is based on the date the claim was processed.

Table 10A.31 Proportion of children receiving a fourth year developmental health check, by type of health check (per cent)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(c)	Allocation to State/Territory is based on patient postcode at the date their last service was processed in the reference period. This is not necessarily where the service was received. Data are for number of patients receiving a health assessment/check rather than number of health assessments/checks provided.									
(d)	Children are counted only once in the numerator.									
(e)	From the 2010-11 reference period, children who received both a healthy kids check and an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's health assessment during the reference period are counted against the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health assessment.									
(f)	Target 4 year old population is as at 31 December of the reference year. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health checks, the target population is computed as the average of the 4 year old population estimates / projections at June 30 at each end of the reference year. For the Healthy Kids Check, the target non-Indigenous population is computed by subtracting the derived population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 4 year olds from the 4 year old ERP. Historical data are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased estimates and projections and may differ from previous reports. See chapter 2 (tables 2A.2 and 2A.13-14) for details.									
(g)	For the NT for 2013-14 and 2014-15, and for Queensland for 2014-15, data for the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who received a health check exceeds 100 per cent. This is largely because numerator and denominator are not directly comparable — children are eligible to receive this health assessment at the age of 3, 4 or 5 years. However, a child is eligible to receive it once only (children may also be eligible for other health checks) — hence, the denominator uses population estimates and projections for a single year of age — 4 years. Using this methodology, the total number of children aged 3, 4 and 5 years who received a check in 2013-14 exceeds the derived population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years.									
(h)	Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Checks are not published for Tasmania or the ACT for 2009-10 due to small numbers, but are included in the total for Australia.									
(i)	Includes claims for Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) Item 708 (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check, available to 30 April 2010) and Item 715 (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People's Health Assessment, available from 1 May 2010) for children aged 3, 4 or 5 years for 2012-13 and subsequent years, and aged 3 or 4 years for 2011-12 and previous years. Data exclude health assessments provided outside DHS Medicare under service models used to increase access for people in remote areas and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are therefore likely to understate the proportion who access health assessments.									
(j)	Includes claims for MBS items 709 and 711 (Healthy Kids Check, available to 30 April 2010) and items 701, 703, 705, 707 and 10986 (Health Assessment, available from 1 May 2010) for children aged 3, 4 or 5 years for 2011-12 and subsequent years, and aged 3 or 4 years for 2010-11 and previous years. Data do not include developmental health check activity conducted outside Medicare, such as State and Territory early childhood health assessments in preschools and community health centres. This is known to be a particular issue for several jurisdictions. For example, in Victoria, the Victorian Maternal and Child Health Service provided a 3.5 year old Key Ages and Stages consultation to 47 638 children in the 2011-12 financial year. Data include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who received a Healthy Kids Check and did not also receive a health check under MBS items 708 or 715.									

Table 10A.31 **Proportion of children receiving a fourth year developmental health check, by type of health check (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(k)	Data for 2011-12 and subsequent years include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous children aged 3, 4 or 5 years who received a health assessment under the specified MBS items, provided they had not received such a check in a previous reference year. This constitutes a break in time series for the data. Data from 2011-12 should not be compared with data for 2010-11 and previous years, which are limited to children aged 3 or 4 years.									

np Not published.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics; ABS unpublished, *Australian demographic statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS 2014, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1996 to 2026*, B series, Cat. no. 3238.0.

Table 10A.32 Non-referred attendances that were bulk billed, by region and age (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
2012-13						
0-15 years	89.6	88.0	88.5	91.7	93.9	89.3
16-64 years	78.7	72.3	73.7	74.7	84.9	77.2
65 years or over	90.4	88.2	89.3	91.6	94.0	89.8
All ages	83.4	79.4	80.3	81.4	88.0	82.4
2013-14						
0-15 years	90.2	89.7	90.1	92.3	93.8	90.2
16-64 years	80.2	74.4	75.9	75.8	85.2	78.8
65 years or over	90.6	88.9	89.7	91.7	94.2	90.2
All ages (g)	84.4	81.1	81.9	82.2	88.3	83.6
2014-15						
0-15 years	91.0	91.4	91.7	92.9	94.2	91.2
16-64 years	81.4	75.9	77.4	76.6	85.5	80.1
65 years or over	90.8	89.3	89.9	91.9	94.2	90.4
All ages (g)	85.3	82.2	83.1	82.9	88.5	84.6
2015-16						
0-15 years	91.7	92.3	92.7	93.7	94.8	91.9
16-64 years	82.6	77.0	78.7	78.1	86.5	81.3
65 years or over	90.8	89.5	90.1	92.1	94.3	90.5
All ages (g)	86.1	83.1	84.1	84.0	89.3	85.4

(a) Remoteness areas are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 (ASGS) classification.

(b) Data include non-referred attendances undertaken by general practice nurses

(c) Patient age as at date of service.

(d) Allocation to remoteness area based on patients' Medicare enrolment postcode.

(e) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports. This is due to a change in methodology used to identify GPs.

(f) Australia includes attendances where patient postcodes could not be allocated to a remoteness area.

(g) All ages includes attendances where patient age is unknown.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics.

TABLE 10A.33

Table 10A.33 **Non-referred attendances that were bulk billed by age (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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 (f)</i>
2006-07									
0-15 years	88.5	80.4	85.5	88.5	87.9	81.9	63.0	67.1	85.4
16-64 years	80.0	69.5	68.9	62.1	68.1	64.3	43.6	59.5	71.8
65 years or over	88.6	86.3	87.1	89.9	88.2	85.3	67.4	85.6	87.5
All ages	83.5	75.5	76.1	73.1	76.6	72.5	51.4	63.8	77.9
2007-08									
0-15 years	89.2	81.7	86.5	90.1	89.5	84.4	62.3	69.6	86.4
16-64 years	81.2	71.4	70.6	62.5	70.5	66.9	45.5	62.2	73.3
65 years or over	89.4	86.9	87.8	90.3	89.3	86.7	68.1	86.6	88.2
All ages	84.5	76.9	77.4	73.9	78.5	74.8	52.6	66.3	79.1
2008-09									
0-15 years	89.9	82.9	88.0	90.8	90.6	85.8	62.5	67.3	87.4
16-64 years	81.7	72.3	71.5	61.9	71.6	66.7	45.6	61.5	73.9
65 years or over	90.0	87.5	88.7	90.6	90.0	87.0	67.1	87.0	88.9
All ages	85.1	77.8	78.5	73.8	79.6	75.1	52.6	65.5	79.8
2009-10									
0-15 years	90.4	83.9	89.3	90.7	91.3	87.5	64.8	72.8	88.2
16-64 years	81.1	73.6	73.5	62.2	70.1	68.3	40.1	65.7	74.3
65 years or over	90.4	88.2	89.7	91.0	90.6	88.0	66.7	88.8	89.5
All ages	85.0	79.0	80.3	74.2	79.2	76.7	49.6	69.8	80.5
2010-11									
0-15 years	90.4	84.6	89.4	90.8	91.5	86.9	62.2	76.4	88.4
16-64 years	81.9	74.6	74.5	61.5	70.4	68.1	38.3	68.5	75.0
65 years or over	90.7	88.3	89.9	90.7	90.2	88.0	65.6	89.4	89.6
All ages	85.6	79.7	80.9	73.7	79.3	76.6	48.1	72.5	80.9
2011-12									
0-15 years	90.8	85.8	89.5	90.6	92.0	86.5	65.8	81.4	88.9
16-64 years	82.8	76.1	75.1	61.0	72.6	67.0	40.7	70.8	76.0
65 years or over	90.9	88.5	89.8	89.8	90.0	87.3	65.2	90.1	89.6
All ages	86.2	80.8	81.2	73.1	80.5	75.8	50.0	75.1	81.6
2012-13									
0-15 years	91.0	86.9	89.6	90.6	91.9	86.9	68.3	86.4	89.3
16-64 years	83.8	77.8	76.1	61.7	73.7	68.0	48.1	75.6	77.2
65 years or over	91.1	88.9	90.0	89.6	89.9	88.3	65.9	90.8	89.8
All ages	86.9	82.0	81.8	73.4	81.1	76.8	55.1	79.4	82.4
2013-14									
0-15 years	91.6	88.1	90.6	91.5	92.3	88.1	69.5	89.5	90.2
16-64 years	85.1	79.3	77.7	65.6	75.4	69.0	50.5	79.7	78.8
65 years or over	91.5	89.3	90.6	89.6	90.2	88.6	66.9	91.6	90.2

Table 10A.33 Non-referred attendances that were bulk billed by age (per cent)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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> (f)
All ages	87.8	83.2	83.1	75.8	82.2	77.7	57.1	83.0	83.6
2014-15									
0-15 years	92.3	89.4	91.7	92.7	92.9	90.2	69.5	94.1	91.2
16-64 years	85.8	80.5	78.9	69.5	76.9	68.7	51.7	83.2	80.1
65 years or over	91.6	89.6	91.0	90.0	90.3	88.6	67.4	92.7	90.4
All ages	88.4	84.2	84.1	78.3	83.2	77.9	58.1	86.4	84.6
2015-16									
0-15 years	92.9	90.4	92.5	93.4	93.2	90.5	70.3	95.6	91.9
16-64 years	86.4	81.5	80.1	73.2	78.2	67.7	54.6	86.4	81.3
65 years or over	91.7	89.5	91.2	90.2	90.5	88.5	68.2	93.9	90.5
All ages	88.9	84.9	85.0	80.7	84.0	77.4	60.3	89.1	85.4

(a) Data include non-referred attendances undertaken by general practice nurses.

(b) Patient age as at date of service.

(c) Allocation to State/Territory based on patients' Medicare enrolment postcode.

(d) All ages includes attendances where patient age is unknown.

(e) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports. This is due to a change in methodology used to identify GPs.

(f) Australia includes attendances where patient postcodes could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics.

Table 10A.34 **People deferring access to GPs due to cost (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Proportion	%	4.5	5.0	5.9	7.7	5.4	7.0	8.8	5.2	5.4
RSE	%	8.7	6.3	7.0	7.4	9.5	9.6	12.1	20.5	3.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.1	0.4
2013-14 (g)										
Proportion	%	3.5	5.0	5.8	6.2	4.5	6.9	6.9	5.6	4.9
RSE	%	7.6	6.9	6.2	7.5	11.7	10.4	11.3	21.8	2.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.4	0.3
2014-15 (g)										
Proportion	%	3.2	5.6	5.4	7.0	5.5	7.0	9.7	4.1	5.0
RSE	%	9.0	7.3	7.9	9.2	9.3	11.3	11.7	22.5	3.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	0.3
2015-16 (g)										
Proportion	%	3.5	3.8	4.8	4.9	3.9	6.1	8.1	2.0	4.1
RSE	%	11.4	10.1	7.3	10.3	11.8	8.6	12.8	22.9	4.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.4

RSE = Relative standard error.

- (a) People aged 15 years or over who delayed or did not visit a GP at any time in the last 12 months due to cost.
- (b) Data are crude rates and may differ from data in previous reports in which rates were age-standardised.
- (c) Rates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (d) Data for 2012-13 and subsequent years are not comparable to data for previous years due to a change in question sequencing/wording.
- (e) Data are not comparable to data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that were sourced from the ABS 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey due to differences in survey design and collection methodology.
- (f) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.
- (g) For 2013-14 and subsequent years, cells have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (h) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.

Source: ABS unpublished, Patient Experience Survey, various years, Cat. no. 4839.0.

Table 10A.35 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people deferring access to GPs due to cost, 2012-13 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
Proportion	%	11.1	12.3	13.0	13.8	7.7	16.3	20.7	11.0	12.2
RSE (c)	%	24.5	28.4	26.9	20.7	43.8	23.9	24.3	40.2	10.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	5.3	6.9	6.8	5.6	6.6	7.6	9.9	8.7	2.4

RSE = Relative standard error.

- (a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years or over who reported needing to see a GP in the last 12 months and delayed doing so or did not do so because of cost, divided by the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years or over who reported needing to see a GP in the last 12 months.
- (b) Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population using 5 year ranges.
- (c) Rates with RSEs greater than 25 per cent should be used with caution. Rates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (d) Data are not comparable with data for all Australians that were sourced from the ABS Patient Experience Survey, due to differences in survey design and collection methodology.
- (e) Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from Explanatory Notes in *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: First Results, 2012-13* (Cat. no. 4727.0.55.001) and the *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Users' Guide, 2012-13* (Cat. no. 4727.0.55.002).

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13* (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey component), Cat. no. 4727.0.

TABLE 10A.36

Table 10A.36 **Waiting time for GPs for an urgent appointment (per cent) (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 (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Within four hours										
Proportion	%	63.9	63.7	66.2	61.5	65.2	53.9	60.0	51.9	63.8
RSE	%	2.5	3.1	3.2	4.5	2.5	6.3	7.6	10.0	1.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	3.2	3.8	4.2	5.5	3.2	6.6	8.9	10.2	1.6
Four to less than 24 hours										
Proportion	%	9.5	11.7	11.2	11.8	13.5	15.4	13.2	13.8	11.2
RSE	%	11.1	11.8	13.8	15.3	10.8	12.9	21.3	25.3	5.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.9	5.5	6.8	1.1
24 hours or more										
Proportion	%	26.5	24.5	22.6	26.8	21.2	30.7	26.9	34.3	25.0
RSE	%	5.4	7.5	7.5	9.0	8.1	10.4	13.0	13.9	3.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	2.8	3.6	3.3	4.7	3.4	6.2	6.9	9.4	1.5
2013-14 (f)										
Within four hours										
Proportion	%	64.7	63.4	65.4	65.2	64.7	51.8	58.3	78.4	64.2
RSE	%	3.3	0.6	2.5	4.9	4.8	5.6	9.6	7.3	1.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.1	0.7	3.2	6.2	6.0	5.7	11.0	11.2	1.7
Four to less than 24 hours										
Proportion	%	8.2	10.4	10.4	8.8	12.2	16.0	19.2	12.7	10.0
RSE	%	18.4	14.5	19.8	19.5	16.7	22.1	21.4	33.0	8.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	2.9	3.0	4.0	3.4	4.0	6.9	8.1	8.2	1.6
24 hours or more										
Proportion	%	26.7	25.9	24.0	27.1	21.5	34.8	26.4	6.4	25.8
RSE	%	5.6	8.9	7.0	10.5	11.5	8.2	17.1	44.8	2.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	2.9	4.5	3.3	5.6	4.9	5.6	8.8	5.6	1.1
2014-15 (f)										
Within four hours										
Proportion	%	67.2	65.7	61.7	58.1	58.2	53.3	53.2	74.1	63.9
RSE	%	2.5	3.0	6.5	6.7	7.4	8.2	10.1	5.1	1.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	3.2	3.9	7.8	7.6	8.4	8.6	10.6	7.4	2.4
Four to less than 24 hours										
Proportion	%	10.0	9.7	12.4	11.3	13.9	13.5	20.5	9.2	11.1

Table 10A.36 **Waiting time for GPs for an urgent appointment (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Aust
RSE	%	12.1	15.2	12.4	20.4	17.8	12.4	18.1	37.9	5.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	2.4	2.9	3.0	4.5	4.8	3.3	7.3	6.8	1.2
24 hours or more										
Proportion	%	22.1	25.6	26.6	30.6	26.7	32.7	25.9	14.9	25.0
RSE	%	10.7	6.4	9.3	10.5	5.8	5.1	14.2	39.8	3.8
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.6	3.2	4.8	6.3	3.1	3.3	7.2	11.7	1.9
2015-16 (f)										
Within four hours										
Proportion	%	66.2	61.1	65.1	63.2	65.6	55.4	#40.4	89.5	63.6
RSE	%	3.5	5.9	3.9	5.0	5.3	0.7	16.8	4.9	2.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.6	7.0	5.0	6.2	6.9	0.7	13.3	8.6	3.3
Four to less than 24 hours										
Proportion	%	11.1	10.6	13.9	9.8	14.1	11.7	19.5	*8.1	11.9
RSE	%	13.6	15.8	11.9	16.7	16.5	19.0	23.7	44.0	5.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.6	4.4	9.1	7.0	1.2
24 hours or more										
Proportion	%	22.8	28.9	20.5	26.7	19.7	32.5	#42.0	*10.7	24.5
RSE	%	8.6	7.9	11.4	12.0	12.1	11.5	14.1	31.0	3.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	3.8	4.5	4.6	6.3	4.7	7.3	11.6	6.5	1.6

RSE = relative standard error.

- (a) Time waited between making an appointment and seeing the GP for urgent medical care.
- (b) People aged 15 years or over who saw a GP for urgent medical care for their own health in the last 12 months. 'Urgent' as defined by respondent. Discretionary interviewer advice was to include health issues that arose suddenly and were serious (e.g. fever, headache, vomiting, unexplained rash).
- (c) Data are crude rates and may differ from data in previous reports in which rates were age-standardised.
- (d) Rates with RSEs greater than 25 per cent should be used with caution. Rates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (e) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.
- (f) For 2013-14 and subsequent years, cells have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (g) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

Table 10A.36 **Waiting time for GPs for an urgent appointment (per cent) (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 (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Proportion has a margin of error >10 percentage points which should be considered when using this information

Source: ABS unpublished, Patient Experience Survey, various years, Cat. no. 4839.0.

Table 10A.37 Proportion of people who saw a GP in the previous 12 months who waited longer than felt acceptable to get an appointment (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Proportion	%	20.2	21.2	17.5	24.4	20.5	22.5	22.0	22.0	20.5
RSE	%	3.1	3.0	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.3	7.3	9.0	1.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.3	3.2	3.9	0.7
2013-14 (e)										
Proportion	%	23.9	22.6	19.2	24.5	21.9	23.4	25.1	26.5	22.6
RSE	%	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.7	3.7	4.8	6.3	8.4	1.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.1	4.3	0.7
2014-15 (e)										
Proportion	%	22.5	20.9	18.1	18.9	21.3	23.3	26.7	19.4	20.8
RSE	%	2.9	2.9	4.9	5.4	3.4	4.9	6.6	9.8	1.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.2	3.4	3.7	0.6
2015-16 (e)										
Proportion	%	21.2	19.4	15.5	15.6	19.9	19.3	23.4	12.4	18.9
RSE	%	4.0	3.7	4.6	4.1	5.3	4.5	6.6	9.2	2.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.7	3.1	2.2	0.7

RSE = relative standard error.

- (a) Persons aged 15 years or over who saw a GP in the previous 12 months, excluding interviews by proxy.
- (b) Data are crude rates and may differ from data in previous reports in which rates were age-standardised.
- (c) Data from 2012-13 are not comparable to data for previous years due to a change in question sequencing.
- (d) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.
- (e) For 2013-14 and subsequent years, cells have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.

Source: ABS unpublished, Patient Experience Survey (various years), Cat. no. 4839.0.

Table 10A.38 **Selected potentially avoidable GP-type presentations to emergency departments (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust
2013-14	1 047 230	625 844	450 179	314 196	172 423	61 577	53 325	57 483	2 782 257
2014-15	1 060 202	615 857	435 856	331 795	166 003	61 079	55 753	54 832	2 781 377
2015-16	1 112 191	626 545	429 665	337 224	160 670	58 843	49 429	54 374	2 828 941

- (a) 'GP-type' emergency department presentations are defined as presentations for which the type of visit was reported as emergency presentation, which did not arrive by ambulance or by police or other correctional vehicle, with a triage category of 4 (semi-urgent) or 5 (non-urgent), and where the episode end status was not: admitted to the hospital, referred to another hospital, or died. This is an interim definition, pending development of new methodology to more closely approximate the population that could receive services in the primary care sector. Data include appropriate presentations to emergency departments that can only retrospectively be categorised as 'GP-type'.
- (b) Data are presented by the state/territory of usual residence of the patient, not by the state/territory of the hospital.
- (c) Includes all hospitals reporting to the Non-admitted patient emergency department care (NAPEDC) NMDS. Data are not comparable with data in previous reports which were limited to Peer Group A and B hospitals and the Mersey Community Hospital.
- (d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.
- (e) Data for the Albury Base Hospital in NSW are reported in Victorian hospital statistics.
- (f) 2015-16 data for the ACT were provided by ACT health and not validated by the AIHW.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Non-admitted Emergency Department Care Database; ACT Health (unpublished) Emergency Department Care data

TABLE 10A.39

Table 10A.39 **People deferring access to prescribed medication due to cost (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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 (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Proportion	%	7.4	7.9	9.3	6.8	8.2	8.5	6.7	9.0	7.9
RSE	%	5.3	5.3	6.5	9.4	7.8	10.0	15.4	17.1	2.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	3.0	0.4
2013-14 (h)										
Proportion	%	7.0	6.3	9.9	8.4	7.5	8.0	6.7	6.2	7.6
RSE	%	7.0	5.9	6.3	7.6	8.3	9.0	14.7	17.4	2.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4
2014-15 (h)										
Proportion	%	6.9	7.5	8.5	8.0	8.6	7.9	7.4	6.0	7.6
RSE	%	6.4	5.8	5.2	8.8	7.4	7.7	15.2	19.0	3.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.2	0.5
2015-16 (h)										
Proportion	%	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.5	7.7	6.9	7.8	4.3	7.6
RSE	%	7.2	6.7	6.3	10.6	7.3	10.7	11.6	17.6	3.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	0.5

RSE = Relative standard error.

- (a) People aged 15 years and over who received a prescription for medication from a GP in the last 12 months and delayed using or did not get medication at any time in the last 12 months due to the cost.
- (b) Data are crude rates and may differ from data in previous reports in which rates were age-standardised.
- (c) Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (d) Data for 2010-11 and subsequent reference years are comparable over time, but are not comparable with data for 2009 due to a change in the sequencing and wording of the survey question.
- (e) Data are not comparable to data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that were sourced from the ABS 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, due to differences in survey design and collection methodology.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.
- (g) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.
- (h) For 2013-14 and subsequent years, cells have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS unpublished, Patient Experience Survey, various years, Cat. no. 4839.0.

Table 10A.40 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people deferring access to prescribed medication due to cost, 2012-13 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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>
Proportion	%	24.4	36.3	47.0	45.2	35.3	46.5	24.1	22.8	34.6
RSE (c)	%	19.7	14.8	15.0	19.3	26.0	14.9	37.2	34.1	8.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	9.4	10.5	13.8	17.1	18.0	13.5	17.6	15.2	5.7

RSE = Relative standard error.

- (a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over who received a prescription for medication in the last 12 months and delayed getting or did not get the medication due to the cost, divided by the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a prescription for medication in the last 12 months.
- (b) Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population (10 year ranges).
- (c) Estimates with RSEs between 25 and 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (d) Data are not comparable to data for all Australians that were sourced from the ABS Patient Experience Survey, due to differences in survey design and collection methodology.
- (e) Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from Explanatory Notes in *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: First Results, 2012-13* (Cat. no. 4727.0.55.001) and the *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Users' Guide, 2012-13* (Cat. no. 4727.0.55.002).
- (f) Includes major cities, inner and outer regional areas only, as these survey questions were not asked in remote and 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), Cat. no. 4727.0.

Table 10A.41 **Waiting time for public dental care, NSW (days) (a)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
2013–14						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 10A.41 **Waiting time for public dental care, NSW (days) (a)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014-15						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 10A.41 **Waiting time for public dental care, NSW (days) (a)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
2015-16						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 10A.41 **Waiting time for public dental care, NSW (days) (a)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 10A.41 **Waiting time for public dental care, NSW (days) (a)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Data for NSW were not available.

na not available

Source : AIHW (unpublished) Public dental waiting times data collection.

Table 10A.42

Waiting time for public dental care, Victoria (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
2013–14						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	151	364	80 312	161	420	40 159
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	151	364	78 441	161	420	39 342
Not stated	np	np	1 871	np	np	817
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	166	377	51 584	180	427	25 484
Inner regional	130	356	20 627	155	418	10 216
Outer regional	66	346	7 196	49	392	4 078
Remote	161	318	198	196	350	113
Very remote	np	np	1	np	np	1
Not stated	np	np	706	np	np	267
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	132	358	18 924	145	421	9 057
Quintile 2	109	350	21 420	122	404	10 673
Quintile 3	161	402	16 969	166	446	8 418
Quintile 4	174	371	14 962	198	418	7 867
Quintile 5	179	320	7 327	205	383	3 875
Not stated	np	np	710	np	np	269
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	37	638	13 817	116	756	8 933
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	36	622	13 459	115	735	8 706
Not stated	np	np	358	np	np	227
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	59	700	6 534	130	819	4 265
Inner regional	32	646	5 085	107	751	3 443
Outer regional	6	271	2 023	104	343	1 129
Remote	47	241	63	130	311	32
Very remote	np	np	5	np	np	4
Not stated	np	np	107	np	np	61
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	41	582	3 875	109	686	2 438
Quintile 2	33	526	4 110	121	684	2 581
Quintile 3	44	699	2 839	124	841	1 925
Quintile 4	25	730	2 079	105	832	1 388
Quintile 5	49	686	807	112	771	540
Not stated	np	np	107	np	np	61

Assessment

Table 10A.42

Waiting time for public dental care, Victoria (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	265	612	65 703	252	625	35 801
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	267	612	64 495	253	625	35 230
Not stated	np	np	1 208	np	np	571
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	327	623	41 223	279	636	21 793
Inner regional	239	604	16 860	255	626	9 617
Outer regional	79	516	6 235	95	514	3 829
Remote	85	364	242	111	391	148
Very remote	np	np	6	307	307	np
Not stated	np	np	1 138	np	np	413
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	292	624	15 870	255	645	8 510
Quintile 2	218	601	16 457	200	608	9 295
Quintile 3	309	614	13 949	278	623	7 508
Quintile 4	309	619	12 554	277	625	6 878
Quintile 5	309	586	5 729	278	554	3 192
Not stated	np	np	1 144	np	np	418
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	165	625	9 271	183	677	5 820

Table 10A.42

Waiting time for public dental care, Victoria (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	167	624	9 095	184	675	5 707
Not stated	np	np	176	np	np	113
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	223	688	4 610	246	765	2 830
Inner regional	92	587	3 181	121	661	1 994
Outer regional	82	385	1 342	133	436	906
Remote	13	276	50	71	309	43
Very remote	..	..	–	64	64	–
Not stated	np	np	87	np	np	48
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	163	617	2 408	184	659	1 552
Quintile 2	133	525	2 796	151	557	1 724
Quintile 3	209	677	1 865	207	740	1 161
Quintile 4	174	738	1 586	189	786	1 013
Quintile 5	229	764	527	266	805	320
Not stated	np	np	89	np	np	50
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
2015-16						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	383	672	80 593	364	704	43 727
Indigenous status						

Table 10A.42

Waiting time for public dental care, Victoria (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	385	672	79 021	365	705	42 918
Not stated	np	np	1 572	np	np	809
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	441	686	51 713	419	724	26 738
Inner regional	322	649	20 035	336	682	11 814
Outer regional	100	562	6 513	99	579	3 677
Remote	92	383	233	128	425	133
Very remote	np	np	3	np	np	4
Not stated	np	np	2 095	np	np	1 361
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	390	681	20 205	372	719	10 479
Quintile 2	327	659	19 154	327	700	10 623
Quintile 3	434	690	16 650	405	720	9 078
Quintile 4	399	668	15 239	377	695	8 447
Quintile 5	420	641	7 248	417	664	3 738
Not stated	np	np	2 097	np	np	1 362
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	337	709	10 809	366	774	7 067
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	337	708	10 675	367	773	6 991
Not stated	np	np	134	np	np	76
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	377	744	5 921	392	824	3 570
Inner regional	347	675	3 596	413	728	2 598
Outer regional	100	585	1 100	175	606	758
Remote	61	224	38	106	256	28
Very remote	..	..	–	..	..	–
Not stated	np	np	154	np	np	113
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	328	724	2 680	345	760	1 759
Quintile 2	260	667	2 766	354	728	1 889
Quintile 3	404	726	2 373	447	806	1 536
Quintile 4	322	741	1 961	312	815	1 263
Quintile 5	392	741	875	410	812	507
Not stated	np	np	154	np	np	113
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 10A.42

Waiting time for public dental care, Victoria (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Not stated
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities
Inner regional
Outer regional
Remote
Very remote
Not stated
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1
Quintile 2
Quintile 3
Quintile 4
Quintile 5
Not stated

(a) Waiting times could not be calculated for some records for instance where a record had no date of offer or date of first visit.

(b) The collection excludes people who are treated under jurisdictional priority client schemes.

(c) The calculation of an Australian total is not appropriate given that jurisdictions are not comparable

(d) Data are not comparable to that previously published due to the change in specifications.

(e) SEIFA and remoteness are based on the usual residence of the person, not the location of the service provider.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Public dental waiting times data collection.

Table 10A.43 **Waiting time for public dental care, Queensland (days)**
(a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
2013–14						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	444	1 968	50 941	585	2 043	52 711
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	116	835	1 502	270	1 173	1 172
Non-indigenous	467	1 988	47 664	601	2 058	49 793
Not stated	np	np	1 775	np	np	1 746
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	293	1 257	18 615	428	1 503	19 878
Inner regional	879	2 382	18 713	982	2 423	19 713
Outer regional	338	1 326	11 386	392	1 462	11 187
Remote	188	1 033	1 053	275	1 212	981
Very remote	42	450	1 173	95	538	951
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	722	2 349	20 209	882	2 403	20 268
Quintile 2	403	1 625	10 253	488	1 767	10 590
Quintile 3	396	1 421	11 499	525	1 537	12 158
Quintile 4	298	1 023	5 884	390	1 266	6 438
Quintile 5	296	1 212	3 094	377	1 391	3 256
Not stated	np	np	2	np	np	1
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	81	302	14 697	102	358	14 183
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	70	298	333	98	401	324
Non-indigenous	82	303	13 963	103	357	13 480
Not stated	np	np	401	np	np	379
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	69	236	7 874	91	280	7 547
Inner regional	104	337	4 656	125	410	4 469
Outer regional	100	559	1 860	120	625	1 842
Remote	84	660	193	94	708	202
Very remote	150	959	114	168	924	121
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	85	304	5 206	106	361	4 857
Quintile 2	82	406	2 797	104	509	2 786
Quintile 3	83	331	3 647	107	389	3 615
Quintile 4	67	229	2 106	89	259	2 033
Quintile 5	68	224	941	94	260	892
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–

Assessment

Table 10A.43

**Waiting time for public dental care, Queensland (days)
(a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	309	502	47 014	344	536	45 956
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	89	357	1 711	107	391	1 540
Non-indigenous	315	506	43 915	348	540	43 015
Not stated	np	np	1 388	np	np	1 401
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	305	534	23 251	348	567	22 131
Inner regional	343	474	13 198	363	515	13 368
Outer regional	248	417	8 424	277	440	8 235
Remote	104	400	926	176	428	822
Very remote	4	287	1 215	18	298	1 400
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	294	497	16 385	335	533	15 666
Quintile 2	325	517	8 796	354	548	8 850
Quintile 3	315	438	11 730	348	487	11 625
Quintile 4	296	487	6 840	332	533	6 618
Quintile 5	337	557	3 262	364	594	3 195
Not stated	np	np	1	np	np	2
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	76	330	16 544	113	373	16 019

Table 10A.43

**Waiting time for public dental care, Queensland (days)
(a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	55	265	468	87	329	444
Non-indigenous	77	331	15 613	114	373	15 113
Not stated	np	np	463	np	np	462
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	69	295	8 485	103	343	8 007
Inner regional	92	352	5 226	139	398	5 281
Outer regional	71	321	2 545	119	364	2 438
Remote	97	441	205	116	496	207
Very remote	115	707	83	110	766	86
Not stated	..	..	—	..	..	—
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	93	350	6 486	139	391	6 394
Quintile 2	70	310	3 324	106	358	3 181
Quintile 3	72	307	3 719	105	348	3 508
Quintile 4	57	274	2 152	91	324	2 099
Quintile 5	53	318	863	90	356	837
Not stated	..	..	—	..	..	—
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
2015-16						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	339	560	59 691	365	580	52 592
Indigenous status						

Table 10A.43

Waiting time for public dental care, Queensland (days)
(a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous	42	384	2 694	193	418	1 752
Non-indigenous	343	566	54 780	368	585	48 995
Not stated	np	np	2 217	np	np	1 845
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	350	586	26 724	374	589	23 451
Inner regional	336	580	18 826	363	609	17 065
Outer regional	344	483	10 937	367	504	9 837
Remote	176	417	1 352	258	453	986
Very remote	–	325	1 853	26	362	1 253
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	352	591	20 686	379	618	17 515
Quintile 2	341	534	13 307	366	561	11 906
Quintile 3	325	499	14 923	350	513	13 526
Quintile 4	334	530	7 899	359	544	7 104
Quintile 5	381	611	2 874	399	633	2 541
Not stated	np	np	2	..	..	–
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	78	391	14 568	105	411	13 496
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	71	370	435	86	352	358
Non-indigenous	77	385	13 692	104	406	12 747
Not stated	np	np	441	np	np	391
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	70	259	7 360	101	301	6 896
Inner regional	96	646	4 704	115	656	4 349
Outer regional	70	361	2 252	96	387	2 040
Remote	165	504	180	191	568	153
Very remote	322	628	71	322	594	57
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	94	608	5 491	119	622	5 117
Quintile 2	72	281	3 026	98	308	2 808
Quintile 3	76	339	3 372	100	370	3 109
Quintile 4	65	265	1 891	97	301	1 750
Quintile 5	61	223	788	87	250	712
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 10A.43 **Waiting time for public dental care, Queensland (days)**
(a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Not stated
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities
Inner regional
Outer regional
Remote
Very remote
Not stated
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1
Quintile 2
Quintile 3
Quintile 4
Quintile 5
Not stated

- (a) Waiting times could not be calculated for some records for instance where a record had no date of offer or date of first visit.
- (b) The collection excludes people who are treated under jurisdictional priority client schemes.
- (c) The calculation of an Australian total is not appropriate given that jurisdictions are not comparable
- (d) Data are not comparable to that previously published due to the change in specifications.
- (e) SEIFA and remoteness are based on the usual residence of the person, not the location of the service provider.

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

Source : AIHW (unpublished) Public dental waiting times data collection.

Table 10A.44 **Waiting time for public dental care, WA (days) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
2013–14						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	349	663	30 815	444	758	16 027
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	357	763	1 037	414	824	275
Non-indigenous	351	665	27 972	444	757	14 851
Not stated	np	np	1 806	np	np	901
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	335	645	22 743	435	741	11 294
Inner regional	391	665	3 317	455	767	2 092
Outer regional	397	772	2 279	476	820	1 436
Remote	225	472	577	318	592	349
Very remote	381	609	56	np	np	19
Not stated	np	np	1 842	np	np	838
SEIFA of residence (f)						
Quintile 1	343	637	6 151	436	691	3 423
Quintile 2	356	717	8 087	455	804	4 202
Quintile 3	341	643	7 650	434	745	4 065
Quintile 4	356	644	4 110	453	753	2 066
Quintile 5	337	644	2 968	431	743	1 430
Not stated	np	np	1 849	np	np	841
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	498	895	1 997	626	983	1 602
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	407	1 001	21	np	np	19
Non-indigenous	504	895	1 869	626	975	1 506
Not stated	np	np	107	np	np	77
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	501	873	1 614	621	960	1 293
Inner regional	665	979	97	723	1 022	79
Outer regional	463	996	190	592	1 078	139
Remote	np	np	19	np	np	14
Very remote	np	np	2	np	np	7
Not stated	np	np	75	np	np	70
SEIFA of residence (f)						
Quintile 1	577	998	243	721	1 137	188
Quintile 2	482	906	550	622	983	436
Quintile 3	509	893	489	648	966	392
Quintile 4	534	859	346	633	942	281
Quintile 5	477	846	294	547	918	235
Not stated	np	np	75	np	np	70

Assessment

Table 10A.44 **Waiting time for public dental care, WA (days) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEIFA of residence (f)						
Quintile 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	98	350	19 191	169	435	12 261
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	106	475	684	200	564	258
Non-indigenous	98	350	17 148	168	435	11 095
Not stated	np	np	1 359	np	np	908
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	94	224	13 399	154	380	8 312
Inner regional	130	426	2 454	195	452	1 825
Outer regional	181	572	2 100	228	694	1 323
Remote	99	482	447	198	470	293
Very remote	293	548	78	203	478	30
Not stated	np	np	713	np	np	478
SEIFA of residence (f)						
Quintile 1	97	301	4 403	164	380	2 999
Quintile 2	103	425	5 120	181	503	3 166
Quintile 3	97	289	5 063	167	389	3 251
Quintile 4	98	356	2 291	163	448	1 412
Quintile 5	96	297	1 598	154	435	953
Not stated	np	np	716	np	np	480
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	371	738	1 763	435	829	1 522

Table 10A.44 **Waiting time for public dental care, WA (days) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	343	517	33	np	np	16
Non-indigenous	378	738	1 631	440	829	1 427
Not stated	np	np	99	np	np	79
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	380	728	1 415	439	831	1 263
Inner regional	356	665	68	443	705	49
Outer regional	357	789	192	408	862	145
Remote	np	np	13	np	np	9
Very remote	np	np	9	np	np	5
Not stated	np	np	65	np	np	50
SEIFA of residence (f)						
Quintile 1	452	761	293	490	830	261
Quintile 2	389	729	466	419	833	392
Quintile 3	369	728	409	437	821	357
Quintile 4	323	728	305	433	854	272
Quintile 5	303	695	225	382	782	190
Not stated	np	np	65	np	np	50
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEIFA of residence (f)						
Quintile 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
2015-16						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	44	299	31 514	87	360	16 680
Indigenous status						

Table 10A.44

Waiting time for public dental care, WA (days) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous	69	386	1 193	111	463	363
Non-indigenous	43	294	27 923	88	361	15 041
Not stated	np	np	2 398	np	np	1 276
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	36	146	22 584	77	239	11 827
Inner regional	78	423	3 973	120	468	2 397
Outer regional	173	644	3 398	161	681	1 670
Remote	49	391	509	105	445	281
Very remote	87	399	208	155	465	78
Not stated	np	np	842	np	np	427
SEIFA of residence (f)						
Quintile 1	41	293	6 336	80	335	3 684
Quintile 2	52	388	8 595	102	432	4 418
Quintile 3	42	221	7 980	85	289	4 332
Quintile 4	42	260	4 574	87	343	2 278
Quintile 5	37	190	3 179	81	282	1 538
Not stated	np	np	850	np	np	430
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	287	627	2 011	331	675	1 522
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	366	497	60	388	644	22
Non-indigenous	286	631	1 852	334	673	1 426
Not stated	np	np	99	np	np	74
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	283	640	1 517	341	676	1 212
Inner regional	259	553	174	278	642	109
Outer regional	309	468	215	320	716	128
Remote	np	np	19	np	np	15
Very remote	361	424	23	np	np	15
Not stated	np	np	63	np	np	44
SEIFA of residence (f)						
Quintile 1	304	646	373	344	697	300
Quintile 2	278	633	540	337	680	386
Quintile 3	349	632	488	361	675	381
Quintile 4	215	575	303	276	640	225
Quintile 5	238	625	244	288	662	186
Not stated	np	np	63	np	np	44
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 10A.44 **Waiting time for public dental care, WA (days) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Not stated
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities
Inner regional
Outer regional
Remote
Very remote
Not stated
SEIFA of residence (f)						
Quintile 1
Quintile 2
Quintile 3
Quintile 4
Quintile 5
Not stated

- (a) Waiting times could not be calculated for some records for instance where a record had no date of offer or date of first visit.
- (b) The collection excludes people who are treated under jurisdictional priority client schemes.
- (c) The calculation of an Australian total is not appropriate given that jurisdictions are not comparable
- (d) Data are not comparable to that previously published due to the change in specifications.
- (e) Only includes data for Dental Health Services, the primary but not sole provider of public dental services in Western Australia.
- (f) SEIFA and remoteness are based on the usual residence of the person, not the location of the service provider.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) Public dental waiting times data collection.

Table 10A.45

Waiting time for public dental care, SA (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
2013–14						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	105	510	40 994	139	528	20 148
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	161	590	703	149	548	293
Non-indigenous	104	505	39 388	139	527	19 526
Not stated	np	np	903	np	np	329
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	66	312	25 851	95	292	11 667
Inner regional	170	455	6 360	203	458	3 601
Outer regional	392	847	7 286	361	872	4 048
Remote	270	661	1 218	275	545	683
Very remote	112	413	204	96	450	119
Not stated	np	np	74	np	np	30
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	148	671	15 019	161	702	7 290
Quintile 2	124	434	14 421	161	462	6 933
Quintile 3	91	445	5 639	131	445	2 906
Quintile 4	67	296	4 588	101	268	2 358
Quintile 5	61	229	1 247	94	214	628
Not stated	np	np	80	np	np	33
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	120	636	1 975	72	397	416
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	np	np	17	np	np	12
Non-indigenous	30	337	526	72	397	393
Not stated	np	np	1 432	np	np	11
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	41	326	706	70	390	404
Inner regional	219	613	477	np	np	11
Outer regional	240	886	609	np	np	1
Remote	127	549	168	..	..	–
Very remote	np	np	15	..	..	–
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	145	733	870	65	421	164
Quintile 2	105	602	635	60	355	150
Quintile 3	161	604	286	135	405	34
Quintile 4	72	519	149	89	386	57
Quintile 5	41	501	35	np	np	11
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–

Assessment

Table 10A.45

Waiting time for public dental care, SA (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	287	506	23 643	267	526	12 315
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	446	926	342	275	755	126
Non-indigenous	285	499	22 829	266	523	12 038
Not stated	np	np	472	np	np	151
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	268	411	15 211	226	414	7 045
Inner regional	217	468	2 649	229	484	1 871
Outer regional	451	622	5 047	460	638	3 094
Remote	420	759	651	383	742	267
Very remote	262	476	38	294	488	20
Not stated	np	np	48	np	np	18
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	335	539	8 539	356	593	4 280
Quintile 2	278	499	8 698	249	491	4 555
Quintile 3	276	470	2 786	265	487	1 537
Quintile 4	236	427	2 883	219	432	1 578
Quintile 5	238	379	689	217	383	347
Not stated	np	np	48	np	np	18
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	350	638	1 448	56	290	321

Table 10A.45

Waiting time for public dental care, SA (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	np	np	13	np	np	7
Non-indigenous	52	514	490	56	290	314
Not stated	np	np	945	..	..	–
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	301	532	835	56	298	303
Inner regional	377	680	272	np	np	13
Outer regional	420	867	272	np	np	5
Remote	435	755	65	..	..	–
Very remote	np	np	3	..	..	–
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	343	607	600	55	223	145
Quintile 2	359	647	541	56	331	103
Quintile 3	358	644	146	52	478	29
Quintile 4	315	517	137	56	273	37
Quintile 5	313	487	24	np	np	7
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
2015-16						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	359	495	38 626	388	539	19 011
Indigenous status						

Table 10A.45

Waiting time for public dental care, SA (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous	353	802	230	408	637	98
Non-indigenous	359	493	37 579	387	539	18 641
Not stated	np	np	817	np	np	272
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	358	460	25 642	386	511	11 418
Inner regional	325	616	4 241	332	515	2 620
Outer regional	399	557	7 660	428	599	4 351
Remote	340	552	790	413	588	460
Very remote	367	518	258	456	607	153
Not stated	np	np	35	np	np	9
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	389	518	14 735	411	566	6 905
Quintile 2	350	503	13 836	377	531	6 925
Quintile 3	356	477	4 070	381	518	2 148
Quintile 4	346	466	5 025	381	519	2 530
Quintile 5	350	474	922	382	514	492
Not stated	np	np	38	np	np	11
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	467	629	2 154	36	153	261
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	np	np	17	np	np	12
Non-indigenous	7	379	358	36	166	247
Not stated	np	np	1 779	np	np	2
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	408	565	890	36	154	250
Inner regional	491	607	438	np	np	9
Outer regional	498	685	676	np	np	2
Remote	516	789	142	..	..	–
Very remote	np	np	8	..	..	–
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1	474	636	949	42	234	100
Quintile 2	467	666	752	32	145	85
Quintile 3	487	625	227	25	294	28
Quintile 4	412	567	189	40	128	42
Quintile 5	420	615	37	np	np	6
Not stated	np	np	–	..	..	–
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 10A.45

Waiting time for public dental care, SA (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Not stated
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities
Inner regional
Outer regional
Remote
Very remote
Not stated
SEIFA of residence (e)						
Quintile 1
Quintile 2
Quintile 3
Quintile 4
Quintile 5
Not stated

(a) Waiting times could not be calculated for some records for instance where a record had no date of offer or date of first visit.

(b) The collection excludes people who are treated under jurisdictional priority client schemes.

(c) The calculation of an Australian total is not appropriate given that jurisdictions are not comparable

(d) Data are not comparable to that previously published due to the change in specifications.

(e) SEIFA and remoteness are based on the usual residence of the person, not the location of the service provider.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Public dental waiting times data collection.

Table 10A.46

Waiting time for public dental care, Tasmania (days) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
2013–14						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	568	1 009	4 878	645	1 147	2 433
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	723	1 136	123	764	1 297	48
Non-indigenous	582	1 010	3 679	662	1 154	1 820
Not stated	np	np	1 076	np	np	565
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	–	..	..	–
Inner regional	580	1 002	2 952	695	1 078	1 525
Outer regional	554	1 260	1 821	612	1 317	864
Remote	555	1 148	61	617	1 526	26
Very remote	498	847	25	np	np	16
Not stated	np	np	19	np	np	2
SEIFA of residence (g)						
Quintile 1	567	1 107	2 952	637	1 241	1 432
Quintile 2	584	1 059	705	693	1 132	352
Quintile 3	533	871	769	617	980	393
Quintile 4	856	1 003	412	887	1 099	237
Quintile 5	949	1 008	21	np	np	17
Not stated	np	np	19	np	np	2
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	266	1 035	1 633	357	1 237	1 360
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	183	1 433	37	432	1 435	25
Non-indigenous	293	1 590	1 146	413	1 326	980
Not stated	np	np	450	np	np	355
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	–	..	..	–
Inner regional	216	733	893	344	1 035	782
Outer regional	316	2 242	701	389	1 855	553
Remote	582	2 324	32	369	1 998	21
Very remote	np	np	5	np	np	4
Not stated	np	np	2	..	..	–
SEIFA of residence (g)						
Quintile 1	273	1 462	1 098	344	1 271	882
Quintile 2	264	1 799	248	337	1 117	205
Quintile 3	328	882	163	562	1 264	169
Quintile 4	126	580	116	176	774	99
Quintile 5	np	np	6	np	np	5
Not stated	np	np	2	..	..	–

Assessment

Table 10A.46

Waiting time for public dental care, Tasmania (days) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEIFA of residence (g)						
Quintile 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	958	1 575	8 031	1 002	1 934	4 740
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	952	1 517	189	993	1 931	103
Non-indigenous	974	1 605	5 454	1 021	1 957	2 786
Not stated	np	np	2 388	np	np	1 851
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	–	.	.	–
Inner regional	952	1 458	4 591	1 001	1 969	2 748
Outer regional	998	1 632	3 245	1 007	1 872	1 888
Remote	1 006	1 455	112	1 108	2 147	70
Very remote	412	1 455	67	581	1 088	30
Not stated	np	np	15	np	np	4
SEIFA of residence (g)						
Quintile 1	971	1 612	5 119	1 021	1 982	2 946
Quintile 2	962	1 559	1 225	997	1 792	707
Quintile 3	399	1 395	1 000	496	1 764	668
Quintile 4	960	1 009	609	1 013	1 934	378
Quintile 5	969	1 039	63	1 009	1 488	37
Not stated	np	np	15	np	np	4
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	185	452	1 776	365	2 547	1 836

Table 10A.46

Waiting time for public dental care, Tasmania (days) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	185	464	37	283	2 387	36
Non-indigenous	245	463	1 039	386	2 730	1 105
Not stated	np	np	700	np	np	695
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	–	.	.	–
Inner regional	125	423	971	369	2 752	1 038
Outer regional	232	570	759	357	2 388	758
Remote	289	509	32	348	2 758	29
Very remote	np	np	11	np	np	7
Not stated	np	np	2	np	np	4
SEIFA of residence (g)						
Quintile 1	193	455	1 173	353	2 512	1 167
Quintile 2	209	442	266	388	2 568	290
Quintile 3	254	462	207	395	2 829	237
Quintile 4	50	361	120	179	2 124	130
Quintile 5	np	np	8	np	np	8
Not stated	np	np	2	np	np	4
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEIFA of residence (g)						
Quintile 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quintile 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
2015-16						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	680	1 010	7 287	916	2 852	5 923
Indigenous status						

Table 10A.46

Waiting time for public dental care, Tasmania (days) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous	722	1 071	174	969	2 955	142
Non-indigenous	764	1 155	3 051	1 054	3 490	2 203
Not stated	np	np	4 062	np	np	3 578
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	–	..	..	–
Inner regional	709	933	4 886	895	2 709	3 621
Outer regional	628	1 236	2 281	1 008	3 067	2 188
Remote	799	1 194	79	1 191	2 614	80
Very remote	281	972	28	518	1 674	30
Not stated	np	np	13	np	np	4
SEIFA of residence (g)						
Quintile 1	679	1 143	4 157	958	3 032	3 521
Quintile 2	713	959	1 088	910	2 549	903
Quintile 3	294	931	1 181	758	2 663	929
Quintile 4	797	928	783	903	2 134	516
Quintile 5	806	924	65	942	3 023	50
Not stated	np	np	13	np	np	4
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	129	395	1 697	450	3 840	2 485
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	109	317	30	322	2 315	41
Non-indigenous	143	487	540	1 132	4 503	989
Not stated	np	np	1 127	np	np	1 455
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	..	..	–	..	..	–
Inner regional	95	372	867	685	4 253	1 326
Outer regional	169	446	788	350	3 291	1 108
Remote	125	261	40	224	2 878	44
Very remote	np	np	2	np	np	6
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
SEIFA of residence (g)						
Quintile 1	143	413	1 127	447	3 856	1 621
Quintile 2	100	358	255	361	3 790	368
Quintile 3	111	361	217	430	3 781	332
Quintile 4	85	377	89	761	4 060	152
Quintile 5	np	np	9	np	np	12
Not stated	..	..	–	..	..	–
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 10A.46

Waiting time for public dental care, Tasmania (days) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Not stated
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities
Inner regional
Outer regional
Remote
Very remote
Not stated
SEIFA of residence (g)						
Quintile 1
Quintile 2
Quintile 3
Quintile 4
Quintile 5
Not stated

- (a) Waiting times could not be calculated for some records for instance where a record had no date of offer or date of first visit.
- (b) The collection excludes people who are treated under jurisdictional priority client schemes.
- (c) The calculation of an Australian total is not appropriate given that jurisdictions are not comparable
- (d) Data are not comparable to that previously published due to the change in specifications.
- (e) In Tasmania some people who receive denture care are instead recorded on the general dental care waiting list (see data quality statement).
- (f) In Tasmania, people who do not respond to offers of dental care but later present for care are restored to the waiting list in their original position, which can result in longer times between date of listing and date of offer or first visit.
- (g) SEIFA and remoteness are based on the usual residence of the person, not the location of the service provider.

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

Source : AIHW (unpublished) Public dental waiting times data collection.

Table 10A.47

Waiting time for public dental care, ACT (days) (a)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
2013–14						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 10A.47

Waiting time for public dental care, ACT (days) (a)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014-15						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 10A.47

Waiting time for public dental care, ACT (days) (a)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
2015-16						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	160	173	3 867	195	1 176	2 702
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	161	173	109	287	1 825	72
Non-indigenous	160	173	3 209	194	1 000	2 284
Not stated	160	173	549	219	2 520	346

Table 10A.47

Waiting time for public dental care, ACT (days) (a)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	160	173	3 789	195	1 163	2 635
Inner regional	np	np	17	np	np	15
Outer regional	np	np	–	np	np	–
Remote	..	..	–	..	..	–
Very remote	..	..	–	..	..	–
Not stated	164	174	61	224	1 639	52
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	162	175	38	190	2 271	29
Quintile 2	161	173	92	196	939	69
Quintile 3	159	173	179	202	1 249	116
Quintile 4	160	173	1 572	194	1 082	1 093
Quintile 5	161	173	1 911	195	1 175	1 330
Not stated	162	174	75	236	1 639	65
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	141	164	70	867	2 889	48
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	np	np	1	..	..	–
Non-indigenous	141	162	48	834	3 979	31
Not stated	139	165	21	np	np	17
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	141	164	70	876	2 889	47
Inner regional	..	..	–	..	..	–
Outer regional	..	..	–	..	..	–
Remote	..	..	–	..	..	–
Very remote	..	..	–	..	..	–
Not stated	..	..	–	np	np	1
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	..	..	–	..	..	–
Quintile 2	np	np	2	na	na	na
Quintile 3	np	np	1	np	np	5
Quintile 4	138	165	35	np	np	19
Quintile 5	145	162	32	857	2 889	23
Not stated	..	..	–	np	np	1
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 10A.47

Waiting time for public dental care, ACT (days) (a)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Data for ACT were not available.

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

Source : AIHW (unpublished) Public dental waiting times data collection.

Table 10A.48 **Waiting time for public dental care, NT (days) (a)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
2013–14						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	np	np	np	np	np	np
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Non-indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	np	np	np	np	np	np
Inner regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Outer regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 2	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 3	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 4	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 5	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	np	np	np	np	np	np
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Non-indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	np	np	np	np	np	np
Inner regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Outer regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 2	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 3	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 4	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 5	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	np	np	np	np	np	np

Table 10A.48 **Waiting time for public dental care, NT (days) (a)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Non-indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	np	np	np	np	np	np
Inner regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Outer regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 2	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 3	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 4	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 5	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
2014-15						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	np	np	np	np	np	np
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Non-indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	np	np	np	np	np	np
Inner regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Outer regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 2	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 3	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 4	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 5	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	np	np	np	np	np	np
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np

Table 10A.48 **Waiting time for public dental care, NT (days) (a)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Non-indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	np	np	np	np	np	np
Inner regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Outer regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 2	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 3	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 4	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 5	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	np	np	np	np	np	np
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Non-indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	np	np	np	np	np	np
Inner regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Outer regional	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 2	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 3	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 4	np	np	np	np	np	np
Quintile 5	np	np	np	np	np	np
Not stated	np	np	np	np	np	np
2015-16						
General dental care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 10A.48 **Waiting time for public dental care, NT (days) (a)**

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Denture care						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Assessment						
Jurisdiction total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remoteness of residence						
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 10A.48

Waiting time for public dental care, NT (days) (a)

	<i>Waiting time for offer of public dental care</i>			<i>Waiting time for first visit</i>		
	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Number of records</i>
	<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>		<i>waited at the 50th percentile</i>	<i>waited at the 90th percentile</i>	
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na
SEIFA of residence						
Quintile 1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Quintile 5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Data for NT were not available.

na Not available. **np** Not published

Source : AIHW (unpublished) Public dental waiting times data collection.

Table 10A.49 **Proportion of FSE GPs with vocational registration by region (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14	87.5	70.2	68.3	66.1	75.8	82.5
2014-15	86.3	69.0	66.2	66.3	74.6	81.2
2015-16	84.9	68.1	66.1	66.4	76.6	80.1

FSE = Full Service Equivalent. 1 FSE is approximately equivalent to a 37.5 hour working week.

- (a) Remoteness areas are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 (ASGS) classification.
- (b) GP numbers are based on doctors' major practice postcodes as at the last quarter of the reference period. The major practice postcode is the location at which a doctor rendered the most services. FSE numbers are based on doctors' practice location postcodes at which services were rendered within the reference period.
- (c) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports. This is due to a change in methodology used to compute the number of GPs (associated with a small reduction in historical data for the number of GPs) and use of a new proxy measure for hours worked (FSE) in place of the previously used 'Full time Workload Equivalents' (FWE).
- (d) Full Service Equivalent (FSE) is an estimated measure of medical workforce based on Medicare claims information. FSE models total hours worked for each practitioner based on the number of days worked, volume of services, and schedule fees. One FSE is approximately equivalent to a workload of 7.5 hours per day, five days per week. The FSE for each practitioner is capped at 2.5.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics.

Table 10A.50 Number and proportion of full time service equivalent (FSE) GPs with vocational registration (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>
FSE GPs with vocational registration										
2006-07	no.	4 815	3 251	2 707	1 173	1 084	289	177	59	13 554
2007-08	no.	5 041	3 461	2 878	1 246	1 137	309	189	60	14 322
2008-09	no.	5 149	3 548	2 985	1 269	1 166	319	191	66	14 691
2009-10	no.	5 271	3 665	3 085	1 315	1 207	328	195	73	15 139
2010-11	no.	5 376	3 812	3 188	1 343	1 233	330	203	77	15 561
2011-12	no.	5 486	3 839	3 290	1 348	1 235	331	201	80	15 810
2012-13	no.	5 579	3 956	3 430	1 402	1 247	347	221	84	16 266
2013-14	no.	5 825	4 140	3 573	1 517	1 277	346	231	91	17 000
2014-15	no.	6 122	4 333	3 763	1 629	1 330	357	235	101	17 871
2015-16	no.	6 304	4 512	3 915	1 716	1 379	368	247	113	18 554
Proportion of FSE GPs with vocational registration										
2006-07	%	88.0	85.8	84.1	87.8	88.1	85.7	93.7	68.1	86.5
2007-08	%	88.0	85.7	83.3	88.0	87.0	86.4	94.4	62.4	86.3
2008-09	%	88.1	85.7	83.3	88.1	87.0	88.0	94.4	66.3	86.4
2009-10	%	87.7	84.8	82.4	88.0	86.6	86.6	94.4	66.1	85.7
2010-11	%	87.2	84.5	83.3	88.7	86.7	85.2	95.0	66.7	85.7
2011-12	%	86.6	82.4	83.8	87.9	85.7	84.0	90.1	68.4	84.9
2012-13	%	85.6	81.0	83.8	86.4	84.6	85.7	91.3	64.6	84.0
2013-14	%	84.4	79.4	82.4	84.7	83.2	82.7	90.4	61.3	82.5
2014-15	%	83.8	77.9	80.9	82.6	81.7	80.7	87.9	58.9	81.2
2015-16	%	82.7	77.1	79.2	80.8	81.0	80.0	86.5	61.2	80.1

FSE = Full Service Equivalent. 1 FSE is approximately equivalent to a 37.5 hour working week.

- (a) GP numbers are based on doctors' major practice postcodes as at the last quarter of the reference period. The major practice postcode is the location at which a doctor rendered the most services. FSE numbers are based on doctors' practice location postcodes at which services were rendered within the reference period.
- (b) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports. This is due to a change in methodology used to compute the number of GPs (associated with a small reduction in historical data for the number of GPs) and use of a new proxy measure for hours worked (FSE) in place of the previously used 'Full time Workload Equivalents' (FWE).
- (c) Full Service Equivalent (FSE) is an estimated measure of medical workforce based on Medicare claims information. FSE models total hours worked for each practitioner based on the number of days worked, volume of services, and schedule fees. One FSE is approximately equivalent to a workload of 7.5 hours per day, five days per week. The FSE for each practitioner is capped at 2.5.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics.

TABLE 10A.51

Table 10A.51 **General practices that are accredited at 30 June (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</i>
2010										
Accredited										
AGPAL	no.	1 346	883	753	330	330	98	40	38	3 818
GPA Accreditation <i>plus</i>	no.	329	284	197	86	44	32	19	3	994
Total	no.	1 675	1 167	950	416	374	130	59	41	4 812
General practices	no.	2 731	1 691	1 266	569	525	158	91	120	7 151
Proportion accredited	%	61.3	69.0	75.0	73.1	71.2	82.3	64.8	34.2	67.3
Registered for accreditation (b)										
AGPAL	no.	1 431	942	818	358	346	103	44	58	4 100
GPA Accreditation <i>plus</i>	no.	343	291	214	89	44	32	19	4	1 036
2011										
Accredited										
AGPAL	no.	1 318	871	735	327	323	86	38	41	3 739
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	340	296	206	93	48	33	21	7	1 044
Total	no.	1 658	1 167	941	420	371	119	59	48	4 783
General practices	no.	2 712	1 687	1 241	573	537	158	84	105	7 097
Proportion accredited	%	61.1	69.2	75.8	73.3	69.1	75.3	70.2	45.7	67.4
Registered for accreditation (b)										
AGPAL	no.	1 399	926	784	350	339	92	40	57	3 987
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	373	334	241	102	49	38	23	9	1 169
2012										
Accredited										
AGPAL	no.	1 308	865	719	323	323	85	39	52	3 714
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	439	344	280	109	65	42	23	10	1 312
Total	no.	1 747	1 209	999	432	388	127	62	62	5 026

TABLE 10A.51

Table 10A.51 **General practices that are accredited at 30 June (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</i>
General practices	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion accredited	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Registered for accreditation (b)										
AGPAL	no.	1 403	932	781	345	337	87	41	58	3 984
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	476	362	311	120	71	46	25	11	1 422
2013										
Accredited										
AGPAL	no.	1 284	892	742	333	331	85	38	52	3 757
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	625	462	382	160	91	59	34	15	1 828
Total	no.	1 909	1 354	1 124	493	422	144	72	67	5 585
General practices (c)	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion accredited	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Registered for accreditation (b)										
AGPAL	no.	1 352	941	784	347	332	86	46	55	3 943
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	659	485	407	168	98	62	36	19	1 934
2014										
Accredited										
AGPAL	no.	1 271	908	748	349	321	84	41	54	3 776
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	622	460	415	154	107	55	30	26	1 869
Total	no.	1 893	1 368	1 163	503	428	139	71	80	5 645
General practices (c)	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion accredited	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Registered for accreditation (b)										
AGPAL	no.	1 321	946	786	370	337	87	42	57	3 946
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	663	490	449	167	109	59	30	27	1 994

TABLE 10A.51

Table 10A.51 **General practices that are accredited at 30 June (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</i>
2015 (c)										
Accredited										
AGPAL	no.	1 307	939	784	381	321	85	43	58	3 918
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	684	517	468	158	94	56	40	18	2 035
Total	no.	1 991	1 456	1 252	539	415	141	83	76	5 953
General practices (c)	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion accredited	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Registered for accreditation (b)										
AGPAL	no.	1 368	982	815	403	337	87	44	58	4 094
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	736	551	505	170	99	58	42	20	2 181
2016 (c)										
Accredited										
AGPAL	no.	1 325	979	788	400	323	87	46	60	4 008
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	809	569	514	175	119	67	42	21	2 316
Total	no.	2 134	1 548	1 302	575	442	154	88	81	6 324
General practices (c)	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion accredited	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Registered for accreditation (b)										
AGPAL	no.	1 420	1 055	842	424	340	90	53	66	4 290
Quality Practice Accreditation	no.	841	602	531	183	121	67	42	23	2 410

(a) Includes practices accredited by either of Australia's two accrediting bodies. Quality Practice Accreditation manages the General Practice Australia ACCREDITATION *plus* accreditation program.

(b) Includes practices registered for accreditation but not yet accredited, in addition to accredited practices.

(c) Data (prior to 2012) was drawn from Annual Survey of Divisions which ceased with the transition of Divisions to Medicare Locals
na Not available.

Source: AGPAL (Australian General Practice Accreditation Limited) unpublished; Quality Practice Accreditation Pty Ltd unpublished; PHCRIS, Department of Health unpublished, ASD (various years).

Table 10A.52 **General practice activity in PIP practices (per cent)**

	<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>
Proportion of SWPEs that are in PIP practices (a)										
2005-06	%	77.2	84.3	80.1	82.2	85.2	88.5	83.4	55.1	80.9
2006-07	%	77.4	84.4	81.3	82.2	85.4	86.0	84.6	53.6	81.2
2007-08	%	77.9	85.0	81.4	82.6	85.1	88.7	86.1	54.9	81.6
2008-09	%	78.5	85.3	82.6	83.7	84.4	88.7	83.4	56.9	82.1
2009-10	%	79.1	85.9	84.0	83.6	84.8	88.4	88.1	59.8	82.9
2010-11	%	79.1	85.8	84.3	83.6	86.0	88.1	88.2	60.5	83.0
2011-12	%	80.6	86.4	85.8	84.8	87.3	89.3	88.3	64.1	84.2
2012-13	%	81.2	86.6	85.7	85.7	87.6	89.2	89.4	66.2	84.6
2013-14	%	81.5	86.9	86.0	86.1	87.3	89.4	89.8	68.8	84.9
2014-15	%	82.1	86.8	87.0	85.4	87.7	90.3	89.5	68.2	85.2
Proportion of services provided by PIP practices (b)										
2005-06	%	75.2	82.7	80.2	81.7	84.8	88.4	82.7	56.6	79.6
2006-07	%	75.6	83.0	81.6	82.0	85.2	86.0	84.4	55.0	80.1
2007-08	%	76.3	83.9	81.8	82.9	85.3	88.8	85.4	56.2	80.8
2008-09	%	76.9	84.3	83.0	84.0	84.6	88.4	83.5	59.5	81.4
2009-10	%	77.9	85.0	84.7	84.0	85.3	88.5	88.1	61.7	82.4
2010-11	%	77.8	84.8	84.6	84.0	86.1	88.2	88.2	61.7	82.4
2011-12	%	79.1	85.4	86.0	84.5	87.3	89.3	88.3	65.6	83.4
2012-13	%	79.7	85.6	85.7	85.5	87.7	89.1	89.7	69.9	83.8
2013-14	%	80.1	86.2	86.0	86.1	87.4	89.1	90.0	73.2	84.2
2014-15	%	80.8	86.1	87.0	85.3	87.6	89.8	90.1	73.4	84.6

(a) A SWPE is an indicator of practice workload based on the number of patients seen. The SWPE value for a jurisdiction is the sum of the fractions of care provided by doctors in that jurisdiction to their patients, weighted for the age and sex of each patient in accordance with national ratios.

(b) Services may vary in type and quality.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS and PIP data collections.

TABLE 10A.53

Table 10A.53 Uptake by Practices in the Practice Incentives Program (PIP) of the PIP Diabetes Incentive (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>
PIP practices (May 2014)	no.	1 812	1 255	1 077	452	367	121	71	55	5 210
SWPE (c)	no.	5 259	4 346	3 383	1 701	1 301	401	284	101	16 774
PIP Diabetes Incentive — uptake	no.	880	528	585	216	130	44	41	40	2 464
Share of PIP practices	%	48.6	42.1	54.3	47.8	35.4	36.4	57.7	72.7	47.3
PIP practices (May 2015)	no.	1 824	1 282	1 118	482	368	127	71	58	5 330
SWPE (c)	('000)	5 371	4 427	3 481	1 742	1 323	407	288	108	17 146
PIP Diabetes Incentive — uptake	no.	971	586	651	251	143	53	43	46	2 744
Share of PIP practices	%	53.2	45.7	58.2	52.1	38.9	41.7	60.6	79.3	51.5
PIP practices (May 2016)	no.	1 873	1 342	1 154	503	381	128	58	70	5 509
SWPE (c)	('000)	5 541	4 536	3 586	1 785	1 347	418	286	113	17 612
PIP Diabetes Incentive — uptake	no.	1 076	673	724	288	163	57	43	49	3 073
Share of PIP practices	%	57.4	50.1	62.7	57.3	42.8	44.5	61.4	84.5	55.8

(a) Not all practices are involved in PIP, and the proportion may vary across jurisdictions. Around 85 per cent of patient care is provided by practices enrolled in the PIP (table 10A.52).

(b) In accordance with the purpose of the PIP Diabetes incentive to encourage general practices to provide earlier diagnosis and effective management of people with established diabetes mellitus, practices are required to maintain an active patient register and recall and reminder system for all known patients with diabetes mellitus, and to agree to implement a cycle of care for patients with diabetes mellitus.

(c) A SWPE is an indicator of practice workload based on the number of patients seen. The SWPE value for a jurisdiction is the sum of the fractions of care provided by doctors in that jurisdiction to their patients, weighted for the age and sex of each patient in accordance with national ratios.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS and PIP data collections.

Table 10A.54 Proportion of people with known diabetes who had a HbA1c test in the last 12 months, 2011-12 (per cent) (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>
Proportion of people with known diabetes who had a HbA1c test in last 12 months										
Males	%	86.4	72.1	74.7	81.6	84.8	88.2	73.3	84.7	80.4
Females	%	66.9	91.1	58.9	82.6	100.0	85.0	83.2	94.8	73.0
Persons	%	78.4	79.9	69.2	82.1	88.2	86.8	79.1	91.1	77.5
Relative Standard Error (RSE)										
Males	%	12.1	31.7	11.6	15.9	13.2	15.1	42.5	26.7	5.9
Females	%	39.2	13.6	26.0	22.5	0.0	19.5	22.5	7.8	13.4
Persons	%	15.1	14.0	12.5	12.4	9.9	11.1	18.9	8.8	6.3
95% confidence interval										
Males	± %	20.6	44.8	17.0	25.4	22.0	26.1	61.1	44.2	9.2
Females	± %	51.4	24.2	30.0	36.3	–	32.6	36.7	14.5	19.1
Persons	± %	23.2	21.9	16.9	19.9	17.1	19.0	29.2	15.7	9.5

Estimates with RSEs between 25 percent and 50 percent should be used with caution.

- (a) Persons aged 18 years to 69 years. Includes pregnant women.
- (b) Known diabetes is derived using a combination of fasting plasma glucose test results and self-reported information on diabetes diagnosis and medication use. See data quality information for further detail.
- (c) Excludes people who did not fast for 8 hours or more prior to the blood test. For Australia in 2011-12, approximately 79% of people aged 18 years and over who participated in the National Health Measures Survey (NHMS) had fasted.
- (d) Rates are not age standardised.
- (e) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 30 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Australian Health Survey 2011–13* (2011-12 NHMS component).

TABLE 10A.55

Table 10A.55 **Proportion of people aged 18 to 69 years with known diabetes who have a HbA1c (glycated haemoglobin) level less than or equal to 7.0 per cent, by sex, 2011-12 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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 (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Proportion</i>										
Males	%	66.2	41.2	48.5	65.3	41.6	67.4	73.9	23.2	53.8
Females	%	44.9	19.1	43.0	55.6	84.6	72.2	26.5	71.9	45.0
Total	%	56.7	35.5	46.4	61.3	52.1	69.9	44.3	47.7	50.5
<i>Relative standard error</i>										
Males	%	14.1	51.5	22.1	19.5	39.5	19.3	27.9	61.8	11.1
Females	%	31.6	88.0	18.5	30.8	13.9	15.6	63.2	27.6	15.8
Total	%	13.4	46.5	15.3	16.7	28.5	11.4	31.0	31.4	8.8
<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>										
Males	±	18.3	41.7	21.0	24.9	32.2	25.5	40.3	28.1	11.8
Females	±	27.8	32.9	15.6	33.6	23.1	22.1	32.8	38.8	13.9
Total	±	14.9	32.4	13.9	20.1	29.1	15.7	26.9	29.3	8.7

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) People aged 18 years to 69 years. Includes pregnant women.

(c) Known diabetes is derived using a combination of fasting plasma glucose test results and self-reported information on diabetes diagnosis and medication use.

(d) Excludes people who did not fast for 8 hours or more prior to the blood test. For Australia in 2011-12, approximately 79 per cent of people aged 18 years or over who participated in the National Health Measures Survey (NHMS) had fasted.

(e) Rates are not age standardised (they are crude rates).

(f) Denominator includes a small number of persons for whom test results were not reported.

(g) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 30 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Health Survey 2011-13*, (2011-12 NHMS component).

Table 10A.56 Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma action plan, by age (per cent) (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 (b), (c)</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
2001										
0–14 years										
Proportion	%	24.2	31.8	16.2	20.0	30.5	19.5	44.4	np	24.7
RSE	%	14.6	12.6	22.5	28.1	18.8	29.0	20.1	np	7.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 6.9	± 7.9	± 7.1	± 11.0	± 11.2	± 11.1	± 17.5	np	± 3.7
15–64 years										
Value	%	19.6	12.7	13.2	np	16.1	np	19.1	np	15.0
RSE	%	12.6	13.7	14.9	np	18.0	np	15.8	np	6.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 4.8	± 3.4	± 3.9	np	± 5.7	np	± 5.9	np	± 1.9
65 years or over										
Proportion	%	14.6	7.7	11.8	np	19.0	np	23.8	np	12.1
RSE	%	32.3	44.6	48.9	np	49.7	np	46.3	np	22.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 9.2	± 6.7	± 11.3	np	± 18.5	np	± 21.6	np	± 5.2
All ages (crude rates)										
Proportion	%	20.3	16.4	13.8	11.4	19.7	11.1	25.4	np	17.0
RSE	%	10.5	10.9	11.3	18.1	12.3	27.0	12.3	np	5.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 4.2	± 3.5	± 3.1	± 4.0	± 4.7	± 5.9	± 6.1	np	± 1.8
2004-05										
0–14 years										
Proportion	%	33.6	52.5	29.9	np	39.2	21.9	np	np	36.7
RSE	%	20.7	16.7	17.3	np	19.8	24.9	np	np	9.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 13.6	± 17.2	± 10.1	np	± 15.2	± 10.7	np	np	± 6.9
15–64 years										
Proportion	%	22.6	21.6	18.2	14.5	17.1	15.6	24.6	np	19.7
RSE	%	14.2	16.0	15.8	19.8	14.3	16.6	18.7	np	6.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 6.3	± 6.8	± 5.6	± 5.6	± 4.8	± 5.1	± 9.0	np	± 2.7
65 years or over										
Proportion	%	17.1	7.6	18.5	np	20.6	19.7	np	np	14.2
RSE	%	29.1	54.1	39.0	np	22.3	32.1	np	np	17.5

Table 10A.56 **Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma action plan, by age (per cent) (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (b), (c)	Aust (b)
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 9.8	± 8.1	± 14.1	np	± 9.0	± 12.4	np	np	± 4.9
All ages (crude rates)										
Proportion	%	24.3	27.0	21.0	15.0	22.6	17.3	27.0	np	22.9
RSE	%	12.8	11.2	10.8	18.4	9.6	12.5	17.9	np	6.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 6.1	± 5.9	± 4.4	± 5.4	± 4.3	± 4.2	± 9.5	np	± 2.7
2007-08										
0-14 years										
Proportion	%	46.5	61.6	41.4	29.0	56.1	41.6	47.3	np	47.8
RSE	%	16.3	9.8	17.1	28.1	17.1	20.6	17.1	np	7.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 14.9	± 11.8	± 13.9	± 16.0	± 18.8	± 16.8	± 15.9	np	± 7.1
15-24 years										
Proportion	%	11.9	9.3	14.7	np	7.4	9.6	35.0	np	12.6
RSE	%	47.1	47.0	37.8	np	53.2	69.2	29.0	np	19.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 11.0	± 8.6	± 10.9	np	± 7.7	13.0	± 19.9	np	± 4.8
25-44 years										
Proportion	%	13.8	6.1	14.1	17.0	8.1	11.8	11.3	np	11.5
RSE	%	27.3	35.6	32.6	36.7	35.9	36.8	26.4	np	15.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 7.4	± 4.3	± 9.0	± 12.2	± 5.7	± 8.5	± 5.8	np	± 3.5
45-64 years										
Proportion	%	14.1	21.9	16.2	11.3	np	9.3	12.5	np	16.5
RSE	%	27.7	26.7	28.4	42.3	np	49.7	43.1	np	14.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 7.7	± 11.5	± 9.0	± 9.4	np	± 9.1	± 10.6	np	± 4.6
65 years or over										
Proportion	%	20.0	18.8	13.9	np	np	12.1	15.1	np	17.9
RSE	%	26.0	33.9	35.3	np	np	47.9	53.2	np	15.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 10.2	± 12.5	± 9.6	np	np	± 11.4	± 15.7	np	± 5.6
All ages (ASR) (d)										
Proportion	%	20.4	22.9	19.7	17.4	21.9	17.1	21.8	40.9	20.8

Table 10A.56 Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma action plan, by age (per cent) (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 (b), (c)</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
RSE	%	11.2	10.9	11.4	17.6	13.4	18.8	12.1	47.0	5.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 4.5	± 4.9	± 4.4	± 6.0	± 5.7	± 6.3	± 5.2	± 37.7	± 2.3
2011-12										
0-14 years										
Proportion	%	35.1	46.9	32.6	48.4	58.3	36.6	37.4	65.5	40.9
RSE	%	20.0	14.0	20.8	21.6	13.2	26.1	18.9	18.9	7.8
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 13.7	± 12.9	± 13.3	± 20.5	± 15.1	± 18.7	± 13.9	± 24.2	± 6.2
15-24 years										
Proportion	%	15.5	20.4	np	31.0	27.2	np	np	np	18.6
RSE	%	47.3	35.9	np	32.4	38.7	np	np	np	18.8
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 14.3	± 14.3	np	± 19.7	± 20.6	np	np	np	± 6.9
25-44 years										
Proportion	%	24.4	11.8	11.8	15.7	19.0	23.1	17.5	26.1	16.8
RSE	%	22.7	25.6	30.9	34.4	29.0	25.2	31.9	29.9	12.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 10.8	± 5.9	± 7.2	± 10.6	± 10.8	± 11.4	± 10.9	± 15.3	± 4.1
45-64 years										
Proportion	%	22.6	27.9	21.9	15.7	20.5	15.7	19.0	16.5	22.6
RSE	%	23.9	20.8	23.1	33.4	26.7	32.9	30.9	40.6	10.8
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 10.6	± 11.4	± 9.9	± 10.3	± 10.7	± 10.1	± 11.5	± 13.1	± 4.8
65 years or over										
Proportion	%	37.0	23.2	16.0	16.7	21.9	20.1	33.1	42.2	26.4
RSE	%	20.3	22.5	30.3	38.3	32.9	34.9	39.6	43.0	12.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 14.7	± 10.2	± 9.5	± 12.6	± 14.1	± 13.7	± 25.6	± 35.6	± 6.5
All ages (ASR) (d)										
Proportion	%	26.6	25.3	18.4	24.5	29.3	22.6	24.3	33.7	24.6
RSE	%	9.7	9.9	13.8	15.2	9.5	14.2	14.6	17.0	4.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 5.1	± 4.9	± 5.0	± 7.3	± 5.5	± 6.3	± 7.0	± 11.3	± 2.2

2014-15

Table 10A.56 **Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma action plan, by age (per cent) (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (b), (c)	Aust (b)
0–14 years										
Proportion	%	62.8	57.9	48.0	45.2	68.0	47.7	73.3	84.4	57.3
RSE	%	12.6	12.2	14.0	26.9	16.6	19.7	11.2	20.9	6.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 15.5	± 13.9	± 13.2	± 23.9	± 22.1	± 18.4	± 16.0	± 34.5	± 7.3
15–24 years										
Proportion	%	np	30.1	14.1	10.8	32.2	0.0	np	0.0	17.8
RSE	%	np	22.2	np	np	31.9	0.0	np	0.0	16.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	np	± 13.1	np	np	± 20.1	0.0	np	0.0	± 5.9
25–44 years										
Proportion	%	17.1	12.1	17.9	19.0	17.8	18.0	34.3	np	16.5
RSE	%	34.2	31.2	26.2	28.2	36.2	25.2	19.8	np	13.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 11.4	± 7.4	± 9.2	± 10.5	± 12.7	± 8.9	± 13.3	np	± 4.3
45–64 years										
Proportion	%	27.8	20.1	23.0	20.2	24.9	23.6	34.1	55.3	24.8
RSE	%	24.1	21.8	23.7	44.6	30.3	23.3	19.7	22.3	11.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 13.1	± 8.6	± 10.7	± 17.7	± 14.8	± 10.8	± 13.2	± 24.2	± 5.6
65 years or over										
Proportion	%	26.0	30.3	22.1	26.7	23.0	np	np	np	26.1
RSE	%	26.1	24.3	35.7	26.6	44.3	np	np	np	13.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 13.3	± 14.5	± 15.5	± 13.9	± 20.0	np	np	np	± 6.7
All ages (ASR) (d)										
Proportion	%	32.8	26.9	26.0	23.2	35.8	22.4	32.8	34.0	28.4
RSE	%	7.9	8.9	10.8	15.5	10.2	12.3	10.8	20.7	4.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 5.1	± 4.7	± 5.5	± 7.0	± 7.1	± 5.4	± 7.0	± 13.8	± 2.3

ASR = age standardised rate. **RSE** = relative standard error.

- (a) Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are not published. However, these data contribute to national estimates.
- (b) Data for the NT for 2011-12 are not comparable to data for previous years due to an increased sample size. Data for the NT are included in Australian totals but not published for 2001 or 2004-05 and published only for all ages for 2007-08, as sample sizes were insufficient to provide reliable estimates.

Table 10A.56 Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma action plan, by age (per cent) (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 (b), (c)</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
(c)	Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.									
(d)	For 'all ages', 2007-08, 2011-12 and 2014-15 data are age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.									
	np Not published.									
<p><i>Source:</i> ABS 2009, <i>National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2007-2008</i>, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS 2009, <i>National Health Survey: Summary of Results; State Tables, 2007-08</i>, Cat. no. 4362.0; ABS unpublished, <i>National Health Survey 2001, 2004-05, 2007-08, 2014-15</i>, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS unpublished, <i>Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 NHS component)</i>, Cat. no. 4364.0.</p>										

Table 10A.57 **Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma plan, by Indigenous status, by age, 2011–13 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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 (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people										
0–14 years										
Proportion	%	56.5	58.0	42.6	37.1	42.4	43.5	51.7	55.7	50.9
RSE	%	14.0	13.7	15.1	27.5	23.5	19.0	27.0	32.3	8.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	15.5	15.6	12.6	20.0	19.5	16.2	27.4	35.2	8.7
15–34 years										
Proportion	%	11.2	28.2	12.4	23.6	27.8	19.3	22.2	26.4	16.3
RSE	%	31.0	26.3	42.6	30.5	34.2	31.2	42.4	69.7	14.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	6.8	14.6	10.3	14.1	18.7	11.8	18.5	36.1	4.5
35–54 years										
Proportion	%	21.9	26.3	19.0	11.4	39.2	np	np	29.5	21.1
RSE	%	31.3	29.6	30.7	45.5	22.4	np	np	50.3	15.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	13.4	15.2	11.4	10.2	17.2	np	np	29.1	6.3
55 yrs or over										
Proportion	%	28.1	32.8	24.6	24.5	28.4	np	np	51.4	28.6
RSE	%	33.8	30.4	55.5	56.2	48.8	np	np	26.3	19.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	18.6	19.6	26.7	27.0	27.1	np	np	26.5	10.6
All ages (Crude rates)										
Proportion	%	30.5	37.2	24.3	24.2	34.9	25.1	27.5	40.5	29.4
RSE	%	13.3	12.1	16.7	18.4	14.1	15.7	21.9	19.3	7.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	7.9	8.8	7.9	8.7	9.7	7.7	11.8	15.3	4.2
All ages (ASR) (e)										
Proportion	%	26.6	34.8	23.4	22.9	34.0	22.6	21.6	36.9	27.3
RSE	%	14.1	13.0	19.4	19.0	16.1	16.9	24.1	22.7	7.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	7.3	8.8	8.9	8.5	10.8	7.5	10.2	16.4	4.2
Non-Indigenous people										
0–14 years										
Proportion	%	34.7	46.9	32.5	48.2	55.3	35.4	32.9	47.0	40.3
RSE	%	20.9	14.0	20.9	22.8	14.6	27.4	23.5	40.0	8.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	14.2	12.9	13.3	21.5	15.8	19.0	15.1	36.9	6.5
15–34 years										
Proportion	%	18.8	15.5	12.3	25.9	18.5	17.7	20.8	24.6	17.3
RSE	%	23.2	24.7	40.0	30.0	38.4	43.0	31.3	43.9	14.5

Table 10A.57 **Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma plan, by Indigenous status, by age, 2011–13 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust
95 per cent confidence interval	±	8.6	7.5	9.7	15.2	13.9	14.9	12.8	21.2	4.9
35–54 years										
Proportion	%	25.1	19.6	15.6	12.1	27.0	26.1	np	np	20.1
RSE	%	20.3	25.2	29.1	30.4	19.5	21.3	np	np	9.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	10.0	9.7	8.9	7.2	10.3	10.9	np	np	3.9
55 yrs or over										
Proportion	%	30.4	23.8	16.7	18.8	20.4	11.4	np	np	23.8
RSE	%	16.5	19.1	23.9	29.9	26.7	35.6	np	np	9.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	9.9	8.9	7.8	11.0	10.7	7.9	np	np	4.2
All ages (Crude rates)										
Proportion	%	26.6	24.4	18.1	21.7	27.3	22.3	23.5	20.6	23.7
RSE	%	9.9	9.9	14.7	17.1	11.2	14.2	15.0	24.8	4.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	5.2	4.8	5.2	7.3	6.0	6.2	6.9	10.0	2.1
All ages (ASR) (e)										
Proportion	%	26.5	25.1	18.4	24.6	29.0	22.4	23.5	23.2	24.2
RSE	%	10.4	10.0	14.1	16.3	10.0	14.9	16.0	24.3	4.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	5.4	4.9	5.1	7.9	5.7	6.5	7.4	11.0	2.2

(a) Persons who have been told by a doctor they have asthma, and the asthma is current and long-term.

(b) Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(c) Excludes remote and very remote areas. Data on whether the respondent has a written asthma action plan was collected for non-remote respondents only in the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

(d) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and for non-Indigenous people use different survey questions to define asthma as current. However, data are comparable.

(e) Rates are age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.

(f) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

np Not published

Source: ABS unpublished, *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13* (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey component), Cat. no. 4727.0; ABS unpublished, *Australian Health Survey 2011-13* (2011-12 NHS component).

Table 10A.58 Proportion of people with asthma with a written asthma plan, by Indigenous status (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004-05										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people										
Proportion	%	30.2	22.5	17.2	11.9	20.4	29.8	20.5	7.9	20.4
RSE	%	15.6	43.3	28.9	21.0	24.1	30.5	39.7	19.9	9.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 9.2	± 19.1	± 9.8	± 4.9	± 9.6	± 17.8	± 16.0	± 3.1	± 3.9
Non-Indigenous people										
Proportion	%	23.6	26.3	20.5	15.8	21.9	17.5	28.3	np	22.5
RSE	%	11.8	9.2	10.7	15.8	10.2	12.6	15.6	np	5.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	± 5.5	± 4.8	± 4.3	± 4.9	± 4.4	± 4.3	± 8.6	np	± 2.4
2011-13										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people										
Proportion	%	26.6	34.8	23.4	22.9	34.0	22.6	21.6	36.9	27.3
RSE	%	14.1	13.0	19.4	19.0	16.1	16.9	24.1	22.7	7.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	7.3	8.8	8.9	8.5	10.8	7.5	10.2	16.4	4.2
Non-Indigenous people										
Proportion	%	26.5	25.1	18.4	24.6	29.0	22.4	23.5	23.2	24.2
RSE	%	10.4	10.0	14.1	16.3	10.0	14.9	16.0	24.3	4.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	5.4	4.9	5.1	7.9	5.7	6.5	7.4	11.0	2.2

RSE = relative standard error.

- (a) Persons who have been told by a doctor they have asthma, and the asthma is current and long-term.
 (b) Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.
 (c) Rates are age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
 (d) Data for non-Indigenous people for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Australian Health Survey and National Health Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and very remote areas, which comprise around 29 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

np Not published

Source: ABS unpublished, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS unpublished, *National Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS unpublished, *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey component)*, Cat. no. 4727.0; ABS unpublished, *Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 NHS component)*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 10A.59 GP use of chronic disease management Medicare items for care planning or case conferencing (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>
2009-10										
GPs using CDM items	no.	6 439	4 925	3 820	1 764	1 605	487	263	120	19 423
Total GPs	no.	6 617	5 061	4 064	1 858	1 683	511	286	135	20 215
GPs using CDM items	%	97.3	97.3	94.0	94.9	95.4	95.3	92.0	88.9	96.1
2010-11										
GPs using CDM items	no.	6 643	5 151	3 962	1 808	1 631	514	280	125	20 114
Total GPs	no.	6 806	5 277	4 168	1 875	1 712	526	299	132	20 795
GPs using CDM items	%	97.6	97.6	95.1	96.4	95.3	97.7	93.6	94.7	96.7
2011-12										
GPs using CDM items	no.	6 939	5 420	4 170	1 900	1 691	514	301	135	21 070
Total GPs	no.	7 084	5 538	4 378	1 963	1 761	531	319	143	21 717
GPs using CDM items	%	98.0	97.9	95.2	96.8	96.0	96.8	94.4	94.4	97.0
2012-13										
GPs using CDM items	no.	7 208	5 682	4 413	1 977	1 718	525	323	139	21 985
Total GPs	no.	7 354	5 818	4 601	2 055	1 794	543	349	148	22 662
GPs using CDM items	%	98.0	97.7	95.9	96.2	95.8	96.7	92.6	93.9	97.0
2013-14										
GPs using CDM items	no.	7 519	5 993	4 671	2 135	1 787	570	322	142	23 139
Total GPs	no.	7 705	6 149	4 874	2 203	1 859	578	340	154	23 862
GPs using CDM items	%	97.6	97.5	95.8	96.9	96.1	98.6	94.7	92.2	97.0
2014-15										
GPs using CDM items	no.	7 819	6 328	4 945	1 870	2 273	585	170	339	24 329
Total GPs	no.	7 996	6 481	5 123	1 940	2 337	591	178	353	24 999
GPs using CDM items	%	97.8	97.6	96.5	96.4	97.3	99.0	95.5	96.0	97.3
2015-16										
GPs using CDM items	no.	8 183	6 560	5 196	1 956	2 452	601	173	359	25 480
Total GPs	no.	8 377	6 725	5 390	2 027	2 520	611	181	380	26 211
GPs using CDM items	%	97.7	97.5	96.4	96.5	97.3	98.4	95.6	94.5	97.2

- (a) The chronic disease management (CDM) items include GP only care plans, multidisciplinary care plans (A15 subgroup 1) and case conferences (A15 subgroup 2, excluding items relating to consultant physicians and psychiatrists). Services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account or are provided in public hospitals are not included.
- (b) Additional chronic disease management MBS items are introduced from time-to-time and may impact on GP use of care planning or case conferencing MBS items.
- (c) GPs are defined as those General Practitioners and Other Medical Practitioners who have claimed at least 1500 non-referred attendances in the relevant financial year. GPs are counted only in the state/territory where they claimed the most services — this prevents double counting.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS Statistics.

TABLE 10A.60

Table 10A.60 Pathology tests requested by GPs, real benefits paid, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (2015-16 dollars) and number of rebated MBS pathology items (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</i>
2010-11										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	486.8	344.0	304.8	134.7	106.4	30.7	21.9	12.9	1442.4
Per person	\$	67.8	62.6	68.7	58.1	65.2	60.2	60.1	56.2	65.1
MBS pathology items rebated										
Number	'000	25 364	18 372	15 940	7 201	6 026	1 669	1 098	676	76 347
Per person	no.	3.53	3.34	3.59	3.11	3.69	3.27	3.01	2.94	3.44
2011-12										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	507.5	356.1	322.5	139.5	108.6	31.5	23.2	14.4	1503.3
Per person	\$	70.0	63.9	71.5	58.4	66.0	61.6	62.5	61.9	66.9
MBS pathology items rebated										
Number	'000	26 520	19 235	16 900	7 487	6 217	1 733	1 172	748	80 012
Per person	no.	3.66	3.45	3.74	3.14	3.78	3.39	3.16	3.22	3.56
2012-13										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	519.8	372.8	332.4	145.0	113.0	33.0	23.3	15.1	1554.4
Per person	\$	70.7	65.6	72.1	58.6	68.0	64.3	61.3	63.7	67.9
MBS pathology items rebated										
Number	'000	26 573	19 711	16 949	7 685	6 316	1 772	1 143	773	80 922
Per person	no.	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.08
2013-14										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	545.1	391.2	372.0	160.5	119.9	34.4	24.3	16.5	1664.0
Per person	\$	73.0	67.6	79.3	62.9	71.5	67.0	63.4	67.9	71.4

TABLE 10A.60

Table 10A.60 **Pathology tests requested by GPs, real benefits paid, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (2015-16 dollars) and number of rebated MBS pathology items (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</i>
MBS pathology items rebated										
Number	'000	28 397	21 257	19 067	8 569	6 809	1 935	1 231	858	88 124
Per person	no.	3.80	3.67	4.06	3.36	4.06	3.77	3.20	3.54	3.78
2014-15										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	538.2	382.4	376.4	162.8	117.9	34.1	23.6	17.1	1652.4
Per person	\$	71.1	65.0	79.2	63.1	69.7	66.1	60.9	69.9	69.9
MBS pathology items rebated										
Number	'000	28 485	21 209	19 248	8 794	6 861	1 944	1 231	895	88 666
Per person	no.	3.77	3.60	4.05	3.41	4.06	3.77	3.18	3.66	3.75
2015-16										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	548.6	387.8	385.4	167.1	118.0	34.7	23.8	17.8	1683.2
Per person	\$	71.5	64.7	80.2	64.2	69.3	67.1	60.7	72.8	70.3
MBS pathology items rebated										
Number	'000	29 823	22 040	20 123	9 199	6 978	2 004	1 291	943	92 402
Per person	no.	3.89	3.68	4.18	3.53	4.10	3.87	3.28	3.87	3.86

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 10A.110). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- (b) GPs are defined as vocationally registered GPs and other medical practitioners (OMPs).
- (c) Includes Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) data.
- (d) From 2011-12, DVA data exclude tests ordered by local medical officers who are not specialist GPs. DVA data for previous years include all data for tests ordered by all local medical officers, including but not limited to specialist GPs.
- (e) In general, Medicare benefits are payable for a maximum of three MBS pathology items per specimen (generally, the three most expensive items). Data do not include additional tests that are performed but not rebated.

Table 10A.60 Pathology tests requested by GPs, real benefits paid, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (2015-16 dollars) and number of rebated MBS pathology items (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</i>
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(f) Includes Patient Episode Initiated (PEI) Items. From 1 November 2009 benefits for PEI Items were reduced and bulk billing incentives for PEI Items commenced. This contributed to a change in the mix and amount of benefits for tests ordered by GPs and OMPs.

(g) Population data used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased estimates. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS and DVA data collections; table 10A.96.

TABLE 10A.61

Table 10A.61 **Diagnostic imaging referred by GPs and rebated through Medicare, real benefits paid, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (2015-16 dollars) and number of rebated MBS imaging items (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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>
2010-11										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	498.4	301.6	278.9	114.3	88.7	26.7	16.4	5.7	1330.7
Per person	\$	69.4	54.9	62.9	49.3	54.3	52.4	44.9	24.7	60.0
MBS diagnostic imaging items rebated										
Number	'000	4 096	2 660	2 384	981	796	235	140	53	11 344
Per person	no.	0.57	0.48	0.54	0.42	0.49	0.46	0.38	0.23	0.51
2011-12										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	529.6	321.7	301.6	121.0	91.4	27.7	17.6	6.2	1416.9
Per person	\$	73.1	57.7	66.8	50.7	55.6	54.1	47.5	26.8	63.0
MBS diagnostic imaging items rebated										
Number	'000	4 377	2 867	2 583	1 044	824	245	149	58	12 145
Per person	no.	0.60	0.51	0.57	0.44	0.50	0.48	0.40	0.25	0.54
2012-13										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	554.0	339.1	312.0	125.6	94.6	29.6	18.6	7.5	1481.0
Per person	\$	75.4	59.7	67.7	50.8	56.9	57.8	49.1	31.5	64.7
MBS diagnostic imaging items rebated										
MBS items	'000	4 613	3 037	2 692	1 095	860	263	160	69	12 789
Per person	no.	0.63	0.53	0.58	0.44	0.52	0.51	0.42	0.29	0.56
2013-14										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	605.6	373.8	355.4	139.9	103.8	32.7	20.2	9.5	1640.9
Per person	\$	81.1	64.5	75.8	54.8	61.9	63.5	52.6	39.0	70.4
MBS diagnostic imaging items rebated										
MBS items	'000	4 970	3 299	3 002	1 207	927	284	172	87	13 946

TABLE 10A.61

Table 10A.61 **Diagnostic imaging referred by GPs and rebated through Medicare, real benefits paid, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (2015-16 dollars) and number of rebated MBS imaging items (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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>
Per person	no.	0.67	0.57	0.64	0.47	0.55	0.55	0.45	0.36	0.60
2014-15										
Benefits paid	\$m	642.2	402.9	383.8	152.3	114.0	34.3	22.4	9.9	1761.8
Per person	\$	84.9	68.4	80.8	59.0	67.4	66.6	57.8	40.7	74.6
MBS diagnostic imaging items rebated										
MBS items	'000	5 200	3 521	3 194	1 298	993	297	185	92	14 781
Per person	no.	0.69	0.60	0.67	0.50	0.59	0.58	0.48	0.38	0.63
2015-16										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$m	639.3	400.5	388.3	158.0	117.2	32.3	23.1	9.9	1768.6
Per person	\$	83.3	66.8	80.8	60.7	68.8	62.3	58.7	40.4	73.9
MBS diagnostic imaging items rebated										
MBS items	'000	5 341	3 591	3 328	1 372	1 039	287	196	92	15 247
Per person	no.	0.70	0.60	0.69	0.53	0.61	0.56	0.50	0.38	0.64

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 10A.96). See chapter 2 for details.

(b) GPs are defined as vocationally registered GPs and other medical practitioners (OMPs).

(c) Includes Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) data.

(d) From 2011-12, DVA data exclude tests ordered by local medical officers who are not specialist GPs. DVA data for previous years include all data for tests ordered by all local medical officers, including but not limited to specialist GPs.

(e) Data for 2012-13 exclude tests ordered by eligible midwives and nurse practitioners. Data for 2013-14 include tests ordered by eligible nurse practitioners.

(f) Population data used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased estimates. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS and DVA data collections; table 10A.96.

TABLE 10A.62

Table 10A.62 Practices in the Practice Incentives Program (PIP) using computers for clinical purposes (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>
PIP practices (May 2011)	no.	1 664	1 178	957	409	338	123	66	46	4 781
SWPE (c)	no.	4 792 245	4 100 376	3 129 970	1 508 314	1 239 216	396 459	277 984	86 021	15 530 585
PIP eHealth Incentive — uptake	no.	1 412	1 050	856	364	299	109	62	37	4 189
Share of PIP practices	%	84.9	89.1	89.4	89.0	88.5	88.6	93.9	80.4	87.6
PIP practices (May 2012)	no.	1 710	1 211	1 005	424	353	126	66	54	4 949
SWPE (c)	no.	4 948 168	4 213 416	3 260 160	1 562 809	1 276 083	402 315	279 439	90 413	16 032 803
PIP eHealth Incentive — uptake	no.	1 481	1 087	897	378	310	113	60	42	4 368
Share of PIP practices	%	86.6	89.8	89.3	89.2	87.8	89.7	90.9	77.8	88.3
PIP practices (May 2013)	no.	1 798	1 229	1 046	433	363	127	65	56	5 117
SWPE (c)	no.	5 129 251	4 207 334	3 319 305	1 619 421	1 300 886	399 791	270 671	90 909	16 337 568
PIP eHealth Incentive — uptake	no.	1 247	937	776	296	264	96	52	27	3 695
Share of PIP practices	%	69.4	76.2	74.2	68.4	72.7	75.6	80.0	48.2	72.2
PIP practices (May 2014)	no.	1 812	1 255	1 077	452	367	121	71	55	5 210
SWPE (c)	no.	5 258 991	4 345 602	3 383 012	1 700 870	1 300 873	400 531	283 522	100 855	16 774 256
PIP eHealth Incentive — uptake	no.	1 553	1 117	926	375	318	104	60	43	4 496
Share of PIP practices	%	85.7	89.0	86.0	83.0	86.7	86.0	84.5	78.2	86.3
PIP practices (May 2015)	no.	1 824	1 282	1 118	482	368	127	71	58	5 330
SWPE (c)	no.	5 370 579	4 427 327	3 480 773	1 741 707	1 322 963	406 811	288 152	108 093	17 146 405
PIP eHealth Incentive — uptake	no.	1 628	1 173	996	422	334	113	62	50	4 778

TABLE 10A.62

Table 10A.62 **Practices in the Practice Incentives Program (PIP) using computers for clinical purposes (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>
Share of PIP practices	%	89.3	91.5	89.1	87.6	90.8	89.0	87.3	86.2	89.6
PIP practices (May 2016) (b)	no.	1 873	1 342	1 154	503	381	128	58	70	5 509
SWPE (c)	no.	5 540 721	4 536 363	3 586 447	1 784 571	1 346 679	417 673	286 307	112 873	17 611 644
PIP eHealth Incentive — uptake	no.	1 696	1 238	1 041	447	349	114	61	53	4 999
Share of PIP practices	%	90.5	92.3	90.2	88.9	91.6	89.1	87.1	91.4	91.0

- (a) Proportion of PIP practices registered for the PIP eHealth Incentive. Not all practices are involved in PIP, and the proportion may vary across jurisdictions. Around 85 per cent of patient care is provided by practices enrolled in the PIP (table 10A.52).
- (b) In accordance with the purpose of the PIP eHealth incentive to encourage general practices to keep up-to-date with the latest developments in eHealth, new eligibility requirements were introduced from 1 February 2013, requiring practices to: integrate healthcare identifiers into electronic practice records; have a secure messaging capability; use data records and clinical coding of diagnoses; send prescriptions electronically to a prescription exchange service; and, participate in the eHealth record system and be capable of creating and uploading Shared Health Summaries and Event Summaries using compliant software. A number of practices took time to meet these requirements, as reflected in the sharp decrease in the share of PIP practices registered as having taken up the eHealth incentive in May 2013 and the recovery in subsequent years. Under the previous requirements, practices were required to: have a secure messaging capability provided by an eligible supplier; have (or have applied for) a location/site Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) certificate for the practice and each practice branch, and make sure that each medical practitioner from the practice has (or has applied for) an individual PKI certificate; and, provide practitioners from the practice with access to a range of key electronic clinical resources.
- (c) A SWPE is an indicator of practice workload based on the number of patients seen. The SWPE value for a jurisdiction is the sum of the fractions of care provided by doctors in that jurisdiction to their patients, weighted for the age and sex of each patient in accordance with national ratios.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS and PIP data collections.

Table 10A.63 **Practices in the Practice Incentives Program (PIP) using computers for clinical purposes, by region (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
PIP practices (May 2013)	no.	3 425	981	536	104	71	5 117
PIP eHealth Incentive uptake — share of PIP practices	%	72.3	77.5	68.8	55.8	43.7	72.2
PIP practices (May 2014)	no.	3 484	1 012	546	99	69	5 210
PIP eHealth Incentive uptake — share of PIP practices	%	86.9	88.9	82.8	72.7	62.3	86.3
PIP practices (May 2015)	no.	3 567	1 030	560	106	67	5 330
PIP eHealth Incentive uptake — share of PIP practices	%	90.6	90.9	85.5	79.3	70.2	90.0
PIP practices (May 2016)	no.	3 706	1 063	569	105	66	5 509
PIP eHealth Incentive uptake — share of PIP practices	%	91.5	91.9	87.5	81.9	71.2	91.0

- (a) Proportion of PIP practices registered for the PIP eHealth Incentive. Not all practices are involved in PIP, and the proportion may vary across jurisdictions. Around 85 per cent of patient care is provided by practices enrolled in the PIP (table 10A.52).
- (b) Remoteness areas are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 (ASGS) classification and are not comparable with data for previous years, which were based on a different classification.
- (c) In accordance with the purpose of the PIP eHealth incentive to encourage general practices to keep up-to-date with the latest developments in eHealth, new eligibility requirements were introduced from 1 February 2013, requiring practices to: integrate healthcare identifiers into electronic practice records; have a secure messaging capability; use data records and clinical coding of diagnoses; send prescriptions electronically to a prescription exchange service; and, participate in the eHealth record system and be capable of creating and uploading Shared Health Summaries and Event Summaries using compliant software.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS and PIP data collections.

