
6A Health management issues — attachment

Definitions for the descriptors and indicators in this attachment are in section 6A.5. Unsourced information was obtained from Commonwealth, State or Territory governments. Data in this Report are examined by the Review's Health Working Group but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

The data contained in this attachment may be subject to revision. The web page version of the Report contains the most up-to-date data where changes have occurred. This attachment can be found at www.pc.gov.au/service/gsp/2000/attach6A.pdf. Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat (details inside front cover of the Report).

6A.1 All jurisdictions' data — breast cancer management

Prevention/early detection performance

Effectiveness

Table 6A.1 **Age-specific participation rates of women in BreastScreen Australia, 1997 and 1998 average (per cent)**

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld ^a	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^c	Aust
40-44	19.5	7.1	23.3	10.4	10.7	19.8	14.9	12.4	15.3
45-49	31.5	14.1	34.4	27.2	23.3	38.6	32.9	23.6	26.7
50-54	51.0	57.9	52.3	53.8	58.3	58.2	57.2	54.3	54.1
55-59	55.0	56.2	54.1	56.2	62.3	61.7	63.0	53.9	56.1
60-64	54.0	55.0	53.8	56.5	61.7	59.0	60.3	42.8	55.3
65-69	50.5	51.8	50.6	51.7	55.6	53.2	54.9	42.1	51.5
70-74	38.9	39.9	35.1	16.9	17.8	16.4	19.0	23.4	33.9

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Table 6A.1 (Continued)

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld ^a	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^c	Aust
75-79	20.2	11.9	22.7	8.5	7.9	7.8	11.5	17.7	15.9
80-84	9.1	3.5	10.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.7	7.1	6.5
85+	2.2	0.9	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.6
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All ages									
Rate ^b	36.1	31.7	37.4	31.8	32.9	36.5	36.6	30.7	34.5
ASR(A) ^c	37.1	32.6	38.3	32.9	34.6	38.1	37.0	31.3	35.6
95% ^d	37.1-37.2	32.5-32.7	38.2-38.4	32.8-33.1	34.5-34.8	37.7-38.4	36.6-37.5	30.6-32.0	35.5-35.7
50-69									
Rate ^b	52.5	55.5	52.7	54.6	59.4	58.2	58.9	50.8	54.3
ASR(A) ^c	52.6	55.4	52.7	54.6	59.5	58.2	58.9	48.6	54.3
95% ^d	52.4-52.8	55.2-55.6	52.5-52.9	54.2-54.9	59.2-59.9	57.6-58.8	58.0-59.7	47.4-49.9	54.2-54.4

^a Only five of the 11 BreastScreen services had been in operation five or more years. ^b Rate of participation not adjusted for differences in age-profiles across jurisdictions. ^c Age standardised rate based on Australian 1991 population profile. ^d 95 per cent confidence interval.

Source: AIHW (unpublished data).

Table 6A.2 Detection rate of small diameter, invasive breast cancers, 1998 (number per 10 000 women screened)

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
40-44	na	1.5	4.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	10.5	0.0	na
45-49	na	10.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.8	0.0	14.3	na
50-54	na	13.2	10.1	9.1	11.1	22.1	16.8	8.3	na
55-59	na	15.2	10.3	18.2	14.3	10.8	24.0	15.9	na
60-64	na	24.2	18.8	18.3	19.7	29.2	14.0	59.0	na
65-69	na	22.2	15.1	31.5	15.9	27.3	19.1	0.0	na
70-74	na	28.3	35.8	20.9	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
75-79	na	28.7	36.4	31.8	25.0	94.6	0.0	344.8	na
80-84	na	64.7	30.6	84.0	129.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
85+	na	0.0	101.3	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0	0.0	na
All ages									
Rate ^a	na	18.4	13.7	15.4	14.7	17.6	13.6	18.8	na
ASR(A) ^b	na	16.4	16.3	15.7	16.6	32.2	10.4	31.8	na
95% ^c	na	14.3-18.9	13.6-19.0	12.8-63.2	12.4-21.4	12.7-63.0	5.8-15.9	10.6-58.1	na
Ages 50-69									
Rate ^a	na	18.0	12.9	17.7	14.8	21.6	18.6	16.6	na
ASR(A) ^b	na	18.4	13.4	18.7	15.1	22.3	18.4	20.8	na
95% ^c	na	16.3-20.5	11.3-15.5	15.9-29.3	12.0-18.0	15.6-29.2	10.3-27.7	3.9-41.2	na

^a Rate of participation not adjusted for differences in age-profiles across jurisdictions. ^b Age standardised rate based on Australian 1991 population profile. ^c 95 per cent confidence interval.

Source: AIHW (unpublished data).

Overall performance

Effectiveness

Table 6A.3 Age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates from breast cancer (number) per 100 000 women^a

Age group	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
20–24	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
25–29	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.0
30–34	4.1	5.2	3.9	3.7	4.7	5.5	2.6	3.6	4.0	5.2	4.0
35–39	10.6	10.5	9.7	12.2	12.0	10.9	12.8	8.1	12.6	11.3	9.1
40–44	21.4	23.5	24.6	23.9	21.7	18.2	21.6	18.3	20.5	19.5	18.2
45–49	35.6	37.9	35.7	36.0	37.1	36.0	36.1	34.2	30.2	33.0	31.7
50–54	54.6	55.5	58.1	57.4	50.9	53.0	53.9	47.5	47.2	50.7	46.5
55–59	66.8	61.2	61.0	64.7	60.9	68.4	65.9	64.0	60.1	56.7	53.1
60–64	80.3	79.1	77.7	71.1	66.0	78.4	74.8	76.5	73.7	65.9	69.2
65–69	89.9	88.4	96.1	88.8	78.8	90.6	83.5	91.2	83.2	81.3	72.0
70–74	95.7	96.3	97.2	110.2	100.2	88.6	99.0	91.0	92.3	91.4	81.2
75–79	125.8	123.8	117.4	112.6	113.1	132.2	122.9	123.0	116.9	110.7	112.3
80–84	145.7	156.2	150.0	147.9	143.3	165.5	152.5	153.1	145.5	137.5	129.4
85+	227.4	235.4	211.2	212.7	217.9	224.1	217.2	212.9	197.0	177.0	192.3
<i>All ages</i>											
ASR (A)	26.9	27.2	26.9	27.0	25.4	26.9	26.5	25.6	25.0	24.2	23.0
<i>50–69</i>											
ASR (A)	71.9	70.1	72.2	69.6	63.3	71.5	68.6	68.5	65	62.8	59.4