TABLE 10A.64

Table 10A.64 **Client experience of GPs by remoteness, States and Territories (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>
2012-13										
GP always or often listened carefully										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	90.8	89.3	89.5	89.2	89.4	..	89.3	..	89.9
RSE	%	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	..	1.3	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	..	2.3	..	0.5
Other (f)										
Proportion	%	89.3	90.1	87.5	86.1	86.9	89.4	–	86.4	88.6
RSE	%	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	–	1.5	0.5
95% CI	± %	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.5	1.7	–	2.6	0.9
Total										
Proportion	%	90.4	89.5	88.8	88.5	88.8	89.4	89.3	86.4	89.5
RSE	%	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.6	0.4
GP always or often showed respect										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	93.8	93.2	92.4	92.6	92.9	..	93.0	..	93.2
RSE	%	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	..	1.1	..	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	..	1.9	..	0.4
Other (f)										
Proportion	%	92.8	92.2	90.9	90.6	90.3	92.0	–	90.6	91.8
RSE	%	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.9	–	1.2	0.4
95% CI	± %	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.7	–	2.2	0.7
Total										
Proportion	%	93.5	93.0	91.8	92.2	92.3	92.0	93.0	90.6	92.8
RSE	%	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	0.4
GP always or often spent enough time										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	89.8	88.0	88.4	87.5	88.1	..	85.9	..	88.6
RSE	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	..	1.5	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	..	2.5	..	0.6
Other (f)										
Proportion	%	89.9	88.2	85.5	86.2	88.0	88.0	–	84.7	87.8
RSE	%	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.4	0.9	–	1.7	0.6
95% CI	± %	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.6	2.5	1.6	–	2.8	1.0
Total										

Table 10A.64 **Client experience of GPs by remoteness, States and Territories (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>
Proportion	%	89.9	88.0	87.3	87.2	88.1	88.0	85.9	84.7	88.4
RSE	%	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.7	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.8	0.5
2013-14 (g)										
GP always or often listened carefully										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	91.8	91.9	90.1	88.9	91.5	..	88.8	..	91.1
RSE	%	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.2	..	1.5	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	2.3	1.0	1.6	2.0	0.3	..	2.6	..	0.6
Other (f)										
Proportion	%	89.5	89.9	89.6	87.3	89.2	91.3	–	84.8	89.4
RSE	%	1.3	1.4	0.9	2.7	1.7	0.7	–	1.5	0.9
95% CI	± %	2.3	2.4	1.6	4.7	3.0	1.2	–	2.5	1.6
Total										
Proportion	%	91.2	91.3	89.8	88.6	90.9	91.3	89.1	84.8	90.6
RSE	%	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.2	2.6	2.5	0.6
GP always or often showed respect										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	94.2	94.6	92.9	91.8	94.9	..	92.3	..	93.7
RSE	%	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.5	..	1.0	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	2.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.8	..	1.7	..	0.5
Other (f)										
Proportion	%	91.2	93.0	92.7	90.6	92.3	93.5	–	89.6	92.1
RSE	%	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.2	1.5	0.6	–	1.0	0.6
95% CI	± %	2.2	2.0	1.6	3.8	2.8	1.1	–	1.8	1.2
Total										
Proportion	%	93.4	94.2	92.6	91.5	94.4	93.5	92.4	89.6	93.3
RSE	%	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	–	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.2	–	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.4
GP always or often spent enough time										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	91.0	89.3	89.6	87.3	90.7	..	87.2	..	89.7
RSE	%	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	..	1.9	..	0.5
95% CI	± %	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.2	..	3.2	..	0.8
Other (f)										
Proportion	%	88.2	88.1	88.0	88.7	89.3	89.7	–	86.3	88.3

TABLE 10A.64

Table 10A.64 **Client experience of GPs by remoteness, States and Territories (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>
RSE	%	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.5	0.8	–	1.8	0.7
95% CI	± %	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.9	2.6	1.5	–	3.1	1.2
Total										
Proportion	%	90.3	89.1	88.9	87.6	90.3	89.7	87.2	86.3	89.3
RSE	%	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.9	1.8	0.4
95% CI	± %	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.5	3.2	3.1	0.7

2014-15 (g)

GP always or often listened carefully

Major cities

Proportion	%	91.1	90.3	89.9	89.8	91.2	..	90.5	..	90.5
RSE	%	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	..	1.5	..	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	..	2.6	..	0.3

Other (f)

Proportion	%	90.6	90.5	89.3	89.0	88.7	88.6	68.6	89.2	89.9
RSE	%	0.8	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.6	1.0	25.1	1.2	0.5
95% CI	± %	1.4	3.2	1.2	4.3	2.8	1.7	33.7	2.0	1.0

Total

Proportion	%	90.9	90.2	89.8	89.5	90.9	88.6	89.8	89.2	90.3
RSE	%	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.1
95% CI	± %	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.0	0.1

GP always or often showed respect

Major cities

Proportion	%	94.3	93.1	93.9	92.6	93.1	..	93.8	..	93.6
RSE	%	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	..	1.5	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.9	0.2	1.3	2.1	1.4	..	2.8	..	0.6

Other (e)

Proportion	%	92.7	93.5	92.1	91.0	91.0	92.2	68.6	92.5	92.5
RSE	%	0.7	2.3	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.9	25.1	0.9	0.5
95% CI	± %	1.3	4.2	1.7	2.8	2.4	1.6	33.7	1.7	0.8

Total

Proportion	%	93.8	93.2	93.3	92.4	93.0	92.2	93.1	92.5	93.3
RSE	%	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.3	1.6	2.9	1.7	0.5

GP always or often spent enough time

Major cities

Proportion	%	88.9	88.3	88.6	88.8	89.9	..	86.5	..	88.8
RSE	%	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.9	..	0.7	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.2	1.5	..	1.2	..	0.5

TABLE 10A.64

Table 10A.64 **Client experience of GPs by remoteness, States and Territories (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>
Other (f)										
Proportion	%	90.0	90.8	87.9	90.1	86.8	87.6	np	87.5	89.1
RSE	%	0.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.0	np	1.9	0.3
95% CI	± %	1.0	3.5	2.2	3.5	3.1	1.8	np	3.2	0.6
Total										
Proportion	%	89.3	88.8	88.4	89.1	89.3	87.6	86.6	87.5	88.9
RSE	%	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.9	3.2	0.3
2015-16 (g)										
GP always or often listened carefully										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	91.3	91.6	92.2	93.2	93.1	..	90.4	..	91.8
RSE	%	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	..	1.1	..	0.2
95% CI	± %	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.6	..	2.0	..	0.4
Other (f)										
Proportion	%	91.3	91.2	91.5	91.8	89.2	92.0	np	87.6	91.2
RSE	%	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.9	0.8	np	1.7	0.3
95% CI	± %	2.6	2.0	3.0	3.6	5.0	1.5	np	2.9	0.6
Total										
Proportion	%	91.2	91.5	91.9	92.9	91.9	92.0	90.1	87.6	91.6
RSE	%	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.9	0.4
GP always or often showed respect										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	93.9	94.3	94.7	94.8	95.2	..	94.0	..	94.2
RSE	%	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	..	1.5	..	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	..	2.8	..	0.4
Other (f)										
Proportion	%	93.1	93.8	93.9	92.9	91.6	94.1	np	91.8	93.4
RSE	%	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.4	0.8	np	1.4	0.5
95% CI	± %	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	4.4	1.5	np	2.5	0.8
Total										
Proportion	%	93.7	94.0	94.4	94.2	94.2	94.1	93.8	91.8	94.0
RSE	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.7	2.5	0.3
GP always or often spent enough time										
Major cities										

Table 10A.64 **Client experience of GPs by remoteness, States and Territories (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>
Proportion	%	90.4	90.1	90.2	90.9	91.5	..	87.7	..	90.3
RSE	%	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	..	1.3	..	0.4
95% CI	± %	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	..	2.2	..	0.6
Other (f)										
Proportion	%	90.8	90.3	91.7	90.8	85.5	90.1	np	86.6	90.5
RSE	%	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	2.2	0.9	np	1.4	0.5
95% CI	± %	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	3.7	1.6	np	2.5	0.8
Total										
Proportion	%	90.6	90.1	90.8	90.7	89.9	90.1	87.8	86.6	90.3
RSE	%	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.5	0.5

RSE = Relative standard error. **CI** = confidence interval.

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are marked with '***'.
- (b) Proportion of people 15 years or over who saw a GP in the last 12 months for their own health (excluding interviews by proxy) reporting the GP always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them.
- (c) Data are crude rates and may differ from data in previous reports in which rates were age-standardised.
- (d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.
- (e) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 26 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.
- (f) 'Other' includes inner and outer regional, remote and very remote areas.
- (g) For 2013-14 and subsequent years, cells have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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

Source: ABS unpublished, Patient Experience Survey, various years, Cat. no. 4839.0.

Table 10A.65 **Client experience of GPs by remoteness, Australia (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote/Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
2012-13						
GP always or often listened carefully						
Proportion	%	89.9	88.9	88.4	85.4	89.5
RSE	%	0.3	0.6	0.8	2.8	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.5	1.0	1.4	4.7	0.4
GP always or often showed respect						
Proportion	%	93.2	92.4	90.9	88.5	92.8
RSE	%	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.4	0.9	1.2	3.1	0.4
GP always or often spent enough time						
Proportion	%	88.6	88.2	87.5	84.3	88.4
RSE	%	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.6	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.6	1.2	1.7	4.4	0.5
2013-14 (d)						
GP always or often listened carefully						
Proportion	%	91.1	90.1	88.7	86.1	90.6
RSE	%	0.3	0.9	0.7	3.4	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.6	1.6	1.3	5.7	0.6
GP always or often showed respect						
Proportion	%	93.7	92.7	91.7	88.7	93.3
RSE	%	0.3	0.7	0.8	2.7	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.5	1.2	1.5	4.8	0.4
GP always or often spent enough time						
Proportion	%	89.7	88.7	88.1	86.0	89.3
RSE	%	0.5	0.7	1.6	4.5	0.4
95% CI	± %	0.8	1.2	2.7	7.6	0.7
2014-15 (d)						
GP always or often listened carefully						
Proportion	%	90.5	90.6	88.1	93.3	90.3
RSE	%	0.2	0.8	0.8	3.6	0.1
95% CI	± %	0.3	1.4	1.4	6.7	0.1
GP always or often showed respect						
Proportion	%	93.6	92.8	91.5	95.1	93.3
RSE	%	0.3	0.9	1.2	2.8	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.6	1.7	2.2	5.1	0.5
GP always or often spent enough time						
Proportion	%	88.8	89.6	87.7	93.5	88.9
RSE	%	0.3	0.7	0.6	3.9	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.5	1.2	1.0	7.2	0.3

2015-16 (d)

Table 10A.65 **Client experience of GPs by remoteness, Australia (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote/Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
GP always or often listened carefully						
Proportion	%	91.8	91.8	89.8	92.2	91.6
RSE	%	0.2	0.4	1.3	3.6	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.4	0.8	2.3	6.5	0.4
GP always or often showed respect						
Proportion	%	94.2	93.6	92.5	94.7	94.0
RSE	%	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.6	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.4	0.7	2.5	4.8	0.3
GP always or often spent enough time						
Proportion	%	90.3	91.2	88.8	92.1	90.3
RSE	%	0.4	0.6	1.8	4.2	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.6	1.1	3.1	7.6	0.5

RSE = Relative standard error. **95% CI** = confidence interval.

- (a) Proportion of people 15 years or over who saw a GP in the last 12 months for their own health (excluding interviews by proxy) reporting the GP always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them.
- (b) Data are crude rates and may differ from data in previous reports in which rates were age-standardised.
- (c) Data are not comparable with data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that were sourced from the ABS 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, due to differences in survey design and collection methodology.
- (d) For 2013-14 and subsequent years, cells have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (e) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 26 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.

Source: ABS unpublished, Patient Experience Survey, various years, Cat. no. 4839.0.

Table 10A.66 **Client experience of GPs by remoteness, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Australia, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
2012-13 (e)					
GP always or usually listened carefully					
Proportion	%	89.8	88.8	86.4	88.5
RSE	%	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.0
95% CI	± %	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.8
GP always or usually showed respect					
Proportion	%	90.5	88.0	87.5	89.0
RSE	%	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.0
95% CI	± %	3.0	3.3	2.4	1.7
GP always or usually spent enough time					
Proportion	%	86.2	85.0	83.2	85.0
RSE	%	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.1
95% CI	± %	3.0	3.4	3.7	1.9

RSE = Relative standard error. **95% CI** = confidence interval.

- (a) Persons 15 years and over who saw a GP in the last 12 months for their own health (excluding interviews by proxy), reporting the GP always or usually listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them.
- (b) Rates are age standardised to the 2001 estimated resident population (5 year ranges).
- (c) Data are not comparable with data for all Australians that were sourced from the ABS 2012-13 Patient Experience Survey, due to differences in survey design and collection methodology.
- (d) Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from Explanatory Notes in *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: First Results, 2012-13* (Cat. no. 4727.0.55.001) and the *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Users' Guide, 2012-13* (Cat. no. 4727.0.55.002).
- (e) Includes major cities, inner and outer regional areas only, as these survey questions were not asked in remote and 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), Cat. no. 4727.0.

Table 10A.67 **Client experience of dental professionals by remoteness, States and Territories (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Dental professional always or often listened carefully										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	96.3	94.6	94.5	95.5	95.3	..	95.1	..	95.3
RSE	%	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	..	0.9	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	..	1.7	..	0.5
Other (e)										
Proportion	%	94.0	92.7	93.1	95.3	91.9	94.5	–	92.4	93.5
RSE	%	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.3	2.5	0.8	–	1.6	0.5
95% CI	± %	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.3	4.5	1.4	–	2.8	0.9
Total										
Proportion	%	95.8	94.2	94.0	95.5	94.5	94.5	95.1	92.4	94.8
RSE	%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.2
95% CI	± %	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.8	0.4
Dental professional always or often showed respect										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	97.0	96.3	95.6	96.5	96.8	..	96.0	..	96.5
RSE	%	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	..	0.8	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	..	1.5	..	0.6
Other (e)										
Proportion	%	95.4	93.6	95.2	96.9	94.9	96.1	–	94.8	95.1
RSE	%	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	–	1.3	0.3
95% CI	± %	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.0	–	2.3	0.7
Total										
Proportion	%	96.7	95.7	95.4	96.6	96.4	96.1	96.0	94.8	96.1
RSE	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.3	0.5
Dental professional always or often spent enough time										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	96.8	95.2	95.0	96.3	96.6	..	95.4	..	95.9
RSE	%	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	..	0.9	..	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	..	1.8	..	0.4
Other (e)										
Proportion	%	94.5	93.8	96.3	97.8	96.8	96.9	–	94.4	95.4
RSE	%	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	–	1.1	0.5
95% CI	± %	1.7	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	–	2.0	0.9
Total										

Table 10A.67 **Client experience of dental professionals by remoteness, States and Territories (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion	%	96.2	94.9	95.4	96.6	96.7	96.9	95.4	94.4	95.8
RSE	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.0	0.4
2013-14 (f)										
Dental professional always or often listened carefully										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	94.6	95.3	93.0	96.3	97.5	..	95.6	..	95.0
RSE	%	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.3	..	3.6	..	0.4
95% CI	± %	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	4.4	..	6.7	..	0.7
Other (e)										
Proportion	%	95.0	91.2	92.6	96.6	92.9	93.7	–	94.5	93.3
RSE	%	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	–	1.9	0.5
95% CI	± %	1.2	3.6	1.5	2.8	2.0	2.1	–	3.5	1.0
Total										
Proportion	%	94.8	94.5	92.9	96.5	96.5	93.7	95.4	94.5	94.6
RSE	%	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.1	3.6	1.9	1.0
95% CI	± %	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	3.0	2.1	6.8	3.5	1.9
Dental professional always or often showed respect										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	95.9	96.2	94.5	96.6	97.2	..	96.7	..	96.0
RSE	%	0.7	0.6	3.1	2.3	2.3	..	3.5	..	0.4
95% CI	± %	1.4	1.2	5.7	4.4	4.4	..	6.6	..	0.8
Other (e)										
Proportion	%	94.9	92.7	93.6	95.6	94.3	96.2	–	95.4	94.2
RSE	%	–	2.2	0.5	1.9	7.0	0.9	–	2.0	0.3
95% CI	± %	–	3.9	1.0	3.5	12.9	1.7	–	3.8	0.5
Total										
Proportion	%	95.8	95.3	94.2	96.7	96.5	96.2	96.3	95.4	95.5
RSE	%	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.9	3.5	2.0	0.2
95% CI	± %	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	3.0	1.7	6.6	3.8	0.5
Dental professional always or often spent enough time										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	95.6	96.9	94.0	96.9	98.1	..	96.6	..	96.0
RSE	%	0.6	0.7	3.2	2.3	0.2	..	3.6	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	1.1	1.3	5.9	4.4	0.4	..	6.8	..	0.5

TABLE 10A.67

Table 10A.67 **Client experience of dental professionals by remoteness, States and Territories (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other (d)										
Proportion	%	95.6	94.7	93.5	97.9	93.2	95.5	–	96.3	94.9
RSE	%	0.6	1.6	5.3	1.4	0.5	1.6	–	1.7	0.5
95% CI	± %	1.1	2.9	9.7	2.7	0.9	3.0	–	3.1	0.9
Total										
Proportion	%	95.7	96.3	93.9	97.1	97.0	95.5	97.1	96.3	95.7
RSE	%	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.6	3.6	1.7	0.1
95% CI	± %	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.2	3.0	6.9	3.1	0.2
2014-15 (f)										
Dental professional always or often listened carefully										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	94.9	94.7	94.7	95.2	94.1	..	94.2	..	94.7
RSE	%	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	..	1.3	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	..	2.3	..	0.6
Other (e)										
Proportion	%	94.1	93.1	94.8	94.7	92.1	94.2	–	95.6	93.7
RSE	%	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.7	0.4	–	0.8	1.1
95% CI	± %	2.4	4.8	5.1	3.9	3.0	0.7	–	1.5	2.0
Total										
Proportion	%	94.6	94.3	94.5	94.6	93.6	94.2	94.7	95.6	94.5
RSE	%	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.2
95% CI	± %	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.0	2.3	0.7	2.0	1.5	0.4
Dental professional always or often showed respect										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	96.5	96.3	95.3	96.3	95.5	..	94.7	..	96.0
RSE	%	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	..	1.5	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.5	..	2.7	..	0.5
Other (e)										
Proportion	%	94.2	94.9	95.9	94.9	95.1	95.8	–	97.9	94.9
RSE	%	1.7	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.6	0.3	–	1.0	1.3
95% CI	± %	3.2	5.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	0.6	–	1.8	2.4
Total										
Proportion	%	95.9	95.9	95.0	95.9	95.4	95.8	94.5	97.9	95.7
RSE	%	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.4
95% CI	± %	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.1	0.6	2.6	1.8	0.8
Dental professional always or often spent enough time										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	95.6	96.3	95.0	96.1	95.4	..	95.2	..	95.8

Table 10A.67 **Client experience of dental professionals by remoteness, States and Territories (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
RSE	%	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	..	1.2	..	0.4
95% CI	± %	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.0	..	2.2	..	0.8
Other (e)										
Proportion	%	94.6	96.6	95.7	96.3	93.0	95.9	–	97.7	95.4
RSE	%	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.6	0.8	–	1.2	0.9
95% CI	± %	2.6	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.8	1.5	–	2.4	1.7
Total										
Proportion	%	95.4	96.3	95.0	95.8	94.6	95.9	95.6	97.7	95.7
RSE	%	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.4	0.5

2015-16 (f)

Dental professional always or often listened carefully

Major cities

Proportion	%	95.4	95.2	95.8	95.9	96.7	..	95.6	..	95.5
RSE	%	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.5	..	0.9	..	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.6	0.5	2.2	2.2	1.0	..	1.8	..	0.5

Other (e)

Proportion	%	96.1	91.8	96.5	97.3	97.7	96.0	np	94.7	95.3
RSE	%	2.2	3.3	1.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	np	1.1	1.1
95% CI	± %	4.1	6.0	3.4	1.5	2.3	1.6	np	2.0	2.1

Total

Proportion	%	95.7	94.6	96.1	96.1	96.6	96.0	95.6	94.7	95.5
RSE	%	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.3
95% CI	± %	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	0.6

Dental professional always or often showed respect

Major cities

Proportion	%	96.4	96.2	96.3	96.3	97.6	..	95.5	..	96.3
RSE	%	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	..	1.5	..	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.8	..	2.9	..	0.5

Other (e)

Proportion	%	96.7	94.1	96.3	96.2	98.9	95.7	np	95.6	96.1
RSE	%	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.1	0.3	1.2	np	0.5	0.8
95% CI	± %	3.3	4.0	4.0	2.1	0.6	2.2	np	1.0	1.6

Total

Proportion	%	96.4	95.9	96.5	96.4	97.4	95.7	95.3	95.6	96.3
RSE	%	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.1
95% CI	± %	0.5	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.0	2.2	2.9	1.0	0.3

Dental professional always or often spent enough time

Table 10A.67 **Client experience of dental professionals by remoteness, States and Territories (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities										
Proportion	%	96.6	95.8	96.4	97.4	97.5	..	97.2	..	96.5
RSE	%	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.4	..	0.7	..	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.1	0.8	1.9	2.0	0.8	..	1.3	..	0.5
Other (e)										
Proportion	%	97.4	94.6	98.0	97.3	96.9	96.2	np	96.8	96.6
RSE	%	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.1	0.7	np	1.0	0.6
95% CI	± %	2.4	3.4	2.4	4.5	2.1	1.4	np	2.0	1.1
Total										
Proportion	%	96.5	95.8	96.9	97.6	97.1	96.2	97.1	96.8	96.6
RSE	%	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.1
95% CI	± %	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.0	0.2

RSE = Relative standard error. **CI** = confidence interval.

- (a) Proportion of people who saw a dental professional for their own health in the last 12 months (excluding interviews by proxy) reporting the dental professional always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them.
- (b) Data are crude rates and may differ from data in previous reports in which rates were age-standardised.
- (c) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.
- (d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.
- (e) 'Other' includes inner and outer regional, remote and very remote areas.
- (f) For 2013-14 and subsequent years, cells have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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

Source: ABS unpublished, Patient Experience Survey, various years, Cat. no. 4839.0.

Table 10A.68 **Client experience of dental professionals by remoteness, Australia (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote/Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
2012-13						
Dental professional always or often listened carefully						
Proportion	%	95.3	93.2	93.8	95.0	94.8
RSE	%	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.5	0.4
Dental professional always or often showed respect						
Proportion	%	96.5	94.6	96.0	96.8	96.1
RSE	%	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.6	0.9	1.1	2.3	0.5
Dental professional always or often spent enough time						
Proportion	%	95.9	95.0	96.2	95.8	95.8
RSE	%	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.4	1.1	1.3	2.6	0.4
2013-14 (c)						
Dental professional always or often listened carefully						
Proportion	%	95.0	93.3	93.5	94.8	94.6
RSE	%	0.4	3.0	1.1	3.5	1.0
95% CI	± %	0.7	5.5	2.1	6.5	1.9
Dental professional always or often showed respect						
Proportion	%	96.0	94.1	94.3	95.2	95.5
RSE	%	0.4	0.3	1.2	3.5	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.8	0.6	2.3	6.5	0.5
Dental professional always or often spent enough time						
Proportion	%	96.0	95.1	94.5	95.8	95.7
RSE	%	0.3	3.0	1.4	2.7	0.1
95% CI	± %	0.5	5.6	2.6	5.0	0.2
2014-15 (c)						
Dental professional always or often listened carefully						
Proportion	%	94.7	94.4	92.9	95.5	94.5
RSE	%	0.3	1.0	1.3	4.3	0.2
95% CI	± %	0.6	1.8	2.3	8.1	0.4
Dental professional always or often showed respect						
Proportion	%	96.0	95.3	94.4	95.5	95.7
RSE	%	0.3	0.9	1.4	4.1	0.4
95% CI	± %	0.5	1.7	2.6	7.6	0.8
Dental professional always or often spent enough time						
Proportion	%	95.8	95.8	95.4	92.8	95.7
RSE	%	0.4	0.7	1.0	6.0	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.8	1.4	1.9	10.8	0.5

2015-16 (c)

Table 10A.68 **Client experience of dental professionals by remoteness, Australia (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote/Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dental professional always or often listened carefully						
Proportion	%	95.5	95.3	95.7	98.1	95.5
RSE	%	0.2	1.5	0.8	2.3	0.3
95% CI	± %	0.5	2.8	1.4	4.5	0.6
Dental professional always or often showed respect						
Proportion	%	96.3	96.4	95.8	98.0	96.3
RSE	%	0.3	1.1	0.9	2.7	0.1
95% CI	± %	0.5	2.0	1.7	5.1	0.3
Dental professional always or often spent enough time						
Proportion	%	96.5	96.7	96.7	97.4	96.6
RSE	%	0.2	1.3	1.3	2.9	0.1
95% CI	± %	0.5	2.4	2.5	5.6	0.2

RSE = Relative standard error. **CI** = confidence interval.

- (a) Proportion of persons who saw a dental professional for their own health in the last 12 months (excluding interviews by proxy) reporting the dental professional always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them.
- (b) Data are crude rates and may differ from data in previous reports in which rates were age-standardised.
- (c) For 2013-14 and subsequent years, cells have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.

Source: ABS unpublished, Patient Experience Survey, various years, Cat. no. 4839.0.

TABLE 10A.69

Table 10A.69 **Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by type of provider, 2011–2016 (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 (d)</i>
Valid vaccinations provided										
GPs	no.	5 905 281	3 446 823	3 962 452	1 732 736	1 046 522	377 033	228 674	50 586	16 750 107
Council	no.	155 815	1 828 511	247 663	72 700	210 459	21 117	np	np	2 536 265
State or territory health department	no.	np	np	454	64 697	264	np	3 994	888	70 297
Public hospital	no.	56 928	74 305	123 157	27 575	8 366	1 884	1 108	17 004	311 529
Private hospital	no.	12	np	782	7	np	np	np	1 572	2 373
Aboriginal health service	no.	33 429	9 643	11 767	12 954	11 890	39	np	70 011	149 733
Community health centre	no.	390 360	13 810	261 899	572 095	86 567	384	131 750	175 284	1 632 930
Other (e)	no.	2 792	1 205	21 056	742	805	np	np	2 094	28 695
Total	no.	6 544 605	5 374 297	4 628 448	2 483 499	1 364 873	400 457	365 526	315 867	21 479 556
Proportion of total valid vaccinations										
GPs	%	90.2	64.1	85.6	69.8	76.7	94.2	62.6	16.0	78.0
Council	%	2.4	34.0	5.4	2.9	15.4	5.3	np	np	11.8
State or territory health department	%	np	np	–	2.6	–	np	1.1	0.3	0.3
Public hospital	%	0.9	1.4	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	5.4	1.5
Private hospital	%	–	np	–	–	np	np	np	0.5	–
Aboriginal health service	%	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	–	np	22.2	0.7
Community health centre	%	6.0	0.3	5.7	23.0	6.3	0.1	36.0	55.5	7.6
Other (e)	%	–	–	0.5	–	0.1	np	np	0.7	0.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2016.

(b) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

(c) Data reported by the State or Territory in which the immunisation provider is located.

Table 10A.69 **Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by type of provider, 2011–2016 (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 (d)</i>
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(d) Includes data for unknown State or Territory.

(e) Other includes Flying Doctors Services, Aboriginal Health Workers, Community nurses, Private hospitals, Divisions of GP (for 2011) and unknown providers.

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

Source: Department of Health unpublished, Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) data collection.

Table 10A.70 Children aged 12 months to less than 15 months who were fully immunised (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Fully immunised (b)									
2007-08	91.6	91.9	91.1	89.4	91.0	92.3	93.6	90.7	91.3
2008-09	91.7	91.9	90.9	89.5	91.6	91.5	93.9	90.1	91.4
2009-10	91.8	92.1	91.8	89.7	91.2	92.5	93.1	89.9	91.6
2010-11	91.0	92.0	91.6	89.5	91.4	91.5	93.5	90.6	91.3
2011-12 (g)	91.6	92.6	91.6	90.3	92.3	92.5	93.2	91.8	91.8
2012-13	90.8	91.7	92.0	90.2	91.3	92.2	92.8	91.5	91.3
2013-14 (h)	89.7	90.8	91.2	90.1	90.2	89.8	93.0	90.8	90.4
2014-15 (h)	91.1	91.2	91.9	91.4	91.2	90.7	92.9	90.5	91.3
2015-16	92.9	93.0	93.2	92.6	93.0	93.5	94.5	93.0	93.0
Immunised against (2015-16)									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis	93.8	94.0	93.8	93.4	93.7	93.9	95.3	93.7	93.8
Polio	93.8	94.0	93.8	93.4	93.7	93.9	95.2	93.6	93.8
Hepatitis B	93.7	93.8	93.8	93.1	93.6	94.0	95.1	94.0	93.7
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	93.5	93.6	93.6	93.2	93.4	93.8	94.9	93.5	93.6
Pneumococcal	93.4	93.6	93.5	93.1	93.4	93.8	94.9	93.5	93.5

- (a) Coverage measured for all children immunised at the age of 12 months to less than 15 months, by the State or Territory in which the child resided.
- (b) Children assessed as fully immunised at 12 months are immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, hepatitis B, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b and, from the quarter ending 31 December 2013, pneumococcal.
- (c) The Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) includes all children under 7 years of age who are registered with Medicare. By the age of 12 months, over 98 per cent of Australian children have been registered with Medicare (NCIRS 2000).
- (d) There may be some under-reporting by providers. Therefore, vaccine coverage estimates calculated using ACIR data are considered minimum estimates.
- (e) Reference periods comprise the complete financial year. Data may differ from other reports where a different reference period is used.
- (f) NT immunisation records differ from published ACIR data due to a review of a rule change implemented in 2009. As a result, all reports affected by the change were recalculated accounting for the anomaly.
- (g) Coverage rates were relatively low for the June 2011 quarter, associated with parents not receiving immunisation reminders due to administrative error. This may be reflected in relatively low coverage rates for 2010-11.
- (h) Immunisation against pneumococcal is included for assessment of children as fully immunised at 12 months from the quarter ending 31 December 2013.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, ACIR data collection.

Table 10A.71 Children aged 24 months to less than 27 months who were fully immunised (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust
Fully immunised (b)									
2007-08	92.6	93.7	92.3	91.2	94.3	94.5	94.1	94.1	92.8
2008-09	92.6	93.7	92.1	90.9	92.6	93.7	94.2	93.8	92.6
2009-10	92.2	92.9	91.5	90.9	91.7	93.4	93.8	92.7	92.1
2010-11	92.4	93.5	92.9	91.0	92.6	94.2	93.5	94.1	92.7
2011-12	92.3	93.3	92.8	90.8	92.6	93.8	93.6	94.5	92.6
2012-13	92.3	93.1	92.6	90.6	92.5	94.2	93.2	93.4	92.4
2013-14 (g)	91.9	92.8	93.2	91.0	92.2	93.1	93.1	93.6	92.4
2014-15 (g)	88.8	89.6	90.4	87.7	87.9	87.5	91.4	89.3	89.2
2015-16	90.4	91.0	91.4	89.6	90.5	90.7	91.8	88.9	90.7
Immunised against (2015-16)									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis	95.7	96.2	95.7	95.7	95.8	96.1	97.0	95.4	95.9
Polio	95.7	96.1	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.1	96.9	95.4	95.8
Hepatitis B	95.5	95.9	95.6	95.4	95.5	96.0	96.7	95.8	95.7
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	94.7	95.3	95.0	94.7	94.8	95.1	95.9	94.4	95.0
Measles, mumps and rubella	92.2	92.6	92.6	91.2	92.4	93.0	93.4	91.5	92.3
Meningococcal C	94.6	94.9	94.9	94.1	94.5	95.0	95.5	94.3	94.7
Varicella	92.3	92.8	92.5	91.2	92.5	92.7	93.6	90.7	92.4

- (a) Coverage measured for children immunised at the age of 24 months to less than 27 months, by the State or Territory in which the child resided.
- (b) Children assessed as fully immunised at 24 months are immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, hepatitis B, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, measles, mumps and rubella and, from the quarter ending 31 December 2014, meningococcal C and varicella (chickenpox).
- (c) The ACIR includes all children under 7 years of age who are registered with Medicare. By the age of 12 months, over 98 per cent of Australian children have been registered with Medicare (NCIRS 2000).
- (d) There may be some under-reporting by providers. Therefore, vaccine coverage estimates calculated using ACIR data are considered minimum estimates.
- (e) Reference periods comprise the complete financial year. Data may differ from other reports where a different reference period is used.
- (f) NT immunisation records differ from published ACIR data due to a review of a rule change implemented in 2009. As a result, all reports affected by the change were recalculated accounting for the anomaly.
- (g) A decrease in the proportion of children who were fully immunised from 2013-14 to 2014-15 is associated with the introduction of additional vaccines in the definition of fully immunised.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, ACIR data collection.

Table 10A.72 Children aged 60 months to less than 63 months who were fully immunised (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Fully immunised (b)									
2007-08	81.4	85.8	84.0	79.6	78.9	82.9	88.2	82.9	82.8
2008-09	77.9	84.1	81.5	79.0	75.3	80.9	85.3	82.8	80.3
2009-10	83.7	87.2	84.5	82.3	81.9	86.4	86.9	82.8	84.6
2010-11	89.1	91.0	89.9	86.0	87.0	91.3	91.0	86.9	89.3
2011-12	90.0	91.4	90.3	86.8	87.6	90.8	91.5	89.3	90.0
2012-13	91.6	92.6	91.5	89.4	90.9	92.9	92.3	90.7	91.5
2013-14	92.2	92.5	92.3	89.8	91.0	92.7	92.7	91.4	92.0
2014-15	92.7	92.6	92.3	90.6	90.9	92.6	93.2	92.4	92.3
2015-16	93.4	93.3	92.7	91.3	92.3	93.8	93.5	91.9	92.9
Immunised against (2015-16)									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis	94.0	93.9	93.3	92.0	93.0	94.5	94.1	92.7	93.5
Polio	94.0	94.0	93.3	92.0	93.0	94.5	94.2	92.8	93.6
Measles, mumps and rubella	94.0	94.0	93.2	92.2	93.0	94.5	94.3	93.1	93.6

- (a) Coverage measured for children immunised at the age of 60 months to less than 63 months, by the State or Territory in which the child resided.
- (b) Children assessed as fully immunised at 60 months are immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and measles, mumps, rubella.
- (c) The ACIR includes all children under 7 years of age who are registered with Medicare. By the age of 12 months, over 98 per cent of Australian children have been registered with Medicare (NCIRS 2000).
- (d) There may be some under-reporting by providers. Therefore, vaccine coverage estimates calculated using ACIR data are considered minimum estimates.
- (e) Reference periods comprise the complete financial year. Data may differ from other reports where a different reference period is used.
- (f) NT immunisation records differ from published ACIR data due to a review of a rule change implemented in 2009. As a result, all reports affected by the change were recalculated accounting for the anomaly.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, ACIR data collection.

TABLE 10A.73

Table 10A.73 Notifications of measles, children aged 0–14 years (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Notifications										
2006-07	no.	np	–	np	np	–	–	–	–	4
2007-08	no.	18	np	4	np	np	–	–	np	27
2008-09	no.	3	18	20	np	–	np	–	–	44
2009-10	no.	5	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	11
2010-11	no.	37	6	7	5	–	–	np	np	58
2011-12	no.	20	np	–	np	–	–	4	–	27
2012-13	no.	86	np	np	3	3	–	–	np	96
2013-14	no.	28	26	19	10	10	–	–	18	111
2014-15	no.	5	22	14	9	–	3	6	np	60
2015-16	no.	4	11	np	–	5	–	–	–	21
Notifications per 100 000 children (0–14 years) (e)										
2006-07	per 100 000 children	np	–	np	np	–	–	–	–	0.1
2007-08	per 100 000 children	1.4	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	0.7
2008-09	per 100 000 children	np	1.8	2.3	np	–	np	–	–	1.1
2009-10	per 100 000 children	0.4	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	0.3
2010-11	per 100 000 children	2.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	–	–	np	np	1.4
2011-12	per 100 000 children	1.5	np	–	np	–	–	np	–	0.6
2012-13	per 100 000 children	6.2	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	2.2
2013-14	per 100 000 children	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	3.4	–	–	33.4	2.5
2014-15	per 100 000 children	0.4	2.0	1.5	1.8	–	np	8.2	np	1.4
2015-16	per 100 000 children	np	1.0	np	–	1.7	–	–	–	0.5

(a) Notification of the relevant State/Territory authority is required when measles is diagnosed. Available diagnostic tools make it uncommon for cases to go undiagnosed and therefore the 'notified fraction' for measles — the proportion of total cases for which notification is made — is expected to be high, with little variation between states and territories as well as over time.

(b) Cases defined based on Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA) National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) case definitions.

Table 10A.73 **Notifications of measles, children aged 0–14 years (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Data are suppressed for number of notifications where number is less than 3 and for rates where numerator is less than 5.

(d) Reference periods comprise the complete financial year. Data may differ from other reports that use a different reference period.

(e) Rates are derived using the ERP as at December 31. Rates have been revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERP and may differ from previous reports. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

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

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

TABLE 10A.74

Table 10A.74 **Notifications of pertussis (whooping cough), children aged 0–14 years (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
Notifications										
2006-07	no.	303	92	112	33	39	7	8	np	596
2007-08	no.	677	181	95	36	41	9	5	82	1 126
2008-09	no.	8 161	681	955	205	586	205	59	162	11 014
2009-10	no.	3 275	1 094	1 496	242	1 841	108	32	60	8 148
2010-11	no.	8 781	2 845	3 147	744	2 183	68	335	129	18 232
2011-12	no.	6 722	1 718	3 178	2 564	279	384	87	280	15 212
2012-13	no.	2 146	931	2 369	528	305	661	88	52	7 080
2013-14	no.	981	863	1 168	491	349	59	63	14	3 988
2014-15	no.	3 373	1 870	583	399	351	10	108	4	6 698
2015-16	no.	8 798	1 030	1 543	626	732	18	180	45	12 972
Notifications per 100 000 children (0–14 years) (f)										
2006-07	per 100 000 children	22.9	9.5	13.6	8.0	13.7	7.3	12.6	np	14.8
2007-08	per 100 000 children	50.8	18.5	11.3	8.6	14.3	9.3	7.8	158.2	27.7
2008-09	per 100 000 children	607.1	68.8	110.6	47.4	203.4	211.2	91.3	309.7	266.6
2009-10	per 100 000 children	241.6	109.3	170.6	55.0	635.6	111.4	48.8	113.9	195.0
2010-11	per 100 000 children	643.9	281.8	355.3	166.2	751.7	70.6	504.9	245.8	432.8
2011-12	per 100 000 children	493.0	169.2	355.1	561.1	96.1	403.5	129.3	534.2	359.1
2012-13	per 100 000 children	155.2	89.5	258.9	111.3	103.7	695.9	126.1	97.7	163.7
2013-14	per 100 000 children	69.7	81.5	125.7	100.9	117.9	62.2	88.3	26.0	90.7
2014-15	per 100 000 children	238.5	173.8	62.0	80.8	117.8	10.6	148.3	np	150.7
2015-16	per 100 000 children	613.7	94.1	162.8	125.2	244.6	19.2	242.3	83.6	288.4

(a) Notification of the relevant State/Territory authority is required when whooping cough is diagnosed. Diagnosis cannot always be confirmed using available tools. Therefore, the 'notified fraction' is likely to be only a proportion of the total number of cases. The notified fraction may vary between states and territories and over time.

(b) Cases defined based on Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA) National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) case definitions.

Table 10A.74 **Notifications of pertussis (whooping cough), children aged 0–14 years (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<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>
(c) Epidemics of pertussis in Australia historically occur at regular intervals of approximately 4 years on a background of endemic circulation, resulting in large fluctuations in notification numbers over time. The large variations in pertussis notifications in states and territories during this reporting period are mainly due to a nationwide epidemic that commenced in 2008 and peaked in 2011. The timing of each jurisdiction's peak whooping cough activity varied during this time. They are currently experiencing increased levels of pertussis activity which began during 2014.									
(d) Data are suppressed for number of notifications where number is less than 3 and for rates where numerator is less than 5.									
(e) Reference periods comprise the complete financial year. Data may differ from other reports that use a different reference period.									
(f) Rates are derived using the ERP as at December 31. Rates have been revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERP and may differ from previous reports. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.									

np Not published.

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

TABLE 10A.75

Table 10A.75 **Notifications of invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, children aged 0–14 years (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Notifications										
2006-07	no.	4	3	8	np	–	–	–	–	17
2007-08	no.	7	–	np	–	np	np	–	np	12
2008-09	no.	3	np	3	np	–	–	–	np	11
2009-10	no.	np	–	np	np	np	–	–	np	6
2010-11	no.	6	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	12
2011-12	no.	–	–	np	np	np	–	–	np	7
2012-13	no.	np	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	8
2013-14	no.	5	np	5	np	–	–	–	np	13
2014-15	no.	4	np	3	–	–	–	–	np	9
2015-16	no.	np	np	3	3	np	–	–	np	11
Notifications per 100 000 children (0–14 years) (e)										
2006-07	per 100 000 children	0.3	0.3	1.0	np	–	–	–	–	0.4
2007-08	per 100 000 children	0.5	–	np	–	np	np	–	np	0.3
2008-09	per 100 000 children	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	np	0.3
2009-10	per 100 000 children	np	–	np	np	np	–	–	np	0.1
2010-11	per 100 000 children	0.4	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	0.3
2011-12	per 100 000 children	–	–	np	np	np	–	–	np	0.2
2012-13	per 100 000 children	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
2013-14	per 100 000 children	0.4	np	0.5	np	–	–	–	np	0.3
2014-15	per 100 000 children	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	np	0.2
2015-16	per 100 000 children	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	0.2

(a) Notification of the relevant State/Territory authority is required when invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) is diagnosed. Available diagnostic tools make it uncommon for cases to go undiagnosed and therefore the 'notified fraction' for Hib — the proportion of total cases for which notification is made — is expected to be high, with little variation between states and territories as well as over time.

(b) Cases defined based on Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA) National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) case definitions.

Table 10A.75 **Notifications of invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, children aged 0–14 years (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Data are suppressed for number of notifications where number is less than 3 and for rates where numerator is less than 5.

(d) Reference periods comprise the complete financial year. Data may differ from other reports that use a different reference period.

(e) Rates are derived using the Estimated Resident Populations (ERP) as at December 31. Rates have been revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERP and may differ from previous reports. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

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

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

TABLE 10A.76

Table 10A.76 **Participation rates for women in BreastScreen Australia
(24 month period) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
2010–2011									
40–44 years	5.8	5.0	21.4	9.9	8.6	22.4	7.4	2.7	9.7
45–49 years	9.9	10.6	36.3	21.2	18.5	36.7	12.0	10.2	17.9
50–54 years	43.8	51.3	53.6	53.5	53.2	50.0	42.1	35.0	49.3
55–59 years	52.3	54.7	57.9	57.6	58.2	58.4	54.0	43.9	55.1
60–64 years	56.2	59.0	61.3	61.3	62.4	63.9	60.1	47.8	59.1
65–69 years	55.9	58.0	60.2	61.3	62.1	60.9	58.9	44.8	58.4
70–74 years	16.0	17.4	54.7	21.4	25.5	16.8	21.1	9.0	24.9
75–79 years	7.0	8.0	20.0	12.3	14.1	9.0	9.7	4.8	10.8
80–84 years	2.7	2.9	5.7	4.9	6.0	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.8
85+ years	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
40+ years (ASR)	27.5	29.5	41.4	34.0	33.9	37.8	29.2	22.2	32.1
Ages 50–69 (ASR)	50.9	55.1	57.6	57.7	58.1	57.2	52.1	41.9	54.6
2011–2012									
40–44 years	6.1	6.3	20.8	10.1	9.0	22.5	8.7	2.5	10.1
45–49 years	10.1	13.0	36.0	21.9	18.7	37.4	13.8	9.9	18.6
50–54 years	43.1	50.6	52.6	53.5	54.3	50.5	42.8	36.1	48.9
55–59 years	52.3	53.9	58.0	57.5	58.5	58.4	55.6	42.1	55.0
60–64 years	57.2	59.2	62.0	62.1	63.5	64.5	63.0	47.5	59.9
65–69 years	56.4	57.3	60.2	61.7	62.4	62.7	58.8	46.7	58.5
70–74 years	16.4	20.1	54.6	22.0	26.3	17.2	21.5	10.2	25.9
75–79 years	7.6	9.0	20.5	13.3	15.8	9.1	10.5	5.6	11.6
80–84 years	2.9	3.5	5.8	5.4	6.8	3.6	3.3	2.0	4.1
85+ years	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
40+ years (ASR)	27.7	30.2	41.2	34.3	34.6	38.3	30.4	22.4	32.4
Ages 50–69 (ASR)	51.0	54.5	57.4	57.9	58.8	57.8	53.4	42.0	54.6
2012–2013									
40–44 years	6.8	8.9	21.8	11.2	9.6	24.2	10.9	8.7	11.5
45–49 years	10.8	15.0	36.2	22.5	18.1	38.6	17.2	16.1	19.6
50–54 years	44.7	51.4	52.9	52.9	49.2	51.1	44.7	37.2	49.3
55–59 years	52.0	54.1	57.6	56.7	52.1	57.2	56.2	41.8	54.2
60–64 years	57.5	59.1	62.7	61.3	57.5	64.4	63.9	45.8	59.5
65–69 years	56.7	57.9	60.8	60.6	56.8	64.2	61.5	44.5	58.4
70–74 years	25.7	25.4	54.4	22.9	28.1	19.0	28.1	15.4	30.8
75–79 years	8.7	11.1	21.1	14.5	17.0	10.2	11.7	7.1	12.8
80–84 years	3.1	4.4	6.1	6.1	7.2	4.0	3.8	3.1	4.6
85+ years	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1
40+ years (ASR)	29.0	31.8	41.6	34.4	32.3	39.0	32.6	24.8	33.2
Ages 50–69 (ASR)	51.6	54.9	57.6	57.1	53.1	57.9	54.9	41.6	54.4

Table 10A.76 **Participation rates for women in BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
2013–2014 (j)									
40–44 years	6.9	9.8	22.5	11.4	9.7	24.6	12.5	10.7	12.0
45–49 years	10.7	14.3	36.2	21.6	18.6	36.7	18.4	17.7	19.3
50–54 years	44.1	51.5	52.1	49.2	48.5	50.1	44.7	35.0	48.5
55–59 years	50.6	52.7	57.1	53.6	53.6	55.5	54.5	41.4	53.0
60–64 years	56.5	58.5	62.0	58.3	61.1	62.3	62.2	42.6	58.7
65–69 years	56.4	57.9	61.4	58.9	61.7	62.7	62.1	42.7	58.6
70–74 years	37.4	33.5	54.5	46.6	38.3	41.5	40.9	19.6	40.8
75–79 years	9.3	11.7	21.5	15.8	17.2	9.9	12.2	9.8	13.5
80–84 years	3.2	4.5	6.2	6.5	7.4	3.9	4.2	3.3	4.7
85+ years	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.1
40+ years (ASR)	29.5	32.2	41.5	34.9	33.9	39.8	33.8	25.0	33.8
Ages 50–69 (ASR)	50.7	54.5	57.2	54.1	54.9	56.4	54.2	39.7	53.7
2014–2015 (j)									
40–44 years	6.4	8.2	22.0	11.2	9.5	24.0	11.5	7.6	11.2
45–49 years	9.9	12.7	35.5	21.4	19.7	35.8	16.1	13.9	18.5
50–54 years	44.6	51.2	51.7	49.7	52.5	50.9	48.1	32.8	48.9
55–59 years	50.9	51.7	56.8	53.5	57.6	56.6	54.9	38.3	53.1
60–64 years	56.8	57.3	61.0	58.9	63.6	62.3	61.3	41.1	58.6
65–69 years	57.7	57.7	61.6	60.4	65.2	65.2	63.0	42.0	59.5
70–74 years	46.6	42.7	55.1	56.3	51.9	52.1	48.7	24.8	48.7
75–79 years	9.9	11.8	21.6	16.1	18.1	7.9	12.3	10.6	13.8
80–84 years	3.3	4.5	6.2	6.8	7.5	2.9	4.2	2.3	4.8
85+ years	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.1
40+ years (ASR)	30.3	32.1	41.2	35.8	36.8	40.6	34.4	23.3	34.2
Ages 50–69 (ASR)	51.2	53.8	56.8	54.6	58.5	57.4	55.4	37.7	54.0
Ages 50–74 (ASR)	50.6	52.2	56.6	54.8	57.6	56.7	54.4	35.8	53.2

ASR = age standardised rate.

- (a) The participation rate is the number of women screened during the reference period as a percentage of the eligible female population, calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) ERP in each of the calendar years in the reference period. Reference periods are from 1 January at commencement to 31 December at end of the 24 month period.
Age standardised rates are standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
- (b) Participation rates for women 40 years or over and the target age group are age standardised to the 2001 Australian population standard.
- (c) BreastScreen Australia changed its target age group from 50–69 years to 50–74 years from July 2013; participation is reported for both the previous and current target age groups to allow comparison of trends with previously reported data.
- (d) Data include all women screened in the jurisdiction. Data may differ from previous reports, which included only participants resident in the jurisdiction in which screening took place. Data are sourced from the AIHW from the 2017 Report.
- (e) Reference periods are 2 calendar years, commencing 1 January of the first year and ending 31 December of the second year.

Table 10A.76 **Participation rates for women in BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
(f)	Residents of Victorian postcodes allocated to the Albury/Wodonga catchment (NSW jurisdiction) are included in Victoria's population estimate, accounting for the slight decrease in participation rates compared to those published by BreastScreen Victoria.								
(g)	The fall in the participation rate for SA in 2012–2013 reflects a temporary reduction in the total number of women screened, instigated to best manage a Digital Mammography System Wide Review and implementation of the review recommendations, concurrent with the introduction of a new client information system. The participation rates in ensuing years illustrate a return to forecasted participation rates.								
(h)	In general, 99 per cent or more of women screened are residents of the jurisdiction in which screening took place. In the ACT, 2.0 per cent of women screened in the 24 months 2013–2014 were not ACT residents, a decline from 7–9 per cent of women screened in previous 24 month periods. The decline reflects a change in arrangements between the ACT and NSW, whereby from November 2013 a limited number of ACT screening appointments are available for NSW residents who work in the ACT. Previously, the ACT provided screening services to residents in some southern parts of NSW.								
(i)	BreastScreen Australia services are not provided in some remote areas of the Northern Territory. This may affect the Northern Territory's participation.								
(j)	Data for 2013--2014 and 2014--2015 are preliminary and are subject to revision.								

Source: AIHW 2015 and 2016, *Participation in BreastScreen Australia 2013–2014 and 2014–2015*; AIHW various years, *BreastScreen Australia monitoring report 2012-2013, Cancer series no. 95. Cat. no. CAN 93* and previous editions.

TABLE 10A.77

Table 10A.77 Participation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds)

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA (e)	SA	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust
2010–2011									
Aged 40–49 years	5.8	4.6	19.3	12.1	6.7	16.1	6.9	3.0	10.4
Aged 50–59 years	25.2	22.7	38.8	27.9	26.8	29.9	29.2	25.4	29.4
Aged 60–69 years	33.1	29.2	45.5	34.3	28.8	43.0	52.4	28.1	36.0
Aged 70–79 years	8.7	8.4	32.0	13.5	12.4	19.8	33.3	6.1	15.3
Aged 80+ years	1.6	4.1	3.3	5.6	0.6	–	–	2.8	2.7
Age 40+ years (ASR)	16.1	14.5	30.0	20.1	16.6	24.1	24.3	14.1	20.3
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	28.3	25.2	41.4	30.4	27.6	35.1	38.3	26.5	32.0
2011–2012									
Aged 40–49 years	6.5	5.9	19.9	13.3	7.0	15.9	6.6	3.6	11.1
Aged 50–59 years	26.4	22.6	39.8	31.5	27.6	27.8	28.8	24.0	30.3
Aged 60–69 years	35.2	31.0	46.5	36.1	28.8	30.8	40.4	29.3	37.4
Aged 70–79 years	9.3	8.1	32.9	16.5	16.0	37.7	106.7	5.1	16.3
Aged 80+ years	2.4	2.6	4.0	6.0	0.6	–	–	2.3	3.0
Age 40+ years (ASR)	17.2	15.1	30.8	22.3	17.4	23.7	32.1	13.9	21.2
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	29.9	25.9	42.5	33.3	28.1	29.0	33.4	26.1	33.1
2012–2013									
Aged 40–49 years	7.2	7.4	22.3	13.6	6.7	18.1	8.6	10.5	12.9
Aged 50–59 years	27.9	26.8	41.8	32.2	25.3	30.5	27.9	27.3	32.0
Aged 60–69 years	36.6	36.0	49.9	37.8	30.5	26.2	28.7	31.1	39.7
Aged 70–79 years	12.8	12.9	33.8	16.8	15.1	2.9	4.6	10.3	18.7
Aged 80+ years	3.4	2.1	5.0	6.5	1.8	–	–	4.5	3.9
Age 40+ years (ASR)	18.7	18.2	33.0	23.0	16.9	19.6	16.3	18.4	23.1
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	31.3	30.4	45.0	34.4	27.4	28.8	np	28.8	35.1
2013–2014									
Aged 40–49 years	7.4	8.2	24.0	13.5	7.4	19.3	9.6	13.7	14.0
Aged 50–59 years	29.4	30.3	42.9	31.2	28.1	31.4	31.6	27.2	33.1
Aged 60–69 years	38.7	37.9	51.9	35.9	31.7	28.8	32.9	30.0	41.1
Aged 70–79 years	20.3	14.8	35.4	20.3	16.5	np	np	16.1	23.3
Aged 80+ years	3.7	3.3	5.6	6.0	2.9	np	np	5.6	4.4
Age 40+ years (ASR)	20.6	20.2	34.5	22.8	18.4	np	np	20.1	24.7
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	33.0	33.3	46.5	33.1	29.5	30.4	32.1	28.3	36.3
2014–2015									
Aged 40–49 years	7.8	8.0	24.9	12.2	6.9	18.8	10.0	11.7	13.9
Aged 50–59 years	31.1	30.9	44.8	30.6	31.0	33.7	35.9	24.7	34.2
Aged 60–69 years	41.9	40.3	51.8	33.1	35.8	30.7	35.2	28.7	42.1
Aged 70–79 years	25.2	19.8	38.4	25.8	23.2	np	np	17.9	27.5
Aged 80+ years	3.9	2.8	5.7	6.1	4.5	np	np	2.9	4.4
Age 40+ years (ASR)	22.4	21.3	35.7	22.4	20.8	np	np	18.6	25.7
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	35.4	34.6	47.6	31.6	32.9	32.5	35.7	26.3	37.3
Age 50–74 years (ASR)	35.3	33.3	47.6	31.6	32.5	np	np	25.7	37.1

ASR = age standardised rate.

(a) Rates are derived using populations that are revised to the ABS 2011 Census rebased population estimates and projections and may differ from previous reports.

Table 10A.77 Participation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	The participation rate is the number of women resident in the catchment area screened in the reference period, divided by the number of women resident in the catchment area in the reference period based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) ERP data. Where service boundaries cross State localised areas, calculation of resident women is made on a proportional basis. If a woman is screened more than once during the reference period then only the first screen is counted. Catchment area: a geographic region based on service size in relation to the population, accessibility and the location of other services. It is uniquely defined for each service based on postcode or Statistical Local Area (SLA). Reference periods are from 1 January at commencement to 31 December at end of the 24 month period.								
(c)	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander women are women who self-identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent.								
(d)	Residents of Victorian postcodes allocated to the Albury/Wodonga catchment (NSW jurisdiction) are included in Victoria's population estimate, accounting for the slight decrease in participation rates compared to those published by BreastScreen Victoria.								
(e)	Data for WA may include some Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander women usually resident in the NT in in WA catchment areas.								
(f)	In general, 99 per cent or more of women screened are residents of the jurisdiction in which screening took place. In the ACT, 2.0 per cent of women screened in the 24 months 2013–2014 were not ACT residents, a decline from 7–9 per cent of women screened in previous 24 month periods. The decline reflects a change in arrangements between the ACT and NSW, whereby from November 2013 a limited number of ACT screening appointments are available for NSW residents who work in the ACT. Previously, the ACT provided screening services to residents in some southern parts of NSW.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.								

Source : State and Territory governments unpublished; ABS 2014, *Experimental Estimates And Projections, Aboriginal And Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 10A.78

Table 10A.78 **Participation rates for NESB women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT	Aust
2010–2011									
Aged 40–49 years	7.6	4.9	29.0	14.3	11.6	19.0	3.1	4.1	9.8
Aged 50–59 years	46.4	40.7	59.3	59.4	48.3	40.0	20.6	34.6	46.5
Aged 60–69 years	52.9	48.9	65.7	69.7	60.4	53.0	27.3	43.0	54.0
Aged 70–79 years	7.6	8.7	41.1	14.7	14.2	10.1	4.1	6.6	11.8
Aged 80+ years	1.1	0.9	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	0.7	2.7	1.3
Aged 40+ years (ASR)	25.9	22.8	43.7	35.8	30.1	28.4	12.2	19.7	27.5
Aged 50–69 years (ASR)	49.0	43.9	61.8	63.4	53.1	45.1	23.3	38.0	49.5
2011–2012									
Aged 40–49 years	6.9	7.3	29.4	15.2	12.2	19.1	3.5	4.6	10.5
Aged 50–59 years	43.3	47.8	59.6	59.2	48.2	39.3	21.3	34.7	47.4
Aged 60–69 years	51.9	55.0	65.9	71.3	57.8	51.2	28.3	42.1	55.6
Aged 70–79 years	7.3	10.6	40.3	15.2	13.6	9.8	4.4	6.2	12.3
Aged 80+ years	0.9	1.2	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.5
Aged 40+ years (ASR)	24.6	27.0	43.9	36.4	29.7	27.9	12.8	19.6	28.3
Aged 50–69 years (ASR)	46.7	50.6	62.1	64.0	52.0	44.0	24.0	37.7	50.6
2012–2013									
Aged 40–49 years	7.2	8.9	30.4	16.0	12.1	19.9	5.7	13.0	11.4
Aged 50–59 years	44.4	49.5	60.2	58.6	43.4	43.2	22.8	37.9	48.2
Aged 60–69 years	53.5	56.4	66.8	70.5	50.2	50.9	30.2	42.3	56.3
Aged 70–79 years	13.0	12.8	39.3	15.9	14.6	11.5	6.4	10.6	15.3
Aged 80+ years	1.0	1.5	3.4	3.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	2.5	1.7
Aged 40+ years (ASR)	26.1	28.6	44.4	36.5	27.2	29.4	14.5	24.0	29.4
Aged 50–69 years (ASR)	48.0	52.2	62.8	63.3	46.1	46.2	25.7	39.6	51.4
2013–2014									
Aged 40–49 years	7.0	9.1	30.9	15.8	12.5	21.0	5.8	16.6	11.6
Aged 50–59 years	44.9	50.6	61.0	54.9	46.3	42.9	24.2	37.7	48.8
Aged 60–69 years	54.5	57.1	67.6	69.2	56.0	49.0	34.5	41.3	57.3
Aged 70–79 years	16.8	17.6	38.4	31.5	19.0	19.7	14.9	16.0	20.1
Aged 80+ years	1.0	1.6	3.3	3.4	2.6	1.7	0.6	3.3	1.8
Aged 40+ years (ASR)	26.8	29.8	44.8	37.4	29.8	30.5	16.9	25.8	30.5
Aged 50–69 years (ASR)	48.7	53.2	63.6	60.5	50.1	45.3	28.3	39.2	52.1
2014–2015									
Aged 40–49 years	6.7	8.5	31.2	16.5	14.2	22.2	6.4	14.4	11.4
Aged 50–59 years	46.2	49.9	62.3	56.9	53.7	42.8	30.5	37.8	49.9
Aged 60–69 years	56.5	56.1	68.5	72.1	62.4	51.4	38.1	42.0	58.5
Aged 70–79 years	21.3	21.6	38.2	37.5	26.1	23.2	na	18.8	20.6
Aged 80+ years	1.0	1.8	3.2	3.3	2.8	1.3	0.9	2.5	1.8
Aged 40+ years (ASR)	28.1	29.7	45.4	39.5	34.5	31.7	na	25.5	31.0
Aged 50–69 years (ASR)	50.3	52.3	64.7	62.9	57.1	46.2	33.5	39.4	53.3
Aged 50–74 years (ASR)	47.8	49.5	62.7	62.1	54.4	44.4	32.0	37.1	50.8

Table 10A.78 Participation rates for NESB women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent)

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT	Aust
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ASR = age standardised rate. **NESB** = Non English speaking background.

- (a) The participation rate is the number of NESB women residents in the catchment area screened in the reference period, divided by the estimated number of NESB women resident in the catchment area in that period. The female NESB population estimate is derived by applying the NESB age distribution from the 2011 Census to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) female ERP data for the relevant year. Where service boundaries cross State localised areas, calculation of resident women is made on a proportional basis. If a woman is screened more than once during the reference period then only the first screen is counted. Catchment area: a geographic region based on service size in relation to the population, accessibility and the location of other services. It is uniquely defined for each service based on postcode or Statistical Local Area (SLA). Reference periods are from 1 January at commencement to 31 December at end of the 24 month period.
- (b) Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs and rates may differ from those published in previous reports. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from June 2012 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1) for details.
- (c) NESB is defined as persons who speak a language other than English at home.
- (d) Residents of Victorian postcodes allocated to the Albury/Wodonga catchment (NSW jurisdiction) are included in Victoria's population estimate, accounting for the slight decrease in participation rates compared to those published by BreastScreen Victoria.
- (e) An apparent drop in participation of NESB women in Tasmania occurred from the 2005–2006 screening period and coincided with a significant reduction in self-reporting of NESB status that followed a change in the client registration form in 2006. Since revision of the form in May 2009, both self-reporting of NESB status and participation rates are returning to earlier levels. The observed drop in participation, therefore, appears to reflect the drop in self reporting of NESB status rather than reduced participation.
- (f) In general, 99 per cent or more of women screened are residents of the jurisdiction in which screening took place. In the ACT, 2.0 per cent of women screened in the 24 months 2013–2014 were not ACT residents, a decline from 7–9 per cent of women screened in previous 24 month periods. The decline reflects a change in arrangements between the ACT and NSW, whereby from November 2013 a limited number of ACT screening appointments are available for NSW residents who work in the ACT. Previously, the ACT

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments unpublished; ABS various years, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS unpublished, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*.

TABLE 10A.79

Table 10A.79 **Participation rates for women tested for Breast cancer in the last 2 years, by geographic location (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
40 years+										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	39.4	45.1	51.7	44.9	40.2	..	36.7	..	43.6
RSE	%	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.0	..	7.8	..	2.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.5	4.6	5.5	5.0	3.9	..	5.6	..	2.5
Inner Regional										
Proportion	%	31.0	40.4	44.7	37.3	50.2	43.8	..	..	38.0
RSE	%	7.5	11.3	7.7	12.9	8.9	4.8	..	..	2.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.6	8.9	6.8	9.5	8.8	4.1	..	..	1.5
Outer regional										
Proportion	%	57.2	41.0	46.2	26.9	39.4	51.0	..	36.2	43.5
RSE	%	9.5	24.6	11.7	27.4	7.6	9.5	..	13.8	8.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	10.7	19.8	10.6	14.4	5.9	9.5	..	9.8	7.1
Remote										
Proportion	%	np	78.5	np	np	..	56.8	46.4
RSE	%	np	8.3	np	np	..	15.7	17.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	np	12.0	np	np	..	17.5	15.5
Very remote										
Proportion	%
RSE	%
95 per cent confidence interval	±
50--69 years										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	52.2	58.6	63.5	56.2	56.8	..	48.7	..	56.9
RSE	%	6.1	5.8	6.8	6.3	5.4	..	8.9	..	3.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	6.2	6.6	8.5	7.0	6.0	..	8.5	..	3.5
Inner Regional										
Proportion	%	38.3	52.0	62.8	38.2	76.2	51.5	..	..	50.6
RSE	%	9.7	16.4	10.6	32.7	21.9	6.5	..	..	5.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	7.3	16.7	13.0	24.5	14.1	6.6	..	..	5.5
Outer regional										
Proportion	%	76.1	34.3	56.1	49.5	40.7	68.8	..	41.7	58.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	20.1	30.8	14.2	22.8	14.7	10.9	..	14.6	8.8
Remote										
Proportion	%	np	86.3	np	np	..	56.6	63.1
RSE	%	np	39.0	np	np	..	26.5	24.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	np	23.3	np	np	..	29.4	25.4

TABLE 10A.79

Table 10A.79 **Participation rates for women tested for Breast cancer in the last 2 years, by geographic location (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
Very remote										
Proportion	%
RSE	%
95 per cent confidence interval	±
50--74 years										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	52.1	58.7	64.7	55.8	56.3	..	48.3	..	56.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	6.1	6.3	7.9	6.9	5.5	..	7.8	..	3.5
Inner Regional										
Proportion	%	39.3	55.8	62.7	56.5	67.2	55.1	..	..	51.2
RSE	%	8.8	13.6	8.4	11.1	3.9	4.8	..	..	4.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	6.8	14.8	10.3	12.3	5.2	5.1	..	..	4.2
Outer regional										
Proportion	%	69.6	50.3	54.4	48.3	54.1	67.7	..	45.4	58.2
RSE	%	15.1	21.9	13.9	20.6	5.9	9.4	..	16.2	7.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	20.6	21.6	14.8	19.5	6.3	12.5	..	14.4	8.6
Remote										
Proportion	%	np	74.2	74.9	np	..	70.4	51.3
RSE	%	np	23.5	27.8	np	..	19.2	15.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	np	34.1	22.9	np	..	26.6	15.4
Very remote										
Proportion	%
RSE	%
95 per cent confidence interval	±
40--49 years										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	24.0	28.8	39.1	31.2	23.9	..	24.1	..	29.0
RSE	%	15.1	11.3	10.3	12.2	16.7	..	15.3	..	5.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	7.1	6.4	7.9	7.5	7.8	..	7.2	..	3.2
Inner Regional										
Proportion	%	31.0	27.3	18.4	34.3	np	28.2	..	..	21.3
RSE	%	23.0	29.2	28.8	39.1	np	22.4	..	..	15.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	14.0	15.6	10.4	26.3	np	12.4	..	..	6.3
Outer regional										
Proportion	%	38.8	np	31.4	np	29.8	41.6	..	24.9	31.8
RSE	%	37.3	np	37.2	np	34.3	20.5	..	28.8	18.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	28.4	np	22.9	np	20.1	16.7	..	14.0	11.4

TABLE 10A.79

Table 10A.79 **Participation rates for women tested for Breast cancer in the last 2 years, by geographic location (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
Remote										
Proportion	%	np	71.7	..	..	33.6	39.4
RSE	%	np	36.1	..	..	48.8	44.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	np	50.7	..	..	32.2	34.7
Very remote										
Proportion	%
RSE	%
95 per cent confidence interval	±
50--59 years										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	49.4	59.9	62.2	54.9	54.6	..	43.5	..	56.2
RSE	%	9.6	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.5	..	14.9	..	4.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	9.3	9.7	10.1	8.5	9.1	..	12.7	..	4.6
Inner Regional										
Proportion	%	24.1	56.1	71.9	np	88.5	47.2	..	..	46.4
RSE	%	35.7	23.3	9.6	np	28.1	10.3	..	..	9.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	16.8	25.6	13.6	np	18.4	9.6	..	..	8.3
Outer regional										
Proportion	%	71.2	64.0	46.7	80.7	np	68.8	..	29.6	54.4
RSE	%	26.4	23.1	22.3	48.3	np	11.1	..	33.5	12.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	36.9	29.0	20.4	35.5	np	15.0	..	19.4	13.2
Remote										
Proportion	%	66.2	..	..	..	46.4	60.2
RSE	%	31.2	..	..	..	31.2	14.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	40.5	..	..	..	28.4	17.0
Very remote										
Proportion	%
RSE	%
95 per cent confidence interval	±
60--74 years										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	56.2	56.2	62.4	58.4	55.4	..	58.9	..	57.6
RSE	%	7.6	6.4	8.7	7.8	6.8	..	8.1	..	4.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	8.4	7.1	10.6	9.0	7.4	..	9.4	..	4.5
Inner Regional										
Proportion	%	43.0	61.6	63.3	66.5	63.6	57.7	..	..	53.4
RSE	%	13.9	11.2	8.5	13.6	23.8	7.6	..	..	5.5

TABLE 10A.79

Table 10A.79 **Participation rates for women tested for Breast cancer in the last 2 years, by geographic location (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
95 per cent confidence interval	±	11.7	13.5	10.5	17.7	29.6	8.6	..	..	5.7
Outer regional										
Proportion	%	68.9	61.0	73.6	55.2	71.4	77.7	..	58.3	63.5
RSE	%	15.8	25.1	11.9	27.6	13.6	11.8	..	17.8	7.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	21.4	30.0	17.2	29.9	16.6	18.0	..	20.3	9.2
Remote										
Proportion	%	100.0	np	np	..	88.8	np
RSE	%	0.0	np	np	..	31.3	np
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.0	np	np	..	54.4	np
Very remote										
Proportion	%
RSE	%
95 per cent confidence interval	±
75+ years										
Major cities										
Proportion	%	15.6	24.2	21.2	21.1	12.6	..	19.6	..	19.9
RSE	%	34.1	26.6	32.9	26.5	31.0	..	43.3	..	12.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	10.4	12.6	13.7	11.0	7.7	..	16.6	..	4.8
Inner Regional										
Proportion	%	22.4	np	np	np	np	17.1	..	..	19.2
RSE	%	29.8	np	np	np	np	29.6	..	..	20.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	13.1	np	np	np	np	9.9	..	..	7.6
Outer regional										
Proportion	%	27.3	0.0	np	0.0	np	np	..	np	10.5
RSE	%	44.7	0.0	np	0.0	np	np	..	np	41.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	23.9	0.0	np	0.0	np	np	..	np	8.5
Remote										
Proportion	%	np	np
RSE	%	np	np
95 per cent confidence interval	±	np	np
Very remote										
Proportion	%
RSE	%
95 per cent confidence interval	±

(a) Rates are not aged standardised

(b) There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT.

Table 10A.79 **Participation rates for women tested for Breast cancer in the last 2 years, by geographic location (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
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(c) Data were not collected for Very remote areas.

(d) Data for the 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) Cells in this table containing data have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: Australian Bureau of Stastics (ABS) unpublished, National Health Survey 2014-15, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 10A.80 Participation rates for women in cervical screening programs, by age group (per cent) (24 month period) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Target age group (20–69 years)									
Crude rates									
2006 and 2007	58.8	62.7	58.5	58.6	62.3	59.1	61.0	53.1	60.0
2007 and 2008	58.9	61.9	58.9	57.7	61.4	57.4	60.2	55.8	59.6
2008 and 2009	57.7	61.6	58.1	57.9	60.8	57.3	59.0	57.0	59.0
2009 and 2010	56.1	61.1	56.3	56.9	59.9	57.2	57.6	55.1	57.8
2010 and 2011	55.8	59.8	55.3	55.5	59.5	55.4	56.6	53.7	56.9
2011 and 2012	56.4	60.4	55.5	55.6	59.1	56.3	56.2	54.0	57.3
2012 and 2013	56.9	60.9	56.0	55.5	58.7	57.0	57.0	55.2	57.7
2013 and 2014	56.6	59.6	56.0	55.7	59.1	57.6	56.9	55.4	57.3
2014 and 2015	55.3	59.2	54.5	55.7	58.6	57.0	55.4	54.4	56.4
Age standardised rates									
2006 and 2007	58.9	63.0	58.5	58.5	62.5	59.3	61.3	52.3	60.1
2007 and 2008	59.1	62.2	59.0	57.6	61.6	57.6	60.6	55.1	59.8
2008 and 2009	58.0	62.1	58.3	57.9	61.1	57.5	59.6	56.5	59.3
2009 and 2010	56.5	61.7	56.6	57.1	60.2	57.4	58.5	54.9	58.2
2010 and 2011	56.2	60.5	55.6	55.7	59.9	55.6	57.7	53.6	57.3
2011 and 2012	56.8	61.1	55.8	55.9	59.4	56.6	57.2	53.8	57.7
2012 and 2013	57.4	61.6	56.4	55.9	59.0	57.4	58.0	55.1	58.2
2013 and 2014	57.0	60.3	56.4	56.1	59.4	57.9	57.9	55.2	57.8
2014 and 2015	55.8	59.9	54.8	56.1	58.9	57.3	56.2	54.3	56.9
By age group (years)									
2006 and 2007									
20–24	45.3	48.1	51.4	52.1	51.1	54.7	50.6	51.2	48.7
25–29	56.7	58.9	59.0	59.4	61.2	60.4	58.7	54.4	58.4
30–34	62.9	64.5	61.7	62.2	65.1	62.4	63.5	54.8	63.0
35–39	64.2	66.8	62.2	62.9	66.3	62.7	64.9	55.4	64.3
40–44	63.9	67.6	62.1	62.5	66.6	62.7	64.7	54.8	64.4
45–49	64.8	69.4	63.0	62.7	67.1	62.5	64.3	55.3	65.4
50–54	62.0	67.4	59.7	59.1	65.2	60.3	63.8	51.7	62.7
55–59	58.8	65.1	56.6	56.3	62.3	56.9	63.5	50.0	59.9
60–64	54.8	61.7	52.8	51.2	59.2	53.0	60.3	45.2	56.1
65–69	46.8	55.4	46.3	45.8	53.9	46.9	54.6	40.4	49.4
20–69 years	58.8	62.7	58.5	58.6	62.3	59.1	61.0	53.1	60.0
20–69 years (ASR)	58.9	63.0	58.5	58.5	62.5	59.3	61.3	52.3	60.1
2007 and 2008									
20–24	44.5	46.6	51.5	51.3	49.4	53.5	49.7	52.7	47.9
25–29	56.0	57.1	58.4	57.7	59.5	58.0	58.0	56.5	57.2
30–34	62.6	63.2	61.8	60.3	63.7	60.9	62.0	57.1	62.3

Table 10A.80 Participation rates for women in cervical screening programs, by age group (per cent) (24 month period) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
35–39	64.3	66.1	62.3	61.8	64.8	61.8	64.6	59.0	64.0
40–44	64.2	67.1	62.5	61.5	65.7	60.6	63.4	57.7	64.2
45–49	65.0	68.7	63.6	61.6	66.8	61.0	64.3	57.7	65.2
50–54	62.6	67.0	61.0	59.0	65.1	57.8	63.4	56.0	63.0
55–59	59.8	65.3	58.0	55.9	62.6	55.7	64.4	53.7	60.5
60–64	55.8	61.8	54.1	52.0	59.1	51.5	59.2	48.5	56.7
65–69	47.1	54.8	47.4	45.2	53.8	44.5	52.5	41.2	49.4
20–69 years	58.9	61.9	58.9	57.7	61.4	57.4	60.2	55.8	59.6
20–69 years (ASR)	59.1	62.2	59.0	57.6	61.6	57.6	60.6	55.1	59.8
2008 and 2009									
20–24	42.1	44.2	48.8	50.2	47.4	51.6	46.6	52.4	45.6
25–29	53.5	55.5	56.2	56.8	57.8	56.2	55.3	56.5	55.3
30–34	61.1	63.3	60.9	60.6	62.8	60.5	60.8	58.6	61.6
35–39	63.2	66.2	61.7	62.1	64.9	61.2	62.7	59.3	63.6
40–44	63.2	67.3	62.1	62.3	65.4	60.5	63.5	61.2	64.0
45–49	64.0	69.0	63.1	62.1	66.3	61.5	64.0	60.0	64.9
50–54	61.9	67.8	61.2	60.1	65.2	59.1	62.8	59.1	63.2
55–59	59.9	66.3	58.4	56.7	62.8	57.0	63.9	53.8	61.0
60–64	56.1	63.2	54.7	53.5	59.8	53.0	61.1	50.4	57.6
65–69	47.9	55.5	47.8	45.4	53.5	45.7	52.8	43.3	50.0
20–69 years	57.7	61.6	58.1	57.9	60.8	57.3	59.0	57.0	59.0
20–69 years (ASR)	58.0	62.1	58.3	57.9	61.1	57.5	59.6	56.5	59.3
2009 and 2010									
20–24	39.8	42.8	46.3	48.4	45.9	50.5	43.4	50.2	43.6
25–29	51.0	53.9	53.8	55.2	56.0	55.3	53.8	53.5	53.2
30–34	58.8	62.2	58.1	59.3	61.3	59.9	60.0	56.4	59.8
35–39	61.0	65.2	59.4	60.6	64.2	60.5	60.4	57.3	61.9
40–44	61.7	67.0	60.3	61.1	64.4	60.7	62.6	58.8	62.8
45–49	62.8	69.2	61.6	61.9	65.7	61.5	62.4	58.8	64.1
50–54	61.1	68.4	60.4	59.7	64.4	59.5	62.6	57.2	62.8
55–59	59.4	66.3	57.8	57.0	62.7	57.7	63.1	54.0	60.7
60–64	56.4	64.1	54.9	53.9	60.4	54.3	61.7	50.9	58.1
65–69	48.2	55.8	47.3	45.5	53.1	46.8	54.0	43.4	50.0
20–69 years	56.1	61.1	56.3	56.9	59.9	57.2	57.6	55.1	57.8
20–69 years (ASR)	56.5	61.7	56.6	57.1	60.2	57.4	58.5	54.9	58.2
2010 and 2011									
20–24	39.3	41.7	44.9	46.9	45.0	49.8	40.9	49.0	42.6
25–29	50.4	52.3	52.1	53.2	55.1	54.6	52.9	52.2	52.0
30–34	57.9	59.8	56.3	57.1	61.3	57.6	57.7	54.6	58.2

TABLE 10A.80

Table 10A.80 **Participation rates for women in cervical screening programs, by age group (per cent) (24 month period) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
35–39	60.1	63.4	57.8	58.6	63.1	58.4	60.0	56.3	60.4
40–44	61.2	65.6	58.8	59.2	64.1	59.1	60.4	55.9	61.7
45–49	62.3	68.2	60.8	60.7	65.6	58.6	61.8	57.6	63.4
50–54	61.8	67.7	60.0	58.8	64.2	57.0	63.9	55.4	62.6
55–59	59.4	65.8	57.6	56.5	63.1	56.4	62.4	54.8	60.5
60–64	57.3	64.4	55.6	54.0	61.1	52.9	62.5	50.9	58.6
65–69	48.9	55.7	47.5	45.8	53.3	44.7	55.2	42.7	50.3
20–69 years	55.8	59.8	55.3	55.5	59.5	55.4	56.6	53.7	56.9
20–69 years (ASR)	56.2	60.5	55.6	55.7	59.9	55.6	57.7	53.6	57.3
2011 and 2012									
20–24	39.7	42.1	44.8	46.7	45.2	49.6	40.5	50.6	42.8
25–29	50.6	52.6	52.4	53.2	55.0	56.1	52.3	52.4	52.2
30–34	58.1	59.7	56.6	56.9	60.5	57.3	57.0	54.9	58.2
35–39	60.4	63.7	58.1	58.4	62.1	59.4	59.8	55.0	60.6
40–44	61.5	66.1	58.8	59.2	63.0	59.7	60.6	56.2	61.9
45–49	63.0	68.8	61.1	61.1	65.2	60.8	62.1	58.4	63.9
50–54	62.8	68.7	60.2	59.7	63.5	58.3	62.4	55.9	63.3
55–59	60.2	66.8	58.2	56.7	62.8	57.4	61.6	54.1	61.2
60–64	58.4	65.9	55.8	55.1	61.1	54.0	62.5	50.7	59.5
65–69	50.6	57.1	48.0	47.0	53.2	46.4	54.7	43.5	51.5
20–69 years	56.4	60.4	55.5	55.6	59.1	56.3	56.2	54.0	57.3
20–69 years (ASR)	56.8	61.1	55.8	55.9	59.4	56.6	57.2	53.8	57.7
2012 and 2013									
20–24	39.5	42.3	44.7	45.8	44.8	49.9	41.3	52.4	42.7
25–29	50.6	52.4	52.4	52.7	54.1	56.5	51.3	53.0	52.0
30–34	58.1	59.4	56.8	56.6	59.8	58.7	57.9	56.6	58.1
35–39	61.2	63.7	58.6	58.7	61.5	60.6	60.7	55.7	61.0
40–44	62.6	66.8	59.8	59.1	62.6	60.3	61.9	58.0	62.6
45–49	63.8	69.5	61.9	61.3	64.5	61.3	63.4	59.6	64.5
50–54	63.6	69.8	61.2	59.6	63.5	59.9	62.6	58.0	64.0
55–59	61.0	67.8	59.1	57.0	62.6	57.2	63.5	55.3	61.9
60–64	59.4	67.0	56.9	55.1	61.5	55.5	63.0	51.7	60.4
65–69	51.7	59.0	49.5	47.7	53.9	47.0	56.5	43.0	52.7
20–69 years	56.9	60.9	56.0	55.5	58.7	57.0	57.0	55.2	57.7
20–69 years (ASR)	57.4	61.6	56.4	55.9	59.0	57.4	58.0	55.1	58.2
2013 and 2014									
20–24	39.0	41.2	44.7	46.1	45.6	50.3	40.6	50.9	42.3
25–29	49.9	51.1	51.8	52.7	54.0	57.2	51.0	53.6	51.4
30–34	57.3	57.8	56.6	56.7	59.9	59.8	58.1	58.2	57.4

Table 10A.80 Participation rates for women in cervical screening programs, by age group (per cent) (24 month period) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
35–39	60.7	62.1	58.6	58.7	61.9	60.7	60.3	56.3	60.4
40–44	62.1	65.0	60.0	59.3	62.9	60.7	61.4	57.3	62.1
45–49	63.6	67.9	61.9	61.6	64.7	61.4	63.4	59.8	64.1
50–54	63.6	68.5	61.3	59.8	64.6	60.5	63.0	58.2	63.9
55–59	61.1	67.1	59.3	57.5	62.3	57.6	63.4	54.6	61.8
60–64	59.4	66.4	56.9	55.4	62.3	56.5	62.6	51.4	60.3
65–69	52.7	59.3	50.1	48.9	54.8	48.1	57.8	44.5	53.5
20–69 years	56.6	59.6	56.0	55.7	59.1	57.6	56.9	55.4	57.3
20–69 years (ASR)	57.0	60.3	56.4	56.1	59.4	57.9	57.9	55.2	57.8
2014 and 2015									
20–24	37.7	40.5	43.6	46.3	45.4	49.5	40.6	50.8	41.5
25–29	48.4	50.6	50.4	52.9	53.5	57.5	49.7	53.7	50.5
30–34	55.7	56.9	55.1	56.6	58.6	58.5	56.7	56.7	56.3
35–39	58.6	61.1	56.6	58.3	61.2	59.3	57.6	55.7	59.0
40–44	60.4	64.3	58.0	58.8	62.6	59.9	59.1	55.4	60.8
45–49	62.2	67.3	60.0	60.6	63.7	61.2	61.2	57.2	62.9
50–54	62.5	68.3	59.5	60.0	63.8	59.7	61.8	57.3	63.0
55–59	60.5	66.9	58.0	57.8	62.5	56.9	60.5	53.7	61.3
60–64	58.8	66.3	55.4	55.9	62.0	55.8	60.7	49.9	59.8
65–69	53.3	60.8	49.6	50.2	55.9	49.4	56.9	45.4	54.2
20–69 years	55.3	59.2	54.5	55.7	58.6	57.0	55.4	54.4	56.4
20–69 years (ASR)	55.8	59.9	54.8	56.1	58.9	57.3	56.2	54.3	56.9

ASR = age standardised rate.

- (a) Rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population based on the 2011 Census in each of the calendar years in the reference period. Age-standardised rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (b) The eligible female population has been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy, using age-specific hysterectomy fractions derived from the AIHW National Hospitals Morbidity Database. Historical data may differ from data in previous reports for which hysterectomy fractions were estimated using a different methodology.
- (c) Data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
- (d) Reference periods are from 1 January at commencement to 31 December at end of the 24 month period.
- (e) Number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction (not just those women resident in each jurisdiction) with the exception of: Victoria, for the reference periods 2005–2006 and 2007–2008, where only residents of the jurisdiction are included; the ACT, where only residents of the jurisdiction (and in some cases some immediate border residents) are included. Data may differ from data published elsewhere in which allocation of women to jurisdictions is by residential postcode.

Source: AIHW unpublished, State and Territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 10A.81 Cervical screening rates among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women aged 20 to 69 years, who reported having a Pap smear at least every 2 years (per cent)

	<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>
2004-05										
Age standardised rate (a)	%	41.5	44.6	53.1	42.6	48.0	52.7	53.2	68.5	49.5
RSE	%	7.3	14.4	7.1	6.4	9.1	9.8	12.2	7.9	3.3
95 per cent confidence interval	%	± 8.9	± 16.5	± 6.8	± 7.6	± 9.7	± 9.5	± 11.7	± 5.9	± 3.4
2012-13										
Age standardised rate (a)	%	53.2	59.0	53.0	49.0	58.5	54.7	54.2	53.8	53.4
RSE	%	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.4	7.3	11.7	6.6	2.8
95 per cent confidence interval	%	± 5.5	± 6.9	± 6.5	± 6.2	± 7.4	± 7.9	± 12.4	± 7.0	± 2.9

RSE = Relative standard error.

(a) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Australian population standard.

Source: ABS unpublished, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS unpublished, *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13* (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey component), Cat. no. 4727.0.

TABLE 10A.82

Table 10A.82 **Influenza vaccination coverage, people aged 65 years or over (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>
2003										
People vaccinated	'000	663	499	328	172	186	52	23	5	1 928
Target population	'000	869	642	448	219	225	67	29	8	2 508
People vaccinated	%	76.3	77.7	73.1	78.4	82.8	76.7	80.7	68.1	76.9
2004										
People vaccinated	'000	716	541	353	181	188	53	24	6	2 062
Target population	'000	907	664	465	230	231	69	30	9	2 605
People vaccinated	%	78.9	81.6	75.8	78.7	81.4	77.3	80.0	67.5	79.1
2006										
People vaccinated	'000	710	565	364	194	200	57	25	6	2 121
Target population	'000	945	693	498	246	238	72	32	10	2 735
People vaccinated	%	75.1	81.4	73.1	78.7	83.9	79.2	77.8	63.3	77.5
2009										
People vaccinated	'000	720	550	410	200	200	60	28	8*	2,200
Target population	'000	990	740	550	270	250	77	36	12	2 900
People vaccinated	%	72.7	75.0	74.6	72.9	81.3	77.5	78.0	69.3*	74.6

(a) A '*' indicates a relative standard error (RSE) of more than 25 per cent. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25 per cent should be used with caution.

(b) The Adult Vaccination Survey was not conducted in 2005, 2007, 2008 or 2010.

Source: AIHW 2004, 2005, 2011, *Adult Vaccination Survey: Summary Results*, Cat. no. PHE 51, PHE 56, PHE 135; Department of Health unpublished, 2006 Adult Vaccination Survey.

TABLE 10A.83

Table 10A.83 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50 years or over who were fully vaccinated against influenza and pneumococcal disease (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</i>
2004-05										
Proportion	%	18.8	23.0	36.6	29.6	35.9	32.7	8.6	54.7	31.1
Relative standard error	%	19.7	23.8	11.1	13.1	19.8	14.9	54.0	8.9	6.2
2012-13										
Proportion	%	23.3	24.4	27.1	24.4	25.7	17.5	14.4	33.7	25.3
Relative standard error	%	11.9	16.6	13.6	14.7	18.4	20.5	41.3	14.5	6.3

- (a) Vaccinations against influenza and pneumococcal disease have been available free to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50 years or over since 1999.
- (b) Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: ABS unpublished, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS unpublished, *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13* (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey component), Cat. no. 4727.0.

TABLE 10A.84

Table 10A.84 **Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, by State and Territory (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Vaccine-preventable conditions (f)									
2007-08	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.7	0.7
2008-09	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.6
2009-10	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.9	0.7
2010-11	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	3.0	0.7
2011-12	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	3.2	0.7
2012-13	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	3.7	0.9
2013-14	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.9	7.6	1.3
2014-15	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.3	0.8	1.4	8.4	1.8
Acute conditions									
2007-08	10.5	11.4	11.8	11.3	12.0	9.0	9.0	18.2	11.2
2008-09	10.2	11.2	12.2	11.3	11.9	8.2	9.7	20.2	11.2
2009-10	10.2	11.3	12.4	11.3	12.1	8.5	8.1	19.7	11.2
2010-11	10.7	11.9	12.9	12.7	12.6	8.3	9.1	20.2	11.8
2011-12	10.9	12.1	12.9	13.7	12.9	8.4	9.6	21.2	12.1
2012-13	10.8	10.2	13.8	13.6	13.6	9.9	9.3	20.5	11.8
2013-14	10.9	10.6	14.3	12.9	13.0	10.7	9.5	21.6	12.0
2014-15	11.0	10.9	14.9	12.4	13.1	11.3	9.4	21.3	12.2
Chronic conditions									
2007-08	12.6	14.6	15.6	13.3	14.6	13.6	9.4	24.6	14.0
2008-09	12.3	14.0	14.8	13.2	14.2	12.3	11.0	24.0	13.5
2009-10	12.2	14.1	14.5	13.3	13.4	11.8	9.8	23.7	13.4
2010-11	10.2	12.1	12.5	11.2	11.7	9.2	8.7	23.3	11.4
2011-12	10.5	11.9	12.7	11.1	11.5	9.2	8.6	21.6	11.4
2012-13	10.4	10.8	12.9	11.3	11.9	10.1	8.3	22.1	11.3
2013-14	10.5	11.1	12.6	10.7	11.4	10.8	8.1	21.3	11.2
2014-15	10.3	11.6	13.2	10.6	11.6	10.5	8.4	22.4	11.4
All potentially preventable hospitalisations (f)									

Table 10A.84 **Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, by State and Territory (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
2007-08	23.6	26.6	28.0	25.2	27.4	22.8	19.1	45.0	25.8
2008-09	23.0	25.9	27.6	25.0	26.7	20.9	21.1	46.6	25.3
2009-10	23.0	25.9	27.6	25.2	26.1	20.8	18.2	45.8	25.2
2011-12	22.0	24.6	26.3	25.4	25.1	18.0	18.7	45.6	24.1
2012-13	21.9	21.7	27.7	25.7	26.4	20.8	18.2	45.8	23.9
2013-14	22.4	22.9	27.9	24.6	25.6	22.0	18.5	48.9	24.4
2014-15	22.7	23.9	29.8	24.3	26.6	22.5	19.0	50.2	25.2

- (a) Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (b) Separation rates are based on state or territory of usual residence, not state or territory of hospitalisation. Separations for patients usually resident overseas are excluded. Totals include Australian residents of external Territories.
- (c) Caution should be used in comparing data over time as there have been changes between the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM) editions and the associated Australian Coding Standards.
- (d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.
- (e) Data for Tasmania are not comparable over time as 2008-09 data exclude two private hospitals that account for approximately one eighth of Tasmania's total hospital separations, while data for subsequent reference years include these hospitals.
- (f) Changes to the coding standard for Viral hepatitis in the 8th edition of ICD-10-AM may account for a proportion of the increase in the rate of vaccine preventable conditions. See Appendix A of AIHW 2015 *Admitted patient care 2013–14: Australian hospital statistics* for more details.

Source: AIHW unpublished, Admitted patient care 2014–15: Australian hospital statistics; ABS unpublished, Estimated Resident Population, 30 June preceding the reference period.

TABLE 10A.85

Table 10A.85 **Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by Indigenous status (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (f), (g)	<i>ACT</i> (f)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (d)
Vaccine preventable conditions (h)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people									
2007-08	1.1	1.1	1.6	3.7	3.0	0.6	1.4	7.2	2.3
2008-09	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.8	2.8	0.2	1.0	7.3	2.1
2009-10	1.4	1.0	3.1	4.5	3.0	0.6	0.1	8.3	3.0
2010-11	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.2	2.8	0.3	0.4	9.4	2.7
2011-12	1.1	1.5	2.0	3.8	2.9	0.4	1.3	9.6	2.7
2012-13	1.4	1.3	2.8	4.7	3.7	1.4	3.3	11.6	3.4
2013-14	2.9	3.5	4.8	13.2	8.6	1.0	1.8	26.5	7.5
2014-15	3.9	5.1	9.2	11.5	10.5	np	np	30.7	9.4
Other Australians (i)									
2007-08	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7
2008-09	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6
2009-10	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6
2010-11	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6
2011-12	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7
2012-13	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.9
2013-14	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.2	1.2
2014-15	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.6
Acute conditions									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people									
2007-08	17.2	13.4	25.8	39.4	27.7	6.1	12.7	38.0	24.4
2008-09	16.4	14.3	26.0	35.4	27.0	5.6	12.4	43.0	24.2
2009-10	16.2	14.3	24.9	35.0	27.6	7.5	8.9	43.3	23.9
2010-11	18.0	18.0	27.2	40.3	29.3	7.6	12.4	42.9	26.2
2011-12	19.6	19.6	27.2	42.0	31.4	7.9	17.4	45.1	27.4
2012-13	20.8	13.9	28.8	41.5	30.7	6.5	19.7	43.1	27.5

TABLE 10A.85

Table 10A.85 **Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by Indigenous status (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (f), (g)	<i>ACT</i> (f)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (d)
2013-14	21.4	16.4	30.3	41.4	29.8	9.2	19.3	44.8	28.5
2014-15	20.9	17.3	30.2	40.1	29.4	10.8	19.7	43.9	28.2
Other Australians (i)									
2007-08	10.4	11.5	11.4	10.4	11.8	9.1	9.0	10.6	10.9
2008-09	10.2	11.3	11.8	10.5	11.8	8.3	9.6	10.8	10.9
2009-10	10.2	11.4	12.0	10.6	11.9	8.6	8.0	10.3	10.9
2010-11	10.6	11.9	12.4	11.8	12.4	8.3	9.0	11.2	11.5
2011-12	10.8	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.6	8.4	9.5	11.7	11.7
2012-13	10.7	10.3	13.3	12.7	13.4	10.0	9.1	11.4	11.4
2013-14	10.7	10.7	13.6	12.0	12.7	10.8	9.3	12.1	11.6
2014-15	10.8	11.0	14.3	11.5	12.9	11.4	9.2	12.3	11.8
Chronic conditions									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people									
2007-08	29.9	21.3	44.1	57.2	50.2	11.7	23.9	52.4	39.1
2009-10	28.2	25.0	41.2	50.5	39.1	10.9	16.6	57.7	37.1
2010-11	25.0	22.5	34.5	43.6	34.4	10.7	26.6	54.0	32.6
2011-12	29.3	26.7	35.2	43.0	35.3	14.3	24.3	54.0	34.8
2012-13	27.7	20.5	36.8	41.0	35.1	14.7	14.8	52.9	33.8
2013-14	30.6	22.9	33.4	42.2	39.8	13.6	27.8	50.6	34.4
2014-15	28.9	24.8	36.1	43.9	35.2	15.2	np	53.0	34.8
Other Australians (i)									
2007-08	12.5	14.8	15.0	12.4	14.5	13.6	9.3	16.6	13.7
2008-09	12.2	14.2	14.2	12.4	14.2	12.3	10.8	15.5	13.2
2009-10	12.1	14.2	13.9	12.4	13.3	11.8	9.6	13.8	13.1
2010-11	10.1	12.3	12.0	10.5	11.6	9.2	8.5	13.4	11.1
2011-12	10.3	12.0	12.1	10.4	11.5	9.1	8.5	11.9	11.1
2012-13	10.2	10.9	12.3	10.5	11.8	9.9	8.0	11.7	10.9
2013-14	10.2	11.1	12.0	9.9	11.2	10.6	7.9	10.9	10.8

TABLE 10A.85

Table 10A.85 **Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by Indigenous status (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (f), (g)	<i>ACT</i> (f)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (d)
2014-15	10.1	11.6	12.5	9.8	11.4	10.3	8.2	11.2	11.0
All potentially preventable hospitalisations (j)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people									
2007-08	48.0	35.7	70.9	98.8	80.3	18.2	38.0	95.8	65.2
2008-09	46.9	38.3	71.2	89.6	75.1	19.1	37.9	102.6	64.3
2009-10	45.6	40.0	68.4	88.9	69.2	18.7	25.6	107.4	63.3
2010-11	44.0	41.4	63.6	86.4	66.1	18.6	39.5	104.3	60.9
2011-12	49.9	47.5	63.8	88.2	69.0	22.4	43.1	107.0	64.4
2012-13	49.7	35.5	67.7	86.4	68.8	22.2	36.6	105.3	64.0
2013-14	54.5	42.2	67.5	94.4	76.8	23.5	48.9	115.1	68.8
2014-15	53.0	46.6	73.7	93.4	73.4	26.8	49.1	120.5	70.7
Other Australians (i)									
2007-08	23.5	26.9	27.0	23.4	27.1	23.0	18.9	28.2	25.2
2008-09	22.9	26.1	26.6	23.3	26.5	21.1	20.9	27.2	24.6
2009-10	22.8	26.1	26.5	23.6	25.8	20.9	18.0	24.8	24.5
2010-11	21.2	24.8	25.0	22.7	24.8	17.8	17.8	25.4	23.2
2011-12	21.7	24.7	25.1	23.6	24.8	17.9	18.4	24.6	23.4
2012-13	21.5	21.8	26.4	24.0	26.0	20.8	17.8	24.4	23.1
2013-14	21.9	23.0	26.5	22.7	25.1	22.1	18.0	25.0	23.5
2014-15	22.3	24	28.3	22.3	26.1	22.3	18.5	25.2	24.3

(a) Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.

(b) Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality where a patient or service provider could be identified.

(c) Cell sizes are small for some categories and rates may be statistically volatile.

(d) Separation rates are based on state or territory of usual residence, not state or territory of hospitalisation. Separations for patients usually resident overseas are excluded. Totals include Australian residents of external Territories.

(e) Caution should be used in comparing data over time as there have been changes between the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM) editions and the associated Australian Coding Standards.

Table 10A.85 **Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by Indigenous status (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (f), (g)	ACT (f)	NT	Aust (d)
(f)	For 2010-11 and subsequent years, Indigenous status data for Tasmania and the ACT are of sufficient quality for statistical reporting purposes. For 2009-10 and previous years, data for Tasmania and the ACT were not included in national totals and should be interpreted with particular caution.								
(g)	Data for Tasmania are not comparable over time as 2008-09 data exclude two private hospitals that account for approximately one eighth of Tasmania's total hospital separations, while data for subsequent reference years include these hospitals.								
(h)	Changes to the coding standard for Viral hepatitis in the 8th edition of ICD-10-AM may account for a proportion of the increase in the rate of vaccine preventable conditions. See Appendix A of AIHW 2015 <i>Admitted patient care 2013-14: Australian hospital statistics</i> for more details.								
(i)	Other Australians includes separations where Indigenous status was not stated.								
(j)	More than one category may be reported during the same hospitalisation. Therefore, the total is not necessarily equal to the sum of the components.								
(k)	For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (cat. No. 3238.0) on the ABS website and/or METeOR on the AIHW website.								

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database; ABS unpublished, Estimated Resident Population, 30 June preceding the reference period. ABS 2014, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 10A.86

Table 10A.86 **Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by remoteness, 2014-15**
(per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (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 (e)</i>
Vaccine preventable conditions									
Major cities	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.3	..	1.4	..	1.9
Inner regional	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.6	0.8	–	..	1.1
Outer regional	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.4	0.7	..	3.3	1.4
Remote	np	np	1.8	2.5	np	np	..	9.5	3.0
Very remote	np	..	3.4	5.9	6.9	–	..	23.7	8.5
Acute conditions									
Major cities	10.3	10.7	13.9	11.4	12.5	..	9.4	..	11.3
Inner regional	12.4	11.7	15.4	12.4	13.1	11.5	np	..	12.8
Outer regional	13.5	13.4	17.0	14.6	16.0	10.9	..	13.3	14.6
Remote	20.5	np	20.7	19.4	13.9	np	..	29.0	20.2
Very remote	23.1	..	27.6	24.8	24.5	np	..	35.2	27.4
Chronic conditions									
Major cities	9.5	11.5	12.7	9.9	10.9	..	8.4	..	10.7
Inner regional	11.6	11.7	13.5	11.0	10.9	10.5	np	..	11.9
Outer regional	14.4	12.6	13.7	12.6	15.3	10.4	..	14.5	13.5
Remote	22.6	np	17.9	15.1	10.0	12.7	..	27.4	17.1
Very remote	22.5	..	23.2	17.6	19.8	np	..	40.2	25.0
All potentially preventable hospitalisations (j)									
Major cities	21.4	23.8	28.6	22.4	25.4	..	19.0	..	23.7
Inner regional	25.0	24.2	29.9	24.1	25.5	22.7	np	..	25.7
Outer regional	29.0	27.0	31.7	28.4	33.4	21.9	..	30.4	29.3
Remote	44.4	32.9	40.0	36.6	25.4	24.2	..	63.9	39.8
Very remote	47.7	..	53.3	47.6	49.8	np	..	93.7	59.1

(a) Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.

Table 10A.86 **Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by remoteness, 2014-15
(per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (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 (e)</i>
(b) Remoteness areas are defined using the ABS 2011 Census based Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGS). Not all remoteness areas are represented in each state or territory. Caution should be used in comparing 2012-13 data with earlier years in which remoteness areas were defined using a different geographical classification.									
(d) Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality where a patient or service provider could be identified.									
(e) Cell sizes are small for some categories and rates may be statistically volatile.									
(f) Separation rates are based on state or territory and remoteness area of usual residence, not hospitalisation. Separations for patients usually resident overseas are excluded. Totals include Australian residents of external Territories.									
(g) Caution should be used in comparing data over time as there have been changes between the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM) editions and the associated Australian Coding Standards.									
(h) Disaggregation by remoteness area is by the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of people living in that remoteness area in the jurisdiction.									
(i) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.									
(j) More than one category may be reported during the same hospitalisation. Therefore, the total is not necessarily equal to the sum of the components.									

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

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database; ABS unpublished, Estimated Residential Population, 30 June; ABS 2014, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0.

Table 10A.87 **Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by Indigenous status and remoteness, Australia (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional/ Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote/ Very remote</i>
Vaccine-preventable conditions (c), (g)			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people			
2012-13	2.2	2.4	7.2
2013-14	4.9	4.3	17.6
2014-15	7.7	5.2	20.7
Other Australians (f)			
2012-13	0.9	0.8	1.2
2013-14	1.3	0.8	1.1
2014-15	1.8	1.1	1.2
Acute conditions (c)			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people			
2012-13	18.5	23.3	49.3
2013-14	19.0	24.7	50.8
2014-15	19.2	25.1	48.6
Other Australians (f)			
2012-13	11.0	12.5	14.3
2013-14	11.1	12.6	14.3
2014-15	11.3	12.8	14.5
Chronic conditions (c)			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people			
2012-13	22.4	34.2	49.3
2013-14	25.8	32.4	50.6
2014-15	25.5	33.7	51.0
Other Australians (f)			
2012-13	10.5	11.8	12.8
2013-14	10.5	11.6	11.8
2014-15	10.7	11.7	12.2
All potentially preventable hospitalisations (c), (i)			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people			
2012-13	42.7	59.5	104.4
2013-14	48.9	60.5	115.1
2014-15	51.4	62.9	115.6
Other Australians (f)			
2012-13	22.3	25.0	28.2
2013-14	22.7	24.9	27.1
2014-15	23.6	25.5	27.7

(a) Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.

(b) Remoteness areas are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 (ASGS) classification.

(c) Caution should be used in comparing data over time as there have been changes between the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM) editions and the associated Australian Coding Standards.

(d) Separation rates are based on patient's usual residence (not hospital location).

Table 10A.87 **Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by Indigenous status and remoteness, Australia (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional/ Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote/ Very remote</i>
(e)	Separations for patients usually resident overseas are excluded.		
(f)	Other Australians' includes separations where Indigenous status was not stated.		
(g)	Changes to the coding standard for Viral hepatitis in the 8th edition of ICD-10-AM may account for a proportion of the increase in the rate of vaccine preventable conditions. See Appendix A of AIHW 2015 <i>Admitted patient care 2013–14: Australian hospital statistics</i> for more details.		
(h)	For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i> (cat. No. 3238.0) on the ABS website and/or METeOR on the AIHW website.		
(i)	More than one category may be reported during the same hospitalisation. Therefore, the total is not necessarily equal to the sum of the components.		

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database; ABS unpublished, Estimated Residential Population, 30 June; ABS 2014, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 10A.88

Table 10A.88 **Separations for selected vaccine preventable conditions by Indigenous status, 2014-15 (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (h)
Vaccine preventable conditions per 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people									
Pneumonia and Influenza (vaccine-preventable)	1.6	1.3	2.3	3.2	3.7	0.7	np	6.6	2.6
Other vaccine preventable conditions	1.6	3.9	6.9	8.3	7.1	0.7	11.2	24.4	6.9
Total	2.3	5.1	9.2	11.5	10.5	1.4	12.0	30.7	9.4
Vaccine preventable conditions per 1000 other Australians (i)									
Pneumonia and Influenza (vaccine-preventable)	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other vaccine preventable conditions	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.8
Total	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.1	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.6

(a) Conditions are defined by ICD-10-AM codes that are available on request.

(b) Changes to the coding standard for Viral hepatitis in the 8th edition of ICD-10-AM may account for a proportion of the increase in the rate of Other vaccine preventable conditions. See Appendix A of AIHW 2015 *Admitted patient care 2013-14: Australian hospital statistics* for more details.

(c) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(d) Separation rates are directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.

(e) Separation rates are based on state or territory of usual residence.

(f) Rates are derived using population estimates and projections based on the 2011 Census.

(g) Indigenous status data for all states and territories are of sufficient quality for statistical reporting purposes from the 2011-12 reporting year.

(h) Data for Australia include all States and Territories and Australian residents of external Territories.

(i) Data for non-Indigenous Australians include separations where Indigenous status was not stated.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.89

Table 10A.89 **Separations for selected acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2014-15 (per 1000 people) (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>
Acute conditions per 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people									
Pneumonia (not vaccine-preventable)	0.1	np	0.1	0.3	np	np	np	0.6	0.2
Cellulitis	4.9	3.7	7.8	10.0	4.4	2.3	3.6	10.7	6.8
Convulsions and epilepsy	4.9	3.2	5.8	7.7	9.2	1.5	5.3	8.3	5.9
Eclampsia	np	–	–	–	np	–	–	–	–
Dental conditions	2.8	2.7	3.6	4.0	4.3	1.9	4.3	5.1	3.5
Ear, nose and throat infections	2.6	1.9	3.2	4.6	3.0	0.9	2.2	5.6	3.2
Gangrene	0.5	1.3	1.5	3.2	0.9	0.6	np	4.0	1.6
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	–	1.7	0.6
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	np	np	0.2	0.3
Urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis (i)	4.6	3.8	7.3	9.3	6.6	3.0	2.7	7.8	6.3
Total	20.9	17.3	30.2	40.1	29.4	10.8	19.7	43.9	28.2
Acute conditions per 1000 other Australians (j)									
Pneumonia (not vaccine-preventable)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cellulitis	2.2	1.9	3.1	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.7	3.3	2.3
Convulsions and epilepsy	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4
Eclampsia	–	–	–	–	–	np	np	np	–
Dental conditions	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.8

TABLE 10A.89

Table 10A.89 **Separations for selected acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2014-15 (per 1000 people) (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>
Ear, nose and throat infections	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.7
Gangrene	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.4
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis (i)	2.6	2.5	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.8
Total	10.8	11.0	14.3	11.5	12.9	11.4	9.2	12.3	11.8

(a) Conditions are defined by ICD-10-AM codes that are available on request.

(b) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(c) Separation rates are directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.

(d) Separation rates are based on state or territory of usual residence.

(e) Rates are derived using population estimates and projections based on the 2011 Census.

(f) Indigenous status data for all states and territories are of sufficient quality for statistical reporting purposes from the 2011-12 reporting year.

(g) Cell sizes are small for some categories and rates may be statistically volatile.

(h) Data for Australia include all States and Territories and Australian residents of external Territories.

(i) Pyelonephritis is kidney inflammation caused by bacterial infection.

(j) Data for non-Indigenous Australians include separations where Indigenous status was not stated.

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

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.90

Table 10A.90 **Separations for selected chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2014-15 (per 1000 people) (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>
Chronic conditions per 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people									
Angina	3.1	2.4	4.3	4.8	4.2	1.1	2.3	5.3	3.8
Asthma	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.7	2.9	0.7	2.5	3.0	2.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	11.5	8.3	11.3	11.2	11.9	6.1	6.5	16.2	11.5
Congestive heart failure	4.2	2.7	5.3	9.4	4.9	2.0	np	7.8	5.4
Diabetes complications (i)	4.6	5.1	8.2	9.2	7.0	2.2	2.0	8.9	6.7
Hypertension	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	np	0.5	0.7
Iron deficiency anaemia	2.1	3.4	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.7	np	2.5	2.5
Nutritional deficiencies	–	–	np	np	–	np	–	0.2	0.0
Rheumatic heart disease (j)	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	np	np	3.6	0.7
Bronchiectasis	0.3	np	0.4	0.7	0.6	np	–	5.0	0.9
Total (i), (k)	28.9	24.8	36.1	43.9	35.2	15.2	17.7	53.0	34.8
Chronic conditions per 1000 other Australians (l)									
Angina	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.3
Asthma	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.3
Congestive heart failure	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0
Diabetes complications (i)	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6
Hypertension	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.5	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.8

TABLE 10A.90

Table 10A.90 **Separations for selected chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2014-15 (per 1000 people) (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>
Nutritional deficiencies	–	–	np	–	–	–	–	0.1	–
Rheumatic heart disease (j)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bronchiectasis	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total (i), (k), (l)	10.1	11.6	12.5	9.8	11.4	10.3	8.2	11.2	11.0

(a) Conditions are defined by ICD-10-AM codes that are available on request.

(b) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(c) Separation rates are directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.

(d) Separation rates are based on state or territory of usual residence.

(e) Rates are derived using population estimates and projections based on the 2011 Census.

(f) Indigenous status data for all states and territories are of sufficient quality for statistical reporting purposes for 2011-12 and subsequent reporting years.

(g) Cell sizes are small for some categories and rates may be statistically volatile.

(h) Data for Australia include all States and Territories and Australian residents of external Territories.

(i) Excludes separations with an additional diagnosis of diabetes complications.

(j) Rheumatic heart disease includes acute rheumatic fever as well as the chronic disease.

(k) Total may not sum to the individual categories as more than one chronic condition can be reported for a separation.

(l) Data for non-Indigenous Australians include separations where Indigenous status was not stated.

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

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 10A.91 **Ratio of separations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to all Australians, diabetes, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Diabetes as a principle diagnosis (g)	no. SHSR	732 3.43	194 3.06	1 226 4.60	544 5.48	220 3.49	46 1.20	19 2.75	667 7.00	3 648 4.32
All diabetes — excluding diabetes complications as an additional diagnosis (h)	no. SHSR	4 643 2.05	991 1.79	5 630 2.60	3 843 3.51	1 438 2.68	248 0.93	104 2.45	2 656 3.06	19 553 2.45
All diabetes (i)	no. SHSR	9 878 2.45	2 099 2.08	15 441 3.66	13 187 7.20	2 881 3.23	494 1.02	243 2.84	9 747 5.92	53 970 3.75

SHSR = Standardised Hospital Separation Ratio

(a) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(b) Data are available for Tasmania and the ACT for the first time. NT data are for public hospitals only.

(c) Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality.

(d) Ratios are directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.

(e) Separation rates are based on state of usual residence.

(f) Changes to the Australian Coding Standards between ICD-10-AM editions have resulted in fluctuations in the reporting of diagnoses for diabetes over time. Therefore caution should be used in comparisons of these data with earlier periods.

(g) Includes ICD-10-AM codes of Principal diagnosis in: 'E10', 'E11', 'E13', 'E14' or 'O24'.

(h) Includes ICD-10-AM codes of Principal diagnosis in: 'E10', 'E11', 'E13', 'E14' or 'O24' or Additional diagnosis in 'E109', 'E119', 'E139' or 'E149'.

(i) All diabetes refers to separations with either a principal or additional diagnosis of diabetes. Includes ICD-10-AM codes in: 'E10', 'E11', 'E13', 'E14' or 'O24'.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 10A.92 **Separations for Type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis by complication, all hospitals, 2014-15 (per 100 000 people) (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 (f)</i>
Circulatory	16.0	15.0	11.9	26.6	13.0	np	np	np	15.7
Renal	3.1	2.2	3.7	2.6	3.7	np	np	np	3.0
Ophthalmic	2.7	6.7	12.1	33.8	4.7	np	np	np	9.1
Other specified	39.0	42.8	52.0	36.4	56.2	np	np	np	43.9
Multiple	23.1	36.3	41.1	29.6	41.5	np	np	np	34.1
No complications	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.0	8.3	np	np	np	5.0
Total (h)	88.7	108.5	125.8	133.2	127.7	np	np	np	111.2

- (a) Rates are age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (b) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement.
- (c) Results for individual complications may be affected by small numbers, and need to be interpreted with care.
- (d) Differences across jurisdictions in policy and practice relating to the admission of patients, the availability of outpatient services and the incentives to admit patients rather than treat them as outpatients will affect estimates of hospital separations.
- (e) Morbidity data are coded under coding standards that may differ over time and across jurisdictions.
- (f) Data for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT are not published separately (due to private hospital confidentiality arrangements) but are included in the total for Australia.
- (g) Changes to the Australian Coding Standards between ICD-10-AM editions have resulted in fluctuations in the reporting of diagnoses for diabetes over time. Therefore caution should be used in comparisons of these data with earlier periods.
- (h) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.
- np** Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 10A.93 Proportion of separations for principal diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes mellitus that were same day by complication, all hospitals, 2014-15 (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 (f)</i>
Circulatory	24.3	9.5	12.9	27.7	16.2	np	np	np	19.3
Renal	15.6	27.7	18.4	17.1	31.2	np	np	np	20.4
Ophthalmic	89.4	92.1	93.7	96.2	86.3	np	np	np	93.7
Other specified	11.9	19.5	24.8	11.3	19.4	np	np	np	17.9
Multiple	13.5	32.1	23.7	6.7	27.3	np	np	np	23.4
No complications	37.0	46.6	44.0	20.2	60.1	np	np	np	42.3
Total	18.4	28.4	30.6	36.1	27.1	np	np	np	27.3

- (a) Data are for the number of same day separations with the specified principal diagnosis, as a per cent of all separations with the specified principal diagnosis.
- (b) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement.
- (c) Results for individual complications may be affected by small numbers, and need to be interpreted with care.
- (d) Differences across jurisdictions in policy and practice relating to the admission of patients, the availability of outpatient services and the incentives to admit patients rather than treat them as outpatients will affect estimates of hospital separations.
- (e) Morbidity data are coded under coding standards that may differ over time and across jurisdictions.
- (f) Data for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT are not published separately (due to private hospital confidentiality arrangements) but are included in the total for Australia.
- (g) Changes to the Australian Coding Standards between ICD-10-AM editions have resulted in fluctuations in the reporting of diagnoses for diabetes over time. Therefore caution should be used in comparisons of these data with earlier periods.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.94

Table 10A.94 **Separations for lower limb amputation with principal or additional diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes, all hospitals, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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 (d)</i>
ASR	per 100 000 people	14.6	15.6	18.7	18.4	21.4	np	np	np	17.2
Separations	no.	1289	1045	961	490	458	np	np	np	4 579

ASR = Age standardised rate

- (a) ASR rates are age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- (b) Includes unspecified diabetes. The figures are based on the ICD-10-AM classification. The codes used are ICD-10-AM diagnosis codes E11.x for diabetes, and ICD-10-AM procedure block 1533 and procedure codes 44370-00, 44373-00, 44367-00, 44367-01 and 44367-02 for lower limb amputation.
- (c) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.
- (d) Data for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT are not published separately (due to private hospital confidentiality arrangements) but are included in the total for Australia.
- (e) Changes to the Australian Coding Standards between ICD-10-AM editions have resulted in fluctuations in the reporting of diagnoses for diabetes over time. Therefore caution should be used in comparisons of these data with earlier periods.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.95

Table 10A.95 Separation rates for older people for injuries due to falls (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</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2005-06									
Separations per 1000 older people	48.5	46.2	40.6	43.3	34.6	32.0	48.8	45.7	44.3
Number	46 425	32 911	20 058	10 409	8 780	2 348	1 516	340	122 787
2006-07									
Separations per 1000 older people	51.6	48.5	43.0	43.8	35.8	32.7	52.2	47.8	46.7
Number of separations	50 938	35 649	22 078	10 954	9 358	2 455	1 697	375	133 504
2007-08									
Separations per 1000 older people	51.6	48.6	42.9	43.7	36.4	34.1	60.1	43.2	46.8
Number of separations	52 463	36 855	22 851	11 319	9 762	2 616	2 051	366	138 283
2008-09									
Separations per 1000 older people	52.4	47.6	45.7	44.6	39.0	32.9	65.0	43.2	47.7
Number of separations	54 998	37 337	25 092	12 009	10 759	2 580	2 318	383	145 476
2009-10									
Separations per 1000 older people	55.9	49.5	47.1	46.2	43.0	32.8	68.2	43.3	50.1
Number of separations	60 117	39 885	26 759	12 877	12 059	2 638	2 546	408	157 289
2010-11 (d)									
Separations per 1000 older people	60.4	53.0	51.7	52.1	43.0	32.7	65.6	np	54.0
Number of separations	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
2011-12									
Separations per 1000 older people	61.6	55.2	56.2	56.8	46.0	33.7	73.0	54.0	56.5
Number of separations	68 833	45 953	32 782	16 539	13 297	2 845	2 858	513	183 620
2012-13									
Separations per 1000 older people	62.1	51.8	60.1	58.2	47.8	34.3	66.5	53.9	56.8
Number of separations	71 946	44 709	36 424	17 719	14 261	2 992	2 757	575	191 383
2013-14									
Separations per 1000 older people	64.0	51.9	61.1	56.6	48.5	38.3	72.4	63.9	57.8

TABLE 10A.95

Table 10A.95 **Separation rates for older people for injuries due to falls (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</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Number of separations	76 152	46 180	38 342	17 870	14 750	3 407	3 108	691	200 500
2014-15									
Separations per 1000 older people	64.9	55.6	65.8	56.6	53.0	40.7	79.1	76.1	60.5
Number of separations	79 567	50 942	42 893	18 577	16 453	3 709	3 559	893	216 593

(a) Excludes separations records for Hospital Boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(b) Older people are defined as people aged 65 years or over.

(c) Separation rates are age standardised to the the 2001 Australian standard population aged 65 years or over.

(d) Data for Australia for 2010-11 do not include data for the NT.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database.

**Table 10A.96 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE)
chain price deflator (index)**

Years	2015-16 = 100.0
2006-07	78.6
2007-08	81.8
2008-09	85.0
2009-10	87.3
2010-11	91.9
2011-12	93.9
2012-13	95.4
2013-14	96.6
2014-15	97.6
2015-16	100.0

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (2016) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.48.

11 Ambulance services

CONTENTS

11.1 Profile of ambulance services	11.1
11.2 Framework of performance indicators	11.4
11.3 Key performance indicator results	11.6
11.4 Definitions of key terms	11.20
11.5 References	11.21

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '11A' prefix (for example, table 11A.1) and are available from the website www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017.

This chapter reports performance information for ambulance services.

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

11.1 Profile of ambulance services

Service overview

Ambulance services include preparing for, providing and enhancing:

- emergency and non-emergency pre-hospital and out-of-hospital patient care and transport
- inter-hospital patient transport including the movement of critical patients
- specialised rescue services
- the ambulance component of multi-casualty events
- the community's capacity to respond to emergencies.

Roles and responsibilities

Ambulance service organisations are the primary agencies involved in providing services for ambulance events. State and Territory governments provide ambulance services in most jurisdictions. In WA and the NT, St John Ambulance is under contract to the respective governments as the primary provider of ambulance services (table 11A.1).

Across jurisdictions the role of ambulance service organisations serves as an integral part of the health system. The role of paramedics is expanding to include the assessment and management of patients with minor illnesses and injuries to avoid transport to hospital (Thompson et. al. 2014). In some rural and remote communities paramedics provide extended access to health service delivery.

In a limited number of cases, other organisations provide services such as medical transport for emergencies (Emergency management sector overview — table DA.1).

Funding

Total expenditure on ambulance services was \$3.0 billion in 2015-16 (table 11A.16), which was funded from a mix of revenue sources. Total revenue of ambulance service organisations was \$3.0 billion in 2015-16, representing an annual average growth rate of 3.7 per cent since 2011-12 (table 11.1).

Table 11.1 Revenue of ambulance service organisations (2015-16 dollars) (\$ million)^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>
2011-12	761.7	649.2	609.2	222.9	220.8	62.4	38.2	25.1	2 589.5
2012-13	807.8	714.4	599.3	237.6	252.6	65.2	38.5	26.9	2 742.1
2013-14	826.1	682.8	602.8	249.5	244.2	61.6	41.6	26.3	2 734.9
2014-15	824.4	746.6	610.4	257.6	162.0	58.7	44.2	28.0	2 731.9
2015-16	882.7	810.9	649.6	261.2	261.2	57.4	43.4	28.6	2 995.4

^a See table 11A.2 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 11A.2.

Jurisdictions have different funding models to provide resourcing to ambulance service organisations. Nationally in 2015-16, State and Territory government grants and indirect government funding formed the greatest source of ambulance service organisations funding (70.1 per cent of total funding, and \$87.67 per person), followed by transport fees (from public hospitals, private citizens and insurance (24.1 per cent of total funding, or \$30.18 per person) (table 11A.18). Ambulance subscriptions are also a source of funding in some jurisdictions (table 11A.2).

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Size and scope

Ambulance service organisation assets and air ambulance resources

Nationally in 2015-16, ambulance service organisations operated 1520 response locations (1367 first responder locations with an ambulance) and 3599 ambulance general transport and patient transport vehicles (table 11A.9).

There are air ambulance (also called aero-medical) services in all jurisdictions, although arrangements vary across jurisdictions. There were 94 air ambulance aircraft available nationally in 2015-16 (table 11A.10).

Human resources

Nationally in 2015-16, for ambulance services reported in this chapter there were:

- 16 087 FTE salaried personnel (80.6 per cent were ambulance operatives)
- 6182 volunteer personnel (97.3 per cent were ambulance operatives)
- 2620 ambulance community first responders. Community first responders are trained volunteers that provide an emergency response (with no transport capacity) and first aid care before ambulance arrival (table 11A.5).

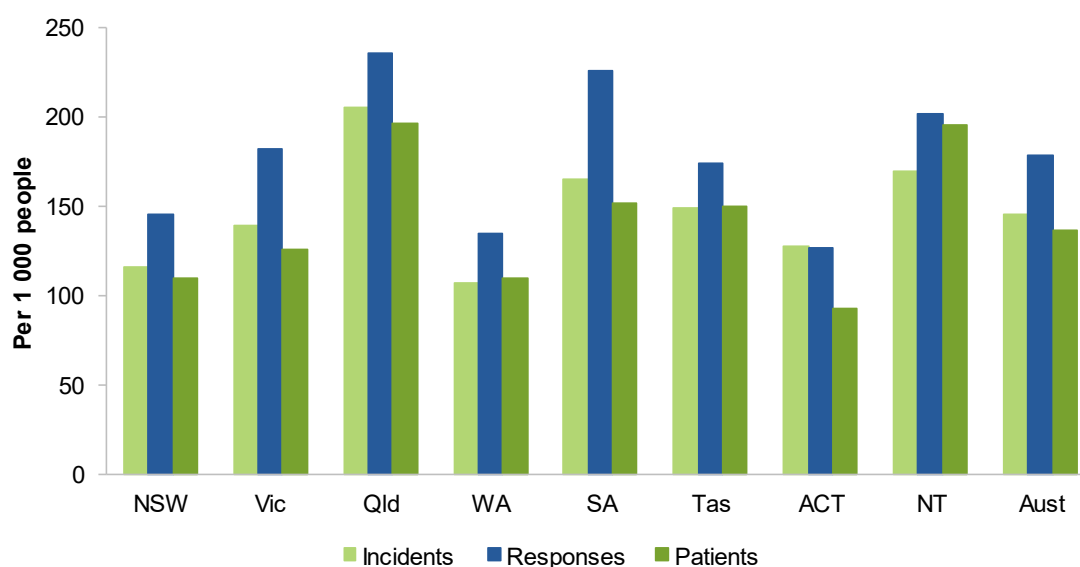
Demand for ambulance services

Nationally in 2015-16, there were:

- 3.4 million incidents — events that result in a demand for ambulance resources to respond — were reported to ambulance service organisations (145.1 incidents per 1000 people)
- 4.3 million responses — where an ambulance vehicle/s are sent to an incident (178.1 responses per 1000 people). There can be multiple responses sent to a single incident. There can also be responses to incidents that do not have people requiring treatment and/or transport
- 3.2 million patients assessed, treated or transported by ambulance service organisations (136.8 patients per 1000 people) — (figure 11.1 and table 11A.3).

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Figure 11.1 **Reported ambulance incidents, responses and patients, per 1000 people, 2015-16^a**



^a See table 11A.3 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 11A.3.

Ambulance service organisations prioritise incidents as:

- emergency — immediate response under lights and sirens required (code 1)
- urgent — undelayed response required without lights and sirens (code 2)
- non-emergency — non-urgent response required (codes 3, 4)
- casualty room attendance.

Nationally in 2015-16, 40.3 per cent of the 3.4 million incidents ambulance service organisations attended were prioritised as emergency incidents, followed by 33.9 per cent prioritised as urgent and 25.9 per cent prioritised as non-emergency (table 11A.3). There were 322 casualty room attendance incidents (all of which occurred in Queensland).

11.2 Framework of performance indicators

The performance indicator framework is based on governments' common objectives for ambulance services (box 11.1).

Box 11.1 **Objectives for ambulance services**

Ambulance services aim to promote health and reduce the adverse effects of emergency events on the community. Governments' involvement in ambulance services is aimed at providing emergency medical care, pre-hospital and out-of-hospital care, and transport services that are:

- accessible and timely
- meet patients' needs through delivery of appropriate health care
- high quality — safe, co-ordinated and responsive health care
- sustainable.

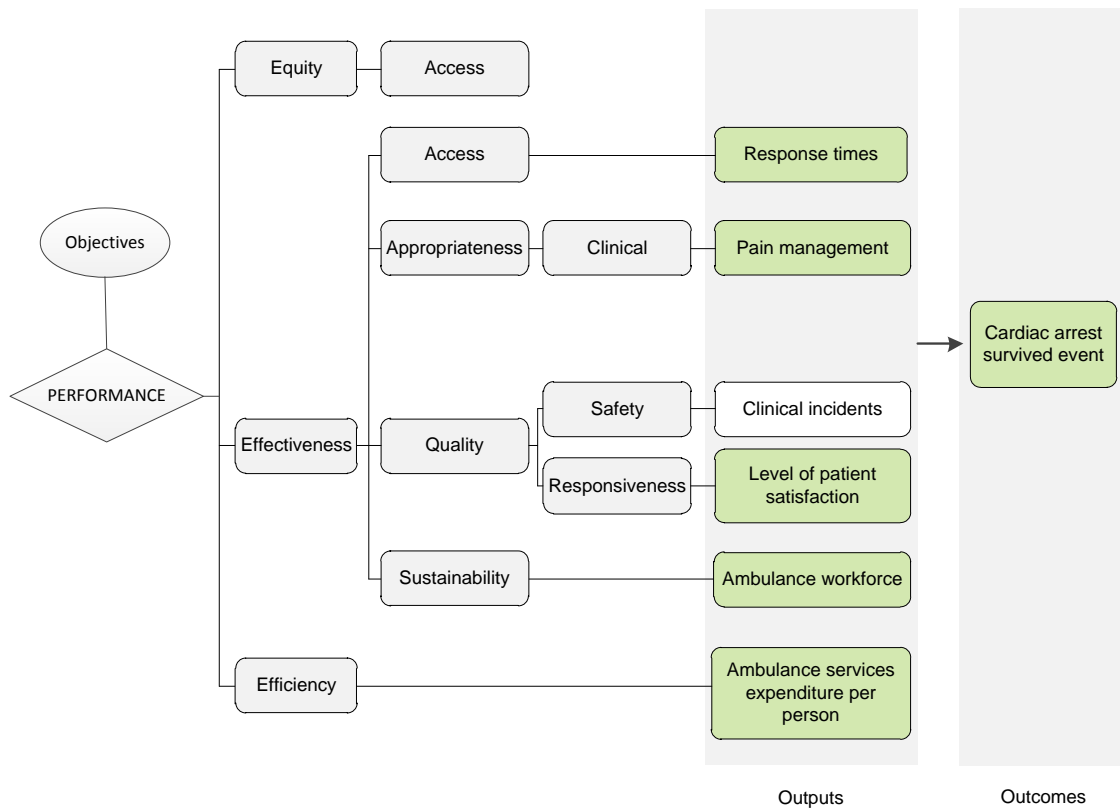
Governments aim for ambulance services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of ambulance services (figure 11.2).

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 11.1, the Report's statistical context chapter contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter (chapter 2).

Improvements to performance reporting for ambulance 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 establish whether more direct measures can be developed.

Figure 11.2 Ambulance services 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

11.3 Key performance indicator results

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

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 also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

There are currently no identified indicators on equity of access to ambulance services for special needs groups.

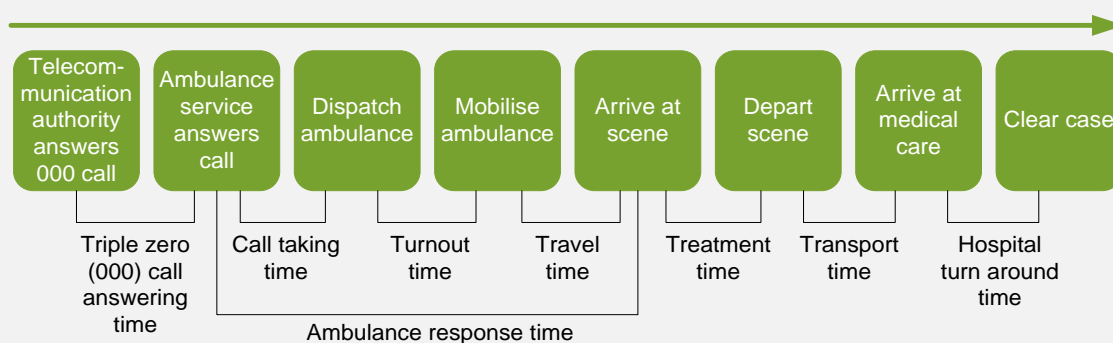
Effectiveness

Access — Response times

‘Response times’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing emergency medical care, pre-hospital and out-of-hospital care, and transport services that are accessible and timely (box 11.2).

Box 11.2 Response times

‘Response times’ (illustrated below) is defined as the time taken between the initial receipt of the call for an emergency ambulance at the communications centre, and the arrival of the first responding ambulance resource at the scene of an emergency.



‘Response times’ is defined by three measures:

- ‘Urban centre response times’ and ‘State-wide response times’ — defined as the time taken between the arrival of the first responding ambulance resource at the scene of an emergency code 1 incident, and the initial receipt of the call for an emergency ambulance at the communications centre (with separate measures for response times in urban centres and state-wide).
- ‘Triple zero (000) call answering time’ — defined as the time interval commencing when the emergency call service has answered the triple zero (000) call and selected the desired emergency service organisation, to when the ambulance service organisation has answered the call. It is measured as the percentage of triple zero (000) calls that were answered by ambulance service communication centre staff in 10 seconds or less.

(continued next page)

Box 11.2 (continued)

Response times are calculated for the 50th and 90th percentile — the time (in minutes) within which 50 per cent and 90 per cent of the first responding ambulance resources arrive at the scene of an emergency code 1 incident. Short or reducing response times suggests the adverse effects on patients and the community of emergencies requiring ambulance services are reduced. Differences across jurisdictions in the geography, personnel mix, and system type for capturing data, affect urban centre and state-wide response times data including:

- crewing configurations, response systems and processes, and travel distances — for example, some jurisdictions include responses from volunteer stations (often in rural areas) where turnout times are generally longer because volunteers are on call as distinct from being on duty
- land area, and population size and density — for example, data calculated on a state-wide basis for some jurisdictions represent responses to urban, rural and remote areas, while others include urban centres only.

Data reported for this measure 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Urban centre response times

In 2015-16, the time within which 90 per cent of first responding ambulance resources arrived at the scene of an emergency in code 1 situations in capital cities ranged from 13.7 to 29.4 minutes across jurisdictions (figure 11.3). The median (50th percentile) response times ranged from 8.3 to 11.9 minutes (table 11A.14).

Figure 11.3 Ambulance response times, capital city, 90th percentile^a



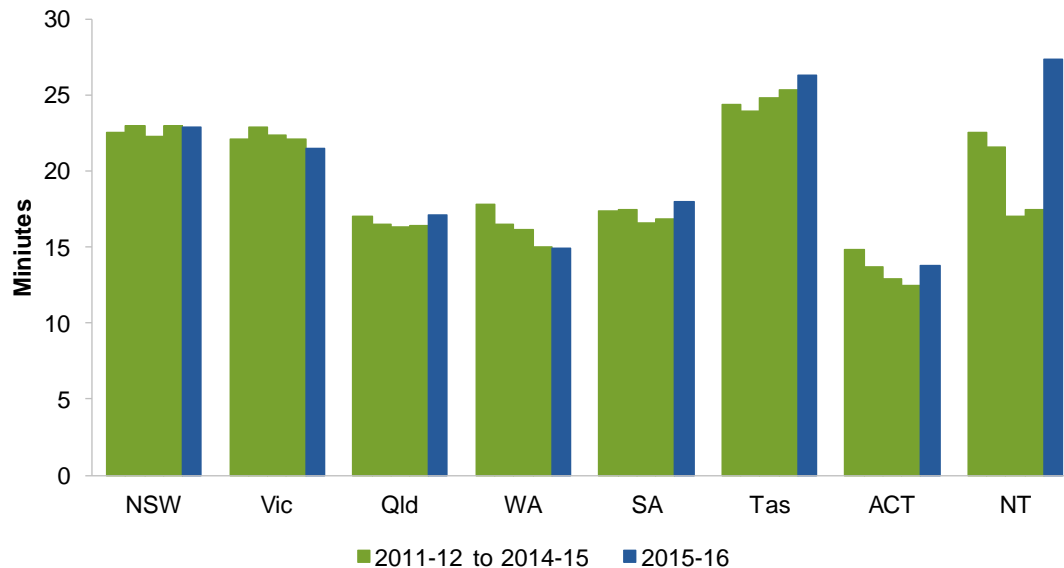
^a See box 11.2 and table 11A.14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2010) *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas*, July 2016, Cat. no. 1270.0.55.001, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 11A.14.

State-wide response times

In 2015-16, the time within which 90 per cent of first responding ambulance resources arrived at the scene of an emergency in code 1 situations state-wide ranged from 13.7 to 27.3 minutes across jurisdictions (figure 11.4). The median (50th percentile) response times ranged from 8.4 to 12.9 minutes (table 11A.14).

Figure 11.4 Ambulance response times, state-wide, 90th percentile^a



^a See box 11.2 and table 11A.14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 11A.14.

Triple zero (000) call answering time

Nationally in 2015-16, ambulance service organisations answered 93.2 per cent of calls from triple zero (000) in ten seconds or less (table 11A.15).

Appropriateness — Clinical — Pain management

‘Pain management’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing pre-hospital and out-of-hospital care and patient transport services that meet patients’ needs through delivery of appropriate health care (box 11.3).

Box 11.3 Pain management

'Pain management' is defined as the percentage of patients who report a clinically meaningful pain reduction. Clinically meaningful pain reduction is defined as a minimum 2 point reduction in pain score from first to final recorded measurement (based on a 1-10 numeric rating scale of pain intensity).

Includes patients who:

- are aged 16 years or over and received care from the ambulance service, which included the administration of pain medication (analgesia)
- recorded at least 2 pain scores (pre- and post-treatment)
- recorded an initial pain score of 7 or above (referred to as severe pain).

Patients who refuse pain medication for whatever reason are excluded.

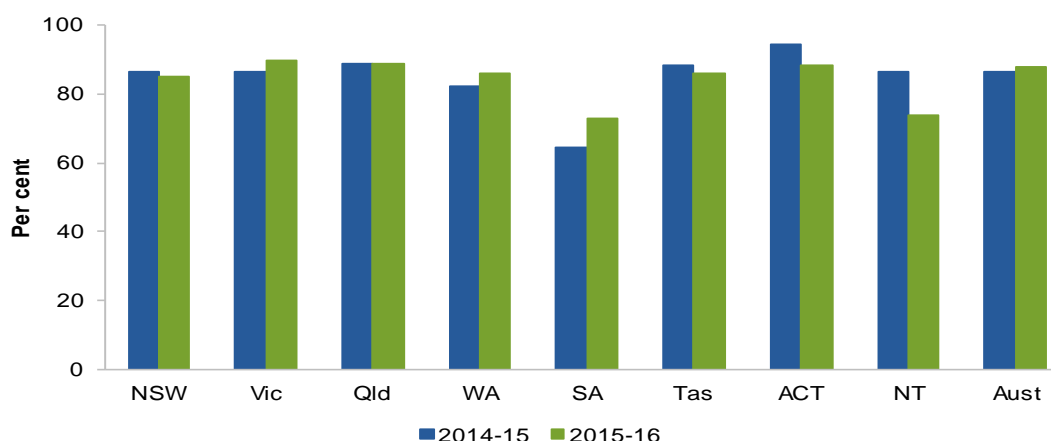
A higher or increasing percentage of patients with a clinically meaningful reduction in pain at the end of ambulance service treatment suggests improved patient outcomes.

Data reported for this measure 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, 87.9 per cent of patients who initially reported severe pain to an ambulance service, reported clinically meaningful pain reduction at the end of the service (figure 11.5).

Figure 11.5 Patients who report a clinically meaningful pain reduction^a



^a See box 11.3 and table 11A.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 11A.12.

Quality — Safety — Clinical incidents

‘Clinical incidents’ has been identified as an indicator of governments’ objective of providing emergency medical care, pre-hospital and out-of-hospital care, and transport services that are safe (box 11.4).

Box 11.4 Clinical incidents

‘Clinical incidents’ are broadly defined as adverse events that occur because of ambulance service system failure, which result in death or serious harm to a patient.

Clinical incidents will incorporate a wider range of categories than the national core set of hospital sentinel events. Hospital sentinel events are adverse events that occur because of hospital system and process deficiencies, and which result in the death of, or serious harm to, a patient (chapter 12).

This indicator has been identified for development in accordance with national health-wide reporting standards.

Quality — Responsiveness — Level of patient satisfaction

‘Level of patient satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing emergency medical care, pre-hospital and out-of-hospital care, and transport services that are responsive to patients’ needs (box 11.5).

Box 11.5 Level of patient satisfaction

‘Level of patient satisfaction’ is defined as the number of patients who were either ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the ambulance services they had received in the previous 12 months, divided by the number of patients that had received a service in the previous 12 months.

Patients are defined as people who were transported under an emergency event classified as code 1 (an emergency event requiring one or more immediate ambulance responses under light and sirens where the incident is potentially life threatening) or code 2 (urgent incidents requiring an undelayed response by one or more ambulances without warning devices, with arrival desirable within thirty minutes).

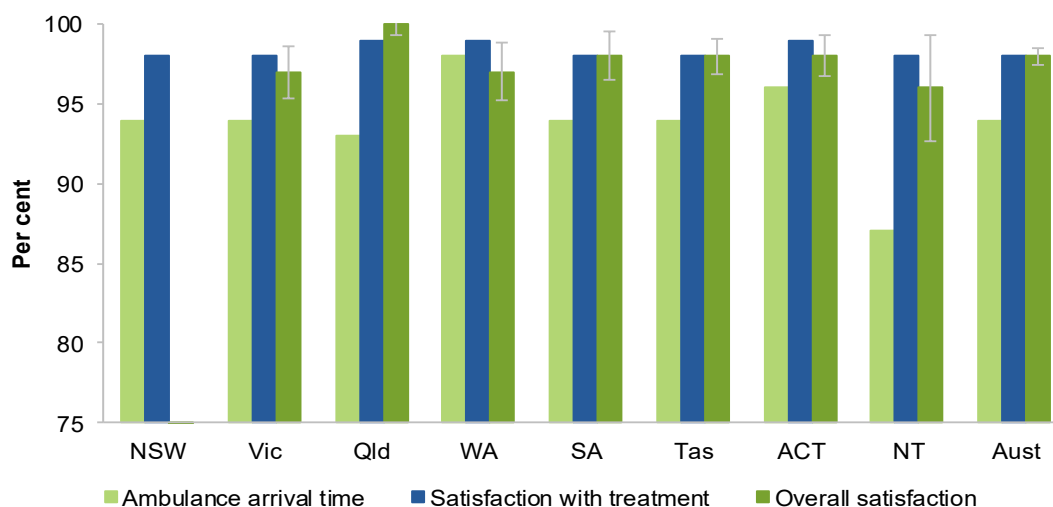
A higher level or increase in the proportion of patients who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ suggests greater success in meeting patient needs.

Data for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2016 data are not available for NSW.

Nationally in 2016, 98 per cent of patients indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied with the ambulance services received, with no significant differences across jurisdictions (this was also the case for the particular aspects of arrival time and treatment) (figure 11.6). Over ten years, the estimated satisfaction levels for ambulance patients were similar across all jurisdictions (table 11A.13).

Figure 11.6 Proportion of ambulance users who were satisfied or very satisfied with the ambulance service, 2016^{a, b}



^a See box 11.5 and table 11A.13 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b NSW overall satisfaction data are not available.

Source: CAA 2015, *Council of Ambulance Authorities Patient Satisfaction Survey 2016*; table 11A.13.

Sustainability

Sustainability is the capacity to provide infrastructure (that is, workforce, facilities, and equipment) into the future, be innovative and respond to emerging needs of the community.

Sustainability — Ambulance workforce

‘Ambulance workforce’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing emergency medical care, pre-hospital and out-of-hospital care, and transport services that are sustainable (box 11.6).

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Box 11.6 Ambulance workforce

'Ambulance workforce' is defined by two measures:

- 'workforce by age group' – the age profile of the salaried workforce, measured by the proportion of the operational salaried workforce in 10 year age brackets (under 30, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59 and 60 and over)
- 'attrition in the operational workforce' – defined as the number of FTE salaried staff who exit the organisation as a proportion of the number of FTE salaried staff. Includes staff in operational positions where paramedic qualifications are either essential or desirable to the role.

A low or decreasing proportion of the workforce who are in the younger age groups and/or a high or increasing proportion who are closer to retirement suggests sustainability problems may arise in the coming decade as the older age group starts to retire. Low or decreasing levels of staff attrition are also desirable.

Data reported for these measure 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 workforce by age group and staff attrition measures should be considered together. Each provides a different aspect of the changing profile and sustainability of ambulance service organisations' workforces and should also be considered in conjunction with data on the:

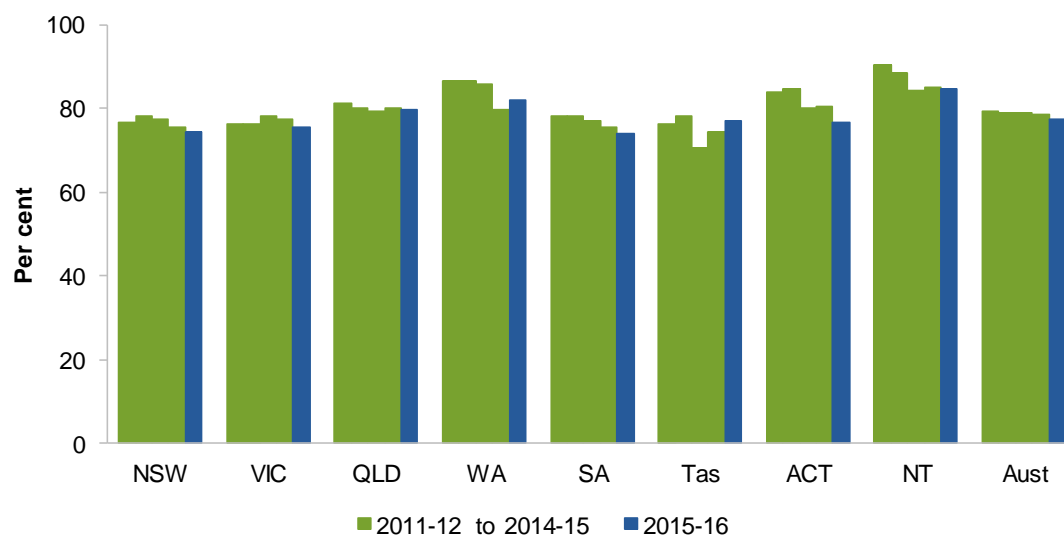
- number of students enrolled in accredited paramedic training courses (table 11A.7)
- availability of paramedics and response locations, which show for some jurisdictions there can be a large proportion of volunteers or volunteer ambulance locations (tables 11A.5 and 11A.8).

Workforce by age group

Nationally in 2015-16, 77.3 per cent of the ambulance workforce were aged under 50 years, a decrease from 81.0 per cent in 2008-09 (table 11A.6 and figure 11.7).

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Figure 11.7 **Operational workforce under 50 years^a**



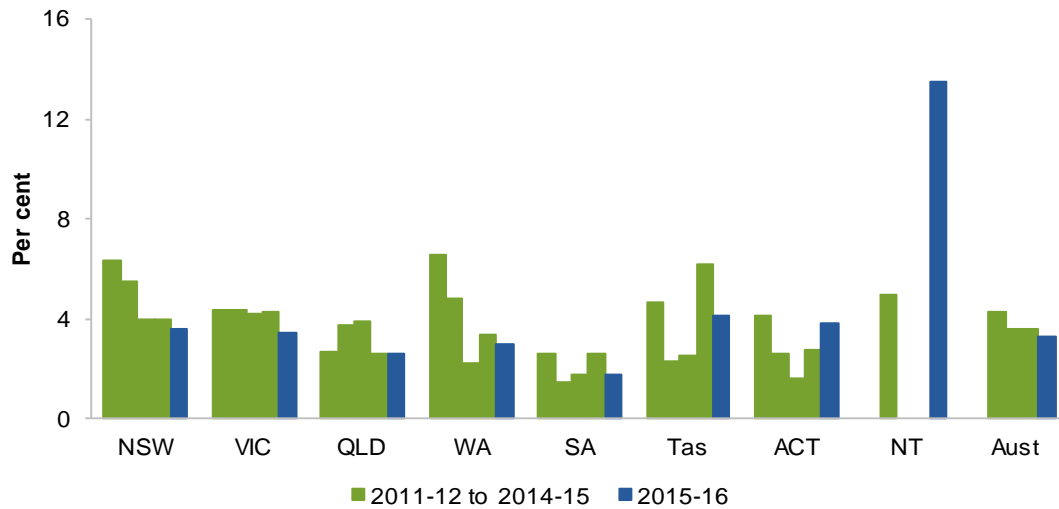
^a See table 11A.6 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished), table 11A.6.

Staff attrition

Nationally, the staff attrition rate was 3.3 per cent in 2015-16, which varied across jurisdictions (figure 11.8).

Figure 11.8 Attrition in the operational workforce^{a, b}



^a See box 11.6 and table 11A.6 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data not available for NT for 2014-15, and nil or rounded to zero for 2013-14, and 2011-12.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished), table 11A.6.

Efficiency

Ambulance services expenditure per person

‘Ambulance service expenditure per person’ is a proxy indicator of governments’ objective of providing emergency medical care, pre-hospital and out-of-hospital care, and transport services in an efficient manner (box 11.7).

Box 11.7 **Ambulance services expenditure per person**

'Ambulance service organisations' expenditure per person' is defined as total ambulance service organisation expenditure per person in the population.

Both the total cost of ambulance service organisations and the cost to government of funding ambulance service organisations are reported, because revenue from transport fees is significant for a number of jurisdictions.

All else being equal, lower expenditure per person represents greater efficiency. However, efficiency data should be interpreted with caution.

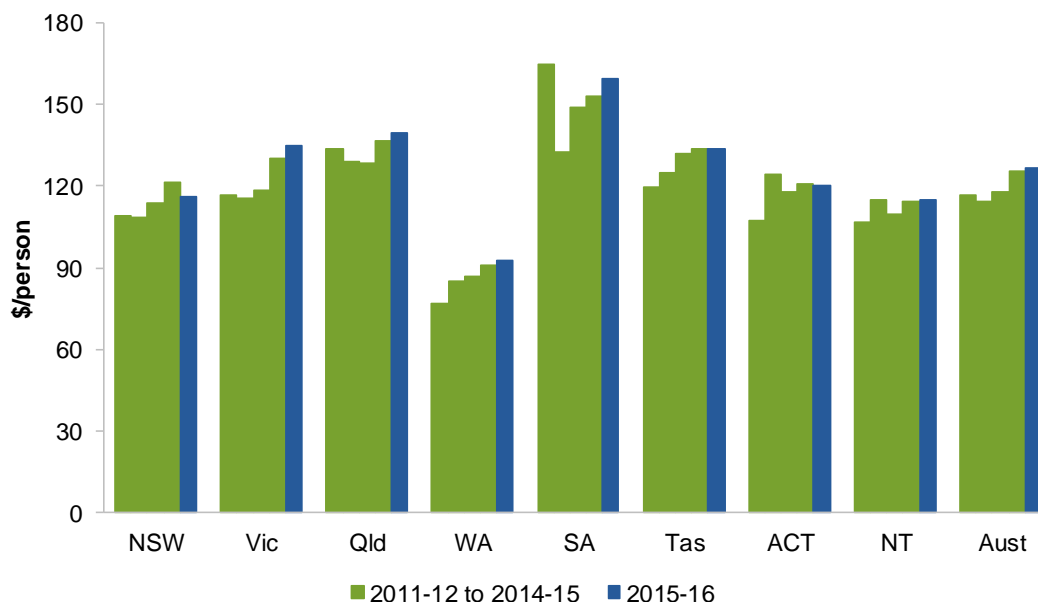
- High or increasing expenditure per person may reflect deteriorating efficiency. Alternatively, it may reflect changes in: aspects of the service (such as improved response); resourcing for first aid and community safety; or the characteristics of events requiring ambulance service response (such as more serious para-medical challenges)
- Differences in geographic size, terrain, climate, and population dispersal may affect costs of infrastructure and numbers of service delivery locations per person.

Data reported for this measure 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, total expenditure on ambulance service organisations was \$126.40 per person in 2015-16 (table 11A.17 and figure 11.9). Service delivery strategies vary across jurisdictions (e.g., mix of servicing across locations by paid and volunteer staff) which impacts on expenditure per person.

Figure 11.9 Expenditure per person (2015-16 dollars)^a



^a See box 11.7 and table 11A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 11A.17.

Outcomes

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

Cardiac arrest survived event rate

‘Cardiac arrest survived event rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective providing emergency medical care, pre-hospital and out-of-hospital care, and transport services that reduce the adverse effects of emergency events on the community (box 11.8).

Box 11.8 **Cardiac arrest survived event**

'Cardiac arrest survived event rate' is defined as the proportion of patients aged 16 years or over who were in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest and had a return to spontaneous circulation (that is, the patient having a pulse) until administration and transfer of care to the medical staff at the receiving hospital (Jacobs et al. 2004).

Three separate measures are provided:

- Adult cardiac arrest where resuscitation attempted, where:
 - a person was in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (which was not witnessed by a paramedic)
 - chest compressions and/or defibrillation was undertaken by ambulance or emergency medical services personnel.
- Adult Ventricular Fibrillation (VF) or Ventricular Tachycardia (VT) cardiac arrests¹ where:
 - a person was in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (which was not witnessed by a paramedic)
 - the arrest rhythm on the first ECG assessment was either VF or VT
- Paramedic witnessed cardiac arrest — where a person was in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest that occurred in the presence of an ambulance paramedic or officer.

A high or increasing cardiac arrest survived event rate is desirable.

Data reported for these measure are:

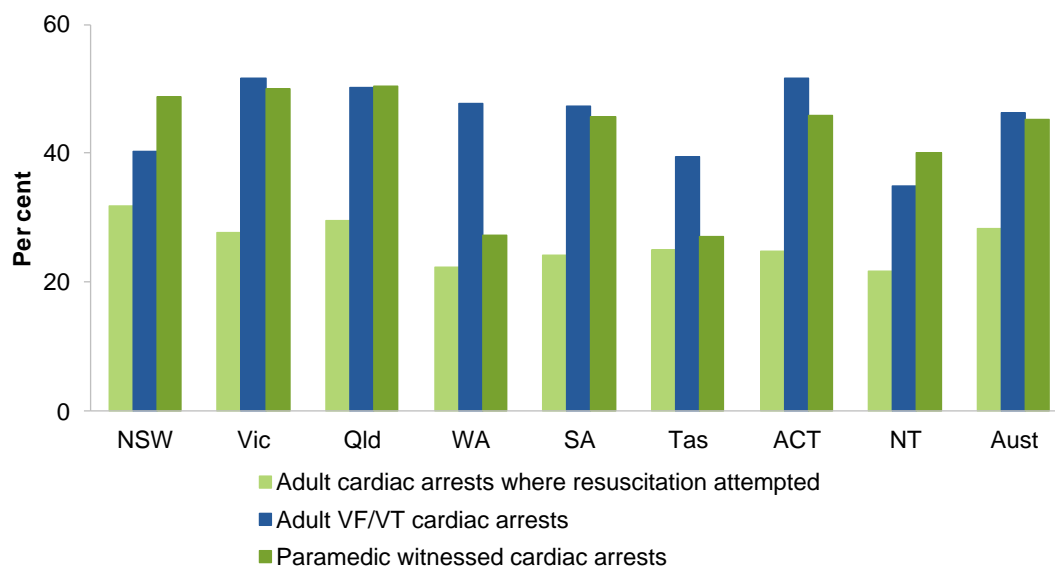
- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Across jurisdictions, the survival rate for patients in VF or VT cardiac arrest are higher than for other adult cardiac arrests (figure 11.10 and table 11A.11). VF or VT are electrical rhythms of the heart but are not associated with effective beating of the heart to produce a pulse. Patients that suffer a VF/VT cardiac arrest are more likely to have better outcomes compared with other causes of cardiac arrest as these conditions are primarily correctable through defibrillation, and the earlier this intervention is applied (either by ambulance or by a member of the community through the use of Automated External Defibrillators), the greater the chance of survival.

The survival rate from paramedic witnessed out-of-hospital cardiac arrests is higher than for other adult out-of-hospital cardiac arrests (excluding VF/VT cardiac arrests). Cardiac arrests that are treated immediately by the paramedic have a better likelihood of survival due to immediate and rapid intervention (figure 11.10).

¹ Ventricular Fibrillation (VF) is a heart rhythm problem that occurs when the heart beats with rapid, erratic electrical impulses. Ventricular Tachycardia (VT) is a type of regular and fast heart beat that arises from improper electrical activity in the ventricles of the heart.

Figure 11.10 Cardiac arrest survived event rate, 2015-16^a



^a See box 11.8 and table 11A.11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 11A.11.

11.4 Definitions of key terms

Expenditure	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salaries and payments in the nature of salaries to ambulance personnel • capital expenditure (such as the user cost of capital) • other operating expenditure (such as running expenditure, contract expenditure, training expenditure, maintenance expenditure, communications expenditure, provision for losses and other recurrent expenditure). <p>Excludes interest on borrowings.</p>
User cost of capital	<p>The opportunity cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services. Calculated as 8 per cent of the current value of non-current physical assets (including land, plant and equipment).</p>
Human resources	<p>Human resources refers to any person delivering a service, or managing the delivery of this service, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salaried ambulance personnel, remunerated volunteer and non-remunerated volunteer ambulance personnel • support personnel (any paid person or volunteer directly supporting operational providers, including administrative, technical and communications personnel).
Revenue	<p>Revenue received directly or indirectly by ambulance service organisations on an accrual accounting basis, including:</p>
Government grant funding	<p>Grant funding, as established in legislation, from the Australian, State/Territory and Local governments.</p>

Levies	Revenue from levies, as established in enabling legislation, raised on insurance companies and property owners.
User/transport charges	Revenue from fees and charges on individuals, private/public organisations and insurers.
Subscriptions and other income	Other revenue, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subscriptions and benefit funds received from the community • donations, industry contributions and fundraising received • other income.
Indirect revenue	All revenue or funding received indirectly by the agency (for example, directly to Treasury or other such entity) that arises from the agency's actions.

Volunteer personnel

Volunteer ambulance operatives	All personnel engaged on an unpaid casual basis who are principally involved in the delivery of ambulance services, generally on an on-call basis. These staff may include categories on the same basis as permanent ambulance operatives (with transport capability).
Remunerated volunteer ambulance operatives	All personnel who volunteer their availability, however, are remunerated in part for provision of an ambulance response (with transport capability).
Volunteer support staff	All personnel engaged on an unpaid casual basis that are not remunerated and are principally involved in the provision of support services. These can be people in operational support roles provided they do not receive payment for their services other than reimbursement of 'out of pocket expenses'.

11.5 References

- CAA (Council of Ambulance Authorities) 2016, *Council of Ambulance Authorities Patient Satisfaction Survey 2016*, prepared by Ehrennerg-Bass Institute for Marketing Science, www.caa.net.au (accessed 1 October 2015).
- Jacobs I, et al 2004, AHA Scientific Statement, *Cardiac Arrest and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Outcome Reports*, Update of the Utstein Templates for Resuscitation Registries, A Statement for Healthcare Professionals from a Task Force of the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation (American Heart Association, European Resuscitation Council, Australian Resuscitation Council, New Zealand Resuscitation Council, Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, Inter American Heart Foundation, Resuscitation Councils of South Africa), *circulation* 23 November 2004, 110(21)c pp. 3385–97.
- Thompson C, Williams K, Morris D, Lago L, Kobel C, Quinsey K, Eckermann S, Andersen P and Masso M 2014, *HWA Expanded Scopes of Practice Program Evaluation: Extending the Role of Paramedics Sub-Project Final Report*. Centre for Health Service Development, Australian Health Services Research Institute, University of Wollongong.

11A Ambulance services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 11.4 of the chapter. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments, with the assistance of the Council of Ambulance Authorities.

Data in this Report are examined by the Emergency Management 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 on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

Attachment contents

Table 11A.1	Delivery and scope of activity of ambulance service organisations
Table 11A.2	Major sources of ambulance service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars)
Table 11A.3	Reported ambulance incidents, responses, patients and transport
Table 11A.4	Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category
Table 11A.5	Ambulance service organisations' human resources
Table 11A.6	Ambulance service organisations' human resources, operational workforce, by age group and attrition
Table 11A.7	Enrolments in accredited paramedic training courses
Table 11A.8	Ambulance response locations, by staff type
Table 11A.9	Ambulance assets (number)
Table 11A.10	Air ambulance medical resources and expenditure (2015-16 dollars)
Table 11A.11	Cardiac arrest survived event rate
Table 11A.12	Patients who received care from the ambulance service and report a clinically meaningful pain reduction
Table 11A.13	Satisfaction with ambulance service organisations
Table 11A.14	Ambulance code 1 response times (minutes)
Table 11A.15	Triple zero (000) call answering time
Table 11A.16	Ambulance service costs (\$'000) (2015-16 dollars)
Table 11A.17	Ambulance service organisations' expenditure per person (2015-16 dollars)
Table 11A.18	Ambulance service organisations' revenue per person (2015-16 dollars)
Contextual and other information	
Table 11A.19	Communications and dispatching systems

Table 11A.1 **Delivery and scope of activity of ambulance service organisations**

<i>Ambulance service organisations</i>		
	<i>Umbrella department(s)</i>	<i>Ambulance service provider(s)</i>
<i>NSW</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>NSW Health</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>NSW Ambulance</i> — a division of the Ministry of Health reporting to the Minister for Health.
<i>Vic</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Victorian Department of Health and Human Services</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ambulance Victoria</i> — a separate statutory body reporting to the Minister for Ambulance Services.
<i>Qld</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Queensland Department of Health</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Queensland Ambulance Service</i> — a division of the Department of Health.
<i>WA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>WA Department of Health</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>St John Ambulance</i> — an incorporated not for profit organisation under contract to the WA Government.
<i>SA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>SA Health</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>SA Ambulance Service</i> — an incorporated entity under the SA Health Care Act.
<i>Tas</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Tasmania Department of Health and Human Services.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ambulance Tasmania</i> — a statutory service of the Department of Health and Human Services.
<i>ACT</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ACT Emergency Services Agency within the Justice and Community Safety Directorate</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ACT Ambulance Service</i> — one of four operational services that comprise the ACT Emergency Services Agency, Justice and Community Safety Directorate (the other operational services are the ACT Fire and Rescue, ACT Rural Fire Service and ACT State Emergency Service). The Department reports to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services.
<i>NT</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>NT Department of Health</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>St John Ambulance</i> — an incorporated not-for-profit organisation under contract to the NT Government.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.2

Table 11A.2 Major sources of ambulance service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16										
Revenue sources										
Government grants/contributions	\$m	662.2	556.6	515.6	127.6	128.0	46.2	37.5	25.0	2 098.8
Transport fees	\$m	212.8	171.8	118.5	105.3	96.2	9.3	5.9	2.8	722.6
Subscriptions and other income	\$m	7.7	82.5	15.5	28.4	37.4	1.9	–	0.7	174.1
Total	\$m	882.7	810.9	649.6	261.2	261.5	57.4	43.4	28.6	2 995.4
Proportion of total										
Government grants and indirect revenue										
State/Territory Government grants	%	75.0	68.6	79.4	48.9	48.9	80.3	86.4	87.6	70.1
Other government contributions (d)	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–
Transport fees										
Fees from Interhospital transfers	%	12.5	4.6	10.7	3.8	9.3	–	–	–	8.4
Fees from (uninsured) citizens	%	3.9	8.9	0.9	32.9	22.7	5.9	–	7.5	8.8
Charges to motor accident insurers	%	4.3	3.8	2.9	1.7	2.0	5.1	–	1.5	3.4
Charges to other organisations	%	3.4	3.9	3.7	1.9	2.8	5.2	13.6	0.8	3.6
Other revenue										
Subscription fees	%	–	9.1	–	0.9	9.3	–	–	1.2	3.4
Other fees, donations, miscellaneous	%	0.9	1.1	2.4	9.9	4.9	3.2	–	1.3	2.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2014-15										
Revenue sources										
Government grants/contributions	\$m	605.2	487.6	483.1	123.7	130.3	49.2	37.7	23.9	1 940.8
Transport fees	\$m	194.3	175.0	117.1	102.9	88.1	9.5	5.7	2.9	695.4
Subscriptions and other income	\$m	24.9	84.0	10.2	31.0	31.7	–	0.9	1.2	183.8
Total	\$m	824.4	746.6	610.4	257.6	250.1	58.7	44.2	28.0	2 820.1
Proportion of total										
Government grants and indirect revenue										
State/Territory Government grants	%	73.4	65.3	79.1	48.0	52.1	82.3	85.3	85.3	68.8

Table 11A.2 Major sources of ambulance service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other government contributions (d)	%	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	–	–	–
Transport fees										
Fees from Interhospital transfers	%	12.7	5.3	11.7	3.6	8.8	–	–	–	8.7
Fees from (uninsured) citizens	%	6.6	9.8	1.0	32.4	21.4	4.6	–	6.4	9.8
Charges to motor accident insurers	%	4.3	3.9	2.5	1.8	2.2	4.1	–	1.5	3.3
Charges to other organisations	%	–	4.4	4.0	2.1	na	7.5	12.8	2.4	na
Other revenue										
Subscription fees	%	–	9.2	–	1.0	9.7	–	–	2.0	3.4
Other fees, donations, miscellaneous	%	3.0	2.0	1.7	11.1	2.9	–	1.9	2.3	3.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
2013-14										
Revenue sources										
Government grants/contributions	\$m	582.2	438.8	473.3	116.7	130.2	51.6	34.7	22.3	1 849.9
Transport fees	\$m	235.2	170.7	118.8	94.0	80.7	7.3	6.3	2.9	715.8
Subscriptions and other income	\$m	8.8	73.3	10.7	38.8	33.2	2.8	0.6	1.1	169.3
Total	\$m	826.1	682.8	602.8	249.5	244.2	61.6	41.6	26.3	2 734.9
Proportion of total										
Government grants and indirect revenue										
State/Territory Government grants	%	70.5	64.3	78.5	46.8	53.3	82.8	83.5	84.7	67.6
Other government contributions (d)	%	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	–
Transport fees										
Fees from Interhospital transfers	%	11.6	5.1	11.9	2.9	8.1	1.9	–	–	8.4
Fees from (uninsured) citizens	%	8.8	10.1	1.1	30.8	19.8	2.4	–	5.0	10.1
Charges to motor accident insurers	%	4.2	4.6	2.5	1.8	2.2	3.2	–	1.6	3.4
Charges to other organisations	%	3.9	5.2	4.1	2.2	2.9	4.2	15.2	4.3	4.2
Other revenue										
Subscription fees	%	–	9.5	–	0.9	10.0	–	–	2.3	3.4
Other fees, donations, miscellaneous	%	1.1	1.3	1.8	14.7	3.6	4.5	1.4	2.0	2.8

TABLE 11A.2

Table 11A.2 Major sources of ambulance service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2012-13										
Revenue sources										
Government grants/contributions	\$m	572.0	512.0	467.8	106.3	140.1	55.4	32.9	23.6	1 910.1
Transport fees	\$m	215.1	127.6	115.0	89.8	76.9	6.8	5.1	2.7	639.1
Subscriptions and other income	\$m	20.7	74.7	16.5	41.5	35.6	3.0	0.4	0.5	192.9
Total	\$m	807.8	714.4	599.3	237.6	252.6	65.2	38.5	26.9	2 742.1
Proportion of total										
Government grants and indirect revenue										
State/Territory Government grants	%	70.8	68.7	78.0	44.7	55.0	84.2	85.5	85.0	68.8
Other government contributions (d)	%	–	3.0	–	–	0.5	0.7	–	2.9	0.9
Transport fees										
Fees from Interhospital transfers	%	12.2	5.4	12.2	3.2	8.2	1.5	–	–	8.7
Fees from (uninsured) citizens	%	6.7	8.2	1.0	30.5	17.2	1.7	–	5.8	8.7
Charges to motor accident insurers	%	4.1	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	3.2	–	1.7	3.0
Charges to other organisations	%	3.7	1.0	3.6	2.3	2.8	4.0	13.4	2.6	2.9
Other revenue										
Subscription fees	%	–	8.7	–	1.0	9.5	–	–	–	3.2
Other fees, donations, miscellaneous	%	2.6	1.8	2.7	16.5	4.6	4.7	1.2	2.0	3.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011-12										
Revenue sources										
Government grants/contributions	\$m	539.7	425.8	477.6	94.7	117.5	53.1	33.0	21.2	1 762.6
Transport fees	\$m	209.8	121.4	114.4	86.0	69.4	6.5	5.0	2.8	615.3
Subscriptions and other income	\$m	12.3	102.0	17.2	42.1	33.9	2.8	0.2	1.1	211.5
Total	\$m	761.7	649.2	609.2	222.9	220.8	62.4	38.2	25.1	2 589.5
Proportion of total										
Government grants and indirect revenue										

Table 11A.2 Major sources of ambulance service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
State/Territory Government grants	%	70.8	63.8	78.4	42.5	53.2	85.1	86.5	84.4	67.6
Other government contributions (d)	%	–	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5
Transport fees										
Fees from Interhospital transfers	%	13.2	5.3	11.8	3.1	8.3	–	–	–	9.0
Fees from (uninsured) citizens	%	6.6	8.4	1.1	31.2	18.4	3.5	–	6.6	8.7
Charges to motor accident insurers	%	4.2	3.8	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.6	–	1.8	3.2
Charges to other organisations	%	3.6	1.1	3.5	2.5	2.6	4.4	13.1	2.9	2.9
Other revenue										
Subscription fees	%	–	13.5	–	1.0	10.4	–	–	2.0	4.4
Other fees, donations, miscellaneous	%	1.6	2.2	2.8	17.9	4.9	4.4	0.4	2.3	3.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010-11										
Revenue sources										
Government grants/contributions	\$m	521.4	385.6	460.9	70.6	109.8	53.3	24.7	20.5	1 646.9
Transport fees	\$m	204.7	118.5	108.6	79.0	74.4	5.0	5.7	2.4	598.2
Subscriptions and other income	\$m	9.1	123.5	21.2	39.0	30.6	0.7	0.2	1.1	225.3
Total	\$m	735.1	627.6	590.7	188.7	214.8	59.0	30.5	23.9	2 470.4
Proportion of total										
Government grants and indirect revenue										
State/Territory Government grants	%	70.9	59.8	78.0	37.4	51.1	90.4	80.9	85.4	66.2
Other government contributions (d)	%	–	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4
Transport fees										
Fees from Interhospital transfers	%	13.1	5.3	11.2	3.3	8.7	–	–	–	8.9
Fees from (uninsured) citizens	%	6.4	8.7	1.2	33.3	18.2	1.6	–	6.1	8.6
Charges to motor accident insurers	%	5.0	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	–	1.9	3.5
Charges to other organisations	%	3.4	1.1	3.6	2.8	5.2	4.6	18.6	2.0	3.2
Other revenue										
Subscription fees	%	–	18.2	–	1.3	10.8	–	–	2.1	5.7

Table 11A.2 Major sources of ambulance service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other fees, donations, miscellaneous	%	1.2	1.5	3.6	19.4	3.5	1.2	0.5	2.4	3.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2009-10										
Revenue sources										
Government grants/contributions	\$m	528.0	389.1	432.4	48.7	111.2	52.3	21.1	17.8	1 600.7
Transport fees	\$m	208.9	119.0	113.1	67.8	66.8	5.0	5.0	2.6	588.2
Subscriptions and other income	\$m	10.8	111.6	17.0	38.9	28.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	209.5
Total	\$m	747.7	619.7	562.5	155.4	206.5	58.3	26.6	21.6	2 398.4
Proportion of total										
Government grants and indirect revenue										
State/Territory Government grants	%	70.4	61.6	76.9	31.3	53.8	89.7	79.4	82.6	66.4
Other government contributions (d)	%	0.2	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4
Transport fees										
Fees from Interhospital transfers	%	12.8	5.2	12.5	3.0	8.0	–	–	–	9.2
Fees from (uninsured) citizens	%	6.5	8.9	1.2	34.3	18.6	0.6	–	6.9	8.5
Charges to motor accident insurers	%	4.7	4.0	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	–	2.3	3.6
Charges to other organisations	%	3.9	1.1	4.0	3.4	2.8	5.1	18.6	3.1	3.2
Other revenue										
Subscription fees	%	–	16.7	–	1.6	11.3	–	–	2.5	5.4
Other fees, donations, miscellaneous	%	1.4	1.3	3.0	23.4	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008-09										
Revenue sources										
Government grants/contributions	\$m	518.1	377.4	434.0	46.8	123.1	44.7	21.9	16.7	1 582.8
Transport fees	\$m	197.9	106.7	86.4	57.7	58.9	5.5	5.1	2.3	520.5
Subscriptions and other income	\$m	9.4	117.2	21.6	37.6	27.6	0.7	0.2	6.9	221.2
Total	\$m	725.5	601.3	542.0	142.1	209.6	50.9	27.2	25.9	2 324.5
Proportion of total										

Table 11A.2 Major sources of ambulance service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Government grants and indirect revenue										
State/Territory Government grants	%	71.4	61.8	80.1	32.9	58.7	86.4	80.7	64.5	67.8
Other government contributions (d)	%	–	0.9	–	–	–	1.3	–	–	0.3
Transport fees										
Fees from Interhospital transfers	%	14.1	4.6	7.6	2.8	7.4	–	–	–	8.2
Fees from (uninsured) citizens	%	6.7	7.6	1.3	31.4	15.1	0.8	–	5.1	7.7
Charges to motor accident insurers	%	3.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	4.1	–	1.7	3.1
Charges to other organisations	%	3.5	1.6	4.6	3.5	2.6	5.9	18.7	2.0	3.4
Other revenue										
Subscription fees	%	–	16.7	–	1.7	10.6	–	–	2.0	5.4
Other fees, donations, miscellaneous	%	1.3	2.8	4.0	24.8	2.6	1.4	0.6	24.8	4.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007-08										
Revenue sources										
Government grants/contributions	\$m	469.3	337.1	394.4	43.9	81.1	34.4	20.6	15.5	1 396.4
Transport fees	\$m	182.9	109.7	85.8	63.2	59.5	5.4	5.3	2.2	514.0
Subscriptions and other income	\$m	12.0	125.3	20.8	38.3	27.9	0.8	0.2	6.5	231.8
Total	\$m	664.3	572.2	501.0	145.3	168.4	40.6	26.1	24.2	2 142.2
Proportion of total										
Government grants and indirect revenue										
State/Territory Government grants	%	70.7	56.5	78.7	30.2	47.9	83.9	79.0	64.1	64.5
Other government contributions (d)	%	–	2.5	–	–	0.2	0.9	–	–	0.7
Transport fees										
Fees from Interhospital transfers	%	13.6	4.5	8.2	3.8	8.7	–	–	–	8.3
Fees from (uninsured) citizens	%	6.9	9.0	1.5	33.0	19.8	1.0	–	5.5	8.8
Charges to motor accident insurers	%	3.6	4.0	2.7	2.9	3.8	4.9	–	1.7	3.4
Charges to other organisations	%	3.4	1.7	4.7	3.8	3.0	7.4	20.3	2.1	3.5
Other revenue										

Table 11A.2 Major sources of ambulance service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Subscription fees	%	–	18.1	–	1.5	12.9	–	–	1.9	6.0
Other fees, donations, miscellaneous	%	1.8	3.8	4.2	24.9	3.6	2.0	0.6	24.8	4.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006-07										
Revenue sources										
Government grants/contributions	\$m	429.6	314.7	368.9	44.2	69.6	33.8	18.8	14.7	1 294.1
Transport fees	\$m	149.8	106.5	79.8	58.8	55.2	4.2	5.0	2.1	461.5
Subscriptions and other income	\$m	13.5	122.8	21.4	33.5	27.6	0.4	0.2	5.6	225.0
Total	\$m	592.9	544.0	470.0	136.5	152.4	38.4	24.0	22.5	1 980.6
Proportion of total										
Government grants and indirect revenue										
State/Territory Government grants	%	72.5	55.8	78.5	32.4	45.4	87.2	78.2	65.5	64.7
Other government contributions (d)	%	–	2.1	–	–	0.2	0.9	–	–	0.6
Transport fees										
Fees from Interhospital transfers	%	12.5	4.3	7.9	4.1	9.0	–	–	–	7.8
Fees from (uninsured) citizens	%	6.7	9.1	1.4	31.5	19.5	1.0	–	6.0	8.6
Charges to motor accident insurers	%	3.3	4.1	2.5	3.5	4.4	5.1	–	2.2	3.4
Charges to other organisations	%	2.8	1.9	5.2	3.9	3.4	4.8	20.8	1.3	3.5
Other revenue										
Subscription fees	%	–	18.8	–	1.7	14.1	–	–	2.1	6.4
Other fees, donations, miscellaneous	%	2.3	3.8	4.5	22.9	4.0	1.0	1.0	22.9	5.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 2A.48).

(b) Due to differences in definitions and counting rules, data reported may differ from data in agency annual reports and other sources.

(c) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(d) Other government contributions includes Australian Government grants, Local government grants, and indirect government funding

(e) Jurisdiction notes:

Table 11A.2 **Major sources of ambulance service organisations revenue (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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NSW: NSW has a subscription scheme but funds are deposited to the consolidated revenue of the NSW Treasury.

Tas: 2011-12 revenue data have been updated from that published in the ROGS 2013.

ACT: Revenue reported reflects direct revenue to the ACT Ambulance Service. No attributions have been made for the umbrella department or supporting services. Other revenue - one off revenues were reported in 2014-15 that were not repeated in 2015-16, principally asset revaluation gain.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).; ABS 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

TABLE 11A.3

This page has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/ambulance-services>

Table 11A.3 **Reported ambulance incidents, responses, patients and transport (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
2015-16										
Incidents										
Emergency incidents	no.	397 951	342 553	342 613	95 199	132 997	40 935	16 918	15 283	1 384 449
Urgent incidents	no.	360 611	199 398	390 377	61 440	86 523	23 506	23 504	18 927	1 164 286
Non-emergency incidents	no.	129 630	294 131	252 817	122 658	60 951	12 494	9 514	7 164	889 359
Casualty room attendances	no.	–	–	322	–	–	–	–	–	322
Total incidents	no.	888 192	836 082	986 129	279 297	280 471	76 935	49 936	41 374	3 438 416
Incidents	per 1 000 people	115.8	139.4	205.1	107.3	164.7	148.7	127.1	169.5	145.1
Responses										
Emergency responses	no.	519 552	496 350	440 661	117 168	187 750	49 644	18 200	18 305	1 847 630
Urgent responses	no.	444 010	260 520	432 357	82 354	117 348	27 256	22 122	21 867	1 407 834
Non-emergency responses	no.	152 073	334 117	259 685	150 015	79 918	13 277	9 412	9 083	1 007 580
Total responses	no.	1 115 635	1 090 987	1 132 703	349 537	385 016	90 177	49 734	49 255	4 263 044
Responses	per 1 000 people	145.4	181.9	235.5	134.2	226.1	174.3	126.5	201.8	178.1
Patients										
Transported	no.	668 349	656 697	849 146	255 272	231 594	62 613	29 025	40 767	2 793 463
Treated not transported	no.	171 560	95 780	94 563	30 358	26 621	14 694	7 365	6 871	447 812
Total patients	no.	839 909	752 477	943 709	285 630	258 215	77 307	36 390	47 638	3 241 275
Patients	per 1 000 people	109.5	125.5	196.2	109.7	151.6	149.4	92.6	195.2	136.8
Transport										
Total fleet road	m km	39.5	35.4	38.9	7.5	12.1	3.3	1.2	1.0	139.0
Flying hours fixed wing	'000 hrs	8.3	5.2	–	–	8.8	1.5	–	–	23.7
Flying hours rotary wing	'000 hrs	6.8	2.9	–	–	1.1	0.1	0.8	–	11.7
2014-15										
Incidents										
Emergency incidents	no.	474 417	331 157	325 877	93 292	125 557	39 453	16 331	14 351	1 420 435

TABLE 11A.3

Table 11A.3 Reported ambulance incidents, responses, patients and transport (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Urgent incidents	no.	268 670	191 360	369 106	57 898	86 405	22 378	19 147	17 227	1 032 191
Non-emergency incidents	no.	150 974	310 937	250 867	111 539	62 141	12 249	11 485	6 547	916 739
Casualty room attendances	no.	–	–	520	–	–	–	–	–	520
Total incidents	no.	894 061	833 454	946 370	262 729	274 103	74 080	46 963	38 125	3 369 885
Incidents	per 1 000 people	118.2	141.6	199.2	101.8	162.0	143.8	121.2	156.1	144.1
Responses										
Emergency responses	no.	614 792	494 018	429 263	109 791	177 134	47 799	17 387	14 351	1 904 535
Urgent responses	no.	335 882	248 430	409 828	71 100	118 575	26 090	19 142	17 227	1 246 274
Non-emergency responses	no.	176 871	364 867	258 054	132 546	82 197	13 202	9 913	6 380	1 044 030
Total responses	no.	1 127 545	1 107 315	1 097 145	313 437	377 906	87 091	46 442	37 958	4 194 839
Responses	per 1 000 people	149.0	188.1	231.0	121.4	223.4	169.0	119.8	155.4	177.6
Patients										
Transported	no.	697 717	666 171	811 764	231 687	222 970	60 779	33 031	37 066	2 761 185
Treated not transported	no.	157 981	97 795	90 896	32 356	28 712	14 034	7 325	9 828	438 927
Total patients	no.	855 698	763 966	902 660	264 043	251 682	74 813	40 356	46 894	3 200 112
Patients	per 1 000 people	113.1	129.8	190.0	102.3	148.8	145.2	104.1	192.0	135.5
Transport										
Total fleet road	m km	45.1	35.3	37.1	7.5	11.7	3.4	1.2	na	141.3
Flying hours fixed wing	'000 hrs	8.5	5.0	na	na	8.5	1.4	na	na	na
Flying hours rotary wing	'000 hrs	6.7	2.8	na	na	1.1	0.1	0.7	na	na
2013-14										
Incidents										
Emergency incidents	no.	479 544	321 839	318 215	92 824	115 786	39 117	15 055	na	1 382 380
Urgent incidents	no.	247 863	176 573	340 826	54 922	89 550	21 804	20 147	na	951 685
Non-emergency incidents	no.	273 314	345 815	236 923	104 671	60 596	12 452	8 243	–	1 042 014
Casualty room attendances	no.	–	–	562	–	–	–	–	–	562
Total incidents	no.	1 000 721	844 227	896 526	252 417	265 932	73 373	43 445	na	3 376 641
Incidents	per 1 000 people	134.0	145.8	191.1	99.0	158.6	142.8	113.1	na	146.3

TABLE 11A.3

Table 11A.3 **Reported ambulance incidents, responses, patients and transport (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Responses										
Emergency responses	no.	617 405	485 388	426 766	108 703	164 534	48 594	16 066	17 351	1 884 807
Urgent responses	no.	309 964	232 672	377 639	66 169	122 336	25 651	18 746	18 408	1 171 585
Non-emergency responses	no.	307 474	390 237	243 318	119 184	78 662	13 460	8 386	9 027	1 169 748
Total responses	no.	1 234 843	1 108 297	1 047 723	294 056	365 532	87 705	43 198	44 786	4 226 140
Responses	per 1 000 people	165.4	191.4	223.4	115.3	217.9	170.6	112.5	184.6	181.2
Patients										
Transported	no.	813 056	682 997	777 263	220 493	211 241	59 855	30 314	na	na
Treated not transported	no.	146 660	92 428	85 114	28 219	30 459	13 806	7 139	na	na
Total patients	no.	959 716	775 425	862 377	248 712	241 700	73 661	37 453	na	na
Patients	per 1 000 people	128.6	133.9	183.8	97.5	144.1	143.3	97.5	na	na
Transport										
Total fleet road	m km	40.2	35.8	35.2	7.1	11.3	3.2	1.1	na	133.8
Flying hours fixed wing	'000 hrs	8.4	5.2	–	–	–	1.5	–	–	15.1
Flying hours rotary wing	'000 hrs	6.0	3.1	–	–	–	0.1	0.8	–	10.0
2012-13										
Incidents										
Emergency incidents	no.	547 691	312 021	310 013	91 749	129 142	37 865	14 464	na	1 442 945
Urgent incidents	no.	159 381	164 547	323 903	50 746	73 725	20 487	18 869	na	811 658
Non-emergency incidents	no.	286 541	339 351	233 827	103 592	59 687	12 164	8 013	na	1 043 175
Casualty room attendances	no.	–	–	2 470	–	–	–	–	–	2 470
Total incidents	no.	993 613	815 919	870 213	246 087	262 554	70 516	41 346	na	3 300 248
Incidents	per 1 000 people	135.2	143.7	188.7	99.5	158.0	137.6	108.9	na	145.6
Responses										
Emergency responses	no.	699 360	469 756	409 031	106 379	179 051	47 301	15 455	14 535	1 940 868
Urgent responses	no.	198 772	217 678	358 495	61 611	100 357	24 203	17 926	22 379	1 001 421
Non-emergency responses	no.	321 130	391 346	229 106	117 899	73 406	13 206	8 179	10 657	1 164 929
Total responses	no.	1 219 262	1 078 780	996 632	285 889	352 814	84 710	41 560	47 571	4 107 218

TABLE 11A.3

Table 11A.3 **Reported ambulance incidents, responses, patients and transport (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Responses	per 1 000 people	165.9	189.9	216.1	115.6	212.3	165.3	109.5	200.8	179.3
Patients										
Transported	no.	816 262	659 564	736 100	218 747	201 667	58 114	29 864	36 966	2 757 284
Treated not transported	no.	130 706	79 061	87 971	23 777	32 057	12 620	7 001	10 485	383 678
Total patients	no.	946 968	738 625	824 071	242 524	233 724	70 734	36 865	47 451	3 140 962
Patients	per 1 000 people	128.9	130.0	178.7	98.1	140.6	138.0	97.1	200.3	137.1
Transport										
Total fleet road	m km	36.3	34.1	34.1	7.0	11.5	2.9	1.3	na	na
Flying hours fixed wing	'000 hrs	9.0	4.9	–	–	–	1.4	–	–	15.3
Flying hours rotary wing	'000 hrs	6.3	3.5	–	–	–	0.1	0.8	–	10.7
2011-12										
Incidents										
Emergency incidents	no.	547 520	293 480	288 541	88 904	140 930	34 188	14 825	na	1 408 388
Urgent incidents	no.	138 607	158 257	307 103	44 415	57 091	21 785	16 442	na	743 700
Non-emergency incidents	no.	287 262	343 035	232 762	95 528	57 542	12 458	7 845	na	1 036 432
Casualty room attendances	no.	–	–	4 837	–	–	–	–	–	4 837
Total incidents	no.	973 389	794 772	833 243	228 847	255 563	68 431	39 112	na	3 193 357
Incidents	per 1 000 people	134.3	142.6	184.6	95.9	155.4	133.7	105.5	na	143.5
Responses										
Emergency responses	no.	694 660	428 220	368 193	100 544	191 234	42 003	15 642	13 437	1 853 933
Urgent responses	no.	171 065	202 825	335 817	53 832	74 488	24 797	15 945	20 817	899 586
Non-emergency responses	no.	318 070	385 746	227 323	111 195	62 531	13 339	8 321	10 187	1 136 712
Total responses	no.	1 183 795	1 016 791	931 333	265 571	328 253	80 139	39 908	44 441	3 890 231
Responses	per 1 000 people	163.3	182.4	206.4	111.2	199.5	156.6	107.6	191.3	173.0
Patients										
Transported	no.	801 256	649 918	701 385	210 944	196 625	55 272	26 934	35 900	2 678 234
Treated not transported	no.	129 851	68 109	80 777	19 224	46 421	11 865	6 159	8 541	370 947
Total patients	no.	931 107	718 027	782 162	230 168	243 046	67 137	33 093	44 441	3 049 181

TABLE 11A.3

Table 11A.3 Reported ambulance incidents, responses, patients and transport (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Patients	per 1 000 people	128.5	128.8	173.3	96.4	147.7	131.2	89.3	191.3	135.6
Transport										
Total fleet road	m km	35.9	29.5	33.9	7.2	10.5	2.8	1.1	1.0	121.9
Flying hours fixed wing	'000 hrs	9.1	4.9	–	–	–	1.4	–	–	15.4
Flying hours rotary wing	'000 hrs	6.2	3.2	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	–	10.5
2010-11										
Incidents										
Emergency incidents	'000	514 232	278 401	256 590	65 297	133 447	36 352	13 734	na	1 298 053
Urgent incidents	'000	147 869	165 564	302 871	50 819	57 577	21 333	15 771	na	761 804
Non-emergency incidents	'000	281 846	337 324	236 240	89 711	87 492	17 608	6 606	na	1 056 827
Casualty room attendances	'000	–	–	5 607	–	–	–	–	–	5 607
Total incidents	no.	943 947	781 289	801 308	205 827	278 516	75 293	36 111	na	3 122 291
Incidents	per 1 000 people	131.5	142.2	180.6	88.8	170.6	147.6	99.0	na	142.3
Responses										
Emergency responses	no.	655 400	404 046	331 033	71 429	167 451	41 098	13 657	11 278	1 695 392
Urgent responses	no.	181 670	207 053	331 537	59 451	67 140	22 770	15 113	20 262	904 996
Non-emergency responses	no.	312 750	376 928	231 396	104 038	88 501	16 345	7 098	9 083	1 146 139
Total responses	no.	1 149 820	988 027	893 966	234 918	323 092	80 213	35 868	40 623	3 746 527
Responses	per 1 000 people	160.1	179.8	201.5	101.3	197.9	157.2	98.3	176.4	169.0
Patients										
Transported	no.	777 548	639 747	674 915	190 469	192 027	54 765	24 275	32 836	2 586 582
Treated not transported	no.	126 394	67 641	60 550	17 475	42 652	8 760	6 696	3 537	333 705
Total patients	no.	903 942	707 388	735 465	207 944	234 679	63 525	30 971	36 373	2 920 287
Patients	per 1 000 people	125.9	128.7	165.8	89.7	143.8	124.5	84.9	157.9	131.7
Transport										
Total fleet road	m km	35.1	29.0	31.2	6.8	10.5	2.7	0.9	0.9	117.1
Flying hours fixed wing	'000 hrs	8.3	4.7	–	–	–	1.4	–	–	14.3
Flying hours rotary wing	'000 hrs	6.2	3.0	–	0.5	–	0.7	0.7	–	11.0

TABLE 11A.3

Table 11A.3 **Reported ambulance incidents, responses, patients and transport (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
2009-10										
Incidents										
Emergency incidents	'000	503 534	261 031	232 142	57 646	122 916	35 076	13 668	na	1 226 013
Urgent incidents	'000	155 192	158 969	284 165	49 724	58 324	22 577	15 911	na	744 862
Non-emergency incidents	'000	277 720	322 144	228 316	87 184	86 476	11 959	6 329	na	1 020 128
Casualty room attendances	'000	–	–	5 819	–	–	–	–	–	5 819
Total incidents	no.	936 446	742 144	750 442	194 554	267 716	69 612	35 908	na	2 996 822
Incidents	per 1 000 people	131.9	136.9	171.8	85.9	165.4	137.4	100.3	na	138.5
Responses										
Emergency responses	no.	638 230	356 212	304 952	62 454	153 163	38 306	13 422	10 304	1 577 043
Urgent responses	no.	188 579	188 119	308 773	57 415	67 013	23 602	15 372	18 316	867 189
Non-emergency responses	no.	306 202	355 802	223 831	100 038	86 932	10 760	6 822	9 193	1 099 580
Total responses	no.	1 133 011	900 133	837 556	219 907	307 108	72 668	35 616	37 813	3 543 812
Responses	per 1 000 people	159.5	166.1	191.8	97.1	189.7	143.5	99.5	166.0	162.1
Patients										
Transported	no.	768 535	617 216	628 255	183 896	190 219	51 837	23 563	30 639	2 494 160
Treated not transported	no.	123 527	65 409	54 288	17 067	38 425	8 755	6 957	3 198	317 626
Total patients	no.	892 062	682 625	682 543	200 963	228 644	60 592	30 520	33 837	2 811 786
Patients	per 1 000 people	125.6	126.0	156.3	88.8	141.3	119.6	85.3	148.5	128.6
Transport										
Total fleet road	m km	33.4	29.6	30.3	6.4	10.4	2.7	0.9	0.8	114.5
Flying hours fixed wing	'000 hrs	8.1	4.7	–	–	–	1.4	–	–	14.2
Flying hours rotary wing	'000 hrs	6.5	2.8	–	0.4	–	0.5	0.7	–	10.8
2008-09										
Incidents										
Emergency incidents	'000	491 433	239 871	217 027	51 001	108 391	30 207	12 104	na	1 150 034
Urgent incidents	'000	181 029	152 903	285 266	46 167	62 057	23 156	13 656	na	764 234
Non-emergency incidents	'000	266 314	321 588	241 711	87 175	75 837	10 014	6 789	na	1 009 428

TABLE 11A.3

Table 11A.3 **Reported ambulance incidents, responses, patients and transport (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Casualty room attendances	'000	–	–	6 734	–	–	–	–	–	6 734
Total incidents	no.	938 776	714 362	750 738	184 343	246 285	63 377	32 549	na	2 930 430
Incidents	per 1 000 people	134.1	134.4	175.6	83.5	154.1	126.3	92.7	na	137.9
Responses										
Emergency responses	no.	610 549	330 908	285 273	55 477	128 182	32 632	13 041	10 151	1 466 213
Urgent responses	no.	214 736	177 587	308 542	53 095	68 398	23 645	14 219	17 580	877 802
Non-emergency responses	no.	294 699	355 681	234 751	99 389	75 883	8 782	7 140	9 697	1 086 022
Total responses	no.	1 119 984	864 176	828 566	207 961	272 463	65 059	34 400	37 428	3 430 037
Responses	per 1 000 people	160.0	162.6	193.8	94.1	170.5	129.7	98.0	168.2	159.7
Patients										
Transported	no.	764 410	593 398	607 049	173 352	184 487	37 740	21 554	30 068	2 412 058
Treated not transported	no.	121 776	62 108	50 841	18 456	35 246	12 359	6 806	3 423	311 015
Total patients	no.	886 186	655 506	657 890	191 808	219 733	50 099	28 360	33 491	2 723 073
Patients	per 1 000 people	126.6	123.4	153.9	86.8	137.5	99.8	80.8	150.5	126.8
Transport										
Total fleet road	m km	30.4	30.8	29.6	6.0	10.4	2.4	0.9	0.8	111.4
Flying hours fixed wing	'000 hrs	8.2	4.8	–	–	–	1.3	–	–	14.3
Flying hours rotary wing	'000 hrs	7.0	2.2	–	0.5	–	0.5	0.6	–	10.8
2007-08										
Incidents										
Emergency incidents	'000	479 511	227 632	220 160	48 387	107 941	29 327	11 941	na	1 124 899
Urgent incidents	'000	196 316	161 772	283 749	40 544	58 961	21 937	12 783	na	776 062
Non-emergency incidents	'000	256 118	312 831	220 133	85 139	69 241	9 592	7 757	na	960 811
Casualty room attendances	'000	–	–	8 511	–	–	–	–	–	8 511
Total incidents	no.	931 945	702 235	732 553	174 070	236 143	60 856	32 481	na	2 870 283
Incidents	per 1 000 people	135.4	135.1	176.1	81.5	149.6	122.7	94.4	na	138.0
Responses										
Emergency responses	no.	604 731	329 986	310 985	51 012	119 799	31 516	12 753	8 097	1 468 879

Table 11A.3 Reported ambulance incidents, responses, patients and transport (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Urgent responses	no.	233 451	175 737	328 512	41 370	62 908	22 778	13 382	17 863	896 001
Non-emergency responses	no.	280 433	324 805	218 014	87 949	69 154	8 550	7 895	9 031	1 005 831
Total responses	no.	1 118 615	830 528	857 511	180 331	251 861	62 844	34 030	34 991	3 370 711
Responses	per 1 000 people	162.5	159.7	206.1	84.5	159.6	126.7	98.9	161.5	160.4
Patients										
Transported	no.	754 563	586 603	604 193	163 428	182 908	37 035	20 100	28 147	2 376 977
Treated not transported	no.	105 671	60 913	47 106	18 601	32 648	12 584	7 175	1 817	286 515
Total patients	no.	860 234	647 516	651 299	182 029	215 556	49 619	27 275	29 964	2 663 492
Patients	per 1 000 people	125.0	124.5	156.6	85.3	136.6	100.1	79.2	138.3	126.7
Transport										
Total fleet road	m km	30.1	25.6	28.0	5.9	10.5	2.3	0.8	0.8	104.1
Flying hours fixed wing	'000 hrs	8.0	4.9	–	–	–	1.3	–	–	14.2
Flying hours rotary wing	'000 hrs	6.9	2.0	–	0.6	–	0.5	0.7	–	10.8
2006-07										
Incidents										
Emergency incidents	'000	453 179	232 446	189 941	45 024	97 172	28 840	10 801	na	1 057 403
Urgent incidents	'000	181 313	156 189	270 034	40 510	63 876	20 441	11 689	na	744 052
Non-emergency incidents	'000	245 723	285 756	212 609	80 393	59 199	11 493	6 597	na	901 770
Casualty room attendances	'000	–	–	9 590	–	–	–	–	–	9 590
Total incidents	no.	880 215	674 391	682 174	165 927	220 247	60 774	29 087	na	2 712 815
Incidents	per 1 000 people	129.7	132.1	168.2	79.9	141.1	123.6	86.0	na	132.9
Responses										
Emergency responses	no.	572 489	333 467	274 031	46 205	106 048	31 032	12 237	8 063	1 383 572
Urgent responses	no.	212 564	176 956	311 269	42 087	67 526	21 519	12 932	16 108	860 961
Non-emergency responses	no.	267 893	294 674	212 002	83 088	58 869	10 205	7 107	9 878	943 716
Total responses	no.	1 052 946	805 097	797 302	171 380	232 443	62 756	32 276	34 049	3 188 249
Responses	per 1 000 people	155.2	157.7	196.6	82.5	148.9	127.7	95.4	161.3	154.6

Patients

Table 11A.3 **Reported ambulance incidents, responses, patients and transport (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Transported	no.	709 218	564 917	568 903	155 099	174 200	37 225	19 298	26 866	2 255 726
Treated not transported	no.	180 238	58 256	52 223	18 480	27 488	12 198	7 518	2 237	358 638
Total patients	no.	889 456	623 173	621 126	173 579	201 688	49 423	26 816	29 103	2 614 364
Patients	per 1 000 people	131.1	122.1	153.1	83.6	129.2	100.6	79.2	137.9	126.7
Transport										
Total fleet road	m km	na	23.6	25.4	5.8	9.4	2.3	0.8	0.7	na
Flying hours fixed wing	'000 hrs	7.7	4.8	–	–	–	1.2	–	–	13.7
Flying hours rotary wing	'000 hrs	5.8	2.0	–	0.4	–	0.4	0.6	–	9.2

(a) An incident is an event that results in a demand for ambulance resources to respond. An ambulance response is a vehicle or vehicles sent to an incident. There may be multiple responses/vehicles sent to a single incident. A patient is someone assessed, treated or transported by the ambulance service.

(b) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2004 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: Non-emergency responses declined from May 2014 with the transfer of responsibility for these transports in the greater metro area to another agency.

The implementation of a new response grid in March 2013 is reflected in the decline of emergency responses and increase in urgent responses from 2012-13. Comparisons of NSW case types in 2008-09 with previous years is affected by changes in the Medical Priority Dispatch System classification which were implemented in that year.

Vic: Victorian incidents and responses are for road ambulances only (excludes air ambulance).

Qld: Queensland responses are for road ambulances only, and do not include counts of responding units that are cancelled prior to arrival on scene. Queensland incident and response counts include Code 2C cases where arrival is desirable within 60 minutes.

Tas: From 2011-12 flying hours data are recorded as actual engines on/off time. Prior to 2011-12 total case time was the only available information.

NT: Incident data are unavailable as data are not recorded on the JESC system and all cases are considered an incident. A response is counted as an incident, therefore, data for incidents are not included in the rates for Australia.

In 2013-14, patients data are not available due to protected Industrial Action.

Aust: Australian incidents data exclude NT.

Australian patients data exclude NT in 2013-14.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

Table 11A.4 Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category (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>
2015-16										
Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	14.7	7.0	9.9	5.2	5.5	0.9	na	0.6	43.8
2 - Emergency	'000	132.6	80.7	102.7	36.3	33.8	7.9	na	6.6	400.7
3 - Urgent	'000	270.6	200.7	247.3	71.6	70.4	20.6	na	11.3	892.5
4 - Semi urgent	'000	153.4	109.4	96.5	36.8	32.4	12.0	na	8.1	448.6
5 - Non urgent	'000	12.9	4.2	4.2	1.6	2.1	0.6	na	0.8	26.4
Total	'000	584.5	402.0	460.7	151.5	144.3	42.0	na	27.3	1 812.3
Total number of emergency presentations										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	17.6	8.5	11.9	6.2	6.6	1.0	na	1.0	52.7
2 - Emergency	'000	313.2	179.6	202.1	104.1	68.0	14.2	na	18.8	899.9
3 - Urgent	'000	881.3	603.6	633.2	285.6	184.5	53.1	na	45.2	2 686.5
4 - Semi urgent	'000	1 144.1	740.7	523.1	375.1	189.4	69.3	na	70.0	3 110.5
5 - Non urgent	'000	373.8	147.4	68.8	58.4	33.5	15.6	na	14.5	712.0
Total	'000	2 733.5	1 679.9	1 439.1	829.4	481.9	153.5	na	148.5	7 465.9
Per cent of emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	%	83.5	81.8	83.8	84.2	84.1	86.6	na	59.2	83.0
2 - Emergency	%	42.4	44.9	50.8	34.9	49.7	56.0	na	35.0	44.5
3 - Urgent	%	30.7	33.2	39.0	25.1	38.2	38.9	na	24.9	33.2
4 - Semi urgent	%	13.4	14.8	18.5	9.8	17.1	17.3	na	11.6	14.4
5 - Non urgent	%	3.4	2.9	6.2	2.7	6.3	3.8	na	5.6	3.7
Total	%	21.4	23.9	32.0	18.3	29.9	27.4	na	18.4	24.3

TABLE 11A.4

Table 11A.4 Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category (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>
2014-15										
Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	13.9	6.4	9.3	4.9	5.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	41.2
2 - Emergency	'000	129.3	75.7	94.8	34.5	31.9	6.9	4.9	6.2	384.1
3 - Urgent	'000	268.2	192.3	233.3	67.4	66.4	20.5	13.2	10.8	872.1
4 - Semi urgent	'000	171.5	108.1	93.7	35.1	31.8	11.7	7.1	8.8	467.8
5 - Non urgent	'000	14.6	4.3	4.0	1.4	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	28.8
Total	'000	597.7	386.8	435.0	143.4	137.4	40.5	26.3	27.3	1 794.4
Total number of emergency presentations										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	16.5	7.8	10.8	5.8	5.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	49.0
2 - Emergency	'000	295.2	166.6	180.5	97.1	62.9	12.3	12.1	16.7	843.4
3 - Urgent	'000	834.1	570.2	592.0	272.6	174.2	50.7	43.9	40.7	2 578.4
4 - Semi urgent	'000	1 131.9	718.5	524.9	370.3	190.6	69.5	54.3	70.4	3 130.4
5 - Non urgent	'000	399.6	146.2	70.7	57.8	35.7	16.4	19.1	13.6	759.2
Total	'000	2 681.5	1 610.6	1 378.9	803.8	469.4	150.1	130.0	142.2	7 366.4
Per cent of emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	%	84.1	82.6	85.4	83.6	85.0	88.4	92.9	67.6	84.1
2 - Emergency	%	43.8	45.4	52.5	35.5	50.6	56.5	40.1	36.9	45.5
3 - Urgent	%	32.2	33.7	39.4	24.7	38.1	40.4	30.1	26.5	33.8
4 - Semi urgent	%	15.2	15.0	17.8	9.5	16.7	16.9	13.0	12.6	14.9
5 - Non urgent	%	3.6	2.9	5.6	2.5	6.6	4.0	3.4	6.4	3.8
Total	%	22.3	24.0	31.5	17.8	29.3	27.0	20.2	19.2	24.4

Table 11A.4 Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category (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>
2013-14										
Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	13.6	6.1	8.5	4.4	4.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	39.3
2 - Emergency	'000	124.5	71.9	87.4	31.3	29.8	6.9	4.6	5.4	361.7
3 - Urgent	'000	264.8	179.5	222.5	60.2	62.5	19.9	12.8	11.3	833.5
4 - Semi urgent	'000	181.7	105.0	93.4	30.2	28.9	11.3	6.9	9.5	466.9
5 - Non urgent	'000	15.9	4.4	4.4	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	29.7
Total	'000	600.8	366.9	416.3	127.4	127.8	39.4	25.2	27.6	1 731.4
Total number of emergency presentations										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	16.1	7.5	10.0	5.3	5.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	46.7
2 - Emergency	'000	274.4	159.7	164.6	88.4	59.5	12.2	12.2	14.8	785.8
3 - Urgent	'000	802.3	540.3	567.0	250.2	170.3	49.9	43.1	41.3	2 464.3
4 - Semi urgent	'000	1 123.5	711.9	535.9	340.0	192.3	69.6	53.5	73.8	3 100.6
5 - Non urgent	'000	425.6	151.6	74.1	58.7	35.5	15.4	16.6	14.3	791.8
Total	'000	2 646.4	1 572.8	1 351.6	742.6	463.2	148.3	125.9	145.2	7 195.9
Per cent of emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	%	84.6	81.4	85.4	84.2	84.3	89.7	88.6	67.9	84.0
2 - Emergency	%	45.4	45.0	53.1	35.4	50.1	56.3	37.7	36.3	46.0
3 - Urgent	%	33.0	33.2	39.2	24.1	36.7	39.9	29.7	27.4	33.8
4 - Semi urgent	%	16.2	14.7	17.4	8.9	15.0	16.3	12.8	12.9	15.1
5 - Non urgent	%	3.7	2.9	6.0	2.0	5.3	4.3	2.8	5.2	3.7
Total	%	22.7	23.3	30.8	17.2	27.6	26.6	20.0	19.0	24.1

TABLE 11A.4

Table 11A.4 Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category (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>
2012-13										
Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	12.3	6.0	8.5	5.0	4.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	38.4
2 - Emergency	'000	110.5	66.2	80.0	30.9	27.7	6.5	5.0	4.9	331.8
3 - Urgent	'000	246.2	170.5	209.3	59.3	58.7	19.4	11.7	11.7	787.0
4 - Semi urgent	'000	177.4	104.3	84.7	32.5	27.3	10.7	6.8	10.7	454.3
5 - Non urgent	'000	15.4	4.3	3.9	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	28.7
Total	'000	562.0	351.4	386.5	129.2	120.3	38.0	24.4	28.7	1 640.4
Total number of emergency presentations										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	14.5	7.2	9.8	5.8	5.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	45.3
2 - Emergency	'000	236.8	147.0	149.7	87.0	56.6	11.5	12.9	12.2	713.8
3 - Urgent	'000	720.3	511.5	537.1	246.5	164.6	49.3	40.3	39.6	2 309.3
4 - Semi urgent	'000	997.2	710.8	512.6	355.0	193.1	69.7	53.6	77.4	2 969.5
5 - Non urgent	'000	306.3	150.1	74.9	59.8	35.1	15.3	11.6	15.5	668.5
Total	'000	2 278.6	1 528.6	1 284.2	754.1	455.2	147.1	118.9	145.5	6 712.2
Per cent of emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	%	84.5	83.2	86.8	85.1	84.0	91.5	89.2	69.7	84.7
2 - Emergency	%	46.7	45.0	53.4	35.5	48.9	56.5	39.1	40.3	46.5
3 - Urgent	%	34.2	33.3	39.0	24.1	35.6	39.4	29.1	29.7	34.1
4 - Semi urgent	%	17.8	14.7	16.5	9.2	14.1	15.3	12.7	13.8	15.3
5 - Non urgent	%	5.0	2.9	5.2	2.5	5.0	4.2	3.1	5.4	4.3
Total	%	24.7	23.0	30.1	17.1	26.4	25.8	20.5	19.7	24.4

TABLE 11A.4

Table 11A.4 Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category (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>
2011-12										
Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	10.9	5.9	8.8	4.6	4.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	36.1
2 - Emergency	'000	97.7	60.7	73.8	29.5	25.2	6.1	5.1	4.3	302.3
3 - Urgent	'000	237.5	163.9	194.5	57.1	55.1	18.1	12.0	11.7	749.9
4 - Semi urgent	'000	181.6	103.2	79.1	32.2	25.6	11.0	6.2	9.8	448.8
5 - Non urgent	'000	18.0	4.8	3.6	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	30.9
Total	'000	546.9	338.6	359.9	124.7	111.8	36.4	24.0	26.9	1 569.3
Total number of emergency presentations										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	12.9	7.1	10.3	5.4	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	42.6
2 - Emergency	'000	206.9	134.9	139.5	81.1	51.5	10.5	12.9	10.4	647.8
3 - Urgent	'000	689.7	484.7	513.0	232.6	152.3	46.3	39.6	40.7	2 198.8
4 - Semi urgent	'000	977.0	712.7	496.9	348.7	185.7	67.5	52.6	78.1	2 919.2
5 - Non urgent	'000	342.5	167.4	78.9	58.1	32.4	16.3	12.8	14.9	723.3
Total	'000	2 235.5	1 509.1	1 238.5	725.8	427.0	141.7	118.4	144.8	6 540.8
Per cent of emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	%	84.6	83.4	85.7	85.1	84.1	91.6	88.6	71.7	84.6
2 - Emergency	%	47.2	45.0	52.9	36.3	48.9	57.9	39.6	41.1	46.7
3 - Urgent	%	34.4	33.8	37.9	24.6	36.2	39.1	30.2	28.7	34.1
4 - Semi urgent	%	18.6	14.5	15.9	9.2	13.8	16.3	11.9	12.6	15.4
5 - Non urgent	%	5.2	2.9	4.6	2.4	4.9	3.8	2.2	4.2	4.3
Total	%	24.5	22.4	29.1	17.2	26.2	25.7	20.3	18.6	24.0

TABLE 11A.4

Table 11A.4 Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category (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>
2010-11										
Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	10.3	6.5	9.5	4.3	3.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	36.0
2 - Emergency	'000	83.2	59.5	67.5	26.9	23.4	5.8	4.4	3.6	274.3
3 - Urgent	'000	213.8	158.9	179.6	51.2	51.0	18.0	10.2	10.0	692.7
4 - Semi urgent	'000	178.0	98.2	77.7	28.5	24.0	10.6	6.4	9.5	432.8
5 - Non urgent	'000	19.7	4.2	3.8	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	32.1
Total	'000	505.1	327.2	338.1	111.9	104.0	35.9	21.8	24.3	1 468.3
Total number of emergency presentations										
1 - Resuscitation	'000	12.2	7.9	10.9	5.1	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	42.4
2 - Emergency	'000	173.0	132.7	126.6	72.0	47.3	10.2	11.1	8.6	581.6
3 - Urgent	'000	620.6	467.5	482.6	206.0	138.9	48.3	34.4	36.4	2 034.8
4 - Semi urgent	'000	925.3	694.2	488.7	320.0	164.0	69.6	51.4	79.0	2 792.2
5 - Non urgent	'000	341.9	178.6	86.5	46.0	29.4	14.7	14.8	16.6	728.5
Total	'000	2 074.1	1 483.2	1 195.3	649.2	384.0	143.8	112.2	141.4	6 183.3
Per cent of emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	%	84.8	82.2	87.1	84.5	85.0	90.0	85.5	72.4	84.8
2 - Emergency	%	48.1	44.8	53.4	37.3	49.5	56.5	39.3	41.6	47.2
3 - Urgent	%	34.5	34.0	37.2	24.8	36.8	37.3	29.5	27.5	34.0
4 - Semi urgent	%	19.2	14.1	15.9	8.9	14.6	15.3	12.4	12.1	15.5
5 - Non urgent	%	5.8	2.3	4.4	2.3	6.0	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.4
Total	%	24.4	22.1	28.3	17.2	27.1	24.9	19.4	17.2	23.7

TABLE 11A.4

Table 11A.4 Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category (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>
2009-10										
Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	no.	10.2	7.8	8.0	4.2	3.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	35.7
2 - Emergency	no.	80.1	55.7	59.8	26.0	21.5	5.9	4.0	3.9	256.8
3 - Urgent	no.	209.1	149.0	163.3	47.6	48.6	17.4	10.2	9.6	654.8
4 - Semi urgent	no.	173.2	96.4	73.9	27.8	23.6	9.2	6.0	7.8	417.8
5 - Non urgent	no.	19.6	4.8	3.6	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	32.0
Total	no.	492.7	313.7	308.5	106.6	99.2	34.0	21.0	22.4	1 398.1
Total number of emergency presentations										
1 - Resuscitation	no.	12.2	9.3	9.1	5.0	4.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	42.0
2 - Emergency	no.	166.7	121.1	113.5	65.9	43.0	10.7	9.9	9.2	540.1
3 - Urgent	no.	605.3	430.5	450.5	185.6	134.1	48.7	33.4	36.5	1 924.6
4 - Semi urgent	no.	903.8	668.5	470.7	299.9	163.2	65.8	48.8	70.4	2 691.2
5 - Non urgent	no.	344.3	201.0	90.1	44.1	29.1	15.2	14.3	15.6	753.8
Total	no.	2 035.8	1 432.7	1 134.1	600.6	373.7	141.6	106.8	132.6	5 958.0
Per cent of emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	%	83.7	83.7	87.6	85.6	86.1	90.1	86.7	74.9	85.0
2 - Emergency	%	48.1	46.0	52.6	39.4	49.9	55.0	40.8	42.1	47.6
3 - Urgent	%	34.6	34.6	36.2	25.6	36.3	35.8	30.5	26.4	34.0
4 - Semi urgent	%	19.2	14.4	15.7	9.3	14.5	13.9	12.3	11.0	15.5
5 - Non urgent	%	5.7	2.4	4.0	2.1	6.1	2.5	2.7	3.5	4.2
Total	%	24.2	21.9	27.2	17.7	26.5	24.0	19.7	16.9	23.5

TABLE 11A.4

Table 11A.4 Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category (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>
2008-09										
Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	no.	10.5	7.5	7.4	4.1	3.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	35.0
2 - Emergency	no.	76.5	53.0	54.4	23.8	20.9	4.9	3.7	3.5	240.6
3 - Urgent	no.	206.8	135.3	152.6	43.7	45.7	15.7	9.3	9.2	618.2
4 - Semi urgent	no.	170.8	90.2	74.7	28.1	22.6	9.2	5.6	7.3	408.5
5 - Non urgent	no.	20.3	5.0	4.0	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	33.2
Total	no.	485.3	291.1	293.0	100.8	94.5	30.7	19.5	21.1	1 335.9
Total number of emergency presentations										
1 - Resuscitation	no.	12.6	9.1	8.4	4.8	4.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	41.5
2 - Emergency	no.	158.7	113.4	101.6	59.0	41.7	8.8	9.4	8.5	501.2
3 - Urgent	no.	602.7	398.9	413.9	169.2	124.9	42.6	31.1	36.6	1 819.9
4 - Semi urgent	no.	881.4	635.7	465.2	286.4	157.1	64.8	44.9	67.9	2 603.5
5 - Non urgent	no.	349.5	198.3	101.9	47.0	29.2	12.7	15.9	15.4	769.9
Total	no.	2 007.9	1 358.2	1 091.1	566.4	357.4	130.1	101.9	129.2	5 742.1
Per cent of emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	%	82.8	82.9	87.1	85.8	85.6	90.1	84.4	72.3	84.3
2 - Emergency	%	48.2	46.7	53.5	40.3	50.2	55.0	39.3	41.3	48.0
3 - Urgent	%	34.3	33.9	36.9	25.8	36.6	36.7	29.8	25.1	34.0
4 - Semi urgent	%	19.4	14.2	16.1	9.8	14.4	14.1	12.5	10.7	15.7
5 - Non urgent	%	5.8	2.5	3.9	2.5	4.7	2.8	2.7	3.8	4.3
Total	%	24.2	21.4	26.9	17.8	26.4	23.6	19.1	16.3	23.3

TABLE 11A.4

Table 11A.4 Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category (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>
2007-08										
Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	no.	10.1	7.1	6.3	3.8	3.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	32.8
2 - Emergency	no.	74.3	50.2	47.4	22.3	20.1	5.0	2.9	2.9	225.2
3 - Urgent	no.	204.2	132.1	136.4	40.2	44.9	14.7	8.8	8.5	589.9
4 - Semi urgent	no.	165.2	89.8	74.0	27.5	24.3	8.8	4.6	7.0	401.1
5 - Non urgent	no.	18.7	5.4	4.1	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	32.5
Total	no.	472.9	284.7	268.2	95.1	94.7	29.5	17.1	19.8	1 282.0
Total number of emergency presentations										
1 - Resuscitation	no.	12.4	8.6	7.1	4.5	4.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	39.1
2 - Emergency	no.	155.5	107.0	86.5	55.5	40.8	9.4	7.7	7.4	469.7
3 - Urgent	no.	603.8	389.0	350.0	160.1	125.4	41.7	31.8	36.1	1 737.7
4 - Semi urgent	no.	864.0	632.8	415.8	292.9	169.2	62.3	44.6	65.2	2 546.8
5 - Non urgent	no.	324.6	212.7	89.6	47.8	24.7	10.3	13.9	15.6	739.1
Total	no.	1 962.5	1 352.1	948.9	560.7	364.5	124.9	98.4	125.1	5 537.2
Per cent of emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	%	81.9	83.3	88.5	83.7	85.2	88.8	81.1	75.6	84.0
2 - Emergency	%	47.8	46.9	54.8	40.3	49.3	53.8	38.1	38.6	47.9
3 - Urgent	%	33.8	34.0	39.0	25.1	35.8	35.3	27.7	23.6	33.9
4 - Semi urgent	%	19.1	14.2	17.8	9.4	14.4	14.1	10.4	10.7	15.8
5 - Non urgent	%	5.8	2.5	4.6	2.7	6.3	2.7	2.5	5.2	4.4
Total	%	24.1	21.1	28.3	17.0	26.0	23.6	17.4	15.8	23.2
2006-07										
Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	no.	9.8	6.8	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	31.8
2 - Emergency	no.	70.2	46.4	41.2	20.9	19.7	5.0	–	–	208.6
3 - Urgent	no.	193.9	123.4	123.7	38.8	43.2	14.2	8.6	9.3	555.1
4 - Semi urgent	no.	153.2	87.1	71.7	27.0	21.1	8.4	–	7.0	380.1

TABLE 11A.4

Table 11A.4 **Emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance, or helicopter, by triage category (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>
5 - Non urgent	no.	16.9	5.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	29.6
Total	no.	444.2	269.2	245.5	91.6	89.1	28.8	16.4	20.7	1 205.4
Total number of emergency presentations										
1 - Resuscitation	no.	12.0	8.0	6.1	–	–	–	–	–	37.6
2 - Emergency	no.	149.2	98.3	74.5	52.2	41.5	9.0	6.6	6.5	437.8
3 - Urgent	no.	585.7	368.2	320.1	151.5	125.1	38.7	31.4	34.2	1 655.0
4 - Semi urgent	no.	827.1	612.2	404.0	267.9	166.8	59.6	46.2	62.5	2 446.3
5 - Non urgent	no.	302.0	216.0	82.7	48.1	17.1	10.7	11.5	18.5	706.6
Total	no.	1 876.6	1 305.1	888.1	524.0	355.3	119.5	96.3	122.6	5 287.5
Per cent of emergency department patients who arrived by ambulance, air ambulance or helicopter										
1 - Resuscitation	%	81.5	85.3	88.2	82.9	86.7	90.4	84.8	82.3	84.5
2 - Emergency	%	47.0	47.1	55.4	40.0	47.5	55.7	36.4	43.3	47.6
3 - Urgent	%	33.1	33.5	38.6	25.6	34.6	36.7	27.2	27.3	33.5
4 - Semi urgent	%	18.5	14.2	17.7	10.1	12.7	14.1	10.1	11.2	15.5
5 - Non urgent	%	5.6	2.5	4.2	2.9	5.6	2.2	2.0	4.8	4.2
Total	%	23.7	20.6	27.6	17.5	25.1	24.1	17.0	16.9	22.8

(a) Data represent the 78 per cent of emergency department presentations for which patient level data were available. Data include all presentations.