^a Rates were age standardised to the Australian 1991 population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished data).

Table 6A.4 Mortality rate from breast cancer (number per 100 000 women)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
1998	26.8	29.1	25.6	23.0	31.9	25.9	25.2	8.9	25.1

^a Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Sources: ABS *Causes of Death Australia*, 1998 (cat. no. 3303.0); ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Age* (cat. no. 3201.0).

6A.2 Single jurisdiction data — breast cancer management

New South Wales

Effectiveness

Table 6A.5 **Participation rate of Indigenous women and women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in BreastScreen programs, 1998-99**

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Indigenous women</i>	
Aged 40–49	9
Aged 50–69	18
Aged 70+	11
<i>Women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds</i>	
Aged 40–49	9
Aged 50–69	23
Aged 70+	11

^a The number of women screened, which is used to calculate the participation rate, differs slightly from the total number of screens because a small number of women had more than one screen during the year.

Efficiency

Table 6A.6 **Cost per woman for breast screening services, 1998-99 (dollars)^{a, b}**

Without capital expenditure	87.40
With capital expenditure	90.88

^a The cost per woman screened is the total cost of providing breast screening services divided by the number of women screened. The total cost is defined as the cost of providing the BreastScreen NSW Program (screen taking, reading of X-rays, assessment, recruitment, data collection and service management) in addition to the cost of providing the program to women (HDWA 1997-98). ^b Data are estimates only. The definition does not specifically include capital purchases and recurrent provision for capital. Calculations do not account for subsidies, depreciation and overheads, and exclude expenditures against special project funding and funding rolled over from previous years.

Victoria

Effectiveness

Table 6A.7 Participation rate of Indigenous women and women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in BreastScreen programs, 1997

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Indigenous women</i>	
Aged 40–49	7
Aged 50–69	36
Aged 70+	32
<i>Women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds</i>	
Aged 40–49	9
Aged 50–69	52
Aged 70+	24

Table 6A.8 Size and grade of detected cancers, 1997

<i>Tumour grade</i>	<i>Size of invasive cancer</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>0–10 mm</i>	<i>11–15 mm</i>	<i>>15 mm</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
<i>Grades unknown</i>	19	8	19	11	57
<i>Grades known</i>					
<i>Well differentiated</i>					
Number	92	66	34	7	199
Per cent of subtotal	40.4	36.3	17.4	36.8	31.9
<i>Moderately differentiated</i>					
Number	115	88	92	8	303
Per cent of subtotal	50.4	48.4	47.2	42.1	48.6
<i>Poorly differentiated</i>					
Number	21	28	69	4	122
Per cent of subtotal	9.2	15.4	35.4	21.1	19.6
<i>Subtotal</i>					
Number	228	182	195	19	624
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6A.9 Interval cancer rate, 1997^a

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Age groups</i>			
		<i>40–49</i>	<i>50–59</i>	<i>60–69</i>	<i>70+</i>
<i>0–<12 Months</i>					
Symptomatic status		22.36	14.33	29.49	33.47
Cancers	no.	7	6	7	4

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Table 6A.9 (Continued)

	Unit	Age groups			
		40–49	50–59	60–69	70+
Women screened	no.	3130	4188	2374	1195
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%	22.36	14.33	29.49	33.47
Asymptomatic status					
Cancers	no.	9	30	15	2
Women screened	no.	15 025	40 719	32 015	11 729
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%	5.99	7.37	4.69	1.71
12–<24 Months					
Symptomatic status					
Cancers	no.	5	13	3	1
Women screened	no.	3 120	4 176	2 364	1 188
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%	16.03	31.13	12.69	8.42
Asymptomatic status					
Cancers	no.	17	56	44	21
Women screened	no.	15 009	40 651	31 961	11 701
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%	11.33	13.78	13.77	19.69
0–<24 Months					
Symptomatic status					
Cancers	no.	13	19	10	5
Women screened	no.	6 250	8 364	4 738	2 383
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%	20.80	22.72	21.11	20.98
Asymptomatic status					
Cancers	no.	26	86	59	23
Women screened	no.	30 034	31 370	63 976	23 430
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%	8.66	27.40	9.22	9.82

^a Definition: Rate of interval invasive breast cancers per 10 000 women years. Stratification: By age group and symptomatic status. Definitions are taken from NHMRC, *The Ascertainment and Reporting of Interval Cancers within the BreastScreen Australia Program* (1999, p. 28). Stratification of variables is also taken from the above report. Numerator: Number of interval invasive breast cancers diagnosed in the time since screening. Denominator: Number of women 'at risk' for the time since screening.

Efficiency

Table 6A.10 Cost per woman (\$) for breast screening services, 1997 (dollars)^a

Rural	112
Urban	90
Total	202

^a The cost per woman screened is the total cost of providing breast screening services divided by the number of women screened. The total cost includes the cost of providing the BreastScreen Victoria program (screen taking, reading of X-rays, assessment, recruitment, data collection and service management) in addition to the cost of providing the program to women (HDWA 1997-98).