(b) 2015-16: Excludes data for the ACT which were not available at the time of publication.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2016, *Emergency department care 2015–16: Australian hospital statistics, Table 4.2*. Health services series no. 72. Cat. no. HSE 182.

TABLE 11A.5

Table 11A.5 **Ambulance service organisations' human resources (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16										
Salaried personnel										
Ambulance operatives	%	83.2	78.0	88.1	64.9	75.8	81.5	76.0	76.2	80.6
Ambulance operatives	FTE	3 525	3 208	3 656	945	982	320	183	154	12 971
Patient transport officers	FTE	1	58	184	124	57	17	10	17	468
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	259	352	12	131	35	23	–	–	812
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	2 904	2 704	3 006	602	738	249	144	88	10 434
Clinical other	FTE	53	13	–	1	48	1	–	–	117
Communications operatives	FTE	308	81	454	87	103	29	29	49	1 140
Operational support personnel	FTE	454	522	226	205	155	48	31	16	1 656
Corporate support personnel	FTE	260	385	269	305	158	25	27	32	1 460
Total salaried personnel	FTE	4 238	4 114	4 151	1 455	1 295	392	241	202	16 087
Per 100 000 people										
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	3.4	5.9	0.2	5.0	2.1	4.4	–	–	3.4
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	37.9	45.1	62.5	23.1	43.4	48.2	36.7	35.9	43.6
Total	FTE	41.2	51.0	62.8	28.2	45.4	52.6	36.7	35.9	47.0
Volunteers										
Ambulance operatives	no.	122	723	138	3 178	1 300	513	–	38	6 012
Operational / corporate support	no.	28	–	1	–	141	–	–	–	170
Total volunteers	no.	150	723	139	3 178	1 441	513	–	38	6 182
Community first responders	no.	256	357	156	1 669	44	42	–	96	2 620
2014-15										
Salaried personnel										
Ambulance operatives	%	85.0	76.7	87.9	67.0	76.0	79.4	74.5	75.2	81.0
Ambulance operatives	FTE	3 809	3 092	3 540	932	970	292	179	121	12 935
Patient transport officers	FTE	218	61	175	102	53	19	14	8	650
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	395	378	21	123	35	17	–	25	994
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	2 794	2 566	2 902	621	727	229	140	67	10 045

TABLE 11A.5

Table 11A.5 Ambulance service organisations' human resources (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Clinical other	FTE	62	15	–	1	55	1	–	–	134
Communications operatives	FTE	340	71	442	86	101	26	25	21	1 112
Operational support personnel	FTE	411	513	223	180	153	52	34	19	1 586
Corporate support personnel	FTE	261	425	266	279	152	23	27	21	1 455
Total salaried personnel	FTE	4 481	4 030	4 029	1 392	1 276	367	240	161	15 976
Per 100 000 people										
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	5.2	6.4	0.4	4.8	2.1	3.3	–	10.2	4.2
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	36.9	43.6	61.1	24.1	43.0	44.4	36.0	27.4	42.5
Total	FTE	42.1	50.0	61.5	28.8	45.0	47.7	36.0	37.7	46.7
Volunteers										
Ambulance operatives	no.	122	670	176	2 968	1 251	568	–	–	5 755
Operational / corporate support	no.	28	–	1	na	192	na	na	na	221
Total volunteers	no.	150	670	177	2 968	1 443	568	–	–	5 976
Community first responders	no.	256	404	171	200	44	47	na	na	1 122
2013-14										
Salaried personnel										
Ambulance operatives	%	85.7	79.1	88.0	67.1	75.8	79.3	76.8	74.8	81.8
Ambulance operatives	FTE	3 754	3 064	3 415	889	954	302	189	119	12 686
Patient transport officers	FTE	209	60	172	74	46	19	9	8	598
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	472	398	105	181	54	34	10	23	1 277
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	2 714	2 527	2 690	552	715	221	146	66	9 631
Clinical other	FTE	53	12	–	1	44	2	–	–	112
Communications operatives	FTE	307	66	448	81	95	26	23	22	1 068
Operational support personnel	FTE	382	412	214	165	159	43	36	19	1 429
Corporate support personnel	FTE	245	396	253	271	146	36	22	21	1 389
Total salaried personnel	FTE	4 382	3 872	3 882	1 324	1 259	381	246	159	15 503
Per 100 000 people										
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	6.3	6.9	2.2	7.1	3.2	6.6	2.6	9.5	5.5

Table 11A.5 **Ambulance service organisations' human resources (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	36.3	43.6	57.3	21.7	42.6	43.0	38.1	27.2	41.3
Total	FTE	42.7	50.5	59.6	28.7	45.8	49.6	40.7	36.7	46.8
Volunteers										
Ambulance operatives	no.	109	674	122	3 050	1 283	511	–	–	5 749
Operational / corporate support	no.	35	–	–	–	188	–	–	–	223
Total volunteers	no.	144	674	122	3 050	1 471	511	–	–	5 972
Community first responders	no.	241	422	201	1 502	45	45	–	–	2 456
2012-13										
Salaried personnel										
Ambulance operatives	%	85.6	80.2	86.3	68.8	75.3	77.5	77.9	76.2	81.8
Ambulance operatives	FTE	3 715	2 940	3 346	877	960	285	190	131	12 444
Patient transport officers	FTE	226	59	179	83	57	19	11	7	642
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	518	345	234	220	53	31	28	46	1 475
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	2 599	2 453	2 504	481	724	207	129	56	9 152
Clinical other	FTE	53	16	1	1	35	2	–	–	107
Communications operatives	FTE	318	67	428	92	92	27	22	22	1 068
Operational support personnel	FTE	383	340	229	182	163	49	32	20	1 399
Corporate support personnel	FTE	244	387	303	216	152	34	22	21	1 378
Total salaried personnel	FTE	4 342	3 667	3 878	1 275	1 274	368	244	172	15 220
Per 100 000 people										
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	7.0	6.1	5.1	8.9	3.2	6.0	7.4	19.4	6.4
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	35.4	43.2	54.3	19.4	43.5	40.3	33.9	23.6	40.0
Total	FTE	42.4	49.3	59.4	28.3	46.7	46.3	41.3	43.1	46.4
Volunteers										
Ambulance operatives	no.	100	603	115	2 881	1 282	557	–	–	5 538
Operational / corporate support	no.	26	–	–	364	192	–	–	–	582
Total volunteers	no.	126	603	115	3 245	1 474	557	–	–	6 120
Community first responders	no.	208	411	242	1 368	46	48	–	–	2 323

Table 11A.5 Ambulance service organisations' human resources (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW (d)	Vic (d)	Qld	WA (d)	SA (d)	Tas	ACT (d)	NT	Aust
2011-12										
Salaried personnel										
Ambulance operatives	%	84.9	82.1	84.3	69.8	75.1	78.1	75.7	81.4	81.8
Ambulance operatives	FTE	3 702	2 831	3 284	786	909	279	170	136	12 095
Patient transport officers	FTE	219	63	182	67	52	19	13	8	622
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	510	283	352	193	74	33	26	55	1 527
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	2 601	2 421	2 326	441	655	197	109	51	8 801
Clinical other	FTE	53	12	–	–	39	3	–	–	107
Communications operatives	FTE	319	52	424	84	89	27	21	22	1 039
Operational support personnel	FTE	389	262	301	156	164	47	30	12	1 362
Corporate support personnel	FTE	269	356	310	184	137	31	24	19	1 331
Total salaried personnel	FTE	4 360	3 449	3 895	1 126	1 210	357	224	167	14 788
Per 100 000 people										
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	7.0	5.1	7.8	8.1	4.5	6.4	7.0	23.7	6.8
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	35.9	43.4	51.5	18.5	39.8	38.5	29.4	21.9	39.1
Total	FTE	42.9	48.5	59.3	26.6	44.3	45.0	36.4	45.6	45.9
Volunteers										
Ambulance operatives	no.	285	505	118	2 704	1 255	488	–	–	5 355
Operational / corporate support	no.	23	–	–	452	182	–	–	–	657
Total volunteers	no.	308	505	118	3 156	1 437	488	–	–	6 012
Community first responders	no.	198	411	236	750	37	38	–	–	1 670
2010-11										
Salaried personnel										
Ambulance operatives	%	86.3	80.4	82.9	70.8	74.1	77.9	80.0	78.1	81.5
Ambulance operatives	FTE	3 693	2 654	3 196	706	930	272	151	121	11 723
Patient transport officers	FTE	226	61	176	73	81	19	11	7	653
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	611	265	419	149	66	57	24	44	1 635
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	2 491	2 201	2 177	410	648	168	99	51	8 244

TABLE 11A.5

Table 11A.5 Ambulance service organisations' human resources (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Clinical other	FTE	58	17	1	2	45	1	–	–	124
Communications operatives	FTE	307	110	423	72	91	27	17	19	1 067
Operational support personnel	FTE	303	284	309	139	171	46	17	15	1 284
Corporate support personnel	FTE	286	363	348	152	155	31	21	19	1 374
Total salaried personnel	FTE	4 281	3 301	3 853	997	1 256	349	189	155	14 381
Per 100 000 people										
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	8.5	4.8	9.4	6.4	4.0	11.2	6.6	19.1	7.4
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	34.7	40.0	49.1	17.7	39.7	32.9	27.2	22.1	37.2
Total	FTE	43.2	44.9	58.5	24.1	43.7	44.1	33.7	41.3	44.6
Volunteers										
Ambulance operatives	no.	303	460	132	2 882	1 127	457	–	–	5 361
Operational / corporate support	no.	23	–	–	287	182	–	–	–	492
Total volunteers	no.	326	460	132	3 169	1 309	457	–	–	5 853
Community first responders	no.	212	483	224	576	43	67	–	–	1 605
2009-10										
Salaried personnel										
Ambulance operatives	%	86.4	81.3	82.9	70.0	77.1	80.3	80.4	79.7	82.2
Ambulance operatives	FTE	3 563	2 588	3 118	599	900	255	134	126	11 284
Patient transport officers	FTE	190	60	179	35	110	6	8	2	591
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	601	322	567	115	84	62	15	48	1 814
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	2 422	2 102	1 979	399	617	162	98	58	7 837
Clinical other	FTE	54	11	1	2	9	1	–	–	77
Communications operatives	FTE	298	93	392	48	80	24	13	18	965
Operational support personnel	FTE	285	262	301	119	102	39	18	15	1 141
Corporate support personnel	FTE	276	333	340	138	165	24	15	17	1 307
Total salaried personnel	FTE	4 125	3 182	3 759	856	1 167	318	167	158	13 732
Per 100 000 people										
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	8.5	5.9	13.0	5.1	5.2	12.2	4.2	21.1	8.3

Table 11A.5 Ambulance service organisations' human resources (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	34.1	38.8	45.3	17.6	38.1	32.1	27.5	25.5	35.8
Total	FTE	42.6	44.7	58.3	22.7	43.3	44.3	31.7	46.5	44.1
Volunteers										
Ambulance operatives	no.	226	489	136	2 577	1 219	508	–	20	5 175
Operational / corporate support	no.	–	–	–	241	166	–	–	6	413
Total volunteers	no.	226	489	136	2 818	1 385	508	–	26	5 588
Community first responders	no.	140	474	192	559	38	62	–	–	1 465
2008-09										
Salaried personnel										
Ambulance operatives	%	86.3	82.0	82.8	69.7	76.3	82.4	81.1	73.8	82.1
Ambulance operatives	FTE	3 464	2 506	2 988	590	869	229	128	135	10 909
Patient transport officers	FTE	160	64	175	40	89	6	9	2	545
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	625	452	613	132	100	53	25	46	2 045
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	2 340	1 877	1 819	378	592	151	81	69	7 306
Clinical other	FTE	48	10	1	4	11	–	–	–	74
Communications operatives	FTE	291	104	380	37	76	19	14	18	939
Operational support personnel	FTE	295	199	304	110	104	30	18	30	1 091
Corporate support personnel	FTE	254	352	317	147	166	19	12	18	1 283
Total salaried personnel	FTE	4 013	3 057	3 608	848	1 138	278	158	183	13 283
Per 100 000 people										
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	8.9	8.5	14.3	6.0	6.2	10.6	7.1	20.7	9.5
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	33.4	35.3	42.5	17.1	37.1	30.0	23.0	31.0	34.0
Total	FTE	42.3	43.8	56.9	23.1	43.3	40.6	30.1	51.7	43.5
Volunteers										
Ambulance operatives	no.	205	494	188	2 310	1 268	574	–	12	5 051
Operational / corporate support	no.	–	–	–	256	234	–	–	1	491
Total volunteers	no.	205	494	188	2 566	1 502	574	–	13	5 542
Community first responders	no.	85	490	231	471	34	34	–	–	1 345

TABLE 11A.5

Table 11A.5 Ambulance service organisations' human resources (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007-08										
Salaried personnel										
Ambulance operatives	%	86.3	82.5	81.0	71.9	75.0	81.9	83.5	81.5	81.9
Ambulance operatives	FTE	3 262	2 264	2 738	561	799	226	129	132	10 110
Patient transport officers	FTE	142	55	186	43	81	2	13	1	525
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	595	321	565	130	86	73	17	50	1 837
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	2 189	1 769	1 651	349	554	132	92	64	6 799
Clinical other	FTE	47	5	1	–	9	–	–	–	62
Communications operatives	FTE	289	113	336	39	69	19	7	17	888
Operational support personnel	FTE	284	164	332	116	92	32	16	11	1 047
Corporate support personnel	FTE	232	317	312	103	175	18	9	19	1 186
Total salaried personnel	FTE	3 778	2 745	3 382	780	1 065	276	154	162	12 344
Per 100 000 people										
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	8.6	6.2	13.6	6.1	5.4	14.7	4.9	23.1	8.7
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	31.8	34.0	39.7	16.3	35.1	26.6	26.7	29.5	32.3
Total	FTE	40.4	40.2	53.3	22.4	40.5	41.3	31.7	52.6	41.1
Volunteers										
Ambulance operatives	no.	163	437	225	1 889	1 285	507	–	9	4 515
Operational / corporate support	no.	–	–	–	1 071	249	–	–	1	1 321
Total volunteers	no.	163	437	225	2 960	1 534	507	–	10	5 836
Community first responders	no.	39	516	188	–	2	34	–	–	779
2006-07										
Salaried personnel										
Ambulance operatives	%	86.3	83.0	77.6	71.1	73.8	81.7	79.1	74.9	80.9
Ambulance operatives	FTE	3 194	2 147	2 481	524	725	215	105	100	9 491
Patient transport officers	FTE	148	53	163	43	87	2	10	1	506
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	530	354	500	45	80	55	8	20	1 592
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	2 212	1 641	1 511	400	504	139	78	63	6 548

Table 11A.5 **Ambulance service organisations' human resources (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Clinical other	FTE	33	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	34
Communications operatives	FTE	271	100	306	36	54	19	9	16	811
Operational support personnel	FTE	278	169	227	72	82	32	10	16	887
Corporate support personnel	FTE	229	272	489	141	176	16	18	18	1 358
Total salaried personnel	FTE	3 701	2 589	3 197	737	983	263	133	134	11 736
Per 100 000 people										
Students and base level ambulance officers	FTE	7.8	6.9	12.3	2.2	5.1	11.2	2.4	9.5	7.7
Qualified ambulance officers	FTE	32.6	32.2	37.3	19.3	32.3	28.2	23.1	29.9	31.7
Total	FTE	40.4	39.1	49.6	21.4	37.4	39.4	25.4	39.3	39.5
Volunteers										
Ambulance operatives	no.	121	897	416	1 938	1 377	507	–	9	5 265
Operational / corporate support	no.	–	–	–	901	242	–	–	1	1 144
Total volunteers	no.	121	897	416	2 839	1 619	507	–	10	6 409
Community first responders	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

FTE – Full time equivalent.

- (a) Data prior to 2007-08 may not be comparable with later years. Data prior to 2007-08 volunteer data were categorised into volunteers with transport capability and first responders with no transport capability. Community first responders are reported separately from 2007-08.
- (b) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2004 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.
- (c) From 2007-08 operational support staff include community service operatives previously reported under corporate support staff.
- (d) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: In 2015-16, the non-emergency patient transport service staff moved out of NSW Ambulance to another section of NSW Health.

In 2015-16, NSW Ambulance moved to a new payroll system. The June 2015 FTE was based on contracted FTE and was classified according to the position held by the employee. In June 2016 the FTE was based on FTE calculated from the final payroll of the financial year. The classification is based on the employee's award and not the role they perform.

Vic: Data on volunteers includes some remunerated volunteers. These volunteers were remunerated for some time (usually response), but not for other time (usually on-call time).

WA: Operational and corporate support volunteers are the total of volunteers who perform a support role and do not undertake ambulance rosters. The reduction in this number in 2008-09 compared with earlier years has resulted from an improvement in the volunteer records system. Prior to 2008-09, the comparatively high number of volunteers in the operational and corporate support category arises from including staff involved in the provision of the public First Aid services division which accounts for 45.7 FTE of corporate personnel.

Table 11A.5 **Ambulance service organisations' human resources (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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ACT: 2012-13 human resources include direct staffing within the ACT Ambulance Service. Indirect staffing from the umbrella department and supporting services including Shared Services has been reported based on an attribution model.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

TABLE 11A.6

This page has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/ambulance-services>

Table 11A.6 **Ambulance service organisations' human resources, operational workforce, by age group and attrition**

	<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>
2015-16										
Operational workforce, by age group										
Under 30 years of age	no.	650	1 018	1 013	212	222	70	26	44	3 255
30–39 years of age	no.	972	1 017	881	370	335	93	45	68	3 781
40–49 years of age	no.	1 191	847	1 081	335	318	104	79	57	4 012
50–59 years of age	no.	817	685	605	169	259	62	39	27	2 663
60 or over years of age	no.	146	173	157	30	51	17	7	4	585
Total operational workforce	no.	3 776	3 740	3 737	1 116	1 185	346	196	200	14 296
Operational workforce under 50 years	%	74.5	75.5	79.6	82.2	73.8	77.2	76.5	84.5	77.3
Total operational workforce	FTE	3 635	3 547	3 327	968	1 000	330	182	200	13 189
Operational workforce, attrition	FTE	131	121	85	29	17	14	7	27	431
Operational workforce, attrition	%	3.6	3.4	2.6	3.0	1.7	4.1	3.8	13.5	3.3
2014-15										
Operational workforce, by age group										
Under 30 years of age	no.	589	1 033	922	216	229	62	30	20	3 101
30–39 years of age	no.	1 078	895	892	389	321	92	53	46	3 766
40–49 years of age	no.	1 174	837	1 091	383	320	85	76	42	4 008
50–59 years of age	no.	777	667	578	206	237	70	34	15	2 584
60 or over years of age	no.	138	145	146	44	45	12	5	4	539
Total operational workforce	no.	3 756	3 577	3 629	1 238	1 152	321	198	127	13 998
Operational workforce under 50 years	%	75.6	77.3	80.0	79.8	75.5	74.5	80.3	85.0	78.6
Total operational workforce	FTE	3 868	3 425	3 222	944	990	307	180	113	13 048
Operational workforce, attrition	FTE	154	147	83	32	26	19	5	na	465
Operational workforce, attrition	%	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	6.2	2.8	na	3.6

Table 11A.6 Ambulance service organisations' human resources, operational workforce, by age group and attrition

	<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>
2013-14										
Operational workforce, by age group										
Under 30 years of age	no.	621	984	790	186	246	65	35	26	2 953
30–39 years of age	no.	1 129	852	875	316	328	84	47	41	3 672
40–49 years of age	no.	1 156	856	1 040	307	336	85	70	46	3 896
50–59 years of age	no.	727	629	576	111	225	79	34	19	2 399
60 or over years of age	no.	120	125	136	24	44	18	4	2	473
Total operational workforce	no.	3 752	3 446	3 417	944	1 179	331	190	134	13 393
Operational workforce under 50 years	%	77.5	78.1	79.2	85.7	77.2	70.7	80.0	84.3	79.1
Total operational workforce	FTE	3 798	3 312	3 082	900	978	314	190	110	12 683
Operational workforce, attrition	FTE	150	139	119	20	17	8	3	–	457
Operational workforce, attrition	%	3.9	4.2	3.9	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.6	–	3.6
2012-13										
Operational workforce, by age group										
Under 30 years of age	no.	646	841	762	193	280	82	40	34	2 878
30–39 years of age	no.	1 134	800	936	323	319	92	41	40	3 685
40–49 years of age	no.	1 205	839	1 065	285	326	80	79	33	3 912
50–59 years of age	no.	712	638	554	101	223	63	27	12	2 330
60 or over years of age	no.	117	127	128	25	37	8	2	2	446
Total operational workforce	no.	3 814	3 245	3 445	927	1 185	325	190	121	13 252
Operational workforce under 50 years	%	78.3	76.4	80.2	86.4	78.1	78.2	84.7	88.4	78.8
Total operational workforce	FTE	3 778	3 127	3 029	880	993	304	190	121	12 422
Operational workforce, attrition	FTE	207	136	114	42	14	7	5	6	531
Operational workforce, attrition	%	5.5	4.3	3.8	4.8	1.4	2.3	2.6	5.0	4.3
2011-12										
Operational workforce, by age group										
Under 30 years of age	no.	549	769	689	178	290	69	29	35	2 608

Table 11A.6 Ambulance service organisations' human resources, operational workforce, by age group and attrition

	<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>
30–39 years of age	no.	1 138	751	972	299	362	98	46	39	3 705
40–49 years of age	no.	1 275	817	1 093	263	375	88	68	41	4 020
50–59 years of age	no.	757	607	511	96	243	71	25	10	2 320
60 or over years of age	no.	142	120	126	20	46	8	2	2	466
Total operational workforce	no.	3 861	3 064	3 391	856	1 316	334	170	127	13 119
Operational workforce under 50 years	%	76.7	76.3	81.2	86.4	78.0	76.3	83.9	90.6	79.2
Total operational workforce	FTE	3 868	3 030	2 995	824	873	321	170	127	na
Operational workforce, attrition	FTE	246	133	80	54	23	15	7	–	na
Operational workforce, attrition	%	6.4	4.4	2.7	6.5	2.6	4.7	4.1	–	na
2010-11										
Operational workforce, by age group										
Under 30 years of age	no.	630	728	539	134	221	67	26	32	2 377
30–39 years of age	no.	1 204	709	1 005	301	350	90	43	33	3 735
40–49 years of age	no.	1 182	791	1 019	251	392	76	67	34	3 812
50–59 years of age	no.	652	568	487	100	270	65	22	5	2 169
60 or over years of age	no.	121	96	122	20	60	12	2	3	436
Total operational workforce	no.	3 789	2 892	3 172	806	1 293	310	160	107	12 529
Operational workforce under 50 years	%	79.6	77.0	80.8	85.1	74.5	75.2	85.0	92.5	80.6
Total operational workforce	FTE	3 778	2 861	2 906	748	891	314	153	na	11 650
Operational workforce, attrition	FTE	190	149	85	45	24	7	7	na	507
Operational workforce, attrition	%	5.0	5.2	2.9	6.0	2.6	2.2	4.6	na	4.4
2009-10										
Operational workforce, by age group										
Under 30 years of age	no.	590	670	542	99	222	61	15	31	2 230
30–39 years of age	no.	1 181	756	1 059	267	277	79	35	45	3 699
40–49 years of age	no.	1 174	766	961	220	275	74	60	30	3 560
50–59 years of age	no.	607	544	460	86	154	54	17	11	1 933

Table 11A.6 **Ambulance service organisations' human resources, operational workforce, by age group and attrition**

	<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>
60 or over years of age	no.	112	75	99	19	32	5	2	2	346
Total operational workforce	no.	3 664	2 811	3 121	691	960	273	129	119	11 768
Operational workforce under 50 years	%	80.4	78.0	82.1	84.8	80.6	78.4	85.3	89.1	81.0
Total operational workforce	FTE	3 564	2 701	2 841	619	887	270	138	119	11 139
Operational workforce, attrition	FTE	141	114	105	38	11	11	10	22	451
Operational workforce, attrition	%	4.0	4.2	3.7	6.1	1.2	4.1	7.2	18.5	4.1
2008-09										
Operational workforce, by age group										
Under 30 years of age	no.	549	585	489	100	218	49	18	27	2 035
30–39 years of age	no.	1 178	755	1 040	266	284	81	47	63	3 714
40–49 years of age	no.	1 110	786	918	199	272	69	52	44	3 450
50–59 years of age	no.	609	510	421	77	132	47	18	14	1 828
60 or over years of age	no.	96	69	101	19	28	6	1	4	324
Total operational workforce	no.	3 542	2 705	2 969	661	934	252	136	152	11 351
Operational workforce under 50 years	%	80.1	78.6	82.4	85.5	82.9	79.0	86.0	88.2	81.0
Total operational workforce	FTE	3 460	2 561	2 729	614	857	238	130	122	10 711
Operational workforce, attrition	FTE	153	74	114	44	10	14	13	7	429
Operational workforce, attrition	%	4.4	2.9	4.2	7.2	1.1	5.9	10.0	5.7	4.0

FTE – Full time equivalent.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 11A.7 **Enrolments in accredited paramedic training courses (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>Aust</i>
Enrolments									
Total student enrolments	Number								
2015	922	2 282	2 335	453	432	106	281	..	6 811
2014	804	2 229	1 979	761	349	90	160	..	6 372
2013	736	2 043	1 796	671	417	100	108	..	5 871
Students enrolled in final year	Number								
2015	154	585	431	154	173	–	38	..	1 535
2014	134	413	302	269	99	–	36	..	1 253
2013	210	144	362	75	149	44	–	..	984
Enrolments per person in the population									
Total student enrolments	per million people in the population								
2015	121.0	384.3	488.6	174.8	254.3	205.2	719.1	..	286.4
2014	106.9	381.6	419.1	295.7	207.0	174.8	414.5	..	271.3
2013	99.4	356.1	385.5	266.6	249.6	194.9	281.7	..	253.8
Students enrolled in final year	per million people in the population								
2015	20.2	98.5	90.2	59.4	101.8	–	97.2	..	64.5
2014	17.8	70.7	63.9	104.5	58.7	–	93.3	..	53.3
2013	28.3	25.1	77.7	29.8	59.3	85.8	–	..	42.5

(a) Student enrolments are compiled by the Council of Ambulance Authorities, as administrative data from tertiary institutions participating in the Paramedic Education Programs Accreditation Scheme. The scheme is a voluntary program and as such might not represent all students enrolled in paramedic courses around Australia.

(b) Data are counted as the number of students enrolled as at 31 December for the completed course year.

(c) Population data used to derive rates are as at 30 June. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.1) for details.

(d) Jurisdiction notes:

NT: There are no higher education providers based in the NT that offer courses accredited by the Paramedic Education Programs Accreditation Scheme. Student paramedics employed by St John Ambulance NT study at Edith Cowan University in WA.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.1).

Table 11A.8 Ambulance response locations, by staff type (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
2015-16										
Ambulance response locations										
With paid staff only	no.	225	161	237	30	41	13	8	8	723
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	5	72	–	15	3	17	–	–	112
With volunteer staff only	no.	13	27	29	146	71	20	–	–	306
Total	no.	243	260	266	191	115	50	8	8	1 141
Per 100 000 people										
With paid staff only	no.	2.9	2.7	4.9	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.0	3.3	3.0
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	0.1	1.2	–	0.6	0.2	3.3	–	–	0.5
With volunteer staff only	no.	0.2	0.5	0.6	5.6	4.2	3.9	–	–	1.3
Total	no.	3.2	4.3	5.5	7.3	6.8	9.7	2.0	3.3	4.8
2014-15										
Ambulance response locations										
With paid staff only	no.	225	167	238	30	40	13	8	4	727
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	5	71	–	15	3	16	–	3	102
With volunteer staff only	no.	13	27	28	151	68	21	–	2	332
Total	no.	243	265	266	196	111	50	8	9	1 148
Per 100 000 people										
With paid staff only	no.	3.0	2.8	5.0	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.6	3.1
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	0.1	1.2	–	0.6	0.2	3.1	–	1.2	0.4
With volunteer staff only	no.	0.2	0.5	0.6	5.8	4.0	4.1	–	0.8	1.4
Total	no.	3.2	4.5	5.6	7.6	6.6	9.7	2.1	3.7	4.9
2013-14										

Table 11A.8 **Ambulance response locations, by staff type (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ambulance response locations										
With paid staff only	no.	223	168	237	30	40	12	8	4	715
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	7	64	–	14	3	16	–	3	84
With volunteer staff only	no.	15	28	28	146	68	21	–	2	332
Total	no.	245	260	265	190	111	49	8	9	1 137
Per 100 000 people										
With paid staff only	no.	3.0	2.9	5.1	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.6	3.1
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	0.1	1.1	–	0.5	0.2	3.1	–	1.2	0.4
With volunteer staff only	no.	0.2	0.5	0.6	5.7	4.1	4.1	–	0.8	1.4
Total	no.	3.3	4.5	5.6	7.4	6.6	9.5	2.1	3.7	4.9
2012-13										
Ambulance response locations										
With paid staff only	no.	224	166	242	30	42	12	7	4	714
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	6	62	–	12	3	16	–	3	84
With volunteer staff only	no.	38	29	27	147	68	21	–	2	334
Total	no.	268	257	269	189	113	49	7	9	1 161
Per 100 000 people										
With paid staff only	no.	3.0	2.9	5.2	1.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.7	3.1
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	0.1	1.1	–	0.5	0.2	3.1	–	1.3	0.4
With volunteer staff only	no.	0.5	0.5	0.6	5.9	4.1	4.1	–	0.8	1.5
Total	no.	3.6	4.5	5.8	7.6	6.8	9.6	1.8	3.8	5.1
2011-12										
Ambulance response locations										

Table 11A.8 **Ambulance response locations, by staff type (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
With paid staff only	no.	223	159	239	30	42	11	7	4	714
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	6	43	–	12	3	17	–	3	84
With volunteer staff only	no.	38	28	27	147	69	21	–	2	334
Total	no.	267	230	266	189	114	49	7	9	1 131
Per 100 000 people										
With paid staff only	no.	3.1	2.9	5.3	1.3	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	3.2
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	0.1	0.8	–	0.5	0.2	3.3	–	1.3	0.4
With volunteer staff only	no.	0.5	0.5	0.6	6.2	4.2	4.1	–	0.9	1.5
Total	no.	3.7	4.1	5.9	7.9	6.9	9.6	1.9	3.9	5.0
2010-11										
Ambulance response locations										
With paid staff only	no.	222	162	238	30	41	10	7	4	696
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	6	42	–	12	3	18	–	3	86
With volunteer staff only	no.	38	28	27	150	68	21	–	2	324
Total	no.	266	232	265	192	112	49	7	9	1 132
Per 100 000 people										
With paid staff only	no.	3.1	2.9	5.4	1.3	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	3.1
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	0.1	0.8	–	0.5	0.2	3.5	–	1.3	0.4
With volunteer staff only	no.	0.5	0.5	0.6	6.5	4.2	4.1	–	0.9	1.5
Total	no.	3.7	4.2	6.0	8.3	6.9	9.6	1.9	3.9	5.1
2009-10										
Ambulance response locations										
With paid staff only	no.	222	162	237	27	44	11	7	4	682

Table 11A.8 Ambulance response locations, by staff type (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	6	43	–	12	3	17	–	3	86
With volunteer staff only	no.	39	27	27	150	68	21	–	2	316
Total	no.	267	232	264	189	115	49	7	9	1 132
Per 100 000 people										
With paid staff only	no.	3.1	3.0	5.4	1.2	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	3.1
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	0.1	0.8	–	0.5	0.2	3.4	–	1.3	0.4
With volunteer staff only	no.	0.5	0.5	0.6	6.6	4.2	4.1	–	0.9	1.4
Total	no.	3.8	4.3	6.0	8.3	7.1	9.7	2.0	4.0	5.2
2008-09										
Ambulance response locations										
With paid staff only	no.	221	151	231	27	44	11	7	4	675
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	6	49	–	12	2	14	–	3	81
With volunteer staff only	no.	36	24	28	145	66	23	–	2	333
Total	no.	263	224	259	184	112	48	7	9	1 106
Per 100 000 people										
With paid staff only	no.	3.2	2.8	5.4	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	3.1
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	0.1	0.9	–	0.5	0.1	2.8	–	1.3	0.4
With volunteer staff only	no.	0.5	0.5	0.7	6.6	4.1	4.6	–	0.9	1.6
Total	no.	3.8	4.2	6.1	8.3	7.0	9.6	2.0	4.0	5.2
2007-08										
Ambulance response locations										
With paid staff only	no.	217	148	231	25	42	10	7	2	670
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	9	44	–	13	1	14	–	5	79

Table 11A.8 **Ambulance response locations, by staff type (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
With volunteer staff only	no.	24	26	28	146	68	23	–	1	329
Total	no.	250	218	259	184	111	47	7	8	1 084
Per 100 000 people										
With paid staff only	no.	3.2	2.8	5.6	1.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	0.9	3.2
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	0.1	0.8	–	0.6	0.1	2.8	–	2.3	0.4
With volunteer staff only	no.	0.3	0.5	0.7	6.8	4.3	4.6	–	0.5	1.6
Total	no.	3.6	4.2	6.2	8.6	7.0	9.5	2.0	3.7	5.2
2006-07										
Ambulance response locations										
With paid staff only	no.	221	143	228	25	39	10	7	2	668
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	5	44	–	12	1	14	–	5	69
With volunteer staff only	no.	18	27	49	147	68	23	–	1	338
Total	no.	244	214	277	184	108	47	7	8	1 089
Per 100 000 people										
With paid staff only	no.	3.3	2.8	5.6	1.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	0.9	3.2
With mixed paid and volunteer staff	no.	0.1	0.9	–	0.6	0.1	2.8	–	2.4	0.3
With volunteer staff only	no.	0.3	0.5	1.2	7.1	4.4	4.7	–	0.5	1.6
Total	no.	3.6	4.2	6.8	8.9	6.9	9.6	2.1	3.8	5.3

(a) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2004 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(b) Response locations data for 2007-08 reflect changes in the new data definition, which do not include first responder locations.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: As of 2012-13, volunteer response locations that do not have a physical building present have also been included.

Qld: There are no mixed response locations in Queensland.

Table 11A.8 **Ambulance response locations, by staff type (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
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ACT: There are no mixed or volunteer only response locations in the ACT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

TABLE 11A.9

Table 11A.9 Ambulance assets (number) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
2015-16									
Ambulance stations and locations									
Response locations	243	260	266	191	115	50	8	8	1 141
Communication centres	5	–	7	2	1	1	1	2	19
Other locations	61	34	51	178	24	6	4	2	360
Total	309	294	324	371	140	57	13	12	1 520
First responder locations									
Ambulance	8	55	24	1 264	10	5	–	1	1 367
Third party	26	72	–	–	14	4	–	–	116
Ambulances and other vehicles									
Ambulance general purpose	939	604	883	485	238	108	26	33	3 316
Patient transport vehicles	12	65	111	47	28	12	4	4	283
Operational support vehicles	304	292	232	40	98	33	12	8	1 019
Special operations vehicles	90	20	18	5	40	3	–	7	183
Administrative vehicles	66	108	40	77	22	3	1	6	323
Other vehicles	61	41	46	21	14	3	4	5	195
Total	1 472	1 130	1 330	675	440	162	47	63	5 319
2014-15									
Ambulance stations and locations									
Response locations	243	265	266	196	111	50	8	–	1 139
Communication centres	5	na	7	1	1	1	1	na	16
Other locations	61	32	51	183	21	6	4	–	358
Total	309	297	324	380	133	57	13	–	1 513
First responder locations									
Ambulance	8	57	24	970	10	5	na	na	1 074
Third party	26	73	–	na	13	4	na	na	116
Ambulances and other vehicles									

Table 11A.9 Ambulance assets (number) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Total
Ambulance general purpose	931	557	880	486	217	108	27	32	3 238
Patient transport vehicles	116	65	106	43	28	13	4	3	378
Operational support vehicles	394	310	220	43	145	28	11	3	1 154
Special operations vehicles	91	20	18	3	39	3	–	1	175
Administrative vehicles	59	135	39	73	19	3	1	6	335
Other vehicles	64	42	46	24	17	5	4	5	207
Total	1 655	1 129	1 309	672	465	160	47	50	5 487
2013-14									
Ambulance stations and locations									
Response locations	245	260	265	190	111	49	8	9	1 137
Communication centres	5	–	7	1	1	1	1	1	17
Other locations	61	32	51	176	21	6	4	2	353
Total	311	292	323	367	133	56	13	12	1 507
First responder locations									
Ambulance	7	58	26	751	8	5	–	–	855
Third party	22	73	–	–	14	4	–	–	113
Ambulances and other vehicles									
Ambulance general purpose	924	547	860	480	236	110	27	32	3 216
Patient transport vehicles	117	58	105	35	21	13	4	3	356
Operational support vehicles	298	313	203	35	93	28	11	12	993
Special operations vehicles	93	18	17	3	44	3	–	1	179
Administrative vehicles	69	144	34	73	22	4	1	6	353
Other vehicles	67	40	46	23	14	6	4	5	205
Total	1 568	1 120	1 265	649	430	164	47	59	5 302
2012-13									
Ambulance stations and locations									
Response locations	268	257	269	189	113	49	7	9	1 161

Table 11A.9 Ambulance assets (number) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Communication centres	5	–	7	1	1	1	1	1	17
Other locations	60	28	51	175	21	6	4	2	347
Total	333	285	327	365	135	56	12	12	1 525
First responder locations									
Ambulance	16	58	29	456	8	5	–	–	572
Third party	6	74	–	–	12	4	–	–	96
Ambulances and other vehicles									
Ambulance general purpose	930	534	815	466	225	108	27	32	3 137
Patient transport vehicles	116	57	106	31	20	13	4	3	350
Operational support vehicles	306	316	210	32	87	31	11	12	1 005
Special operations vehicles	94	18	18	1	44	3	–	1	179
Administrative vehicles	70	146	40	66	22	5	1	6	356
Other vehicles	66	32	48	17	14	6	4	5	192
Total	1 582	1 103	1 237	613	412	166	47	59	5 219
2011-12									
Ambulance stations and locations									
Response locations	267	230	266	189	114	49	7	9	1 131
Communication centres	5	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	24
Other locations	60	34	25	177	23	6	4	1	330
Total	332	271	298	367	138	56	12	11	1 485
First responder locations									
Ambulance	16	31	30	254	8	4	–	–	343
Third party	6	68	–	–	7	5	–	–	86
Ambulances and other vehicles									
Ambulance general purpose	914	527	816	448	226	108	25	31	3 095
Patient transport vehicles	122	57	105	29	15	14	4	3	349
Operational support vehicles	309	310	210	24	104	30	12	12	1 011

Table 11A.9 Ambulance assets (number) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Special operations vehicles	94	16	18	11	15	3	–	1	158
Administrative vehicles	68	150	47	53	27	3	1	6	355
Other vehicles	67	32	48	22	12	6	4	5	196
Total	1 574	1 092	1 244	587	399	164	46	58	5 164
2010-11									
Ambulance stations and locations									
Response locations	266	232	265	192	112	49	7	9	1 132
Communication centres	5	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	26
Other locations	47	32	25	113	19	6	3	1	246
Total	318	273	297	306	132	56	11	11	1 404
First responder locations									
Ambulance	16	30	30	114	8	4	–	–	202
Third party	6	68	–	–	7	5	–	–	86
Ambulances and other vehicles									
Ambulance general purpose	909	523	804	442	214	108	20	31	3 051
Patient transport vehicles	116	53	110	26	18	13	3	3	342
Operational support vehicles	318	302	221	23	102	25	5	12	1 008
Special operations vehicles	91	15	16	11	15	3	–	1	152
Administrative vehicles	69	155	53	46	28	3	4	6	364
Other vehicles	66	33	57	20	12	6	4	5	203
Total	1 569	1 081	1 261	568	389	158	36	58	5 120
2009-10									
Ambulance stations and locations									
Response locations	267	232	264	189	115	49	7	9	1 132
Communication centres	5	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	27
Other locations	47	33	25	113	16	6	3	1	244
Total	319	275	296	303	132	56	11	11	1 403

Table 11A.9 Ambulance assets (number) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
First responder locations									
Ambulance	13	30	27	87	5	4	–	–	166
Third party	5	68	–	–	8	3	–	–	84
Ambulances and other vehicles									
Ambulance general purpose	887	528	788	448	207	108	20	31	3 017
Patient transport vehicles	95	50	110	16	19	4	3	2	299
Operational support vehicles	371	298	216	12	95	23	4	9	1 028
Special operations vehicles	57	15	13	8	15	–	–	–	108
Administrative vehicles	48	146	54	44	36	2	2	9	341
Other vehicles	74	30	56	19	13	5	4	5	206
Total	1 532	1 067	1 237	547	385	142	33	56	4 999
2008-09									
Ambulance stations and locations									
Response locations	263	224	259	184	112	48	7	9	1 106
Communication centres	4	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	22
Other locations	46	31	25	113	16	2	3	1	237
Total	313	261	291	298	129	51	11	11	1 365
First responder locations									
Ambulance	8	28	28	88	5	4	–	–	na
Third party	13	68	–	–	6	3	–	–	90
Ambulances and other vehicles									
Ambulance general purpose	888	519	770	441	207	99	21	31	2 976
Patient transport vehicles	93	47	114	16	19	3	3	2	297
Operational support vehicles	357	260	204	13	91	22	9	9	965
Special operations vehicles	20	19	1	8	11	2	1	–	62
Administrative vehicles	46	140	46	45	36	2	2	9	326
Other vehicles	72	28	53	19	10	5	4	5	196

Table 11A.9 Ambulance assets (number) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total	1 476	1 013	1 188	542	374	133	40	56	4 822
2007-08									
Ambulance stations and locations									
Response locations	250	218	259	184	111	47	7	8	1 084
Communication centres	4	6	7	2	1	1	1	1	23
Other locations	52	32	25	113	16	2	3	–	243
Total	306	256	291	299	128	50	11	9	1 350
First responder locations									
Ambulance	5	29	28	na	5	3	–	–	na
Third party	–	68	–	–	6	–	–	–	na
Ambulances and other vehicles									
Ambulance general purpose	895	513	730	415	202	98	16	28	2 897
Patient transport vehicles	95	46	112	16	19	2	2	2	294
Operational support vehicles	340	237	200	10	78	22	9	9	905
Special operations vehicles	21	11	1	–	4	2	1	–	40
Administrative vehicles	48	142	46	43	35	2	2	8	326
Other vehicles	72	31	50	21	9	5	2	4	194
Total	1 471	980	1 139	505	347	131	32	51	4 656
2006-07									
Ambulance stations and locations									
Response locations	244	214	277	184	108	47	7	8	1 075
Communication centres	4	6	7	2	1	1	1	1	27
Other locations	44	52	34	113	17	2	3	–	262
Total	292	272	318	299	126	50	11	9	1 364
First responder locations									
Ambulance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Third party	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 11A.9 **Ambulance assets (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ambulances and other vehicles									
Ambulance general purpose	876	497	729	410	201	98	16	31	2 858
Patient transport vehicles	94	40	112	16	19	2	2	2	287
Operational support vehicles	300	226	169	8	69	22	11	10	815
Special operations vehicles	22	17	–	–	4	2	1	–	46
Administrative vehicles	51	127	46	44	37	2	–	5	312
Other vehicles	67	28	47	20	9	5	2	4	182
Total	1 410	935	1 103	498	339	131	32	52	4 500

(a) Differences in geography, topography and operational structures require different resourcing models across jurisdictions.

(b) Response locations data for 2007-08 and subsequent years reflect changes in the new data definition, which include first responder locations reported separately.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: A volunteer ambulance service audit was undertaken in 2008-09 which has led to improved reporting of data for ambulance stations and locations.

Vic: General purpose ambulances exclude contractors' non-emergency vehicles and special operations vehicles include four fixed wing and three rotary wing aircraft under contract. In 2006-07 for the then Victorian Metropolitan Ambulance Service (MAS), two ambulances were excluded as they were loaned for student training purposes only and not used for responding.

WA: St John WA uses a number of country ambulance sub centres as training facility as well as the dedicated training facility in the metro area.

ACT: For 2006-07 the ESA provided shared HQ/Comcen, Fleet Workshop and Store/Logistics Centre to all four operational agencies (ambulance, urban fire, rural fire, and SES).

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.10

Table 11A.10 **Air ambulance medical resources and expenditure (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e)	<i>Aust</i>	
2015-16										
Total aircraft, operated by:										
State Ambulance Service										
Fixed wing	no.	6	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	11
Helicopter	no.	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Other service providers										
Fixed wing	no.	2	–	15	16	5	–	–	–	38
Helicopter	no.	4	–	13	7	3	2	1	–	30
Total	no.	22	9	28	23	8	3	1	–	94
Expenditure	\$'000	124 722	64 274	–	2 134	–	5 138	690	–	196 958
2014-15										
Total aircraft, operated by:										
State Ambulance Service										
Fixed wing	no.	6	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	11
Helicopter	no.	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Other service providers										
Fixed wing	no.	2	–	16	16	5	–	–	–	39
Helicopter	no.	4	–	12	4	2	2	1	–	25
Total	no.	22	9	28	20	7	3	1	–	90
Expenditure	\$'000	120 292	59 165	–	1 368	–	5 118	427	–	186 370
2013-14										
Total aircraft, operated by:										
State Ambulance Service										
Fixed wing	no.	6	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	11
Helicopter	no.	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Other service providers										
Fixed wing	no.	2	–	14	15	5	–	–	–	36

Table 11A.10 Air ambulance medical resources and expenditure (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e)	<i>Aust</i>
Helicopter	no.	4	–	13	4	3	1	1	–	26
Total	no.	22	9	27	19	8	2	1	–	88
Expenditure	\$'000	110 294	58 489	–	1 703	13 428	5 225	561	621	190 320
2012-13										
Total aircraft, operated by:										
State Ambulance Service										
Fixed wing	no.	5	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	10
Helicopter	no.	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Other service providers										
Fixed wing	no.	1	–	14	13	7	–	–	–	35
Helicopter	no.	5	–	12	3	3	1	1	–	25
Total	no.	16	9	26	16	10	2	1	–	80
Expenditure	\$'000	102 104	58 754	–	1 271	13 497	4 443	633	629	181 331
2011-12										
Total aircraft, operated by:										
State Ambulance Service										
Fixed wing	no.	4	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	9
Helicopter	no.	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Other service providers										
Fixed wing	no.	1	–	14	13	7	–	–	–	35
Helicopter	no.	5	–	12	3	3	1	1	–	25
Total	no.	15	9	26	16	10	2	1	–	79
Expenditure	\$'000	96 804	68 570	–	1 305	9 585	4 114	630	639	181 647
2010-11										
Total aircraft, operated by:										
State Ambulance Service										
Fixed wing	no.	4	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	9

Table 11A.10 **Air ambulance medical resources and expenditure (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e)	<i>Aust</i>
Helicopter	no.	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Other service providers										
Fixed wing	no.	1	–	14	13	7	–	–	–	35
Helicopter	no.	5	–	11	3	3	1	1	–	24
Total	no.	15	9	25	16	10	2	1	–	78
Expenditure	\$'000	90 303	53 040	–	1 427	–	4 151	653	–	149 573
2009-10										
Total aircraft, operated by:										
State Ambulance Service										
Fixed wing	no.	4	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	9
Helicopter	no.	9	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	15
Other service providers										
Fixed wing	no.	–	–	13	13	7	–	–	–	33
Helicopter	no.	9	–	15	2	3	1	1	–	31
Total	no.	22	9	28	16	10	2	1	–	88
Expenditure	\$'000	92 052	41 746	–	1 514	–	4 089	652	–	140 053
2008-09										
Total aircraft, operated by:										
State Ambulance Service										
Fixed wing	no.	4	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	9
Helicopter	no.	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Other service providers										
Fixed wing	no.	1	–	14	12	7	–	–	–	34
Helicopter	no.	5	–	14	1	3	1	1	–	25
Total	no.	15	9	28	13	10	2	1	–	78
Expenditure	\$'000	86 605	40 592	–	1 405	–	4 188	684	–	133 473

2007-08

Table 11A.10 **Air ambulance medical resources and expenditure (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e)	<i>Aust</i>
Total aircraft										
Operated by State Ambulance Service										
Fixed wing	no.	4	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	9
Helicopter	no.	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Operated by other service providers										
Fixed wing	no.	1	–	13	11	7	–	–	6	38
Helicopter	no.	5	1	16	1	3	1	1	–	28
Total	no.	14	9	29	12	10	2	1	6	83
Expenditure	\$'000	76 633	33 487	–	572	–	4 603	736	–	116 031
2006-07										
Total aircraft										
Operated by State Ambulance Service										
Fixed wing	no.	4	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	9
Helicopter	no.	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Operated by other service providers										
Fixed wing	no.	1	–	9	11	4	–	–	6	31
Helicopter	no.	5	2	13	1	3	1	1	–	26
Total	no.	14	10	22	12	7	2	1	6	74
Expenditure	\$'000	54 045	35 623	2 363	559	–	4 695	693	–	97 977

(a) These figures do not represent the total air ambulance medical expenditure for jurisdictions, but only that funded through ambulance services and reported as part of the total ambulance service expenditure.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 2A.48).

(c) Due to differences in definitions and counting rules, data reported may differ from data in agency annual reports and other sources.

(d) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(e) Jurisdiction notes:

WA and SA:

Table 11A.10 **Air ambulance medical resources and expenditure (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e)	<i>Aust</i>
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Fixed wing services are provided by the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS).

Tas: Aircraft and pilot are provided by the RFDS under contract, aero medical crew are provided by the State.

NT: Fixed wing services are provided by the RFDS in central section, with Careflight providing rotary and fixed wing services in the 'top end' of the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Council of Ambulance Authorities (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.11

Table 11A.11 **Cardiac arrest survived event rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic (h)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
Paramedic witnessed adult cardiac arrests											
2015-16	no.	187	260	246	117	59	63	24	5	961	961
2014-15	no.	116	284	238	96	81	na	36	9	na	860
2013-14	no.	174	438	230	86	35	na	30	8	na	1 001
2012-13	no.	na	435	267	58	83	na	26	8	na	877
2011-12	no.	na	397	340	67	73	11	19	6	na	913
2010-11	no.	na	407	355	59	98	13	10	na	na	942
2009-10	no.	na	364	291	39	74	30	8	na	na	806
2008-09	no.	262	357	278	58	104	17	12	na	na	1 088
2007-08	no.	246	323	299	49	65	16	8	17	1 023	1 023
2006-07	no.	191	246	292	36	84	na	3	9	na	861
Survival incidents											
2015-16	no.	91	130	124	32	27	17	11	2	434	434
2014-15	no.	62	142	107	29	32	na	23	5	na	400
2013-14	no.	79	202	106	29	11	na	11	3	na	441
2012-13	no.	na	214	137	27	26	na	9	1	na	414
2011-12	no.	na	196	150	29	28	3	12	1	na	419
2010-11	no.	na	190	143	21	51	4	3	na	na	412
2009-10	no.	na	174	104	12	30	14	3	na	na	337
2008-09	no.	70	154	94	19	45	9	4	na	na	395
2007-08	no.	83	131	99	14	31	5	4	11	378	378
2006-07	no.	71	98	93	8	44	na	1	3	na	318
Survival rate											
2015-16	%	48.7	50.0	50.4	27.4	45.8	27.0	45.8	40.0	45.2	45.2
2014-15	%	53.4	50.0	45.0	30.2	39.5	na	63.9	55.6	na	46.5
2013-14	%	45.4	46.1	46.1	33.7	31.4	na	36.7	37.5	na	44.1
2012-13	%	na	49.2	51.3	46.6	31.3	na	34.6	12.5	na	47.2
2011-12	%	na	49.4	44.1	43.3	38.4	27.3	63.2	16.7	na	45.9

Table 11A.11 **Cardiac arrest survived event rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic (h)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
2010-11	%	na	46.7	40.3	35.6	52.0	30.8	30.0	na	na	43.7
2009-10	%	na	47.8	35.7	30.8	40.5	46.7	37.5	na	na	41.8
2008-09	%	26.7	43.1	33.8	32.8	43.3	52.9	33.3	na	na	36.3
2007-08	%	33.7	40.6	33.1	28.6	47.7	31.3	50.0	64.7	37.0	37.0
2006-07	%	37.2	39.8	31.8	22.2	52.4	na	33.3	33.3	na	36.9
Adult cardiac arrests where resuscitation attempted (excluding paramedic witnessed)											
2015-16	no.	2 118	1 719	1 127	857	380	256	93	74	6 624	6 624
2014-15	no.	2 077	1 754	1 113	783	525	330	93	69	6 744	6 744
2013-14	no.	2 292	2 243	1 054	780	287	302	81	84	7 123	7 123
2012-13	no.	na	2 020	1 097	756	586	323	69	138	na	4 989
2011-12	no.	na	1 970	1 634	545	649	167	55	123	na	5 143
2010-11	no.	na	1 889	1 646	434	648	88	52	145	na	4 902
2009-10	no.	na	1 742	1 552	329	565	170	53	86	na	4 497
2008-09	no.	1 821	1 772	1 533	355	631	131	69	72	6 384	6 384
2007-08	no.	2 438	1 702	1 577	389	620	83	64	111	6 984	6 984
2006-07	no.	1 875	1 655	1 505	380	633	na	59	53	na	6 160
Survival incidents											
2015-16	no.	676	475	334	191	92	64	23	16	1 871	1 871
2014-15	no.	645	539	278	192	123	96	25	18	1 916	1 916
2013-14	no.	681	663	275	181	54	102	24	24	2 004	2 004
2012-13	no.	na	608	269	204	143	99	15	39	na	1 377
2011-12	no.	na	634	392	125	142	56	12	24	na	1 385
2010-11	no.	na	618	347	62	164	28	13	na	na	1 232
2009-10	no.	na	601	349	38	132	47	18	15	na	1 200
2008-09	no.	337	586	364	48	149	42	23	12	1 561	1 561
2007-08	no.	476	473	293	35	157	29	17	24	1 504	1 504
2006-07	no.	387	463	242	45	151	na	14	7	na	1 309

Survival rate

TABLE 11A.11

Table 11A.11 **Cardiac arrest survived event rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic (h)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
2015-16	%	31.9	27.6	29.6	22.3	24.2	25.0	24.7	21.6	28.2	28.2
2014-15	%	31.1	30.7	25.0	24.5	23.4	29.1	26.9	26.1	28.4	28.4
2013-14	%	29.7	29.6	26.1	23.2	18.8	33.8	29.6	28.6	28.1	28.1
2012-13	%	na	30.1	24.5	27.0	24.4	30.7	21.7	28.3	na	27.6
2011-12	%	na	32.2	24.0	22.9	21.9	33.5	21.8	19.5	na	26.9
2010-11	%	na	32.7	21.1	14.3	25.3	31.8	25.0	na	na	25.1
2009-10	%	na	34.5	22.5	11.6	23.4	27.6	34.0	17.4	na	26.7
2008-09	%	18.5	33.1	23.7	13.5	23.6	32.1	33.3	16.7	24.5	24.5
2007-08	%	19.5	27.8	18.6	9.0	25.3	34.9	26.6	21.6	21.5	21.5
2006-07	%	20.6	28.0	16.1	11.8	23.9	na	23.7	13.2	na	21.3
Adult VF/VT cardiac arrests (excluding paramedic witnessed)											
2015-16	no.	728	574	396	159	95	76	31	20	2 079	2 079
2014-15	no.	727	605	369	161	151	144	36	17	2 210	2 210
2013-14	no.	697	604	350	178	81	140	32	24	2 106	2 106
2012-13	no.	na	589	379	156	167	143	17	46	na	1 497
2011-12	no.	na	650	445	132	167	40	19	39	na	1 492
2010-11	no.	na	592	423	148	185	27	10	na	na	1 385
2009-10	no.	na	530	436	107	143	45	18	na	na	1 279
2008-09	no.	453	566	430	114	172	48	25	na	na	1 808
2007-08	no.	487	508	436	133	161	29	26	31	1 811	1 811
2006-07	no.	403	510	458	121	194	na	19	10	na	1 715
Survival incidents											
2015-16	no.	293	296	199	76	45	30	16	7	962	962
2014-15	no.	277	302	163	78	64	54	14	12	964	964
2013-14	no.	263	321	158	68	26	64	18	16	934	934
2012-13	no.	na	290	156	65	78	63	10	29	na	691
2011-12	no.	na	342	167	45	75	23	6	13	na	671
2010-11	no.	na	300	151	47	76	13	6	na	na	593

Table 11A.11 **Cardiac arrest survived event rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic (h)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
2009-10	no.	na	281	158	25	64	21	8	na	na	557
2008-09	no.	149	290	179	30	81	25	11	na	na	765
2007-08	no.	183	232	144	22	69	11	10	10	681	681
2006-07	no.	164	214	138	33	90	na	7	1	na	647
Survival rate											
2015-16	%	40.2	51.6	50.3	47.8	47.4	39.5	51.6	35.0	46.3	46.3
2014-15	%	38.1	49.9	44.2	48.4	42.4	37.5	38.9	70.6	43.6	43.6
2013-14	%	37.7	53.1	45.1	38.2	32.1	45.7	56.3	66.7	44.3	44.3
2012-13	%	na	49.2	41.2	41.7	46.7	44.1	58.8	63.0	na	46.2
2011-12	%	na	52.6	37.5	34.1	44.9	57.5	31.6	33.3	na	45.0
2010-11	%	na	50.7	35.7	31.8	41.1	48.1	60.0	na	na	42.8
2009-10	%	na	53.0	36.2	23.4	44.8	46.7	44.4	na	na	43.5
2008-09	%	32.9	51.2	41.6	26.3	47.1	52.1	44.0	na	na	42.3
2007-08	%	37.6	45.7	33.0	16.5	42.9	37.9	38.5	32.3	37.6	37.6
2006-07	%	40.7	42.0	30.1	27.3	46.4	na	36.8	10.0	na	37.7

- (a) Cardiac arrest survived event rate is defined by the percentage of patients, aged 16 years and over, who were in out of hospital cardiac arrest and had a return to spontaneous circulation (that is, the patient having a pulse) until administration and transfer of care to the medical staff at the receiving hospital (Jacobs, et al. 2004).
- i) Paramedic witnessed cardiac arrest — where a person was in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest that occurred in the presence of ambulance paramedic or officer.
- ii) Adult cardiac arrest where resuscitation attempted — where: (1) a person was in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (which was not witnessed by a paramedic); and (2) chest compressions and/or defibrillation was undertaken by ambulance or emergency medical services personnel.
- iii) Adult VF/VT cardiac arrests — where: (1) a person was in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (which was not witnessed by a paramedic); and (2) the arrest rhythm on the first ECG assessment was either Ventricular Fibrillation or Ventricular Tachycardia (VF/VT) (irregular and/or fast heartbeat).
- (b) For each of the measures, a higher or increasing rate is a desirable outcome.
- (c) Successful outcome is defined as the patient having return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) on arrival to hospital (i.e. the patient having a pulse). This is not the same as the patient surviving the cardiac arrest as having ROSC is only one factor that contributes to the overall likelihood of survival.

Table 11A.11 **Cardiac arrest survived event rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic (h)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
(d)	The indicators used to measure outcomes for cardiac arrests are not directly comparable as each are subject to variations based on differing factors used to define the indicator which are known to influence outcome. A recent review of the data across jurisdictions has highlighted a level of uncertainty that all jurisdictions are utilising a consistent definition in the denominator presented within the Cardiac Arrest data. These discrepancies are currently the subject of further review by the Council of Ambulance Authorities.									
(e)	The measure 'Adult cardiac arrests where resuscitation attempted' provides an overall indicator of outcome without specific consideration to other factors known to influence survival.									
(f)	Patients in Ventricular Fibrillation (VF) or Ventricular Tachycardia (VT) are more likely to have better outcomes compared with other causes of cardiac arrest as these conditions are primarily correctable through defibrillation.									
(g)	Paramedic witnessed cardiac arrests are analysed separately in the indicators reported as these cardiac arrests are treated immediately by the paramedic and as such have a better likelihood of survival due to this immediate and rapid intervention. This is vastly different to cardiac arrests occurring prior to the ambulance arriving where such increasing periods of treatment delay are known to negatively influence outcome.									
(h)	Jurisdiction notes:									
	NSW: Cardiac arrest survived event data for NSW are compiled with the following caveats:									
	1. The extraction only uses data that is available in the electronic Medical Record (eMR).									
	2. The quality of eMR documentation and resulting difficulties in confident interpretation and subsequent comparisons are:									
	i) Within all areas of healthcare, clinical databases (such as eMR or the Patient Health Care Records) are known to have limitations around the accuracy and completeness of data recorded within them.									
	ii) The NSW Ambulance source of information in relation to out-of-hospital cardiac arrest are the datasets populated by paramedics. Therefore, ROSC rates determined from these sources can only reflect a 'best estimate' of actual rates.									
	Data consistency issues mean that this measure was unable to be reported from 2009-10 to 2012-13.									
	Vic: Excludes patients with unknown rhythm on arrival at hospital.									
	Qld: Data are for the calendar year (2015-16 data pertain to the 2015 calendar year).									
	Patients with 'Do not attempt resuscitation orders' are excluded from the cardiac arrest data collection from 1 July 2013 as this information was not coded prior to this date.									
	SA: In 2013, due to a redesign in the Patient Report Form, mapping issues between HP-admin and the South Australian Ambulance Service data base occurred, leading to incomplete data for cardiac arrest cases and therefore lower numbers being reported on than in previous years. The mapping issue has been resolved but is undergoing testing prior to re-running data reports.									
	Tas: For 2012-13 and 2013-14, data inconsistency issues — resulting from the introduction of improved counting procedures in 2013 — mean that Paramedic Witnessed event data are unable to be reported.									
	For 2010-11, data only includes data for the first half year.									
	For 2007-08, VF/VT arrests is for two out of three regions only as no rhythm was recorded in the remaining region.									

Table 11A.11 **Cardiac arrest survived event rate (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic (h)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
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NT: For 2008-09, VF/VT arrests are not available due to a change in systems.

Total: Total for the jurisdictions where data are available

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 11A.12 Patients who received care from the ambulance service and report a clinically meaningful pain reduction (a), (b)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>	
Proportion of patients who report a clinically meaningful pain reduction											
2015-16	%	85.3	89.8	88.7	86.2	73.1	85.9	88.5	73.8	87.9	..
2014-15	%	86.4	86.3	88.7	82.3	64.6	88.3	94.4	86.7	86.5	..
2013-14	%	86.8	90.8	89.0	83.3	75.5	87.2	93.1	na	..	87.8
2012-13	%	72.9	91.3	89.2	80.4	73.3	84.3	na	na	..	83.7
Total patients who report clinically meaningful pain reduction											
2015-16	no.	36 210	49 325	60 467	11 622	6 100	4 324	2 907	6 584	..	..
2014-15	no.	35 832	40 142	58 418	10 026	8 464	5 215	2 782	4 404	163 226	..
2013-14	no.	37 489	48 753	55 056	11 037	9 413	4 817	2 886	na	..	169 451
2012-13	no.	40 063	45 626	53 117	7 539	6 301	4 356	na	na	..	157 002
Total number of pain management patients											
2015-16	no.	42 453	54 898	68 211	13 478	8 343	5 035	3 285	8 922	..	..
2014-15	no.	41 460	46 503	65 831	12 189	13 110	5 909	2 979	5 078	188 743	..
2013-14	no.	43 202	53 701	61 850	13 243	12 460	5 525	3 101	na	..	193 082
2012-13	no.	54 973	49 979	59 567	9 377	8 597	5 170	na	na	..	187 663

(a) Patients counted who are aged 16 years and over and received care from the ambulance service, which included the administration of pain medication (analgesia), recorded at least 2 pain scores (pre- and post-treatment) on a Numeric Rating Scale and recorded an initial pain score of 7 or above on the Numeric Rating Scale of 1-10. Excluded are patients who refuse pain medication for whatever reason.

(b) Clinically meaningful pain reduction is defined as a minimum 2 point reduction in pain score from first to final recorded measurement.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: Data for 2014-15 have been revised. Industrial action in Nov-Dec 2014 impacted on data availability. Data have also been revised to include additional cases that were not available at the time of publication.

Qld: For cardiac patients analgesia includes Glyceryl trinitrate, Fentanyl and Morphine. For trauma and non-specified aetiology patients analgesia includes Morphine, Ketamine, Fentanyl and Methoxyflurane.

WA: Where the date of birth of the patient is not recorded/missing, the case is excluded.

NT: In 2015-16, NT moved to a new reporting system using extraction from their SIREN data base. These data are a truer representation of the pain scales. 2013-14 data are not available due to the protected industrial action.

Total: Total excludes the ACT and the NT in 2012-13. Total excludes the NT in 2013-14.

Table 11A.12 **Patients who received care from the ambulance service and report a clinically meaningful pain reduction**
(a), (b)

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.13

Table 11A.13 Satisfaction with ambulance service organisations (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>
2016										
Number of patients surveyed	no.	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	10 400
Usable responses	no.	425	430	421	335	417	541	465	132	3 166
Overall satisfaction										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	na	97	100	97	98	98	98	96	98
95% confidence interval	±	na	1.6	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	3.3	0.5
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	na	2	–	2	1	1	1	2	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	na	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1
Phone answer time										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	98	98	99	99	98	98	99	97	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	–	–	2	1	1	1	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	2	1
Ambulance arrival time										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	94	94	93	98	94	94	96	87	94
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	7	3
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	3	3	3	–	3	3	2	6	3
Satisfaction with treatment										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	98	98	99	99	98	98	99	98	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Satisfaction with paramedic attitude										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	97	98	99	99	99	98	98	98	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	2	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1
2015										
Number of patients surveyed	no.	1 300	1 386	1 300	1 300	1 500	1 300	1 300	1 300	10 686
Usable responses	no.	425	598	447	372	467	513	397	182	3 401
Overall satisfaction										

TABLE 11A.13

Table 11A.13 **Satisfaction with ambulance service organisations (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>
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	99	97	98	97	98	98	98	97	98
95% confidence interval	±	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	0.5
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
Phone answer time										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	97	97	99	98	98	99	99	97	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	2	2	1	1	1	–	1	2	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1
Ambulance arrival time										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	97	93	95	97	96	91	96	95	95
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	2	3	2	2	2	6	2	3	3
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	4	3	1	2	3	2	2	2
Satisfaction with treatment										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	99	98	98	97	98	99	98	97	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Satisfaction with paramedic attitude										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	98	98	98	97	99	98	98	97	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
2014										
Number of patients surveyed	no.	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	10 400
Usable responses	no.	384	432	451	337	551	571	404	145	3 275
Overall satisfaction										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	96	97	99	99	98	98	98	97	98
95% confidence interval	±	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	3.0	0.5
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	2	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	2	2	–	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 11A.13

Table 11A.13 Satisfaction with ambulance service organisations (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>
Phone answer time										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	97	97	99	99	99	98	98	98	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Ambulance arrival time										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	92	94	96	98	96	96	95	93	94
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	4	3	2	1	3	1	3	4	3
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	3
Satisfaction with treatment										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	97	98	99	98	99	99	98	99	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	2	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1
Satisfaction with paramedic attitude										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	97	98	99	99	99	99	98	98	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	1
2013										
Number of patients surveyed	no.	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	10 400
Usable responses	no.	385	430	396	364	546	591	383	189	3 284
Overall satisfaction										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	99	98	96	99	99	98	98	95	98
95% confidence interval	±	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.9	0.5
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	2	1
Phone answer time										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	98	98	97	97	98	98	98	96	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	1

TABLE 11A.13

Table 11A.13 Satisfaction with ambulance service organisations (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>
Ambulance arrival time										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	95	93	95	96	98	98	95	89	95
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	2	3	3	3	1	1	3	5	2
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	6	3
Satisfaction with treatment										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	99	99	98	99	99	99	98	96	99
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	–
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	1
Satisfaction with paramedic attitude										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	99	99	98	99	99	97	99	95	99
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	1	1	2	–	3	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–
2012										
Number of patients surveyed	no.	1 300	2 600	1 300	1 300	1 475	1 300	1 300	1 300	11 875
Usable responses	no.	458	996	453	406	579	555	478	198	4 123
Overall satisfaction										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	98	97	97	98	97	98	97	98	98
95% confidence interval	±	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.0	0.5
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	–	1
Phone answer time										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	99	98	97	98	98	99	99	97	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	–	1	2	2	–	1	1	2	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	1
Ambulance arrival time										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	96	92	96	96	96	97	94	90	95
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	3	4	1	3	2	2	3	6	3
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	4	3	1	2	1	3	4	2

TABLE 11A.13

Table 11A.13 Satisfaction with ambulance service organisations (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>
Satisfaction with treatment										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	99	98	98	98	98	98	97	97	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Satisfaction with paramedic attitude										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	99	97	98	97	98	99	96	98	98
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	2	1	2	–	1	2	–	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	–	1	1	1	2	–	2	2	1
2011										
Number of patients surveyed	no.	1 300	2 600	1 300	1 300	1 476	1 585	1 300	1 300	12 161
Usable responses	no.	470	1 019	404	403	624	638	423	202	4 183
Overall satisfaction										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	98	98	98	98	98	98	96	98	98
95% confidence interval	±	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	0.4
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
2010										
Overall satisfaction										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	98	98	98	98	99	97	97	97	98
95% confidence interval	±	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.4	0.4
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
2009										
Overall satisfaction										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	98	97	98	96	98	98	96	97	97
95% confidence interval	±	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.5
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	–	1

Table 11A.13 **Satisfaction with ambulance service organisations (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>
2008										
Overall satisfaction										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	96	98	99	96	98	98	96	96	98
95% confidence interval	±	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	2	1	–	2	1	–	1	2	1
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1
2007										
Overall satisfaction										
Very satisfied or satisfied	%	97	98	97	97	98	99	95	93	97
95% confidence interval	±	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	%	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	2
Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	%	2	1	2	2	1	–	2	3	1

(a) These results are from a survey distributed to code 1 and code 2 patients (Emergency and Urgent), per jurisdiction, per year.

(b) Overall satisfaction rates from 2009 include the 95 per cent confidence interval (for example, X per cent ± X per cent). Confidence intervals for prior years are not available.

(c) The percentages reported include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 40.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent) (in the form of error bars in figures and percentages in tables). Confidence intervals have been calculated for this Report on the assumption that a random sample of the population was selected.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Council of Ambulance Authorities 2016, *Council of Ambulance Authorities Patient Satisfaction Survey 2016*, Adelaide.

TABLE 11A.14

Table 11A.14 **Ambulance code 1 response times (minutes) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Statewide 50th percentile								
2015-16	11.0	10.9	8.6	8.4	9.6	12.9	8.5	10.3
2014-15	11.2	11.0	8.3	8.5	9.1	12.3	8.0	7.5
2013-14	10.8	11.1	8.2	8.8	8.8	12.1	8.2	7.6
2012-13	11.1	11.2	8.2	9.1	9.4	11.6	8.7	9.5
2011-12	10.9	11.0	8.3	9.6	9.8	11.9	9.3	9.6
2010-11	10.6	10.7	8.2	10.7	9.4	12.2	9.8	10.3
2009-10	10.3	10.0	8.1	9.6	9.4	11.8	10.0	10.1
2008-09	10.3	10.0	8.4	9.5	9.4	11.7	10.3	9.5
2007-08	9.9	10.0	8.3	9.3	9.4	11.3	9.2	10.1
2006-07	9.6	9.0	8.2	9.0	9.4	11.3	8.2	9.0
Statewide 90th percentile								
2015-16	22.9	21.5	17.1	14.9	18.0	26.3	13.7	27.3
2014-15	22.9	22.1	16.4	15.0	16.8	25.3	12.5	17.5
2013-14	22.2	22.4	16.3	16.1	16.6	24.8	12.9	17.1
2012-13	23.0	22.9	16.5	16.5	17.4	23.9	13.7	21.6
2011-12	22.5	22.1	17.0	17.8	17.4	24.4	14.8	22.5
2010-11	21.7	21.0	16.7	18.8	16.4	24.9	15.6	23.9
2009-10	21.0	19.9	16.4	17.8	16.1	24.3	15.8	24.1
2008-09	20.8	19.0	17.2	17.6	16.0	24.5	16.8	19.6
2007-08	19.9	19.0	16.7	16.6	15.7	23.5	16.3	23.5
2006-07	19.7	18.0	16.5	15.2	15.6	23.1	14.2	22.0
Capital city 50th percentile (b)								
2015-16	10.8	10.5	8.7	8.3	9.5	11.9	8.5	11.3
2014-15	11.2	10.5	8.3	8.4	8.8	11.5	8.0	8.5
2013-14	10.6	10.8	8.2	8.4	8.6	11.1	8.2	8.3
2012-13	10.9	10.9	8.2	8.7	9.2	10.8	8.7	8.4
2011-12	10.7	10.6	8.5	9.3	9.7	11.0	9.3	8.6

Table 11A.14 Ambulance code 1 response times (minutes) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
2010-11	10.3	10.1	8.2	9.8	9.2	11.4	9.8	8.4
2009-10	10.0	9.5	8.1	9.4	9.3	10.9	10.0	8.1
2008-09	10.1	9.2	8.5	9.2	9.2	10.8	10.3	7.6
2007-08	9.7	9.4	8.4	9.2	9.3	na	9.2	12.5
2006-07	9.3	9.0	8.3	8.9	9.3	na	8.2	8.3
Capital city 90th percentile (b)								
2015-16	20.6	18.2	16.0	14.2	16.0	19.4	13.7	29.4
2014-15	21.2	18.3	15.1	14.3	14.7	18.5	12.5	18.2
2013-14	19.8	19.2	14.7	13.9	14.5	17.6	12.9	17.4
2012-13	20.6	19.5	14.9	14.2	15.4	17.1	13.7	14.6
2011-12	19.7	18.7	15.7	15.4	15.5	17.1	14.8	15.0
2010-11	19.1	17.2	15.1	15.9	14.5	18.1	15.6	16.9
2009-10	18.3	15.7	14.5	15.0	14.3	17.6	15.8	17.2
2008-09	18.7	15.1	15.8	15.7	14.2	17.6	16.8	14.1
2007-08	17.8	15.5	15.3	15.6	14.1	na	16.3	22.0
2006-07	17.0	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.2	na	14.2	20.5
Capital city (b)								
Population ('000)	5 673.8	4 576.7	2 981.3	1 995.3	1 250.3	340.2	387.0	142.3
Area (sq km) (mil)	12 368	9 991	15 826	6 418	3 258	1 695	2 358	3 164
Population per sq km	458.8	458.1	188.4	310.9	383.8	200.7	164.1	45.0

(a) Response times commence from the following time points: NSW, Queensland and WA from transfer to dispatch; Victoria, SA, Tasmania and the ACT from first key stroke; and, the NT from when a crew is dispatched.

(b) Urban centre response times are currently measured by the response times within each jurisdictions' capital city — boundaries based on the ABS Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs). GCCSAs represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. They contain not only the urban area of the city, but also the surrounding and non-urban areas where much of the population has strong links to the capital city. Capital cities are Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart, Canberra and Darwin.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: The basis of response time reporting changed in 2007-08 and results are not directly comparable with previous years. Metropolitan response and case times data are sourced from Computer Aided Dispatch system, prior to 2008-09 these data were sourced from patient care records completed by paramedics. Rural response times are sourced from Patient Care Records completed by paramedics.

Table 11A.14 **Ambulance code 1 response times (minutes) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Tas:	Historical data have been revised. The highest proportion of population is in small rural areas, relative to other jurisdictions, which increase median response times.							
NT:	NT data is provided with event added time and not 000 time, as otherwise many cases would be missed. There might be discrepancies in 2015-16 data for patients transported due to data supplied from CAD. This will be rectified in 2016-17 once reporting moves to SIREN system.							
Source:	State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2016, <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15</i> , Cat. no. 3218.0, Canberra (table 2A.12).							

Table 11A.15 Triple zero (000) call answering time (a), (b)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of calls from the emergency call service answered by ambulance service communication centre staff in a time equal to or less than 10 seconds										
2015-16	%	81.2	93.1	91.6	95.2	95.3	95.3	96.6	95.9	93.2
2014-15	%	86.1	93.3	91.2	94.4	92.3	96.8	95.8	93.4	89.5
2013-14	%	88.5	92.8	90.7	94.1	91.3	96.2	96.0	9.0	89.4
2012-13	%	90.9	91.4	90.6	94.4	91.3	94.2	88.7	10.4	89.9
Calls from the emergency call service answered by ambulance service communication centre staff in a time equal to or less than 10 seconds										
2015-16	'000	710.7	665.4	676.1	209.2	183.1	62.4	35.8	47.7	1 879.8
2014-15	'000	677.4	634.3	624.5	183.4	170.6	61.1	34.0	4.4	2 393.1
2013-14	'000	691.1	618.0	583.4	167.8	165.4	58.4	31.8	4.1	2 314.9
2012-13	'000	782.1	600.0	559.9	162.5	162.1	54.1	27.9	4.7	2 353.3
Number of calls received by the triple zero (000) emergency call service that require an ambulance service										
2015-16	'000	875.4	714.7	737.8	219.3	192.1	65.5	37.1	49.7	2 016.2
2014-15	'000	786.6	679.9	684.4	194.3	184.7	63.1	35.5	46.9	2 675.4
2013-14	'000	780.5	665.7	643.4	178.3	181.1	60.7	33.1	45.7	2 588.5
2012-13	'000	860.4	656.3	617.7	172.0	177.6	57.5	31.5	45.0	2 618.0

(a) Ambulance service triple zero (000) call answering time is defined as the time interval commencing when the emergency call service has answered the triple zero (000) call and selected the desired Emergency Service Organisation to when the ambulance service communication centre has answered the call.

(b) Data sourced from Telstra may include additional time as the Emergency Call Person (Telstra) ensures the call has been answered which may involve some three way conversation. Some services subtract a fixed time from the Telstra reported times to allow for the time after the call is answered until the Telstra agent disconnects from the call.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

SA: SA Ambulance Service sources data from internal systems and might not be comparable with other services where data is provided by Telstra.

Qld and Tas:

Table 11A.15 **Triple zero (000) call answering time (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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The Queensland Ambulance Service and Ambulance Tasmania currently use Telstra data for reporting. Due to the limitations with Telstra data, the timer starts as soon as the Telstra agent selects the relevant agency, thus the appropriate number has to be dialled and the call setup through the Telstra network before the Triple Zero (000) call presents to the respective ambulance communications centre. As a result, for reporting, time is deducted from the Telstra Triple Zero (000) report to account for the set up time taken prior to the presentation of the call to the respective ambulance communications systems.

Qld: With the completion of the state-wide Automated Call Distribution system the data source for this measure will change from Telstra reporting to Queensland Ambulance Service reporting to overcome the limitations of the current Telstra reporting and will result in a more accurate reporting methodology.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 11A.16 **Ambulance service costs (\$'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (b)	630 268	542 292	453 848	150 063	187 996	48 235	31 472	20 277	2 064 451
Capital costs (c)									
Depreciation	20 898	26 953	36 672	14 567	10 503	2 628	1 467	1 185	114 872
User cost of capital - Other assets	18 303	22 087	26 039	10 533	5 217	2 097	1 292	253	85 821
Other costs (d)	218 818	218 115	154 551	66 274	67 543	16 286	13 050	6 335	760 973
Total expenditure (e)	888 287	809 447	671 110	241 437	271 259	69 246	47 281	28 050	3 026 117
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax (b)</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	9 861	7 087	8 822	2 556	1 395	595	585	25	30 925
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	—	—	—	—	48	11	—	—	59
2014-15									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (b)	613 936	476 384	435 517	139 916	170 889	46 419	29 718	19 448	1 932 228
Capital costs (c)									
Depreciation	18 493	26 540	33 626	14 685	9 421	2 766	1 323	1 402	108 256
User cost of capital - Other assets	16 237	19 974	26 129	9 191	4 749	2 009	931	230	79 449
Other costs (d)	246 439	224 122	136 677	64 746	67 371	15 992	13 678	6 174	775 199
Total expenditure (e)	895 105	747 020	631 950	228 538	252 431	67 186	45 650	27 254	2 895 132
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax (b)</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	10 102	6 346	8 606	2 619	1 429	587	599	25	30 313
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11A.16 **Ambulance service costs (\$'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (b)	549 468	419 990	404 986	132 378	171 674	45 814	28 798	18 482	1 771 590
Capital costs (c)									
Depreciation	18 137	30 565	36 928	14 465	9 241	2 942	1 199	1 742	115 218
User cost of capital - Other assets	13 016	19 070	27 284	8 655	4 688	2 063	820	274	75 870
Other costs (d)	267 790	217 137	133 971	65 811	64 327	17 072	14 436	6 148	786 691
Total expenditure (e)	848 410	686 762	603 168	221 308	249 930	67 891	45 253	26 647	2 749 369
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax (b)</i>	–	–	16 784	–	–	–	–	–	16 784
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	9 464	6 246	9 102	2 038	1 379	537	598	25	29 389
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	–	–	–	142	–	–	–	142
2012-13									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (b)	531 238	398 496	400 770	120 377	142 369	43 850	28 126	19 432	1 684 658
Capital costs (c)									
Depreciation	18 871	27 195	48 260	13 907	8 166	2 972	1 102	1 650	122 122
User cost of capital - Other assets	13 337	18 158	27 448	8 163	4 469	2 006	825	347	74 752
Other costs (d)	231 572	213 026	119 074	67 648	64 856	15 007	17 174	5 753	734 111
Total expenditure (e)	795 018	656 875	595 553	210 095	219 860	63 835	47 226	27 181	2 615 642
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax (b)</i>	–	–	16 810	–	–	522	–	–	17 332
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	9 618	4 825	9 250	1 906	1 354	597	606	25	28 181
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	–	–	–	124	–	–	–	124

Table 11A.16 **Ambulance service costs (\$'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (b)	537 350	400 754	405 198	103 538	198 560	40 236	25 410	18 155	1 729 202
Capital costs (c)									
Depreciation	20 827	30 671	41 796	10 606	8 991	3 242	915	1 555	118 603
User cost of capital - Other assets	13 863	16 453	28 778	6 845	4 622	2 292	598	341	73 792
Other costs (d)	218 611	202 019	128 308	61 878	58 513	15 559	12 813	4 809	702 510
Total expenditure (e)	790 652	649 897	604 079	182 866	270 687	61 330	39 736	24 860	2 624 106
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax (b)</i>	np	–	17 126	–	–	2 339	–	–	np
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	7 791	4 451	9 235	996	1 005	620	483	22	24 604
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	–	–	–	132	–	–	–	132
2010-11									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (b)	516 775	388 206	396 540	83 991	138 001	37 729	23 136	16 820	1 601 198
Capital costs (c)									
Depreciation	21 509	29 862	40 985	10 632	10 466	3 007	951	1 224	118 635
User cost of capital - Other assets	12 152	16 551	28 650	6 157	4 375	2 213	773	367	71 239
Other costs (d)	205 128	190 301	124 792	51 404	52 103	16 324	11 053	4 429	655 535
Total expenditure (e)	755 565	624 921	590 966	152 184	204 946	59 273	35 913	22 840	2 446 608
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax (b)</i>	–	–	16 312	–	–	2 072	–	–	18 385
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	6 067	4 452	9 037	837	1 141	630	448	23	22 635
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	–	1	–	126	–	–	–	127

Table 11A.16 **Ambulance service costs (\$'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (b)	501 940	382 533	374 423	72 857	138 733	32 182	26 115	15 054	1 543 837
Capital costs (c)									
Depreciation	23 257	30 229	42 495	12 019	11 079	2 566	826	1 052	123 521
User cost of capital - Other assets	12 285	17 613	30 611	5 945	4 185	2 030	803	285	73 757
Other costs (d)	222 495	195 707	117 596	52 386	48 649	13 014	11 769	4 471	666 087
Total expenditure (e)	759 977	626 083	565 124	143 206	202 646	49 791	39 512	20 861	2 407 202
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax (b)</i>	–	–	15 451	–	–	1 935	–	–	17 386
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	6 050	4 605	10 186	882	1 201	684	472	24	24 105
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10
2008-09									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (b)	486 381	361 521	340 673	69 108	187 842	31 106	17 512	13 786	1 507 930
Capital costs (c)									
Depreciation	23 355	24 948	40 002	12 041	11 735	2 105	932	1 025	116 144
User cost of capital - Other assets	13 971	20 450	30 782	5 885	4 059	1 748	790	291	77 977
Other costs (d)	215 746	195 872	131 269	46 853	47 975	13 596	10 606	4 973	666 891
Total expenditure (e)	739 453	602 791	542 727	133 887	251 612	48 555	29 839	20 075	2 368 940
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax (b)</i>	–	–	14 006	–	–	1 798	–	–	15 804
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	5 594	4 801	10 444	867	1 234	667	485	25	24 116
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	56

Table 11A.16 **Ambulance service costs (\$'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007-08									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (b)	435 952	355 369	317 586	62 440	117 465	28 230	15 760	15 513	1 348 315
Capital costs (c)									
Depreciation	27 045	23 649	32 886	10 905	10 471	2 165	576	913	108 610
User cost of capital - Other assets	14 088	18 200	27 709	5 935	4 430	1 251	825	246	72 683
Other costs (d)	198 235	174 380	108 318	48 916	47 482	12 466	10 015	4 892	604 703
Total expenditure (e)	675 321	571 598	486 498	128 195	179 847	44 112	27 176	21 565	2 134 312
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax (b)</i>	–	–	13 351	–	–	1 778	–	–	15 128
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	5 711	4 836	7 596	901	1 209	212	406	26	20 896
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	–	–	161	–	–	–	–	–	161
2006-07									
Labour costs - Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (b)	396 739	334 074	292 131	52 280	101 879	25 631	14 673	12 494	1 229 901
Capital costs (c)									
Depreciation	19 389	24 291	32 440	9 532	9 826	1 449	678	701	98 307
User cost of capital - Other assets	15 119	19 506	26 585	2 179	4 465	1 049	826	184	69 914
Other costs (d)	175 116	168 229	106 992	49 669	38 408	12 822	9 835	4 078	565 149
Total expenditure (e)	606 363	546 101	458 149	113 660	154 578	40 951	26 012	17 457	1 963 270
Other expenses									
<i>Payroll tax (b)</i>	–	–	11 650	–	–	1 567	–	–	13 218
<i>User cost of capital - Land</i>	6 121	4 593	7 914	4 533	938	220	358	27	24 705
<i>Interest on borrowings</i>	3	–	267	–	–	–	–	–	270

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 2A.48).

(b) Payroll tax is excluded from labour costs.

(c) The user cost of capital is partly dependent on depreciation and asset revaluation methods employed.

Table 11A.16 **Ambulance service costs (\$'000) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Other costs include the running costs, contract fees, provision for losses and other recurrent costs.

(e) Total expenditure excludes the user cost of capital for land, interest on borrowings and payroll tax.

(f) Jurisdiction notes:

Vic: The increase in labour costs in 2015-16 is due in part to the outcomes of the Ambulance Victoria Work Value Case 2016.

WA: WA use a contracted service model for ambulance services.

SA: 2015-16 increase in salary and payments is due to increased activity. In addition there has been an increase in career staff use in country areas and coverage at country locations Renmark and Naracoorte being increased to round-the-clock staffing. There has also been an actuarial adjustment increase to Long Service Leave of \$5.098 million and Superannuation Defined Benefit of \$1.274 million.

2007-08 other fees from citizens includes workers compensation fees. The increase in salaries and payments in the nature of salaries from 2007-08 to 2008-09 reflect three significant events that in 2008-09: 1) increase in wages 2) subsequent back pay paid to frontline paramedics as a result of the "work value" case (from the 2007 enterprise bargaining agreement) reaching finalisation and 3) an increase in the number of frontline paramedics recruited.

Tas: The service is part of the Department of Health and Human Services and sources corporate support services from the Department. Other assets includes \$3 million funded through recurrent operational funds (land and buildings, medical equipment) subsequently transferred to capital.

ACT: Operating costs include direct costs for the ACT Ambulance Service. Indirect costs from supporting organizations and the umbrella department have been allocated based on a cost attribution model.

Variation in expenses largely due to the recognition of the Professional Officer Workvalue Outcome of \$6.444m, relating to the period 1 July 2008–30 June 2010.

NT: NT use a contracted service model for ambulance services. All property holding assets are held under a separate entity to St John Ambulance NT.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

Table 11A.17 **Ambulance service organisations' expenditure per person (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16										
Total	\$m	888.3	809.4	671.1	241.4	271.3	69.2	47.3	28.1	3 026.1
Population	m	7.7	6.0	4.8	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	23.9
Per person	\$	115.80	134.99	139.56	92.72	159.30	133.83	120.30	114.95	126.40
2014-15										
Total	\$m	917.1	765.4	647.5	234.2	258.6	68.8	46.8	27.9	2 966.3
Population	m	7.6	5.9	4.8	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	23.6
Per person	\$	121.22	130.03	136.30	90.71	152.90	133.60	120.66	114.32	125.56
2013-14										
Total	\$m	848.4	686.8	603.2	221.3	249.9	67.9	45.3	26.6	2 749.4
Population	m	7.5	5.8	4.7	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	23.3
Per person	\$	113.64	118.59	128.58	86.76	149.01	132.10	117.80	109.85	117.90
2012-13										
Total	\$m	795.0	656.9	595.6	210.1	219.9	63.8	47.2	27.2	2 615.6
Population	m	7.3	5.7	4.6	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	22.9
Per person	\$	108.18	115.65	129.16	84.97	132.27	124.57	124.43	114.75	114.19
2011-12										
Total	\$m	790.7	649.9	604.1	182.9	270.7	61.3	39.7	24.9	2 624.1
Population	m	7.2	5.6	4.5	2.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	22.5
Per person	\$	109.09	116.58	133.85	76.60	164.55	119.85	107.18	106.99	116.70
2010-11										
Total	\$m	755.6	624.9	591.0	152.2	204.9	59.3	35.9	22.8	2 446.6
Population	m	7.2	5.5	4.4	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	22.2
Per person	\$	105.23	113.71	133.19	65.62	125.54	116.17	98.44	99.18	110.34
2009-10										
Total	\$m	760.0	626.1	565.1	143.2	202.6	49.8	39.5	20.9	2 407.2
Population	m	7.1	5.4	4.4	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	21.9
Per person	\$	107.02	115.53	129.39	63.26	125.20	98.31	110.41	91.58	110.09

Table 11A.17 **Ambulance service organisations' expenditure per person (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Total	\$m	739.5	602.8	542.7	133.9	251.6	48.6	29.8	20.1	2 368.9
Population	m	7.0	5.3	4.3	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	21.5
Per person	\$	105.61	113.45	126.94	60.61	157.47	96.77	84.99	90.21	110.31
2007-08										
Total	\$m	675.3	571.6	486.5	128.2	179.8	44.1	27.2	21.6	2 134.3
Population	m	6.9	5.2	4.2	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	21.0
Per person	\$	98.10	109.93	116.95	60.04	113.94	88.96	78.96	99.55	101.56
2006-07										
Total	\$m	606.4	546.1	458.1	113.7	154.6	41.0	26.0	17.5	1 963.3
Population	m	6.8	5.1	4.1	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	20.6
Per person	\$	89.35	107.00	112.96	54.73	99.01	83.32	76.87	82.72	95.18

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 2A.48).

(b) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2004 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

WA: WA use a contracted service model for ambulance services.

SA: 2011-12 SA Ambulance Service results include some significant once-off items. There are two items involving calculations of net present value using the long term government bond rate as the long term discount rate. In 2012 that rate reduced significantly which caused increases in: (1) Long Service Leave Liability which was re-valued up by about \$9 million. (2) the Defined Benefit Superannuation Fund liability which experienced an actuarial loss of about \$24 million.

The 2011-12 results also includes back-pay for an Enterprise Bargaining Agreement. The SAAS EB has a preserved commencement date and consequently once the EB is ratified some increases are backdated to end of the last agreement (31 December 2010). The 2011-12 results include a retrospective adjustment of approximately \$4 million for the 6 months from January 2011 to June 2011.

NT: NT use a contracted service model for ambulance services. All property holding assets are held under a separate entity to St John Ambulance NT.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2); ABS 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

TABLE 11A.18

Table 11A.18 **Ambulance service organisations' revenue per person (2015-16 dollars) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16									
Government grants/contributions	86.32	92.83	107.23	49.01	75.17	89.38	95.35	102.62	87.67
Transport fees	27.75	28.64	24.65	40.42	56.48	18.03	15.00	11.46	30.18
Subscriptions and other income	1.01	13.76	3.21	10.89	21.95	3.61	–	3.00	7.27
Total	115.08	135.23	135.09	100.32	153.60	111.02	110.35	117.08	125.12
2014-15									
Government grants/contributions	80.00	82.83	101.70	47.93	77.05	95.44	97.32	97.85	82.15
Transport fees	30.21	29.72	24.64	39.87	52.11	18.53	14.63	11.90	30.89
Subscriptions and other income	3.29	13.66	2.15	12.01	18.71	–	2.20	4.95	7.63
Total	113.50	126.22	128.49	99.81	147.87	113.97	114.14	114.69	120.66
2013-14									
Government grants/contributions	77.98	75.78	100.89	45.74	77.64	100.42	90.42	92.01	79.33
Transport fees	31.50	29.48	25.33	36.83	48.11	14.11	16.43	11.87	30.69
Subscriptions and other income	1.18	12.65	2.28	15.22	19.82	5.38	1.48	4.72	7.26
Total	110.66	117.91	128.50	97.80	145.57	119.90	108.33	108.60	117.28
2012-13									
Government grants/contributions	77.84	90.15	101.45	42.99	84.30	108.08	86.59	99.68	83.39
Transport fees	29.27	22.47	24.95	36.30	46.27	13.24	13.57	11.47	27.90
Subscriptions and other income	2.81	13.16	3.57	16.78	21.40	5.92	1.17	2.24	8.42
Total	109.92	125.78	129.97	96.08	151.97	127.24	101.32	113.39	119.71
2011-12									
Government grants/contributions	74.46	76.39	105.82	39.69	71.43	103.84	89.03	91.08	78.39
Transport fees	28.94	21.77	25.35	36.04	42.17	12.77	13.48	12.11	27.37
Subscriptions and other income	1.70	18.30	3.81	17.64	20.62	5.40	0.43	4.69	9.41
Total	105.10	116.46	134.99	93.37	134.22	122.00	102.94	107.88	115.16
2010-11									
Government grants/contributions	72.62	70.16	103.88	30.46	67.29	104.52	67.69	88.82	74.28
Transport fees	28.51	21.56	24.48	34.07	45.55	9.72	15.55	10.44	26.98

Table 11A.18 Ambulance service organisations' revenue per person (2015-16 dollars) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Subscriptions and other income	1.26	22.47	4.78	16.82	18.74	1.40	0.41	4.72	10.16
Total	102.39	114.20	133.14	81.35	131.58	115.64	83.66	103.99	111.42
2009-10									
Government grants/contributions	74.35	71.80	99.02	21.50	68.68	103.34	59.08	78.27	73.21
Transport fees	29.42	21.96	25.90	29.95	41.24	9.89	13.85	11.60	26.90
Subscriptions and other income	1.51	20.60	3.88	17.18	17.68	1.93	1.47	4.91	9.58
Total	105.29	114.36	128.80	68.63	127.60	115.16	74.40	94.78	109.69
2008-09									
Government grants/contributions	74.00	71.02	101.52	21.18	77.05	89.05	62.50	75.09	73.70
Transport fees	28.27	20.08	20.22	26.11	36.86	11.01	14.49	10.21	24.24
Subscriptions and other income	1.34	22.06	5.04	17.02	17.26	1.43	0.48	31.17	10.30
Total	103.61	113.16	126.78	64.31	131.17	101.49	77.47	116.46	108.24
2007-08									
Government grants/contributions	68.18	64.83	94.81	20.56	51.36	69.44	59.90	71.57	66.44
Transport fees	26.57	21.11	20.63	29.58	37.69	10.87	15.42	10.25	24.46
Subscriptions and other income	1.75	24.11	5.00	17.93	17.64	1.62	0.48	29.84	11.03
Total	96.50	110.05	120.44	68.08	106.70	81.93	75.79	111.67	101.93
2006-07									
Government grants/contributions	63.30	61.66	90.95	21.26	44.56	68.83	55.43	69.66	62.74
Transport fees	22.07	20.86	19.68	28.32	35.38	8.51	14.73	10.14	22.37
Subscriptions and other income	1.99	24.07	5.27	16.13	17.67	0.75	0.71	26.63	10.91
Total	87.36	106.59	115.89	65.71	97.60	78.10	70.88	106.43	96.02

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 2A.48).

(b) Population data used to derive rates are as at 31 December. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2004 to 2010 are final, based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.

(c) Other revenue is equal to the sum of subscriptions, donations and miscellaneous revenue.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2); ABS 2016, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.48).

All jurisdictions — contextual and other information

Table 11A.19 **Communications and dispatching systems**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Development stage	Operating CAD system	Operating	Operating	Operating	SA is upgrading their CAD software	Operating	Operating	Operating
Agency involvement	NSW Ambulance	Ambulance Victoria	Ambulance Service	St John Ambulance	Ambulance Service	Ambulance Service	Ambulance	St John Ambulance
Future agency involvement	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Coverage	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide for each service	Territorywide	Darwin emergency response area

This **CAD** = computer aided dispatch.

(a) Qld: The roll out of a new single state-wide CAD system across all ambulance and fire communication centres was completed in 2008-09.

(b) Tas: The CAD system is routinely upgraded to enhance service delivery by taking advantage of a range of technological innovations.

(c) ACT: Common CAD system.

Source : State and Territory governments (unpublished).

12 Public hospitals

CONTENTS

12.1 Profile of public hospitals	12.1
12.2 Framework of performance indicators for public hospitals	12.5
12.3 Key performance indicator results for public hospitals	12.7
12.4 Definitions of key terms	12.33
12.5 References	12.36

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '12A' prefix (for example, table 12A.1) and are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017.

This chapter reports on the performance of State and Territory public hospitals, focusing on acute care services. Commencing with this edition of the Report, the performance of maternity services in public hospitals are no longer reported.

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

12.1 Profile of public hospitals

Public hospitals provide a range of services, including:

- acute care services to admitted patients
- subacute and non-acute services to admitted patients (for example, rehabilitation, palliative care and long stay maintenance care)
- emergency, outpatient and other services to non-admitted patients
- mental health services, including services provided to admitted patients by designated psychiatric/psychogeriatric units
- public health services

-
- teaching and research activities.

This chapter focuses on services (acute, subacute and non-acute) provided to admitted patients and services provided to non-admitted patients in public hospitals. These services comprise the bulk of public hospital activity.

In some instances, data for stand-alone psychiatric hospitals are included in this chapter. The performance of psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric units of public hospitals is examined more closely in the ‘Mental health management’ chapter of this Report (chapter 13).

Funding

Total recurrent expenditure on public hospitals (excluding depreciation) was \$55.0 billion in 2014-15 (table 12A.1), with 90.8 per cent funded by the Australian, State and Territory governments and 9.2 per cent funded by non-government sources (including depreciation) (AIHW 2016b).

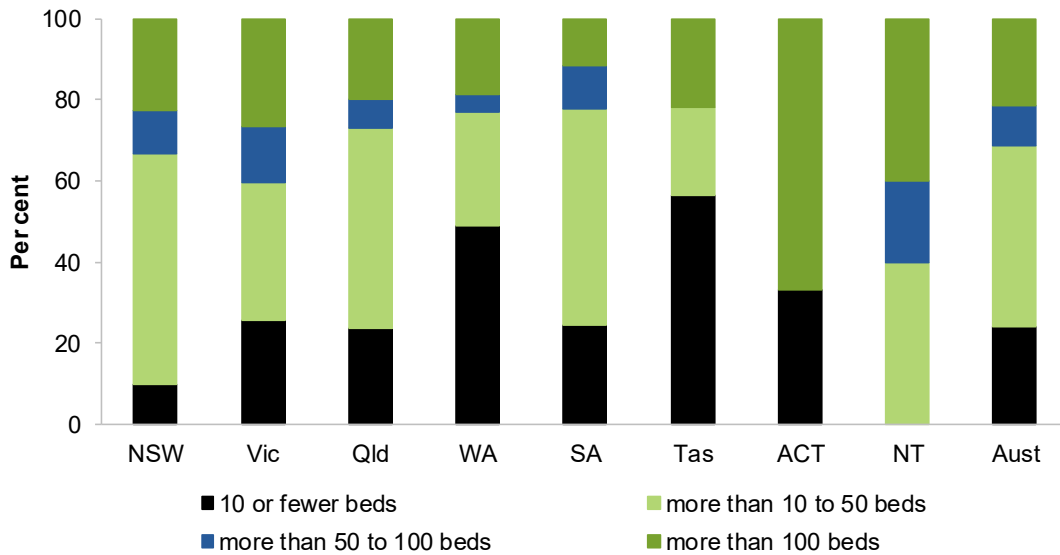
Government real recurrent expenditure on public hospitals per person has increased from \$1850.9 per person in 2010-11 to \$2321.1 in 2014-15 (table 12A.2).

Size and scope of sector

Hospitals

In 2014-15, Australia had 698 public hospitals (table 12A.3). Although 68.9 per cent of hospitals had 50 or fewer beds (figure 12.1), these smaller hospitals represented only 14.3 per cent of total available beds (table 12A.3).

Figure 12.1 Public hospitals, by size, 2014-15^{a, b}



^a See table 12A.3 for detailed footnotes and caveats. ^b The ACT did not have hospitals with more than 10 to 50 beds or more than 50 to 100 beds. The NT did not have hospitals with 10 or fewer beds.

Source: AIHW (2016), *Hospital resources 2014-15: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series no. 71. Cat. no. HSE 176; table 12A.3.

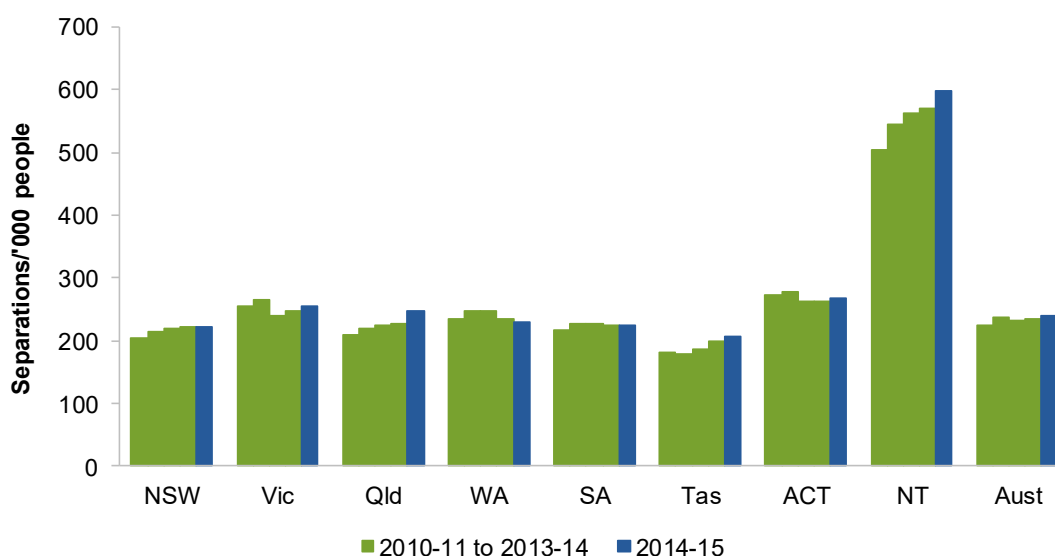
Hospital beds

There were 60 340 available beds for admitted patients in public hospitals in 2014-15, equivalent to 2.6 beds per 1000 people (table 12A.3 and table 12A.4). The concept of an available bed is becoming less important in the overall context of hospital activity, particularly given the increasing significance of same day hospitalisations and hospital-in-the-home care (AIHW 2011). Nationally, more beds were available per 1000 people in remote areas (table 12A.4).

Admitted patient care

There were approximately 6.0 million separations from public (non-psychiatric) hospitals in 2014-15, of which just over half were same day patients (table 12A.5). Nationally, this translates into 239.8 separations per 1000 people (figure 12.2). Acute separations accounted for the majority of separations from public hospitals (table 12A.10).

Figure 12.2 Separation rates in public (non-psychiatric) hospitals^a



^a See table 12A.6 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian Hospital Statistics*, Health Services Series, Cat. nos HSE 117, 134 and 145; AIHW (various years), *Admitted patient care: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series Cat. no. HSE 156 and 172; table 12A.6.

Variations in admission rates can reflect different practices in classifying patients as either admitted same day patients or non-admitted outpatients. The extent of differences in classification practices can be inferred from the variation in the proportion of same day separations across jurisdictions for certain conditions or treatments. This is particularly true of medical separations. Significant variation across jurisdictions in the proportion of same day medical separations was evident in 2014-15 (table 12A.7).

In 2014-15, on an age standardised basis, public hospital separations (including same day separations) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians were markedly higher than the corresponding rate for all Australians (table 12A.8).

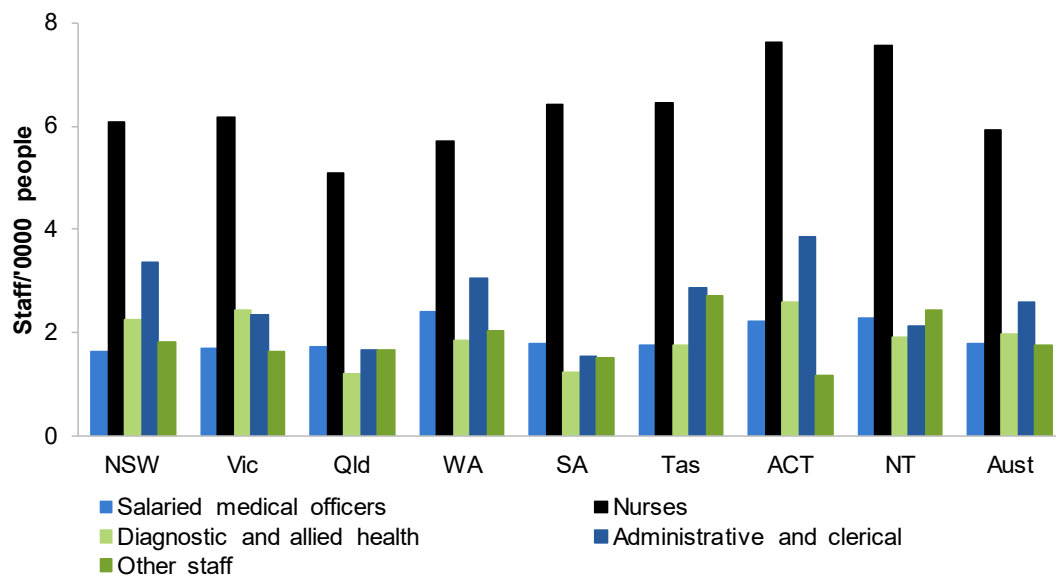
Non-admitted patient services

Non-admitted patient services include outpatient services, which may be provided on an individual or group basis, and emergency department services. A total of 33.8 million individual service events were provided to outpatients in public hospitals in 2014-15 and around one million group service events (table 12A.11). Differing admission practices across states and territories lead to variation among jurisdictions in the services reported (AIHW 2016c). There were 7.4 million presentations to emergency departments in 2014-15 (table 12A.12).

Staff

In 2014-15, nurses comprised the single largest group of full time equivalent (FTE) staff employed in public hospitals (figure 12.3). Comparing data on FTE staff across jurisdictions should be undertaken with care, as these data are affected by jurisdictional differences in the recording and classification of staff.

Figure 12.3 **Average FTE staff per 1000 people, public hospital services, 2014-15^a**



^a See table 12A.9 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (2016), *Hospital resources 2014-15: Australian hospital statistics*. Health services series no. 71. Cat. no. HSE 176; ABS (unpublished), Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2014, Cat. no. 3101.0; tables 12A.9 and 2A.2.

12.2 Framework of performance indicators for public hospitals

Performance is reported against objectives that are common to public hospitals in all jurisdictions (box 12.1).

Box 12.1 **Objectives for public hospitals**

Public hospitals aim to alleviate or manage illness and the effects of injury and rehabilitate where necessary by providing universal access to acute, non and sub-acute care along with emergency, outpatient and community care that is:

- timely, affordable and accessible
- appropriate and responsive to the needs of individuals and communities
- high quality and safe
- well co-ordinated to ensure continuity of care where more than one service type, and/or ongoing service provision is required
- sustainable in terms of workforce, infrastructure, innovation and capacity to respond to emerging needs.

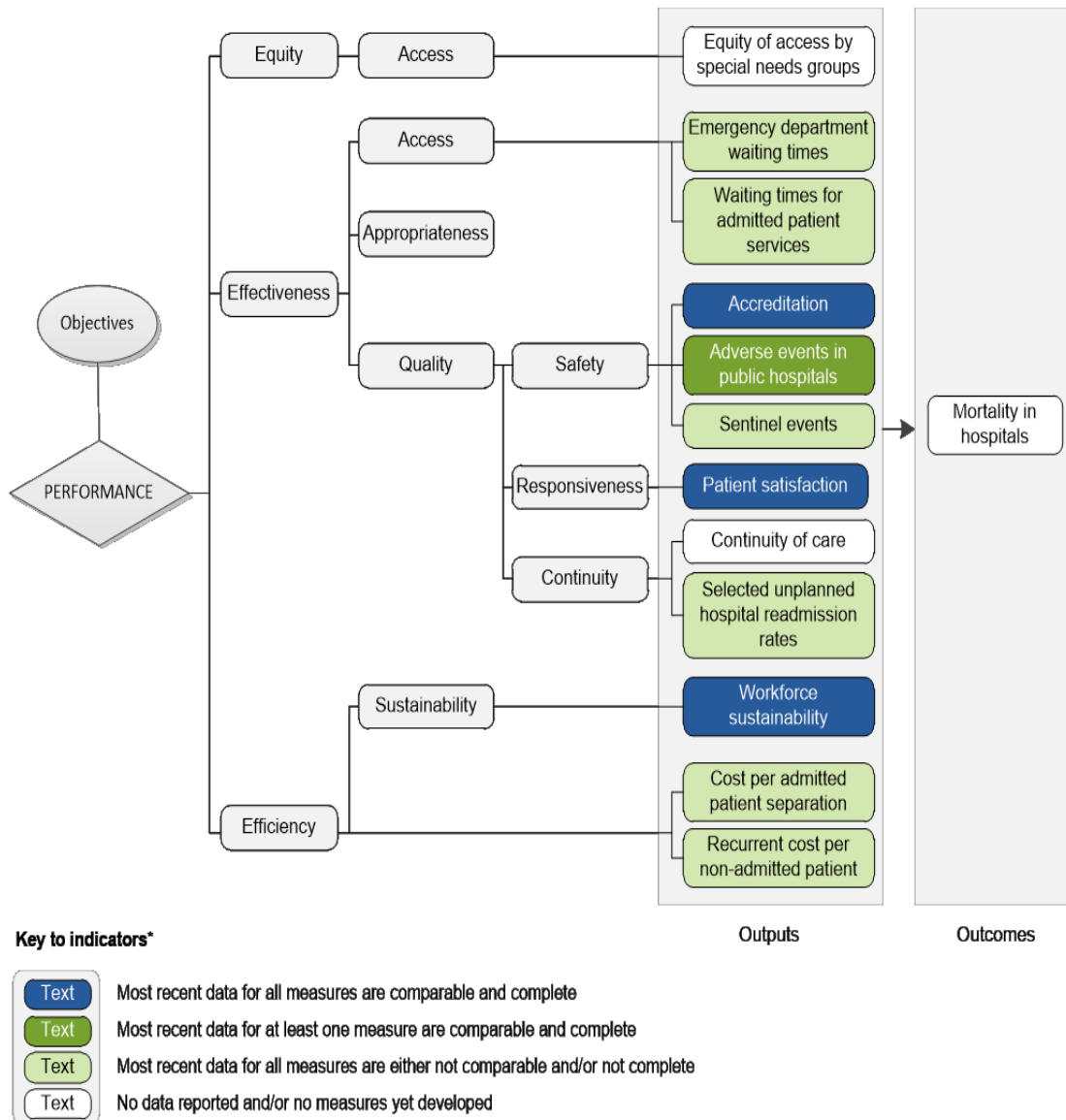
Governments aim for public hospital services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of public hospital services (figure 12.4).

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 12.1, 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 public hospitals 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 12.4 Public hospitals performance indicator framework



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

12.3 Key performance indicator results for public hospitals

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

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 also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

Access — Equity of access by special needs groups

‘Equity of access by special needs groups’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide hospital services in an equitable manner (box 12.2).

Box 12.2 **Equity of access by special needs groups**

‘Equity of access by special needs groups’ measures the performance of agencies providing services for identified special needs groups including: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians; people living in communities outside the capital cities (that is, people living in other metropolitan areas, or rural and remote communities); and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Equity of access by special needs groups has been identified as a key area for development in future Reports. Data for the emergency department waiting times and waiting times for admitted patient services indicators are reported by Indigenous status, remoteness and socioeconomic status.

Effectiveness

Access — Emergency department waiting times

‘Emergency department waiting times’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide timely and accessible services (box 12.3).

Box 12.3 **Emergency department waiting times**

'Emergency department waiting times' is defined by the following two measures:

- Emergency department waiting times by triage category, defined as the proportion of patients seen within the benchmarks set by the Australasian Triage Scale. The Australasian Triage Scale is a scale for rating clinical urgency, designed for use in hospital-based emergency services in Australia and New Zealand. The benchmarks, set according to triage category, are as follows:
 - triage category 1: need for resuscitation — patients seen immediately
 - triage category 2: emergency — patients seen within 10 minutes
 - triage category 3: urgent — patients seen within 30 minutes
 - triage category 4: semi-urgent — patients seen within 60 minutes
 - triage category 5: non-urgent — patients seen within 120 minutes.
- Length of stay for emergency department care, proportion of patients staying for four hours or less, is defined as the percentage of presentations to public hospital emergency departments where the time from presentation to admission, transfer or discharge is less than or equal to four hours. It is a measure of the duration of the emergency department service rather than a waiting time for emergency department care.

High or increasing proportions for both measures is desirable.

Data reported for both measures are:

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

Emergency department waiting times by triage category

Nationally, in 2015-16 (excluding the ACT), all patients in triage category 1 were seen within the clinically appropriate timeframe. For all triage categories combined, around three-quarters of patients were seen within triage category timeframes (table 12.1). The comparability of emergency department waiting times data across jurisdictions can be influenced by differences in data coverage and clinical practices — in particular, the allocation of cases to urgency categories. The proportion of patients in each triage category who were subsequently admitted can indicate the comparability of triage categorisations across jurisdictions and thus the comparability of the waiting times data (table 12A.13).

Emergency department waiting times by hospital peer group, Indigenous status, remoteness and socioeconomic status for public hospitals are reported in the attachment (tables 12A.14–17).

Table 12.1 Proportion of emergency department patients seen within triage category timeframes, public hospitals, 2015-16^a

Triage category	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^b	NT	Aust ^b
1 — Resuscitation	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100
2 — Emergency	82	78	74	77	70	80	na	63	77
3 — Urgent	76	71	61	53	56	59	na	53	67
4 — Semi-urgent	80	72	74	67	70	64	na	60	74
5 — Non-urgent	94	89	94	93	92	87	na	89	93
Total	81	74	70	65	66	66	na	61	74

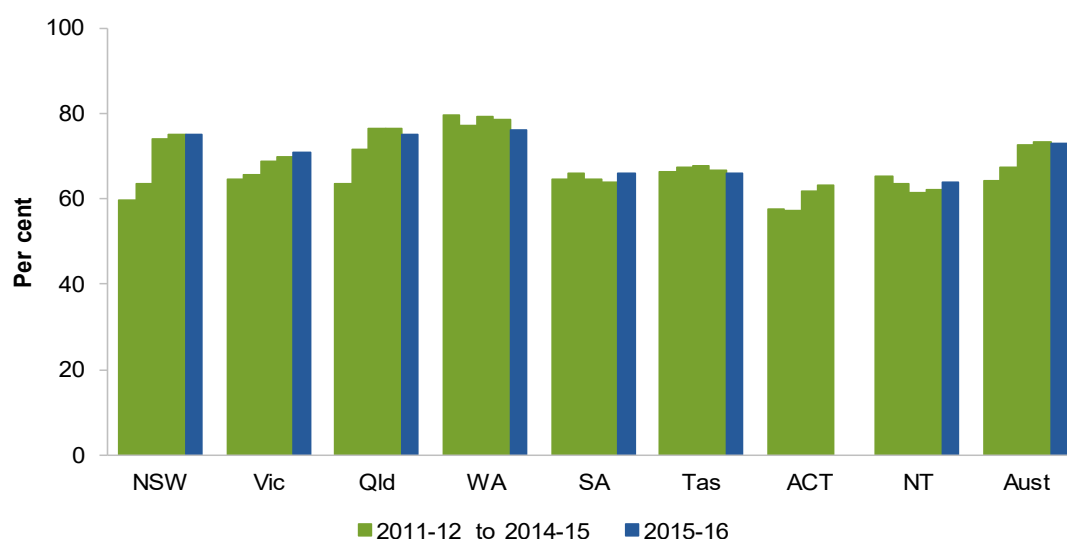
^a See box 12.3 and table 12A.13 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply. Australian totals exclude the ACT. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2016), *Emergency department care 2015-16: Australian hospital statistics*. Health services series no. 72. Cat. no. HSE 182; table 12A.13.

Proportion of patients staying for four hours or less

The proportion of patients staying for four hours or less in an emergency department has increased from 64.3 per cent in 2011-12 to 73.2 per cent in 2015-16 (figure 12.5).

Figure 12.5 Length of stay for emergency department care, proportion of patients staying for four hours or less^{a, b}



^a See box 12.3 and table 12A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data for the ACT for 2015-16 were not available at the time of data supply. The Australian total for 2015-16 excludes the ACT.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Emergency department care: Australian hospital statistics*. Health services series no. 45, 52, 58, 65 and 72 Cat. no. HSE 126, 142, 153, 168 and 182; table 12A.18.

Waiting times for admitted patient services

‘Waiting times for admitted patient services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide timely and accessible services (box 12.4).

Box 12.4 **Waiting times for admitted patient services**

‘Waiting times for admitted patient services’ is defined by the following three measures:

- Overall elective surgery waiting times
- Elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category
- Presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission

Data reported for these three measures are:

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

Overall elective surgery waiting times

‘Overall elective surgery waiting times’ are calculated by comparing the date patients are added to a waiting list with the date they were admitted. Days on which the patient was not ready for care are excluded. ‘Overall waiting times’ are presented as the number of days within which 50 per cent of patients are admitted and the number of days within which 90 per cent of patients are admitted. Patients on waiting lists who were not subsequently admitted to hospital are excluded.

For overall elective surgery waiting times, a low or decreasing number of days waited are desirable.

Elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category

‘Elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category’ reports the proportion of patients who were admitted from waiting lists after an extended wait. In general, at the time of being placed on the public hospital waiting list, a clinical assessment is made of the urgency with which the patient requires elective surgery. The clinical urgency categories are:

- Category 1 — procedures that are clinically indicated within 30 days
- Category 2 — procedures that are clinically indicated within 90 days
- Category 3 — procedures that are clinically indicated within 365 days.

The term ‘extended wait’ is used for patients in the categories 1, 2 and 3 waiting longer than specified times (30 days, 90 days and 365 days respectively).

(continued next page)

Box 12.4 (continued)

For elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category, a low or decreasing proportion of patients who have experienced extended waits at admission is desirable. However, variation in the way patients are classified to urgency categories should be considered. Rather than comparing jurisdictions, the results for individual jurisdictions should be viewed in the context of the proportions of patients assigned to each of the three urgency categories.

Presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission

‘Presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission’ is defined as the percentage of presentations to public hospital emergency departments where the time from presentation to admission to hospital is less than or equal to four hours.

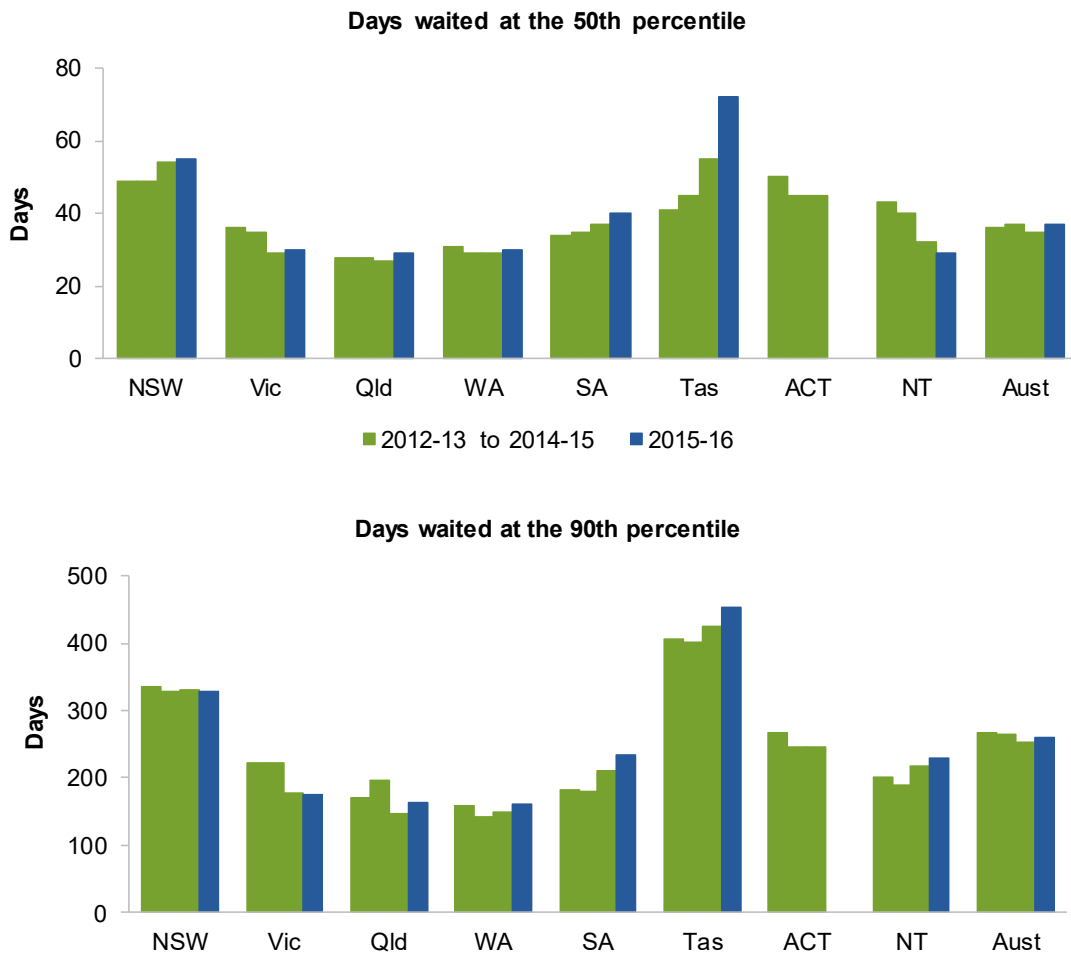
A high or increasing proportion of presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission is desirable.

Overall elective surgery waiting times

Nationally in 2015-16 (excluding the ACT), 50 per cent of patients were admitted within 37 days and 90 per cent of patients were admitted within 260 days (figure 12.6 and table 12A.19). Attachment 12A includes data on elective surgery waiting times by hospital peer group and indicator procedure. It also includes waiting times by Indigenous status, remoteness and socioeconomic status (tables 12A.19–22).

Comparisons across jurisdictions should be made with caution, due to differences in clinical practices and classification of patients across Australia. The measures are also affected by variations across jurisdictions in the method used to calculate waiting times for patients who transferred from a waiting list managed by one hospital to a waiting list managed by another hospital, with the time waited on the first list included in the waiting time reported in NSW, WA, SA and the NT. This approach can have the effect of increasing the apparent waiting times for admissions in these jurisdictions compared with other jurisdictions (AIHW 2016a).

Figure 12.6 **Waiting times for elective surgery, public hospitals^{a, b}**



^a See box 12.4 and table 12A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data for the ACT for 2015-16 were not available at the time of data supply. The Australian total for 2015-16 excludes the ACT.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Elective surgery waiting times: Australian hospital statistics*, Cat. nos. HSE 127, 140, 151, 166 and 183; table 12A.19.

Elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category

Elective surgery waiting times by urgency category not only provide an indication of the extent to which patients are seen within a clinically desirable time, but also draw attention to the variation in the way in which patients are classified across jurisdictions. Jurisdictional differences in the classification of patients by urgency category in 2015-16 are shown in table 12.2. The proportion of patients on waiting lists who already had an extended wait at the date of assessment are reported in tables 12A.24, 12A.25, 12A.26, 12A.27, 12A.28, 12A.29, 12A.30 and 12A.31.

Table 12.2 Elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category, 2015-16 (per cent)^a

	<i>Patients on waiting lists</i>	<i>Patients admitted from waiting lists</i>	<i>Patients admitted from waiting lists with extended waits</i>
<i>New South Wales</i>			
Category 1	2.4	22.4	0.2
Category 2	15.4	33.3	2.9
Category 3	82.2	44.3	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	2.9
<i>Victoria</i>			
Category 1	4.7	29.8	–
Category 2	47.7	46.3	22.9
Category 3	47.6	23.9	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	12.1
<i>Queensland</i>			
Category 1	5.9	36.2	2.4
Category 2	27.4	40.0	5.3
Category 3	66.7	23.8	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	3.4
<i>Western Australia</i>			
Category 1	5.9	24.6	8.2
Category 2	24.9	34.7	10.7
Category 3	69.2	40.7	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	6.5
<i>South Australia</i>			
Category 1	4.3	25.6	10.0
Category 2	21.8	36.6	11.6
Category 3	73.8	37.8	4.7
Total	99.9	100.0	8.6
<i>Tasmania</i>			
Category 1	6.6	31.9	22.9
Category 2	37.5	41.7	56.6
Category 3	55.9	26.4	37.1
Total	100.0	100.0	40.7

(continued next page)

Table 12.2 (continued)

	<i>Patients on waiting lists</i>	<i>Patients admitted from waiting lists</i>	<i>Patients admitted from waiting lists with extended waits</i>
Australian Capital Territory^b			
Category 1	na	na	na
Category 2	na	na	na
Category 3	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na
Northern Territory			
Category 1	4.9	37.5	6.8
Category 2	32.9	44.0	33.1
Category 3	62.2	18.5	19.6
Total	100.0	100.0	20.8

^a See box 12.4 and tables 12A.23, 12A.24, 12A.25, 12A.26, 12A.27, 12A.28, 12A.29, 12A.30 and 12A.31 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection; tables 12A.23, 12A.24, 12A.25, 12A.26, 12A.27, 12A.28, 12A.29, 12A.30 and 12A.31.

Emergency department presentations with stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission

Nationally in 2015-16 (excluding the ACT), almost half of those who presented to an emergency department and were admitted, waited 4 hours or less to be admitted to a public hospital (table 12.3).

Table 12.3 **Proportion of emergency department presentations with a length of stay 4 hours or less ending in admission, 2015-16^a**

<i>Triage category</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT^b</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust^b</i>
1 — Resuscitation	52	57	59	66	59	58	na	46	57
2 — Emergency	45	53	56	58	45	34	na	28	50
3 — Urgent	41	51	55	48	40	24	na	25	47
4 — Semi-urgent	46	55	58	50	47	28	na	28	50
5 — Non-urgent	66	65	65	60	67	48	na	36	64
Total	44	53	56	51	44	28	na	27	49

^a See box 12.4 and table 12A.32 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply and have not been included in the Australian totals. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2016), *Emergency department care 2015-16: Australian hospital statistics*. Health services series no. 72. Cat. no. HSE 182; table 12A.32.

Quality — Safety — hospital accreditation

‘Accreditation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide public hospital services that are high quality and safe (box 12.5).

Box 12.5 **Accreditation**

‘Accreditation’ is defined by the proportion of hospitals accredited to the National Safety and Quality Health Service standards. The standards are:

- Governance for safety and quality in health service organisations
- Partnering with consumers
- Preventing and controlling healthcare associated infections
- Medication safety
- Patient identification and procedure matching
- Clinical handover
- Blood and blood products
- Preventing and managing pressure injuries
- Recognising and responding to clinical deterioration in acute health care
- Preventing falls and harm from falls.

A high or increasing rate of accreditation is desirable. However, it is not possible to draw conclusions about the quality of care in those hospitals that are not accredited to all standards.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but not over time. Data for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are not comparable with prior years.
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The proportion of accredited public hospitals is reported in figure 12.7.

Accreditation is provided by a number of bodies, including the Australian Healthcare Standards’ Evaluation and Quality Improvement Program, Business Excellence Australia, and the Quality Improvement Council. Hospitals can also be certified as compliant with the International Organization for Standardization’s (ISO) 9000 quality family.

Figure 12.7 **Proportion of public hospitals accredited to the National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards, 30 June 2015^a**



^a See box 12.5 and table 12A.33 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (2016), *Hospital resources 2014-15: Australian hospital statistics*. Health services series no. 71. Cat. no. HSE 176; SA government (unpublished); table 12A.33.

Australian Health Ministers have mandated accreditation in all public and private hospitals and day procedure services in Australia from 1 January 2013. From this date health services are to be assessed to the National Safety and Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standards by accrediting agencies approved by the Australian Commission for Safety and Quality in Health Care. By end 2016 it is anticipated all Australian hospitals will have been accredited to all 10 NSQHS standards.

Quality — Safety — adverse events in public hospitals

‘Adverse events in public hospitals’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide public hospital services that are high quality and safe (box 12.6). Sentinel events, which are a subset of adverse events that result in death or very serious harm to the patient, are reported as a separate output indicator.

Box 12.6 Adverse events in public hospitals

'Adverse events in public hospitals' is defined by the following three measures:

- selected healthcare-associated infections
- adverse events treated in hospitals
- falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals.

Selected healthcare-associated infections

'Selected healthcare-associated infections' is the number of *Staphylococcus aureus* (including Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [MRSA]) bacteraemia (SAB) patient episodes associated with public hospitals (admitted and non-admitted patients), expressed as a rate per 10 000 patient days for public hospitals.

A patient episode of SAB is defined as a positive blood culture for SAB. Only the first isolate per patient is counted, unless at least 14 days has passed without a positive blood culture, after which an additional episode is recorded.

SAB is considered to be healthcare-associated if the first positive blood culture is collected more than 48 hours after hospital admission or less than 48 hours after discharge, or if the first positive blood culture is collected 48 hours or less after admission and one or more of the following key clinical criteria was met for the patient episode of SAB:

- SAB is a complication of the presence of an indwelling medical device
- SAB occurs within 30 days of a surgical procedure where SAB is related to the surgical site
- an invasive instrumentation or incision related to the SAB was performed within 48 hours
- SAB is associated with neutropenia contributed to by cytotoxic therapy. Neutropenia is defined as at least two separate calendar days with values of absolute neutrophil count (ANC) $<500 \text{ cell/mm}^3$ ($0.5 \times 10^9/\text{L}$) on or within a seven-day time period which includes the date the positive blood specimen was collected (Day 1), the three calendar days before and the three calendar days after.

Cases where a known previous positive test has been obtained within the last 14 days are excluded. Patient days for unqualified newborns, hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement are excluded.

A low or decreasing rate of selected healthcare-associated infections is desirable.

Data reported for this measure 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

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Box 12.6 (continued)

Adverse events treated in hospitals

'Adverse events treated in hospitals' are incidents in which harm resulted to a person during hospitalisation and are measured by separations that had an adverse event (including infections, falls resulting in injuries and problems with medication and medical devices) that occurred during hospitalisation. Hospital separations data include information on diagnoses and place of occurrence that can indicate that an adverse event was treated and/or occurred during the hospitalisation, but some adverse events are not identifiable using these codes.

Low or decreasing adverse events treated in hospitals is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals

'Falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals' is defined as the number of separations with an external cause code for fall and a place of occurrence of health service area, expressed as a rate per 1000 hospital separations. It is not possible to determine if the place of occurrence was a public hospital, only that it was a health service area.

A low or decreasing rate of falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals is desirable.

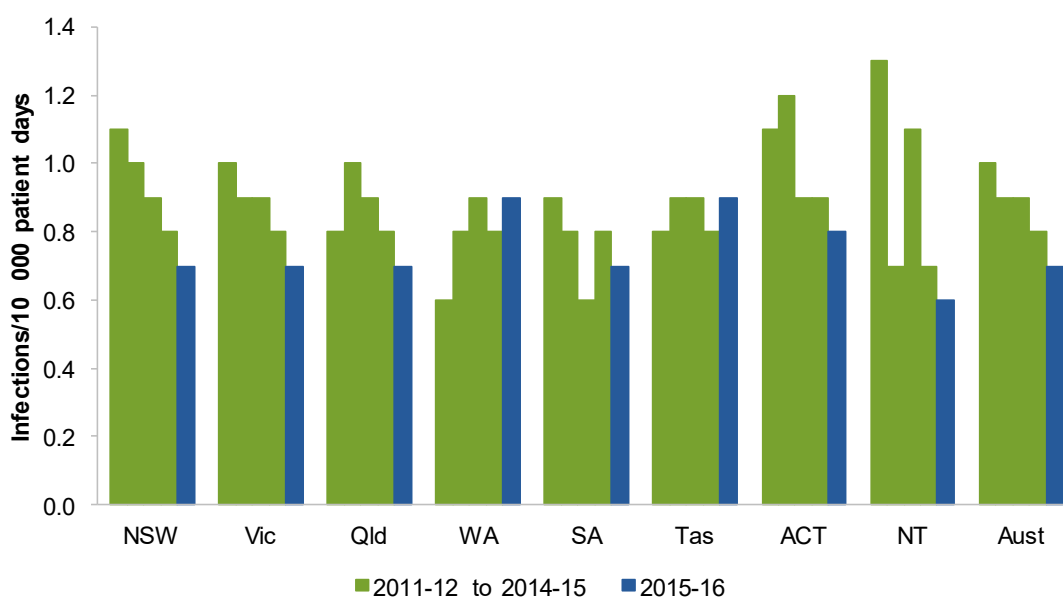
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Selected healthcare-associated infections

Selected healthcare-associated infections per 10 000 patient days is reported in figure 12.8.

Figure 12.8 Selected healthcare-associated infections, public hospitals^a



^a See box 12.6 and table 12A.34 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW 2016 *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia in Australian public hospitals 2015-16 Australian hospital statistics. Health services series; table 12A.34.

Adverse events treated in hospitals

In 2014-15, 6.7 per cent of separations in public hospitals had an adverse event reported during hospitalisation (table 12.4). A separation may be recorded against more than one category, as some adverse events are reported as diagnoses and others as external causes or places of occurrence (of the injury or poisoning) — results by category are in table 12A.35.

Table 12.4 Separations with an adverse event per 100 separations, public hospitals, 2014-15^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.3	3.5	6.7

^a See box 12.6 and table 12A.35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 12A.35.

Falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals

Falls resulting in patient harm per 1000 hospital separations, where the place of occurrence was a health service area, varied across states and territories in 2014-15 (figure 12.9). Data are reported by Indigenous status and remoteness in table 12A.36.

Figure 12.9 **Separations for falls resulting in patient harm in public hospitals, 2014-15^a**



^a See box 12.6 and table 12A.36 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (2016), *Admitted patient care 2014-15: Australian hospital statistics*. Health services series no. 68. Cat. no. HSE 172; table 12A.36.

Quality — Safety — Sentinel events

‘Sentinel events’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to deliver public hospital services that are high quality and safe (box 12.7). Sentinel events are a subset of adverse events that result in death or very serious harm to the patient. Adverse events are reported as a separate output indicator.

Box 12.7 **Sentinel events**

'Sentinel events' is defined as the number of reported adverse events that occur because of hospital system and process deficiencies, and which result in the death of, or serious harm to, a patient. Sentinel events occur relatively infrequently and are independent of a patient's condition.

Australian health ministers have agreed on a national core set of sentinel events for which all public hospitals are required to provide data. The eight agreed core sentinel events are:

1. Procedures involving the wrong patient or body part resulting in death or major permanent loss of function.
2. Suicide of a patient in an inpatient unit.
3. Retained instruments or other material after surgery requiring re-operation or further surgical procedure.
4. Intravascular gas embolism resulting in death or neurological damage.
5. Haemolytic blood transfusion reaction resulting from ABO (blood group) incompatibility.
6. Medication error leading to the death of a patient reasonably believed to be due to incorrect administration of drugs.
7. Maternal death associated with pregnancy, birth or the puerperium.
8. Infant discharged to the wrong family.

A low or decreasing number of sentinel events is desirable.

Over time, an increase in the number of sentinel events reported might reflect improvements in incident reporting mechanisms and organisational cultural change, rather than an increase in the frequency of such events. However, trends need to be monitored to establish whether this is the underlying reason.

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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Sentinel event programs have been implemented by all State and Territory governments. The purpose of these programs is to facilitate a safe environment for patients by reducing the frequency of these events. The programs are not punitive, and are designed to facilitate self-reporting of errors so that the underlying causes of the events can be examined, and action taken to reduce the risk of these events re-occurring.

Numbers of sentinel events for 2014-15 are reported below. As larger states and territories will tend to have more sentinel events than smaller jurisdictions, the numbers of separations are also presented to provide context.

In 2014-15:

- In NSW public hospitals there was a total of 50 sentinel events (table 12A.37) compared to around 1.8 million separations (table 12A.5).
- In Victorian public hospitals there was a total of 19 sentinel events (table 12A.38) compared to around 1.6 million separations (table 12A.5).
- In Queensland public hospitals there was a total of 10 sentinel events (table 12A.39) compared to around 1.2 million separations (table 12A.5).
- In WA public hospitals there was a total of 5 sentinel events (table 12A.40) compared to around 601 000 separations (table 12A.5).
- In SA public hospitals there was a total of 9 sentinel events (table 12A.41) compared to around 422 000 separations (table 12A.5).
- In Tasmanian public hospitals there were no reported sentinel events (table 12A.42) compared to around 120 000 separations (table 12A.5).
- In ACT public hospitals there were 4 reported sentinel events (table 12A.43). There were around 101 000 separations (table 12A.5).
- In NT public hospitals there was a total of 2 sentinel events (table 12A.44) compared to around 132 000 separations (table 12A.5).

Data for 2010-11 to 2014-15 are reported in tables 12A.37–44, along with disaggregation by the type of sentinel event. Australian totals are reported in table 12A.45.

Quality — Responsiveness — Patient satisfaction

‘Patient satisfaction’ provides a proxy measure of governments’ objective to deliver services that are high quality and responsive to individual patient needs (box 12.8).

Box 12.8 Patient satisfaction

'Patient satisfaction' is defined by the following six measures for the purposes of this report:

- Proportion of people who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting that the emergency department doctors, specialists or nurses 'always' or 'often':
 - listened carefully to them
 - showed respect to them
 - spent enough time with them
- Proportion of people who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting that the hospital doctors, specialists or nurses 'always' or 'often':
 - listened carefully to them
 - showed respect to them
 - spent enough time with them.

A high or increasing proportion of patients who were satisfied is desirable, as it suggests the hospital care was of high quality and better met the expectations and needs of patients.

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 Patient Experience Survey does not include people living in discrete Indigenous communities and very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.

Patient satisfaction surveys are different from other sources of hospital quality data, because they provide information on hospital quality from the patient's perspective. Surveys can be useful for obtaining information on patient views of both clinical and non-clinical hospital care (such as whether patients feel they were treated with respect and provided with appropriate information regarding their treatment).

In 2015-16, nationally for all measures, the satisfaction rate was above 80 per cent, with satisfaction generally higher for nurses compared to doctors/specialists (table 12.5). To assist interpretation of these results, associated relative standard errors and confidence intervals are reported in attachment tables 12A.46–49.

Table 12.5 Patient satisfaction, hospitals, 2015-16^{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>
Emergency department patients									
Proportion of people who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the emergency department doctors, specialists or nurses always or often listened carefully to them									
Doctors or specialists	86.2	86.7	87.5	90.0	84.5	84.4	81.5	90.9	87.0
Nurses	87.8	91.2	91.9	91.2	87.3	91.8	#88.4	88.9	90.3
Proportion of people who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the emergency department doctors, specialists or nurses always or often showed respect to them									
Doctors or specialists	88.6	88.6	88.9	88.7	86.4	85.7	81.8	92.0	88.3
Nurses	89.5	92.2	93.6	91.4	87.1	91.8	#86.8	88.9	91.5
Proportion of people who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the emergency department doctors, specialists or nurses always or often spent enough time with them									
Doctors or specialists	81.6	83.9	86.2	86.7	80.6	83.7	74.8	90.3	83.6
Nurses	84.5	87.4	90.2	90.4	82.6	89.2	#79.0	89.1	87.1
Admitted hospital patients									
Proportion of people who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital doctors, specialists or nurses always or often listened carefully to them									
Doctors or specialists	92.3	93.0	92.8	93.2	90.1	89.9	#85.1	#91.9	92.2
Nurses	90.7	92.1	93.5	94.3	88.7	90.7	85.5	88.9	92.0
Proportion of people who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital doctors, specialists or nurses always or often showed respect to them									
Doctors or specialists	91.3	92.9	93.2	94.1	92.3	90.6	87.5	93.9	92.5
Nurses	90.3	94.2	93.6	94.3	90.9	93.3	86.7	88.8	92.6
Proportion of people who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital doctors, specialists or nurses always or often spent enough time with them									
Doctors or specialists	88.3	90.0	90.8	89.3	86.7	84.6	81.0	#87.5	88.9
Nurses	89.7	90.3	92.2	91.0	86.8	89.6	85.7	89.4	90.2

^a See box 12.8 and tables 12A.46–49 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b # indicates the proportion should be used with caution as it has a margin of error greater than 10 percentage points.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Patient Experience Survey 2015-16*; tables 12A.46–49.

Quality — Continuity — Continuity of care

‘Continuity of care’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide public hospital services that are of high quality and well coordinated to ensure continuity of care (box 12.9).

Box 12.9 Continuity of care

‘Continuity of care’ measures the provision of uninterrupted, timely, coordinated healthcare, interventions and actions across programs, practitioners and organisations.

Continuity of care has been identified as a key area for development in future Reports.

Quality — Continuity — Selected unplanned hospital readmission rates

‘Selected unplanned hospital readmission rates’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide public hospital services that are of high quality and well coordinated to ensure continuity of care (box 12.10).

Box 12.10 Selected unplanned hospital readmission rates

‘Selected unplanned hospital readmission rates’ is defined as the rate at which patients unexpectedly return to the same hospital within 28 days for further treatment where the original admission involved one of a selected set of procedures, and the readmission is identified as a post-operative complication. It is expressed as a rate per 1000 separations in which one of the selected surgical procedures was performed. The indicator is an underestimate of all possible unplanned/unexpected readmissions.

The selected surgical procedures are knee replacement, hip replacement, tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy, hysterectomy, prostatectomy, cataract surgery and appendectomy. Unplanned readmissions are those having a principal diagnosis of a post-operative adverse event for which a specified ICD-10-AM diagnosis code has been assigned.

Low or decreasing rates of unplanned readmissions are desirable. Conversely, high or increasing rates suggest the quality of care provided by hospitals, or post-discharge care or planning, should be examined, because there may be scope for improvement.

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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Selected unplanned hospital readmission rates in public hospitals are reported in table 12.6.

Table 12.6 Selected unplanned hospital readmission rates per 1000 separations, by selected surgical procedure, 2014-15^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>Total</i>
Knee replacement	19.4	19.4	36.3	28.1	18.6	18.3	7.0	np	22.7
Hip replacement	16.9	16.1	23.5	16.7	7.1	21.6	8.5	np	17.1
Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy	31.7	26.0	49.5	41.3	53.9	34.9	31.3	105.0	35.7
Hysterectomy	28.6	28.4	40.9	38.6	25.5	27.5	78.3	np	31.6
Prostatectomy	23.0	23.4	33.0	12.6	13.0	–	np	np	24.3
Cataract surgery	2.5	2.9	5.1	3.1	2.5	4.1	0.9	10.1	3.1
Appendicectomy	20.5	19.8	23.9	35.1	26.7	36.5	14.3	37.7	22.0

^a See box 12.10 and table 12A.50 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; WA Health (unpublished); table 12A.50.

Patients might be re-admitted unexpectedly if the initial care or treatment was ineffective or unsatisfactory, if post-discharge planning was inadequate, or for reasons outside the control of the hospital (for example poor post-discharge care). Selected unplanned hospital readmission rates are reported by hospital peer group, Indigenous status, remoteness and socioeconomic status in table 12A.51.

Efficiency

Sustainability — Workforce sustainability

‘Workforce sustainability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide sustainable public hospital services (box 12.11).

Box 12.11 Workforce sustainability

'Workforce sustainability' reports age profiles for nurse (including midwives) and medical practitioner workforces. It shows the proportions of registered nurses and medical practitioners in ten year age brackets, by jurisdiction and by region.

High or increasing proportions of the workforce that are new entrants and/or low or decreasing proportions of the workforce that are close to retirement is desirable.

All nurses (including midwives) and medical practitioners in the workforce are included in these measures, as crude indicators of the potential respective workforces for public hospitals.

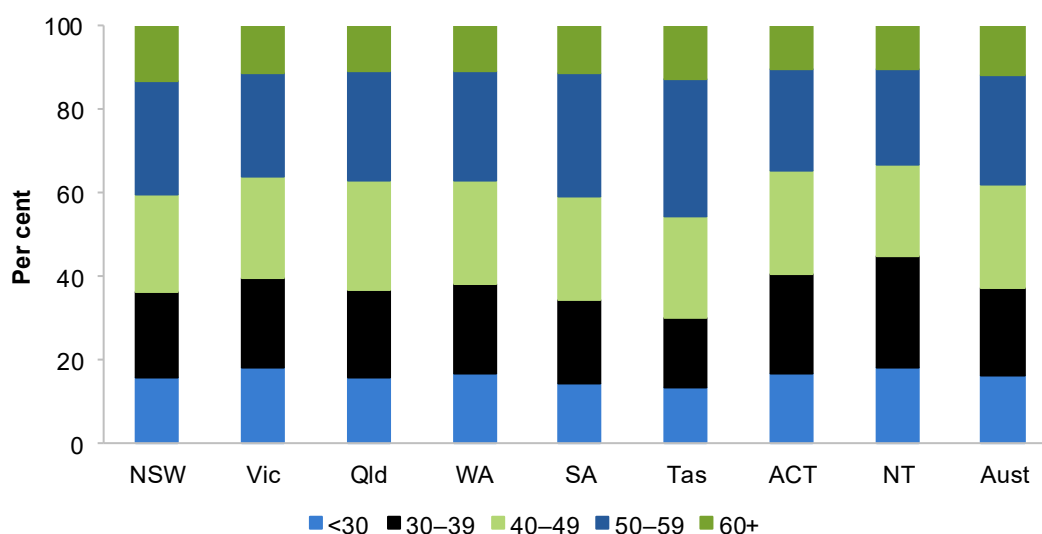
These measures are not a substitute for a full workforce analysis that allows for migration, trends in full-time work and expected demand increases. They can, however, indicate that further attention should be given to workforce sustainability for public hospitals.

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 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015, 17.4 per cent of the medical practitioner workforce and 11.6 per cent of the nursing workforce were aged 60 years and over (figures 12.10 and 12.11), reflecting a gradual increase from 2007 for nurses (table 12A.52) and 2009 for medical practitioners (table 12A.54). Data disaggregated by remoteness area are available in tables 12A.53 (nursing) and 12A.55 (medical practitioner).

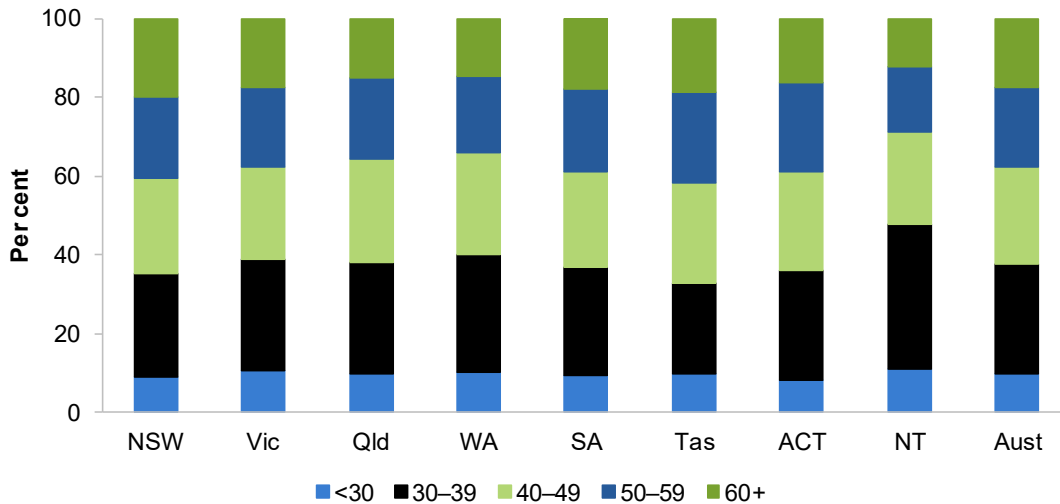
Figure 12.10 Nursing workforce, by age group, 2015^a



^a See box 12.11 and table 12A.53 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Health Workforce Data Set; table 12A.53.

Figure 12.11 **Medical practitioner workforce, by age group, 2015^a**



^a See box 12.11 and table 12A.55 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Health Workforce Data Set; table 12A.55.

Efficiency — Cost per admitted patient separation

‘Cost per admitted patient separation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to deliver services in an efficient manner (box 12.12).

Box 12.12 **Cost per admitted patient separation**

‘Cost per admitted patient separation’ is defined by the following two measures:

- Recurrent cost per weighted separation
- Capital cost per weighted separation.

A low or decreasing recurrent cost per weighted separation or capital cost per weighted separation can reflect more efficient service delivery in public hospitals. However, this indicator needs to be viewed in the context of the set of performance indicators as a whole, as decreasing cost could also be associated with decreasing quality and effectiveness.

Recurrent cost per weighted separation

‘Recurrent cost per weighted separation’ is the average cost of providing care for an admitted patient (overnight stay or same day) adjusted for casemix. Casemix adjustment takes account of variation in the relative complexity of the patient’s clinical condition and of the hospital services provided, but not other influences on length of stay.

(continued next page)

Box 12.12 (continued)

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but not over time. Data prior to 2013-14 are not comparable with data after this time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Capital cost per weighted separation

'Capital cost per separation' is calculated as capital, labour and material costs divided by the number of weighted separations.

Capital costs include depreciation and the user cost of capital for buildings and equipment. This measure allows the full cost of hospital services to be considered. Depreciation is defined as the cost of consuming an asset's services. It is measured by the reduction in value of an asset over the financial year. The user cost of capital is the opportunity cost of the capital invested in an asset, and is equivalent to the return foregone from not using the funds to deliver other services or to retire debt. Interest payments represent a user cost of capital, so are deducted from capital costs to avoid double counting.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data prior to 2013-14 are not comparable with data after this time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Recurrent cost per weighted separation

Nationally in 2014-15, the recurrent cost per weighted separation was \$5025 (figure 12.12). Comparable data are available for 2013-14 but have not been adjusted for inflation (table 12A.56).

Figure 12.12 Recurrent cost per weighted separation, 2014-15^a



^a See box 12.12 and table 12A.56 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: IHPA (unpublished) National Hospital Cost Data Collection; table 12A.56.

Average cost per admitted acute emergency department presentation for 2014-15 are reported in table 12A.58.

The 'Relative stay index' can provide useful context for interpreting the cost per separation indicator as the length of stay per separation can influence cost. The relative stay index is defined as the actual number of acute care patient days divided by the expected number of acute care patient days, adjusted for casemix. The relative stay index for Australia for all hospitals (public and private) is one. A relative stay index greater than one indicates that average length of patient stay is higher than expected given the jurisdiction's casemix distribution. A relative stay index of less than one indicates that the number of bed days used was less than expected. The relative stay index for public hospitals is reported in table 12A.59.

Capital cost per weighted separation

Costs associated with non-current physical assets (such as depreciation and the user cost of capital) are potentially important components of the total costs of many services delivered by government agencies. Capital costs are reported in table 12A.57. This is an interim indicator reported until 'Total cost per casemix adjusted separation' data again become available.

The Steering Committee's approach is to report the full costs of a service where they are available. Where the full costs of a service cannot be accurately measured, the Steering

Committee seeks to report estimated costs that are comparable. Where differences in comparability remain, the differences are documented. The Steering Committee has identified financial reporting issues that have affected the accuracy and comparability of unit costs for acute care services. These include the treatment of payroll tax, superannuation, depreciation and the user cost of capital associated with buildings and equipment. A number of issues remain to improve further the quality of these estimates.

Recurrent cost per non-admitted patient

‘Recurrent cost per non-admitted patient’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to deliver services in an efficient manner (box 12.13).

Box 12.13 Recurrent cost per non-admitted patient

‘Recurrent cost per non-admitted patient’ is defined by the following two measures:

- Average cost per non-admitted acute emergency department presentation
- Average cost per non-admitted service event.

A low or decreasing recurrent cost per non-admitted patient can reflect more efficient service delivery in public hospitals. However, this indicator should be viewed in the context of the set of performance indicators as a whole, as decreasing cost could also be associated with decreasing quality and effectiveness. This indicator does not adjust for the complexity of service.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but not over time. Data for 2014-15 are not comparable with previous years
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2014-15, the average cost per non-admitted emergency department presentation was \$449 (table 12A.60). Nationally, non-admitted service events had an average cost of \$272 in 2014-15 (table 12A.61). These data are reported for the first time this year and are not comparable with data reported for this indicator in previous editions.

Outcomes

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

Mortality in hospitals

‘Mortality in hospitals’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to manage illness and the effects of injury in a safe manner (box 12.14).

Box 12.14 Mortality in hospitals

'Mortality in hospitals' is defined by the following three measures:

- Hospital standardised mortality ratio
- Death in low-mortality diagnostic related groups
- In-hospital mortality rates.

Mortality in hospitals has been identified as a key area for development in future Reports.

12.4 Definitions of key terms

Accreditation	Professional recognition awarded to hospitals and other healthcare facilities that meet defined industry standards. Public hospitals can seek accreditation through the ACHS Evaluation and Quality Improvement Program, the Australian Quality Council (now known as Business Excellence Australia), the Quality Improvement Council, the International Organisation for Standardization 9000 Quality Management System or other equivalent programs.
Acute care	Clinical services provided to admitted or non-admitted patients, including managing labour, curing illness or treating injury, performing surgery, relieving symptoms and/or reducing the severity of illness or injury, and performing diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Most episodes involve a relatively short hospital stay.
Admitted patient	A patient who has undergone a formal admission process in a public hospital to begin an episode of care. Admitted patients can receive acute, subacute or non-acute care services.
Allied health (non-admitted)	Occasions of service to non-admitted patients at units/clinics providing treatment/counselling to patients. These include units providing physiotherapy, speech therapy, family planning, dietary advice, optometry and occupational therapy.
AR-DRG	Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Group - a patient classification system that hospitals use to match their patient services (hospital procedures and diagnoses) with their resource needs. AR-DRG version 6.0x is based on the ICD-10-AM classification.
Casemix adjusted	Adjustment of data on cases treated to account for the number and type of cases. Cases are sorted by AR-DRG into categories of patients with similar clinical conditions and requiring similar hospital services. Casemix adjustment is an important step to achieving comparable measures of efficiency across hospitals and jurisdictions.
Casemix adjusted separations	The number of separations adjusted to account for differences across hospitals in the complexity of episodes of care.
Community health services	Health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than via hospitals or private facilities.
Comparability	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.
Completeness	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.

Cost of capital	The return foregone on the next best investment, estimated at a rate of 8 per cent of the depreciated replacement value of buildings, equipment and land. Also called the 'opportunity cost' of capital.
Elective surgery waiting times	Elective surgery waiting times are calculated by comparing the date on which patients are added to a waiting list with the date on which they are admitted for the awaited procedure. Days on which the patient was not ready for care are excluded.
Emergency department waiting time to commencement of clinical care	The time elapsed for each patient from presentation to the emergency department (that is, the time at which the patient is clerically registered or triaged, whichever occurs earlier) to the commencement of service by a treating medical officer or nurse.
Emergency department waiting times to admission	The time elapsed for each patient from presentation to the emergency department to admission to hospital.
ICD-10-AM	The Australian modification of the International Standard Classification of Diseases and Related Health Conditions. This is the current classification of diagnoses in Australia.
Hospital boarder	A person who is receiving food and/or accommodation but for whom the hospital does not accept responsibility for treatment and/or care.
Length of stay	The period from admission to separation less any days spent away from the hospital (leave days).
Medicare	Australian Government funding of private medical and optometrical services (under the Medicare Benefits Schedule). Sometimes defined to include other forms of Australian Government funding such as subsidisation of selected pharmaceuticals (under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme) and public hospital funding (under the Australian Health Care Agreements), which provides public hospital services free of charge to public patients.
Mortality rate	The number of deaths per 100 000 people.
Newborn qualification status	<p>A newborn qualification status is assigned to each patient day within a newborn episode of care.</p> <p>A newborn patient day is qualified if the infant meets at least one of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is the second or subsequent live born infant of a multiple birth, whose mother is currently an admitted patient, • is admitted to an intensive care facility in a hospital, being a facility approved by the Commonwealth Minister for the purpose of the provision of special care, • is admitted to, or remains in hospital without its mother. <p>A newborn patient day is unqualified if the infant does not meet any of the above criteria.</p> <p>The day on which a change in qualification status occurs is counted as a day of the new qualification status.</p> <p>If there is more than one qualification status in a single day, the day is counted as a day of the final qualification status for that day.</p>
Nursing workforce	Registered and enrolled nurses who are employed in nursing, on extended leave or looking for work in nursing.
Medical practitioner workforce	Registered medical practitioners who are employed as medical practitioners, on extended leave or looking for work as a medical practitioner.
Non-acute care	Includes maintenance care and newborn care (where the newborn does not require acute care).
Non-admitted occasions of service	Occasion of examination, consultation, treatment or other service provided to a non-admitted patient in a functional unit of a health service establishment. Services can include emergency department visits, outpatient services (such as pathology, radiology and imaging, and allied health services, including

	speech therapy and family planning) and other services to non-admitted patients. Hospital non-admitted occasions of service are not yet recorded consistently across states and territories, and relative differences in the complexity of services provided are not yet documented.
Non-admitted patient	A patient who has not undergone a formal admission process, but who may receive care through an emergency department, outpatient or other non-admitted service.
Public hospital	A hospital that provides free treatment and accommodation to eligible admitted persons who elect to be treated as public patients. It also provides free services to eligible non-admitted patients and can provide (and charge for) treatment and accommodation services to private patients. Charges to non-admitted patients and admitted patients on discharge can be levied in accordance with the Australian Health Care Agreements (for example, aids and appliances).
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices.
Relative stay index	The actual number of patient days for acute care separations in selected AR-DRGs divided by the expected number of patient days adjusted for casemix. Includes acute care separations only. Excludes: patients who died or were transferred within 2 days of admission, or separations with length of stay greater than 120 days, AR-DRGs which are for 'rehabilitation', AR-DRGs which are predominantly same day (such as R63Z chemotherapy and L61Z admit for renal dialysis), AR-DRGs which have a length of stay component in the definition, and error AR-DRGs.
Same day patients	A patient whose admission date is the same as the separation date.
Sentinel events	Adverse events that cause serious harm to patients and that have the potential to undermine public confidence in the healthcare system.
Separation	A total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change in the type of care for an admitted patient (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Includes admitted patients who receive same day procedures (for example, renal dialysis).
Subacute care	Specialised multidisciplinary care in which the primary need for care is optimisation of the patient's functioning and quality of life. A person's functioning may relate to their whole body or a body part, the whole person, or the whole person in a social context, and to impairment of a body function or structure, activity limitation and/or participation restriction. Subacute care comprises the defined care types of rehabilitation, palliative care, geriatric evaluation and management and psychogeriatric care.
Triage category	The urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care: category 1 — resuscitation (immediate within seconds) category 2 — emergency (within 10 minutes) category 3 — urgent (within 30 minutes) category 4 — semi-urgent (within 60 minutes) category 5 — non-urgent (within 120 minutes).
Urgency category for elective surgery	Category 1 patients — admission within 30 days is desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly to the point that it can become an emergency. Category 2 patients — admission within 90 days is desirable for a condition that is causing some pain, dysfunction or disability, but that is not likely to deteriorate quickly or become an emergency. Category 3 patients — admission at some time in the future is acceptable for a condition causing minimal or no pain, dysfunction or disability, that is unlikely to deteriorate quickly and that does not have the potential to become an emergency.

12.5 References

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12A Public hospitals — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 12.4 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).

Attachment contents

Table 12A.1	Recurrent expenditure on public hospital services (including psychiatric hospitals), (2014-15 dollars, million)
Table 12A.2	Recurrent expenditure per person, public hospital services (including psychiatric) (2014-15 dollars)
Table 12A.3	Public hospitals (including psychiatric hospitals) by hospital size
Table 12A.4	Available beds per 1000 people, by region, public hospitals (including psychiatric) (number)
Table 12A.5	Summary of separations, public hospitals
Table 12A.6	Separations, public (non-psychiatric) hospitals
Table 12A.7	Acute same-day and overnight separations by broad category of service, public hospitals
Table 12A.8	Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number)
Table 12A.9	Average full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 1000 persons, public hospital services (including psychiatric hospitals)
Table 12A.10	Separations, by type of episode of care, public hospitals (including psychiatric), 2014-15
Table 12A.11	Individual and group service events, by Tier 2 clinic classes, states and territories, 2014-15
Table 12A.12	Emergency department presentations, public hospital emergency departments, states and territories, 2014-15
Table 12A.13	Emergency department waiting times, by triage category, public hospitals
Table 12A.14	Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by hospital peer group, by State and Territory
Table 12A.15	Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory
Table 12A.16	Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by remoteness, by State and Territory
Table 12A.17	Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles
Table 12A.18	Length of stay for emergency department care, proportion of patients staying for four hours or less
Table 12A.19	Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days)
Table 12A.20	Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days)
Table 12A.21	Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by remoteness area (days)
Table 12A.22	Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (days)
Table 12A.23	Classification of elective surgery patients, by clinical urgency category (per cent)
Table 12A.24	NSW elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (per cent)
Table 12A.25	Victorian elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (per cent)
Table 12A.26	Queensland elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (per cent)
Table 12A.27	WA elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (per cent)
Table 12A.28	SA elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals
Table 12A.29	Tasmanian elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals
Table 12A.30	ACT elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals
Table 12A.31	NT elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals

Attachment contents

Table 12A.32	Proportion of presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission, public hospitals
Table 12A.33	Public hospital accreditation, 30 June 2015
Table 12A.34	Episodes of Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA) bacteraemia (SAB) in acute care hospitals, by MRSA and MSSA
Table 12A.35	Separations with an adverse event, public hospitals
Table 12A.36	Separations for falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals, per 1000 separations, 2014-15
Table 12A.37	NSW selected sentinel events (number)
Table 12A.38	Victoria selected sentinel events (number)
Table 12A.39	Queensland selected sentinel events (number)
Table 12A.40	WA selected sentinel events (number)
Table 12A.41	SA selected sentinel events (number)
Table 12A.42	Tasmania selected sentinel events (number)
Table 12A.43	ACT selected sentinel events (number)
Table 12A.44	NT selected sentinel events (number)
Table 12A.45	Australia selected sentinel events (number)
Table 12A.46	Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED doctors or specialists always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by State and Territory, by remoteness, 2015-16
Table 12A.47	Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED nurses always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by remoteness, by State and Territory, 2015-16
Table 12A.48	Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital doctors or specialists always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by remoteness, by State and Territory, 2015-16
Table 12A.49	Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital nurses always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by State and Territory, by remoteness, 2015-16
Table 12A.50	Selected unplanned hospital readmissions rates
Table 12A.51	Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2014-15
Table 12A.52	Nursing workforce (includes midwives), by age group and remoteness area
Table 12A.53	Nursing workforce (includes midwives), by age group, 2015
Table 12A.54	Medical practitioner workforce, by age group and remoteness area
Table 12A.55	Medical practitioner workforce, by age group, 2015
Table 12A.56	Average cost per admitted acute weighted separation, excluding depreciation,
Table 12A.57	Indicative estimates of capital costs per weighted separation, 2014-15
Table 12A.58	Average cost per admitted acute emergency department presentation, 2014-15
Table 12A.59	Relative stay index, indirectly standardised, patients in public hospitals, by medical, surgical and other type of diagnosis related group 2014-15
Table 12A.60	Average cost per non-admitted acute emergency department presentation, 2014-15
Table 12A.61	Average cost per non-admitted presentation, 2014-15

TABLE 12A.1

Table 12A.1 Recurrent expenditure on public hospital services (including psychiatric hospitals), (2014-15 dollars, million)
(a), (b), (c)

	NSW (d)	Vic	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT	NT (i)	Aust
2005-06									
Salary and wages	6 840	5 018	3 073	1 822	1 465	409	329	279	19 235
Non-salary	4 243	3 023	1 872	1 010	944	305	218	146	11 761
Total	11 083	8 042	4 945	2 832	2 409	714	547	426	30 996
2006-07									
Salary and wages	6 942	5 247	3 509	2 049	1 526	432	335	294	20 335
Non-salary	4 375	3 076	1 991	1 154	932	318	240	156	12 242
Total	11 317	8 322	5 501	3 203	2 458	751	575	450	32 577
2007-08									
Salary and wages	7 008	5 585	3 996	2 264	1 658	419	375	303	21 609
Non-salary	4 654	3 234	2 201	1 234	1 145	336	254	163	13 221
Total	11 662	8 819	6 198	3 498	2 803	755	629	466	34 829
2008-09									
Salary and wages	7 297	5 850	4 360	2 491	1 759	475	414	337	22 982
Non-salary	4 616	3 383	2 355	1 311	1 120	333	270	180	13 568
Total	11 912	9 233	6 715	3 802	2 879	809	684	517	36 549
2009-10									
Salary and wages	7 175	6 077	4 749	2 519	1 831	572	422	363	23 707
Non-salary	4 785	3 496	2 507	1 439	1 133	352	287	167	14 165
Total	11 959	9 573	7 256	3 958	2 964	924	709	529	37 872
2010-11									
Salary and wages	7 511	6 507	5 369	2 719	1 922	604	459	390	25 482
Non-salary	5 313	3 731	2 691	1 629	1 335	372	314	181	15 567
Total	12 824	10 238	8 060	4 348	3 257	976	773	572	41 048
2011-12									

TABLE 12A.1

Table 12A.1 **Recurrent expenditure on public hospital services (including psychiatric hospitals), (2014-15 dollars, million)**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Salary and wages	8 160	6 778	5 556	3 006	2 084	616	619	425	27 244
Non-salary	5 822	3 782	2 793	1 740	1 415	376	392	190	16 510
Total	13 982	10 560	8 349	4 746	3 499	992	1 011	615	43 753
2012-13									
Salary and wages	8 204	6 777	5 181	3 218	1 989	616	681	441	27 107
Non-salary	5 958	3 847	2 878	1 824	1 373	392	359	199	16 831
Total	14 162	10 624	8 059	5 042	3 362	1 007	1 040	640	43 937
2013-14									
Salary and wages	8 434	6 921	5 655	3 306	2 146	637	688	443	28 230
Non-salary	5 959	3 996	3 091	1 808	1 455	388	361	192	17 251
Total	14 393	10 917	8 746	5 115	3 601	1 025	1 049	635	45 481
2014-15									
Salary and wages	10 882	7 849	5 674	4 368	2 109	775	660	489	32 804
Non-salary	7 461	5 761	3 193	3 957	1 594	457	429	307	23 159
Total	18 343	12 682	8 866	8 325	3 702	1 232	1 089	796	55 036

(a) Expenditure data exclude depreciation.

(b) Recurrent expenditure on the purchase of public hospitals services at the State, or area health service-level, from privately owned and/or operated hospitals is excluded.

(c) For 2014–15, recurrent expenditure reported to the AIHW by most jurisdictions (excludes Queensland) included expenditure on public hospital services by public hospitals, local hospital networks and by state/territory health authorities. The recurrent expenditure data for 2014–15 are not comparable with recurrent expenditure reported in previous years, which did not include expenditure by local hospital networks and by state/territory health authorities.

(d) NSW hospital expenditure recorded against special purposes and trust funds is excluded.

(e) Queensland pathology services were purchased from a statewide pathology service rather than being provided by hospital employees.

(f) In WA, expenditure on public patients at Joondalup and Peel Health Campuses is included from 2006-07 figures but not in those for previous years.

Table 12A.1 **Recurrent expenditure on public hospital services (including psychiatric hospitals), (2014-15 dollars, million)**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(g) In SA in 2011-12 there were significant once-off revaluations of other employee related expenses. This reflects as an artificial reduction in expenditure, including for salaries and wages expenditure components, for 2012-13 results.

(h) For 2005-06 data for one hospital are not included.

(i) Interest payments for the NT were not reported.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian hospital statistics*, Health Services Series; AIHW (various years), *Hospital resources: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series; AIHW (2016), *Health expenditure Australia 2014–15*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series No. 57, Cat. no. HWE 67.

Table 12A.2 Recurrent expenditure per person, public hospital services (including psychiatric) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT	Aust
2005-06	1 648.5	1 601.0	1 247.4	1 387.9	1 557.8	1 462.2	1 636.6	2 055.9	1 525.0
2006-07	1 666.5	1 630.6	1 356.1	1 536.5	1 573.1	1 526.3	1 701.0	2 134.5	1 578.4
2007-08	1 678.9	1 695.9	1 489.9	1 634.1	1 776.2	1 523.1	1 828.0	2 145.9	1 651.9
2008-09	1 699.9	1 737.7	1 570.4	1 715.6	1 801.3	1 611.2	1 948.1	2 316.9	1 701.1
2009-10	1 682.7	1 766.6	1 661.5	1 745.8	1 830.8	1 825.3	1 979.9	2 322.0	1 731.6
2010-11	1 785.1	1 862.9	1 816.5	1 873.2	1 992.8	1 914.2	2 117.6	2 485.0	1 850.9
2011-12	1 919.2	1 891.4	1 847.5	1 982.9	2 121.5	1 937.4	2 724.1	2 638.9	1 940.8
2012-13	1 918.2	1 870.1	1 748.6	2 032.3	2 021.6	1 967.6	2 751.1	2 678.1	1 914.8
2013-14	1 921.2	1 887.1	1 866.9	2 016.1	2 146.2	1 994.6	2 738.6	2 613.9	1 950.6
2014-15	2 409.8	2 137.4	1 867.0	3 228.5	2 187.3	2 392.5	2 806.3	3 274.5	2 321.1

(a) Expenditure data exclude depreciation and interest payments.

(b) Recurrent expenditure on the purchase of public hospitals services at the State, or area health service-level, from privately owned and/or operated hospitals is not included.

(c) Expenditure data are deflated using the hospital/nursing home care price index from the AIHW publication *Health Expenditure Australia*.

(d) For 2014–15, recurrent expenditure reported to the AIHW by most jurisdictions (excludes Queensland) included expenditure on public hospital services by public hospitals, local hospital networks and by state/territory health authorities. The recurrent expenditure data for 2014–15 are not comparable with recurrent expenditure reported in previous years, which did not include expenditure by local hospital networks and by state/territory health authorities.

(e) Queensland pathology services were purchased from a statewide pathology service rather than being provided by hospital employees.

(f) In WA, recurrent expenditure per person from 2006-07 includes expenditure on public patients at Joondalup and Peel Health Campuses. Expenditure for these patients is not included in previous years.

(g) In SA in 2011-12 there were significant once-off revaluations of other employee related expenses. This reflects as an artificial reduction in expenditure, including for salaries and wages expenditure components, for 2012-13 results.

(h) In Tasmania, for 2005-06, data for one hospital are not included.

(i) The expenditure numbers for the ACT include substantial expenditures for NSW residents, and so the ACT expenditure is overstated.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian hospital statistics*, Health Services Series; AIHW (various years), *Hospital resources: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series; AIHW (2016), *Health expenditure Australia 2014–15*, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series No. 57, Cat. no. HWE 67.

TABLE 12A.3

Table 12A.3 **Public hospitals (including psychiatric hospitals) by hospital size (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e,f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11									
No. of hospitals									
10 or fewer beds	29	38	74	43	11	14	1	–	212
more than 10 to 50 beds	118	53	62	31	54	5	–	2	322
more than 50 to 100 beds	30	20	10	3	6	1	–	1	73
more than 100 to 200 beds	22	20	9	10	3	1	–	1	65
more than 200 to 500 beds	18	16	10	5	4	1	1	1	56
more than 500 beds	9	4	5	2	2	1	1	–	24
Total	226	151	170	94	80	23	3	5	752
Proportion of total hospitals (%)									
10 or fewer beds	12.8	25.2	43.5	45.7	13.8	60.9	33.3	0.0	28.2
more than 10 to 50 beds	52.2	35.1	36.5	33.0	67.5	21.7	0.0	40.0	42.8
more than 50 to 100 beds	13.3	13.2	5.9	3.2	7.5	4.3	0.0	20.0	9.7
more than 100 beds	21.7	26.5	14.1	18.1	11.3	13.0	66.7	40.0	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of available beds									
10 or fewer beds	122	221	224	239	51	76	10	–	930
more than 10 to 50 beds	3 026	1 270	1 394	761	1 328	81	–	52	7 862
more than 50 to 100 beds	2 146	1 463	697	226	452	87	–	60	5 263
more than 100 to 200 beds	3 278	2 942	1 505	1 496	519	116	–	183	9 936
more than 200 to 500 beds	5 473	5 098	3 111	1 469	1 262	333	223	367	17 303
more than 500 beds	5 887	2 480	4 186	1 302	1 428	503	693	–	16 478
Total	19 931	13 474	11 117	5 492	5 040	1 196	926	662	57 772
Proportion of total beds (%)									
10 or fewer beds	0.6	1.6	2.0	4.4	1.0	6.4	1.1	0.0	1.6
more than 10 to 50 beds	15.2	9.4	12.5	13.9	26.3	6.8	0.0	7.9	13.6
more than 50 to 100 beds	10.8	10.9	6.3	4.1	9.0	7.3	0.0	9.1	9.1
more than 100 beds	73.4	78.1	79.2	77.7	63.7	79.6	98.9	83.1	75.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011-12									
No. of hospitals									
10 or fewer beds	32	38	74	44	12	14	1	–	217
more than 10 to 50 beds	116	52	62	32	51	5	–	2	318
more than 50 to 100 beds	27	20	10	3	8	1	–	1	71
more than 100 to 200 beds	22	21	8	10	3	1	–	1	65
more than 200 to 500 beds	19	16	10	5	4	1	1	1	57
more than 500 beds	9	4	6	2	2	1	1	–	25
Total	225	151	170	96	80	23	3	5	753
Proportion of total hospitals (%)									
10 or fewer beds	14.2	25.2	43.5	45.8	15.0	60.9	33.3	0.0	28.8

TABLE 12A.3

Table 12A.3 **Public hospitals (including psychiatric hospitals) by hospital size (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e,f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
more than 10 to 50 beds	51.6	34.4	36.5	33.3	63.8	21.7	0.0	40.0	42.2
more than 50 to 100 beds	12.0	13.2	5.9	3.1	10.0	4.3	0.0	20.0	9.4
more than 100 beds	22.2	27.2	14.1	17.7	11.3	13.0	66.7	40.0	19.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of available beds									
10 or fewer beds	125	206	223	243	89	76	10	–	958
more than 10 to 50 beds	2 970	1 212	1 415	785	1 279	81	–	54	7 776
more than 50 to 100 beds	1 915	1 431	720	227	639	89	–	60	5 130
more than 100 to 200 beds	3 198	2 947	1 300	1 579	482	115	–	195	9 709
more than 200 to 500 beds	5 868	5 159	2 853	1 521	1 280	324	225	387	17 584
more than 500 beds	5 996	2 540	4 734	1 321	1 464	503	704	–	17 261
Total	20 073	13 495	11 245	5 677	5 232	1 188	939	696	58 420
Proportion of total beds (%)									
10 or fewer beds	0.6	1.5	2.0	4.3	1.7	6.4	1.1	0.0	1.6
more than 10 to 50 beds	14.8	9.0	12.6	13.8	24.4	6.8	0.0	7.8	13.3
more than 50 to 100 beds	9.5	10.6	6.4	4.0	12.2	7.5	0.0	8.6	8.8
more than 100 beds	75.0	78.9	79.0	77.9	61.7	79.3	98.9	83.6	76.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2012-13									
No. of hospitals									
10 or fewer beds	31	39	76	42	22	14	1	–	225
more than 10 to 50 beds	119	50	61	28	41	5	–	2	306
more than 50 to 100 beds	26	23	8	3	8	1	–	1	70
more than 100 to 200 beds	21	18	8	10	3	1	–	1	62
more than 200 to 500 beds	19	15	12	5	4	2	1	1	59
more than 500 beds	9	5	5	2	2	–	1	–	24
Total	225	150	170	90	80	23	3	5	746
Proportion of total hospitals (%)									
10 or fewer beds	13.8	26.0	44.7	46.7	27.5	60.9	33.3	0.0	30.2
more than 10 to 50 beds	52.9	33.3	35.9	31.1	51.3	21.7	0.0	40.0	41.0
more than 50 to 100 beds	11.6	15.3	4.7	3.3	10.0	4.3	0.0	20.0	9.4
more than 100 beds	21.8	25.3	14.7	18.9	11.3	13.0	66.7	40.0	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of available beds									
10 or fewer beds	103	226	244	233	137	76	10	–	1 029
more than 10 to 50 beds	3 045	1 199	1 448	723	1 018	82	–	54	7 569
more than 50 to 100 beds	1 944	1 699	621	226	580	89	–	60	5 218
more than 100 to 200 beds	3 123	2 589	1 294	1 547	444	115	–	183	9 295
more than 200 to 500 beds	5 964	4 663	3 880	1 590	1 280	826	235	367	18 804
more than 500 beds	6 003	3 073	3 786	1 330	1 464	–	741	–	16 396

TABLE 12A.3

Table 12A.3 **Public hospitals (including psychiatric hospitals) by hospital size (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e,f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	20 181	13 449	11 273	5 648	4 922	1 188	986	664	58 311
Proportion of total beds (%)									
10 or fewer beds	0.5	1.7	2.2	4.1	2.8	6.4	1.0	0.0	1.8
more than 10 to 50 beds	15.1	8.9	12.8	12.8	20.7	6.9	0.0	8.1	13.0
more than 50 to 100 beds	9.6	12.6	5.5	4.0	11.8	7.5	0.0	9.0	8.9
more than 100 beds	74.8	76.8	79.5	79.1	64.8	79.2	99.0	82.8	76.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013-14									
No. of hospitals									
10 or fewer beds	33	39	76	44	22	14	1	–	229
more than 10 to 50 beds	118	52	60	28	41	5	–	2	306
more than 50 to 100 beds	23	22	8	3	8	1	–	1	66
more than 100 to 200 beds	23	18	8	9	3	1	–	1	63
more than 200 to 500 beds	19	15	11	5	4	2	1	1	58
more than 500 beds	9	5	6	2	2	–	1	–	25
Total	225	151	169	91	80	23	3	5	747
Proportion of total hospitals (%)									
10 or fewer beds	14.7	25.8	45.0	48.4	27.5	60.9	33.3	–	30.7
more than 10 to 50 beds	52.4	34.4	35.5	30.8	51.3	21.7	–	40.0	41.0
more than 50 to 100 beds	10.2	14.6	4.7	3.3	10.0	4.3	–	20.0	8.8
more than 100 beds	22.7	25.2	14.8	17.6	11.3	13.0	66.7	40.0	19.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of available beds									
10 or fewer beds	112	234	238	219	135	80	10	–	1 029
more than 10 to 50 beds	3 053	1 225	1 413	689	1 014	85	–	54	7 533
more than 50 to 100 beds	1 657	1 675	609	222	564	81	–	60	4 867
more than 100 to 200 beds	3 366	2 588	1 319	1 386	417	117	–	183	9 377
more than 200 to 500 beds	5 987	4 799	3 411	1 646	1 259	824	258	367	18 551
more than 500 beds	6 068	3 062	4 518	1 314	1 487	–	762	–	17 211
Total	20 242	13 583	11 508	5 477	4 876	1 187	1 030	664	58 567
Proportion of total beds (%)									
10 or fewer beds	0.6	1.7	2.1	4.0	2.8	6.7	1.0	0.0	1.8
more than 10 to 50 beds	15.1	9.0	12.3	12.6	20.8	7.2	0.0	8.1	12.9
more than 50 to 100 beds	8.2	12.3	5.3	4.1	11.6	6.8	0.0	9.0	8.3
more than 100 beds	76.2	76.9	80.4	79.4	64.9	79.3	99.0	82.8	77.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2014-15									
No. of hospitals									
10 or fewer beds	22	39	29	45	19	13	1	–	168
more than 10 to 50 beds	128	51	60	26	41	5	–	2	313

TABLE 12A.3

Table 12A.3 **Public hospitals (including psychiatric hospitals) by hospital size (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e,f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
more than 50 to 100 beds	24	21	9	4	8	–	–	1	67
more than 100 to 200 beds	24	19	6	8	3	3	–	1	64
more than 200 to 500 beds	18	17	12	7	4	2	1	1	62
more than 500 beds	9	4	6	2	2	–	1	–	24
Total	225	151	122	92	77	23	3	5	698
Proportion of total hospitals (%)									
10 or fewer beds	9.8	25.8	23.8	48.9	24.7	56.5	33.3	–	24.1
more than 10 to 50 beds	56.9	33.8	49.2	28.3	53.2	21.7	–	40.0	44.8
more than 50 to 100 beds	10.7	13.9	7.4	4.3	10.4	0.0	–	20.0	9.6
more than 100 beds	22.7	26.5	19.7	18.5	11.7	21.7	66.7	40.0	21.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of available beds									
10 or fewer beds	68	237	207	217	123	70	10	..	931
more than 10 to 50 beds	3 355	1 138	1 375	677	985	85	..	54	7 669
more than 50 to 100 beds	1 725	1 579	667	268	587	..	..	60	4 886
more than 100 to 200 beds	3 674	2 685	956	1 211	422	337	..	183	9 468
more than 200 to 500 beds	5 945	5 685	3 904	2 095	1 314	807	265	367	20 382
more than 500 beds	6 252	2 584	4 662	1 221	1 492	..	793	..	17 003
Total	21 018	13 908	11 771	5 689	4 923	1 299	1 068	664	60 340
Proportion of total beds (%)									
10 or fewer beds	0.3	1.7	1.8	3.8	2.5	5.4	0.9	..	1.5
more than 10 to 50 beds	16.0	8.2	11.7	11.9	20.0	6.5	..	8.1	12.7
more than 50 to 100 beds	8.2	11.4	5.7	4.7	11.9	..	..	9.0	8.1
more than 100 beds	75.5	78.8	80.9	79.6	65.6	88.1	99.1	82.8	77.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The number of hospitals reported can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements and is not necessarily a measure of the number of physical hospital buildings or campuses.

(b) Size is based on the average number of available beds.

(c) The comparability of bed numbers can be affected by the casemix of hospitals including the extent to which hospitals provide same day admitted services and other specialised services.

(d) A change in definition of average available beds may affect comparison over time.

(e) The count of hospitals in Victoria is a count of the campuses that report data separately to the National Hospital Morbidity Database.

(f) For Victoria for 2009-10 to 2011-12, the numbers of available beds have been adjusted to correct reporting anomalies and to include Secure Extended Care Unit beds. These beds meet the definition of an available bed but were incorrectly excluded from the submissions of some health services to the NPHED. Comparisons of bed numbers published in previous years are not valid for Victoria.

(g) In 2012-13 a large number of SA state-funded aged care beds in country hospitals converted into Commonwealth multi-purpose service places. This has resulted in an apparent decrease in the numbers of available beds between 2011-12 and 2012-13. This has also resulted in hospitals shifting categories, there are more hospitals with 10 or fewer beds in 2012-13.

Table 12A.3 Public hospitals (including psychiatric hospitals) by hospital size (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e,f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian hospital statistics*, Health Services Series; AIHW (various years), *Hospital resources: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series.

TABLE 12A.4

Table 12A.4 Available beds per 1000 people, by region, public hospitals (including psychiatric) (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06									
Metropolitan	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	..	2.2	..	2.5
Rural	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.6	2.7	–	2.7	2.8
Remote	6.5	2.4	5.7	3.9	7.6	2.5	..	2.9	4.9
Total	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.7
2006-07									
Major cities	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.7	..	2.4	..	2.5
Regional	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.6	2.8	–	2.8	3.0
Remote	7.5	2.1	5.6	3.8	7.8	3.0	..	2.9	4.9
Total	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.7
2007-08									
Major cities	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	..	2.6	..	2.5
Regional	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.7	2.6	–	2.9	3.0
Remote	7.7	2.9	4.9	3.2	7.7	3.0	..	2.9	4.5
Total	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7
2008-09									
Major cities	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7	..	2.5	..	2.5
Regional	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.6	..	2.8	2.9
Remote	6.9	3.0	4.9	2.9	7.3	2.1	..	2.8	4.3
Total	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6
2009-10									
Major cities	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	..	2.6	..	2.5
Regional	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.2	3.3	2.7	..	3.1	2.8
Remote	5.7	3.0	4.4	2.9	7.0	2.1	..	3.0	4.0
Total	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.6
2010-11									
Metropolitan	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	..	2.6	..	2.5
Rural	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.2	3.3	2.4	..	2.9	2.8
Remote	5.6	3.0	4.2	2.8	6.7	2.1	..	2.9	3.9
Total	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.6
2011-12									
Major cities	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.9	..	2.6	..	2.5
Regional	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.3	..	3.0	2.8
Remote	5.3	2.5	4.1	2.6	6.6	2.2	..	3.1	3.7
Total	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.6
2012-13									
Major cities	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.8	..	2.6	..	2.5
Regional	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.3	–	2.8	2.7
Remote	5.3	2.2	4.0	2.5	4.7	2.0	..	2.9	3.4
Total	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.6

Table 12A.4 Available beds per 1000 people, by region, public hospitals (including psychiatric) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14									
Major cities	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.7	..	2.7	..	2.4
Regional	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.3	–	2.7	2.7
Remote	5.1	1.7	3.8	2.2	4.7	2.1	..	2.8	3.2
Total	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5
2014-15									
Major cities	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.8	..	2.8	..	2.5
Regional	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.5	..	2.6	2.8
Remote	6.4	2.4	3.6	2.5	4.4	2.1	..	2.8	3.3
Total	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6

- (a) Population calculated based on a crude rate. Data need to be viewed in the context of the age and sex structure and morbidity and mortality of the population in each jurisdiction. The age and sex structure of the population in each jurisdiction is provided in the 'Statistical appendix' and mortality rates in the 'Health sector summary'.
- (b) Available beds includes both average available beds for overnight and same day accommodation. Average available overnight beds is the number of beds available to provide overnight accommodation for patients (other than neonatal cots (nonspecial-care) and beds occupied by hospital-in-the-home patients), averaged over the counting period. Average available same day beds is the number of beds, chairs or trolleys available to provide accommodation for same-day patients, averaged over the counting period.
- (c) The comparability of bed numbers can be affected by the casemix of hospitals including the extent to which hospitals provide same day admitted services and other specialised services.
- (d) Analysis by remoteness area is of less relevance to geographically smaller jurisdictions and those jurisdictions with small populations residing in remote areas (such as Victoria).
- (e) In WA, beds available for public patients at Joondalup and Peel Health Campuses are included from 2006-07 figures but not in those for previous years.
- (f) In 2012-13 a large number of SA state-funded aged care beds in country hospitals converted into Commonwealth multi-purpose service places. This has resulted in an apparent decrease in the numbers of available beds between 2011-12 and 2012-13.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian hospital statistics*, Health Services Series; AIHW (various years), *Hospital resources: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series.

TABLE 12A.5

Table 12A.5 Summary of separations, public hospitals (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Separations										
Public hospitals	no.	1 582 804	1 496 041	964 349	548 272	390 154	99 333	93 745	104 434	5 279 132
Public acute hospitals	no.	1 576 866	1 495 555	964 025	546 785	388 483	99 118	93 745	104 434	5 269 011
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	5 938	486	324	1 487	1 671	215	..	..	10 121
Overnight separations										
Public hospitals	no.	875 005	645 995	472 812	255 849	212 421	49 703	43 849	38 350	2 593 984
Public acute hospitals	no.	869 273	645 515	472 492	254 433	211 101	49 496	43 849	38 350	2 584 509
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	5 732	480	320	1 416	1 320	207	..	..	9 475
Same day separations										
Public hospitals	no.	707 799	850 046	491 537	292 423	177 733	49 630	49 896	66 084	2 685 148
Public acute hospitals	no.	707 593	850 040	491 533	292 352	177 382	49 622	49 896	66 084	2 684 502
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	206	6	4	71	351	8	..	..	646
Same day separations (per cent of total)										
Public hospitals	%	44.7	56.8	51.0	53.3	45.6	50.0	53.2	63.3	50.9
Public acute hospitals	%	44.9	56.8	51.0	53.5	45.7	50.1	53.2	63.3	50.9
Public psychiatric hospitals	%	3.5	1.2	1.2	4.8	21.0	3.7	..	..	6.4
Separations per 1000 population (d)										
Public hospitals	no.	205.7	255.7	209.4	235.2	217.2	181.4	272.3	504.5	225.9
Public acute hospitals	no.	204.8	255.6	209.3	234.6	216.2	180.9	272.3	504.5	225.5
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
2011-12										
Separations										
Public hospitals	no.	1 660 602	1 543 773	1 001 215	588 143	407 315	99 632	97 455	113 357	5 511 492
Public acute hospitals	no.	1 655 276	1 543 310	1 000 832	586 745	405 462	99 276	97 455	113 357	5 501 713
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	5 326	463	383	1 398	1 853	356	..	..	9 779

TABLE 12A.5

Table 12A.5 Summary of separations, public hospitals (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Overnight separations										
Public hospitals	no.	924 308	660 844	496 615	270 866	218 944	49 120	45 138	38 864	2 704 699
Public acute hospitals	no.	919 191	660 387	496 235	269 498	217 482	48 772	45 138	38 864	2 695 567
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	5 117	457	380	1 368	1 462	348	–	–	9 132
Same day separations										
Public hospitals	no.	736 294	882 929	504 600	317 277	188 371	50 512	52 317	74 493	2 806 793
Public acute hospitals	no.	736 085	882 923	504 597	317 247	187 980	50 504	52 317	74 493	2 806 146
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	209	6	3	30	391	8	..	..	647
Same day separations (per cent of total)										
Public hospitals	%	44.3	57.2	50.4	53.9	46.2	50.7	53.7	65.7	50.9
Public acute hospitals	%	44.5	57.2	50.4	54.1	46.4	50.9	53.7	65.7	51.0
Public psychiatric hospitals	%	3.9	1.3	0.8	2.1	21.1	2.2	..	..	6.6
Separations per 1000 population (d)										
Public hospitals	no.	216.1	264.9	220.3	248.8	227.6	179.9	278.8	544.7	236.4
Public acute hospitals	no.	215.3	264.8	220.2	248.2	226.5	179.2	278.8	544.7	236.0
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
2012-13										
Separations										
Public hospitals	no.	1 716 789	1 429 453	1 044 011	606 809	413 756	106 358	94 712	118 307	5 530 195
Public acute hospitals	no.	1 711 419	1 429 009	1 043 492	605 499	412 239	105 263	94 712	118 307	5 519 940
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	5 370	444	519	1 310	1 517	1 095	..	..	10 255
Overnight separations										
Public hospitals	no.	947 449	641 888	520 905	279 791	222 508	50 532	44 624	38 818	2 746 515
Public acute hospitals	no.	942 265	641 446	520 432	278 502	221 256	49 453	44 624	38 818	2 736 796
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	5 184	442	473	1 289	1 252	1 079	..	..	9 719
Same day separations										

TABLE 12A.5

Table 12A.5 Summary of separations, public hospitals (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public hospitals	no.	769 340	787 565	523 106	327 018	191 248	55 826	50 088	79 489	2 783 680
Public acute hospitals	no.	769 154	787 563	523 060	326 997	190 983	55 810	50 088	79 489	2 783 144
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	186	2	46	21	265	16	..	..	536
Same day separations (per cent of total)										
Public hospitals	%	44.8	55.1	50.1	53.9	46.2	52.5	52.9	67.2	50.3
Public acute hospitals	%	44.9	55.1	50.1	54.0	46.3	53.0	52.9	67.2	50.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	%	3.5	0.5	8.9	1.6	17.5	1.5	..	..	5.2
Separations per 1000 population (d)										
Public hospitals	no.	219.6	239.5	224.3	247.9	228.0	189.5	263.7	561.6	232.1
Public acute hospitals	no.	218.9	239.5	224.2	247.3	227.1	187.4	263.7	561.6	231.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.1	..	..	0.5
2013-14										
Separations										
Public hospitals	no.	1 771 521	1 509 766	1 087 073	595 884	415 778	114 033	96 968	123 847	5 714 870
Public acute hospitals	no.	1 766 334	1 509 348	1 086 658	594 793	414 535	112 997	96 968	123 847	5 705 480
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	5 187	418	415	1 091	1 243	1 036	..	..	9 390
Overnight separations										
Public hospitals	no.	966 448	641 912	534 791	278 209	220 485	53 974	44 812	40 154	2 780 785
Public acute hospitals	no.	961 398	641 497	534 403	277 130	219 550	52 953	44 812	40 154	2 771 897
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	5 050	415	388	1 079	935	1 021	..	..	8 888
Same day separations										
Public hospitals	no.	805 073	867 854	552 282	317 675	195 293	60 059	52 156	83 693	2 934 085
Public acute hospitals	no.	804 936	867 851	552 255	317 663	194 985	60 044	52 156	83 693	2 933 583
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	137	3	27	12	308	15	..	..	502
Same day separations (per cent of total)										
Public hospitals	%	45.4	57.5	50.8	53.3	47.0	52.7	53.8	67.6	51.3

TABLE 12A.5

Table 12A.5 Summary of separations, public hospitals (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public acute hospitals	%	45.6	57.5	50.8	53.4	47.0	53.1	53.8	67.6	51.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	%	2.6	0.7	6.5	1.1	24.8	1.4	..	..	5.3
Separations per 1000 population (d)										
Public hospitals	no.	221.9	247.4	228.1	234.7	225.8	201.9	262.0	571.1	234.4
Public acute hospitals	no.	221.2	247.4	228.0	234.2	225.0	200.0	262.0	571.1	234.0
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.0	..	..	0.4
2014-15										
Separations										
Public hospitals	no.	1 813 998	1 587 951	1 202 798	600 723	422 295	119 506	100 784	132 283	5 980 338
Public acute hospitals	no.	1 808 679	1 587 510	1 202 496	599 474	420 870	118 419	100 784	132 283	5 970 515
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	5 319	441	302	1 249	1 425	1 087	..	..	9 823
Overnight separations										
Public hospitals	no.	983 352	672 286	558 410	276 646	222 732	55 946	47 316	41 243	2 857 931
Public acute hospitals	no.	978 234	671 847	558 108	275 409	221 688	54 875	47 316	41 243	2 848 720
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	5 118	439	302	1 237	1 044	1 071	..	..	9 211
Same day separations										
Public hospitals	no.	830 646	915 665	644 388	324 077	199 563	63 560	53 468	91 040	3 122 407
Public acute hospitals	no.	830 445	915 663	644 388	324 065	199 182	63 544	53 468	91 040	3 121 795
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	201	2	-	12	381	16	..	..	612
Same day separations (per cent of total)										
Public hospitals	%	45.8	57.7	53.6	53.9	47.3	53.2	53.1	68.8	52.2
Public acute hospitals	%	45.9	57.7	53.6	54.1	47.3	53.7	53.1	68.8	52.3
Public psychiatric hospitals	%	3.8	0.5	0.0	1.0	26.7	1.5	..	..	6.2
Separations per 1000 population (d)										
Public hospitals	no.	222.6	254.9	246.7	231.0	225.6	208.3	267.2	598.0	240.2
Public acute hospitals	no.	221.9	254.8	246.6	230.5	224.8	206.1	267.2	598.0	239.8

Table 12A.5 **Summary of separations, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.1	..	..	0.4

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(b) There was a change in Victorian admission policy from 1 July 2012 that has impacted the separation time series.

(c) Data on state of hospitalisation should be interpreted with caution because of cross-border flows of patients. This is particularly the case for the ACT. In 2009–10, about 18 per cent of separations for ACT hospitals were for patients who resided in NSW.

(d) Figures are directly age-standardised to the June 2001 Australian population.

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

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian Hospital Statistics*, Health Services Series; AIHW (various years), *Admitted patient care: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series.

TABLE 12A.6

Table 12A.6 **Separations, public (non-psychiatric) hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total separations (no.)										
2005-06	'000	1 409	1 272	750	393	376	94	72	83	4 451
2006-07	'000	1 451	1 314	784	449	389	97	76	86	4 646
2007-08	'000	1 457	1 351	832	457	366	96	81	90	4 729
2008-09	'000	1 500	1 379	883	466	372	94	90	95	4 880
2009-10	'000	1 537	1 424	923	504	381	101	88	100	5 058
2010-11	'000	1 577	1 496	964	547	388	99	94	104	5 269
2011-12	'000	1 655	1 543	1 001	587	405	99	97	113	5 502
2012-13	'000	1 711	1 429	1 043	605	412	105	95	118	5 520
2013-14	'000	1 766	1 509	1 087	595	415	113	97	124	5 705
2014-15	'000	1 809	1 588	1 202	599	421	118	101	132	5 971
Overnight separations (no.)										
2005-06	'000	792	561	383	194	192	48	33	34	2 237
2006-07	'000	814	577	398	213	197	48	35	34	2 315
2007-08	'000	819	584	424	221	203	45	37	34	2 368
2008-09	'000	838	590	440	226	205	45	41	36	2 420
2009-10	'000	847	615	453	235	208	50	41	37	2 485
2010-11	'000	869	646	472	254	211	49	44	38	2 585
2011-12	'000	919	660	496	269	217	49	45	39	2 696
2012-13	'000	942	641	520	279	221	49	45	39	2 737
2013-14	'000	961	641	534	277	220	53	45	40	2 772
2014-15	'000	978	672	558	275	222	55	47	41	2 849
Same day separations (no.)										
2005-06	'000	617	711	367	200	184	46	39	50	2 214
2006-07	'000	637	737	386	236	192	49	41	52	2 331
2007-08	'000	638	767	408	235	163	51	44	56	2 362
2008-09	'000	662	790	443	240	168	50	49	60	2 460
2009-10	'000	690	809	469	270	173	51	48	63	2 573
2010-11	'000	708	850	492	292	177	50	50	66	2 685
2011-12	'000	736	883	505	317	188	51	52	74	2 806
2012-13	'000	769	788	523	327	191	56	50	79	2 783
2013-14	'000	805	868	552	318	195	60	52	84	2 934
2014-15	'000	830	916	644	324	199	64	53	91	3 122
Same day separations as a percentage of total separations (%)										
2005-06	%	43.8	55.9	48.9	50.8	48.9	49.0	54.7	59.6	49.7
2006-07	%	43.9	56.1	49.2	52.6	49.4	50.5	54.4	60.6	50.2
2007-08	%	43.8	56.8	49.0	51.5	44.6	52.8	54.0	62.0	49.9
2008-09	%	44.1	57.2	50.2	51.5	45.0	52.6	54.2	62.7	50.4
2009-10	%	44.9	56.8	50.9	53.4	45.4	50.7	53.9	63.2	50.9
2010-11	%	44.9	56.8	51.0	53.5	45.7	50.1	53.2	63.3	50.9
2011-12	%	44.5	57.2	50.4	54.1	46.4	50.9	53.7	65.7	51.0

Table 12A.6 **Separations, public (non-psychiatric) hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13	%	44.9	55.1	50.1	54.0	46.3	53.0	52.9	67.2	50.4
2013-14	%	45.6	57.5	50.8	53.4	47.0	53.1	53.8	67.6	51.4
2014-15	%	45.9	57.7	53.6	54.1	47.3	53.7	53.1	68.8	52.3
Total separations (rate per 1000) (f)										
2005-06	no.	199.8	243.7	187.9	195.7	228.4	185.8	238.4	483.0	212.8
2006-07	no.	204.4	246.6	190.1	217.7	231.5	187.5	244.8	480.1	218.0
2007-08	no.	201.4	247.7	195.6	214.3	215.1	182.7	256.1	486.4	216.9
2008-09	no.	203.4	247.2	202.0	212.0	215.1	177.7	275.4	487.9	218.8
2009-10	no.	203.4	248.7	204.7	222.1	216.2	186.7	263.6	486.8	220.9
2010-11	no.	204.8	255.6	209.3	234.6	216.2	180.9	272.3	504.5	225.5
2011-12	no.	215.3	264.8	220.2	248.2	226.5	179.2	278.8	544.7	236.0
2012-13	no.	218.9	239.5	224.2	247.3	227.1	187.4	263.7	561.6	231.6
2013-14	no.	221.2	247.4	228.0	234.2	225.0	200.0	262.0	571.1	234.0
2014-15	no.	221.9	254.8	246.6	230.5	224.8	206.1	267.2	598.0	239.8

(a) Excludes separations for which the care type was reported as 'newborn with no qualified days' and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement.

(b) There was a change in Victorian admission policy from 1 July 2012 that has impacted the separation time series.

(c) In WA, separations for public patients at Joondalup and Peel Health Campuses are included from 2006-07 figures but not in those for previous years.

(d) In SA as of 1 July 2007, all sameday chemotherapy and scopes patients were treated on an outpatient basis. This resulted in a drop in sameday inpatient activity from 2007-08 onwards. In addition to this flexible bronchoscopy patients were treated as outpatients from 1 July 2009.

(e) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make up a high proportion of the population in the NT which contributes to the high level of separations in the NT. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely than other Australians to experience poor health.

(f) Rates per 1000 people are directly age standardised to the Australian population at June 2001.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian Hospital Statistics*, Health Services Series; AIHW (various years), *Admitted patient care: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series.