Queensland

Effectiveness

Table 6A.11 Participation rate of Indigenous women and women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in BreastScreen programs, 1997-98

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Indigenous women</i>	
Aged 40–49	28
Aged 50–69	46
Aged 70–74	30
<i>Women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds</i>	
Aged 40–49	33
Aged 50–69	61
Aged 70–79	30

Table 6A.12 Small cancer detection rate, 1998 (number per 10 000 women screened)

Women aged 50–69	12.9
All women	13.5

Table 6A.13 Size and grade of detected cancers, 1998

<i>Tumour grade</i>	<i>Size of invasive cancer</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>0–10 mm</i>	<i>11–15 mm</i>	<i>>15 mm</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
<i>Grade unknown</i>	12	7	11	2	32
<i>Grade known</i>					
<i>Well differentiated</i>					
Number	80	53	41	1	175
Per cent of subtotal	43	32.7	19.5	33.3	31.2
<i>Moderately differentiated</i>					
Number	73	83	108	2	266
Per cent of subtotal	39.2	51.2	51.4	66.7	47.4
<i>Poorly differentiated</i>					
Number	33	26	61	0	120
Per cent of subtotal	17.7	16.0	29.0	0	21.4
<i>Subtotal</i>					
Number	186	162	210	3	561
Per cent	100	100	100	100	100
Total invasive cancers	198	169	221	5	593

Efficiency

Table 6A.14 **Cost per woman for breast screening services, 1998-99 (dollars)^a**

Cost per woman screened	108
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^a The cost per woman screened is the total cost of providing breast screening services divided by the number of women screened. The total cost includes the cost of providing the BreastScreen Queensland Program (screen taking, reading of X-rays, assessment, recruitment, data collection and service management) in addition to the cost of providing the program to women (HDWA 1997-98). Calculations incorporate all cash expenditure, including capital expenditure and one-off special project expenditure.

Western Australia

Effectiveness

Table 6A.15 **Participation rates in breast screening programs for women in the target age group 50–69 years (per cent)^a**

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Age group 50–69 years	48	56	60

^a The participation rate is the number of women aged 50–69 screened in a 27 month interval divided by the total estimated target population for the same period.

Source: HDWA (1998).

Table 6A.16 **Participation rate of Indigenous women and women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in BreastScreen programs, 1997-98**

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Indigenous women</i>	
Aged 40–49	14
Aged 50–69	36
Aged 70+	13
<i>Women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds</i>	
Aged 40–49	15
Aged 50–69	47
Aged 70+	6

Table 6A.17 Size and grade of detected cancers, January 1996 – December 1998

<i>Tumour grade</i>	<i>Size of invasive cancer</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>0–10 mm</i>	<i>11–15 mm</i>	<i>>15 mm</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
<i>Grades unknown</i>	217	131	174	20	542
<i>Grades known</i>					
<i>Well differentiated</i>					
Number	88	59	35		182
Per cent of subtotal	50.3	45.7	22.4		39.6
<i>Moderately differentiated</i>					
Number	71	58	88		217
Per cent of subtotal	40.6	45.0	56.4		47.2
<i>Poorly differentiated</i>					
Number	16	12	33		61
Per cent of subtotal	9.1	9.3	21.2		13.3
<i>Subtotal</i>					
Number	175	129	156		460
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

Table 6A.18 Interval cancer rate 1996–98^a

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Age groups</i>			
		<i>40–49</i>	<i>50–59</i>	<i>60–69</i>	<i>70+</i>
<i>0–<12 Months</i>					
<i>Symptomatic status</i>		None ^b			
Cancers	no.				
Women screened	no.				
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%				
<i>Asymptomatic status</i>					
Cancers ^c	no.	5	6	1	0
Women screened ^d	no.	9 658	8 718	4 451	1 189
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%	5.2	6.9	2.2	0
<i>12–<24 Months</i>					
<i>Symptomatic status</i>		None ^b			
Cancers	no.				
Women screened	no.				
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%				
<i>Asymptomatic status</i>					
Cancers ^c	no.	12	12	5	1
Women screened ^d	no.	8 709	7 902	3 953	1 014
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%	13.8	15.2	12.6	9.9

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Table 6A.18 (Continued)

	Unit	Age groups				
		40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
0-<24 Months						
Symptomatic status		None ^b				
Cancers	no.					
Women screened	no.					
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%					
Asymptomatic status						
Cancers ^c	no.	17	18	6	1	
Women screened ^d	no.	18 367	16 621	8 404	2 203	
Rate per 10 000 women screened	%	9.3	10.8	7.1	4.5	

^a Definition: Rate of interval invasive breast cancers per 10 000 women years. Stratification: By age group and symptomatic status. Definitions taken from the NHMRC. *The Ascertainment and Reporting of Interval Cancers within the BreastScreen Australia Program* (1999, p. 28). Stratification of variables is also taken from the above report. Numerator: Number of interval invasive breast cancers diagnosed in the time since screening. Denominator: Number of women 'at risk' for the time since screening. ^b Symptomatic women and those with a personal history of cancer are excluded, except if presenting for early re-screen with a symptom. Only first round women were reported to the AIHW and only those women are reported here. ^c All asymptomatic women without a personal history of cancer with an interval cancer detected within 12 months of the first screen where the first screen was in 1996. Women may be one or two yearly re-screens. ^d All women without a personal history of cancer who were first screened in 1996.

Source: Mammography Screening Registry, Women's Cancer Screening Service, HDWA (unpublished data).