TABLE 12A.7

Table 12A.7 **Acute same-day and overnight separations by broad category of service, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12									
Same-day separations									
Childbirth	2 921	1 104	2 070	673	564	124	369	209	8 034
Specialist mental health	8 351	930	4 856	491	1 180	5	101	53	15 967
Emergency									
Surgical	8 436	6 486	2 494	2 372	1 298	522	656	139	22 403
Medical	133 043	182 590	124 801	63 325	34 079	3 559	9 847	9 210	560 454
Other	1 873	762	734	588	231	119	133	17	4 457
Non-emergency									
Surgical	102 433	108 908	55 086	38 606	36 677	8 120	4 674	4 004	358 508
Medical	409 794	492 295	282 218	170 483	105 379	30 260	32 984	58 879	1 582 292
Other	69 443	89 854	32 341	40 739	8 963	7 803	3 553	1 982	254 678
Total same-day separations	736 294	882 929	504 600	317 277	188 371	50 512	52 317	74 493	2 806 793
Overnight separations									
Childbirth	69 968	53 259	41 364	20 943	14 581	3 731	4 040	2 983	210 869
Specialist mental health	32 074	20 562	18 626	10 059	7 640	2 169	1 343	857	93 330
Emergency									
Surgical	76 568	56 058	40 147	26 938	18 950	5 381	5 944	4 491	234 477
Medical	469 321	308 907	247 201	139 147	112 626	22 154	19 924	22 416	1 341 696
Other	20 473	12 655	8 398	5 781	4 954	1 245	1 108	893	55 507
Non-emergency									
Surgical	102 891	92 821	63 338	33 019	29 735	6 460	5 822	2 645	336 731
Medical	146 616	110 235	71 888	33 398	28 225	7 568	6 762	4 270	408 962
Other	6 397	6 347	5 653	1 581	2 233	412	195	309	23 127
Total overnight separations	924 308	660 844	496 615	270 866	218 944	49 120	45 138	38 864	2 704 699

TABLE 12A.7

Table 12A.7 **Acute same-day and overnight separations by broad category of service, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total separations									
Childbirth	72 889	54 363	43 434	21 616	15 145	3 855	4 409	3 192	218 903
Specialist mental health	40 425	21 492	23 482	10 550	8 820	2 174	1 444	910	109 297
Emergency									
Surgical	85 004	62 544	42 641	29 310	20 248	5 903	6 600	4 630	256 880
Medical	602 364	491 497	372 002	202 472	146 705	25 713	29 771	31 626	1 902 150
Other	22 346	13 417	9 132	6 369	5 185	1 364	1 241	910	59 964
Non-emergency									
Surgical	205 324	201 729	118 424	71 625	66 412	14 580	10 496	6 649	695 239
Medical	556 410	602 530	354 106	203 881	133 604	37 828	39 746	63 149	1 991 254
Other	75 840	96 201	37 994	42 320	11 196	8 215	3 748	2 291	277 805
Total	1 660 602	1 543 773	1 001 215	588 143	407 315	99 632	97 455	113 357	5 511 492
Same day separations (% of total separations)									
Childbirth	4.0	2.0	4.8	3.1	3.7	3.2	8.4	6.5	3.7
Specialist mental health	20.7	4.3	20.7	4.7	13.4	0.2	7.0	5.8	14.6
Emergency									
Surgical	9.9	10.4	5.8	8.1	6.4	8.8	9.9	3.0	8.7
Medical	22.1	37.1	33.5	31.3	23.2	13.8	33.1	29.1	29.5
Other	8.4	5.7	8.0	9.2	4.5	8.7	10.7	1.9	7.4
Non-emergency									
Surgical	49.9	54.0	46.5	53.9	55.2	55.7	44.5	60.2	51.6
Medical	73.6	81.7	79.7	83.6	78.9	80.0	83.0	93.2	79.5
Other	91.6	93.4	85.1	96.3	80.1	95.0	94.8	86.5	91.7

TABLE 12A.7

Table 12A.7 **Acute same-day and overnight separations by broad category of service, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13									
Same-day separations									
Childbirth	2 986	1 263	2 402	742	619	193	459	172	8 836
Specialist mental health	7 982	1 782	4 382	453	936	8	115	54	15 712
Emergency									
Surgical	8 614	5 183	2 747	2 244	1 469	621	733	130	21 741
Medical	144 356	82 596	160 619	63 585	37 051	4 479	9 617	9 915	512 218
Other	2 257	677	946	684	242	137	106	10	5 059
Non-emergency									
Surgical	104 578	108 729	55 371	40 481	36 417	7 958	4 929	4 345	362 808
Medical	428 746	497 409	268 829	176 215	105 138	35 621	30 183	62 570	1 604 711
Other	69 821	89 926	27 810	42 614	9 376	6 809	3 946	2 293	252 595
Total same-day separations	769 340	787 565	523 106	327 018	191 248	55 826	50 088	79 489	2 783 680
Overnight separations									
Childbirth	70 511	54 836	41 693	22 043	14 883	3 650	4 340	3 022	214 978
Specialist mental health	33 461	21 596	19 923	10 878	6 835	2 913	1 438	949	97 993
Emergency									
Surgical	77 439	56 624	42 864	27 707	19 213	5 200	5 789	4 303	239 139
Medical	481 991	286 679	265 820	142 674	115 703	23 095	19 479	22 127	1 357 568
Other	21 019	13 040	9 698	6 097	4 949	1 370	1 163	1 036	58 372
Non-emergency									
Surgical	104 352	92 269	61 634	33 778	28 808	6 351	5 675	2 825	335 692
Medical	151 938	110 432	74 368	35 034	30 032	7 562	6 530	4 261	420 157
Other	6 738	6 412	4 905	1 580	2 085	391	210	295	22 616
Total overnight separations	947 449	641 888	520 905	279 791	222 508	50 532	44 624	38 818	2 746 515

TABLE 12A.7

Table 12A.7 **Acute same-day and overnight separations by broad category of service, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total separations									
Childbirth	73 497	56 099	44 095	22 785	15 502	3 843	4 799	3 194	223 814
Specialist mental health	41 443	23 378	24 305	11 331	7 771	2 921	1 553	1 003	113 705
<i>Emergency</i>									
Surgical	86 053	61 807	45 611	29 951	20 682	5 821	6 522	4 433	260 880
Medical	626 347	369 275	426 439	206 259	152 754	27 574	29 096	32 042	1 869 786
Other	23 276	13 717	10 644	6 781	5 191	1 507	1 269	1 046	63 431
Non-emergency									
Surgical	208 930	200 998	117 005	74 259	65 225	14 309	10 604	7 170	698 500
Medical	580 684	607 841	343 197	211 249	135 170	43 183	36 713	66 831	2 024 868
Other	76 559	96 338	32 715	44 194	11 461	7 200	4 156	2 588	275 211
Total	1 716 789	1 429 453	1 044 011	606 809	413 756	106 358	94 712	118 307	5 530 195
Same day separations (% of total separations)									
Childbirth	4.1	2.3	5.4	3.3	4.0	5.0	9.6	5.4	3.9
Specialist mental health	19.3	7.6	18.0	4.0	12.0	0.3	7.4	5.4	13.8
<i>Emergency</i>									
Surgical	10.0	8.4	6.0	7.5	7.1	10.7	11.2	2.9	8.3
Medical	23.0	22.4	37.7	30.8	24.3	16.2	33.1	30.9	27.4
Other	9.7	4.9	8.9	10.1	4.7	9.1	8.4	1.0	8.0
Non-emergency									
Surgical	50.1	54.1	47.3	54.5	55.8	55.6	46.5	60.6	51.9
Medical	73.8	81.8	78.3	83.4	77.8	82.5	82.2	93.6	79.3
Other	91.2	93.3	85.0	96.4	81.8	94.6	94.9	88.6	91.8

TABLE 12A.7

Table 12A.7 **Acute same-day and overnight separations by broad category of service, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14									
Same-day separations									
Childbirth	3 063	1 400	2 472	808	659	251	468	198	9 319
Specialist mental health	7 078	2 004	4 276	475	1 141	15	67	–	15 056
Emergency									
Surgical	8 205	6 006	2 938	2 422	1 474	615	461	140	22 261
Medical	154 709	131 069	185 802	46 487	37 585	7 290	10 537	10 203	583 682
Other	1 976	1 065	1 095	1 304	251	206	135	17	6 049
Non-emergency									
Surgical	102 360	115 851	55 212	40 966	35 708	7 801	5 390	4 190	367 478
Medical	433 861	507 036	256 477	179 151	98 970	36 456	29 753	66 276	1 607 980
Other	80 095	103 153	30 981	45 814	13 030	7 377	4 729	2 619	287 798
Total same-day separations	791 347	867 584	539 253	317 427	188 818	60 011	51 540	83 643	2 899 623
Overnight separations									
Childbirth	69 938	55 536	41 778	22 472	14 858	3 821	4 528	3 033	215 964
Specialist mental health	32 583	21 899	18 717	10 373	6 439	2 182	1 299	991	94 483
Emergency									
Surgical	79 281	57 118	44 060	28 114	19 026	5 629	5 425	4 703	243 356
Medical	487 939	273 532	277 702	139 979	113 623	25 163	20 708	22 969	1 361 615
Other	22 173	14 009	11 052	6 414	4 854	1 538	1 222	1 046	62 308
Non-emergency									
Surgical	105 287	97 576	63 814	35 054	28 091	6 342	6 085	2 629	344 878
Medical	106 054	73 799	42 771	19 920	21 977	6 111	2 915	3 604	277 151
Other	7 100	7 003	4 853	1 792	2 120	491	207	312	23 878
Total overnight separations	910 355	600 472	504 747	264 118	210 988	51 277	42 389	39 287	2 623 633

TABLE 12A.7

Table 12A.7 **Acute same-day and overnight separations by broad category of service, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total separations									
Childbirth	73 001	56 936	44 250	23 280	15 517	4 072	4 996	3 231	225 283
Specialist mental health	39 661	23 903	22 993	10 848	7 580	2 197	1 366	991	109 539
Emergency									
Surgical	87 486	63 124	46 998	30 536	20 500	6 244	5 886	4 843	265 617
Medical	642 648	404 601	463 504	186 466	151 208	32 453	31 245	33 172	1 945 297
Other	24 149	15 074	12 147	7 718	5 105	1 744	1 357	1 063	68 357
Non-emergency									
Surgical	207 647	213 427	119 026	76 020	63 799	14 143	11 475	6 819	712 356
Medical	539 915	580 835	299 248	199 071	120 947	42 567	32 668	69 880	1 885 131
Other	87 195	110 156	35 834	47 606	15 150	7 868	4 936	2 931	311 676
Total	1 701 702	1 468 056	1 044 000	581 545	399 806	111 288	93 929	122 930	5 523 256
Same day separations (% of total separations)									
Childbirth	4.2	2.5	5.6	3.5	4.2	6.2	9.4	6.1	4.1
Specialist mental health	17.8	8.4	18.6	4.4	15.1	0.7	4.9	0.0	13.7
Emergency									
Surgical	9.4	9.5	6.3	7.9	7.2	9.8	7.8	2.9	8.4
Medical	24.1	32.4	40.1	24.9	24.9	22.5	33.7	30.8	30.0
Other	8.2	7.1	9.0	16.9	4.9	11.8	9.9	1.6	8.8
Non-emergency									
Surgical	49.3	54.3	46.4	53.9	56.0	55.2	47.0	61.4	51.6
Medical	80.4	87.3	85.7	90.0	81.8	85.6	91.1	94.8	85.3
Other	91.9	93.6	86.5	96.2	86.0	93.8	95.8	89.4	92.3

TABLE 12A.7

Table 12A.7 **Acute same-day and overnight separations by broad category of service, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Same-day separations									
Childbirth	3 120	1 368	2 395	873	778	276	427	155	9 392
Specialist mental health	6 161	1 418	5 688	613	1 310	15	60	–	15 265
Emergency									
Surgical	8 295	6 602	2 981	2 447	1 648	593	459	136	23 161
Medical	164 205	160 632	206 307	46 108	42 028	8 139	10 647	11 960	650 026
Other	1 733	1 470	1 306	1 164	234	274	130	24	6 335
Non-emergency									
Surgical	105 422	116 787	59 911	40 733	36 153	7 952	5 604	4 117	376 679
Medical	443 353	518 981	308 524	188 154	98 030	37 984	30 449	71 832	1 697 307
Other	83 821	108 149	44 066	43 829	12 042	8 274	4 998	2 730	307 909
Total same-day separations	816 110	915 407	631 178	323 921	192 223	63 507	52 774	90 954	3 086 074
Overnight separations									
Childbirth	69 803	56 251	42 214	22 710	14 672	4 071	4 754	3 116	217 591
Specialist mental health	34 225	23 202	19 276	11 593	7 899	2 270	1 236	957	100 658
Emergency									
Surgical	80 787	60 198	45 233	27 917	19 479	5 884	5 490	4 651	249 639
Medical	496 582	292 925	293 116	141 005	115 148	26 399	21 802	24 186	1 411 163
Other	23 188	14 414	11 884	6 533	4 818	1 554	1 315	1 045	64 751
Non-emergency									
Surgical	107 118	99 159	66 347	32 605	27 240	6 683	6 068	2 663	347 883
Medical	107 560	75 576	43 762	19 387	21 783	5 521	3 477	3 465	280 531
Other	7 641	7 294	5 206	1 696	1 960	425	230	297	24 749
Total overnight separations	926 904	629 019	527 038	263 446	212 999	52 807	44 372	40 380	2 696 965

TABLE 12A.7

Table 12A.7 **Acute same-day and overnight separations by broad category of service, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total separations									
Childbirth	72 923	57 619	44 609	23 583	15 450	4 347	5 181	3 271	226 983
Specialist mental health	40 386	24 620	24 964	12 206	9 209	2 285	1 296	957	115 923
Emergency									
Surgical	89 082	66 800	48 214	30 364	21 127	6 477	5 949	4 787	272 800
Medical	660 787	453 557	499 423	187 113	157 176	34 538	32 449	36 146	2 061 189
Other	24 921	15 884	13 190	7 697	5 052	1 828	1 445	1 069	71 086
Non-emergency									
Surgical	212 540	215 946	126 258	73 338	63 393	14 635	11 672	6 780	724 562
Medical	550 913	594 557	352 286	207 541	119 813	43 505	33 926	75 297	1 977 838
Other	91 462	115 443	49 272	45 525	14 002	8 699	5 228	3 027	332 658
Total	1 813 998	1 587 951	1 202 798	600 723	422 295	119 506	100 784	132 283	5 980 338
Same day separations (% of total separations)									
Childbirth	4.3	2.4	5.4	3.7	5.0	6.3	8.2	4.7	4.1
Specialist mental health	15.3	5.8	22.8	5.0	14.2	0.7	4.6	0.0	13.2
Emergency									
Surgical	9.3	9.9	6.2	8.1	7.8	9.2	7.7	2.8	8.5
Medical	24.8	35.4	41.3	24.6	26.7	23.6	32.8	33.1	31.5
Other	7.0	9.3	9.9	15.1	4.6	15.0	9.0	2.2	8.9
Non-emergency									
Surgical	49.6	54.1	47.5	55.5	57.0	54.3	48.0	60.7	52.0
Medical	80.5	87.3	87.6	90.7	81.8	87.3	89.8	95.4	85.8
Other	91.6	93.7	89.4	96.3	86.0	95.1	95.6	90.2	92.6

Table 12A.7 **Acute same-day and overnight separations by broad category of service, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as Acute or Newborn (with at least one qualified day) and separations for which care type was not reported.

(b) There was a change in Victorian admission policy from 1 July 2012 that has impacted the separation time series.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian Hospital Statistics*, Health Services Series; AIHW (various years), *Admitted patient care: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series.

Table 12A.8 Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
2005-06									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	495.6	np	745.4	845.2	875.0	np	np	1 548.0	792.1
All people	203.2	243.4	186.2	196.4	228.4	np	np	479.1	213.6
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
All people	108.6	136.4	175.2	157.2	129.2	np	np	np	np
2006-07									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	528.0	624.3	756.7	876.5	929.3	np	np	1 584.8	787.5
All people	206.0	246.7	190.2	218.4	232.6	np	np	480.1	218.8
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
All people	112.9	141.3	177.9	138.4	132.5	np	np	np	141.4
2007-08									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	550.5	629.8	785.7	869.4	908.9	np	np	1 670.7	807.7
All people	202.8	247.8	195.7	215.1	216.4	np	np	486.4	217.6
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	15.0	53.7	82.0	315.3	91.3	np	np	np	95.1
All people	117.6	145.5	181.5	150.9	138.3	np	np	np	147.0
2008-09									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	511.5	535.8	732.5	817.3	950.5	np	np	1 656.0	763.3
All people	205.6	249.5	204.4	215.8	217.7	np	np	495.5	221.3
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	17.3	44.1	64.6	373.1	67.4	np	np	np	81.7
All people	122.9	145.3	186.6	165.3	143.4	np	np	np	145.6
2009-10									

TABLE 12A.8

Table 12A.8 **Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	522.5	558.1	752.8	901.8	1 005.2	np	np	1 663.8	813.4
All people	207.1	251.4	206.7	225.4	219.9	np	np	500.2	224.3
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	15.4	62.5	47.4	411.8	52.0	np	np	np	84.0
All people	127.7	155.4	188.0	168.8	149.0	np	np	np	152.6
2010-11									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	540.7	636.4	765.2	986.6	1 059.5	np	np	1 704.3	848.0
All people	207.3	258.0	211.5	238.3	218.2	np	np	510.6	227.9
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	18.5	135.5	40.5	453.0	37.7	np	np	np	93.3
All people	131.3	149.6	186.5	180.4	152.8	np	np	np	152.4
2011-12									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	589.6	715.3	794.9	1 074.5	1 129.1	223.5	652.5	1 778.7	877.4
All people	216.1	264.9	220.3	248.8	227.6	179.9	278.8	544.7	236.4
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	24.6	91.9	43.7	488.0	33.2	np	np	np	95.5
All people	137.7	155.9	195.2	183.1	155.5	np	np	np	158.2
2012-13									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	650.2	701.3	874.8	1 095.8	1 193.5	244.5	626.6	1 906.4	938.6
All people	223.2	244.7	229.7	256.7	231.1	191.0	271.9	579.7	237.0
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	29.6	79.0	45.1	523.1	42.9	np	np	np	103.1
All people	139.2	160.0	202.5	189.6	159.2	np	np	np	162.3
2013-14									

Table 12A.8 Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	527.0	597.9	751.0	1 032.8	885.7	191.7	483.9	1 863.4	800.6
All people	221.9	247.4	228.1	234.7	225.8	201.9	262.0	571.1	234.4
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	25.5	55.0	44.2	520.9	41.3	np	np	np	95.6
All people	135.9	158.7	202.4	186.0	159.7	np	np	np	160.7
2014-15									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	554.0	647.8	777.6	1 096.9	871.4	238.2	489.3	1 981.2	842.1
All people	222.6	254.9	246.7	231.0	225.6	208.3	267.2	598.0	240.2
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	32.0	48.7	56.1	547.6	46.7	np	np	np	105.3
All people	143.0	160.2	207.4	183.9	159.7	np	np	np	164.4

(a) Directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(b) Identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients has varied among jurisdictions and over time. From 2011-12 Indigenous data are of acceptable quality for all states and territories in public hospitals. From 2006-07 data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, WA and the NT (public only) were of acceptable quality. For 2005-06 NSW, Queensland, SA, WA and the NT (public only) were of acceptable quality. Prior to this Queensland, SA, WA and the NT (public only) were of acceptable quality. Data should be interpreted with caution as there are jurisdictional differences in data quality and changes in hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people over time may include a component due to improved identification.

(c) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(d) In WA, separations for public patients at Joondalup and Peel Health Campuses are included from 2006-07 public hospitals figures but not in those for previous years.

(e) Private hospital data are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

(f) The totals include data only for the states and territories that had acceptable data quality. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 12A.9

Table 12A.9 **Average full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 1000 persons, public hospital services (including psychiatric hospitals) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA(g)</i>	<i>SA Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
2005-06									
Salaried medical officers	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1
Nurses	5.3	5.0	4.0	4.3	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.7	4.9
Registered nurses	na	na	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.0	na
Other nurses	na	na	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	na
Other personal care staff	na	na	0.2	na	na	0.2	0.5	0.1	na
Diagnostic and allied health	1.6	2.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6
Administrative and clerical	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.7
Domestic and other staff	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.1	0.5	2.6	1.6
Total staff	11.5	11.8	8.9	10.1	11.7	10.2	10.4	13.2	10.9
2006-07									
Salaried medical officers	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2
Nurses	5.4	5.2	4.3	4.6	5.6	4.6	5.2	5.7	5.0
Registered nurses	na	na	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.3	5.1	na
Other nurses	na	na	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	na
Other personal care staff	na	na	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	na
Diagnostic and allied health	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.7
Administrative and clerical	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.8
Domestic and other staff	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.0	0.5	2.6	1.6
Total staff	11.7	12.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	10.2	10.5	13.5	11.4
2007-08									
Salaried medical officers	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.3
Nurses	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.5	5.8	4.5	5.7	5.6	5.1
Registered nurses	na	na	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.7	5.0	na
Other nurses	na	na	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	na
Other personal care staff	na	na	0.2	na	0.5	na	0.5	0.1	na
Diagnostic and allied health	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7
Administrative and clerical	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.8
Domestic and other staff	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.0	0.5	2.6	1.5
Total staff	11.4	12.2	10.6	11.0	12.1	9.9	11.4	13.3	11.4
2008-09									
Salaried medical officers	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4
Nurses	5.4	5.4	4.6	4.7	6.1	4.9	5.8	6.1	5.2
Registered nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other personal care staff	na	na	0.2	na	0.5	na	0.5	0.1	na
Diagnostic and allied health	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.7
Administrative and clerical	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.8
Domestic and other staff	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.2	0.5	2.6	1.4
Total staff	11.1	12.5	10.5	11.2	12.3	11.2	12.2	14.0	11.5

TABLE 12A.9

Table 12A.9 **Average full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 1000 persons, public hospital services (including psychiatric hospitals) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA(g)	SA Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT	Aust	
2009-10									
Salaried medical officers	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4
Nurses	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.7	6.3	5.3	5.8	6.7	5.2
Registered nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other personal care staff	na	na	0.2	na	0.5	na	0.5	0.0	0.1
Diagnostic and allied health	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.6
Administrative and clerical	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7
Domestic and other staff	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.1	2.1	0.5	2.7	1.4
Total staff	10.9	12.7	10.5	11.0	12.6	12.3	12.0	14.9	11.5
2010-11									
Salaried medical officers	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.5
Nurses	5.2	5.7	5.1	4.8	6.4	5.5	5.9	6.7	5.4
Registered nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other personal care staff	na	na	0.3	na	0.6	na	0.6	0.0	0.1
Diagnostic and allied health	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.7
Administrative and clerical	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Domestic and other staff	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.1	2.1	0.5	2.7	1.4
Total staff	10.8	13.2	11.6	11.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	15.0	11.9
2011-12									
Salaried medical officers	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5
Nurses	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.9	6.5	5.3	6.7	6.9	5.5
Registered nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other personal care staff	na	na	0.3	na	0.5	na	0.6	0.0	0.1
Diagnostic and allied health	1.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.5	1.7	1.7
Administrative and clerical	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9
Domestic and other staff	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.0	2.1	0.0	2.8	1.4
Total staff	11.0	13.3	11.9	11.5	12.7	12.4	14.2	15.6	12.0
2012-13									
Salaried medical officers	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.5
Nurses	5.6	5.6	4.7	5.0	6.5	5.1	7.2	7.1	5.4
Registered nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other personal care staff	na	–	0.2	–	0.5	na	0.8	0.0	0.1
Diagnostic and allied health	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.8	1.7	1.7
Administrative and clerical	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
Domestic and other staff	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9	0.9	2.1	0.2	2.7	1.4
Total staff	11.5	13.0	10.8	11.8	12.8	12.1	15.1	15.7	12.0

Table 12A.9 Average full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 1000 persons, public hospital services (including psychiatric hospitals) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA(g)	SA	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT	Aust
2013-14									
Salaried medical officers	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.6
Nurses	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.0	6.6	5.5	7.5	7.0	5.6
Registered nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other nurses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other personal care staff	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Diagnostic and allied health	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	3.0	1.7	1.8
Administrative and clerical	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.9
Domestic and other staff	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.5	2.8	1.5
Total staff	11.9	13.2	11.5	11.5	13.0	12.9	17.3	15.6	12.3
2014-15									
Salaried medical officers	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.8
Nurses	6.1	6.2	5.1	5.7	6.4	6.4	7.6	7.6	5.9
Registered nurses	na	5.3	4.5	5.7	5.2	5.8	7.0	7.1	3.5
Other nurses	na	0.9	0.6	–	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
Diagnostic and allied health	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.0
Administrative and clerical	3.3	2.3	1.6	3.0	1.5	2.9	3.8	2.1	2.6
Other personal care staff, domestic and other	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.4	1.7
Total staff	15.1	14.2	11.3	15.0	12.5	15.5	17.4	16.3	14.0

- (a) Staff per 1000 people are calculated from ABS population data at 31 December 2013 (table 2A.2). Population data used to derive rates are revised to the final 2011 Census rebased estimates and projections. Population data for All Australians for all years are estimates. See chapter 2 (table 2A.2) for details.
- (b) Where average FTE staff numbers are not available for a financial year, staff numbers on the last day of the financial year are used (for example, 30 June 2009, for 2008-09). Staff contracted to provide products (rather than labour) are not included.
- (c) For 2014–15, average full-time equivalent staff reported to the AIHW by most jurisdictions (excludes Queensland) included staff employed in providing public hospital services by public hospitals, local hospital networks and by state/territory health authorities. The staffing data for 2014–15 are not comparable with staffing data reported in previous years, which did not include staff employed by local hospital networks and by state/territory health authorities.
- (d) For NSW, 'other personal care staff' are included in 'diagnostic and allied health' and 'domestic and other staff'.
- (e) For Victoria, FTEs may be slightly understated. 'Other personal care staff' are included in 'domestic and other staff'.
- (f) Queensland pathology services staff employed by the state pathology service are not included.
- (g) Many WA hospitals were unable to provide a split between nurse categories and these have been reported as registered nurses.
- (h) In Tasmania in 2006-07 data for two small hospitals are not included. Tasmanian 'other personal care' staff are included in 'domestic and other staff'.

Table 12A.9 **Average full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 1000 persons, public hospital services (including psychiatric hospitals) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(i) Caution should be used in comparing data for the ACT with other jurisdictions as the ACT workforce serves many residents of southern NSW in addition to ACT residents, while only ACT residents are captured in the denominator.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian hospital statistics*, Health Services Series; AIHW (various years), *Hospital resources: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series.

TABLE 12A.10

Table 12A.10 Separations, by type of episode of care, public hospitals (including psychiatric), 2014-15 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2010-11										
Number of separations										
Acute care	no.	1 510 980	1 446 301	919 598	529 774	371 880	96 124	86 828	102 340	5 063 825
Rehabilitation care	no.	30 832	14 776	19 385	9 496	7 664	1 114	2 718	441	86 426
Palliative care	no.	10 919	6 659	6 599	1 234	1 678	217	629	320	28 255
Geriatric evaluation										
and management	no.	5 624	15 293	2 172	804	1 701	141	707	42	26 484
Psychogeriatric care	no.	808	–	596	730	288	1	21	1	2 445
Maintenance care	no.	7 919	621	5 863	1 384	2 803	437	1 570	292	20 889
Newborn total	no.	77 737	56 535	45 530	23 273	15 693	4 548	4 557	3 545	231 418
Newborn — unqualified										
days only	no.	62 019	44 278	35 563	18 423	11 553	3 267	3 286	2 623	181 012
Other admitted care	no.	–	–	169	–	–	14	1	76	260
Not reported	no.	4	134	–	–	–	4	–	–	142
Total (c)	no.	1 644 823	1 540 319	999 912	566 695	401 707	102 600	97 031	107 057	5 460 144
Total (d)	no.	1 582 804	1 496 041	964 349	548 272	390 154	99 333	93 745	104 434	5 279 132
Proportion of total separations										
Acute care	%	95.5	96.7	95.4	96.6	95.3	96.8	92.6	98.0	95.9
Rehabilitation care	%	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.9	0.4	1.6
Palliative care	%	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
Geriatric evaluation										
and management	%	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	–	0.5
Psychogeriatric care	%	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–
Maintenance care	%	0.5	–	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.4
Newborn excluding unqualified days	%	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0

TABLE 12A.10

Table 12A.10 Separations, by type of episode of care, public hospitals (including psychiatric), 2014-15 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Other admitted care	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–
Not reported	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011-12										
Number of separations										
Acute care	no.	1 564 100	1 490 776	947 980	566 072	387 421	95 999	91 177	111 520	5 255 045
Rehabilitation care	no.	31 964	14 954	24 068	11 511	9 205	910	2 603	347	95 562
Palliative care	no.	12 371	7 191	7 333	1 456	1 492	476	648	293	31 260
Geriatric evaluation										
and management	no.	5 907	16 963	3 712	1 554	1 597	324	374	20	30 451
Psychogeriatric care	no.	827	–	472	732	255	54	42	–	2 382
Maintenance care	no.	8 671	553	6 859	1 411	3 037	384	1 210	146	22 271
Newborn total	no.	78 731	58 981	46 498	24 112	16 258	4 132	4 862	3 704	237 278
Newborn — unqualified										
days only	no.	42 116	45 672	35 804	18 705	11 950	2 670	3 483	2 806	163 206
Other admitted care	no.	135	–	97	–	–	13	22	133	400
Not reported	no.	12	27	–	–	–	10	–	–	49
Total (c)	no.	1 702 718	1 589 445	1 037 019	606 848	419 265	102 302	100 938	116 163	5 674 698
Total (d)	no.	1 660 602	1 543 773	1 001 215	588 143	407 315	99 632	97 455	113 357	5 511 492
Proportion of total separations										
Acute care	%	94.2	96.6	94.7	96.2	95.1	96.4	93.6	98.4	95.3
Rehabilitation care	%	1.9	1.0	2.4	2.0	2.3	0.9	2.7	0.3	1.7
Palliative care	%	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6
Geriatric evaluation										
and management	%	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	–	0.6
Psychogeriatric care	%	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	–

TABLE 12A.10

Table 12A.10 Separations, by type of episode of care, public hospitals (including psychiatric), 2014-15 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Maintenance care	%	0.5	–	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.4
Newborn excluding unqualified days	%	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.3
Other admitted care	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–
Not reported	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2012-13										
Number of separations										
Acute care	no.	1 614 570	1 375 204	984 757	583 629	393 762	102 023	88 879	116 574	5 259 398
Rehabilitation care	no.	35 533	15 264	27 012	11 564	10 069	911	2 608	259	103 220
Palliative care	no.	13 129	7 342	8 404	1 518	1 411	553	600	315	33 272
Geriatric evaluation										
and management	no.	6 497	17 920	4 606	1 964	1 479	266	456	96	33 284
Psychogeriatric care	no.	809	–	472	792	268	114	28	2	2 485
Maintenance care	no.	9 590	470	7 494	1 412	2 290	866	777	163	23 062
Newborn total	no.	78 805	60 763	47 382	25 544	16 726	4 045	5 166	3 665	242 096
Newborn — unqualified										
days only	no.	42 145	47 510	36 118	19 614	12 249	2 467	3 807	2 832	166 742
Other admitted care	no.	1	–	2	–	–	6	5	65	79
Not reported	no.	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	41
Total (c)	no.	1 758 934	1 476 963	1 080 129	626 423	426 005	108 825	98 519	121 139	5 696 937
Total (d)	no.	1 716 789	1 429 453	1 044 011	606 809	413 756	106 358	94 712	118 307	5 530 195
Proportion of total separations										
Acute care	%	94.0	96.2	94.3	96.2	95.2	95.9	93.8	98.5	95.1
Rehabilitation care	%	2.1	1.1	2.6	1.9	2.4	0.9	2.8	0.2	1.9
Palliative care	%	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6

TABLE 12A.10

Table 12A.10 Separations, by type of episode of care, public hospitals (including psychiatric), 2014-15 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Geriatric evaluation										
and management	%	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6
Psychogeriatric care	%	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	–
Maintenance care	%	0.6	–	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.4
Newborn excluding unqualified days	%	2.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.4
Other admitted care	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–
Not reported	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013-14										
Number of separations										
Acute care	no.	1 664 642	1 454 287	1 032 739	575 631	395 472	109 829	92 628	122 016	5 447 244
Rehabilitation care	no.	39 096	15 627	24 168	7 136	10 264	895	1 657	248	99 091
Palliative care	no.	12 235	7 353	8 051	1 604	1 896	569	550	327	32 585
Geriatric evaluation										
and management	no.	7 344	18 286	3 825	3 000	1 337	245	168	116	34 321
Psychogeriatric care	no.	893	–	486	881	3	132	21	–	2 416
Maintenance care	no.	10 251	444	6 543	1 718	2 472	895	643	157	23 123
Newborn total	no.	79 099	62 041	47 923	25 859	16 808	4 326	5 352	3 773	245 181
Newborn — unqualified days only	no.	42 041	48 272	36 662	19 945	12 474	2 875	4 051	2 908	169 228
Other admitted care	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not reported	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total (c)	no.	1 813 562	1 558 038	1 123 735	615 829	428 252	116 908	101 019	126 755	5 884 098
Total (d)	no.	1 771 521	1 509 766	1 087 073	595 884	415 778	114 033	96 968	123 847	5 714 870
Proportion of total separations										

TABLE 12A.10

Table 12A.10 Separations, by type of episode of care, public hospitals (including psychiatric), 2014-15 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Acute care	%	94.0	96.3	95.0	96.6	95.1	96.3	95.5	98.5	95.3
Rehabilitation care	%	2.2	1.0	2.2	1.2	2.5	0.8	1.7	0.2	1.7
Palliative care	%	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6
Geriatric evaluation and management	%	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6
Psychogeriatric care	%	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–
Maintenance care	%	0.6	–	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Newborn excluding unqualified days	%	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.3
Other admitted care	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not reported	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
2014-15										
Number of separations										
Acute care	no.	1 705 432	1 530 126	1 147 041	581 455	400 864	115 269	95 516	130 236	5 705 939
Rehabilitation care	no.	38 950	17 855	25 052	6 381	11 245	1 061	1 955	316	102 815
Palliative care	no.	13 429	7 387	8 379	1 792	1 989	669	639	310	34 594
Geriatric evaluation and management	no.	6 136	17 495	4 075	2 675	1 481	270	227	87	32 446
Psychogeriatric care	no.	803	–	318	597	20	142	10	5	1 895
Maintenance care	no.	11 666	788	6 757	1 911	2 338	1 047	807	158	25 472
Newborn total	no.	79 225	62 956	48 437	26 215	16 755	4 649	5 626	3 992	247 855
Newborn — unqualified days only	no.	41 649	48 656	37 262	20 303	12 397	3 605	3 996	2 894	170 762
Other admitted care	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not reported	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 12A.10

Table 12A.10 Separations, by type of episode of care, public hospitals (including psychiatric), 2014-15 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total (c), (e)	no.	1 855 647	1 636 607	1 240 060	621 026	434 692	123 111	104 780	135 177	6 151 100
Total (d), (e)	no.	1 813 998	1 587 951	1 202 798	600 723	422 295	119 506	100 784	132 283	5 980 338
Proportion of total separations										
Acute care	%	94.0	96.4	95.4	96.8	94.9	96.5	94.8	98.5	95.4
Rehabilitation care	%	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.7	0.9	1.9	0.2	1.7
Palliative care	%	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
Geriatric evaluation										
and management	%	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Psychogeriatric care	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–
Maintenance care	%	0.6	–	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.4
Newborn excluding unqualified days	%	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.3
Other admitted care	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not reported	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total (d), (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes records for hospital boarders or posthumous organ procurement.

(b) There was a change in Victorian admission policy from 1 July 2012 that has impacted the separation time series.

(c) Total separations include 'newborn unqualified days only', which are not normally included as admitted patient care.

(d) Total separations exclude 'newborn unqualified days only', which are not normally included as admitted patient care.

(e) Includes separations for which the care type was Other admitted or was not reported.

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

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian Hospital Statistics*, Health Services Series; AIHW (various years), *Admitted patient care: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series.

TABLE 12A.11

Table 12A.11 Individual and group service events, by Tier 2 clinic classes, states and territories, 2014-15

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a), (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Individual service events										
Procedural clinics	<i>no.</i>	2 000 491	1 066 804	784 419	215 423	318 537	51 198	28 100	28 668	4 493 640
Medical consultation clinics	<i>no.</i>	4 275 965	2 304 971	1 389 455	906 415	935 419	212 202	221 279	151 265	10 396 971
Stand-alone diagnostic clinics	<i>no.</i>	3 258 743	na	67 701	25 985	249 148	5 235	23 497	na	3 630 309
Allied health and/or clinical nurse specialist	<i>no.</i>	8 041 891	2 368 659	1 892 169	1 196 169	640 039	212 273	678 413	99 562	15 129 175
Clinic type not reported	<i>no.</i>	162 560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	162 560
Total	<i>no.</i>	17 739 650	5 740 434	4 133 744	2 343 992	2 143 143	480 908	951 289	279 495	33 812 655
Group service events										
Procedural clinics	<i>no.</i>	462	–	2 234	–	23	–	–	na	2 719
Medical consultation clinics	<i>no.</i>	50 027	5 479	5 593	1 746	3 915	685	663	na	68 108
Stand-alone diagnostic clinics	<i>no.</i>	202	n.a.	–	–	29	–	–	na	231
Allied health and/or clinical nurse specialist	<i>no.</i>	599 156	165 881	132 347	35 677	41 446	5 543	27 306	na	1 007 356
Clinic type not reported	<i>no.</i>	14 266	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	14 266
Total	<i>no.</i>	664 113	171 360	140 174	37 423	45 413	6 228	27 969	na	1 092 680
Total service events										
Procedural clinics	<i>no.</i>	2 000 953	1 066 804	786 653	215 423	318 560	51 198	28 100	28 668	4 496 359
Medical consultation clinics	<i>no.</i>	4 325 992	2 310 450	1 395 048	908 161	939 334	212 887	221 942	151 265	10 465 079
Stand-alone diagnostic clinics	<i>no.</i>	3 258 945	na	67 701	25 985	249 177	5 235	23 497	na	3 630 540
Allied health and/or clinical nurse specialist	<i>no.</i>	8 641 047	2 534 540	2 024 516	1 231 846	681 485	217 816	705 719	99 562	16 136 531
Clinic type not reported	<i>no.</i>	176 826	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	176 826
Total	<i>no.</i>	18 403 763	5 911 794	4 273 918	2 381 415	2 188 556	487 136	979 258	279 495	34 905 335

(a) Victoria and the NT did not report service events that occurred in Stand-alone diagnostic clinics, although they were provided.

(b) The NT did not report group service events, although they were provided.

Table 12A.11 **Individual and group service events, by Tier 2 clinic classes, states and territories, 2014-15**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a), (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2016), *Non-admitted patient care 2014–15: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series no. 69. Cat. no. HSE 174.

TABLE 12A.12

Table 12A.12 **Emergency department presentations, public hospital emergency departments, states and territories, 2014-15**

	<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>
Principal referral and women's and children's hospitals (a)	<i>no.</i>	807 007	514 270	447 261	267 406	195 621	56 390	73 622	64 481	2 426 058
Public acute group A hospitals (b)	<i>no.</i>	845 818	649 782	624 916	244 439	146 738	67 892	56 339	44 446	2 680 370
Public acute group B hospitals (c)	<i>no.</i>	451 689	321 209	306 706	210 016	83 666	25 794	..	..	1 399 080
Public acute group C hospitals (d)	<i>no.</i>	360 826	84 885	–	81 960	43 343	–	..	33 317	604 331
Other hospitals	<i>no.</i>	216 126	40 477	–	–	–	–	..	..	256 603
Total	<i>no.</i>	2 681 466	1 610 623	1 378 883	803 821	469 368	150 076	129 961	142 244	7 366 442

- (a) Principal referral hospitals are public acute hospitals that provide a very broad range of services, have a range of highly specialised service units, and have very large patient volumes. The term 'referral' recognises that these hospitals have specialist facilities not typically found in smaller hospitals.
- (b) Public acute group A hospitals are public acute hospitals that provide a wide range of services typically including a 24-hour emergency department, intensive care unit, coronary care unit and oncology unit, but do not provide the breadth of services provided by Principal referral hospitals.
- (c) Public acute group B hospitals are those public acute hospitals that do not have the service profile of the Principal referral hospitals and Group A hospitals, but do have a 24-hour emergency department; they typically provide elective surgery and have specialised service units such as obstetric, paediatric and psychiatric units.
- (d) Public acute group C hospitals include those public acute hospitals that provide a more limited range of services than Principal referral hospitals or Public acute group A and B hospitals, but do have an obstetric unit, provide surgical services and/or some form of emergency facility (emergency department, or accident and emergency service).

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

Source: AIHW (2016), *Emergency department care 2014–15: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series no. 65. Cat. no. HSE 168. Canberra: AIHW.

Table 12A.13 **Emergency department waiting times, by triage category, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07										
Proportion of patients seen on time (d) (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	100	100	98	98	99	96	100	100	99
2 – Emergency	%	87	82	67	71	72	72	77	56	78
3 – Urgent	%	71	73	57	59	56	62	47	54	65
4 – Semi-urgent	%	74	67	60	61	63	61	49	48	66
5 – Non-urgent	%	89	88	87	87	87	87	81	87	88
Total	%	76	74	61	64	63	64	54	55	70
Estimated proportion of presentations ending in admission (e) (f)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	81	92	71	67	71	82	73	70	79
2 – Emergency	%	64	74	56	46	58	57	58	64	62
3 – Urgent	%	43	53	31	33	40	38	42	43	42
4 – Semi-urgent	%	18	22	10	11	13	13	14	14	16
5 – Non-urgent	%	5	5	3	4	6	3	4	7	5
Total	%	28	33	22	21	32	25	25	25	27
Proportion of presentations (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 – Emergency	%	8	8	9	10	12	8	7	6	8
3 – Urgent	%	32	29	37	29	36	34	33	29	32
4 – Semi-urgent	%	45	48	46	51	47	50	48	52	47
5 – Non-urgent	%	15	15	8	9	4	7	11	12	12
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Data coverage										
Estimated proportion of presentations with episode-level data (g)	%	81	89	64	72	69	96	100	100	78
Hospitals reporting emergency department episode-level data	no.	71	38	21	16	8	3	2	5	164
2007-08										
Proportion of patients seen on time (d) (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	100	100	98	99	100	99	100	100	100
2 – Emergency	%	81	79	69	69	72	74	81	59	76
3 – Urgent	%	69	71	56	56	54	54	52	47	63
4 – Semi-urgent	%	75	65	61	59	60	58	51	47	66
5 – Non-urgent	%	90	86	87	86	80	86	78	86	87
Total	%	76	71	63	61	61	60	58	52	69
Estimated proportion of presentations ending in admission (e) (f)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	80	92	71	65	73	84	73	67	78
2 – Emergency	%	61	75	55	45	60	58	60	64	61

TABLE 12A.13

Table 12A.13 **Emergency department waiting times, by triage category, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
3 – Urgent	%	40	53	32	33	42	38	42	42	41
4 – Semi-urgent	%	16	21	10	11	14	13	13	13	16
5 – Non-urgent	%	5	4	3	4	6	5	3	5	4
Total	%	26	33	22	20	29	25	25	24	27
Proportion of presentations (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 – Emergency	%	8	8	9	10	11	8	8	6	9
3 – Urgent	%	31	30	37	29	35	35	32	30	32
4 – Semi-urgent	%	45	47	44	52	46	50	45	53	46
5 – Non-urgent	%	15	14	9	8	6	7	14	10	12
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Data coverage										
Estimated proportion of presentations with episode-level data (g)	%	81	89	64	72	67	88	100	100	78
Hospitals reporting emergency department episode-level data	no.	71	38	22	16	8	3	2	5	165
2008-09										
Proportion of patients seen on time (d) (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	100	100	99	99	100	99	100	100	100
2 – Emergency	%	80	82	72	69	75	76	86	62	77
3 – Urgent	%	68	74	59	53	59	54	53	48	64
4 – Semi-urgent	%	73	68	65	62	62	61	53	49	67
5 – Non-urgent	%	90	86	88	89	83	87	78	89	88
Total	%	75	73	66	62	64	62	60	54	70
Estimated proportion of presentations ending in admission (e) (f)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	81	92	69	67	78	82	77	72	79
2 – Emergency	%	62	74	53	48	58	58	63	61	61
3 – Urgent	%	41	52	30	34	42	38	44	43	40
4 – Semi-urgent	%	17	21	10	12	15	13	15	14	16
5 – Non-urgent	%	5	4	3	4	5	5	3	4	5
Total	%	26	33	22	22	30	25	27	25	27
Proportion of presentations (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 – Emergency	%	8	9	10	11	12	7	9	7	9
3 – Urgent	%	31	30	39	30	35	34	31	30	32
4 – Semi-urgent	%	44	47	43	51	44	50	44	53	46
5 – Non-urgent	%	16	13	8	8	8	8	15	10	12
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 12A.13

Table 12A.13 **Emergency department waiting times, by triage category, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Data coverage										
Estimated proportion of presentations with episode-level data (g)	%	83	88	72	72	67	89	100	100	80
Hospitals reporting emergency department episode-level data	no.	85	38	26	16	8	4	2	5	184
2009-10										
Proportion of patients seen on time (d) (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	100	100	99	99	100	99	100	100	100
2 – Emergency	%	82	80	77	71	78	71	83	63	78
3 – Urgent	%	70	71	60	55	63	52	57	49	65
4 – Semi-urgent	%	73	67	66	64	63	63	56	51	68
5 – Non-urgent	%	89	85	89	92	85	88	77	91	88
Total	%	75	72	66	64	67	63	62	56	70
Estimated proportion of presentations ending in admission (e) (f)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	81	90	69	68	78	79	72	72	78
2 – Emergency	%	62	73	54	49	59	54	55	61	61
3 – Urgent	%	41	51	32	35	41	32	38	44	40
4 – Semi-urgent	%	17	21	10	11	16	10	13	14	16
5 – Non-urgent	%	5	4	3	4	7	4	3	6	5
Total	%	27	33	23	23	30	21	24	26	27
Proportion of presentations (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
2 – Emergency	%	8	9	10	11	12	8	9	7	9
3 – Urgent	%	30	31	40	31	36	35	31	28	33
4 – Semi-urgent	%	45	47	42	50	44	46	46	53	45
5 – Non-urgent	%	16	13	7	7	7	11	13	10	12
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Data coverage										
Estimated proportion of presentations with episode-level data (g)	%	83	90	72	73	67	89	100	100	81
Hospitals reporting emergency department episode-level data	no.	84	39	26	16	8	4	2	5	184
2010-11										
Proportion of patients seen on time (d) (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
2 – Emergency	%	83	81	78	71	78	72	78	65	79

Table 12A.13 **Emergency department waiting times, by triage category, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
3 – Urgent	%	71	70	60	50	66	55	48	53	65
4 – Semi-urgent	%	73	65	67	65	70	63	48	54	68
5 – Non-urgent	%	88	86	90	92	88	83	75	90	88
Total	%	76	71	67	63	71	62	55	58	70
Estimated proportion of presentations ending in admission (e) (f)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	81	87	67	72	76	77	75	76	77
2 – Emergency	%	62	69	52	54	58	53	54	62	60
3 – Urgent	%	41	49	32	38	40	32	37	46	40
4 – Semi-urgent	%	18	21	10	13	16	11	14	15	16
5 – Non-urgent	%	6	5	3	4	8	4	4	5	5
Total	%	27	33	24	26	30	21	24	26	28
Proportion of presentations (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
2 – Emergency	%	9	9	11	11	13	7	10	6	10
3 – Urgent	%	30	32	41	32	37	35	31	26	33
4 – Semi-urgent	%	45	47	41	49	42	48	46	56	45
5 – Non-urgent	%	15	11	6	7	7	9	13	10	11
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Data coverage										
Estimated proportion of presentations with episode-level data (g)	%	83	90	72	74	68	93	100	100	81
Hospitals reporting emergency department episode-level data	no.	86	39	26	16	8	4	2	5	186
2011-12										
Proportion of patients seen on time (d) (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
2 – Emergency	%	82	83	82	76	79	77	76	64	80
3 – Urgent	%	71	72	63	52	70	64	50	49	66
4 – Semi-urgent	%	74	67	69	67	77	71	47	49	70
5 – Non-urgent	%	89	87	90	94	92	88	81	89	89
Total	%	76	72	69	65	76	71	55	54	72
Estimated proportion of presentations ending in admission (e) (f)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	88	93	69	69	78	83	77	71	80
2 – Emergency	%	64	75	50	53	59	51	56	58	61
3 – Urgent	%	42	54	30	36	40	33	38	44	41
4 – Semi-urgent	%	18	23	9	13	15	11	15	16	17
5 – Non-urgent	%	6	6	3	4	6	4	3	5	5
Total	%	29	36	23	25	29	21	26	26	29
Proportion of presentations (e)										

Table 12A.13 **Emergency department waiting times, by triage category, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1 – Resuscitation	%	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
2 – Emergency	%	9	9	11	11	12	8	11	7	10
3 – Urgent	%	32	33	42	32	36	34	33	29	34
4 – Semi-urgent	%	44	48	40	48	43	48	44	54	45
5 – Non-urgent	%	14	10	6	7	7	10	11	9	10
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Data coverage										
Estimated proportion of presentations with episode-level data (g)	%	88	91	72	78	80	92	100	100	84
Hospitals reporting emergency department episode-level data	no.	95	40	26	17	14	4	2	5	203
2012-13										
Proportion of patients seen on time (d) (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 – Emergency	%	83	84	84	81	75	83	74	66	82
3 – Urgent	%	73	72	68	52	66	65	43	52	68
4 – Semi-urgent	%	77	68	74	67	78	70	46	52	72
5 – Non-urgent	%	92	87	92	93	92	90	79	89	91
Total	%	78	73	74	66	75	71	51	57	73
Estimated proportion of presentations ending in admission (e) (f)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	80	74	72	69	79	80	81	72	76
2 – Emergency	%	63	58	52	50	59	52	56	57	58
3 – Urgent	%	42	41	32	35	41	33	36	44	38
4 – Semi-urgent	%	18	17	10	13	15	11	16	16	15
5 – Non-urgent	%	6	4	3	4	6	4	4	5	5
Total	%	29	28	25	24	30	21	26	26	27
Proportion of presentations (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
2 – Emergency	%	11	10	12	12	13	8	11	9	11
3 – Urgent	%	32	34	42	33	36	35	34	28	35
4 – Semi-urgent	%	44	47	40	47	42	48	45	53	44
5 – Non-urgent	%	12	9	5	7	7	9	10	9	9
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Data coverage										
Estimated proportion of presentations with episode-level data (g)	%	88	92	74	78	83	92	100	100	85

TABLE 12A.13

Table 12A.13 **Emergency department waiting times, by triage category, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hospitals reporting emergency department episode-level data	no.	95	40	27	17	14	4	2	5	204
2013-14										
Proportion of patients seen on time (d) (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 – Emergency	%	83	84	80	86	74	85	83	61	82
3 – Urgent	%	76	73	67	58	65	66	50	51	70
4 – Semi-urgent	%	80	71	75	71	77	71	57	53	75
5 – Non-urgent	%	94	88	92	94	92	90	86	89	92
Total	%	81	75	73	70	73	72	61	57	75
Estimated proportion of presentations ending in admission (e) (f)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	79	74	78	68	80	77	80	74	77
2 – Emergency	%	62	60	60	50	59	58	58	56	59
3 – Urgent	%	41	43	39	35	40	37	39	43	40
4 – Semi-urgent	%	16	19	13	12	15	13	17	16	16
5 – Non-urgent	%	5	5	4	3	6	4	5	5	5
Total	%	28	30	30	24	30	25	27	27	29
Proportion of presentations (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
2 – Emergency	%	11	10	12	12	13	8	10	10	11
3 – Urgent	%	32	35	42	34	37	35	34	29	35
4 – Semi-urgent	%	44	45	40	46	42	47	42	51	44
5 – Non-urgent	%	13	9	5	7	7	9	13	9	9
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Data coverage										
Estimated proportion of presentations with episode-level data (g)	%	99	92	74	78	83	92	100	100	88
Hospitals reporting emergency department episode-level data	no.	180	40	27	17	14	4	2	5	289
2014-15										
Proportion of patients seen on time (d) (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 – Emergency	%	82	80	77	83	69	83	78	62	79
3 – Urgent	%	76	73	64	57	57	64	48	54	68
4 – Semi-urgent	%	81	73	74	69	69	67	53	59	74
5 – Non-urgent	%	95	89	93	93	89	89	86	88	92
Total	%	81	75	71	68	66	70	59	60	74

Table 12A.13 **Emergency department waiting times, by triage category, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimated proportion of presentations ending in admission (e) (f)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	79	74	79	68	81	80	81	84	77
2 – Emergency	%	61	61	62	53	60	58	60	60	60
3 – Urgent	%	41	45	41	37	41	38	40	45	42
4 – Semi-urgent	%	16	21	14	14	16	14	17	18	17
5 – Non-urgent	%	5	6	4	4	7	5	4	6	5
Total	%	29	33	32	26	31	25	27	30	30
Proportion of presentations (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
2 – Emergency	%	12	10	13	12	14	8	9	12	12
3 – Urgent	%	32	36	43	34	37	35	34	29	36
4 – Semi-urgent	%	43	45	38	46	41	47	42	50	43
5 – Non-urgent	%	12	9	5	7	7	10	15	9	9
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Data coverage										
Estimated proportion of presentations with episode-level data (g)	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Hospitals reporting emergency department episode-level data	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2015-16										
Proportion of patients seen on time (d) (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100
2 – Emergency	%	82	78	74	77	70	80	na	63	77
3 – Urgent	%	76	71	61	53	56	59	na	53	67
4 – Semi-urgent	%	80	72	74	67	70	64	na	60	74
5 – Non-urgent	%	94	89	94	93	92	87	na	89	93
Total	%	81	74	70	65	66	66	na	61	74
Estimated proportion of presentations ending in admission (e) (f)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	70	74	79	69	83	81	na	87	75
2 – Emergency	%	53	63	63	53	61	58	na	64	58
3 – Urgent	%	36	47	42	37	41	38	na	48	40
4 – Semi-urgent	%	14	22	15	14	17	15	na	19	16
5 – Non-urgent	%	4	6	5	4	8	5	na	9	5
Total	%	25	34	34	27	33	27	na	34	30
Proportion of presentations (e)										
1 – Resuscitation	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	na	1	1
2 – Emergency	%	12	11	14	13	14	9	na	13	12
3 – Urgent	%	33	36	44	35	39	35	na	31	37

Table 12A.13 **Emergency department waiting times, by triage category, public hospitals (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
4 – Semi-urgent	%	43	44	36	45	39	45	na	47	42
5 – Non-urgent	%	11	9	4	7	6	9	na	9	8
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100
Data coverage										
Estimated proportion of presentations with episode-level data (g)	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Hospitals reporting emergency department episode-level data	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

- (a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.
- (b) For 2014-15, waiting times information could not be calculated for 8 months of data (about 27 000 emergency department presentations) for a Public acute group B hospital in WA. For 2015-16, waiting times information could not be calculated for about 43 000 emergency department presentations for a Public acute group B hospital in WA.
- (c) For 2014-15, waiting times information could not be calculated for one Public acute group B hospital in SA, that reported about 40 000 emergency department presentations.
- (d) The proportion of occasions of service for which the waiting time to service delivery was within the time specified in the definition of the triage category. For the triage category Resuscitation, an occasion of service was classified as 'seen on time' if the waiting time to service was reported as less than or equal to 2 minutes.
- (e) Values are derived from all hospitals that reported to the non-admitted patient emergency department care database.
- (f) The proportion of occasions of service for which the emergency department departure status was reported as 'admitted to this hospital'.
- (g) Data coverage is estimated as the number of occasions of service with waiting times data divided by the number of emergency department occasions of service. This can underestimate coverage because some occasions of service are for other than emergency presentations. For some jurisdictions, the number of emergency department occasions of service reported to the Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database exceeded the number of accident and emergency occasions of service reported to the National Public Hospital Establishments Database. For these jurisdictions the coverage has been estimated as 100 per cent.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian hospital statistics*, Health Services Series; AIHW (various years), *Emergency department care: Australian hospital statistics*. Health services series.

TABLE 12A.14

Table 12A.14 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by hospital peer group, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
2013-14										
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	24 045
Triage category 2	81	84	79	83	69	87	80	55	79	298 351
Triage category 3	73	72	67	62	63	56	42	30	68	844 244
Triage category 4	77	69	76	71	80	64	49	35	72	891 924
Triage category 5	93	88	95	95	93	87	81	66	91	139 951
Total (g)	77	74	74	71	72	67	54	38	73	2 198 515
Total number (g), (h)	730 215	476 059	413 291	216 475	186 207	51 019	66 282	59 084	2 198 632	
Public acute group A hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	16 397
Triage category 2	86	85	81	87	77	85	89	72	84	315 055
Triage category 3	77	73	69	42	57	71	60	67	69	952 477
Triage category 4	80	73	75	60	61	73	67	63	73	1 035 951
Triage category 5	93	90	91	90	86	93	91	91	91	175 970
Total (g)	81	76	74	59	64	74	69	67	74	2 495 850
Total number (g), (h)	764 324	606 438	584 642	245 773	138 354	63 510	52 854	40 045	2 495 940	
Public acute group B hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	100	99	100	np	–	–	100	4 085
Triage category 2	85	84	80	86	89	79	–	–	83	116 333
Triage category 3	77	72	62	70	86	75	–	–	71	409 001

TABLE 12A.14

Table 12A.14 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by hospital peer group, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 4	80	70	71	81	88	79	–	–	76	569 559
Triage category 5	94	89	91	96	99	95	–	–	93	116 561
Total (g)	81	73	70	79	89	79	–	–	77	1 215 539
Total number (g), (h)	398 076	271 845	288 611	191 213	40 792	25 054	–	–	1 215 591	
Other hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	–	100	100	–	–	np	100	1 683
Triage category 2	80	88	–	94	98	–	–	74	83	44 714
Triage category 3	81	83	–	89	94	–	–	76	83	174 035
Triage category 4	85	72	–	84	96	–	–	74	83	336 691
Triage category 5	96	85	–	95	99	–	–	94	94	141 021
Total (g)	86	78	–	88	96	–	–	79	85	698 144
Total number (g), (h)	449 435	119 247	–	59 030	40 501	–	–	30 356	698 569	
All hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	46 210
Triage category 2	83	84	80	86	74	85	83	61	82	774 453
Triage category 3	76	73	67	58	65	66	50	51	70	2 379 757
Triage category 4	80	71	75	71	77	71	57	53	75	2 834 125
Triage category 5	94	88	92	94	92	90	86	89	92	573 503
Total (g)	81	75	73	70	73	72	61	57	75	6 608 048
Total number (g), (h)	2 342 050	1 473 589	1 286 544	712 491	405 854	139 583	119 136	129 485	6 608 732	

TABLE 12A.14

Table 12A.14 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by hospital peer group, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
2014-15										
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	25 294
Triage category 2	77	78	75	81	66	84	77	56	75	321 562
Triage category 3	70	73	66	59	54	51	39	37	65	891 688
Triage category 4	76	72	77	68	65	58	43	50	71	922 657
Triage category 5	92	89	95	94	90	86	80	79	90	146 965
Total (g)	75	74	73	68	62	62	51	49	71	2 308 166
Total number (g), (h)	755 637	489 503	432 418	259 596	189 097	53 274	69 512	59 162	2 308 199	
Public acute group A hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	17 170
Triage category 2	84	80	79	85	69	84	81	74	81	333 726
Triage category 3	76	72	65	41	49	72	59	67	67	990 809
Triage category 4	81	74	73	59	54	72	66	57	73	1 038 293
Triage category 5	94	92	91	88	80	91	92	88	92	175 283
Total (g)	81	75	71	57	57	74	69	64	73	2 555 281
Total number (g), (h)	796 207	630 293	600 708	233 405	137 424	63 535	53 478	40 316	2 555 366	
Public acute group B hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	98	99	100	np	–	–	99	4 240
Triage category 2	85	81	77	85	83	78	–	–	82	124 084
Triage category 3	77	71	59	67	86	69	–	–	69	416 261

TABLE 12A.14

Table 12A.14 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by hospital peer group, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 4	81	70	73	76	88	72	–	–	76	552 823
Triage category 5	94	88	93	94	98	95	–	–	93	105 682
Total (g)	82	73	69	75	89	73	–	–	76	1 203 090
Total number (g), (h)	405 088	276 158	286 674	171 628	39 543	24 079	–	–	1 203 170	
Other hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	–	99	100	–	–	np	100	1 849
Triage category 2	87	89	–	80	97	–	–	67	86	50 157
Triage category 3	85	84	–	87	93	–	–	74	85	187 897
Triage category 4	87	76	–	86	95	–	–	76	85	350 792
Triage category 5	97	87	–	96	98	–	–	92	95	134 997
Total (g)	88	81	–	87	95	–	–	78	87	725 692
Total number (g), (h)	457 739	119 086	–	78 055	42 580	–	–	28 703	726 163	
All hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	48 553
Triage category 2	82	80	77	83	69	83	78	62	79	829 529
Triage category 3	76	73	64	57	57	64	48	54	68	2 486 655
Triage category 4	81	73	74	69	69	67	53	59	74	2 864 565
Triage category 5	95	89	93	93	89	89	86	88	92	562 927
Total (g)	81	75	71	68	66	70	59	60	74	6 792 229
Total number (g), (h)	2 414 671	1 515 040	1 319 800	742 684	408 644	140 888	122 990	128 181	6 792 898	

TABLE 12A.14

Table 12A.14 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by hospital peer group, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
2015-16										
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100	27 577
Triage category 2	76	76	72	77	67	77	na	57	74	340 278
Triage category 3	71	70	61	52	54	42	na	36	64	928 518
Triage category 4	75	70	77	65	66	52	na	52	71	923 017
Triage category 5	91	88	96	93	92	84	na	81	90	146 898
Total (g)	75	72	71	65	63	55	na	49	70	2 366 288
Total number (g), (h)	777 635	507 210	453 141	310 551	197 567	56 220	na	63 995	2 366 319	
Public acute group A hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100	18 096
Triage category 2	84	79	75	75	73	82	na	78	79	360 045
Triage category 3	76	72	62	39	51	71	na	67	66	1 040 378
Triage category 4	80	75	72	58	59	70	na	59	73	1 017 742
Triage category 5	94	92	92	89	86	91	na	89	92	164 896
Total (g)	81	76	69	54	61	73	na	66	73	2 601 157
Total number (g), (h)	827 303	660 158	630 032	236 591	141 750	63 983	na	41 384	2 601 201	
Public acute group B hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	99	100	100	n.p	na	–	100	4 606
Triage category 2	84	77	76	80	69	80	na	–	79	135 393
Triage category 3	77	68	60	67	58	68	na	–	68	434 150

TABLE 12A.14

Table 12A.14 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by hospital peer group, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 4	81	68	73	74	75	73	na	–	75	561 213
Triage category 5	94	87	94	92	97	94	na	–	93	97 448
Total (g)	82	71	69	74	70	73	na	–	74	1 232 810
Total number (g), (h)	414 332	293 232	294 880	129 334	76 759	24 316	na	–	1 232 853	
Other hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	–	100	100	–	na	100	100	2 025
Triage category 2	87	89	–	81	96	–	na	65	86	53 020
Triage category 3	85	85	–	86	94	–	na	74	85	196 834
Triage category 4	88	78	–	85	94	–	na	77	86	358 499
Triage category 5	97	90	–	97	98	–	na	92	95	130 604
Total (g)	89	83	–	87	95	–	na	78	87	740 982
Total number (g), (h)	467 932	121 920	–	78 843	43 052	–	na	29 748	741 495	
All hospitals										
Triage category 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100	52 304
Triage category 2	82	78	74	77	70	80	na	63	77	888 736
Triage category 3	76	71	61	53	56	59	na	53	67	2 599 880
Triage category 4	80	72	74	67	70	64	na	60	74	2 860 471
Triage category 5	94	89	94	93	92	87	na	89	93	539 846
Total (g)	81	74	70	65	66	66	na	61	74	6 941 237
Total number (g), (h)	2 487 202	1 582 520	1 378 053	755 319	459 128	144 519	na	135 127	6 941 868	

Table 12A.14 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by hospital peer group, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
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(a) The proportion of presentations for which the waiting time to commencement of clinical care was within the time specified in the definition of the triage category. Records were excluded from the calculation of waiting time statistics if the triage category was unknown, if the patient did not wait or was dead on arrival, or if the waiting time could not be calculated due to missing or invalid time fields.

(b) It should be noted that the data presented here are not necessarily representative of the hospitals not included in the NNAPEDCD.

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(d) For 2014-15, waiting times information could not be calculated for 8 months of data (about 27 000 emergency department presentations) for a Public acute group B hospital in WA. For 2015-16, waiting times information could not be calculated for about 43 000 emergency department presentations for a Public acute group B hospital in WA.

(e) For 2014-15, waiting times information could not be calculated for one Public acute group B hospital in SA, that reported about 40 000 emergency department presentations.

(f) Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply and have not been included in the totals for 2015-16.

(g) The totals exclude records for which the waiting time to service could not be calculated, and records for which the episode end status was either 'Did not wait to be attended by a health care professional' or 'Dead on arrival, not treated in emergency department'.

(h) The totals include records for which the triage category was not assigned or not reported.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database.

TABLE 12A.15

Table 12A.15 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
2013-14											
All hospitals											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	np	np	100	100	2 572
Triage category 2	%	83	85	83	86	76	85	81	64	80	35 268
Triage category 3	%	76	74	72	71	70	62	48	58	71	119 095
Triage category 4	%	80	72	75	79	82	72	52	58	74	157 452
Triage category 5	%	94	89	92	96	94	90	82	88	93	34 463
Total (h)	%	81	76	76	79	79	71	57	61	76	348 850
Total number (h), (i)	no.	114 632	22 585	77 236	53 284	17 072	6 329	3 205	54 533	348 876	
Other Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	43 638
Triage category 2	%	83	84	80	86	74	85	83	59	82	739 185
Triage category 3	%	76	73	67	57	65	66	50	45	70	2260 662
Triage category 4	%	80	71	75	70	77	71	57	50	75	2676 673
Triage category 5	%	94	88	93	94	92	90	86	89	92	539 040
Total (h)	%	81	75	73	70	73	72	61	53	75	6 259 198
Total number (h), (i)	no.	2 227 418	1 451 004	1 209 308	659 207	388 782	133 254	115 931	74 952	6 259 856	
2014-15											
All hospitals											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians											

TABLE 12A.15

Table 12A.15 Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	99	100	np	np	100	100	2 672
Triage category 2	%	82	79	80	87	68	85	79	63	78	40 239
Triage category 3	%	75	72	68	73	63	62	48	60	70	128 936
Triage category 4	%	81	73	75	79	76	68	49	60	75	167 052
Triage category 5	%	94	90	92	95	93	90	83	85	92	36 424
Total (h)	%	81	74	74	79	73	70	56	62	75	375 323
Total number (h), (i)	no.	127 391	24 367	81 895	57 947	17 922	6 522	3 489	55 834	375 367	
Other Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	45 881
Triage category 2	%	82	80	77	83	69	83	78	61	79	789 290
Triage category 3	%	76	73	64	56	57	64	48	49	68	2 357 719
Triage category 4	%	81	73	74	68	69	67	53	58	74	2 697 513
Triage category 5	%	95	89	93	93	89	89	86	90	92	526 503
Total (h)	%	81	75	71	68	66	70	59	58	74	6 416 906
Total number (h), (i)	no.	2 287 280	1 490 673	1 237 905	684 737	390 722	134 366	119 501	72 347	6 417 531	
2015-16											
All hospitals											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	np	na	100	100	3 098
Triage category 2	%	82	77	77	80	71	78	na	65	77	47 221
Triage category 3	%	75	68	67	68	61	60	na	59	68	146 166

TABLE 12A.15

Table 12A.15 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 4	%	81	71	76	76	77	64	na	61	75	179 350
Triage category 5	%	94	91	94	95	93	89	na	87	93	40 203
Total (h)	%	81	73	73	76	73	66	na	63	75	416 038
Total number (h), (i)	<i>no.</i>	148 324	27 206	92 026	61 563	20 585	7 071	na	59 319	416 094	
Other Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100	49 206
Triage category 2	%	82	78	74	77	70	80	na	62	78	841 515
Triage category 3	%	76	71	61	51	56	59	na	49	67	2453 714
Triage category 4	%	80	73	74	66	70	64	na	59	74	2681 121
Triage category 5	%	94	89	94	93	92	87	na	90	92	499 643
Total (h)	%	81	74	69	64	66	66	na	59	74	6 525 199
Total number (h), (i)	<i>no.</i>	2 338 878	1 555 314	1 286 027	693 756	438 543	137 448	na	75 808	6 525 774	

(a) The proportion of presentations for which the waiting time to commencement of clinical care was within the time specified in the definition of the triage category. Records were excluded from the calculation of waiting time statistics if the triage category was unknown, if the patient did not wait or was dead on arrival, or if the waiting time could not be calculated due to missing or invalid time fields.

(b) It should be noted that the data presented here are not necessarily representative of the hospitals not included in the NNAPEDCD.

(c) The quality of the identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients in National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database has not been assessed. Identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients is not considered to be complete, and completeness may vary among the states and territories.

(d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

Table 12A.15 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
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(e) For 2014-15, waiting times information could not be calculated for 8 months of data (about 27 000 emergency department presentations) for a Public acute group B hospital in WA. For 2015–16, waiting times information could not be calculated for about 43 000 emergency department presentations for a Public acute group B hospital in WA.

(f) For 2014-15, waiting times information could not be calculated for one Public acute group B hospital in SA, that reported about 40 000 emergency department presentations.

(g) Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply and have not been included in the totals for 2015-16.

(h) The totals exclude records for which the waiting time to service could not be calculated, and records for which the episode end status was either 'Did not wait to be attended by a health care professional' or 'Dead on arrival, not treated in emergency department'.

(i) The totals include records for which the triage category was not assigned or not reported.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database.

TABLE 12A.16

Table 12A.16 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by remoteness, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
2013-14											
All hospitals											
Major cities											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	np	99	np	100	30 848
Triage category 2	%	83	85	77	85	72	86	83	61	82	534 475
Triage category 3	%	75	73	62	52	61	65	50	49	67	1 573 492
Triage category 4	%	79	71	72	67	73	72	57	52	73	1 735 729
Triage category 5	%	94	87	93	93	89	92	86	91	91	305 912
Total (i)	%	79	75	70	66	70	74	61	57	74	4 180 456
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	1 461 571	1 018 644	768 835	504 131	310 762	2 346	110 524	3 876	4 180 689	
Inner regional											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	np	np	100	8 144
Triage category 2	%	85	84	84	91	74	85	85	66	85	144 752
Triage category 3	%	78	72	76	68	65	61	51	45	74	487 243
Triage category 4	%	81	71	77	77	82	67	59	54	76	647 381
Triage category 5	%	94	90	93	94	94	89	89	89	92	141 780
Total (i)	%	82	75	78	77	75	69	63	57	78	1 429 300
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	580 724	357 851	316 409	56 551	22 292	87 465	6 459	1 860	1 429 611	
Outer regional											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	99	100	100	np	100	100	4 563
Triage category 2	%	81	86	85	84	87	84	82	54	80	68 036

TABLE 12A.16

Table 12A.16 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by remoteness, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 3	%	79	79	75	76	85	74	53	32	74	223 594
Triage category 4	%	84	77	79	84	90	78	57	37	78	297 955
Triage category 5	%	95	93	94	96	98	93	82	73	94	74 659
Total (i)	%	84	80	79	83	89	78	62	40	79	668 807
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	212 232	85 131	145 924	73 923	54 554	47 794	1 509	47 827	668 894	
Remote											
Triage category 1	%	np	np	99	100	np	np	–	100	100	653
Triage category 2	%	86	87	90	92	79	87	np	69	82	9 240
Triage category 3	%	82	77	82	84	87	76	np	65	77	36 381
Triage category 4	%	86	76	76	83	94	78	np	63	77	63 832
Triage category 5	%	97	88	90	95	99	np	np	90	94	16 564
Total (i)	%	86	79	80	87	92	79	np	66	80	126 670
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	7 312	1 520	20 158	50 578	8 315	1 285	45	37 459	126 672	
Very remote											
Triage category 1	%	np	np	100	np	np	np	–	100	100	433
Triage category 2	%	84	np	91	85	66	np	–	69	77	5 627
Triage category 3	%	79	np	82	77	69	66	np	64	72	20 293
Triage category 4	%	80	79	76	83	87	np	np	65	71	30 735
Triage category 5	%	93	np	89	96	98	np	np	92	92	8 594
Total (i)	%	82	82	81	83	80	75	np	69	75	65 682
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	1 591	260	15 714	9 884	1 125	233	11	36 865	65 683	

TABLE 12A.16

Table 12A.16 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by remoteness, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
2014-15											
All hospitals											
Major cities											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	99	100	100	np	100	np	100	32 419
Triage category 2	%	80	79	74	82	67	87	78	62	78	572 742
Triage category 3	%	74	72	59	51	53	64	48	50	65	1 643 728
Triage category 4	%	79	72	72	64	62	68	53	57	72	1 752 110
Triage category 5	%	94	88	93	92	85	88	86	88	91	300 250
Total (i)	%	79	75	67	64	61	72	59	59	72	4 301 394
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	1 506 584	1 054 879	796 547	515 539	308 504	2 288	113 665	3 388	4 301 394	
Inner regional											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	99	100	100	100	np	np	100	8 624
Triage category 2	%	85	81	84	84	70	82	80	56	83	153 748
Triage category 3	%	78	71	74	67	58	58	49	49	73	510 389
Triage category 4	%	81	73	76	77	74	62	54	59	76	658 468
Triage category 5	%	94	92	94	95	90	87	89	92	93	139 787
Total (i)	%	83	75	77	76	68	66	60	60	78	1 471 238
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	598 045	362 117	317 391	73 989	22 790	88 423	6 764	1 719	1 471 238	
Outer regional											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	99	100	100	np	100	100	4 740

TABLE 12A.16

Table 12A.16 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by remoteness, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 2	%	86	87	82	84	83	84	84	56	81	72 180
Triage category 3	%	81	79	71	76	84	73	50	38	74	235 949
Triage category 4	%	85	77	77	81	89	75	56	51	79	304 075
Triage category 5	%	96	92	92	95	97	92	90	82	95	74 389
Total (i)	%	86	80	76	80	88	76	63	50	80	691 406
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	219 785	85 117	152 175	73 738	64 089	48 155	1 549	46 798	691 406	
Remote											
Triage category 1	%	np	np	100	99	np	np	–	100	100	710
Triage category 2	%	88	90	91	91	80	81	np	71	83	10 870
Triage category 3	%	82	81	82	85	84	75	np	65	78	36 724
Triage category 4	%	89	78	79	84	93	77	np	62	78	63 888
Triage category 5	%	97	93	92	95	99	np	np	92	95	16 698
Total (i)	%	88	82	82	87	91	78	np	66	80	128 915
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	11 207	1 414	18 377	50 667	9 031	1 300	52	36 867	128 915	
Very remote											
Triage category 1	%	np	–	100	np	np	–	–	100	100	486
Triage category 2	%	84	np	90	88	64	np	–	66	75	6 733
Triage category 3	%	82	np	81	80	66	70	np	64	71	20 966
Triage category 4	%	85	67	79	84	82	71	np	65	72	31 220
Triage category 5	%	96	np	92	96	97	np	np	88	91	7 683
Total (i)	%	86	75	82	85	77	73	np	68	74	67 088

TABLE 12A.16

Table 12A.16 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by remoteness, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	2 076	243	14 935	10 205	1 348	274	17	37 990	67 088	
2015-16											
All hospitals											
Major cities											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	n.p	na	np	100	35 079
Triage category 2	%	80	78	70	76	69	87	na	65	76	608 522
Triage category 3	%	75	72	56	46	52	57	na	50	65	1 712 424
Triage category 4	%	79	73	72	62	64	65	na	60	73	1 747 310
Triage category 5	%	94	88	93	92	90	87	na	92	91	282 671
Total (i)	%	79	74	65	60	62	68	na	61	71	4 386 119
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	1 553 533	1 105 242	842 787	524 838	353 668	2 437	na	3 614	4 386 119	
Inner regional											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	np	100	9 211
Triage category 2	%	85	78	82	81	70	78	na	67	82	169 547
Triage category 3	%	77	68	71	63	57	54	na	54	71	539 094
Triage category 4	%	81	71	76	75	73	60	na	59	76	651 686
Triage category 5	%	94	92	94	95	93	86	na	92	93	139 649
Total (i)	%	82	73	76	73	67	63	na	62	76	1 509 392
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	620 479	374 180	321 227	76 266	25 803	89 585	na	1 852	1 509 392	
Outer regional											

TABLE 12A.16

Table 12A.16 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by remoteness, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	99	100	99	na	100	100	4 986
Triage category 2	%	86	86	80	77	82	81	na	58	80	78 144
Triage category 3	%	81	78	72	70	84	68	na	37	73	249 052
Triage category 4	%	86	77	78	76	89	71	na	53	79	314 978
Triage category 5	%	95	93	95	92	97	90	na	85	94	73 442
Total (i)	%	86	80	76	75	88	72	na	50	79	720 696
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	237 570	88 612	156 566	73 594	65 400	49 168	na	49 786	720 696	
Remote											
Triage category 1	%	np	np	100	99	100	np	na	100	100	763
Triage category 2	%	90	84	91	88	80	79	na	72	83	12 243
Triage category 3	%	83	74	83	84	84	66	na	65	77	39 687
Triage category 4	%	90	76	84	83	93	71	na	63	79	66 754
Triage category 5	%	96	88	98	97	97	n.p	na	89	96	18 452
Total (i)	%	89	78	86	86	91	72	na	67	81	137 919
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	18 602	1 552	19 467	49 984	8 889	1 272	na	38 153	137 919	
Very remote											
Triage category 1	%	np	np	100	np	np	np	na	100	100	577
Triage category 2	%	86	np	90	85	70	np	na	66	74	7 771
Triage category 3	%	81	np	83	79	66	np	na	63	71	23 392
Triage category 4	%	92	74	84	82	82	np	na	66	75	33 046
Triage category 5	%	97	np	96	96	95	np	na	90	93	9 346

TABLE 12A.16

Table 12A.16 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by remoteness, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Total (i)	%	90	77	86	83	77	68	na	68	76	74 152
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	5 408	215	15 891	10 625	1 461	225	na	40 327	74 152	

- (a) The proportion of presentations for which the waiting time to commencement of clinical care was within the time specified in the definition of the triage category. Records were excluded from the calculation of waiting time statistics if the triage category was unknown, if the patient did not wait or was dead on arrival, or if the waiting time could not be calculated due to missing or invalid time fields.
- (b) It should be noted that the data presented here are not necessarily representative of the hospitals not included in the NNAPEDCD.
- (c) Area of usual residence was not reported or not mappable to SEIFA categories for approximately 2 per cent of records.
- (d) Remoteness areas are based on the usual residential address of the patient. Not all remoteness areas are represented in each State or Territory. The remoteness area 'Major city' does not exist within Tasmania or the NT, 'Inner regional' does not exist within the NT, 'Outer regional' does not exist in the ACT, 'Remote' does not exist in the ACT and 'Very remote' does not exist in Victoria or the ACT. However, data are reported for the state/territory where the hospital was located. This means, for example, that although there is no 'major city' classification in Tasmania, Tasmanian hospitals may treat some patients whose usual residence is a major city in another jurisdiction.
- (e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.
- (f) For 2014-15, waiting times information could not be calculated for 8 months of data (about 27 000 emergency department presentations) for a Public acute group B hospital in WA. For 2015-16, waiting times information could not be calculated for about 43 000 emergency department presentations for a Public acute group B hospital in WA.
- (g) For 2014-15, waiting times information could not be calculated for one Public acute group B hospital in SA, that reported about 40 000 emergency department presentations.
- (h) Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply and have not been included in the totals for 2015-16.
- (i) The totals exclude records for which the waiting time to service could not be calculated, and records for which the episode end status was either 'Did not wait to be attended by a health care professional' or 'Dead on arrival, not treated in emergency department'.
- (j) The totals include records for which the triage category was not assigned or not reported.
- na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database.

TABLE 12A.17

Table 12A.17 Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
2013-14											
All hospitals											
Quintile 1											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	99	100	100	np	100	100	11 586
Triage category 2	%	84	83	80	88	76	84	84	65	82	192 241
Triage category 3	%	76	72	69	63	65	68	53	60	71	606 253
Triage category 4	%	79	70	74	73	77	73	59	61	75	721 325
Triage category 5	%	94	86	91	93	92	90	86	90	92	146 668
Total (i)	%	80	74	74	73	74	74	64	64	76	1 678 073
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	660 024	291 625	377 623	90 799	131 478	75 094	2 088	49 522	1 678 253	
Quintile 2											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	np	np	100	100	10 179
Triage category 2	%	83	85	79	86	74	86	86	57	82	166 757
Triage category 3	%	77	76	65	64	65	67	56	44	71	517 293
Triage category 4	%	80	72	74	75	76	72	59	44	76	632 608
Triage category 5	%	94	90	92	95	92	90	88	84	93	137 878
Total (i)	%	81	77	72	74	73	73	65	48	77	1 464 715
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	584 273	346 473	234 496	140 911	118 099	21 268	3 887	15 556	1 464 963	
Quintile 3											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	99	100	100	np	100	100	8 553
Triage category 2	%	83	85	80	85	72	85	84	64	82	150 272

TABLE 12A.17

Table 12A.17 Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 3	%	74	73	65	58	63	64	49	59	68	458 528
Triage category 4	%	78	70	74	71	76	69	55	58	73	539 761
Triage category 5	%	93	88	93	94	91	91	83	90	92	97 536
Total (i)	%	79	74	72	70	72	70	60	61	74	1 254 650
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	386 417	314 342	272 443	172 661	48 788	23 913	7 857	28 327	1 254 748	
Quintile 4											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	7 817
Triage category 2	%	84	85	79	85	73	86	82	56	82	136 195
Triage category 3	%	77	72	66	55	63	59	50	32	68	421 001
Triage category 4	%	80	71	75	69	78	66	55	38	73	476 506
Triage category 5	%	94	88	93	94	92	88	85	74	91	84 188
Total (i)	%	81	75	72	68	72	68	60	41	74	1 125 707
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	276 665	331 034	241 634	130 213	72 653	16 680	37 017	19 859	1 125 755	
Quintile 5											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	np	100	100	100	6 499
Triage category 2	%	84	84	83	85	71	87	83	58	83	116 548
Triage category 3	%	77	75	71	54	63	56	50	41	69	337 524
Triage category 4	%	81	73	79	68	79	71	57	51	75	404 845
Triage category 5	%	94	88	95	94	93	93	86	93	92	81 050
Total (i)	%	81	76	77	67	73	71	61	54	75	946 466
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	355 895	179 846	140 635	160 325	25 968	2 147	67 093	14 617	946 526	

TABLE 12A.17

Table 12A.17 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
2014-15											
All hospitals											
Quintile 1											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	99	100	100	100	np	100	100	12 023
Triage category 2	%	81	78	77	87	73	83	83	65	79	204 794
Triage category 3	%	76	70	66	64	61	66	50	62	70	625 277
Triage category 4	%	80	70	73	72	73	69	54	64	75	716 717
Triage category 5	%	94	87	91	93	90	89	86	88	92	144 683
Total (i)	%	80	72	71	73	71	71	61	66	75	1 703 494
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	684 887	297 347	372 557	84 035	137 254	74 877	2 141	50 560	1 703 658	
Quintile 2											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	99	100	100	np	np	100	100	10 659
Triage category 2	%	83	81	77	83	68	84	81	59	80	179 628
Triage category 3	%	76	74	63	63	56	66	53	48	69	543 253
Triage category 4	%	81	73	75	72	66	69	57	53	76	645 586
Triage category 5	%	95	91	92	94	89	89	90	84	93	135 748
Total (i)	%	81	76	71	72	64	71	63	54	76	1 514 874
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	601 277	352 396	245 565	155 462	119 488	21 968	3 977	14 907	1 515 040	
Quintile 3											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	99	100	100	100	np	100	100	8 921
Triage category 2	%	81	81	77	83	68	82	78	67	79	160 291
Triage category 3	%	73	73	62	56	57	61	46	60	67	481 052

TABLE 12A.17

Table 12A.17 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 4	%	79	72	73	69	66	65	51	57	73	546 322
Triage category 5	%	94	89	93	93	88	89	87	91	92	94 450
Total (i)	%	79	75	70	68	64	67	57	61	73	1 291 036
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	399 020	326 731	282 843	174 017	48 418	24 177	8 164	27 737	1 291 107	
Quintile 4											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	8 301
Triage category 2	%	82	80	76	82	66	85	78	57	78	146 493
Triage category 3	%	76	72	63	53	54	54	48	38	66	444 300
Triage category 4	%	80	73	74	67	68	60	52	51	73	484 589
Triage category 5	%	94	89	94	93	90	87	85	83	91	83 171
Total (i)	%	80	75	70	66	63	64	58	50	72	1 166 854
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	285 419	342 050	253 401	137 813	73 859	17 194	37 674	19 466	1 166 876	
Quintile 5											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	99	100	100	np	100	np	100	7 067
Triage category 2	%	82	81	80	82	66	84	78	57	80	124 935
Triage category 3	%	76	75	68	52	54	56	48	43	68	353 466
Triage category 4	%	82	75	77	67	68	69	54	58	74	415 960
Triage category 5	%	95	90	95	93	92	87	86	90	93	80 545
Total (i)	%	81	77	75	66	64	69	59	57	74	981 973
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	366 939	185 154	144 869	172 657	26 702	2 212	69 393	14 089	982 015	

2015-16

TABLE 12A.17

Table 12A.17 Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
All hospitals											
Quintile 1											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100	13 173
Triage category 2	%	82	78	74	81	72	80	na	64	78	225 626
Triage category 3	%	76	69	63	59	60	62	na	60	68	667 738
Triage category 4	%	81	71	74	70	73	65	na	65	75	725 204
Triage category 5	%	94	87	93	92	92	88	na	88	92	143 706
Total (i)	%	81	72	70	69	70	68	na	66	74	1 775 619
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	723 872	313 057	376 227	79 952	152 588	76 158	na	53 765	1 775 619	
Quintile 2											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100	11 538
Triage category 2	%	82	80	74	76	71	79	na	63	78	190 999
Triage category 3	%	76	73	59	59	55	59	na	48	68	569 116
Triage category 4	%	81	73	73	69	68	65	na	56	75	647 391
Triage category 5	%	94	91	93	93	91	87	na	87	93	135 643
Total (i)	%	81	75	68	68	65	66	na	56	75	1 554 849
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	631 611	360 795	233 250	158 434	133 134	22 277	na	15 348	1 554 849	
Quintile 3											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	99	na	100	100	9 811
Triage category 2	%	81	79	74	76	69	81	na	71	77	173 710
Triage category 3	%	73	72	61	51	54	62	na	60	66	512 350
Triage category 4	%	79	73	73	67	66	65	na	59	73	558 388

TABLE 12A.17

Table 12A.17 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 5	%	93	89	93	94	93	89	na	91	92	94 717
Total (i)	%	79	74	69	65	63	67	na	63	72	1 349 039
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	411 738	343 646	306 223	173 908	60 624	24 248	na	28 652	1 349 039	
Quintile 4											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100	8 772
Triage category 2	%	82	77	73	77	69	78	na	59	76	154 753
Triage category 3	%	76	71	61	49	54	46	na	38	65	458 989
Triage category 4	%	80	73	75	65	69	56	na	54	73	480 063
Triage category 5	%	94	89	94	92	93	85	na	87	92	77 764
Total (i)	%	80	74	69	63	64	59	na	51	72	1 180 358
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	293 325	346 043	280 928	142 724	79 884	17 617	na	19 837	1 180 358	
Quintile 5											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	n.p	na	np	100	7 320
Triage category 2	%	81	77	78	77	67	81	na	58	78	131 043
Triage category 3	%	77	72	64	49	54	47	na	44	67	355 217
Triage category 4	%	81	74	77	66	68	59	na	60	75	402 446
Triage category 5	%	95	90	95	94	93	85	na	91	93	71 690
Total (i)	%	81	75	73	63	64	61	na	57	74	967 754
Total number (i), (j)	<i>no.</i>	374 848	206 204	159 155	180 124	28 911	2 383	na	16 129	967 754	

(a) The proportion of presentations for which the waiting time to commencement of clinical care was within the time specified in the definition of the triage category. Records were excluded from the calculation of waiting time statistics if the triage category was unknown, if the patient did not wait or was dead on arrival, or if the waiting time could not be calculated due to missing or invalid time fields.

Table 12A.17 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
<p>(b) SEIFA quintiles are based on the SEIFA IRSD, with quintile 1 being the most disadvantaged and quintile 5 being the least disadvantaged. The 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. Disaggregation by SEIFA is based on the patient's usual residence, not the location of the hospital.</p> <p>(c) It should be noted that the data presented here are not necessarily representative of the hospitals not included in the NNAPEDCD.</p> <p>(d) Area of usual residence was not reported or not mappable to SEIFA categories for approximately 2 per cent of records.</p> <p>(e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.</p> <p>(f) For 2014-15, waiting times information could not be calculated for 8 months of data (about 27 000 emergency department presentations) for a Public acute group B hospital in WA. For 2015-16, waiting times information could not be calculated for about 43 000 emergency department presentations for a Public acute group B hospital in WA.</p> <p>(g) For 2014-15, waiting times information could not be calculated for one Public acute group B hospital in SA, that reported about 40 000 emergency department presentations.</p> <p>(h) Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply and have not been included in the totals for 2015-16.</p> <p>(i) The totals exclude records for which the waiting time to service could not be calculated, and records for which the episode end status was either 'Did not wait to be attended by a health care professional' or 'Dead on arrival, not treated in emergency department'.</p> <p>(j) The totals include records for which the triage category was not assigned or not reported.</p> <p>na Not available. np Not published.</p> <p><i>Source:</i> AIHW (unpublished) National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database.</p>										

TABLE 12A.18

Table 12A.18 **Length of stay for emergency department care, proportion of patients staying for four hours or less (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 (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12										
Number of ED presentations where ED Stay is less than or equal to four hours	no.	1 331 758	975 275	789 155	577 182	275 963	94 076	68 357	94 403	4 206 169
Total number of ED presentations	no.	2 231 891	1 509 052	1 238 522	725 840	427 011	141 700	118 396	144 842	6 537 254
ED Stay length is within four hours	%	59.7	64.6	63.7	79.5	64.6	66.4	57.7	65.2	64.3
2012-13										
Number of ED presentations where ED Stay is less than or equal to four hours	no.	1 447 210	1 002 616	921 527	581 873	300 787	98 992	68 172	92 578	4 513 755
Total number of ED presentations	no.	2 275 808	1 528 608	1 284 158	754 119	455 220	147 064	118 931	145 532	6 709 440
ED Stay length is within four hours	%	63.6	65.6	71.8	77.2	66.1	67.3	57.3	63.6	67.3
2013-14										
Number of ED presentations where ED Stay is less than or equal to four hours	no.	1 946 951	1 084 460	1 031 765	590 031	298 650	100 372	77 844	89 438	5 219 511
Total number of ED presentations	no.	2 634 923	1 572 787	1 351 573	742 615	463 171	148 278	125 888	145 176	7 184 411
ED Stay length is within four hours	%	73.9	69.0	76.3	79.5	64.5	67.7	61.8	61.6	72.7

TABLE 12A.18

Table 12A.18 **Length of stay for emergency department care, proportion of patients staying for four hours or less (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 (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15										
Number of ED presentations where ED Stay is less than or equal to four hours	no.	2 005 126	1 126 336	1 057 255	632 713	299 542	99 899	81 989	88 315	5 391 175
Total number of ED presentations	no.	2 675 845	1 610 614	1 378 883	803 821	469 368	150 076	129 961	142 244	7 360 812
ED Stay length is within four hours	%	74.9	69.9	76.7	78.7	63.8	66.6	63.1	62.1	73.2
2015-16										
Number of ED presentations where ED Stay is less than or equal to four hours	no.	2 039 955	1 195 831	1 082 725	630 193	318 104	101 754	na	94 356	5 462 918
Total number of ED presentations	no.	2 726 943	1 679 874	1 439 140	829 431	481 889	153 541	na	148 459	7 459 277
ED Stay length is within four hours	%	74.8	71.2	75.2	76.0	66.0	66.3	na	63.6	73.2

(a) Invalid records are excluded from the numerator and denominator. Invalid records are records for which: the length of stay is less than zero (0), the presentation date or time is missing or the physical departure date or time is missing.

(b) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(c) Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply and have not been included in the totals for 2015-16.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Emergency department care: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series.

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2012-13									
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	88	88	42	153	68	159	np	154	76
Cholecystectomy	43	61	34	47	48	164	62	71	48
Coronary artery bypass graft	28	19	4	13	16	31	np	–	16
Cystoscopy	21	22	28	50	39	51	29	42	26
Haemorrhoidectomy	61	104	np	np	np	np	np	119	85
Hysterectomy	35	50	34	33	51	44	np	np	39
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	44	51	48	52	41	129	62	np	50
Myringoplasty	290	np	84	np	np	np	np	np	167
Myringotomy	57	91	44	53	56	np	np	np	54
Prostatectomy	49	25	46	48	40	np	np	np	42
Septoplasty	307	165	38	np	182	np	np	np	224
Tonsillectomy	295	136	42	77	71	173	141	127	87
Total hip replacement	177	120	85	100	88	np	np	np	119
Total knee replacement	319	163	147	114	137	np	np	np	221
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	91	224	35	52	np	np	127	np	85
Total (e)	28	36	25	33	34	43	29	40	30
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	304	220	309	340	309	343	np	230	295
Cholecystectomy	170	243	143	216	90	452	207	292	203
Coronary artery bypass graft	85	84	68	41	56	93	np	–	76
Cystoscopy	100	113	168	339	101	179	149	138	133

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Haemorrhoidectomy	345	344	np	np	np	np	np	278	356
Hysterectomy	310	191	154	127	155	134	np	np	191
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	336	248	162	184	208	637	204	np	288
Myringoplasty	399	np	355	np	np	np	np	np	410
Myringotomy	241	212	98	96	92	np	np	np	126
Prostatectomy	131	188	189	164	105	np	np	np	147
Septoplasty	378	532	440	np	352	np	np	np	424
Tonsillectomy	369	442	141	226	332	483	372	375	363
Total hip replacement	363	300	362	235	215	np	np	np	362
Total knee replacement	374	352	475	293	285	np	np	np	395
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	356	357	136	166	np	np	545	np	336
Total (e)	285	221	161	181	175	358	220	196	219
Public acute group A hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	305	65	37	38	115	728	157	174	159
Cholecystectomy	69	66	54	20	41	55	67	np	57
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	np	–	–	–	–	np
Cystoscopy	28	21	23	22	45	27	40	np	25
Haemorrhoidectomy	80	99	74	27	np	68	np	np	69
Hysterectomy	76	58	65	54	65	86	np	np	68
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	87	78	66	26	37	114	np	np	72
Myringoplasty	305	np	85	np	np	np	np	np	104
Myringotomy	85	33	33	30	34	np	np	np	36
Prostatectomy	56	26	32	48	66	np	np	np	40

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Septoplasty	346	220	103	np	111	np	np	np	242
Tonsillectomy	269	97	77	90	68	68	np	np	106
Total hip replacement	224	122	91	90	111	297	np	np	128
Total knee replacement	323	162	169	92	153	441	138	np	225
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	76	203	99	np	115	np	np	np	113
Total (e)	67	34	29	30	42	42	85	43	42
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	361	199	250	148	370	867	305	395	359
Cholecystectomy	320	194	155	84	126	407	238	np	213
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	np	–	–	–	–	np
Cystoscopy	111	90	88	117	109	265	188	np	106
Haemorrhoidectomy	311	343	227	119	np	716	np	np	308
Hysterectomy	335	232	165	150	192	283	np	np	245
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	347	247	212	103	145	692	np	np	320
Myringoplasty	364	np	290	np	np	np	np	np	356
Myringotomy	329	183	119	97	93	np	np	np	160
Prostatectomy	272	156	173	156	119	np	np	np	169
Septoplasty	379	806	365	np	323	np	np	np	400
Tonsillectomy	367	342	288	265	229	161	np	np	362
Total hip replacement	364	329	355	276	323	621	np	np	361
Total knee replacement	372	376	468	315	349	762	355	np	379
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	359	498	357	np	361	np	np	np	370
Total (e)	351	241	194	156	207	493	283	204	311

Public acute group B hospitals

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	221	37	84	55	71	293	–	–	125
Cholecystectomy	52	49	61	30	15	np	–	–	48
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	29	22	np	10	13	23	–	–	20
Haemorrhoidectomy	66	62	59	37	np	np	–	–	55
Hysterectomy	76	78	77	26	26	np	–	–	56
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	71	60	80	35	19	np	–	–	60
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	151
Myringotomy	np	78	np	64	np	–	–	–	70
Prostatectomy	59	26	–	18	np	–	–	–	26
Septoplasty	329	127	np	140	np	np	–	–	197
Tonsillectomy	203	120	np	116	96	np	–	–	124
Total hip replacement	252	83	92	114	np	–	–	–	154
Total knee replacement	280	122	113	154	126	–	–	–	238
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	161	84	np	np	np	np	–	–	92
Total (e)	76	42	41	28	25	29	–	–	46
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	347	69	170	284	201	427	–	–	337
Cholecystectomy	182	151	109	122	57	np	–	–	141
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	104	91	np	64	54	107	–	–	85
Haemorrhoidectomy	258	195	142	118	np	np	–	–	183
Hysterectomy	328	194	329	77	67	np	–	–	245

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	315	168	175	122	76	np	–	–	232
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	357
Myringotomy	np	152	np	161	np	–	–	–	160
Prostatectomy	322	155	–	83	np	–	–	–	160
Septoplasty	375	386	np	390	np	np	–	–	376
Tonsillectomy	352	350	np	354	295	np	–	–	349
Total hip replacement	356	407	153	301	np	–	–	–	351
Total knee replacement	356	453	203	329	265	–	–	–	355
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	343	303	np	np	np	np	–	–	326
Total (e)	333	178	144	154	152	356	–	–	272
Other hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	269	44	–	32	74	–	–	np	61
Cholecystectomy	48	90	np	35	17	–	–	np	39
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	23	21	np	23	12	–	–	np	20
Haemorrhoidectomy	38	85	np	41	3	–	–	np	37
Hysterectomy	54	np	np	34	28	–	–	–	37
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	65	83	np	36	21	–	–	np	47
Myringoplasty	np	111	–	104	np	–	–	np	113
Myringotomy	np	19	–	41	np	–	–	np	28
Prostatectomy	np	97	–	np	13	–	–	–	51
Septoplasty	295	46	–	81	np	–	–	–	84
Tonsillectomy	210	29	–	70	61	–	–	np	61

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Total hip replacement	40	np	–	85	177	–	–	–	79
Total knee replacement	47	np	–	101	195	–	–	–	90
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	93	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	82
Total (e)	55	36	24	32	26	13	–	62	36
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	350	265	–	147	279	–	–	np	314
Cholecystectomy	94	230	np	85	63	–	–	np	112
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	82	106	np	127	57	–	–	np	96
Haemorrhoidectomy	274	249	np	99	34	–	–	np	148
Hysterectomy	178	np	np	105	87	–	–	–	118
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	303	254	np	99	82	–	–	np	205
Myringoplasty	np	349	–	278	np	–	–	np	323
Myringotomy	np	82	–	182	np	–	–	np	128
Prostatectomy	np	192	–	np	93	–	–	–	188
Septoplasty	349	251	–	278	np	–	–	–	329
Tonsillectomy	331	112	–	202	174	–	–	np	265
Total hip replacement	225	np	–	243	353	–	–	–	284
Total knee replacement	165	np	–	288	349	–	–	–	301
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	247	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	257
Total (e)	315	237	72	141	195	13	–	231	242
All hospitals (f)									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	238	51	45	44	82	277	157	156	89

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Cholecystectomy	56	61	48	29	31	71	64	58	50
Coronary artery bypass graft	28	19	4	13	16	31	np	–	16
Cystoscopy	25	22	25	22	31	34	35	50	24
Haemorrhoidectomy	65	81	63	37	20	70	np	75	60
Hysterectomy	60	60	55	35	43	70	55	np	53
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	71	69	65	34	29	104	81	53	59
Myringoplasty	304	131	84	87	np	np	np	140	123
Myringotomy	68	50	38	50	42	72	59	73	49
Prostatectomy	54	28	37	30	36	np	63	np	39
Septoplasty	327	124	78	125	99	272	np	np	193
Tonsillectomy	260	101	56	88	69	96	142	75	97
Total hip replacement	197	117	89	92	108	371	121	np	123
Total knee replacement	297	161	156	105	154	610	154	np	206
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	97	140	56	70	88	39	146	98	95
Total (e)	49	36	28	31	34	41	50	43	36
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	355	249	266	206	301	753	305	307	339
Cholecystectomy	234	189	143	112	90	392	217	170	182
Coronary artery bypass graft	85	84	68	45	56	93	np	–	76
Cystoscopy	103	98	103	137	97	179	171	161	109
Haemorrhoidectomy	306	289	226	121	90	750	np	244	266
Hysterectomy	316	213	172	120	134	237	189	np	218
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	336	222	184	120	116	633	232	133	281
Myringoplasty	383	375	327	278	np	np	np	355	364

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Myringotomy	328	170	102	133	97	260	201	175	141
Prostatectomy	198	178	176	147	106	np	139	np	167
Septoplasty	377	540	376	390	331	584	np	np	386
Tonsillectomy	366	353	216	259	279	447	374	363	359
Total hip replacement	361	322	351	272	319	809	347	np	358
Total knee replacement	367	380	459	313	343	961	440	np	373
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	353	375	318	342	338	np	506	np	353
Total (e)	335	223	171	159	183	405	266	202	266

2013-14

Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals

50th percentile

Cataract extraction	77	65	51	106	85	91	np	105	70
Cholecystectomy	51	49	34	36	43	94	66	52	47
Coronary artery bypass graft	26	21	7	14	19	17	np	–	18
Cystoscopy	26	22	27	36	36	33	27	40	26
Haemorrhoidectomy	61	115	75	np	np	np	np	89	82
Hysterectomy	28	44	32	28	48	24	np	np	34
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	45	49	44	41	44	84	56	np	47
Myringoplasty	305	np	90	np	np	np	np	np	174
Myringotomy	63	115	36	49	44	np	np	np	53
Prostatectomy	61	26	50	33	57	np	np	np	48
Septoplasty	315	192	56	np	np	np	np	np	262
Tonsillectomy	254	179	42	72	73	135	324	np	92

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Total hip replacement	159	136	76	77	60	np	np	np	102
Total knee replacement	297	194	127	89	94	763	np	np	209
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	88	125	51	np	np	np	69	np	85
Total (e)	29	36	26	28	35	43	30	33	30
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	250	169	336	315	329	146	np	203	292
Cholecystectomy	180	176	122	117	84	316	220	168	158
Coronary artery bypass graft	79	91	93	63	81	74	np	–	83
Cystoscopy	100	112	161	242	113	116	98	184	122
Haemorrhoidectomy	315	377	355	np	np	np	np	187	340
Hysterectomy	187	189	163	118	130	136	np	np	167
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	310	215	167	126	134	296	200	np	251
Myringoplasty	455	np	340	np	np	np	np	np	439
Myringotomy	305	235	100	93	87	np	np	np	175
Prostatectomy	160	157	193	127	103	np	np	np	156
Septoplasty	365	588	364	np	np	np	np	np	399
Tonsillectomy	363	512	312	276	332	311	407	np	361
Total hip replacement	362	319	423	175	162	np	np	np	365
Total knee replacement	365	403	482	284	241	953	np	np	403
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	358	410	196	np	np	np	431	np	345
Total (e)	271	231	201	153	147	304	196	171	222
Public acute group A hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	291	48	29	65	84	608	125	127	152

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Cholecystectomy	61	47	49	18	45	69	64	np	50
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	np	–	–	–	–	np
Cystoscopy	29	21	22	20	48	28	31	np	25
Haemorrhoidectomy	71	67	57	25	np	np	np	np	62
Hysterectomy	80	56	69	41	61	113	np	np	69
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	85	64	71	21	49	125	np	np	66
Myringoplasty	329	96	89	np	np	np	np	np	104
Myringotomy	87	39	63	72	np	np	np	np	56
Prostatectomy	61	29	30	41	51	np	np	np	44
Septoplasty	339	170	127	np	229	np	np	np	255
Tonsillectomy	240	83	83	170	69	np	np	np	110
Total hip replacement	244	112	82	75	108	275	92	np	120
Total knee replacement	316	163	184	85	165	372	126	np	217
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	110	211	86	71	75	np	np	np	122
Total (e)	65	33	30	30	45	56	66	39	43
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	360	145	264	155	330	810	303	252	356
Cholecystectomy	306	143	128	78	88	394	156	np	156
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	np	–	–	–	–	np
Cystoscopy	120	91	88	89	107	234	157	np	105
Haemorrhoidectomy	287	279	217	113	np	np	np	np	244
Hysterectomy	297	257	163	112	253	246	np	np	248
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	349	196	181	84	104	564	np	np	300
Myringoplasty	372	361	363	np	np	np	np	np	368

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Myringotomy	338	153	235	228	np	np	np	np	230
Prostatectomy	135	210	140	89	130	np	np	np	149
Septoplasty	365	675	405	np	337	np	np	np	393
Tonsillectomy	360	305	330	308	290	np	np	np	351
Total hip replacement	361	320	364	248	327	497	344	np	357
Total knee replacement	364	385	436	287	318	733	346	np	376
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	362	561	436	340	215	np	np	np	374
Total (e)	346	227	212	150	211	549	271	169	301
Public acute group B hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	211	np	92	34	68	64	–	–	103
Cholecystectomy	53	42	36	28	20	np	–	–	42
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	29	22	np	7	21	36	–	–	19
Haemorrhoidectomy	63	59	36	41	np	np	–	–	56
Hysterectomy	81	86	68	36	24	np	–	–	61
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	69	48	58	38	20	np	–	–	55
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	154
Myringotomy	np	90	np	63	np	–	–	–	79
Prostatectomy	64	42	–	15	np	–	–	–	28
Septoplasty	328	139	np	144	np	np	–	–	196
Tonsillectomy	211	132	np	124	77	np	–	–	133
Total hip replacement	232	88	73	70	np	–	–	–	133
Total knee replacement	278	195	104	84	168	–	–	–	230

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	179	76	np	np	np	np	–	–	95
Total (e)	71	41	36	25	26	35	–	–	43
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	351	np	210	224	232	400	–	–	348
Cholecystectomy	195	117	97	107	65	np	–	–	127
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	98	69	np	50	68	177	–	–	74
Haemorrhoidectomy	154	195	133	192	np	np	–	–	161
Hysterectomy	339	280	209	99	72	np	–	–	239
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	314	147	116	133	82	np	–	–	206
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	357
Myringotomy	np	228	np	165	np	–	–	–	206
Prostatectomy	324	223	–	70	np	–	–	–	194
Septoplasty	364	361	np	413	np	np	–	–	364
Tonsillectomy	349	351	np	336	287	np	–	–	348
Total hip replacement	344	354	181	266	np	–	–	–	336
Total knee replacement	351	401	267	332	314	–	–	–	349
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	323	339	np	np	np	np	–	–	326
Total (e)	330	199	146	126	160	356	–	–	274
Other hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	266	37	–	37	78	–	–	175	56
Cholecystectomy	48	54	np	38	18	–	–	np	40
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Cystoscopy	23	15	np	19	12	–	–	np	16
Haemorrhoidectomy	41	85	np	48	3	–	–	np	44
Hysterectomy	56	np	np	29	36	–	–	–	39
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	60	69	np	43	20	–	–	np	47
Myringoplasty	np	128	–	81	np	–	–	130	111
Myringotomy	np	23	–	26	30	–	–	np	26
Prostatectomy	np	60	–	np	13	–	–	–	36
Septoplasty	315	39	–	101	92	–	–	–	111
Tonsillectomy	196	34	–	74	56	–	–	np	63
Total hip replacement	40	np	–	54	191	–	–	–	60
Total knee replacement	47	190	–	77	195	–	–	–	78
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	125	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	94
Total (e)	61	33	21	34	26	–	–	89	37
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	350	250	–	163	308	–	–	429	314
Cholecystectomy	139	160	np	85	69	–	–	np	111
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	83	95	np	81	52	–	–	np	82
Haemorrhoidectomy	271	207	np	94	44	–	–	np	147
Hysterectomy	194	np	np	92	110	–	–	–	125
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	261	335	np	95	105	–	–	np	187
Myringoplasty	np	449	–	210	np	–	–	331	369
Myringotomy	np	130	–	167	98	–	–	np	140
Prostatectomy	np	172	–	np	48	–	–	–	161

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Septoplasty	356	362	–	290	332	–	–	–	348
Tonsillectomy	329	187	–	246	178	–	–	np	297
Total hip replacement	137	np	–	139	337	–	–	–	261
Total knee replacement	139	493	–	181	344	–	–	–	312
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	262	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	239
Total (e)	323	215	80	135	201	–	–	310	245
All hospitals (f)									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	231	41	49	43	78	166	125	116	82
Cholecystectomy	55	46	43	28	35	71	65	50	47
Coronary artery bypass graft	26	21	7	20	19	17	np	–	18
Cystoscopy	27	21	24	19	31	31	29	47	23
Haemorrhoidectomy	65	70	52	40	21	np	np	70	59
Hysterectomy	56	62	58	33	47	70	63	np	52
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	69	56	58	35	33	84	59	41	56
Myringoplasty	316	141	89	81	np	np	np	154	131
Myringotomy	71	62	47	55	35	72	78	61	55
Prostatectomy	61	33	41	26	41	np	np	np	43
Septoplasty	325	136	100	139	138	np	np	np	220
Tonsillectomy	236	104	63	99	70	114	309	67	102
Total hip replacement	192	116	78	68	105	371	95	np	109
Total knee replacement	289	171	154	83	160	546	138	np	198
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	122	125	65	79	60	75	75	68	97
Total (e)	49	35	28	29	35	45	45	40	37

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	352	213	312	191	309	715	303	295	335
Cholecystectomy	221	146	122	90	83	335	195	188	147
Coronary artery bypass graft	79	91	93	60	81	74	np	–	83
Cystoscopy	106	90	103	103	99	141	131	184	102
Haemorrhoidectomy	224	265	246	116	88	np	np	171	226
Hysterectomy	269	251	166	103	144	230	206	np	211
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	335	194	166	105	104	452	205	138	249
Myringoplasty	403	435	353	238	np	np	np	440	385
Myringotomy	324	197	198	169	88	215	200	195	192
Prostatectomy	165	192	148	91	97	np	np	np	157
Septoplasty	365	449	385	354	336	np	np	np	379
Tonsillectomy	360	355	321	291	279	321	410	274	354
Total hip replacement	357	323	370	202	313	761	382	np	355
Total knee replacement	362	393	434	276	321	881	458	np	365
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	353	409	340	295	182	np	306	np	353
Total (e)	329	222	197	142	180	401	246	188	265