Efficiency

Table 6A.19 Cost per woman screened for breast screening services (dollars)^a

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 ^b
Cost	128.88	153.67	111.43	113.43	93.75

^a The cost per woman screened is the total cost of providing breast screening services divided by the number of women screened. The total cost includes the cost of providing BreastScreen WA Program (screen taking, reading of X-rays, assessment, recruitment, data collection and service management) in addition of providing the program to women. ^b The decrease in cost per woman screened is due to an increase in efficiency of providing the service and a reduction in the number of women who were assessed within the program. Two hospitals contracted to provide assessment services could not accommodate the number of women requiring assessment in 1997-98.

Source: HDWA (1998).

South Australia

Effectiveness

Table 6A.20 **Participation rate of Indigenous women and women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in BreastScreen programs, 1997 and 1998**

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Indigenous women</i>	
Aged 40–49	12
Aged 50–69	42
Aged 70+	11
<i>Women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.</i>	
Aged 40–49	15
Aged 50–69	53
Aged 70+	8

Table 6A.21 **Size and grade of detected cancers, 1998**

<i>Tumour grade</i>	<i>Size of invasive cancer</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>0–10 mm</i>	<i>11–15 mm</i>	<i>>15 mm</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
<i>Grades unknown</i>	2	0	3	2	7
<i>Grades known</i>					
<i>Well differentiated</i>					
Number	49	41	23	1	114
Per cent of subtotal	55.7	47.7	26.1	14.3	42.4
<i>Moderately differentiated</i>					
Number	29	32	41	2	104
Per cent of subtotal	33.0	37.2	46.6	28.6	38.7
<i>Poorly differentiated</i>					
Number	6	12	20	0	38
Per cent of subtotal	6.8	14.0	22.7	0.0	14.1
<i>Undifferentiated</i>					
Number	1	0	1	0	2
Per cent of subtotal	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7
<i>Not applicable</i>					
Number	2	1	0	1	4
Per cent of subtotal	2.3	1.2	0.0	14.3	1.5
<i>Unknown</i>					
Number	1	0	3	1	5
Per cent of subtotal	1.1	0.0	3.4	14.3	1.9
<i>Subtotal</i>					
Number	88	86	88	7	269
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Efficiency

Table 6A.22 **Cost per woman (dollars) for breast screening services, 1997-98 (dollars)^a**

Cost	97
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^a The cost per woman screened is the total cost of providing breast screening services divided by the number of women screened. The total cost includes the cost of providing the SA BreastScreen program (screen taking, reading of X-rays, assessment, recruitment, data collection and service management) in addition to the cost of providing the program to women (HDWA 1997-98).

Tasmania

Effectiveness

Table 6A.23 **Participation rate of Indigenous women and women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in BreastScreen programs^a**

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Indigenous women</i>	
Aged 40–49	19
Aged 50–69	39
Aged 70+	8
<i>Women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds</i>	
Aged 40–49	na
Aged 50–69	53
Aged 70+	na

^a Data are from 1 April 1994 to 30 June 1999. **na** Not available.

Table 6A.24 **Size and grade of detected cancers, 1998**

<i>Tumour grade</i>	<i>Size of invasive cancer</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>0–10 mm</i>	<i>11–15 mm</i>	<i>>15 mm</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
<i>Grades unknown</i>	5	1	1	1	8
<i>Grades known</i>	30	20	22	2	74
<i>Well differentiated</i>					
Number	12	7	3	0	22
Per cent of subtotal	40	35	14	0	30
<i>Moderately differentiated</i>					
Number	13	11	14	1	39
Per cent of subtotal	43	55	64	50	53
<i>Poorly differentiated</i>					
Number	5	2	5	1	13
Per cent of subtotal	17	10	23	50	18

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Table 6A.24 (Continued)

<i>Tumour grade</i>	<i>Size of invasive cancer</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>0–10 mm</i>	<i>11–15 mm</i>	<i>>15 mm</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
Subtotal					
Number	30	20	22	2	74
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

Efficiency

Table 6A.25 **Cost per woman for breast screening services, 1997-98 (dollars)^a**

Cost	115
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^a The cost per woman screened is the total cost of providing breast screening services divided by the number of women screened. The total cost includes the cost of providing the BreastScreen Tasmania program (screen taking, reading of X-rays, assessment, recruitment, data collection and service management) in addition to the cost of providing the program to women (HDWA 1997-98).

Australian Capital Territory

Effectiveness

Table 6A.26 **Participation rate of Indigenous women and women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in BreastScreen programs^a**

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Indigenous women</i>	
Aged 40–49	20
Aged 50–69	50
Aged 70+	17
<i>Women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds</i>	
Aged 40–49	28
Aged 50–69	71
Aged 70+	16

^a Data are from 1 April 1997 to 30 June 1999.

Table 6A.27 Size and grade of detected cancers, 1998

<i>Tumour grade</i>	<i>Size of invasive cancer</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>0–10 mm</i>	<i>11–15 mm</i>	<i>>15 mm</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
<i>Grades unknown</i>	1	1	0	0	2
<i>Grades known</i>					
Well differentiated					
Number	7	3	5	0	15
Per cent of subtotal	54	38	39	0	44
Moderately differentiated					
Number	5	4	5	0	14
Per cent of subtotal	39	50	39	0	41
Poorly differentiated					
Number	1	1	3	0	5
Per cent of subtotal	8	13	23	0	15
Subtotal					
Number	13	8	13	0	34
Per cent	100.0	100.0	10.0	100.0	100.0

Efficiency

Table 6A.28 Cost per woman for breast screening services, 1997-98 (dollars)^a

Estimated cost	116
----------------	-----

^a The cost per woman screened is the total cost of providing breast screening services divided by the number of women screened. The total cost includes the cost of providing the BreastScreen ACT program (screen taking, reading of X-rays, assessment, recruitment, data collection and service management) in addition to the cost of providing the program to women (HDWA 1997-98).

Northern Territory

Effectiveness

Table 6A.29 Participation rate of Indigenous women and women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in BreastScreen programs^a

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Indigenous women</i>	
Aged 40-49	na
Aged 50-69	57
Aged 70+	na

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.29 (Continued)

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds</i>	
Aged 40-49	na
Aged 50-69	70
Aged 70+	na

^a Data are from 1 October 1996 to 31 December 1998. **na** Not available.

Efficiency

Table 6A.30 **Cost per woman for breast screening services, 1998-99 (dollars)^a**

Rural	235
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^a The cost per woman screened is the total cost of providing breast screening services divided by the number of women screened. The total cost includes the cost of providing the BreastScreen NT program (screen taking, reading of X-rays, assessment, recruitment, data collection and service management) in addition to the cost of providing the program to women (HDWA 1997-98).

6A.3 All jurisdictions' data — mental health services

Descriptors

Table 6A.31 **Recurrent expenditure on mental health services, by source (in 1996-97 dollars)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>State and Territory government</i>	<i>Commonwealth Government</i>	<i>Private health insurance funds^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992-93	\$m	1 109.6	437.3	113.6	1 660.5
1993-94	\$m	1 097.3	498.6	125.9	1 721.8
1994-95	\$m	1 131.7	583.7	138.6	1 854.0
1995-96	\$m	1 178.8	675.0	146.4	2 000.2
1996-97	\$m	1 267.1	650.2	156.4	2 073.7
Annual growth rate	%	3.4	10.4	8.3	5.7

^a Private hospital expenditure for 1994-95 and 1995-96 was significantly overestimated in the 1996 National Mental Health Report. The data are based on re-analysis of the ABS data and update previous estimates. Data for 1996-97 are estimates based on growth from 1992-93 to 1995-96.

Source: DHAC (1999a), based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 6A.32 Recurrent expenditure by States and Territories (adjusted for non-State funds)^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>
1992-93	\$m	319.1	322.2	152.2	101.4	93.3	29.2	14.6	8.9	1 040.9
1993-94	\$m	320.6	305.2	155.5	105.9	96.8	30.8	14.5	9.6	1 038.9
1994-95	\$m	338.6	322.7	165.1	108.8	97.2	32.1	15.7	9.6	1 089.9
1995-96	\$m	358.8	338.2	181.6	120.2	96.7	35.1	17.1	10.9	1 158.3
1996-97	\$m	394.1	349.1	208.3	139.2	109.2	35.8	19.4	12.0	1 267.1
Annual growth rate	%	5.4	2.0	8.2	8.2	4.0	5.2	7.4	7.8	5.0

^a At current prices.

Source: DHAC (1999a), based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 6A.33 Recurrent expenditure by States and Territories (adjusted for non-State funds) (in 1996-97 dollars)

	<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>
1992-93	\$m	347.5	337.8	163.9	106.4	97.8	31.4	15.5	9.2	1 109.6
1993-94	\$m	345.1	318.6	165.3	110.6	99.0	32.8	15.2	9.8	1 097.3
1994-95	\$m	355.8	332.6	172.1	113.0	98.1	33.4	16.1	9.7	1 131.7
1995-96	\$m	366.9	343.1	185.2	122.1	96.7	35.7	17.2	11.0	1 178.8
1996-97	\$m	394.1	349.1	208.3	139.2	109.2	35.8	19.4	12.0	1 267.1
Annual growth rate	%	3.2	0.8	6.2	6.9	2.8	3.3	5.8	6.9	3.4

Source: DHAC (1999a), based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 6A.34 Government recurrent expenditure on mental health services per person (in 1996-97 dollars)

	<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>
1992-93	58.1	75.6	53.4	63.8	67.1	66.6	52.2	54.4	63.1
1993-94	57.2	71.1	52.5	65.3	68.2	69.5	50.6	56.8	61.8
1994-95	58.4	73.9	53.4	65.4	67.4	70.6	53.3	55.2	63.0
1995-96	59.5	75.6	56.1	69.8	66.2	75.4	56.5	60.7	64.8
1996-97	63.1	76.2	61.8	78.1	74.0	75.5	62.8	64.8	68.8
Annual growth rate %	2.1	0.2	3.7	5.2	2.5	3.2	4.7	4.5	2.2

Source: DHAC (1999a), based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 6A.35 Full time equivalent staff employed in specialist mental health services, by service setting (number)

	NSW	Vic	Qld ^a	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^b	Aust
<i>Inpatient services</i>									
1993-94	3 882	3 519	2 305	1 668	1 640	408	113	84	13 618
1994-95	3 556	3 014	2 467	1 620	1 268	396	84	84	12 488
1995-96	3 520	2 232	2 371	1 565	1 282	417	99	78	11 566
1996-97	3 441	2 006	2 410	1 572	1 234	350	90	84	11 187
Annual growth rate %	-3.9	-17.1	1.5	-2.0	-9.0	-5.0	-7.3	0.0	-6.3
<i>Ambulatory care</i>									
1993-94	1 210	1 418	532	361	407	128	78	54	4 188
1994-95	1 533	1 593	627	440	531	142	85	56	5 007
1995-96	1 932	1 644	798	596	551	145	97	74	5 836
1996-97	2 050	1 912	889	707	584	135	88	70	6 434
Annual growth rate %	19.2	10.5	18.7	25.1	12.8	1.8	4.1	9.0	15.4
<i>Community residential services</i>									
1993-94	239	294	0	38	16	72	61	0	720
1994-95	313	423	0	34	22	89	65	0	946
1995-96	268	676	0	48	10	88	56	0	1 146
1996-97	277	828	0	47	10	84	57	0	1 303
Annual growth rate %	5.0	41.2	0.0	7.3	-14.5	5.3	-2.2	0.0	21.9
1993-94	5 332	5 231	2 837	2 067	2 063	608	251	138	18 526
1994-95	5 401	5 030	3 094	2 094	1 821	627	235	140	18 442
1995-96	5 720	4 553	3 169	2 209	1 843	650	252	152	18 548
1996-97	5 768	4 746	3 298	2 326	1 828	569	235	154	18 924
Annual growth rate %	2.7	-3.2	5.1	4.0	-4.0	-2.2	-2.2	3.7	0.7

^a Queensland Health did not provide community residential services in the reported years. It is anticipated that in 2000 it will decentralise some of its extended care inpatient beds to community based services. ^b The NT did not provide community residential services in the reported years.