2014-15

Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals

50th percentile

Cataract extraction	120	58	67	68	104	202	np	127	83
Cholecystectomy	52	35	30	39	41	54	81	59	42
Coronary artery bypass graft	27	18	8	11	14	12	np	–	14

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Cystoscopy	27	20	24	27	40	37	26	34	24
Haemorrhoidectomy	82	63	56	np	np	np	np	34	65
Hysterectomy	29	35	42	34	42	40	np	np	36
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	53	37	40	31	48	56	70	np	45
Myringoplasty	280	np	87	np	np	np	np	np	188
Myringotomy	73	58	67	55	60	98	np	np	64
Prostatectomy	56	31	40	36	86	np	np	np	44
Septoplasty	306	267	70	np	np	np	np	np	266
Tonsillectomy	254	146	86	70	76	204	298	171	135
Total hip replacement	173	99	55	96	92	208	139	np	98
Total knee replacement	288	126	99	118	135	325	253	np	167
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	112	106	34	np	np	np	np	np	90
Total (e)	33	31	24	26	38	52	31	30	29
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	230	126	275	207	332	360	np	239	254
Cholecystectomy	209	130	88	132	94	364	342	217	154
Coronary artery bypass graft	93	83	38	53	60	60	np	–	73
Cystoscopy	97	82	77	123	165	144	140	179	98
Haemorrhoidectomy	302	185	275	np	np	np	np	273	274
Hysterectomy	210	192	175	104	125	293	np	np	179
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	302	178	184	125	192	404	263	np	251
Myringoplasty	362	np	347	np	np	np	np	np	402
Myringotomy	315	176	291	133	93	313	np	np	222
Prostatectomy	152	89	85	165	209	np	np	np	125

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Septoplasty	359	456	347	np	np	np	np	np	401
Tonsillectomy	357	346	362	329	339	313	584	593	358
Total hip replacement	356	238	259	277	236	588	512	np	334
Total knee replacement	361	354	329	317	276	776	599	np	360
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	309	414	253	np	np	np	np	np	322
Total (e)	260	188	161	135	189	357	279	226	208
Public acute group A hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	295	13	33	72	109	551	107	143	119
Cholecystectomy	59	37	41	24	47	64	52	np	46
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	np	–	–	–	–	np
Cystoscopy	33	19	21	21	41	27	31	np	23
Haemorrhoidectomy	65	58	54	45	np	np	np	np	56
Hysterectomy	84	55	69	48	77	125	np	np	70
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	79	46	50	29	51	140	np	np	57
Myringoplasty	337	88	77	np	np	np	–	np	110
Myringotomy	90	45	42	84	np	np	np	np	51
Prostatectomy	61	28	29	36	47	np	np	np	39
Septoplasty	339	150	91	np	224	np	np	np	230
Tonsillectomy	293	78	69	157	148	253	np	np	117
Total hip replacement	254	108	52	90	126	324	np	np	111
Total knee replacement	313	148	88	106	236	440	195	np	206
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	126	132	np	57	117	np	np	np	112
Total (e)	69	27	28	35	48	63	56	29	39

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	357	75	169	185	218	645	252	315	351
Cholecystectomy	286	124	86	93	133	392	140	np	134
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	np	–	–	–	–	np
Cystoscopy	161	76	76	106	113	490	87	np	100
Haemorrhoidectomy	230	228	129	111	np	np	np	np	191
Hysterectomy	323	267	189	100	324	436	np	np	267
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	349	156	98	111	141	619	np	np	274
Myringoplasty	378	344	285	np	np	np	–	np	359
Myringotomy	348	125	159	244	np	np	np	np	217
Prostatectomy	156	95	88	87	119	np	np	np	119
Septoplasty	365	488	290	np	358	np	np	np	381
Tonsillectomy	363	221	261	337	416	441	np	np	355
Total hip replacement	362	287	300	189	335	553	np	np	350
Total knee replacement	365	340	348	257	358	775	450	np	362
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	362	637	np	271	308	np	np	np	381
Total (e)	348	180	132	164	239	538	219	145	290
Public acute group B hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	259	27	83	34	113	97	–	–	147
Cholecystectomy	59	34	38	30	19	np	–	–	42
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	31	20	np	8	21	30	–	–	19
Haemorrhoidectomy	66	56	47	37	np	np	–	–	55

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Hysterectomy	70	64	68	36	30	np	–	–	55
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	77	39	44	33	22	np	–	–	52
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	106
Myringotomy	np	57	np	74	np	–	–	–	64
Prostatectomy	56	26	–	16	np	–	–	–	27
Septoplasty	323	126	np	205	np	–	–	–	236
Tonsillectomy	231	147	np	159	np	np	–	–	155
Total hip replacement	248	142	83	76	83	–	–	–	169
Total knee replacement	284	259	126	82	166	–	–	–	236
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	238	107	np	np	np	np	–	–	132
Total (e)	77	32	34	27	28	43	–	–	43
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	353	69	306	309	273	427	–	–	350
Cholecystectomy	223	89	85	106	59	np	–	–	134
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	99	77	np	64	82	97	–	–	78
Haemorrhoidectomy	250	160	87	127	np	np	–	–	169
Hysterectomy	320	174	178	85	67	np	–	–	181
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	321	103	106	110	61	np	–	–	216
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	338
Myringotomy	np	174	np	185	np	–	–	–	173
Prostatectomy	280	87	–	83	np	–	–	–	135
Septoplasty	356	349	np	373	np	–	–	–	359
Tonsillectomy	349	328	np	353	np	np	–	–	343

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Total hip replacement	350	372	225	341	329	–	–	–	346
Total knee replacement	352	462	266	330	332	–	–	–	352
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	346	618	np	np	np	np	–	–	357
Total (e)	334	175	156	127	195	348	–	–	287
Other hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	223	34	–	37	70	–	–	166	53
Cholecystectomy	40	np	41	44	23	–	–	np	37
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	24	50	–	17	14	–	–	np	19
Haemorrhoidectomy	41	57	np	56	np	–	–	np	46
Hysterectomy	56	np	np	46	35	–	–	–	44
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	56	np	np	46	23	–	–	np	42
Myringoplasty	np	131	–	129	np	–	–	np	137
Myringotomy	np	24	–	47	np	–	–	np	28
Prostatectomy	np	56	–	np	np	–	–	–	36
Septoplasty	294	41	–	123	110	–	–	–	79
Tonsillectomy	166	30	–	121	37	–	–	np	55
Total hip replacement	58	–	–	76	167	–	–	–	76
Total knee replacement	56	–	–	102	243	–	–	–	83
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	137	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	88
Total (e)	59	29	23	37	27	–	–	112	37
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	349	133	–	191	307	–	–	418	300

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Cholecystectomy	146	np	84	85	59	–	–	np	98
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystoscopy	84	173	–	95	46	–	–	np	84
Haemorrhoidectomy	317	113	np	213	np	–	–	np	161
Hysterectomy	190	np	np	166	101	–	–	–	133
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	314	np	np	100	74	–	–	np	174
Myringoplasty	np	499	–	265	np	–	–	np	432
Myringotomy	np	64	–	161	np	–	–	np	118
Prostatectomy	np	91	–	np	np	–	–	–	107
Septoplasty	355	96	–	291	314	–	–	–	336
Tonsillectomy	317	74	–	296	185	–	–	np	271
Total hip replacement	182	–	–	197	325	–	–	–	265
Total knee replacement	185	–	–	200	342	–	–	–	308
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	258	np	np	np	np	–	–	np	279
Total (e)	318	139	90	164	212	–	–	384	228
All hospitals (f)									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	221	35	57	41	99	273	107	143	83
Cholecystectomy	56	36	38	32	35	59	70	50	43
Coronary artery bypass graft	27	18	8	11	14	12	np	–	14
Cystoscopy	29	20	22	19	27	32	29	42	22
Haemorrhoidectomy	67	58	50	48	30	np	np	32	56
Hysterectomy	60	51	62	38	46	86	73	np	55
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	70	42	47	35	32	106	73	54	51

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Myringoplasty	309	121	79	85	np	np	np	243	137
Myringotomy	78	47	51	65	56	135	73	113	56
Prostatectomy	59	29	34	28	42	np	np	np	40
Septoplasty	322	131	84	183	170	np	np	np	214
Tonsillectomy	260	106	73	118	76	219	251	80	124
Total hip replacement	206	105	57	84	117	274	128	np	109
Total knee replacement	290	147	92	102	212	374	232	np	191
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	142	112	40	73	77	np	119	np	105
Total (e)	54	29	27	29	37	55	45	32	35
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	351	126	265	202	299	589	252	281	331
Cholecystectomy	229	118	86	97	92	359	264	204	137
Coronary artery bypass graft	93	83	38	56	60	60	np	–	73
Cystoscopy	119	78	77	98	104	184	101	180	93
Haemorrhoidectomy	269	184	147	129	240	np	np	267	208
Hysterectomy	288	225	182	104	145	316	175	np	217
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	334	149	107	110	111	481	240	149	242
Myringoplasty	364	432	321	279	np	np	np	792	383
Myringotomy	331	145	195	173	96	313	246	394	190
Prostatectomy	180	90	87	113	149	np	np	np	121
Septoplasty	363	422	331	357	358	np	np	np	370
Tonsillectomy	359	293	332	338	343	373	592	506	353
Total hip replacement	356	287	277	251	323	564	450	np	344
Total knee replacement	361	356	340	271	347	775	526	np	359

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	347	546	196	304	295	np	305	np	357
Total (e)	330	177	147	148	210	424	245	217	253
2015-16									
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	140	69	63	75	174	137	na	180	89
Cholecystectomy	49	26	38	29	45	103	na	55	39
Coronary artery bypass graft	27	19	7	7	13	32	na	–	13
Cystoscopy	33	19	26	34	41	28	na	31	26
Haemorrhoidectomy	73	71	70	np	np	np	na	30	68
Hysterectomy	37	36	29	30	29	80	na	np	34
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	47	33	52	24	56	167	na	np	44
Myringoplasty	317	np	104	np	np	np	na	np	203
Myringotomy	76	39	64	64	67	102	na	149	64
Prostatectomy	60	29	38	40	76	np	na	np	43
Septoplasty	302	190	169	np	245	np	na	np	252
Tonsillectomy	266	70	120	86	89	142	na	83	108
Total hip replacement	188	95	60	108	85	126	na	np	96
Total knee replacement	307	122	85	142	163	163	na	np	162
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	102	153	45	np	83	np	na	np	96
Total (e)	35	32	28	28	40	71	na	27	32
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	261	158	334	148	316	248	na	331	299

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Cholecystectomy	207	91	88	112	88	538	na	186	133
Coronary artery bypass graft	89	80	48	26	39	105	na	–	70
Cystoscopy	111	82	81	162	115	221	na	239	105
Haemorrhoidectomy	365	198	313	np	np	np	na	325	315
Hysterectomy	252	243	121	111	110	488	na	np	193
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	327	117	186	110	113	596	na	np	258
Myringoplasty	379	np	350	np	np	np	na	np	393
Myringotomy	257	113	253	158	114	252	na	331	204
Prostatectomy	170	113	87	146	140	np	na	np	125
Septoplasty	365	386	354	np	366	np	na	np	376
Tonsillectomy	363	215	336	346	381	300	na	377	352
Total hip replacement	362	241	220	348	273	276	na	np	343
Total knee replacement	365	357	304	409	318	357	na	np	363
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	346	361	338	np	365	np	na	np	353
Total (e)	283	172	161	150	212	399	na	244	215
Public acute group A hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	279	25	67	36	135	453	na	114	131
Cholecystectomy	61	35	45	25	54	74	na	np	45
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	np	–	–	–	–	na	–	np
Cystoscopy	28	19	24	21	42	37	na	np	23
Haemorrhoidectomy	70	51	57	33	np	np	na	np	55
Hysterectomy	77	52	66	40	86	145	na	np	67
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	83	47	56	31	55	93	na	np	57

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Myringoplasty	338	106	111	np	np	np	na	np	174
Myringotomy	66	63	40	124	np	np	na	np	49
Prostatectomy	62	28	34	35	51	np	na	–	40
Septoplasty	333	155	96	np	341	np	na	np	226
Tonsillectomy	274	108	63	167	174	257	na	np	142
Total hip replacement	252	127	66	71	160	263	na	np	123
Total knee replacement	313	154	89	82	266	427	na	np	197
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	117	125	92	36	150	np	na	np	113
Total (e)	67	27	31	34	55	76	na	26	40
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	357	128	293	155	335	621	na	209	354
Cholecystectomy	281	117	108	64	103	287	na	np	149
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	np	–	–	–	–	na	–	np
Cystoscopy	128	77	77	141	111	342	na	np	94
Haemorrhoidectomy	317	180	215	90	np	np	na	np	207
Hysterectomy	319	213	196	106	362	365	na	np	259
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	346	154	166	83	203	384	na	np	259
Myringoplasty	383	363	320	np	np	np	na	np	362
Myringotomy	347	169	218	322	np	np	na	np	251
Prostatectomy	259	106	87	97	159	np	na	–	126
Septoplasty	365	548	317	np	412	np	na	np	379
Tonsillectomy	361	308	280	348	399	629	na	np	356
Total hip replacement	358	337	294	176	372	489	na	np	352
Total knee replacement	365	377	333	269	389	672	na	np	364

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	352	378	335	219	348	np	na	np	352
Total (e)	344	190	169	168	306	530	na	146	292
Public acute group B hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	279	23	83	32	117	328	na	–	195
Cholecystectomy	57	26	50	30	21	np	na	–	41
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–	–
Cystoscopy	34	20	35	9	25	41	na	–	20
Haemorrhoidectomy	57	43	70	26	np	np	na	–	47
Hysterectomy	77	62	71	41	30	np	na	–	58
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	75	35	64	36	20	np	na	–	55
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	–	107
Myringotomy	np	75	np	60	np	–	na	–	62
Prostatectomy	69	35	–	23	np	–	na	–	37
Septoplasty	318	146	np	170	np	–	na	–	226
Tonsillectomy	195	123	np	112	np	np	na	–	128
Total hip replacement	234	204	62	69	np	–	na	–	159
Total knee replacement	276	266	90	96	164	–	na	–	224
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	184	38	np	np	np	np	na	–	79
Total (e)	78	29	38	26	27	63	na	–	44
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	344	86	347	195	294	417	na	–	343
Cholecystectomy	209	84	141	99	64	np	na	–	136
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–	–

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Cystoscopy	111	74	79	80	81	174	na	–	82
Haemorrhoidectomy	217	148	308	119	np	np	na	–	159
Hysterectomy	329	160	189	108	77	np	na	–	192
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	304	104	182	106	62	np	na	–	208
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	–	349
Myringotomy	np	153	np	109	np	–	na	–	141
Prostatectomy	309	89	–	114	np	–	na	–	121
Septoplasty	358	310	np	359	np	–	na	–	355
Tonsillectomy	335	315	np	341	np	np	na	–	331
Total hip replacement	350	444	216	244	np	–	na	–	348
Total knee replacement	347	449	236	364	288	–	na	–	349
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	349	249	np	np	np	np	na	–	340
Total (e)	331	154	169	132	194	379	na	–	289
Other hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	234	57	57	36	70	–	na	np	69
Cholecystectomy	39	84	34	41	19	–	na	np	40
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–	–
Cystoscopy	27	np	np	28	13	–	na	np	23
Haemorrhoidectomy	44	76	np	55	np	–	na	np	48
Hysterectomy	53	np	51	60	34	–	na	–	48
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	55	75	32	50	21	–	na	np	44
Myringoplasty	np	211	–	127	np	–	na	np	146
Myringotomy	np	28	np	35	np	–	na	np	31

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Prostatectomy	np	76	np	np	13	–	na	–	43
Septoplasty	267	37	np	125	119	–	na	np	59
Tonsillectomy	160	39	np	118	68	–	na	np	68
Total hip replacement	48	–	–	77	190	–	na	–	69
Total knee replacement	62	–	np	110	236	–	na	–	89
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	163	np	np	np	np	–	na	np	106
Total (e)	58	43	27	40	27	–	na	92	42
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	351	154	153	203	285	–	na	np	298
Cholecystectomy	134	112	97	114	55	–	na	np	112
Coronary artery bypass graft	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–	–
Cystoscopy	97	np	np	98	54	–	na	np	88
Haemorrhoidectomy	216	268	np	223	np	–	na	np	217
Hysterectomy	247	np	115	129	85	–	na	–	127
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	268	172	113	168	92	–	na	np	174
Myringoplasty	np	635	–	294	np	–	na	np	549
Myringotomy	np	90	np	198	np	–	na	np	126
Prostatectomy	np	132	np	np	54	–	na	–	129
Septoplasty	465	87	np	314	334	–	na	np	316
Tonsillectomy	314	90	np	316	291	–	na	np	286
Total hip replacement	197	–	–	268	349	–	na	–	308
Total knee replacement	232	–	np	286	353	–	na	–	328
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	311	np	np	np	np	–	na	np	288
Total (e)	313	159	105	193	215	–	na	422	233

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
All hospitals									
50th percentile									
Cataract extraction	240	56	64	37	119	301	na	158	93
Cholecystectomy	56	31	43	29	39	83	na	43	42
Coronary artery bypass graft	27	19	7	7	13	32	na	–	13
Cystoscopy	30	20	24	24	29	32	na	38	23
Haemorrhoidectomy	63	55	59	37	31	np	na	37	54
Hysterectomy	62	48	54	36	45	110	na	np	52
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	69	40	55	35	34	110	na	55	52
Myringoplasty	317	154	109	90	np	np	na	202	173
Myringotomy	69	52	50	63	57	105	na	117	57
Prostatectomy	62	32	35	33	41	np	na	np	42
Septoplasty	317	123	97	173	273	383	na	np	209
Tonsillectomy	253	87	80	111	87	180	na	58	120
Total hip replacement	212	115	63	78	144	178	na	np	114
Total knee replacement	290	148	88	94	222	299	na	np	188
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	135	121	58	61	80	np	na	np	104
Total (e)	55	30	29	30	40	72	na	29	37
90th percentile									
Cataract extraction	349	153	330	184	310	562	na	342	334
Cholecystectomy	232	103	100	87	90	414	na	170	139
Coronary artery bypass graft	89	80	48	26	39	105	na	–	70
Cystoscopy	116	79	78	124	100	260	na	232	95
Haemorrhoidectomy	310	175	226	152	91	np	na	317	225

TABLE 12A.19

Table 12A.19 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by procedure and hospital peer group (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Hysterectomy	296	210	164	111	187	399	na	np	216
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	327	132	163	105	111	477	na	255	233
Myringoplasty	378	505	346	317	np	np	na	865	382
Myringotomy	312	142	226	202	117	257	na	343	196
Prostatectomy	201	110	87	115	139	np	na	np	125
Septoplasty	364	366	332	344	387	700	na	np	365
Tonsillectomy	361	280	310	342	368	447	na	279	350
Total hip replacement	356	328	270	246	355	459	na	np	348
Total knee replacement	362	383	324	333	365	659	na	np	361
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	347	358	336	249	363	np	na	np	348
Total (e)	328	174	163	161	233	452	na	229	260

(a) The data presented for this indicator are sourced from the National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

(b) Data are suppressed where there are fewer than 100 elective surgery admissions in the category.

(c) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(d) Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply and have not been included in the calculation of Australian waiting times for 2015-16.

(e) Total includes all removals for elective surgery procedures, including but not limited to the procedures listed above.

(f) Other hospitals data includes hospitals categorised as peer groups not observed in individual peer group breakdowns (that is, not Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals, Public acute group A or Public acute group B hospitals).

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

Source: AIHW National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.20

Table 12A.20 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (c)</i>									<i>Other Australians (d)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12																		
All hospitals																		
50th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	272	60	67	87	84	198	162	168	126	231	60	49	35	78	244	162	176	89
Cholecystectomy	64	63	63	43	31	111	np	86	60	60	55	45	27	42	89	57	52	51
Coronary artery bypass graft	24	21	20	65	32	np	np	–	24	23	18	5	22	18	21	21	–	15
Cystoscopy	36	23	33	44	31	29	83	71	35	26	22	25	28	32	28	52	47	25
Haemorrhoidectomy	31	np	40	46	np	np	np	121	46	71	63	57	33	38	65	83	135	58
Hysterectomy	66	59	50	35	48	109	np	47	54	57	57	53	40	40	51	60	92	52
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	47	76	57	16	33	80	np	53	43	73	60	51	29	34	57	73	79	56
Myringoplasty	314	np	86	92	8	np	–	90	91	315	106	78	77	74	114	393	92	109
Myringotomy	86	48	55	57	34	92	99	43	57	76	49	29	47	43	90	113	40	48
Prostatectomy	98	np	45	54	np	np	–	np	56	57	33	39	34	36	43	45	63	42
Septoplasty	262	np	178	np	np	np	np	np	135	322	98	56	100	137	200	321	110	154
Tonsillectomy	150	95	83	118	78	169	133	62	95	230	97	57	78	63	98	168	74	91
Total hip replacement	292	101	188	np	np	np	–	np	182	195	109	88	96	133	224	196	107	120
Total knee replacement	334	np	134	87	np	np	np	np	256	300	135	118	118	172	495	226	121	185
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	136	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	144	99	106	77	65	123	64	230	223	99
Total (f)	57	42	32	34	30	44	71	49	41	50	36	28	30	34	37	59	40	36
90th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	362	232	394	217	261	480	292	295	355	360	173	368	193	324	554	291	268	346
Cholecystectomy	239	204	164	147	112	645	np	274	201	248	161	126	139	103	525	169	267	172

TABLE 12A.20

Table 12A.20 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (c)</i>									<i>Other Australians (d)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Coronary artery bypass graft	86	36	75	181	131	np	np	–	104	85	84	55	61	78	73	71	–	75
Cystoscopy	101	120	97	188	83	134	138	194	131	102	100	96	158	93	135	224	157	107
Haemorrhoidectomy	174	np	127	112	np	np	np	234	195	304	262	163	182	122	797	314	227	246
Hysterectomy	283	184	138	93	98	217	np	145	175	306	171	167	123	176	198	229	162	205
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	325	448	208	148	359	331	np	156	265	338	173	147	151	141	524	198	330	270
Myringoplasty	376	np	323	263	296	np	–	400	349	376	352	286	238	302	565	529	381	365
Myringotomy	331	112	137	172	163	180	280	131	161	322	141	102	113	98	197	270	105	135
Prostatectomy	191	np	169	77	np	np	–	np	169	183	185	139	139	88	106	188	129	160
Septoplasty	365	np	326	np	np	np	np	np	360	372	367	296	358	316	601	543	413	369
Tonsillectomy	363	328	290	336	327	373	267	280	354	370	327	223	238	254	331	330	320	355
Total hip replacement	372	281	289	np	np	np	–	np	378	364	300	301	266	335	660	441	239	356
Total knee replacement	378	np	328	328	np	np	np	np	377	370	352	361	342	362	868	488	477	370
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	352	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	358	342	384	349	379	363	667	627	562	361
Total (f)	339	232	177	169	162	352	286	248	260	336	186	150	157	194	348	285	219	247

2012-13

All hospitals

50th percentile

Cataract extraction	269	np	80	76	np	np	np	174	140	238	52	43	44	81	277	157	150	88
Cholecystectomy	55	np	39	np	np	np	np	np	48	56	60	46	29	30	70	66	56	50
Coronary artery bypass graft	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	15	28	19	8	13	15	43	np	–	16
Cystoscopy	34	np	27	30	np	np	np	np	30	25	21	24	22	30	34	34	48	23

TABLE 12A.20

Table 12A.20 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (c)</i>									<i>Other Australians (d)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	68	79	56	35	19	68	np	86	59
Hysterectomy	np	np	57	np	np	np	np	np	59	59	59	55	35	43	69	55	np	53
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	49	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	41	72	71	65	34	29	104	85	54	61
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	97	np	np	–	150	121	311	132	82	83	np	np	np	np	124
Myringotomy	np	np	53	39	np	np	np	np	54	68	50	35	54	41	71	64	np	49
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	54	28	36	31	36	np	65	np	39
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	238	328	129	75	124	99	269	np	np	196
Tonsillectomy	237	np	79	np	np	np	np	np	105	259	105	51	89	68	98	176	74	98
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	158	196	105	78	92	108	380	136	np	115
Total knee replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	297	296	141	152	105	153	616	177	np	195
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	97	145	56	70	87	np	157	np	97
Total (f)	56	44	28	34	28	47	39	52	40	49	36	27	30	34	41	51	35	36
90th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	360	np	334	214	np	np	np	399	357	356	248	217	208	301	755	305	239	339
Cholecystectomy	303	np	167	np	np	np	np	np	197	234	188	139	112	90	399	217	190	181
Coronary artery bypass graft	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	88	85	85	68	44	54	127	np	–	76
Cystoscopy	111	np	108	99	np	np	np	np	127	103	96	100	137	97	185	168	146	107
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	310	284	211	121	90	750	np	222	257
Hysterectomy	np	np	168	np	np	np	np	np	240	315	213	172	120	130	237	189	np	217
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	284	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	225	338	232	181	120	119	636	235	145	286
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	279	np	np	–	400	348	383	375	330	279	np	np	np	np	367
Myringotomy	np	np	106	165	np	np	np	np	177	337	170	102	128	95	251	254	np	139
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	211	179	170	146	107	np	139	np	167
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	399	378	571	377	390	330	584	np	np	390

TABLE 12A.20

Table 12A.20 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (c)</i>									<i>Other Australians (d)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Tonsillectomy	362	np	246	np	np	np	np	np	358	366	355	212	261	271	455	377	371	359
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	372	362	308	346	271	317	831	373	np	357
Total knee replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	406	368	365	462	312	343	964	445	np	373
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	353	403	308	342	339	np	545	np	356
Total (f)	342	247	173	174	167	328	217	259	277	335	223	162	158	182	409	278	174	264

2013-14

All hospitals

50th percentile

Cataract extraction	242	np	70	55	np	np	np	133	112	231	41	48	42	78	170	125	110	81
Cholecystectomy	56	np	42	np	np	np	np	np	46	55	46	43	27	35	71	65	np	47
Coronary artery bypass graft	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	17	26	21	6	20	21	17	np	–	18
Cystoscopy	32	np	24	32	np	np	np	np	29	27	21	24	18	31	31	29	49	23
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	64	69	52	40	21	np	np	61	59
Hysterectomy	np	np	64	np	np	np	np	np	57	55	62	57	33	47	69	65	np	52
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	58	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	45	69	56	58	35	33	84	59	42	56
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	74	np	np	–	156	119	320	141	87	83	np	np	np	np	134
Myringotomy	np	np	70	41	np	np	np	np	59	71	63	42	57	35	72	76	np	54
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	64	61	33	41	26	41	np	np	np	43
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	325	136	98	135	138	np	np	np	218
Tonsillectomy	205	98	84	np	np	np	np	np	108	240	104	60	100	70	115	275	69	102
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	129	192	117	78	68	104	371	96	np	109
Total knee replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	243	289	171	154	83	160	535	138	np	197

TABLE 12A.20

Table 12A.20 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (c)</i>									<i>Other Australians (d)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	121	125	65	79	61	np	75	np	97
Total (f)	54	39	32	31	30	54	55	54	42	49	35	28	29	35	45	45	34	36
90th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	359	np	335	183	np	np	np	378	349	352	213	311	192	310	716	302	231	335
Cholecystectomy	154	np	141	np	np	np	np	np	146	223	146	121	90	84	342	195	np	147
Coronary artery bypass graft	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	77	79	91	93	63	81	74	np	–	83
Cystoscopy	133	np	106	117	np	np	np	np	140	106	90	102	102	99	140	126	188	101
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	224	265	246	116	88	np	np	160	224
Hysterectomy	np	np	168	np	np	np	np	np	197	268	251	166	104	145	224	205	np	212
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	339	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	281	335	194	166	105	104	446	205	134	249
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	221	np	np	–	440	392	422	434	345	255	np	np	np	np	383
Myringotomy	np	np	274	154	np	np	np	np	232	325	196	171	180	87	182	200	np	187
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	151	165	192	147	91	98	np	np	np	157
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	365	449	384	360	336	np	np	np	379
Tonsillectomy	358	335	339	np	np	np	np	np	353	360	355	317	293	278	321	405	334	354
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	377	357	325	368	202	313	761	400	np	355
Total knee replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	390	362	393	433	277	321	879	458	np	365
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	353	409	332	295	182	np	306	np	353
Total (f)	336	224	245	156	146	354	273	250	279	329	222	195	141	181	406	246	163	264

2014-15

All hospitals

50th percentile

TABLE 12A.20

Table 12A.20 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (c)</i>									<i>Other Australians (d)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Cataract extraction	245	np	82	78	np	np	np	160	142	221	35	56	41	100	273	107	127	83
Cholecystectomy	54	np	40	43	np	np	np	np	46	56	36	38	30	34	59	70	39	43
Coronary artery bypass graft	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	-	11	28	18	8	11	14	13	np	-	14
Cystoscopy	29	18	23	18	np	np	np	54	26	29	20	22	19	27	34	29	39	22
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	-	np	68	67	58	50	48	30	np	np	30	56
Hysterectomy	np	np	70	np	np	np	np	np	69	60	51	62	38	45	84	73	np	54
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	63	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	48	70	42	47	35	32	109	73	51	51
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	68	np	np	np	245	149	307	121	81	107	np	np	np	np	134
Myringotomy	np	np	51	62	np	np	np	np	62	78	47	51	66	56	141	np	np	55
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	-	np	np	-	np	58	29	35	28	42	np	np	np	40
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	323	132	84	183	170	np	np	np	215
Tonsillectomy	201	102	78	np	np	np	np	np	111	265	106	73	120	77	219	266	70	124
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	151	206	105	57	84	117	275	128	np	109
Total knee replacement	314	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	263	289	147	92	102	214	373	233	np	190
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	142	112	40	73	77	np	117	np	105
Total (f)	61	36	30	35	33	60	44	49	42	53	29	27	29	37	55	45	29	35
90th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	355	np	303	233	np	np	np	358	345	351	126	264	200	299	588	252	238	331
Cholecystectomy	246	np	86	98	np	np	np	np	166	229	118	87	97	92	358	264	140	136
Coronary artery bypass graft	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	-	61	94	83	37	56	60	60	np	-	74
Cystoscopy	153	65	76	115	np	np	np	200	132	117	78	77	98	104	185	101	177	92
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	-	np	282	271	183	148	127	240	np	np	266	207

TABLE 12A.20

Table 12A.20 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (c)</i>									<i>Other Australians (d)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hysterectomy	np	np	258	np	np	np	np	np	299	286	226	181	104	145	285	175	np	213
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	324	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	195	334	149	107	110	111	481	240	133	243
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	254	np	np	np	802	492	365	431	328	313	np	np	np	np	367
Myringotomy	np	np	181	170	np	np	np	np	243	329	145	225	176	95	323	np	np	185
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	-	np	np	-	np	180	90	87	113	149	np	np	np	121
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	363	422	336	357	358	np	np	np	370
Tonsillectomy	355	253	348	np	np	np	np	np	354	359	294	330	338	343	373	592	489	353
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	358	356	287	276	252	323	564	441	np	344
Total knee replacement	368	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	371	361	356	339	271	347	776	526	np	358
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	347	541	196	304	293	np	305	np	357
Total (f)	338	196	169	174	146	406	296	301	284	329	177	146	147	212	425	244	189	252

2015-16

All hospitals

50th percentile

Cataract extraction	264	np	76	67	101	np	na	168	140	239	56	63	36	119	301	na	155	92
Cholecystectomy	45	np	50	38	np	np	na	np	46	56	30	43	28	39	83	na	40	42
Coronary artery bypass c	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	-	8	27	19	7	7	12	32	na	-	13
Cystoscopy	33	20	26	24	np	np	na	47	28	30	20	24	24	29	31	na	37	23
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	np	44	63	55	60	37	31	np	na	40	54
Hysterectomy	71	np	51	np	np	np	na	np	55	62	48	55	37	45	111	na	np	52
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	59	np	43	np	np	np	na	np	47	69	40	55	35	34	110	na	56	52
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	89	np	np	na	206	122	317	157	118	93	np	np	na	np	185
Myringotomy	np	np	42	43	np	np	na	np	55	70	52	51	67	56	102	na	np	57

TABLE 12A.20

Table 12A.20 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (c)</i>									<i>Other Australians (d)</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	np	np	62	32	35	33	42	np	na	np	42
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	np	283	317	123	96	173	273	395	na	np	207
Tonsillectomy	253	94	86	141	np	np	na	np	140	254	87	79	109	88	183	na	47	119
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	np	133	211	115	63	78	145	178	na	np	113
Total knee replacement	307	np	np	np	np	np	na	np	259	290	148	88	94	221	299	na	np	186
Varicose veins stripping (i)	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	-	np	135	120	57	60	80	np	na	np	104
Total (d)	61	36	34	33	33	79	na	46	43	55	30	29	30	40	71	na	26	37
90th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	355	np	336	230	307	np	na	430	350	349	153	329	181	310	564	na	285	333
Cholecystectomy	174	np	113	106	np	np	na	np	157	232	102	100	86	90	414	na	133	138
Coronary artery bypass graft (j)	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	-	40	92	79	50	26	39	105	na	-	71
Cystoscopy	113	84	81	101	np	np	na	232	139	116	79	78	124	100	258	na	232	95
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	np	307	312	175	226	152	91	np	na	315	222
Hysterectomy	324	np	151	np	np	np	na	np	251	295	208	167	111	188	404	na	np	216
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	309	np	178	np	np	np	na	np	249	327	132	162	105	111	489	na	263	233
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	267	np	np	na	865	458	379	509	347	342	np	np	na	np	376
Myringotomy	np	np	174	146	np	np	na	np	236	316	143	233	225	119	257	na	np	191
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	np	np	202	110	87	115	139	np	na	np	125
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	np	365	364	366	332	344	387	713	na	np	365
Tonsillectomy	359	247	322	347	np	np	na	np	352	361	281	309	342	366	461	na	280	350
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	np	346	356	329	267	244	356	465	na	np	348
Total knee replacement	359	np	np	np	np	np	na	np	363	362	383	324	333	365	659	na	np	361
Varicose veins stripping (i)	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	-	np	347	358	338	250	363	np	na	np	348
Total (f)	340	195	198	179	195	409	na	310	294	328	174	162	160	234	455	na	198	259

Table 12A.20 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a), (b)**

<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (c)</i>										<i>Other Australians (d)</i>								
<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

- (a) Data are suppressed where there are fewer than 100 elective surgery admissions in the category.
- (b) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.
- (c) The quality of the data reported for Indigenous status in the National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection (NESWTDC) has not been formally assessed; therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting these data.
- (d) Other Australians includes records for which the Indigenous status was Not reported.
- (e) Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply and have not been included in the calculation of Aust waiting times for 2015-16.
- (f) Total includes all removals for elective surgery procedures, including but not limited to the procedures listed above.
- na** Not available. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) linked National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.21

Table 12A.21 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by remoteness area (days) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All hospitals									
2010-11									
50th percentile									
Major cities	42	37	28	31	41	48	77	4	36
Inner regional	56	32	29	27	33	35	63	np	38
Outer regional	61	28	34	29	29	38	np	29	39
Remote	43	36	28	32	28	38	np	33	32
Very remote	27	32	35	27	26	55	np	50	35
90th percentile									
Major cities	316	176	140	162	221	222	367	50	229
Inner regional	345	177	157	138	162	353	370	np	289
Outer regional	349	189	166	165	156	342	np	236	303
Remote	338	195	157	182	150	350	np	173	223
Very remote	233	182	185	156	151	425	np	278	221
2011-12									
50th percentile									
Major cities	46	37	28	30	38	np	59	8	36
Inner regional	58	35	28	28	32	37	66	np	38
Outer regional	65	29	32	31	30	39	46	40	36
Remote	38	35	27	29	26	31	np	39	29
Very remote	46	30	28	33	21	48	–	56	35
90th percentile									
Major cities	322	188	147	161	210	np	283	320	232
Inner regional	349	182	143	152	215	384	291	np	287
Outer regional	350	179	182	160	147	304	290	236	267
Remote	341	216	166	137	119	269	np	174	166
Very remote	315	207	161	165	127	296	–	247	186
2012-13									
50th percentile									
Major cities	45	36	27	31	38	np	51	np	36
Inner regional	57	36	28	30	31	42	43	np	40
Outer regional	62	29	32	31	27	40	np	39	37
Remote	52	28	28	30	21	36	np	40	30
Very remote	62	np	28	30	16	np	np	56	35
90th percentile									
Major cities	326	224	161	160	194	np	269	np	248

TABLE 12A.21

Table 12A.21 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by remoteness area (days) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Inner regional	343	223	175	156	214	413	231	np	305
Outer regional	345	218	218	166	165	403	np	185	293
Remote	344	181	194	132	106	383	np	180	171
Very remote	341	np	214	173	119	np	np	272	222
2013-14									
50th percentile									
Major cities	46	36	28	28	41	np	48	np	36
Inner regional	57	35	28	28	33	45	42	np	40
Outer regional	62	28	29	34	27	45	33	33	37
Remote	54	29	28	30	21	43	np	36	30
Very remote	72	np	30	35	19	np	–	61	41
90th percentile									
Major cities	322	226	190	142	182	np	249	np	249
Inner regional	336	209	166	120	208	401	238	np	294
Outer regional	340	212	265	182	167	406	220	168	295
Remote	350	258	221	133	118	297	np	176	178
Very remote	367	np	320	143	126	np	–	261	229
2014-15									
50th percentile									
Major cities	49	29	27	28	43	np	42	np	35
Inner regional	62	31	29	28	34	56	31	np	40
Outer regional	66	28	28	35	28	54	30	30	38
Remote	58	35	29	32	24	52	np	35	31
Very remote	61	np	27	35	25	np	np	56	36
90th percentile									
Major cities	321	180	154	148	222	np	210	np	234
Inner regional	342	179	144	121	214	428	203	np	295
Outer regional	343	211	194	175	199	422	167	211	294
Remote	348	104	168	156	112	364	np	183	183
Very remote	336	np	227	160	130	np	np	315	233

(a) The data presented for this indicator are sourced from linked records in the National Hospital Morbidity Database and National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection. The linked records represent about 97 per cent of all records in the National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection for 2010-11 and 2011-12 and about 96 per cent of all records for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. For the NT, a higher number of records were identified in the National Hospital Morbidity Database than were reported to the National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

Table 12A.21 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by remoteness area (days) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Disaggregation by remoteness area is by the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Data are reported by jurisdiction of hospitalisation, regardless of the jurisdiction of usual residence. Hence, the data represent the waiting times for patients living in each remoteness area (regardless of their jurisdiction of residence) in the reporting jurisdiction.

(c) Data are suppressed where there are fewer than 100 elective surgery admissions in the category.

(d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) linked National Hospital Morbidity Database and National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.22

Table 12A.22 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (days) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All hospitals									
2010-11									
50th percentile									
Quintile 1	52	41	30	29	40	37	61	42	41
Quintile 2	56	35	28	30	40	37	75	39	41
Quintile 3	42	38	29	29	37	34	72	29	35
Quintile 4	43	35	29	31	35	32	78	30	35
Quintile 5	28	30	25	29	35	np	73	34	30
90th percentile									
Quintile 1	338	196	159	170	225	353	370	278	286
Quintile 2	343	180	153	163	211	336	379	237	297
Quintile 3	322	176	146	147	207	352	388	150	209
Quintile 4	319	175	145	168	173	323	367	235	214
Quintile 5	207	150	129	164	183	np	364	223	184
2011-12									
50th percentile									
Quintile 1	56	41	28	34	32	39	64.5	50	40
Quintile 2	59	37	28	29	36	35	52	45	41
Quintile 3	43	38	29	30	31	38	64	38	34
Quintile 4	45	34	28	30	34	36	65	36	34
Quintile 5	32	32	25	30	35	np	57	40	31
90th percentile									
Quintile 1	343	200	154	178	192	322	283	254	285
Quintile 2	346	195	158	150	207	304	298	223	290
Quintile 3	321	185	151	155	176	430	305	186	210
Quintile 4	318	183	145	159	182	462	289	225	204
Quintile 5	215	156	142	161	170	np	277	229	184
2012-13									
50th percentile									
Quintile 1	56	40	29	29	34	41	37	50	41
Quintile 2	55	37	29	33	33	42	48	40	39
Quintile 3	47	36	28	30	33	40	52	40	35
Quintile 4	45	35	28	31	35	35	52	41	35
Quintile 5	35	29	24	29	32	38	49	37	31
90th percentile									
Quintile 1	342	245	188	160	196	409	220	258	301
Quintile 2	340	224	186	167	176	387	261	175	282

TABLE 12A.22

Table 12A.22 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (days) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Quintile 3	335	221	154	155	176	451	289	177	246
Quintile 4	320	217	163	162	179	326	273	189	230
Quintile 5	273	203	154	152	167	305	256	170	210
2013-14									
50th percentile									
Quintile 1	56	39	29	29	35	47	38	54	42
Quintile 2	55	36	28	32	36	47	42	35	39
Quintile 3	48	36	28	29	34	42	47	34	35
Quintile 4	44	34	28	28	38	40	49	35	35
Quintile 5	36	29	25	28	33	38	44	31	31
90th percentile									
Quintile 1	334	235	222	136	189	401	265	252	296
Quintile 2	335	222	207	148	185	430	238	167	280
Quintile 3	330	228	175	138	168	448	247	146	249
Quintile 4	317	216	182	149	169	292	255	173	229
Quintile 5	270	194	185	140	145	263	240	162	206
2014-15									
50th percentile									
Quintile 1	62	33	28	29	37	56	28	49	41
Quintile 2	58	32	29	33	37	58	34	34	39
Quintile 3	51	29	28	28	36	50	40	32	34
Quintile 4	48	28	28	28	41	49	43	29	33
Quintile 5	37	27	24	28	36.5	46	41	34	30
90th percentile									
Quintile 1	336	189	168	148	212	428	171	291	290
Quintile 2	339	187	176	159	217	407	182	225	279
Quintile 3	329	184	149	146	203	486	213	167	236
Quintile 4	319	174	149	145	211	333	206	211	213
Quintile 5	274	156	113	142	174.5	271	212	210	194

(a) The data presented for this indicator are sourced from linked records in the National Hospital Morbidity Database and National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection. The linked records represent about 97 per cent of all records in the National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection for 2010-11 and 2011-12 and about 96 per cent of all records for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. For the NT, a higher number of records were identified in the National Hospital Morbidity Database than were reported to the National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

Table 12A.22 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD quintiles (days) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) quintiles are based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD), with quintile 1 being the most disadvantaged and quintile 5 being the least disadvantaged. Each SEIFA quintile represents approximately 20 per cent of the national population, but does not necessarily represent 20 per cent of the population in each state or territory. Disaggregation by SEIFA is by the patient's usual residence, not the location of the hospital. Data are reported by jurisdiction of hospitalisation, regardless of the jurisdiction of usual residence. Hence, the data represent the waiting times for patients in each SEIFA quintile (regardless of their jurisdiction of residence) in the reporting jurisdiction.

(c) Data are suppressed where there are fewer than 100 elective surgery admissions in the category.

(d) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) linked National Hospital Morbidity Database and National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.23

Table 12A.23 **Classification of elective surgery patients, by clinical urgency category (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>
2006-07								
Patients on waiting lists								
Category 1	4.1	2.5	8.5	7.9	7.9	6.6	2.7	10.1
Category 2	28.3	43.9	39.3	34.7	24.6	49.6	50.2	41.6
Category 3	67.7	53.6	52.3	57.4	67.5	43.8	47.1	48.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patients admitted from waiting lists								
Category 1	33.2	24.5	38.1	33.0	33.8	42.2	29.7	47.7
Category 2	33.0	47.8	43.8	29.2	27.7	37.5	47.5	35.1
Category 3	33.8	27.7	18.1	37.8	38.5	20.3	22.8	17.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007-08								
Patients on waiting lists								
Category 1	3.7	2.8	9.2	6.2	8.6	6.9	3.1	9.4
Category 2	22.1	47.4	42.1	34.2	23.8	48.4	53.7	43.2
Category 3	74.2	49.8	48.7	59.6	67.5	44.7	43.2	47.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patients admitted from waiting lists								
Category 1	30.1	26.1	38.6	31.8	35.8	44.5	28.7	42.7
Category 2	35.0	46.4	43.5	33.7	29.9	35.8	49.7	39.9
Category 3	34.9	27.5	17.9	34.5	34.3	19.7	21.6	17.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008-09								
Patients on waiting lists								
Category 1	3.4	3.3	8.6	8.5	5.1	7.5	2.3	12.6
Category 2	17.7	47.3	46.1	35.5	23.3	54.5	54.0	47.2
Category 3	78.9	49.4	45.3	56.0	71.6	38.0	43.7	40.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patients admitted from waiting lists								
Category 1	28.3	27.6	39.6	30.6	33.2	36.6	28.3	45.6
Category 2	32.4	46.3	44.0	34.0	31.6	35.9	50.1	36.6
Category 3	39.3	26.1	16.4	35.4	35.1	27.5	21.6	17.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2009-10								
Patients on waiting lists								
Category 1	3.0	4.0	9.2	6.1	5.1	9.5	2.8	9.4
Category 2	16.6	46.3	53.7	34.2	23.4	53.7	53.6	38.2
Category 3	80.4	49.7	37.1	59.6	71.5	36.8	43.6	52.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patients admitted from waiting lists								

Table 12A.23 **Classification of elective surgery patients, by clinical urgency category (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Category 1	27.7	26.6	39.0	28.4	31.8	39.3	29.8	42.4
Category 2	31.6	48.1	44.3	35.7	34.5	40.9	49.7	39.4
Category 3	40.7	25.3	16.7	35.9	33.6	19.8	20.4	18.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
2010-11								
Patients on waiting lists								
Category 1	3.1	4.0	10.1	6.4	6.4	9.8	4.1	7.7
Category 2	16.8	45.8	48.0	30.6	25.0	54.9	54.9	38.7
Category 3	80.2	50.2	41.9	62.9	68.6	35.3	41.0	53.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patients admitted from waiting lists								
Category 1	26.9	28.2	39.0	26.1	33.6	40.8	29.1	42.3
Category 2	32.3	47.6	45.6	35.3	34.2	42.5	48.6	38.3
Category 3	40.8	24.2	15.4	38.6	32.2	16.7	22.3	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011-12								
Patients on waiting lists								
Category 1	2.8	3.5	8.9	5.5	5.0	6.2	3.5	4.7
Category 2	16.4	46.6	47.1	31.0	23.0	52.5	47.2	42.9
Category 3	80.8	49.9	44.0	63.5	72.0	41.3	49.3	52.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patients admitted from waiting lists								
Category 1	25.5	30.3	40.0	23.4	27.1	39.0	30.2	38.8
Category 2	33.2	46.9	44.6	34.8	33.3	44.0	48.6	41.4
Category 3	41.3	22.8	15.4	41.8	39.6	17.0	21.2	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2012-13								
Patients on waiting lists								
Category 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Category 2	2.6	3.6	5.5	4.4	5.1	6.0	4.2	4.8
Category 3	16.7	48.8	41.0	28.8	24.0	52.6	39.3	35.8
Category 3	80.7	47.6	53.5	66.7	70.9	41.4	56.5	59.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patients admitted from waiting lists								
Category 1	24.2	31.1	40.5	25.1	26.4	39.5	31.6	29.1
Category 2	32.4	46.5	43.7	35.0	35.7	40.6	44.8	49.3
Category 3	43.3	22.4	15.8	39.9	37.9	19.9	23.6	21.7
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

Table 12A.23 **Classification of elective surgery patients, by clinical urgency category (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>
2013-14								
Patients on waiting lists								
Category 1	2.5	4.1	7.6	5.1	4.2	5.7	4.4	5.3
Category 2	16.0	50.1	34.9	27.7	22.4	50.9	35.9	41.0
Category 3	81.5	45.8	57.5	67.1	73.4	43.4	59.7	53.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patients admitted from waiting lists								
Category 1	23.5	28.9	39.0	24.9	25.5	38.2	29.3	29.8
Category 2	33.2	47.7	41.8	37.1	36.0	42.0	44.5	48.5
Category 3	43.3	23.3	19.1	38.0	38.5	19.8	26.3	21.7
Total	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2014-15								
Patients on waiting lists								
Category 1	2.5	4.4	2.7	5.4	3.7	5.5	4.0	4.3
Category 2	15.9	49.6	29.0	28.5	22.5	49.0	35.4	39.7
Category 3	81.6	46.0	68.2	66.0	73.7	45.5	60.6	56.1
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.1
Patients admitted from waiting lists								
Category 1	22.6	30.3	39.7	25.5	25.9	37.4	32.5	37.0
Category 2	33.0	46.9	41.9	34.7	35.4	42.1	41.8	44.6
Category 3	44.3	22.8	18.4	39.8	38.7	20.5	25.7	18.5
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
2015-16								
Patients on waiting lists								
Category 1	2.4	4.7	5.9	5.9	4.3	6.6	na	4.9
Category 2	15.4	47.7	27.4	24.9	21.8	37.5	na	32.9
Category 3	82.2	47.6	66.7	69.2	73.8	55.9	na	62.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	na	100.0
Patients admitted from waiting lists								
Category 1	22.4	29.8	36.2	24.6	25.6	31.9	na	37.5
Category 2	33.3	46.3	40.0	34.7	36.6	41.7	na	44.0
Category 3	44.3	23.9	23.8	40.7	37.8	26.4	na	18.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0

(a) Data for 2010-11 and prior years were sourced from state and territory governments. Data for 2011-12 and after were sourced from the AIHW. Some differences in data may occur between these periods due to the different data sources.

(b) Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply and have not been included in the totals for 2015-16.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.24

Table 12A.24 **NSW elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Per cent of patients on waiting lists with extended waits (d)										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	5.1	1.5	3.3	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	–
Category 2 (over 90 days)	28.9	16.2	7.4	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.0	0.2
Category 3 (over 12 months)	0.2	0.1	1.3	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.2
All patients	8.5	3.7	2.5	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.2
Per cent of patients admitted from waiting lists with extended waits										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	12.9	7.9	7.2	7.9	7.4	6.3	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Category 2 (over 90 days)	25.5	24.3	14.5	15.9	10.3	9.8	6.1	3.1	2.5	2.9
Category 3 (over 12 months)	4.4	4.6	6.4	12.1	8.8	8.4	6.5	4.1	3.5	4.4
All patients	14.2	12.5	9.2	12.1	8.9	8.3	5.4	2.9	2.4	2.9
Waiting time data coverage										
Per cent of elective surgery separations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Waiting times are counted as the time waited in the most recent urgency category plus any time waited in more urgent categories, for example time in category 2, plus time spent previously in category 1.

(b) Before 2015–16, there was no specified or agreed desirable wait for category 3 patients, so the term ‘extended wait’ was used for category 3 patients waiting longer than 12 months for elective surgery, as well as for category 1 and 2 patients waiting longer than the agreed desirable waits of 30 and 90 days respectively. From 2015–16, the desirable wait for category 3 patients is defined as within 365 days.

(c) Data for 2010-11 and prior years are were sourced from the NSW Government. Data for 2011-12 and after were sourced from the AIHW. Some differences in data may occur between these periods due to the different data sources.

(d) Data show patients on the waiting list at 30 June.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished); AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.25

Table 12A.25 **Victorian elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Per cent of patients on waiting lists with extended waits (d)										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 2 (over 90 days)	34.0	35.1	32.9	29.9	28.0	34.0	37.5	34.7	32.3	28.2
Category 3 (over 12 months)	10.5	9.3	9.3	6.8	6.8	9.4	17.0	14.0	7.8	7.3
All patients	20.5	21.3	20.3	17.4	16.3	20.6	26.4	23.8	19.6	16.9
Per cent of patients admitted from waiting lists with extended waits										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 2 (over 90 days)	25.3	29.9	27.0	27.0	25.4	27.7	34.3	31.4	24.2	22.9
Category 3 (over 12 months)	8.5	9.7	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.5	11.0	9.9	7.4	6.3
All patients	14.5	16.5	14.6	15.1	13.9	14.9	18.4	17.3	13.0	12.1
Waiting time data coverage										
Per cent of elective surgery separations	77.9	78.1	79.2	79.6	78.0	78.9	79.0	79.6	79.5	80.7

(a) Waiting times are counted as the time waited in the most recent urgency category plus any time waited in more urgent categories, for example time in category 2, plus time spent previously in category 1.

(b) Before 2015–16, there was no specified or agreed desirable wait for category 3 patients, so the term ‘extended wait’ was used for category 3 patients waiting longer than 12 months for elective surgery, as well as for category 1 and 2 patients waiting longer than the agreed desirable waits of 30 and 90 days respectively. From 2015–16, the desirable wait for category 3 patients is defined as within 365 days.

(c) Data for 2010-11 and prior years are were sourced from the Victorian Government. Data for 2011-12 and after were sourced from the AIHW. Some differences in data may occur between these periods due to the different data sources.

(d) Data show patients on the waiting list at 30 June.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished); AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.26

Table 12A.26 **Queensland elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Per cent of patients on waiting lists with extended waits (e)										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	6.4	8.0	6.4	8.4	10.4	7.8	7.2	1.1	0.5	0.2
Category 2 (over 90 days)	20.5	21.4	22.1	28.2	21.1	26.6	33.5	7.8	1.4	1.0
Category 3 (over 12 months)	32.5	24.4	15.5	1.1	3.4	8.0	9.9	0.9	0.1	0.2
All patients	25.6	21.6	17.8	16.3	12.6	16.8	19.4	3.3	0.5	0.5
Per cent of patients admitted from waiting lists with extended waits										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	13.2	14.7	13.0	12.8	13.5	12.3	8.3	5.0	2.2	2.4
Category 2 (over 90 days)	17.7	16.9	18.4	21.3	24.9	22.5	23.1	19.5	6.1	5.3
Category 3 (over 12 months)	11.7	11.2	8.7	11.3	6.2	10.2	12.1	11.4	2.6	1.6
All patients	14.9	15.0	14.7	16.3	17.6	16.5	15.4	12.3	3.9	3.4
Waiting time data coverage										
Per cent of elective surgery separations	95.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	89.3	97.9	98.2	91.0	97.9

(a) Waiting times are counted as the time waited in the most recent urgency category plus any time waited in more urgent categories, for example time in category 2, plus time spent previously in category 1.

(b) Before 2015–16, there was no specified or agreed desirable wait for category 3 patients, so the term ‘extended wait’ was used for category 3 patients waiting longer than 12 months for elective surgery, as well as for category 1 and 2 patients waiting longer than the agreed desirable waits of 30 and 90 days respectively. From 2015–16, the desirable wait for category 3 patients is defined as within 365 days.

(c) Data for 2010-11 and prior years are were sourced from the Queensland Government. Data for 2011-12 and after were sourced from the AIHW. Some differences in data may occur between these periods due to the different data sources.

(d) For 2014-15, Queensland was not able to provide data for 2 hospitals (that reported about 7000 admissions from elective surgery waiting lists in 2013–14) and 5 months of data for a third hospital (that reported about 3700 admissions in 2013–14).

(e) Data show patients on the waiting list at 30 June.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished); AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.27

Table 12A.27 **WA elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Per cent of patients on waiting lists with extended waits (d)										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	26.2	13.9	21.1	11.7	16.4	14.5	3.8	1.8	6.7	17.3
Category 2 (over 90 days)	46.2	40.1	30.1	28.8	25.2	23.8	9.1	7.7	17.6	15.5
Category 3 (over 12 months)	6.5	4.1	3.1	2.6	3.5	4.1	1.6	0.8	2.5	1.9
All patients	21.9	17.0	14.2	12.1	11.0	10.8	3.9	2.8	7.0	6.2
Per cent of patients admitted from waiting lists with extended waits										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	28.8	12.3	14.1	14.5	12.7	15.4	8.2	2.2	4.0	8.2
Category 2 (over 90 days)	44.0	30.2	24.7	24.1	19.3	17.4	15.0	8.2	10.7	10.7
Category 3 (over 12 months)	24.3	5.4	4.5	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.9
All patients	31.6	16.0	14.3	13.8	11.3	11.1	8.6	4.2	5.4	6.5
Waiting time data coverage										
Per cent of elective surgery separations	67.0	79.0	78.0	79.0	92.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6

(a) Waiting times are counted as the time waited in the most recent urgency category plus any time waited in more urgent categories, for example time in category 2, plus time spent previously in category 1.

(b) Before 2015–16, there was no specified or agreed desirable wait for category 3 patients, so the term 'extended wait' was used for category 3 patients waiting longer than 12 months for elective surgery, as well as for category 1 and 2 patients waiting longer than the agreed desirable waits of 30 and 90 days respectively. From 2015–16, the desirable wait for category 3 patients is defined as within 365 days.

(c) Data for 2010-11 and prior years were sourced from the WA Government. Data for 2011-12 and after were sourced from the AIHW. Some differences in data may occur between these periods due to the different data sources.

(d) Data show patients on the waiting list at 30 June.

Source: WA Government (unpublished); AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.28

Table 12A.28 SA elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (a), (b)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Per cent of patients on waiting lists with extended waits (c)										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	21.6	26.0	0.8	2.5	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Category 2 (over 90 days)	16.8	11.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	–	–	0.2	–	–
Category 3 (over 12 months)	11.3	6.5	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	0.0	–	–
All patients	13.5	9.3	0.3	0.5	–	–	–	0.1	–	–
Per cent of patients admitted from waiting lists with extended waits										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	22.5	21.5	17.4	11.2	13.2	9.9	7.8	6.7	8.0	10.0
Category 2 (over 90 days)	22.1	27.1	15.6	10.9	12.7	16.8	7.7	7.7	10.4	11.6
Category 3 (over 12 months)	9.5	11.4	7.2	3.1	6.1	3.9	2.6	2.1	2.7	4.7
All patients	17.4	19.2	13.2	8.4	10.7	7.8	5.8	5.3	6.8	8.6
Waiting time data coverage										
Per cent of elective surgery separations	61.6	67.7	70.6	70.7	70.7	96.7	96.8	96.4	96.5	96.4

(a) Before 2015–16, there was no specified or agreed desirable wait for category 3 patients, so the term 'extended wait' was used for category 3 patients waiting longer than 12 months for elective surgery, as well as for category 1 and 2 patients waiting longer than the agreed desirable waits of 30 and 90 days respectively. From 2015–16, the desirable wait for category 3 patients is defined as within 365 days.

(b) Data for 2010-11 and prior years are were sourced from the SA Government. Data for 2011-12 and after were sourced from the AIHW. Some differences in data may occur between these periods due to the different data sources. Country hospitals were also included for the first time in 2011-12.

(c) Data show patients on the waiting list at 30 June.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished); AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.29

Table 12A.29 **Tasmanian elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (a), (b), (c)**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Per cent of patients on waiting lists with extended waits (d)										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	39.7	46.4	48.0	55.3	55.6	39.0	32.4	33.5	26.5	16.1
Category 2 (over 90 days)	64.8	68.5	68.6	66.7	66.7	70.0	66.9	61.6	62.2	40.9
Category 3 (over 12 months)	32.0	40.3	27.2	22.7	25.6	34.0	30.5	22.6	24.4	9.4
All patients	48.8	54.4	51.3	49.4	51.1	53.0	49.7	43.1	43.0	21.7
Per cent of patients admitted from waiting lists with extended waits										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	25.0	23.4	27.1	23.3	28.0	24.0	26.1	24.8	27.2	22.9
Category 2 (over 90 days)	46.1	51.2	48.2	45.3	39.0	40.0	42.5	50.3	57.2	56.6
Category 3 (over 12 months)	22.6	28.8	28.5	19.8	28.0	28.0	27.0	24.7	32.9	37.1
All patients	32.4	34.4	35.1	31.6	33.0	32.0	33.0	35.5	41.0	40.7
Waiting time data coverage										
Per cent of elective surgery separations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Waiting times are counted as time waited in the most recent urgency category plus any time waited in more urgent categories, for example time in category 2, plus time spent previously in category 1.

(b) Before 2015–16, there was no specified or agreed desirable wait for category 3 patients, so the term 'extended wait' was used for category 3 patients waiting longer than 12 months for elective surgery, as well as for category 1 and 2 patients waiting longer than the agreed desirable waits of 30 and 90 days respectively. From 2015–16, the desirable wait for category 3 patients is defined as within 365 days.

(c) Data for 2010-11 and prior years were sourced from the Tasmanian Government. Data for 2011-12 and after were sourced from the AIHW. Some differences in data may occur between these periods due to the different data sources.

(d) Data show patients on the waiting list at 30 June.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished); AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.30

Table 12A.30 ACT elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Per cent of patients on waiting lists with extended waits (e)										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	6.8	6.6	0.8	6.6	1.1	–	1.2	0.5	16.2	na
Category 2 (over 90 days)	54.0	54.5	51.2	58.3	50.1	41.1	34.0	29.9	44.8	na
Category 3 (over 12 months)	24.3	20.9	15.4	20.2	14.6	5.7	8.0	11.0	18.2	na
All patients	38.7	38.5	34.4	40.2	33.5	22.2	17.9	17.3	27.5	na
Per cent of patients admitted from waiting lists with extended waits										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	7.2	4.1	5.9	6.4	9.8	2.5	1.6	1.5	4.6	na
Category 2 (over 90 days)	49.1	53.4	54.9	56.3	55.1	49.3	39.6	26.2	31.1	na
Category 3 (over 12 months)	30.4	29.0	24.8	22.0	23.6	14.7	9.7	12.8	16.7	na
All patients	32.4	34.0	34.5	34.4	34.9	27.9	20.5	15.4	18.8	na
Waiting time data coverage										
Per cent of elective surgery separations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na

(a) Waiting times are counted as time waited in the most recent urgency category plus any time waited in more urgent categories, for example time in category 2, plus time spent previously in category 1.

(b) Before 2015–16, there was no specified or agreed desirable wait for category 3 patients, so the term 'extended wait' was used for category 3 patients waiting longer than 12 months for elective surgery, as well as for category 1 and 2 patients waiting longer than the agreed desirable waits of 30 and 90 days respectively. From 2015–16, the desirable wait for category 3 patients is defined as within 365 days.

(c) Data for 2010-11 and prior years were sourced from the ACT Government. Data for 2011-12 and after were sourced from the AIHW. Some differences in data may occur between these periods due to the different data sources.

(d) Data for the ACT for 2015-16 were not available at the time of data supply.

(e) Data show patients on the waiting list at 30 June.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished); AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.31

Table 12A.31 **NT elective surgery waiting times, by clinical urgency category, public hospitals (a), (b), (c)**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Per cent of patients on waiting lists with extended waits (d)										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	53.7	57.0	49.7	37.2	23.7	15.6	15.7	14.8	13.4	14.2
Category 2 (over 90 days)	51.7	52.4	50.0	42.9	38.4	30.4	19.2	35.7	39.9	28.3
Category 3 (over 12 months)	39.3	35.8	24.2	15.0	16.7	6.1	13.3	20.0	23.4	24.8
All patients	45.9	44.9	39.1	27.7	25.6	17.0	15.5	26.2	29.5	25.4
Per cent of patients admitted from waiting lists with extended waits										
Category 1 (over 30 days)	19.2	19.6	24.3	23.5	18.6	16.1	9.5	9.8	12.4	6.8
Category 2 (over 90 days)	43.0	37.9	41.6	47.8	41.2	32.8	27.5	24.7	32.8	33.1
Category 3 (over 12 months)	39.9	29.1	19.7	19.1	17.9	16.3	13.2	12.5	18.2	19.6
All patients	31.1	28.6	29.8	32.2	27.1	23.0	19.2	17.6	22.5	20.8
Waiting time data coverage										
Per cent of elective surgery separations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Waiting times are counted as time waited in the most recent urgency category plus any time waited in more urgent categories, for example time in category 2, plus time spent previously in category 1.
- (b) Before 2015–16, there was no specified or agreed desirable wait for category 3 patients, so the term ‘extended wait’ was used for category 3 patients waiting longer than 12 months for elective surgery, as well as for category 1 and 2 patients waiting longer than the agreed desirable waits of 30 and 90 days respectively. From 2015–16, the desirable wait for category 3 patients is defined as within 365 days.
- (c) Data for 2010-11 and prior years are were sourced from the NT Government. Data for 2011-12 and after were sourced from the AIHW. Some differences in data may occur between these periods due to the different data sources.
- (d) Data show patients on the waiting list at 30 June.

Source: NT Government (unpublished); AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 12A.32

Table 12A.32 Proportion of presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission, public hospitals (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</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>
2012-13									
Principal referral and specialist women's and children's hospitals (f)									
Resuscitation	43	57	54	59	53	56	62	49	51
Emergency	28	44	37	49	35	31	40	20	36
Urgent	23	36	36	42	29	18	24	19	31
Semi-urgent	27	35	43	44	32	19	28	16	33
Non-urgent	46	50	60	52	51	36	40	33	49
Total (d)	26	38	38	45	32	22	29	19	33
Large hospitals									
Resuscitation	44	44	54	54	39	69	..	..	48
Emergency	36	40	55	56	52	37	..	..	45
Urgent	29	31	51	42	44	34	..	..	37
Semi-urgent	31	33	57	41	44	42	..	..	36
Non-urgent	64	58	66	53	61	77	..	..	62
Total (d)	32	34	53	46	46	38	..	..	39
All hospitals (e)									
Resuscitation	44	56	54	59	55	56	62	48	52
Emergency	32	44	40	52	41	32	40	23	39
Urgent	27	36	39	43	38	22	24	23	34
Semi-urgent	30	36	45	45	43	24	28	24	35
Non-urgent	53	53	62	55	61	47	40	50	54
Total (d)	30	38	41	46	41	25	29	24	36
2013-14									
Principal referral and women's and children's hospitals (f)									
Resuscitation	52	61	62	72	52	55	66	49	58
Emergency	42	49	53	65	38	33	47	17	47
Urgent	38	49	51	62	33	24	29	11	44
Semi-urgent	44	50	58	63	38	27	32	11	47
Non-urgent	61	60	65	64	61	37	39	10	59
Total (d)	42	50	53	63	37	28	34	14	46
Public acute group A hospitals									
Resuscitation	48	53	56	55	50	64	53	40	52
Emergency	39	46	51	47	25	29	39	21	43
Urgent	33	39	51	34	21	22	30	21	38
Semi-urgent	35	41	57	36	24	26	37	19	40
Non-urgent	58	60	70	48	33	64	61	44	58
Total (d)	36	41	53	39	23	25	34	21	40
All hospitals (e)									

TABLE 12A.32

Table 12A.32 Proportion of presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission, public hospitals (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</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>
Resuscitation	51	57	59	66	54	58	63	46	56
Emergency	43	49	53	58	37	33	45	21	47
Urgent	40	44	51	51	35	25	29	21	43
Semi-urgent	44	45	57	52	42	28	33	22	46
Non-urgent	65	60	68	60	59	44	45	50	62
Total (d)	42	46	53	53	38	28	34	22	45
2014-15									
Principal referral and women's and children's hospitals (f)									
Resuscitation	51	61	64	72	55	54	59	48	58
Emergency	38	49	51	66	41	36	46	23	45
Urgent	35	52	53	62	34	27	28	18	44
Semi-urgent	42	55	60	62	39	29	32	19	48
Non-urgent	56	66	62	67	63	35	36	16	58
Total (d)	38	53	54	63	38	30	34	20	46
Public acute group A hospitals									
Resuscitation	49	51	53	62	47	65	50	42	51
Emergency	43	46	54	50	22	28	46	18	45
Urgent	38	40	56	36	17	22	37	17	41
Semi-urgent	40	43	60	39	20	24	40	16	43
Non-urgent	61	64	68	57	27	62	53	21	59
Total (d)	40	43	56	41	20	25	40	17	43
All hospitals (e)									
Resuscitation	51	56	59	68	54	58	57	46	56
Emergency	43	49	56	60	37	35	46	24	48
Urgent	40	48	56	52	34	26	31	21	45
Semi-urgent	45	51	60	53	40	28	35	22	48
Non-urgent	65	64	66	63	58	45	42	29	63
Total (d)	43	49	57	55	37	29	36	23	47
2015-16									
Principal referral and women's and children's hospitals (f)									
Resuscitation	51	61	65	69	58	58	na	52	59
Emergency	39	50	57	61	44	38	na	28	47
Urgent	34	53	56	53	38	26	na	25	45
Semi-urgent	41	57	57	55	43	29	na	30	49
Non-urgent	56	64	61	58	69	39	na	39	59
Total (d)	38	54	57	56	42	30	na	28	47
Public acute group A hospitals									

Table 12A.32 Proportion of presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission, public hospitals (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
Resuscitation	50	52	50	56	57	61	na	37	52
Emergency	45	51	53	50	39	25	na	22	48
Urgent	39	45	54	34	28	18	na	18	43
Semi-urgent	43	50	58	37	29	22	na	17	46
Non-urgent	64	67	66	45	44	57	na	24	61
Total (d)	42	48	54	39	32	22	na	19	45
All hospitals (e)									
Resuscitation	52	57	59	66	59	58	na	46	57
Emergency	45	53	56	58	45	34	na	28	50
Urgent	41	51	55	48	40	24	na	25	47
Semi-urgent	46	55	58	50	47	28	na	28	50
Non-urgent	66	65	65	60	67	48	na	36	64
Total (d)	44	53	56	51	44	28	na	27	49

(a) Includes presentations for all Types of visit.

(b) Length of stay is calculated as the length of time between presentation to the emergency department and physical departure.

(c) Data for the ACT were not available at the time of data supply and have not been included in the totals for 2015-16.

(d) The total includes presentations for which the triage category was not reported.

(e) Data for 2012-13 includes Principal referral and specialist women's and children's hospitals, Large hospitals and hospitals in other peer groups that reported to the National Non-Admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database. Data for 2013-14 includes Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals, Public acute group A hospitals, Public acute group B hospitals and hospitals in other peer groups that reported to the National Non-Admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database.

(f) Principal referral and Women's and Children's hospitals do not describe the same set of hospitals under the different peer group classifications. As there are two different peer group classifications used, this constitutes a break in series between 2012-13 and 2013-14.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Emergency department care: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series.

TABLE 12A.33

Table 12A.33 Public hospital accreditation, 30 June 2015

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of hospitals(a)	<i>no.</i>	225	151	122	92	77	23	3	5	698
Accredited against NSQHSS standards 1 to 3(b)	<i>no.</i>	58	48	22	70	36	5	–	–	239
Accredited against NSQHSS standards 1 to 10(b)	<i>no.</i>	163	89	94	16	33	9	3	5	412
Public hospitals—total NSQHSS accredited	<i>no.</i>	221	137	116	86	69	14	3	5	651
Not assessed as at 30 June 2015(b)	<i>no.</i>	4	14	6	6	8	9	–	–	47
Proportion assessed at 30 June 2015(b)	<i>%</i>	98	91	95	94	90	61	100	100	93

(a) Information sourced from the NPHEd. The number of public hospitals accredited to the NSQHSS was based on unpublished data supplied by the ACSQHC, the AIHW limited the data to only those public hospitals that were also reported to the NPHEd

(b) Information sourced from the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (ACSQHC) National Safety and Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standards (unpublished data).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2016), *Hospital resources 2014–15: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series no. 71. Cat. no. HSE 176; SA government (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.34

Table 12A.34 **Episodes of Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA) bacteraemia (SAB) in acute care hospitals, by MRSA and MSSA (a), (b)**

		<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
2010-11											
<i>Infection rates</i>											
Methicillin resistant	<i>rate per 10 000</i>										
Staphylococcus aureus	<i>patient days</i>		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
Methicillin sensitive	<i>rate per 10 000</i>										
Staphylococcus aureus	<i>patient days</i>		0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8
Total (g)	<i>rate per 10 000</i>		1.3	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1
	<i>patient days</i>										
Number of infections											
Methicillin resistant	<i>no.</i>		233	118	72	21	31	6	7	16	504
Staphylococcus aureus											
Methicillin sensitive	<i>no.</i>		536	322	209	112	91	37	34	27	1 368
Staphylococcus aureus											
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>		769	440	281	133	122	43	41	43	1 872
Coverage (h)	<i>%</i>		98	99	77	95	81	100	98	100	93
2011-12											
<i>Infection rates</i>											
Methicillin resistant	<i>rate per 10 000</i>										
Staphylococcus aureus	<i>patient days</i>		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Methicillin sensitive	<i>rate per 10 000</i>										
Staphylococcus aureus	<i>patient days</i>		0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1	0.8	0.7
Total (g)	<i>rate per 10 000</i>		1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0
	<i>patient days</i>										
Number of infections											
Methicillin resistant	<i>no.</i>		201	82	51	22	40	5	6	15	422
Staphylococcus aureus											
Methicillin sensitive	<i>no.</i>		473	379	220	75	86	22	31	24	1 310
Staphylococcus aureus											

TABLE 12A.34

Table 12A.34 **Episodes of Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA) bacteraemia (SAB) in acute care hospitals, by MRSA and MSSA (a), (b)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
Total	no.	674	461	271	97	126	27	37	39	1 732
Coverage (h)	%	97	99	98	96	80	100	98	100	96
2012-13										
Infection rates										
Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Methicillin sensitive <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7
Total (g)	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9
Number of infections										
Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	no.	206	81	47	22	23	2	3	7	391
Methicillin sensitive <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	no.	447	345	260	105	90	29	36	15	1 327
Total	no.	653	426	307	127	113	31	39	22	1 718
Coverage (h)	%	100	99	95	96	92	100	100	100	98
2013-14										
Infection rates										
Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Methicillin sensitive <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total (g)	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Number of infections										

TABLE 12A.34

Table 12A.34 **Episodes of Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA) bacteraemia (SAB) in acute care hospitals, by MRSA and MSSA (a), (b)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	no.	180	95	46	23	24	3	6	11	388
Methicillin sensitive <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	no.	409	307	258	125	57	32	23	22	1 233
Total	no.	589	402	304	148	81	35	29	33	1 621
Coverage (h)	%	97	99	99	96	95	100	100	100	98
2014-15										
Infection rates										
Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Methicillin sensitive <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
Total (g)	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Number of infections										
Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	no.	171	69	35	16	21	3	7	9	331
Methicillin sensitive <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	no.	367	295	240	104	91	27	23	13	1 160
Total	no.	538	364	275	120	112	30	30	22	1 491
Coverage (h)	%	98	99	100	96	93	100	100	100	98
2015-16 (i)										
Infection rates										
Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Methicillin sensitive <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6

TABLE 12A.34

Table 12A.34 **Episodes of Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA) bacteraemia (SAB) in acute care hospitals, by MRSA and MSSA (a), (b)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
	<i>rate per 10 000 patient days</i>									
Total (g)		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7
Number of infections										
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus	no.	131	52	35	30	16	6	4	6	280
Methicillin sensitive Staphylococcus aureus	no.	367	296	245	102	83	29	25	13	1160
Total	no.	498	348	280	132	99	35	29	19	1440
Coverage (h)	%	99	99	100	95	95	100	100	100	98

(a) The SAB patient episodes were associated with both admitted patient care and with non-admitted patient care (including emergency departments and outpatient clinics). The comparability of the SAB rates among jurisdictions and over time is limited because of coverage differences and because the count of patient days reflects the amount of admitted patient activity, but does not necessarily reflect the amount of non-admitted patient activity.

(b) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(c) NSW does not provide patient day data, but rather occupied bed day data for calculation of the denominator. There may be some difference between patient day and occupied bed day data.

(d) For 2010-11, Qld data only include patients 14 years of age and over.

(e) WA reported one case where both MRSA and MSSA were identified. This case is reported in the MRSA counts above for WA, and in the total.

(f) Australian totals include NSW.

(g) Total may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

(h) Coverage is the number of patient days for hospitals included in the SAB surveillance arrangements as a proportion of total patient days for all public hospitals. Coverage estimates may be preliminary.

(i) The definition of a SAB episode was updated for 2015-16 data reporting. The change is not considered to have resulted in counts of SAB cases for 2015-16 that are not comparable with counts for previous years.

Source: AIHW unpublished.

TABLE 12A.35

Table 12A.35 Separations with an adverse event, public hospitals (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2010-11										
Number of events										
External cause of injury and poisoning										
<i>Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances</i>	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care</i>	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Other external causes of adverse events</i>	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning										
Place of occurrence: Health service area	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Diagnoses										
Selected post-procedural disorders	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Infection following a procedure	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Complications of internal prosthetic devices	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care</i>	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total (any of the above) (e)	<i>no.</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Events per 100 separations (f)										
External cause of injury and poisoning										
<i>Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances</i>	<i>Rate</i>	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	np	2.1
<i>Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care</i>	<i>Rate</i>	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	np	0.3
<i>Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications</i>	<i>Rate</i>	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.5	np	3.2
<i>Other external causes of adverse events</i>	<i>Rate</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	np	0.1
Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning										

TABLE 12A.35

Table 12A.35 Separations with an adverse event, public hospitals (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Place of occurrence: Health service area	<i>Rate</i>	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.8	6.3	7.0	5.8	np	5.7
Diagnoses										
Selected post-procedural disorders	<i>Rate</i>	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	np	0.8
Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure	<i>Rate</i>	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	np	0.5
Infection following a procedure	<i>Rate</i>	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	np	0.4
Complications of internal prosthetic devices	<i>Rate</i>	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	np	1.2
<i>Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care</i>	<i>Rate</i>	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	np	0.8
Total (any of the above) (e)	<i>Rate</i>	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	np	5.9

2011-12

Number of events

External cause of injury and poisoning

Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances

no.

39 674 32 632 21 282 13 369 10 061 2 393 2 159 973 122 543

Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care

no.

3 864 5 188 3 257 1 482 1 012 422 285 159 15 669

Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications

no.

52 902 51 360 32 805 18 641 14 405 4 444 3 458 2 257 180 272

Other external causes of adverse events

no.

2 093 2 633 1 261 412 953 128 194 90 7 764

Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning

Place of occurrence: Health service area

no.

101 761 91 565 59 278 34 598 26 368 7 544 5 968 3 444 330 526

Diagnoses

Selected post-procedural disorders

no.

15 433 10 457 7 673 4 719 4 435 1 233 1 073 401 45 424

Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure

no.

7 731 8 025 4 419 2 746 1 797 487 502 326 26 033

Infection following a procedure

no.

8 185 5 709 4 514 2 369 1 578 488 351 437 23 631

Complications of internal prosthetic devices

no.

19 505 20 253 12 774 6 571 4 825 1 237 1 410 893 67 468

TABLE 12A.35

Table 12A.35 Separations with an adverse event, public hospitals (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care	<i>no.</i>	11 387	16 630	8 262	4 474	3 344	1 065	721	704	46 587
Total (any of the above) (e)	<i>no.</i>	103 896	94 060	60 429	35 373	27 435	7 652	6 142	3 592	338 579
Events per 100 separations (f)										
External cause of injury and poisoning										
Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances	<i>Rate</i>	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	0.9	2.2
Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	<i>Rate</i>	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications	<i>Rate</i>	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.5	3.5	2.0	3.3
Other external causes of adverse events	<i>Rate</i>	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning										
Place of occurrence: Health service area	<i>Rate</i>	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.6	6.1	3.0	6.0
Diagnoses										
Selected post-procedural disorders	<i>Rate</i>	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.8
Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure	<i>Rate</i>	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Infection following a procedure	<i>Rate</i>	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Complications of internal prosthetic devices	<i>Rate</i>	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.2
Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care	<i>Rate</i>	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
Total (any of the above) (e)	<i>Rate</i>	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.7	6.3	3.2	6.1
Length of stay										
Same-day separations	<i>Rate</i>	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.5	1.5	0.7	1.8
Overnight separations	<i>Rate</i>	10.1	11.8	10.1	10.7	10.7	12.0	11.9	7.9	10.7
Type of care										
Acute care separations	<i>Rate</i>	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.7	7.6	6.0	3.1	5.9
Sub- and non-acute care separations	<i>Rate</i>	9.4	15.1	10.8	14.1	7.9	10.4	10.4	8.0	11.2

TABLE 12A.35

Table 12A.35 Separations with an adverse event, public hospitals (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Urgency of admission										
Emergency admission	<i>Rate</i>	9.1	8.9	7.9	9.0	9.8	11.5	10.1	6.9	8.9
Non-emergency admission	<i>Rate</i>	4.0	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.3	5.6	3.7	1.3	4.2
All separations	<i>Rate</i>	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.7	6.3	3.2	6.1
2012-13										
Number of events										
External cause of injury and poisoning										
Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances	<i>no.</i>	43 155	32 327	24 649	15 113	11 410	2 918	2 377	1 091	133 040
Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	<i>no.</i>	4 186	5 173	3 138	1 674	1 225	426	321	134	16 277
Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications	<i>no.</i>	53 495	54 704	34 699	19 853	14 959	5 091	4 109	2 625	189 535
Other external causes of adverse events	<i>no.</i>	2 422	3 091	1 469	466	1 326	190	220	124	9 308
Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning										
Place of occurrence: Health service area	<i>no.</i>	106 563	94 097	64 065	37 828	28 319	8 630	6 836	3 921	350 259
Diagnoses										
Selected post-procedural disorders	<i>no.</i>	14 707	10 007	8 125	4 795	4 645	1 417	1 202	503	45 401
Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure	<i>no.</i>	7 820	7 639	4 668	2 927	1 773	572	535	315	26 249
Infection following a procedure	<i>no.</i>	8 079	5 068	4 499	2 443	1 511	520	410	464	22 994
Complications of internal prosthetic devices	<i>no.</i>	20 443	22 995	13 966	7 208	5 103	1 465	1 713	1 072	73 965
Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care	<i>no.</i>	11 916	18 627	9 036	5 072	3 700	1 172	950	704	51 177
Total (any of the above) (e)	<i>no.</i>	108 860	96 776	65 637	38 642	29 689	8 752	6 996	4 038	359 390
Events per 100 separations (f)										
External cause of injury and poisoning										

TABLE 12A.35

Table 12A.35 Separations with an adverse event, public hospitals (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances	<i>Rate</i>	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	0.9	2.4
Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	<i>Rate</i>	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications	<i>Rate</i>	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.8	4.3	2.2	3.4
Other external causes of adverse events	<i>Rate</i>	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning										
Place of occurrence: Health service area	<i>Rate</i>	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.8	8.1	7.2	3.3	6.3
Diagnoses										
Selected post-procedural disorders	<i>Rate</i>	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.8
Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure	<i>Rate</i>	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Infection following a procedure	<i>Rate</i>	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Complications of internal prosthetic devices	<i>Rate</i>	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.3
Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care	<i>Rate</i>	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9
Total (any of the above) (e)	<i>Rate</i>	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.4	7.2	8.2	7.4	3.4	6.5

2013-14

Number of events

External cause of injury and poisoning

Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances

no.

46 855 33 751 26 073 15 787 11 553 3 300 2 529 1 386 141 234

Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care

no.

4 549 5 603 3 558 1 988 1 276 436 265 156 17 831

Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications

no.

54 043 60 951 36 612 21 724 15 267 5 403 3 892 2 927 200 819

Other external causes of adverse events

no.

2 779 3 705 1 630 631 1 591 224 329 166 11 055

Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning

Place of occurrence: Health service area

no.

111 634 101 609 67 317 40 749 29 008 9 468 6 850 4 496 371 131

TABLE 12A.35

Table 12A.35 Separations with an adverse event, public hospitals (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Diagnoses										
Selected post-procedural disorders	<i>no.</i>	13 488	10 754	8 404	5 098	4 478	1 499	990	536	45 247
Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure	<i>no.</i>	7 986	7 974	4 778	3 292	1 909	638	519	317	27 413
Infection following a procedure	<i>no.</i>	7 994	5 147	4 968	2 431	1 512	593	403	409	23 457
Complications of internal prosthetic devices	<i>no.</i>	21 077	26 162	14 652	7 921	5 290	1 645	1 669	1 364	79 780
Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care	<i>no.</i>	12 674	20 854	9 837	5 659	3 882	1 330	949	810	55 995
Total (any of the above) (e)	<i>no.</i>	114 176	105 014	69 127	41 602	30 515	9 624	7 064	4 627	381 749
Events per 100 separations (f)										
External cause of injury and poisoning										
Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances	<i>Rate</i>	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.1	2.5
Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	<i>Rate</i>	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications	<i>Rate</i>	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.0	2.4	3.5
Other external causes of adverse events	<i>Rate</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning										
Place of occurrence: Health service area	<i>Rate</i>	6.3	6.7	6.2	6.8	7.0	8.3	7.1	3.6	6.5
Diagnoses										
Selected post-procedural disorders	<i>Rate</i>	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.8
Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure	<i>Rate</i>	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Infection following a procedure	<i>Rate</i>	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Complications of internal prosthetic devices	<i>Rate</i>	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.4
Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care	<i>Rate</i>	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.0
Total (any of the above) (e)	<i>Rate</i>	6.4	7.0	6.4	7.0	7.3	8.4	7.3	3.7	6.7

TABLE 12A.35

Table 12A.35 Separations with an adverse event, public hospitals (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15										
Number of events										
External cause of injury and poisoning										
Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances	<i>no.</i>	50 866	34 889	28 998	16 200	11 981	3 425	2 645	1 593	150 597
Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	<i>no.</i>	5 381	6 145	3 823	2 100	1 296	461	298	170	19 674
Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications	<i>no.</i>	58 776	57 188	39 944	21 775	15 227	5 230	3 977	2 788	204 905
Other external causes of adverse events	<i>no.</i>	3 508	4 117	2 057	885	2 047	249	326	159	13 348
Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning										
Place of occurrence: Health service area	<i>no.</i>	120 455	99 824	74 335	41 620	29 465	9 428	7 112	4 549	386 788
Diagnoses										
Selected post-procedural disorders	<i>no.</i>	15 051	12 116	8 987	5 452	4 305	1 358	974	558	48 801
Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure	<i>no.</i>	8 577	7 970	5 343	3 337	1 881	561	492	328	28 489
Infection following a procedure	<i>no.</i>	8 298	5 060	5 438	2 474	1 563	615	393	403	24 244
Complications of internal prosthetic devices	<i>no.</i>	22 431	22 845	15 603	7 733	5 427	1 731	1 744	1 274	78 788
Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care	<i>no.</i>	15 074	19 106	10 938	5 994	3 964	1 297	1 004	679	58 056
Total (any of the above) (e)	<i>no.</i>	123 619	104 020	76 551	42 619	31 526	9 616	7 396	4 688	400 035
Events per 100 separations (f)										
External cause of injury and poisoning										
Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances	<i>Rate</i>	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.2	2.5
Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	<i>Rate</i>	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications	<i>Rate</i>	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.4	3.9	2.1	3.4
Other external causes of adverse events	<i>Rate</i>	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning										

TABLE 12A.35

Table 12A.35 Separations with an adverse event, public hospitals (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Place of occurrence: Health service area	<i>Rate</i>	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.9	7.0	7.9	7.1	3.4	6.5
Diagnoses										
Selected post-procedural disorders	<i>Rate</i>	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.8
Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure	<i>Rate</i>	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5
Infection following a procedure	<i>Rate</i>	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Complications of internal prosthetic devices	<i>Rate</i>	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3
Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care	<i>Rate</i>	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.0
Total (any of the above) (e)	<i>Rate</i>	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.3	3.5	6.7

- (a) Public hospitals include public acute and public psychiatric hospitals.
- (b) Separations that included ICD-10-AM diagnosis and/or external cause codes that indicated an adverse event was treated and/or occurred during the hospitalisation.
- (c) These data can be interpreted as representing selected adverse events in health care that have resulted in, or have affected, hospital admissions, rather than all adverse events that occurred in hospitals. Some of the adverse events included in these tables may represent events that occurred before admission.
- (d) Some adverse events are not identifiable using the codes for an adverse event or a place of occurrence of hospital. Some other diagnosis codes may suggest that an adverse event has occurred when it has not.
- (e) Categories do not sum to the totals because multiple diagnoses and external causes can be recorded for each separation and external cause codes and diagnosis codes can be used together to describe an adverse event.
- (f) Age standardised rate.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 12A.36

Table 12A.36 Separations for falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals, per 1000 separations, 2014-15 (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
									Rate	No.
Hospital sector										
Public	5.6	3.6	3.7	5.0	5.0	6.9	4.5	1.8	4.5	26 921
Private (c)	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.1	np	np	np	1.6	6 575
Indigenous status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	5.0	2.9	1.2	1.5	683
Other Australians (d)	4.0	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.4	4.4	4.5	2.8	3.4	32 813
Remoteness area of residence (e)										
Major cities	4.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.4	6.5	4.7	5.0	3.4	23 431
Inner regional	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.8	4.5	3.3	1.4	3.3	6 403
Outer regional	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.9	3.6	4.2	2.4	2.3	3.2	2 978
Remote and Very remote	2.6	3.5	1.8	1.9	3.4	3.5	..	1.4	1.9	540
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)										
1—Lowest	4.1	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.1	5.0	3.8	1.2	3.5	7 778
2	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.5	4.5	4.1	3.2	3.6	7 370
3	4.2	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.4	2.3	3.3	6 606
4	4.3	2.6	2.3	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.7	1.9	3.1	5 859
5—Highest	3.6	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.1	1.8	4.6	2.5	3.0	5 736
Total (g)	4.0	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.3	np	np	np	3.3	33 496

- (a) Falls resulting in patient harm occurring in hospitals could be underestimated as the place of occurrence was not reported (or unspecified) for about a quarter of separations with an external cause of injury of falls.
- (b) Falls could also be overestimated, as it is not currently possible to identify falls specifically occurring in hospitals. Currently, the data identify falls occurring in any health service setting, including day surgery centres or hospices. However, to minimise the inclusion of falls that occurred before admission, separations with an injury or poisoning principal diagnosis are excluded.

Table 12A.36 **Separations for falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals, per 1000 separations, 2014-15 (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>
(c)	Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality where the presentation could identify a patient or a service provider or where rates are likely to be highly volatile, for example, where the denominator is very small. Rates were suppressed where the numerator was less than 5. Data for private hospitals in Tasmania, ACT and the NT were suppressed.								
(d)	Other Australians includes separations for non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.								
(e)	Disaggregation by remoteness area of usual residence, not remoteness of hospital. However, state/territory data are reported by jurisdiction of the hospital, regardless of the jurisdiction of usual residence.								
(f)	Disaggregation by socioeconomic group is based on the usual residence of the patient, not the location of the hospital.								
(g)	The total includes separations for which the place of usual residence was not reported.								
	np Not published. .. Not applicable.								

Source: AIHW (2016), *Admitted patient care 2014–15: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series no. 68. Cat. no. HSE 172.

TABLE 12A.37

Table 12A.37 **NSW selected sentinel events (number) (a)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Procedures involving the wrong patient or body part resulting in death or major permanent loss of function.	1	1	–	–	–
Suicide of a patient in an inpatient unit.	12	20	15	18	15
Retained instruments or other material after surgery requiring re-operation or further surgical procedure.	10	14	13	18	20
Intravascular gas embolism resulting in death or neurological damage.	1	–	2	2	3
Haemolytic blood transfusion reaction resulting from ABO (blood group) incompatibility.	–	1	1	–	–
Medication error leading to the death of a patient reasonably believed to be due to incorrect administration of drugs.	2	1	2	12	3
Maternal death associated with pregnancy, birth or the puerperium. (b)	6	8	5	3	9
Infant discharged to the wrong family.	–	–	–	–	–
Total	32	45	38	53	50

(a) Sentinel events definitions can vary across jurisdictions.

(b) Data are sourced from the NSW Maternal and Perinatal Mortality Review Committee. Data for all prior years included in the table have been updated to reflect the modified definition, and are not comparable to results published in the 2014 Report and prior versions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW government (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.38

Table 12A.38 **Victoria selected sentinel events (number) (a)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Procedures involving the wrong patient or body part resulting in death or major permanent loss of function.	1	1	–	–	–
Suicide of a patient in an inpatient unit.	9	8	9	7	4
Retained instruments or other material after surgery requiring re-operation or further surgical procedure.	5	7	6	6	6
Intravascular gas embolism resulting in death or neurological damage.	1	–	–	1	–
Haemolytic blood transfusion reaction resulting from ABO (blood group) incompatibility.	1	–	–	–	–
Medication error leading to the death of a patient reasonably believed to be due to incorrect administration of drugs.	2	4	1	3	7
Maternal death or serious morbidity associated with labour or delivery (b).	2	–	1	3	2
Infant discharged to the wrong family.	–	–	–	–	–
Total	21	20	17	20	19

(a) Sentinel events definitions can vary across jurisdictions.

(b) Victoria has supplied data using the sentinel event definition applicable to the data collection period. Most other jurisdictions have retrospectively applied the amended definition.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victorian government (unpublished).

Table 12A.39 **Queensland selected sentinel events (number) (a)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Procedures involving the wrong patient or body part resulting in death or major permanent loss of function.	–	1	–	2	1
Suicide of a patient in an inpatient unit.	1	1	2	6	4
Retained instruments or other material after surgery requiring re-operation or further surgical procedure.	5	5	4	–	1
Intravascular gas embolism resulting in death or neurological damage.	–	–	–	–	1
Haemolytic blood transfusion reaction resulting from ABO (blood group) incompatibility.	–	–	–	–	1
Medication error leading to the death of a patient reasonably believed to be due to incorrect administration of drugs.	4	–	–	3	–
Maternal death associated with pregnancy, birth or the puerperium.	–	1	1	1	2
Infant discharged to the wrong family.	–	–	–	–	–
Total	10	8	7	12	10

(a) Sentinel events definitions can vary across jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland government (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.40

Table 12A.40 **WA selected sentinel events (number) (a)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Procedures involving the wrong patient or body part resulting in death or major permanent loss of function.	1	1	1	2	–
Suicide of a patient in an inpatient unit.	5	5	7	2	2
Retained instruments or other material after surgery requiring re-operation or further surgical procedure.	1	3	3	1	1
Intravascular gas embolism resulting in death or neurological damage.	–	–	–	–	–
Haemolytic blood transfusion reaction resulting from ABO (blood group) incompatibility.	–	–	–	–	–
Medication error leading to the death of a patient reasonably believed to be due to incorrect administration of drugs.	2	–	3	1	2
Maternal death or serious morbidity associated with labour or delivery (b).	3	2	1	1	–
Infant discharged to the wrong family.	–	–	–	2	–
Total	12	11	15	9	5

(a) Sentinel events definitions can vary across jurisdictions.

(b) WA has supplied data using the sentinel event definition applicable to the data collection period. Most other jurisdictions have retrospectively applied the amended definition.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: WA government (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.41

Table 12A.41 **SA selected sentinel events (number) (a)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Procedures involving the wrong patient or body part resulting in death or major permanent loss of function.	–	–	–	–	–
Suicide of a patient in an inpatient unit.	2	1	1	3	2
Retained instruments or other material after surgery requiring re-operation or further surgical procedure.	3	5	5	1	5
Intravascular gas embolism resulting in death or neurological damage.	–	–	–	1	–
Haemolytic blood transfusion reaction resulting from ABO (blood group) incompatibility.	–	–	1	–	–
Medication error leading to the death of a patient reasonably believed to be due to incorrect administration of drugs.	1	1	–	1	2
Maternal death associated with pregnancy, birth or the puerperium.	–	2	2	–	–
Infant discharged to the wrong family.	–	–	–	–	–
Total	6	9	9	6	9

(a) Sentinel events definitions can vary across jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA government (unpublished).

Table 12A.42 **Tasmania selected sentinel events (number) (a)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Procedures involving the wrong patient or body part resulting in death or major permanent loss of function.	–	–	–	–	–
Suicide of a patient in an inpatient unit.	–	–	–	–	–
Retained instruments or other material after surgery requiring re-operation or further surgical procedure.	–	1	–	–	–
Intravascular gas embolism resulting in death or neurological damage.	–	–	–	1	–
Haemolytic blood transfusion reaction resulting from ABO (blood group) incompatibility.	–	–	–	–	–
Medication error leading to the death of a patient reasonably believed to be due to incorrect administration of drugs.	–	–	–	–	–
Maternal death associated with pregnancy, birth or the puerperium.	–	–	–	–	–
Infant discharged to the wrong family.	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1	–	–	–

(a) Sentinel events definitions can vary across jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian government (unpublished).

Table 12A.43 **ACT selected sentinel events (number) (a)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Procedures involving the wrong patient or body part resulting in death or major permanent loss of function.	np	np	np	np	np
Suicide of a patient in an inpatient unit.	np	np	np	np	3
Retained instruments or other material after surgery requiring re-operation or further surgical procedure.	np	np	np	np	np
Intravascular gas embolism resulting in death or neurological damage.	np	np	np	np	np
Haemolytic blood transfusion reaction resulting from ABO (blood group) incompatibility.	np	np	np	np	np
Medication error leading to the death of a patient reasonably believed to be due to incorrect administration of drugs.	np	np	np	np	np
Maternal death associated with pregnancy, birth or the puerperium.	np	np	np	np	np
Infant discharged to the wrong family.	np	np	np	np	np
Total	2	3	3	–	4

(a) Sentinel events definitions can vary across jurisdictions.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT government (unpublished).

Table 12A.44 **NT selected sentinel events (number) (a)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Procedures involving the wrong patient or body part resulting in death or major permanent loss of function.	–	–	–	–	–
Suicide of a patient in an inpatient unit.	–	–	1	1	–
Retained instruments or other material after surgery requiring re-operation or further surgical procedure.	2	–	–	1	–
Intravascular gas embolism resulting in death or neurological damage.	–	–	–	–	1
Haemolytic blood transfusion reaction resulting from ABO (blood group) incompatibility.	–	–	–	–	–
Medication error leading to the death of a patient reasonably believed to be due to incorrect administration of drugs.	–	–	–	–	–
Maternal death or serious morbidity associated with labour or delivery (b).	–	–	–	–	1
Infant discharged to the wrong family.	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2	–	1	2	2

(a) Sentinel events definitions can vary across jurisdictions.

(b) The NT has supplied data using the sentinel event definition applicable to the data collection period. Most other jurisdictions have retrospectively applied the amended definition.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT government (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.45

Table 12A.45 **Australia selected sentinel events (number) (a)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Procedures involving the wrong patient or body part resulting in death or major permanent loss of function.	3	4	1	4	1
Suicide of a patient in an inpatient unit.	29	35	35	37	30
Retained instruments or other material after surgery requiring re-operation or further surgical procedure.	26	35	31	27	33
Intravascular gas embolism resulting in death or neurological damage.	2	–	2	5	5
Haemolytic blood transfusion reaction resulting from ABO (blood group) incompatibility.	1	1	2	–	1
Medication error leading to the death of a patient reasonably believed to be due to incorrect administration of drugs.	11	6	6	20	14
Maternal death associated with pregnancy, birth or the puerperium.	11	13	10	8	14
Infant discharged to the wrong family.	–	–	–	2	–
Total (b)	85	97	90	102	99

(a) Sentinel events definitions can vary across jurisdictions.

(b) The total includes sentinel events for the ACT which are not reported in the 8 sub categories of sentinel events due to confidentiality issues.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.46

Table 12A.46 **Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED doctors or specialists always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by State and Territory, by remoteness, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED doctors or specialists always or often <u>listened carefully</u> to them										
		<i>proportion</i>								
Major cities	%	84.5	87.0	87.8	90.1	83.8	..	81.5	..	86.8
Other (c)	%	88.1	86.6	89.5	91.3	85.5	84.4	-	90.9	87.6
Total (d)	%	86.2	86.7	87.5	90.0	84.5	84.4	81.5	90.9	87.0
		<i>relative standard error</i>								
Major cities	%	0.5	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.5	..	5.4	..	0.9
Other (c)	%	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.7	4.3	1.7	-	3.5	1.3
Total (d)	%	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	5.4	3.5	0.8
		<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>								
Major cities	±	0.9	5.1	3.6	3.6	2.4	..	8.7	..	1.6
Other (c)	±	5.1	4.5	6.1	6.7	7.1	2.7	-	6.3	2.2
Total (d)	±	2.7	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	8.7	6.3	1.3
Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED doctors or specialists always or often <u>showed respect</u> to them										
		<i>proportion</i>								
Major cities	%	87.1	89.9	88.5	87.4	87.3	..	81.8	..	88.3
Other (c)	%	89.6	87.2	90.1	91.3	87.8	85.7	-	92.0	88.9
Total (d)	%	88.6	88.6	88.9	88.7	86.4	85.7	81.8	92.0	88.3
		<i>relative standard error</i>								
Major cities	%	1.5	2.6	1.3	3.0	2.1	..	4.6	..	1.1
Other (c)	%	2.5	1.3	3.2	3.7	3.4	1.8	-	3.0	1.4

TABLE 12A.46

Table 12A.46 **Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED doctors or specialists always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by State and Territory, by remoteness, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total (d)	%	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.7	1.8	4.6	3.0	0.9
		<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>								
Major cities	±	2.6	4.6	2.3	5.1	3.7	..	7.4	..	1.9
Other (c)	±	4.5	2.3	5.6	6.7	5.8	3.1	-	5.5	2.5
Total (d)	±	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.4	1.2	3.1	7.4	5.5	1.6
Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED doctors or specialists always or often <u>spent enough time with them</u>										
		<i>proportion</i>								
Major cities	%	80.9	83.3	84.6	86.4	80.8	..	74.8	..	83.1
Other (c)	%	82.8	83.9	89.6	85.0	82.8	83.7	-	90.3	84.9
Total(d)	%	81.6	83.9	86.2	86.7	80.6	83.7	74.8	90.3	83.6
		<i>relative standard error</i>								
Major cities	%	1.3	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.9	..	6.7	..	1.6
Other (c)	%	3.4	3.0	3.5	5.8	3.5	2.6	-	3.5	1.4
Total(d)	%	1.6	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.6	6.7	3.5	1.3
		<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>								
Major cities	±	2.1	5.4	3.6	5.4	3.0	..	9.9	..	2.6
Other (c)	±	5.5	4.9	6.2	9.7	5.6	4.2	-	6.2	2.3
Total(d)	±	2.5	3.0	3.7	5.7	3.8	4.2	9.9	6.2	2.0

(a) Persons 15 years and over who went to an emergency department for their own health in the last 12 months, excluding interviews by proxy. Excludes those who responded don't know.

(b) There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT.

Table 12A.46 **Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED doctors or specialists always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by State and Territory, by remoteness, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Includes inner and outer regional, remote and very remote areas.

(d) Excludes didn't see any doctors or specialists.

(e) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(f) Crude rates.

(g) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.

(h) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Patient Experience Survey 2015-16

TABLE 12A.47

Table 12A.47 **Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED nurses always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by remoteness, by State and Territory, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED nurses always or often <u>listened carefully</u> to them										
		<i>proportion</i>								
Major cities	%	87.2	93.0	93.8	88.3	87.9	..	#88.4	..	90.2
Other (c)	%	89.1	87.8	91.9	98.4	86.6	91.8	-	88.9	90.1
Total (d)	%	87.8	91.2	91.9	91.2	87.3	91.8	#88.4	88.9	90.3
		<i>relative standard error</i>								
Major cities	%	2.8	1.8	1.3	3.3	1.6	..	6.1	..	1.4
Other (c)	%	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.2	4.1	1.8	-	2.8	1.1
Total (d)	%	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.8	6.1	2.8	0.9
		<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>								
Major cities	±	4.8	3.2	2.4	5.7	2.8	..	10.5	..	2.5
Other (c)	±	2.6	3.6	2.6	4.3	7.0	3.3	-	4.8	1.9
Total (d)	±	3.2	3.1	2.6	4.3	2.6	3.3	10.5	4.8	1.6
Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED nurses always or often <u>showed respect</u> to them										
		<i>proportion</i>								
Major cities	%	90.1	94.2	94.4	88.3	87.8	..	#86.8	..	91.3
Other (c)	%	90.1	88.7	94.5	98.4	84.4	91.8	-	88.9	91.4
Total (d)	%	89.5	92.2	93.6	91.4	87.1	91.8	#86.8	88.9	91.5
		<i>relative standard error</i>								
Major cities	%	2.0	1.9	1.2	3.3	1.2	..	6.2	..	1.4
Other (c)	%	2.3	2.2	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.8	-	2.3	0.8
Total (d)	%	1.4	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.8	6.2	2.3	1.0

TABLE 12A.47

Table 12A.47 **Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED nurses always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by remoteness, by State and Territory, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>										
Major cities	±	3.5	3.5	2.2	5.6	2.1	..	10.6	..	2.5
Other (c)	±	4.0	3.8	1.9	4.3	2.6	3.2	-	4.1	1.5
Total (d)	±	2.4	3.4	2.4	3.8	2.1	3.2	10.6	4.1	1.8
<i>Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED nurses always or often <u>spent enough time with them</u></i>										
<i>proportion</i>										
Major cities	%	83.0	89.7	87.9	86.5	82.3	..	#79.0	..	86.1
Other (c)	%	85.5	85.1	92.5	97.2	81.1	89.2	-	89.1	88.7
Total (d)	%	84.5 (d)	87.4	90.2	90.4	82.6	89.2	#79.0	89.1	87.1
<i>relative standard error</i>										
Major cities	%	2.7	2.5	1.9	3.0	1.9	..	7.1	..	1.7
Other (c)	%	2.0	3.4	1.5	0.9	4.4	1.2	-	2.9	1.0
Total (d)	%	2.0	2.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.2	7.1	2.9	1.3
<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>										
Major cities	±	4.3	4.4	3.3	5.1	3.1	..	10.9	..	2.8
Other (c)	±	3.4	5.6	2.7	1.8	7.1	2.0	-	5.1	1.8
Total (d)	±	3.3	4.5	1.7	3.7	3.7	2.0	10.9	5.1	2.1

(a) Persons 15 years and over who went to an emergency department for their own health in the last 12 months, excluding interviews by proxy. Excludes those who responded don't know.

(b) There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT.

(c) Includes inner and outer regional, remote and very remote areas.

Table 12A.47 **Proportion of persons who went to an emergency department in the last 12 months reporting the ED nurses always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by remoteness, by State and Territory, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Excludes didn't see any nurses.

(e) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(f) Crude rates.

(g) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.