Source: DHAC (1999a), based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Effectiveness

Appropriateness

Table 6A.36 Average per person real government expenditure on mental health services, by service setting (in 1996-97 dollars)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Stand-alone hospitals</i>									
1992-93	26.72	40.97	25.12	32.76	39.45	31.77	0.00	0.00	31.11
1993-94	27.71	33.67	23.85	32.59	38.08	29.38	0.00	0.00	29.15
1994-95	26.14	32.17	23.80	27.66	37.70	26.99	0.00	0.00	27.64

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.36 (Continued)

	<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>
1995-96	23.93	19.10	23.77	27.92	35.98	26.23	0.00	0.00	23.47
1996-97	22.65	15.23	24.56	28.87	38.87	24.99	0.00	0.00	22.50
Annual growth rate %	-4.0	-21.9	-0.6	-3.1	-0.4	-5.8	0	0	-7.8
<i>Co-located units</i>									
1992-93	15.32	9.98	16.99	14.03	7.05	13.15	21.26	29.61	13.63
1993-94	13.84	9.52	16.99	13.89	7.63	15.39	19.64	32.96	13.12
1994-95	13.85	9.94	16.27	19.16	8.73	15.19	21.09	30.40	13.71
1995-96	14.55	15.65	15.57	19.00	9.51	16.66	23.07	29.18	15.37
1996-97	15.69	14.12	17.13	21.14	9.71	17.57	26.55	36.70	16.05
Annual growth rate %	0.6	9.1	0.2	10.8	8.3	7.5	5.7	5.5	4.2
<i>Community services^b</i>									
1992-93	17.53	23.70	11.51	16.68	20.29	20.83	29.05	21.76	18.52
1993-94	17.29	27.48	12.07	18.98	21.75	24.67	29.26	21.88	19.91
1994-95	20.67	32.30	14.21	19.24	22.75	28.66	31.14	25.40	22.88
1995-96	22.96	41.15	18.90	24.96	24.53	33.69	33.61	36.77	27.67
1996-97	25.93	47.41	21.19	28.55	26.73	33.65	36.31	34.70	31.19
Annual growth rate %	10.3	18.9	16.5	14.4	7.1	12.7	5.7	12.4	13.9

^a Estimates of per capita expenditure in each of the service mix categories refer to all mental health services reported by jurisdictions, regardless of source of funds. ^b Comprises ambulatory care, 24-hour residential services and non-government organisations.

Source: DHAC (1999a), based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 6A.37 Patient bed days, by State/Territory and service setting (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>
<i>Stand-alone hospitals</i>									
1992-93	549 673	525 855	331 195	171 561	193 840	58 154	0	0	1 830 278
1993-94	497 719	441 283	313 510	157 762	186 495	52 997	0	0	1 649 766
1994-95	441 759	407 904	289 450	127 163	163 408	53 979	0	0	1 483 663
1995-96	399 343	217 945	267 085	124 430	156 078	53 360	0	0	1 218 241
1996-97	377 710	186 667	263 954	126 573	163 948	39 960	0	0	1 158 812
<i>Co-located units</i>									
1992-93	235 998	98 548	154 686	70 403	33 898	24 089	17 481	10 247	645 350
1993-94	237 244	106 830	165 429	69 264	36 715	20 692	16 171	7 904	660 249
1994-95	242 213	105 393	167 923	101 795	45 787	21 120	17 159	9 247	710 637
1995-96	250 845	145 588	162 104	99 179	50 780	20 873	16 352	8 371	754 092
1996-97	268 929	155 577	162 556	96 020	50 961	22 700	18 975	9 932	785 650
<i>Total bed days</i>									
1992-93	785 670	624 403	485 881	241 964	227 738	82 243	17 481	10 247	2 475 628
1993-94	734 963	548 113	478 939	227 026	223 210	73 689	16 171	7 904	2 310 015
1994-95	683 972	513 297	457 373	228 958	209 195	75 099	17 159	9 247	2 194 300
1995-96	650 188	363 533	429 189	223 609	206 858	74 233	16 352	8 371	1 972 333
1996-97	646 639	342 244	426 510	222 593	214 909	62 660	18 975	9 932	1 944 462

Source: DHAC (1999a), based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 6A.38 Bed days in co-located units as a proportion of total inpatient bed days, by State/Territory

	<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>
1992-93	no.	30.0	15.8	31.8	29.1	14.9	29.3	100.0	100.0	26.1
1993-94	no.	32.3	19.5	34.5	30.5	16.4	28.1	100.0	100.0	28.6
1994-95	no.	35.4	20.5	36.7	44.5	21.9	28.1	100.0	100.0	32.4
1995-96	no.	38.6	40.0	37.8	44.4	24.5	28.1	100.0	100.0	38.2
1996-97	no.	41.6	45.5	38.1	43.1	23.7	36.2	100.0	100.0	40.4
Annual growth rate	%	8.5	30.3	4.6	10.3	12.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	11.6

Source: table 6A.37.

Table 6A.39 Patient bed days in community based residential services delivering 24-hour specialised mental health care (number)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld^a</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>General adult psychiatry</i>									
1992-93	49 704	12 302	0	26 061	7 793	4 746	21 243	0	121 849
1993-94	43 863	20 772	0	18 951	8 827	6 889	21 247	0	129 549
1994-95	54 938	24 596	0	17 926	4 638	7 164	21 285	0	130 747
1995-96	48 408	41 579	0	21 898	3 285	7 444	21 733	0	142 309
1996-97	48 137	87 494	0	21 764	3 285	7 444	21 267	0	189 391
<i>Geriatric psychiatry</i>									
1992-93	34 748	86 304	0	0	0	16 299	0	0	137 351
1993-94	39 612	88 997	0	0	0	16 118	0	0	144 727
1994-95	47 873	102 524	0	0	0	16 776	0	0	167 173
1995-96	55 131	130 099	0	0	0	15 751	0	0	200 981
1996-97	53 708	167 764	0	0	0	16 345	0	0	237 817
<i>Total beds</i>									
1992-93	84 452	98 606	0	26 061	7 793	21 045	21 243	0	259 200
1993-94	83 475	109 769	0	18 951	8 827	23 007	21 247	0	265 276
1994-95	102 811	127 120	0	17 926	4 638	23 940	21 485	0	297 920
1995-96	103 539	171 678	0	21 898	4 322	20 120	21 733	0	343 290
1996-97	101 845	255 258	0	21 764	3 285	23 789	21 267	0	427 208
Annual growth rate %	4.8	26.8	0	-4.4	-19.4	3.1	0.0	0	13.3

^a Queensland Health did not provide these services in the reported years. It is anticipated that in 2000 it will decentralise some the extended care inpatient beds to community based services.

Source: DHAC (1999a), based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW), incorporating adjustments to previous years reported data.

Table 6A.40 Consumer/carer participation in public sector mental health service organisations (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>
Level 1 participation ^a	1994	8	6	6	1	2	0	0	0	23
	1995	13	4	9	0	5	2	0	0	33
	1996	30	5	8	0	14	3	0	1	61
	1997	43	5	9	1	9	1	0	1	69
Level 2 participation ^b	1994	12	5	4		1				22
	1995	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
	1996	9	5	10	2	2		1	1	30
	1997	6	2	9	4	3			1	25
Level 3 participation ^c	1994	9	6	4	3	4	2			28
	1995	12	11	1	7	6			1	38
	1996	9	7	2	11	3				32
	1997	5	3	1	4	6	2	1		22
Level 4 participation ^d	1994	14	14	8	12	6	1	2	7	64
	1995	22	14	7	12	16		1	5	77
	1996	12	16	11	13	12		1		65
	1997	13	11	11	17	11		1	3	67
Total number of organisations with valid response	1994	43	31	22	16	13	3	2	7	137
	1995	58	35	18	20	28	3	2	7	171
	1996	60	33	31	26	31	3	2	2	188
	1997	67	21	30	26	29	3	2	5	183

^a Appointment of a person to represent the interests of consumers and carers on the organisation management committee or a specific consumer/carer advisory group to advise on all aspects of service delivery. ^b Specific consumer/carer advisory group to advise on some aspects of service delivery. ^c Consumers/carers participating on broadly based committees. ^d No specific arrangements for carer and consumer participation.

Source: DHAC (1999a), based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Outcomes

Table 6A.41 Prevalence of mental disorders in adults, 1997

	Number			Share of adults with a mental disorder			Share of total adults		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Anxiety disorders</i>									
Panic disorder	36.7	133.8	170.5	3.2	10.9	7.2	0.6	2.0	1.3
Agoraphobia	49.2	101.9	151.1	4.3	8.3	6.3	0.7	1.5	1.1
Social phobia	161.4	207.3	368.7	14.0	16.8	15.5	2.4	3.0	2.7
Generalised anxiety disorder	156.8	256.0	412.8	13.6	20.8	17.3	2.4	3.7	3.1

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Table 6A.41 (Continued)

	Number			Share of adults with a mental disorder			Share of total adults		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
Obsessive compulsive disorder	19.3	29.2	48.6	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
Post traumatic stress disorder	153.3	285.8	439.2	13.3	23.2	18.4	2.3	4.2	3.3
Total	470.4	829.6	1 299.9	40.8	67.4	54.5	7.1	12.1	9.7
<i>Affective disorders</i>									
Depression	227.6	465.3	692.9	19.8	37.8	29.1	3.4	6.8	5.1
Dysthymia	63.4	88.3	151.7	5.5	7.2	6.4	1.0	1.3	1.1
Total	275.3	503.3	778.6	23.9	40.9	32.7	4.2	7.4	5.8
<i>Substance abuse disorders</i>									
Alcohol harmful use	285.4	123.8	409.2	24.8	10.1	17.2	4.3	1.8	3.0
Alcohol dependence	339.8	126.9	466.7	29.5	10.3	19.6	5.1	1.9	3.5
Drug use	206.9	89.2	296.0	18.0	7.2	12.4	3.1	1.3	2.2
Total	734.3	307.5	1041.8	63.8	25.0	43.7	11.1	4.5	7.7
Total adults with a mental disorder	1 151.6	1 231.5	2 383.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.4	18.0	17.7
Total adults in the population	6 627.1	6 837.7	13 464.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS, *Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Australia, 1997* (cat. no. 4326.0, 1997).

Table 6A.42 Prevalence rates of mental disorders, by age, 1997 (per cent of all adults)

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years or more	Total
Anxiety disorders	11.2	9.8	11.4	11.9	7.8	4.5	9.7
Depressive disorders ^a	6.7	6.6	7.2	6.4	5.0	1.7	5.8
Substance abuse disorders	16.1	11.3	8.2	5.3	3.2	1.1	7.7
All conditions	26.6	21.3	19.9	17.5	12.3	6.1	17.7

^a Includes all affective disorders.