(h) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

Proportion has a margin of error >10 percentage points which should be considered when using this information

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Patient Experience Survey 2015-16

TABLE 12A.48

Table 12A.48 **Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital doctors or specialists always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by remoteness, by State and Territory, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital doctors or specialists always or often <u>listened carefully</u> to them										
		<i>proportion</i>								
Major cities	%	91.3	94.2	92.3	93.3	89.8	..	#85.1	..	92.8
Other (c)	%	89.8	89.8	91.6	97.5	85.7	89.9	-	#91.9	90.2
Total(d)	%	92.3	93.0	92.8	93.2	90.1	89.9	#85.1	#91.9	92.2
		<i>relative standard error</i>								
Major cities	%	2.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.8	..	6.1	..	0.8
Other (c)	%	1.7	0.5	1.9	3.2	1.7	1.9	-	6.0	0.6
Total(d)	%	1.7	0.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	6.1	6.0	0.5
		<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>								
Major cities	±	5.0	2.8	3.8	4.0	4.9	..	10.1	..	1.4
Other (c)	±	3.0	0.8	3.5	6.1	2.9	3.4	-	10.8	1.1
Total(d)	±	3.0	0.9	3.4	4.0	4.0	3.4	10.1	10.8	0.9
Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital doctors or specialists always or often <u>showed respect</u> to them										
		<i>proportion</i>								
Major cities	%	90.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	90.2	..	87.5	..	92.7
Other (c)	%	92.2	92.7	91.4	#90.3	89.7	90.6	-	93.9	91.6
Total(d)	%	91.3	92.9	93.2	94.1	92.3	90.6	87.5	93.9	92.5
		<i>relative standard error</i>								
Major cities	%	2.7	1.1	1.9	2.3	0.8	..	4.1	..	0.8
Other (c)	%	2.9	0.9	2.5	7.2	4.2	1.0	-	5.4	1.8

TABLE 12A.48

Table 12A.48 **Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital doctors or specialists always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by remoteness, by State and Territory, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total(d)	%	2.1	0.6	2.0	2.3	0.6	1.0	4.1	5.4	0.7
		<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>								
Major cities	±	4.7	2.0	3.5	4.2	1.4	..	7.1	..	1.5
Other (c)	±	5.2	1.6	4.5	12.8	7.4	1.8	-	9.9	3.1
Total(d)	±	3.8	1.2	3.7	4.3	1.1	1.8	7.1	9.9	1.2
Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital doctors or specialists always or often <u>spent enough time</u> with them										
		<i>proportion</i>								
Major cities	%	88.2	91.8	90.5	88.3	86.2	..	81.0	..	89.4
Other (c)	%	88.7	88.7	91.8	92.5	85.8	84.6	-	#87.5	87.9
Total(d)	%	88.3	90.0	90.8	89.3	86.7	84.6	81.0	#87.5	88.9
		<i>relative standard error</i>								
Major cities	%	2.0	1.0	2.6	3.1	1.0	..	5.8	..	0.9
Other (c)	%	3.4	3.8	2.2	1.8	4.4	3.7	-	7.2	1.7
Total(d)	%	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.8	1.0	3.7	5.8	7.2	0.3
		<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>								
Major cities	±	3.5	1.8	4.6	5.5	1.7	..	9.2	..	1.5
Other (c)	±	6.0	6.6	3.9	3.3	7.4	6.1	-	12.4	3.0
Total(d)	±	3.2	2.2	4.2	4.8	1.7	6.1	9.2	12.4	0.6

(a) Persons 15 years and over who were admitted to hospital for their own health in the last 12 months, excluding interviews by proxy. Excludes those who responded don't know.

(b) There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT.

Table 12A.48 **Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital doctors or specialists always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by remoteness, by State and Territory, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Includes inner and outer regional, remote and very remote areas.

(d) Excludes didn't see any doctors or specialists.

(e) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(f) Crude rates.

(g) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.

(h) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

Proportion has a margin of error >10 percentage points which should be considered when using this information

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Patient Experience Survey 2015-16

TABLE 12A.49

Table 12A.49 **Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital nurses always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by State and Territory, by remoteness, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital nurses always or often <u>listened carefully</u> to them										
<i>proportion</i>										
Major cities	%	90.9	91.9	93.0	92.8	87.6	..	85.5	..	91.7
Other (c)	%	90.5	94.5	94.9	96.6	89.1	90.7	–	88.9	92.3
Total (d)	%	90.7	92.1	93.5	94.3	88.7	90.7	85.5	88.9	92.0
<i>relative standard error</i>										
Major cities	%	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.5	..	2.9	..	1.1
Other (c)	%	1.9	0.8	1.7	3.6	2.7	0.3	–	4.5	1.3
Total (d)	%	0.7	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.7	0.3	2.9	4.5	0.6
<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>										
Major cities	±	2.8	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.3	..	4.9	..	2.0
Other (c)	±	3.4	1.6	3.1	6.8	4.7	0.5	–	7.9	2.4
Total (d)	±	1.3	2.1	2.3	3.8	3.0	0.5	4.9	7.9	1.2
Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital nurses always or often <u>showed respect</u> to them										
<i>proportion</i>										
Major cities	%	90.9	92.7	94.0	92.5	91.6	..	86.7	..	92.4
Other (c)	%	91.4	96.6	94.1	97.7	89.4	93.3	–	88.8	92.9
Total (d)	%	90.3	94.2	93.6	94.3	90.9	93.3	86.7	88.8	92.6
<i>relative standard error</i>										
Major cities	%	0.7	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.0	..	3.1	..	1.1
Other (c)	%	2.0	1.3	2.2	1.7	3.9	0.5	–	5.1	0.9
Total (d)	%	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.5	3.1	5.1	0.6
<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>										

TABLE 12A.49

Table 12A.49 **Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital nurses always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by State and Territory, by remoteness, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities	±	1.3	4.1	2.9	4.0	3.7	..	5.2	..	1.9
Other (c)	±	3.5	2.4	3.9	3.3	6.8	0.9	-	8.9	1.6
Total (d)	±	1.0	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.8	0.9	5.2	8.9	1.1
<i>proportion</i>										
Major cities	%	89.3	89.8	91.5	90.3	88.5	..	85.7	..	89.8
Other (c)	%	90.9	92.2	94.7	93.5	81.1	89.6	-	89.4	90.4
Total (d)	%	89.7	90.3	92.2	91.0	86.8	89.6	85.7	89.4	90.2
<i>relative standard error</i>										
Major cities	%	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.1	..	4.3	..	0.6
Other (c)	%	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.5	4.1	2.1	-	5.1	1.0
Total (d)	%	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	4.3	5.1	0.3
<i>95 per cent confidence interval</i>										
Major cities	±	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.9	3.7	..	7.2	..	1.1
Other (c)	±	5.8	5.1	4.1	4.6	6.6	3.8	-	8.9	1.8
Total (d)	±	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.8	3.3	3.8	7.2	8.9	0.6

- (a) Persons 15 years and over who were admitted to hospital for their own health in the last 12 months, excluding interviews by proxy. Excludes those who responded don't know.
- (b) There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional, remote or very remote areas in the ACT; and no inner regional or major cities in the NT.
- (c) Includes inner and outer regional, remote and very remote areas.
- (d) Excludes didn't see any nurses.

Table 12A.49 **Proportion of persons who were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months reporting the hospital nurses always or often: listened carefully, showed respect, and spent enough time with them, by State and Territory, by remoteness, 2015-16 (a), (b), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b),(h)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (e) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (f) Crude rates.
- (g) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Patient Experience Survey (cat. no. 4839.0) on the ABS website.
- (h) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which comprise around 25 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT living in private dwellings.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Patient Experience Survey 2015-16

TABLE 12A.50

Table 12A.50 Selected unplanned hospital readmissions rates (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)	Aust (g)
	rate per 1000 separations									no.
2010-11										
Surgical procedure prior to separation										
Knee replacement	21.7	22.0	37.5	31.1	19.6	31.7	np	np	24.4	242
Hip replacement	16.5	20.8	14.2	14.7	10.3	np	np	np	16.5	119
Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy	22.9	23.9	31.0	34.4	31.3	37.6	19.3	np	26.3	516
Hysterectomy	29.1	28.9	34.7	33.5	28.1	40.1	np	np	30.5	284
Prostatectomy	27.2	20.9	25.8	38.0	21.9	np	np	np	25.1	174
Cataract surgery	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.0	–	–	np	3.5	166
Appendicectomy	24.8	25.6	19.6	30.8	22.8	19.9	37.7	40.2	24.2	548
2011-12										
Surgical procedure prior to separation										
Knee replacement	18.5	19.1	26.9	17.4	17.7	np	np	np	20.0	204
Hip replacement	17.7	17.4	14.2	22.5	23.7	np	np	np	17.7	129
Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy	24.8	23.7	32.6	33.3	33.7	60.6	18.3	np	27.8	557
Hysterectomy	27.9	32.4	33.2	31.5	28.1	28.1	np	np	30.9	281
Prostatectomy	22.7	26.4	36.3	50.3	25.9	np	np	np	27.2	181
Cataract surgery	2.8	3.2	4.0	2.6	3.3	7.2	–	np	3.2	156
Appendicectomy	23.5	24.5	20.4	31.3	36.0	29.8	26.3	49.6	24.7	623
2012-13										
Surgical procedure prior to separation										
Knee replacement	21.6	15.1	35.1	22.3	18.6	37.0	–	np	22.4	227
Hip replacement	18.0	16.1	16.1	15.9	19.3	29.6	12.9	np	17.5	130
Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy	30.3	29.1	35.7	42.4	37.5	51.9	44.7	83.0	33.1	673
Hysterectomy	31.6	25.9	31.8	43.6	28.7	52.0	23.1	np	30.6	277

TABLE 12A.50

Table 12A.50 Selected unplanned hospital readmissions rates (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)	Aust (g)
	rate per 1000 separations									no.
Prostatectomy	27.3	26.5	40.7	33.9	28.9	57.8	np	np	31.1	198
Cataract surgery	3.4	3.0	4.6	2.6	2.9	4.4	0.9	6.0	3.4	167
Appendicectomy	22.4	22.8	22.0	29.0	27.0	26.5	20.4	43.5	23.1	584
2013-14										
Surgical procedure prior to separation										
Knee replacement	21.4	21.2	31.3	34.4	18.5	33.8	30.6	np	23.7	264
Hip replacement	18.1	16.3	19.3	24.8	20.9	14.9	18.4	–	17.8	145
Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy	28.5	30.1	43.4	45.4	35.7	35.3	27.3	58.5	33.0	683
Hysterectomy	28.6	26.0	34.8	37.3	30.9	8.4	64.1	np	29.8	281
Prostatectomy	25.8	19.8	30.4	29.6	29.3	30.5	np	np	25.5	165
Cataract surgery	2.7	3.7	4.3	2.1	1.7	2.1	–	9.3	3.1	162
Appendicectomy	18.3	20.3	19.7	32.9	25.7	19.1	30.2	34.9	20.3	538
2014-15										
Surgical procedure prior to separation										
Knee replacement	19.4	19.4	36.3	28.1	18.6	18.3	7.0	np	22.7	265
Hip replacement	16.9	16.1	23.5	16.7	7.1	21.6	8.5	np	17.1	151
Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy	31.7	26.0	49.5	41.3	53.9	34.9	31.3	105.0	35.7	752
Hysterectomy	28.6	28.4	40.9	38.6	25.5	27.5	78.3	np	31.6	301
Prostatectomy	23.0	23.4	33.0	12.6	13.0	0	np	np	24.3	155
Cataract surgery	2.5	2.9	5.1	3.1	2.5	4.1	0.9	10.1	3.1	167
Appendicectomy	20.5	19.8	23.9	35.1	26.7	36.5	14.3	37.7	22.0	583

(a) The reported rate is the number of unplanned/unexpected readmissions per 1000 separations.

(b) This indicator is limited to public hospitals.

(c) Only the first readmission following surgery was included. A readmission was not included if there was an intervening unrelated separation.

TABLE 12A.50

Table 12A.50 **Selected unplanned hospital readmissions rates (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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 (g)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
	<i>rate per 1000 separations</i>									<i>no.</i>

- (d) There are some difficulties in identifying readmissions that were unplanned. The indicator is likely to be an under-estimate because: it identifies only those patients readmitted to the same hospital, so does not include patients who go to another hospital; episodes of non-admitted patient care provided in outpatient clinics or emergency departments which may have been related to a previous admission are not included; and the unplanned and/or unexpected readmissions are limited to those having a principal diagnosis of a post-operative adverse event. This does not include all possible unplanned/unexpected readmissions.
- (e) Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality where the presentation could identify a patient or a service provider or where rates are likely to be highly volatile, for example where the denominator is very small. Rates were suppressed where the numerator was less than 5 and/or the denominator was less than 200. Rates were suppressed where the numerator was zero and the denominator was less than 200. Counts were suppressed when the number was less than 5.
- (f) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.
- (g) Total rates and numbers for Australia do not include WA.
– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; WA Health (unpublished).

Table 12A.51 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>
Knee replacement		
Hospital peer group		
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals	29.3	84
Public acute group A hospitals	23.3	138
Public acute group B hospitals	19.3	37
Other hospitals	6.2	6
Indigenous status (f)		
Indigenous	15.9	3
Other Australians	22.8	262
Remoteness of residence (g)		
Major cities	21.9	145
Inner regional	22.2	75
Outer regional	25.4	37
Remote & Very remote	44.2	8
SEIFA of residence (h)		
Quintile 1	24.8	92
Quintile 2	20.2	63
Quintile 3	26.4	59
Quintile 4	23.6	39
Quintile 5	12.9	12
Hip replacement		
Hospital peer group		
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals	23.3	60
Public acute group A hospitals	16.5	71
Public acute group B hospitals	14.2	18
Other hospitals	3.0	2
Indigenous status (f)		
Indigenous	19.0	2
Other Australians	17.1	149
Remoteness of residence (g)		
Major cities	16.4	82
Inner regional	18.6	48
Outer regional	17.5	19
Remote & Very remote	13.3	2
SEIFA of residence (h)		
Quintile 1	20.1	50
Quintile 2	12.8	30
Quintile 3	20.5	36

Table 12A.51 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>
Quintile 4	14.4	19
Quintile 5	17.8	16
Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy		
Hospital peer group		
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals	51.7	385
Public acute group A hospitals	34.1	263
Public acute group B hospitals	20.1	57
Other hospitals	15.2	47
Indigenous status (f)		
Indigenous	51.9	73
Other Australians	34.5	679
Remoteness of residence (g)		
Major cities	40.3	497
Inner regional	27.0	155
Outer regional	30.4	78
Remote & Very remote	52.4	22
SEIFA of residence (h)		
Quintile 1	38.4	247
Quintile 2	31.7	171
Quintile 3	34.7	149
Quintile 4	33.9	107
Quintile 5	43.5	78
Hysterectomy		
Hospital peer group		
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals	31.0	118
Public acute group A hospitals	38.1	136
Public acute group B hospitals	21.2	28
Other hospitals	23.1	19
Indigenous status (f)		
Indigenous	35.1	12
Other Australians	31.5	289
Remoteness of residence (g)		
Major cities	34.2	191
Inner regional	29.2	74
Outer regional	25.9	31
Remote & Very remote	26.5	5
SEIFA of residence (h)		
Quintile 1	27.1	76

Table 12A.51 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>
Quintile 2	31.5	71
Quintile 3	35.7	71
Quintile 4	32.8	50
Quintile 5	35.3	33
Prostatectomy		
Hospital peer group		
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals	28.9	58
Public acute group A hospitals	26.0	82
Public acute group B hospitals	9.9	6
Other hospitals	14.8	9
Indigenous status (f)		
Indigenous	np	5
Other Australians	23.8	150
Remoteness of residence (g)		
Major cities	26.6	100
Inner regional	22.1	37
Outer regional	20.2	17
Remote & Very remote	np	1
SEIFA of residence (h)		
Quintile 1	23.2	45
Quintile 2	18.6	31
Quintile 3	23.9	30
Quintile 4	38.2	34
Quintile 5	24.2	15
Cataract surgery		
Hospital peer group		
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals	5.2	56
Public acute group A hospitals	2.6	34
Public acute group B hospitals	2.3	23
Other hospitals	2.6	54
Indigenous status (f)		
Indigenous	7.3	9
Other Australians	3.0	158
Remoteness of residence (g)		
Major cities	3.4	102
Inner regional	2.2	32
Outer regional	2.8	24
Remote & Very remote	5.6	8

Table 12A.51 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>
SEIFA of residence (h)		
Quintile 1	2.9	49
Quintile 2	3.1	46
Quintile 3	3.6	37
Quintile 4	2.4	18
Quintile 5	3.5	16
Appendicectomy		
Hospital peer group		
Principal referral and Women's and children's hospitals	20.9	215
Public acute group A hospitals	23.8	279
Public acute group B hospitals	18.9	72
Other hospitals	26.0	17
Indigenous status (f)		
Indigenous	25.9	28
Other Australians	21.9	555
Remoteness of residence (g)		
Major cities	21.2	368
Inner regional	24.0	136
Outer regional	22.3	57
Remote & Very remote	30.5	16
SEIFA of residence (h)		
Quintile 1	22.6	137
Quintile 2	20.1	113
Quintile 3	23.4	122
Quintile 4	25.4	130
Quintile 5	18.3	75

(a) This indicator is limited to public hospitals.

(b) Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality where the presentation could identify a patient or a service provider or where rates are likely to be highly volatile, for example where the denominator is very small. Rates were suppressed where the numerator was less than 5 and/or the denominator was less than 200. Rates were suppressed where the numerator was zero and the denominator was less than 200. Counts were suppressed when the number was less than 5.

(c) Total rates and numbers for Australia do not include WA.

(d) Only the first readmission following surgery was included. A readmission was not included if there was an intervening unrelated separation.

(e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see METeOR on the AIHW website.

(f) Other Australians' includes separations for non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Table 12A.51 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>
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- (g) Disaggregation by remoteness area is by the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of separations for people living in that remoteness area and hospitalised in the reporting jurisdiction.
- (h) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) quintiles are based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD), with quintile 1 being the most disadvantaged and quintile 5 being the least disadvantaged. Each SEIFA quintile represents approximately 20 per cent of the national population, but does not necessarily represent 20 per cent of the population in each state or territory. Disaggregation by SEIFA is by the patient's usual residence, not the location of the hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients in each SEIFA quintile divided by the total number of separations for people living in that SEIFA quintile and hospitalised in the reporting jurisdiction.

np Not Published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; WA Health (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.52

Table 12A.52 **Nursing workforce (includes midwives), by age group and remoteness area (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Nurses (registered and enrolled) in workforce											
Major cities	no.	na	174 214	176 797	176 286	np	213 669	220 210	225 614	230 750	237 233
Inner regional	no.	na	55 701	56 742	59 076	np	59 342	56 716	57 522	58 141	59 154
Outer regional	no.	na	24 479	25 342	26 404	np	26 115	26 657	26 896	27 012	27 315
Remote and very remote	no.	na	5 867	6 680	6 579	np	7 064	7 334	7 098	7 127	6 932
Total	no.	na	277 297	282 968	291 246	np	306 414	311 176	317 988	323 711	331 015
Proportion of Nurses aged under 30											
Major cities	%	na	15.0	15.0	14.7	na	16.5	16.6	17.4	17.6	17.9
Inner regional	%	na	10.2	9.9	10.6	na	10.9	10.9	11.7	12.3	12.5
Outer regional	%	na	10.2	10.5	11.0	na	11.7	12.2	12.9	13.0	13.5
Remote and very remote	%	na	11.3	12.5	12.0	na	13.4	13.7	14.2	14.1	14.2
Total	%	na	13.6	13.6	13.5	na	15.0	15.1	15.9	16.2	16.5
Proportion of Nurses aged 30 to 39											
Major cities	%	na	24.6	23.5	23.4	na	22.0	21.8	21.7	21.8	22.4
Inner regional	%	na	21.1	19.0	19.7	na	16.7	16.5	16.7	16.7	17.2
Outer regional	%	na	20.6	19.3	20.4	na	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.5	17.7
Remote and very remote	%	na	24.8	23.0	21.5	na	20.5	19.8	20.1	20.0	20.7
Total	%	na	23.6	22.3	22.1	na	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.5	21.0
Proportion of Nurses aged 40 to 49											
Major cities	%	na	29.3	28.6	28.0	na	26.5	25.8	25.3	24.8	24.4
Inner regional	%	na	33.6	32.6	30.6	na	28.4	27.1	25.9	25.4	24.5
Outer regional	%	na	33.5	32.8	31.0	na	27.3	26.5	25.6	24.6	23.8
Remote and very remote	%	na	30.6	29.2	29.8	na	24.5	24.4	23.5	23.1	21.8
Total	%	na	30.4	29.7	28.8	na	26.9	26.1	25.4	24.9	24.3
Proportion of Nurses aged 50 to 59											
Major cities	%	na	24.1	25.4	25.9	na	25.8	26.0	25.5	25.2	24.5
Inner regional	%	na	28.1	30.5	30.8	na	33.8	34.4	33.8	33.0	32.1
Outer regional	%	na	27.5	29.2	29.3	na	33.0	32.6	32.2	32.1	31.3

TABLE 12A.52

Table 12A.52 **Nursing workforce (includes midwives), by age group and remoteness area (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Remote and very remote	%	na	26.7	27.4	28.8	na	31.5	30.9	30.6	30.7	29.7
Total	%	na	25.2	26.8	27.3	na	28.1	28.2	27.7	27.3	26.5
Proportion of Nurses aged 60+											
Major cities	%	na	7.0	7.4	7.9	na	9.2	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.8
Inner regional	%	na	7.0	7.9	8.4	na	10.3	11.1	11.9	12.7	13.7
Outer regional	%	na	8.2	8.1	8.3	na	10.7	11.3	12.1	12.7	13.7
Remote and very remote	%	na	6.7	7.9	8.0	na	10.2	11.1	11.6	12.1	13.6
Total	%	na	7.2	7.7	8.2	na	9.5	10.2	10.6	11.1	11.6

(a) No data collected for 2006 and 2010.

(b) In 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 total include 'Not Stated' for ASGC Remoteness areas. Numbers of 'Not Stated' are significantly higher in 2008 and 2009 than in later years.

(c) Nurses are allocated to a region based on postcode of main job where available; otherwise, postcode of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, postcode of residence is used. Records with no information on all 3 locations are coded to 'not stated'. For 2011, region is based on 2006 version Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) — Remoteness Areas. For 2012, 2013 and 2014, region is based on 2011 version Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) — Remoteness Areas. Previous versions of these data were supplied using a mix of 2001 and 2006 versions of the classification so these data may not match earlier supplies.

(d) In 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 data include registered and enrolled nurses in the workforce: those who are employed in nursing, on extended leave and looking for work in nursing.

(e) 2008 data has been revised due to the correction of an error in processing Victoria data.

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

Source: AIHW National Health Workforce Data Set; Nursing and midwifery labour force survey (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.53

Table 12A.53 **Nursing workforce (includes midwives), by age group, 2015 (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>
Total										
Major cities	no.	68 225	67 376	43 789	27 480	24 940	–	5 423	–	237 233
Inner regional	no.	19 054	18 417	11 523	2 307	1 723	6 116	14	–	59 154
Outer regional	no.	4 898	4 118	8 832	2 369	2 982	1 722	–	2 394	27 315
Remote and very remote	no.	507	87	1 658	2 049	861	149	–	1 621	6 932
Total	no.	92 719	90 030	65 890	34 215	30 513	7 995	5 446	4 032	331 015
Nurses aged under 30										
Major cities	no.	12 013	13 186	7 511	4 981	3 848	–	904	–	42 443
Inner regional	no.	2 072	2 568	1 480	240	138	877	3	–	7 378
Outer regional	no.	520	549	1 266	292	350	196	–	507	3 680
Remote and very remote	no.	72	11	261	278	132	10	–	219	983
Total	no.	14 679	16 320	10 524	5 791	4 469	1 085	909	728	54 550
Nurses aged 30 to 39										
Major cities	no.	15 241	15 644	9 714	5 918	5 263	–	1 283	–	53 063
Inner regional	no.	3 138	3 247	2 058	433	214	1 071	8	–	10 169
Outer regional	no.	693	629	1 728	446	447	235	–	662	4 840
Remote and very remote	no.	87	17	301	461	123	22	–	426	1 437
Total	no.	19 169	19 545	13 816	7 261	6 048	1 329	1 292	1 091	69 601
Nurses aged 40 to 49										
Major cities	no.	15 878	16 169	11 543	6 886	6 160	–	1 356	–	57 992
Inner regional	no.	4 432	4 547	2 988	584	450	1 497	1	–	14 499
Outer regional	no.	1 069	953	2 267	572	739	393	–	519	6 512

TABLE 12A.53

Table 12A.53 **Nursing workforce (includes midwives), by age group, 2015 (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>
Remote and very remote	no.	108	20	337	483	179	29	–	358	1 514
Total	no.	21 494	21 691	17 152	8 526	7 529	1 922	1 359	881	80 585
Nurses aged 50 to 59										
Major cities	no.	16 905	15 279	10 773	6 788	6 974	–	1 312	–	58 031
Inner regional	no.	6 439	5 697	3 504	750	644	1 959	2	–	18 995
Outer regional	no.	1 750	1 406	2 469	735	1 062	638	–	493	8 553
Remote and very remote	no.	158	28	528	571	302	53	–	418	2 058
Total	no.	25 263	22 424	17 309	8 849	8 985	2 651	1 318	917	87 749
Nurses aged 60+										
Major cities	no.	8 188	7 098	4 248	2 907	2 695	–	568	–	25 704
Inner regional	no.	2 973	2 358	1 493	300	277	712	–	–	8 113
Outer regional	no.	866	581	1 102	324	384	260	–	213	3 730
Remote and very remote	no.	82	11	231	256	125	35	–	200	940
Total	no.	12 114	10 050	7 089	3 788	3 482	1 008	568	415	38 530

(a) Data include registered and enrolled nurses in the workforce: those who are employed in nursing, on extended leave and looking for work in nursing.

(b) Data are by derived state, derived from state and territory of main job where available; otherwise, state and territory of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details unavailable, state and territory of residence is used. For records with no information on all three locations, they are coded to 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW National Health Workforce Data Set; Nursing and midwifery labour force survey (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.54

Table 12A.54 **Medical practitioner workforce, by age group and remoteness area (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Medical practitioners in workforce											
Major cities	no.	49 835	50 981	52 639	56 655	np	64 430	64 641	66 774	69 046	71 289
Inner regional	no.	7 816	8 141	8 686	9 258	np	11 106	11 029	11 388	11 899	12 300
Outer regional	no.	3 061	3 258	3 516	3 924	np	4 649	4 964	4 988	5 281	5 437
Remote and very remote	no.	886	1 001	867	1 095	np	1 221	1 197	1 219	1 270	1 266
Total	no.	63 688	68 812	70 193	74 260	np	81 751	81 910	84 613	87 693	90 383
Medical practitioners under 30											
Major cities	%	10.2	10.2	10.8	10.6	na	10.7	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.9
Inner regional	%	7.4	8.2	8.1	8.8	na	9.3	7.8	9.1	9.0	9.0
Outer regional	%	8.8	7.1	8.0	10.3	na	11.0	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.2
Remote and very remote	%	13.0	9.6	5.9	15.5	na	8.9	9.6	10.0	8.8	7.8
Total	%	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.6	na	10.5	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.7
Medical practitioners aged 30 to 39											
Major cities	%	25.7	27.1	27.2	27.1	na	29.1	28.2	27.9	27.8	27.9
Inner regional	%	21.1	22.3	22.2	22.7	na	25.6	26.1	25.8	26.7	26.7
Outer regional	%	22.6	24.7	26.8	24.4	na	27.8	28.2	28.1	29.0	29.3
Remote and very remote	%	30.1	29.9	30.0	30.5	na	29.2	26.3	27.2	28.7	29.8
Total	%	25.0	26.3	26.5	26.7	na	28.6	27.9	27.6	27.8	27.8
Medical practitioners aged 40 to 49											
Major cities	%	27.0	26.2	26.0	26.0	na	23.9	24.6	24.3	24.3	24.4
Inner regional	%	29.8	29.0	27.7	27.1	na	25.4	25.4	25.3	24.7	25.3
Outer regional	%	30.3	30.0	28.1	28.0	na	26.1	26.9	26.2	26.0	26.3
Remote and very remote	%	27.2	28.8	32.4	27.9	na	25.4	27.0	25.4	25.6	23.6
Total	%	27.4	26.7	26.3	26.1	na	24.3	24.9	24.6	24.5	24.6
Medical practitioners aged 50 to 59											

TABLE 12A.54

Table 12A.54 **Medical practitioner workforce, by age group and remoteness area (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Major cities	%	21.1	20.4	20.5	20.5	na	20.1	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.3
Inner regional	%	26.9	25.6	26.7	25.6	na	23.7	23.9	23.1	22.4	21.7
Outer regional	%	23.6	24.0	22.5	23.2	na	21.0	21.1	21.2	20.0	19.3
Remote and very remote	%	16.3	18.7	19.4	14.2	na	20.7	21.4	20.4	20.7	21.7
Total	%	21.7	21.0	21.3	21.0	na	20.6	21.1	20.9	20.7	20.4
Medical practitioners aged 60+											
Major cities	%	16.0	16.1	15.5	15.8	na	16.2	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.6
Inner regional	%	14.8	14.8	15.2	15.9	na	15.9	16.9	16.7	17.2	17.2
Outer regional	%	14.7	14.3	14.6	14.0	na	14.1	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.9
Remote and very remote	%	13.4	13.1	12.3	11.8	na	15.9	15.7	16.9	16.1	17.1
Total	%	16.0	16.2	15.8	15.7	na	16.0	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4

(a) 2012 and subsequent years excludes provisional registrants.

(b) In 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 total include 'Not Stated' for ASGC Remoteness areas. Numbers of 'Not Stated' are significantly higher in 2008 and 2009 than in later years.

(c) In 2008 and 2009 data include employed medical practitioners, registered medical practitioners on extended leave and registered medical practitioners looking for work in medicine. In 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 data include employed medical practitioners.

(d) In 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 Remote and very remote areas include Migratory areas. Estimates for remote and very remote areas should be treated with caution due to the relatively small number of medical practitioners used to produce these estimates.

(e) Medical practitioners are allocated to a region based on postcode of main job where available; otherwise, postcode of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details are unavailable, postcode of residence is used. Records with no information on all 3 locations are coded to 'not stated'. In 2009, 2010 and 2011, region is based on 2006 version Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) — Remoteness Areas. In 2012 and 2013, region is based on 2011 version Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) — Remoteness Areas. Previous versions of these data were supplied using a mix of 2001 and 2006 versions of the classification so these data may not match earlier supplies.

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

Source: AIHW National Health Workforce Data Set; Medical labour force surveys (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.55

Table 12A.55 **Medical practitioner workforce, by age group, 2015 (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</i>
Total										
Major cities	no.	23 808	19 033	12 703	7 845	6 125	–	1 774	–	71 289
Inner regional	no.	4 219	2 989	2 733	508	273	1 577	1	–	12 300
Outer regional	no.	762	482	2 298	432	392	343	–	728	5 437
Remote and very remote	no.	62	8	276	392	81	35	–	412	1 266
Total	no.	28 857	22 518	18 016	9 180	6 872	1 956	1 775	1 141	90 383
Medical practitioners under 30										
Major cities	no.	2 227	2 072	1 148	843	610	–	146	–	7 046
Inner regional	no.	338	265	290	33	13	169	–	–	1 108
Outer regional	no.	48	36	258	29	25	18	–	86	500
Remote and very remote	no.	1	–	30	22	7	1	–	38	99
Total	no.	2 614	2 373	1 726	927	655	188	146	124	8 755
Medical practitioners aged 30 to 39										
Major cities	no.	6 279	5 397	3 629	2 407	1 671	–	491	–	19 874
Inner regional	no.	1 079	881	765	122	71	361	–	–	3 279
Outer regional	no.	175	135	693	113	114	84	–	277	1 591
Remote and very remote	no.	16	1	79	113	16	8	–	144	377
Total	no.	7 551	6 417	5 166	2 756	1 872	454	491	421	25 154
Medical practitioners aged 40 to 49										
Major cities	no.	5 731	4 412	3 305	1 986	1 501	–	449	–	17 385
Inner regional	no.	1 074	731	702	150	60	400	–	–	3 117
Outer regional	no.	209	119	599	137	103	90	–	174	1 431
Remote and very remote	no.	19	3	58	99	16	9	–	95	299

TABLE 12A.55

Table 12A.55 **Medical practitioner workforce, by age group, 2015 (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</i>
Total	no.	7 033	5 266	4 666	2 372	1 680	499	449	269	22 246
Medical practitioners aged 50 to 59										
Major cities	no.	4 808	3 807	2 674	1 495	1 268	–	399	–	14 451
Inner regional	no.	901	658	556	124	70	365	1	–	2 675
Outer regional	no.	168	80	456	75	83	74	–	112	1 048
Remote and very remote	no.	9	2	63	96	20	12	–	73	275
Total	no.	5 890	4 547	3 751	1 790	1 442	451	400	186	18 468
Medical practitioners aged 60+										
Major cities	no.	4 763	3 345	1 947	1 114	1 075	–	289	–	12 533
Inner regional	no.	827	454	420	79	59	282	–	–	2 121
Outer regional	no.	162	112	292	78	67	77	–	79	867
Remote and very remote	no.	17	2	46	62	22	5	–	62	216
Total	no.	5 769	3 915	2 707	1 335	1 223	364	289	141	15 760

(a) Data is by derived state, derived from state and territory of main job where available; otherwise, state and territory of principal practice is used as a proxy. If principal practice details unavailable, state and territory of residence is used. For records with no information on all three locations, they are coded to 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW National Health Workforce Data Set; Medical labour force surveys (unpublished).

Table 12A.56 Average cost per admitted acute weighted separation, excluding depreciation, (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>
Separations									
2013-14	1 483	1 322	1 036	494	340	107	93	122	4 997
2014-15	1 522	1 429	1 149	467	343	111	96	131	5 249
Weighted separations									
2013-14	1 483	1 322	1 036	492	340	106	93	122	4 994
2014-15	1 522	1 425	1 149	466	343	111	96	131	5 243
Average cost per weighted separation									
2013-14	4 972	4 274	4 846	5 889	5 606	5 114	6 883	7 064	4 970
2014-15	4 943	4 442	4 897	6 124	5 708	5 165	6 637	6 734	5 025

(a) Average cost per weighted separation is calculated by multiplying the state's separations which have a Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) by the national public sector DRG cost weights. Only separations that have a DRG are included in the calculation. In Round 18, 2617 separations were excluded from the cost per weighted separation calculation and in Round 19, 6000 separations were excluded.

Source: IHPA, National Hospital Cost Data Collection, (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.57

Table 12A.57 **Indicative estimates of capital costs per weighted separation, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Land										
Asset value at 30 June	\$m	2 047	1 206	513	398	259	35	29	33	4 521
User cost of capital	\$m	164	96	41	32	21	3	2	3	362
Weighted separations	'000	1 522	1 425	1 149	466	343	111	96	131	5 243
Cost per weighted separation	\$	108	68	36	68	60	25	24	20	69
Buildings										
Asset value at 30 June	\$m	10 340	6 105	4 457	3 789	2 030	618	744	597	28 680
User cost of capital	\$m	827	488	357	303	162	49	60	48	2294
Annual depreciation	\$m	405	393	122	133	60	23	25	25	1186
Weighted separations	'000	1 522	1 425	1 149	466	343	111	96	131	5 243
Cost per weighted separation	\$	810	619	416	937	648	651	875	556	664
Equipment										
Asset value at 30 June	\$m	915	2 509	873	515	119	49	46	21	5 047
User cost of capital	\$m	73	201	70	41	10	4	4	2	404
Annual depreciation	\$m	180	253	81	62	31	9	16	5	637
Weighted separations	'000	1 522	1 425	1 149	466	343	111	96	131	5 243
Cost per weighted separation	\$	166	318	131	222	120	114	202	51	199
Interest payments	\$m	113.4	99.2	–	18.3	1.5	–	0.2	–	232.6
Interest payments per separation	\$	74.5	69.6	–	39.2	4.4	–	2.5	–	44.4
Total capital cost (excl. land) per weighted separation	\$	901	867	548	1 120	763	765	1 075	608	818

(a) Capital cost is defined as the user cost of capital (calculated at 8 per cent of the current value of non-current physical assets) plus the depreciation amount.

(b) Variation across jurisdictions in the collection of capital related data suggests the data are only indicative.

(c) The asset values and depreciation amounts for Victoria and WA relate to inpatients only.

(d) Interest payments are not reported.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); IHPA, National Hospital Cost Data Collection, (unpublished).

Table 12A.58 **Average cost per admitted acute emergency department presentation, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
Hospitals	no.	73	38	35	29	13	4	2	5	199
Presentations	no.	605 531	508 260	443 280	193 895	140 446	37 606	35 542	42 252	2 006 812
Expenditure	\$m	675.6	435.6	423.5	170.1	121.7	47.4	56.4	39.8	1 970.1
Average cost per presentation	\$	1 115.72	857.13	955.37	877.28	866.63	1 259.23	1 585.60	942.58	981.70

(a) Data provided is based on the sample submitted to the National Hospital Cost Data Collection Round 19.

(b) Round 19 refers to the year 2014-15.

(c) 'Work in progress' admitted episodes and ED presentations, those that do not fall wholly within the financial year, have been excluded.

(d) Refer to the Australian Hospital Patient Costing Standards version 3.1 for cost allocation methodologies.

(e) Jurisdictions supply Data Quality Statements as part of their data submissions. These can be accessed via Round 19 NHCDC cost report on IHPA website when it is published in January 2017.

Source: IHPA, National Hospital Cost Data Collection, (unpublished).

Table 12A.59 **Relative stay index, indirectly standardised, patients in public hospitals, by medical, surgical and other type of diagnosis related group 2014-15 (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>
Medical	1.00	0.90	0.83	0.93	1.01	0.97	1.03	1.05	0.94
Surgical	1.10	0.93	0.96	1.00	1.09	1.01	1.07	1.33	1.01
Other	1.11	0.92	0.95	0.96	1.12	0.97	1.16	1.23	1.02
All public hospitals	1.03	0.91	0.87	0.95	1.04	0.98	1.05	1.13	0.96

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as acute or newborn with qualified days, or was not reported. Relative stay index based on all hospitals using AR-DRG version 7.0.

(b) The indirectly standardised relative stay index is not technically comparable between cells but is a comparison of the hospital group with the national average based on the casemix of that group.

Source: AIHW (2016), *Admitted patient care 2014–15: Australian hospital statistics*, Health services series no. 68. Cat. no. HSE 172.

Table 12A.60 **Average cost per non-admitted acute emergency department presentation, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
Hospitals	no.	73	38	35	29	13	4	2	5	199
Presentations	no.	1 641 828	1 048 339	1 012 323	546 157	306 830	112 620	94 325	99 894	4 862 316
Expenditure	\$m	619.3	410.6	537.2	315.2	153.4	44.8	54.5	49.6	2 184.7
Average cost per presentation	\$	377.17	391.68	530.69	577.14	500.07	397.83	578.01	496.96	449.32

(a) Data provided is based on the sample submitted to the National Hospital Cost Data Collection Round 19.

(b) Round 19 refers to the year 2014-15.

(c) 'Work in progress' admitted episodes and ED presentations, those that do not fall wholly within the financial year, have been excluded.

(d) Refer to the Australian Hospital Patient Costing Standards version 3.1 for cost allocation methodologies.

(e) Jurisdictions supply Data Quality Statements as part of their data submissions. These can be accessed via Round 19 NHCDC cost report on IHPA website when it is published in January 2017.

Source: IHPA, National Hospital Cost Data Collection, (unpublished).

TABLE 12A.61

Table 12A.61 **Average cost per non-admitted presentation, 2014-15 (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hospitals	no.	93	49	65	35	15	4	2	5	268
Service events	no.	6 598 192	2 597 886	3 462 444	1 610 210	1 380 154	268 844	1 060 804	215 116	17 193 650
Expenditure	\$m	1 355	708	1 178	507	502	65	257	96	4 668
Average cost per service event	\$	205.33	272.69	340.14	315.07	363.53	242.96	242.44	444.77	271.51

(a) Data provided is based on the sample submitted to the National Hospital Cost Data Collection Round 19.

(b) Round 19 refers to the year 2014-15.

(c) Refer to the Australian Hospital Patient Costing Standards version 3.1 for cost allocation methodologies.

(d) Jurisdictions supply Data Quality Statements as part of their data submissions. These can be accessed via Round 19 NHCDC cost report on IHPA website when it is published in January 2017.

Source: IHPA, National Hospital Cost Data Collection, (unpublished).

13 Mental health management

CONTENTS

13.1 Profile of mental health management	13.1
13.2 Framework of performance indicators	13.6
13.3 Key performance indicator results	13.8
13.4 Definitions of key terms	13.34
13.5 References	13.38

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.

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

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).

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).

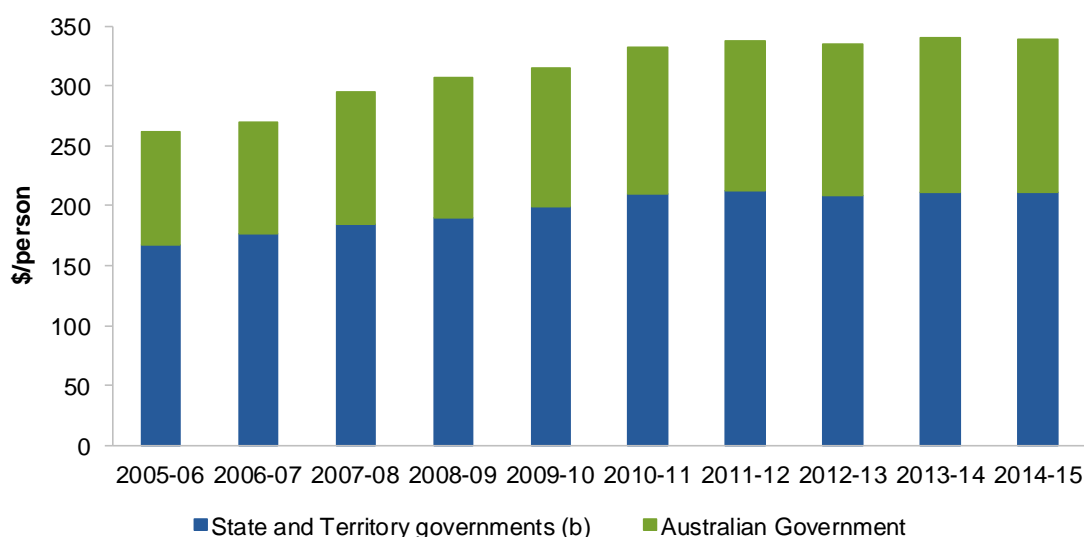
Real recurrent government expenditure per person on mental health services (excluding the ACT) was \$339.26 in 2014-15 (figure 13.1).

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)^a



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

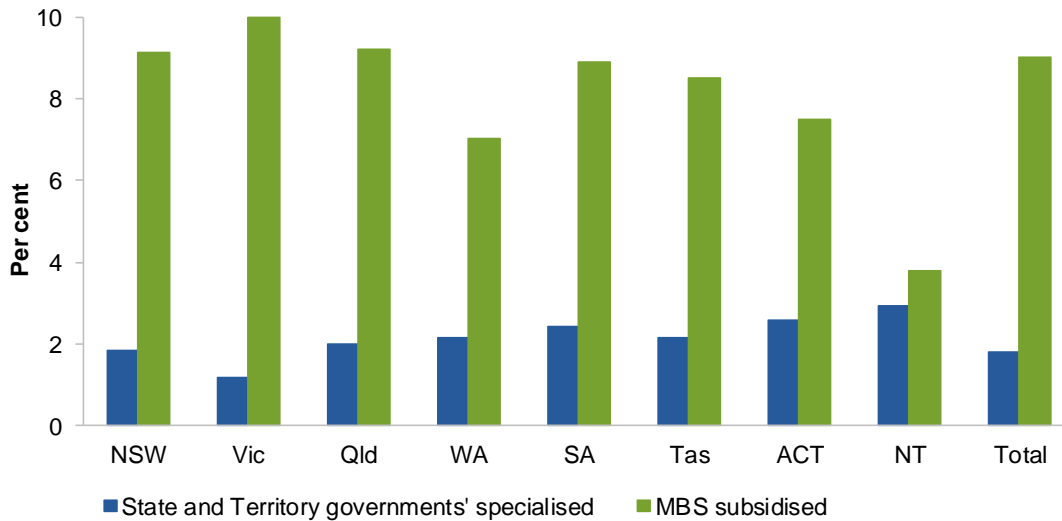
Source: Department of Health (unpublished); Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (unpublished) Mental Health Establishments (MHE) National Minimum Data Set (NMDS); table 13A.1.

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^a**



^a 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).

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*.

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.

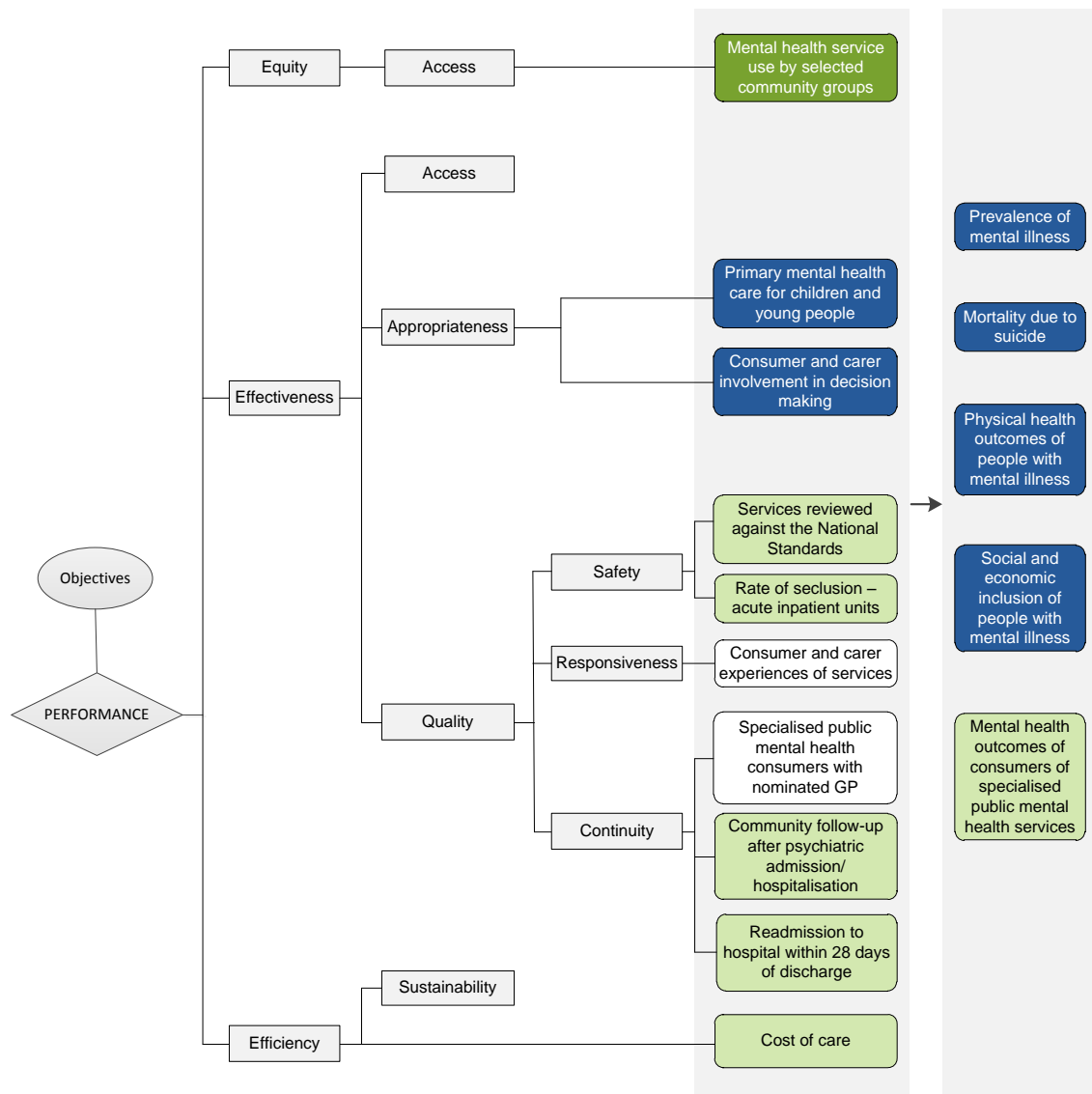
Governments aim for mental health services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

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.

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.

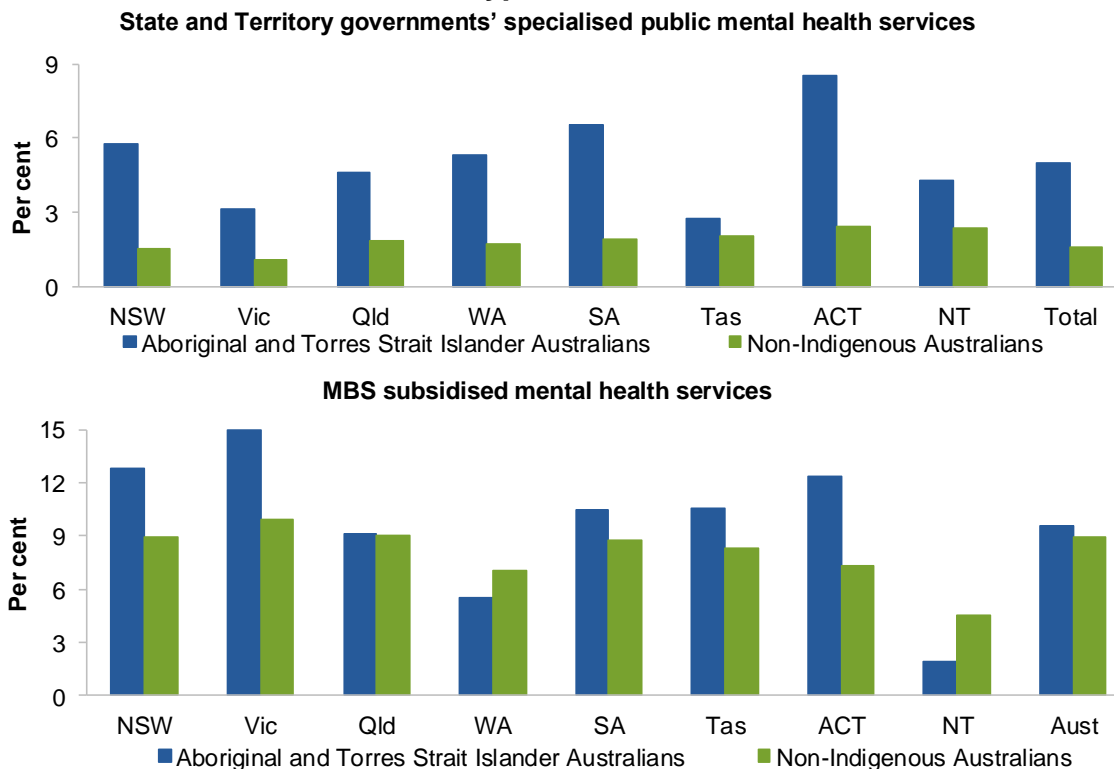
Data reported for the MBS subsidised mental health services measure are:

- 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).

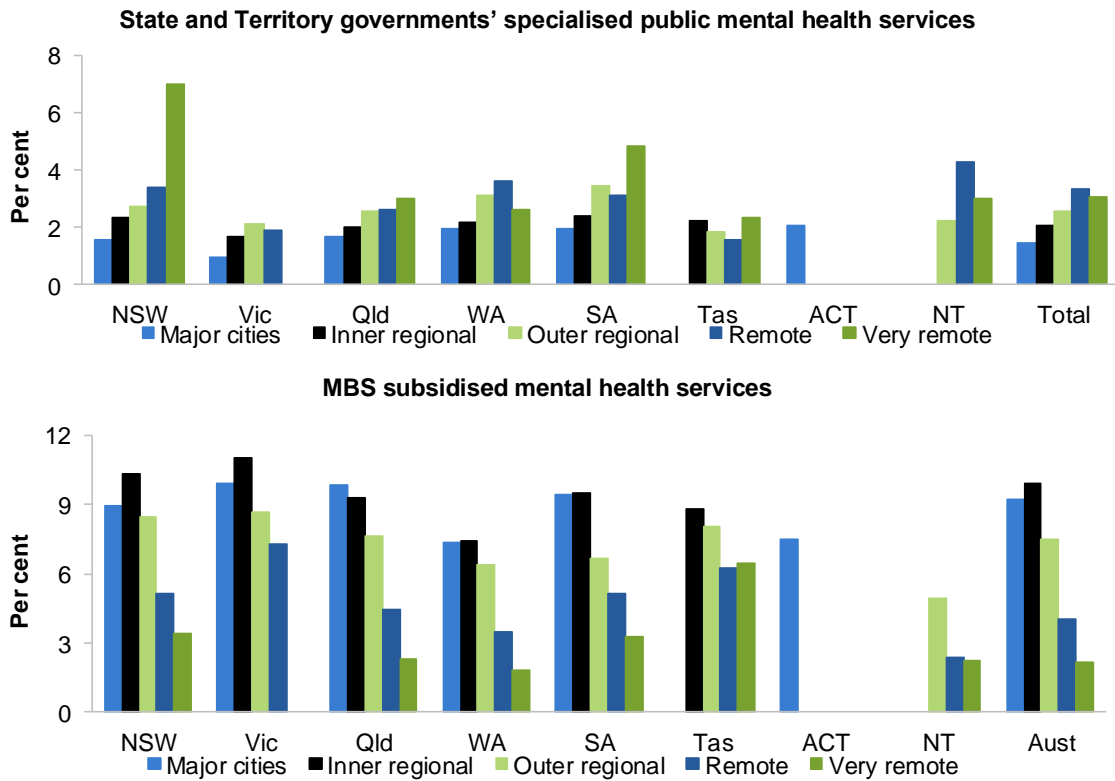
Figure 13.4 Population using mental health services, by Indigenous status and service type, 2014-15^a



^a 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^{a, b, c}



^a See box 13.2 and table 13A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b 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. ^c 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.

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.

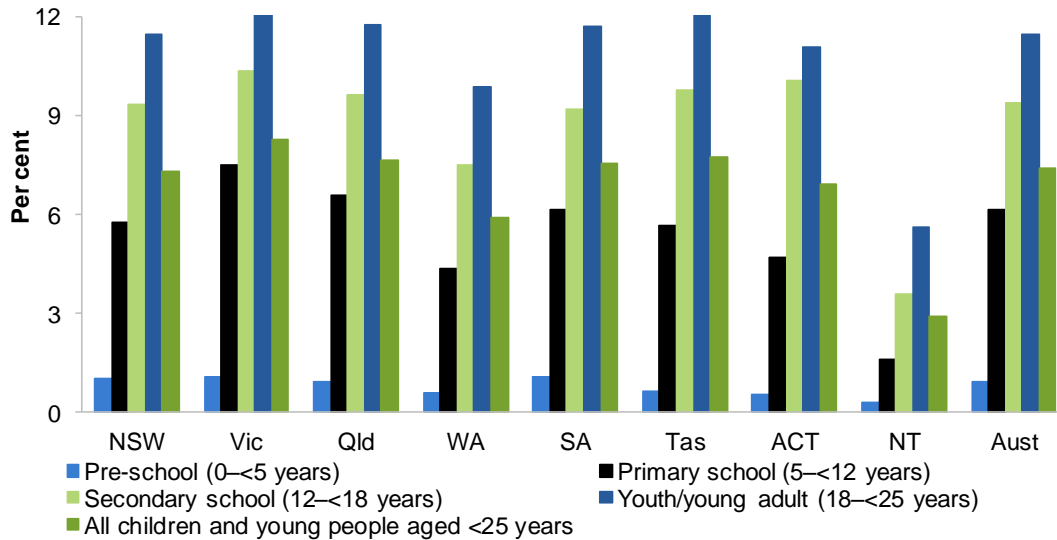
Results for this indicator should be interpreted with caution as some primary mental health services for children and young people are excluded; for example, community health centres, school and university counsellors and health nurses and some mental health care provided by State and Territory governments’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



^a 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.

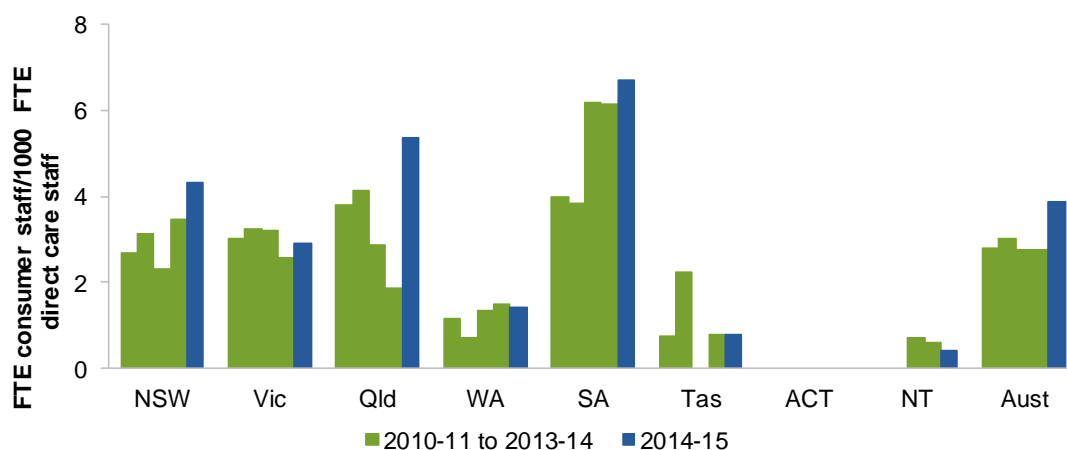
High or increasing proportions of paid FTE direct care staff who are consumers or carers implies better opportunities for consumers and carers to influence the services received.

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.

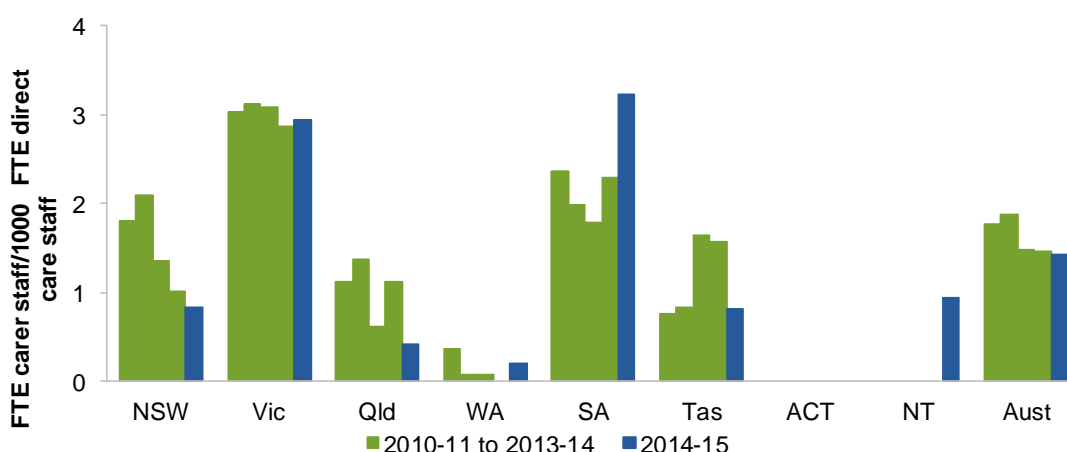
Figure 13.7 **Paid FTE consumer staff per 1000 paid FTE direct care staff^{a, b}**



^a See box 13.4 and table 13A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b 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^{a, b}**



^a See box 13.4 and table 13A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b 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.

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.

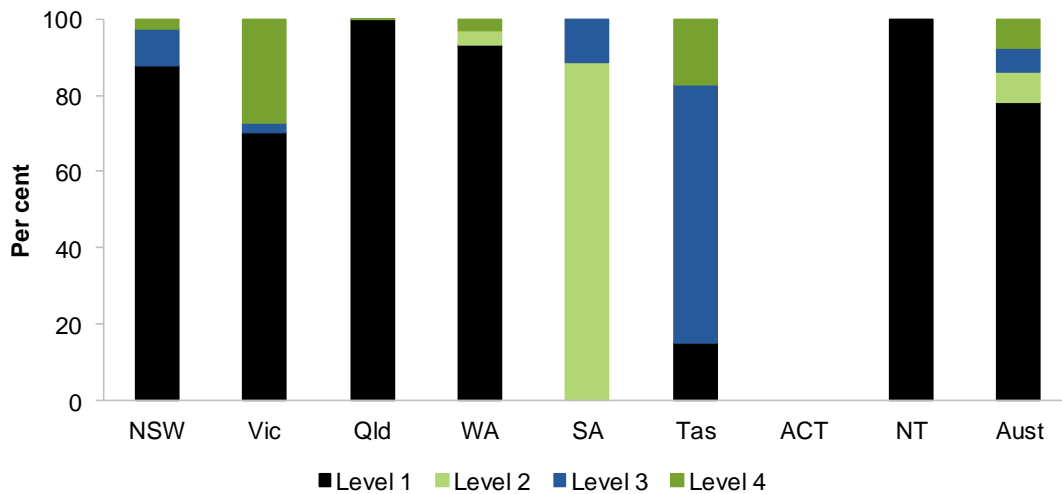
This is a process indicator of quality, reflecting progress made in meeting the NSMHS. It does not provide information on whether the standards or assessment process are appropriate. In addition, services that had not been assessed do not necessarily deliver services of lower quality. Some services that 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^{a, b}**



^a See box 13.5 and table 13A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b 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.

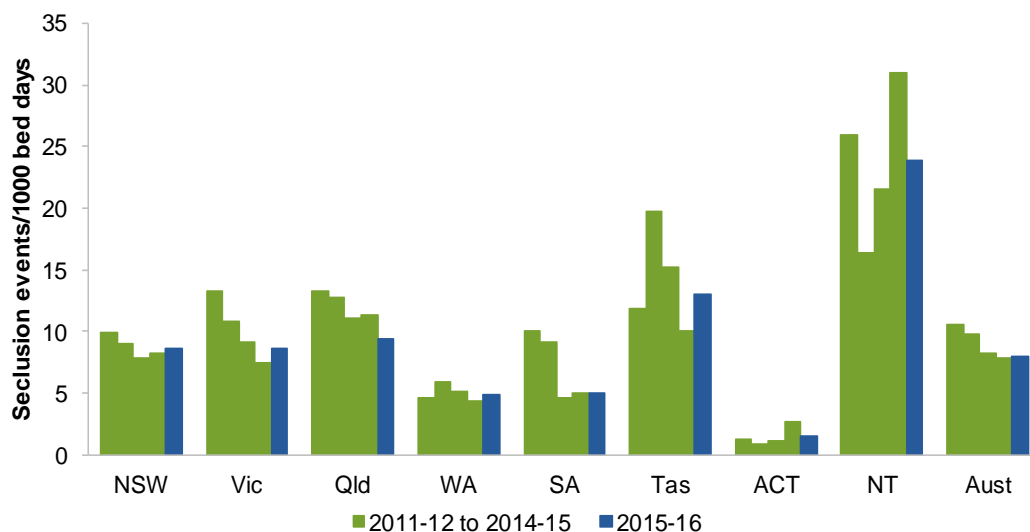
A low or decreasing number of seclusion events per 1000 bed days in specialised public mental health inpatient units is desirable.

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^a



^a 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.

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).

Box 13.7 Consumer and carer experiences of services

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

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).

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.

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.

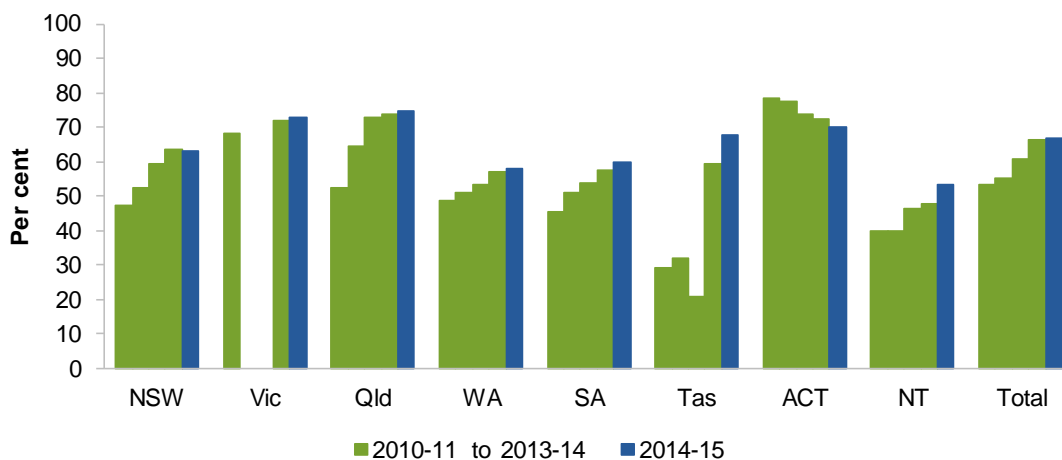
This indicator does not measure the frequency of contacts recorded in the seven days following separation. Neither does it distinguish qualitative differences between the mode of contact. Only follow-up contacts made by State and Territory governments' specialised public mental health services are included.

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^{a, b}



^a See box 13.9 and table 13A.28 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b 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.

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.

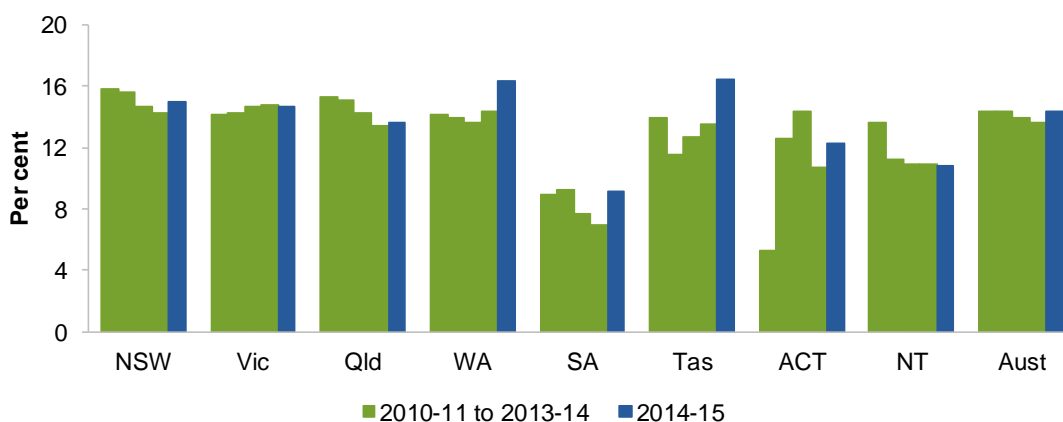
Whilst readmissions can indicate that inpatient treatment was either incomplete or ineffective, or that follow-up care was inadequate (NMHPSC 2011a), they can also be affected by other factors such as the cyclic and episodic nature of some illnesses (National Mental Health Working Group Information Strategy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

Figure 13.12 Readmissions to acute psychiatric units within 28 days^a



^a 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.

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:

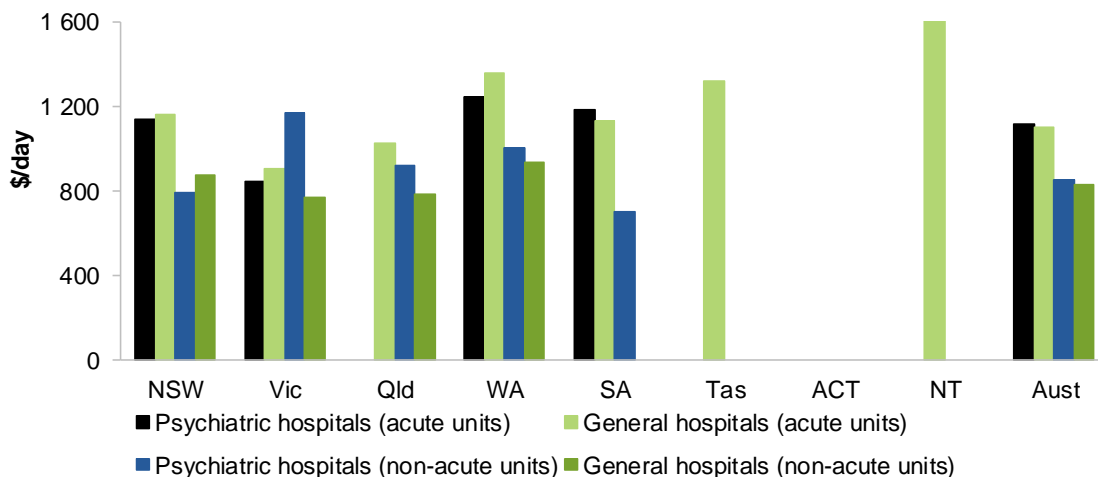
- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions.

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^{a, b, c, d, e}



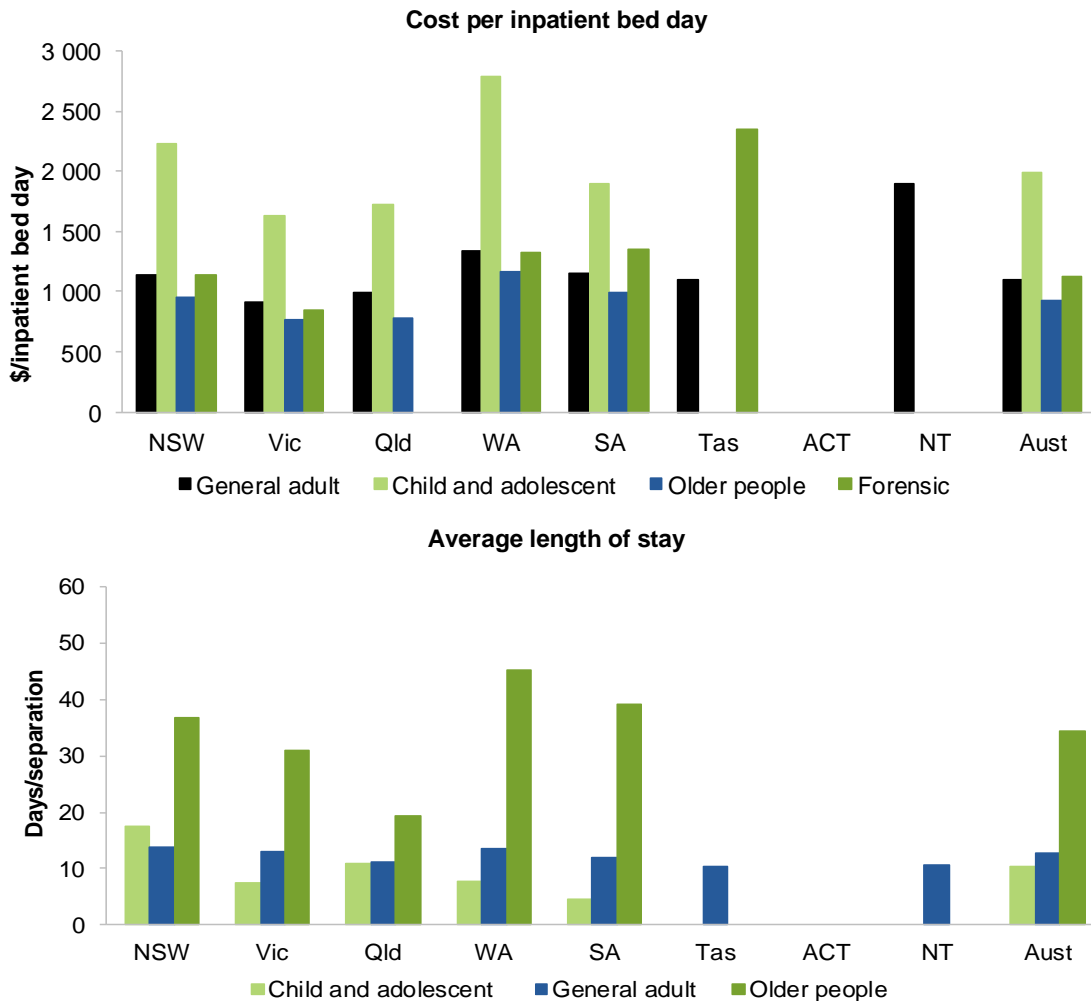
^a See box 13.11 and table 13A.31 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Queensland does not provide acute services in psychiatric hospitals. ^c Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have psychiatric hospitals. ^d SA, the ACT and the NT do not have non-acute units in general hospitals. ^e 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^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



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

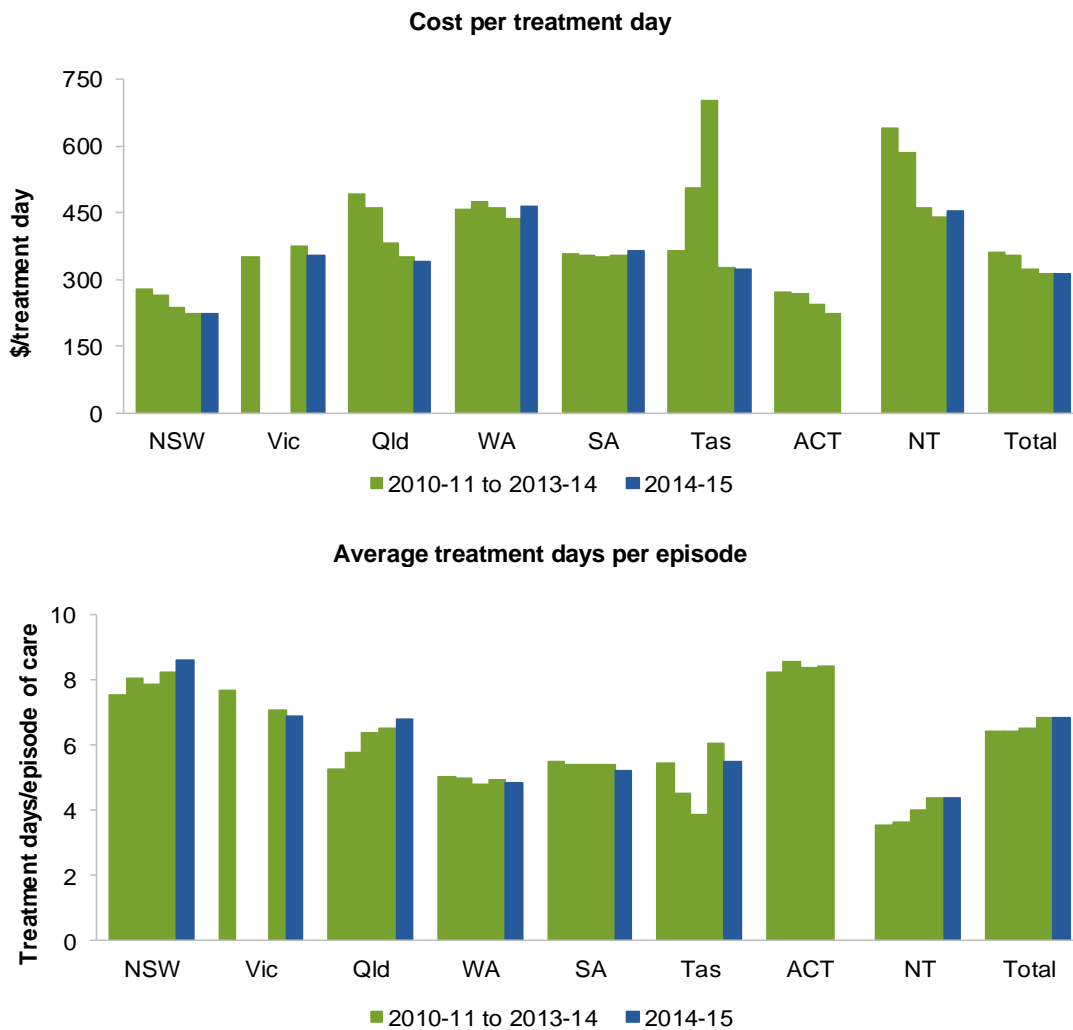
Source: AIHW (unpublished) MHE NMDS; tables 13A.33–34.

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)^{a, b, c}**



^a See box 13.11 and table 13A.36 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are not available. ^c 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.

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).

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).

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).

Figure 13.16 **Suicide rates, 5 year average, 2011–2015^a**



^a 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.

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).

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.

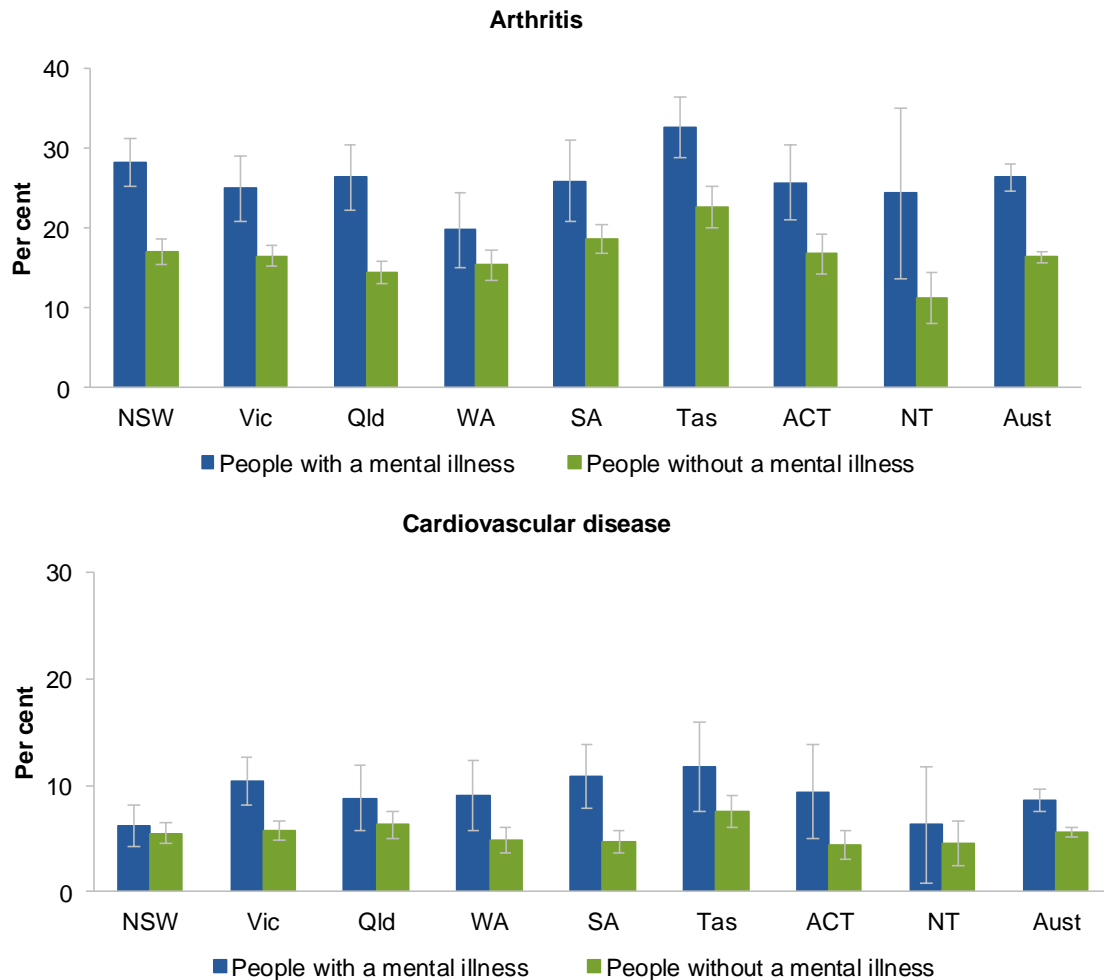
Greater exposure to particular health risk factors can also contribute to poorer physical health. Information on selected risk factors by mental illness status can be found in table 13A.51.

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^a**



^a 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).

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).

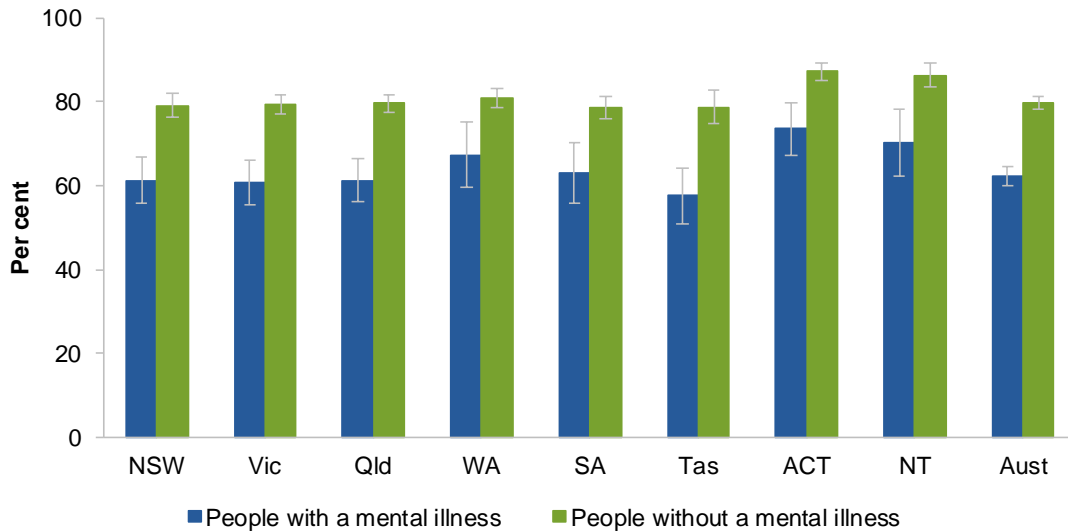
Data reported for this indicator are:

- 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^a**



^a 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).

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.

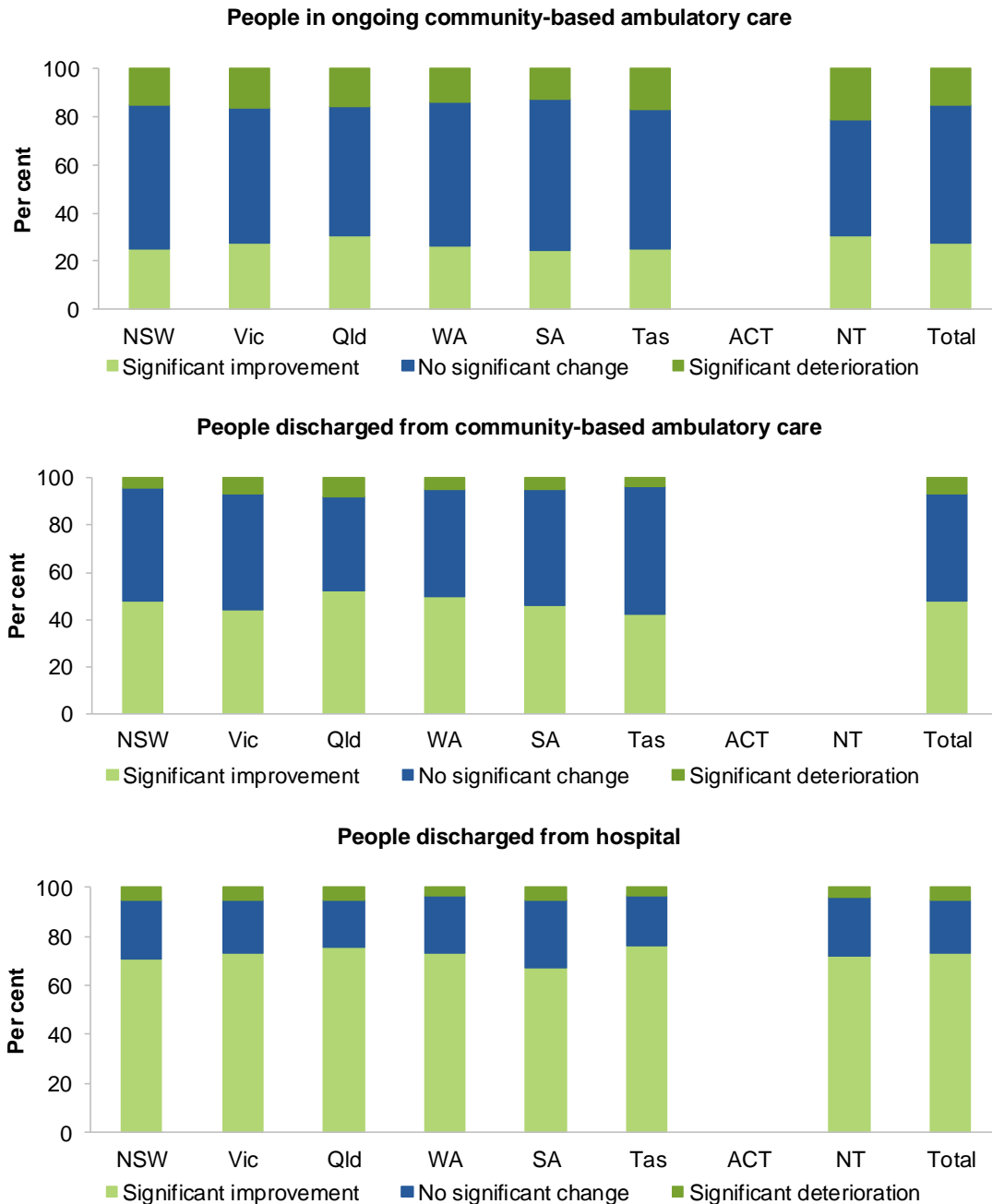
This indicator has a number of technical and conceptual issues. The outcome measurement tool is imprecise as a single 'average score' does not reflect the complex service system in which services are delivered across multiple settings (inpatient, ambulatory and residential) and provided as both discrete, 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^{a, b}**



^a See box 13.16 and table 13A.58 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b 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.

13.4 Definitions of key terms

Acute services	<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">• 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• 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.
Accrued mental health patient days	<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">• 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.• Admission and discharge on the same day are equal to one patient day.• Leave days involving an overnight absence are not counted.• A patient day is recorded on the day of return from leave.
Ambulatory care services	<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>
Anxiety disorders	<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>
Average available beds	<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>
Child and adolescent mental health services	<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>
Community-based residential services	<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>

Comparability	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.
Completeness	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
Forensic mental health services	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.
General mental health services	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).
General practice	The organisational structure in which one or more GPs provide and supervise health care for a 'population' of patients.
Health management	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.
Mainstreaming	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.
Mental illness	A diagnosable illness that significantly interferes with an individual's cognitive, emotional and/or social abilities.
Mental health	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.
Mental health problems	Diminished cognitive, emotional or social abilities, but not to the extent of meeting the criteria for a mental illness.
Mental health promotion	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.
Mental illness prevention	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.
Non-acute services	Non-acute services are defined by two categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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

	<p>symptoms of mental illness. Treatment is focused on preventing deterioration and reducing impairment; improvement is expected to occur slowly.</p>
Non-government organisations (NGOs)	<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>
National Standards for Mental Health Services (NSMHS)	<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>
Older people’s mental health services	<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>
Outpatient services — community-based	<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>
Outpatient services — hospital-based	<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>
Outcomes measurement — calculating the consumers ‘score’.	<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>
Prevalence	<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>
Preventive interventions	<p>Programs designed to decrease the incidence, prevalence and negative outcomes of illnesses.</p>
Psychiatrist	<p>A medical practitioner with specialist training in psychiatry.</p>
Public health	<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>
Public (non-psychiatric) hospital	<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>
Schizophrenia	<p>A combination of signs and symptoms that can include delusions,</p>

	<p>hallucinations, disorganised speech or behaviour, a flattening in emotions, and restrictions in thought, speech and goal directed behaviour.</p>
Seclusion	<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>
Seclusion event	<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>
Separation	<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>
Specialised mental health inpatient services	<p>Services provided to admitted patients in stand-alone psychiatric hospitals or specialised psychiatric units located within general hospitals.</p>
Specialised mental health services	<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>
Specialised residential services	<p>Services provided in the community that are staffed by mental health professionals on a non-24 or 24-hour basis.</p>
Staffing categories (mental health)	<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>

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).

Attachment contents

Table 13A.1	Real Australian, State and Territory governments expenditure on mental health services (2014-15 dollars) (\$million)
Table 13A.2	Real estimated Australian Government expenditure on mental health services (2014-15 dollars) (\$million)
Table 13A.3	Total state and territory recurrent expenditure on specialised mental health services (current prices)
Table 13A.4	Real estimated expenditure on State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services, by funding source (2014-15 dollars) (\$million)
Table 13A.5	Depreciation expenditure on State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services (current prices) (\$million)
Table 13A.6	Real estimated recurrent expenditure on State and Territory governments specialised mental health services (2014-15 dollars)
Table 13A.7	Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type
Table 13A.8	New clients as a proportion of total clients under the care of State or Territory specialised public mental health services
Table 13A.9	New clients as a proportion of total clients of MBS subsidised mental health services
Table 13A.10	Mental health care specific MBS items processed
Table 13A.11	FTE direct care staff employed in specialised mental health services, by service setting (per 100 000 people)
Table 13A.12	Mental health patient days
Table 13A.13	Available beds in State and Territory governments' specialised mental health services
Table 13A.14	Targeted Community Care (Mental Health) program participants (number)
Table 13A.15	Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and SEIFA
Table 13A.16	Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status
Table 13A.17	Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and remoteness area
Table 13A.18	Young people who had contact with MBS subsidised primary mental health care services, by age group
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)
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)
Table 13A.21	Consumer and carer participation
Table 13A.22	Specialised public mental health services reviewed against National Standards for Mental Health Services, 30 June
Table 13A.23	Rate and duration of seclusion events in public specialised mental health acute inpatient units
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
Table 13A.25	GP mental health-related encounters (general and mental health specific)
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
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
Table 13A.28	Rates of community follow-up for people within the first seven days of discharge from hospital
Table 13A.29	Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge, by selected characteristics, 2014-15
Table 13A.30	Readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge
Table 13A.31	Average recurrent cost per inpatient bed day, by public hospital type (2014-15 dollars)

Attachment contents

Table 13A.32	Average recurrent real costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population (2014-15 dollars)
Table 13A.33	Average recurrent costs per inpatient bed day, public hospitals, by target population and care type (2014-15 dollars)
Table 13A.34	Average length of stay, public hospitals acute units, by target population (no. of days)
Table 13A.35	Average recurrent cost per patient day for community residential services (2014-15 dollars)
Table 13A.36	Average cost, and treatment days per episode, of ambulatory care
Table 13A.37	Prevalence of lifetime mental disorders among adults aged 16–85 years, 2007 (per cent)
Table 13A.38	Prevalence of lifetime mental disorders among adults aged 16–85 years, by sex, 2007 (per cent)
Table 13A.39	Prevalence of lifetime mental disorders among adults, by age, 2007 (per cent)
Table 13A.40	Age-standardised rate of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory
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
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
Table 13A.43	Age-standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status
Table 13A.44	Risk status recent drinkers (in last 12 months) aged 14 years or over (per cent)
Table 13A.45	Selected illicit drug use, by substance and age group (per cent)
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)
Table 13A.47	Suicide deaths and death rate
Table 13A.48	Suicide deaths and death rate of people aged 15–24 years
Table 13A.49	Suicide deaths and suicide death rate, by area
Table 13A.50	Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status, 2010–2014
Table 13A.51	Age-standardised proportions of adults by health risk factors and mental illness status
Table 13A.52	Age-standardised proportions of adults by long-term health conditions and mental illness status
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)
Table 13A.54	Age-standardised proportion of people aged 16–64 years who are employed, by mental illness status (per cent)
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)
Table 13A.56	Specialised public mental health services episodes with completed consumer outcomes measures collected
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)
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)
Table 13A.59	Deflators used to calculate real State and Territory mental health expenditure
Table 13A.60	Estimated resident populations used in mental health per head calculations

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

(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
TOTAL	1 906.3	1 928.1	2 313.0	2 516.8	2 521.5	2 709.1	2 802.0	2 923.1	3 025.6	3 037.6
<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
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (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 http://www.defence.gov.au/health/dmh/i-dmh.htm . 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 http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/										
(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: http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/grants-funding/research-funding-statistics-and-data/mental-health-nhpa , 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.										
na 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
Total expenditure	885.4	708.6	454.6	326.1	219.9	70.4	46.2	28.2	2 739.4
<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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<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
Total expenditure	963.8	754.9	531.1	355.2	253.1	83.5	55.7	32.1	3 029.3
<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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<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
Total expenditure	1 037.1	803.2	621.1	399.1	276.0	92.1	59.9	34.8	3 323.4
<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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<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
Total expenditure	1 114.6	859.2	681.5	443.0	299.9	97.0	66.5	37.9	3 599.6
<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)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<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
Total expenditure	1 218.1	924.2	766.6	468.2	317.2	109.2	68.6	40.1	3 912.1
<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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<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
Total expenditure	1 315.3	985.4	835.0	525.5	331.9	116.4	72.5	43.3	4 225.4
<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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<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
Total expenditure	1 399.2	1 013.6	891.3	581.5	342.5	107.5	79.2	48.6	4 463.4
<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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<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
Total expenditure	1 470.8	1 046.3	875.0	623.6	349.2	111.2	85.7	50.3	4 612.2
<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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<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
Total expenditure	1 567.1	1 124.9	892.0	666.5	398.6	111.7	90.7	54.2	4 905.7
<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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<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
Total expenditure	1 636.2	1 159.0	953.0	721.9	429.8	116.0	na	59.7	5 075.8
<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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0

- (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. na 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
Total funds	1 122.2	886.8	610.3	438.3	288.2	90.3	59.5	35.9	3 531.4
<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
Total funds	1 169.7	915.1	681.8	460.1	319.5	102.7	69.1	39.2	3 757.2
<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
Total funds	1 224.5	949.5	769.6	500.1	336.6	110.2	71.9	41.8	4 004.2
<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
Total funds	1 284.1	984.1	813.3	534.4	352.0	112.6	77.1	43.8	4 201.3
<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
Total funds	1 357.9	1 024.6	874.1	541.3	358.4	122.5	76.7	44.9	4 400.5
<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
Total funds	1 451.7	1 076.9	930.9	602.0	371.7	129.3	80.3	48.0	4 690.9
<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
Total funds	1 511.0	1 088.7	968.8	642.5	373.5	116.6	85.5	52.5	4 839.2
<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
Total funds	1 541.7	1 097.9	923.0	663.4	370.3	117.4	89.2	52.8	4 855.9
<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
Total Australian Government funds	30.5	22.8	21.8	11.4	9.1	3.7	1.2	1.3	101.8
Other revenue	17.7	52.9	19.2	8.1	2.3	9.6	0.8	0.1	110.8
Total funds	1 604.0	1 149.0	913.0	684.3	409.7	115.0	92.8	55.3	5 023.0
<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
Total Australian Government funds	29.4	21.5	22.1	10.4	9.1	4.7	1.1	1.2	99.5
Other revenue	20.5	53.4	25.5	7.3	2.0	2.2	na	0.1	111.0
Total funds	1 636.2	1 159.0	953.1	721.9	429.8	116.0	na	59.7	5 075.9

(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 http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/ .									
– Nil or rounded to zero. na 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>
2007-08										
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
2008-09										
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 (l)</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.									
	na 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>
2012-13										
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
2013-14										
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
2014-15										
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
2015-16										
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
Total psychiatrist services	710 656	692 659	518 722	153 306	160 443	43 838	19 816	3 301	2 302 742
<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
Total GP mental health specific services	954 570	842 309	592 284	238 704	188 541	50 773	37 534	13 195	2 917 909
Clinical psychologist services	566 498	513 822	324 159	197 334	175 392	54 968	34 830	3 275	1 870 276
Total clinical psychologist services	566 498	513 822	324 159	197 334	175 392	54 968	34 830	3 275	1 870 276
<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
Total other psychologist services (h)	787 724	738 103	535 824	141 967	104 173	37 092	30 061	7 709	2 382 654
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
Total allied health services (h)	82 766	117 642	56 389	19 525	27 645	4 187	2 995	798	311 946
<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
Total psychiatrist services	686 117	678 483	483 841	145 554	159 271	42 354	18 331	2 897	2 216 848
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
Total GP mental health specific services	875 350	762 778	538 809	210 837	171 783	46 535	34 105	11 620	2 651 821
Clinical psychologist services	525 968	472 076	290 515	184 529	155 356	49 396	30 870	3 309	1 712 018
Total clinical psychologist services	525 968	472 076	290 515	184 529	155 356	49 396	30 870	3 309	1 712 018
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
Total other psychologist services (h)	719 800	691 210	492 217	124 144	92 585	34 007	29 355	6 958	2 190 276
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
Total allied health services (h)	76 951	103 963	45 755	17 720	24 592	4 223	3 028	639	276 870
<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
Total psychiatrist services	662 042	655 834	447 217	139 745	167 927	40 426	17 870	2 834	2 136 042

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
Total GP mental health specific services	799 662	693 990	483 378	183 292	161 453	43 514	30 302	11 173	2 408 612
Clinical psychologist services									
Total clinical psychologist services	483 570	427 987	244 465	182 566	139 446	45 195	30 079	3 302	1 558 063
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
Total other psychologist services (h)	741 606	704 157	459 732	114 388	87 608	34 730	27 871	6 969	2 179 161
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
Total allied health services (h)	75 385	93 793	36 864	16 325	24 590	5 130	2 610	302	255 129

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
Total psychiatrist services	639 137	648 751	408 200	137 511	164 522	37 536	19 182	3 938	2 058 777
<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
Total GP mental health specific services	727 541	627 275	434 410	172 076	156 462	41 441	25 653	9 674	2 194 532

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									
Total clinical psychologist services	428 948	365 900	214 421	174 908	127 577	35 887	27 315	3 133	1 378 089
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
Total other psychologist services (h)	684 502	680 798	446 365	112 717	77 865	37 097	25 076	7 277	2 071 697
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
Total allied health services (h)	73 801	85 465	31 466	14 495	18 800	4 863	1 991	301	231 182
<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

2010-11

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
Total psychiatrist services	636 329	638 297	388 398	138 857	167 795	42 615	21 153	4 438	2 037 882
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
Total GP mental health specific services	699 284	594 488	407 273	176 797	151 891	39 296	24 730	9 069	2 102 828
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
Total psychologist services (h)	1 099 029	1 032 894	632 552	288 627	190 492	71 422	51 805	10 049	3 376 870
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
Total allied health services (h)	76 832	82 857	30 434	15 721	17 609	5 429	1 818	272	230 972
<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
2009-10									
<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
Total psychiatrist services	611 081	630 006	368 594	136 206	171 078	42 976	19 280	4 260	1 983 481
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
Total GP mental health specific services	601 444	353 416	504 684	156 397	130 786	33 177	9 087	20 958	1 809 949
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
Total psychologist services (h)	962 998	923 714	539 486	262 144	167 236	60 735	45 751	8 959	2 971 023
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
Total allied health services (h)	65 889	68 753	28 960	13 351	15 273	5 084	1 336	307	198 953

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
Total psychiatrist services	604 613	636 236	358 280	129 023	172 254	42 968	19 628	4 220	1 967 222
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
Total GP mental health specific services	540 337	451 220	297 941	139 799	115 173	29 193	19 450	6 930	1 600 043
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
Total psychologist services	819 871	781 734	428 607	222 491	137 765	52 748	39 819	6 764	2 489 799
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
Total allied health services	52 973	50 153	20 782	11 097	10 985	2 983	631	145	149 749
<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
Total psychiatrist services	598 644	634 508	353 476	124 605	172 573	42 071	19 907	3 918	1 949 702
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
Total GP mental health specific services	421 119	346 185	216 600	107 823	84 924	23 721	15 310	5 141	1 220 823
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
Total psychologist services	613 372	608 418	308 786	169 530	98 897	43 108	30 606	5 117	1 877 834
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
Total allied health services	33 469	29 944	14 441	7 105	7 069	2 083	141	457	94 709

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>	
2005-06									
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
Total	96.2	103.9	91.4	114.9	109.3	124.3	94.5	73.2	100.4
2006-07									
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
Total	98.7	103.9	95.3	116.8	115.2	131.1	95.1	75.0	102.9
2007-08									
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
Total	97.9	104.0	101.5	118.8	124.0	126.9	91.4	77.4	104.6
2008-09									
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
Total	99.9	105.5	102.7	120.7	123.2	127.8	89.4	86.9	106.0
2009-10									
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
Total	103.1	104.6	99.4	120.1	124.7	132.6	93.5	86.1	106.4
2010-11									
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
Total	105.9	106.9	105.3	123.0	129.1	132.2	92.7	89.1	109.7
2011-12									
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
Total	108.4	107.8	110.0	126.2	123.6	121.8	92.6	93.0	111.5
2012-13									
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
Total	101.8	105.6	106.9	123.1	120.7	118.8	98.8	105.7	107.8

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
Total	102.2	108.1	99.0	121.7	123.9	123.3	101.7	111.8	107.3
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
Total	99.6	107.7	100.9	118.8	129.8	121.3	na	127.7	105.2

(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>									
<i>Admitted patient — acute units</i>									
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
<i>Admitted patient — non-acute units</i>									
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 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
Acute hospitals with psychiatric units or wards									
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
Community-based residential units									
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
Beds per 100 000 people									
Psychiatric hospitals									
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)
Acute hospitals with psychiatric units or wards									
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
Community-based residential units									
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
Total									
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. na 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>
2014-15									
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
2013-14									
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
2012-13									
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).

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	
<i>2009-10</i>										
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
<i>2010-11</i>										
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	
2011-12										
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
2012-13										
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	
2013-14										
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
2014-15										
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.								
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. np 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
All children and young people aged <25 years	no.	103 075	88 774	62 335	27 235	24 181	7 045	4 800	1 366	318 819
<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
All children and young people aged <25 years	%	4.4	5.0	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.3	3.8	1.5	4.4
<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
All children and young people aged <25 years	no.	113 861	100 072	69 902	29 250	26 391	7 605	5 268	1 624	353 982
<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>
All children and young people aged <25 years	%	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
All children and young people aged <25 years	no.	130 155	115 047	82 181	33 662	29 337	8 693	6 272	1 749	407 110
<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
All children and young people aged <25 years	%	5.5	6.4	5.3	4.1	5.7	5.4	5.0	2.0	5.5
<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
All children and young people aged <25 years	no.	144 040	125 428	94 988	38 545	32 624	9 866	7 095	1 930	454 528
<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)

	<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>
Youth/young adult (18-<25 years)	%	9.5	10.1	9.4	7.4	9.6	10.5	8.4	4.0	9.3
All children and young people aged <25 years	%	6.0	6.8	6.0	4.6	6.3	6.2	5.6	2.1	6.1
<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
All children and young people aged <25 years	no.	158 896	137 165	107 045	43 763	35 978	10 878	7 900	2 235	503 859
<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
All children and young people aged <25 years	%	6.6	7.4	6.8	5.2	7.0	6.8	6.2	2.5	6.7
<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
All children and young people aged <25 years	no.	176 050	154 334	122 058	49 350	39 037	12 320	8 872	2 580	564 601
<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
All children and young people aged <25 years	%	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
2012-13									
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
2013-14									
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)
2010-11									
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
2011-12									
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
2012-13									
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
2013-14									
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
2014-15									
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
2015-16									
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/carers 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
Total	15.5	13.5	12.1	10.6	9.8	8.2	7.9	8.1	5.3

(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>
2011-12										
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
2012-13										
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
2013-14										
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
2014-15										
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
All ages	%	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 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. na 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. na 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 (http://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/resources/expenditure/data-source/) 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
Total	16.0	16.1	11.8	17.3	15.2	12.0	17.5	12.6	15.1
<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
Total	16.0	15.4	11.6	16.0	13.8	12.6	16.9	10.7	14.6
<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
Total	15.3	14.9	10.7	17.3	16.4	12.9	18.2	11.8	14.4
<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
Total	15.4	14.7	10.3	16.5	15.3	11.3	17.0	10.6	14.1
<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
Total	14.9	14.3	11.5	15.7	13.4	10.4	na	10.7	13.9

- (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. na 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
Any 12-month mental disorder (c)	17.6 ± 1.9	22.3 ± 1.3	20.0 ± 1.1
Lifetime mental disorder, with no 12-month symptoms (f)	30.5 ± 2.2	20.7 ± 1.4	25.5 ± 1.4
No lifetime mental disorder (g)	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
Total	%	3.8	4.1	3.8	2.9	4.9	4.3	3.7	2.0*	3.7
<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
Total	%	11.5	12.3	10.7	14.2	13.4	14.6	15.6	34.1	5.5
<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
Total	±	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.4
<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
Total	%	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.4
<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
Total	%	12.0	11.7	12.1	13.0	12.7	17.7	15.4	20.1	5.9
<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>
Total 2007-08	±	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.4
<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
Total	%	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	np	3.5
<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
Total	%	11.9	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.8	20.0	17.6	np	6.7
<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
Total	±	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	np	0.5

(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
Total	%	11.0	12.5	12.0	9.9	13.7	14.0	10.9	7.8	11.7
<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
Total	%	7.0	6.1	5.6	9.0	6.9	7.3	9.6	12.8	2.7
<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
Total	±	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.6
<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
Total	%	10.4	11.4	10.8	10.6	11.4	9.1	9.1	9.0	10.8
<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
Total	%	6.7	6.2	6.3	7.2	7.3	8.8	9.7	15.0	3.2
<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
Total	±	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.7	0.7
<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
Total	%	12.8	11.8	11.5	10.0	13.0	10.8	10.9	*13.4	12.0
<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
Total	%	5.7	6.6	7.7	7.2	8.3	9.3	9.4	36.8	3.1
<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
Total	±	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	9.7	0.7

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>
2014-15			
<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
2011-12			
<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
Total	3.5	6.7	0.5

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>
2014-15		<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
2011-13		<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)

	<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>
2013									
<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
2010									
<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)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (c)	ACT (c)	NT (c)	Aust
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)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (k)	ACT	NT	Aust (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
Total		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)**

	<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)	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
2014-15									
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. np 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>
2007-08										
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
2008-09										
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
2009-10										
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
2010-11										
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>
2011-12										
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
2012-13 (c)										
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
2013-14 (c)										
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
2014-15										
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)
2007-08									
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
2008-09									
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
2009-10									
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)
2010-11									
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
2011-12									
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
2012-13									
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)
2013-14									
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
2014-15									
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)
2007-08									
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
2008-09									
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
2009-10									
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)
2010-11									
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
2011-12									
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
2012-13									
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)
2013-14									
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
2014-15									
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.