Source: ABS, *Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Australia, 1997*, (cat. no. 4326.0, 1997).

**Table 6A.43 Prevalence of mental disorders, by geographic location, 1997
(per cent of all adults)**

	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Rest of State/Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Anxiety disorders	9.4	10.1	9.7
Affective disorders	5.6	6.1	5.8
Substance abuse disorders	7.7	7.8	7.7
All conditions	17.5	18.0	17.7

Source: ABS, *Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Australia, 1997* (cat. no. 4326.0, 1997).

Table 6A.44 Suicides and mortality rate, by sex

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<i>Suicides (number)</i>											
Males	1 730	1 658	1 735	1 847	1 820	1 687	1 830	1 872	1 931	2 146	2 150
Females	467	438	426	513	474	394	428	495	462	577	533
Persons	2 197	2 096	2 161	2 360	2 294	2 081	2 258	2 367	2 393	2 723	2 683
<i>Mortality rate (number per 100 000 people)^a</i>											
Males	21.0	19.8	20.4	21.4	20.9	19.2	20.6	20.8	21.2	23.3	23.0
Females	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.0	6.2	5.7
Persons	13.3	12.5	12.7	13.7	13.1	11.8	12.6	13.1	13.1	14.7	14.3

^a As 30 June.

Sources: ABS, *Causes of Death Australia, 1998* (cat. no. 3303.0, 1999); ABS, *Estimated Resident Population, by Age, 1998* (cat. no. 3201.0).

Table 6A.45 Mortality rate from suicide, by jurisdiction (number per 100 000 people)^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>
1998	13.6	12.4	16.8	15.7	16.4	12.5	10.1	22.1	14.3

^a Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Sources: ABS, *Causes of Death Australia, 1998* (cat. no. 3303.0, 1999); ABS, *Estimated Resident Population, by Age, 1998* (cat. no. 3201.0).

Table 6A.46 Mortality rate from suicide for people aged 15–24 years by jurisdiction (deaths per 100 000 people)^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>
1996	14.0	11.8	22.2	17.7	11.8	10.5	13.1	22.8	15.2
1997	19.3	17.7	23.2	16.1	18.4	4.6	20.6	34.8	19.1
1998	16.5	14.2	18.2	20.1	18.0	6.3	11.3	38.7	16.7
Average annual growth rate	8.7	9.7	-9.4	6.7	23.5	-22.8	-7.0	30.3	4.7

^a Estimated resident population aged 15–24 years at 30 June.

Sources: ABS, *Causes of Death, Australia 1998*, (cat. no. 3303.0, 1999), ABS, *Estimated Resident Population, by Age, 1998* (cat. no. 3201.0).

Efficiency

Table 6A.47 **Average costs per day for patients with mental illness, by inpatient program type (dollars)^{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>General psychiatry</i>									
1995-96	396	468	290	370	324	357	428	547	376
1996-97	394	403	324	409	344	342	432	666	376
<i>Child/adolescent psychiatry</i>									
1995-96	698	545	600	520	428	0	0	0	575
1996-97	502	641	715	549	546	0	0	0	579
<i>Geriatric psychiatry</i>									
1995-96	340	365	280	330	290	165	0	0	314
1996-97	370	331	297	368	297	276	0	0	333
<i>Forensic psychiatry</i>									
1995-96	161	275	406	478	531	140	0	1 181	291
1996-97	275	393	441	495	424	268	0	750	378
<i>Total</i>									
1995-96	374	430	297	365	321	274	428	626	359
1996-97	384	394	330	405	334	328	432	685	371
Annual growth rate %	2.7	-8.4	11.1	11.0	4.0	19.7	0.9	9.4	3.3

^a Bed day costs are based on adjusted inpatient expenditure following distribution of indirect amounts. ^b All cells represent weighted averages.

Source: DHAC (1999), based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

6A.4 Single jurisdiction data — mental health services

The jurisdiction-specific data presented below are not comparable.

New South Wales

Quality

Table 6A.48 **Accredited mental health facilities, 1999^{a, b}**

<i>Accredited facilities</i>	<i>Proportion accredited</i>	<i>Accredited beds^c</i>
no.	%	no.
43		1933

^a Accreditation status of facilities at September 1999. ^b Contains all public mental health inpatient units. Excludes community residential units or authorised private hospital beds. ^c Accreditation status of beds at 30 June 1999.

Table 6A.49 Unplanned psychiatric re-admissions to hospital within 28 days for the same condition, 1997-98^{a, b, c}

<i>Condition group</i>	<i>Number in condition group</i>	<i>Re-admissions as proportion of condition group</i>	<i>Re-admissions as proportion of selected population</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Schizophrenia and selected disorders	888	18	5.7
Major depression and selected disorders	7603	20	5
Adjustment and stress reaction	4483	8	1.3
Anxiety and related disorders	2830	19	2
Personality disorders	1372	27	1.3
Childhood disorders	277	22	0.2
Eating disorders (bulimia and anorexia nervosa)	236	24	0.2
Others	2098	4	0.3
Total	27787	16	16

^a A re-admission flag is set in the inpatient statistics database when a patient has been re-admitted to hospital within 28 days. This may be the same hospital, or another hospital and depends on the report of the service provider. Record matching for individuals is not undertaken. Therefore it is possible that the re-admission may not be for the same psychiatric illness. However, it must be for a psychiatric condition due to the selection criteria for the population under consideration. Conditions have been grouped into clinically similar classes rather than the AN-DRG groups. ^b Includes public hospitals (including psychiatric and general). ^c Excludes same day admissions. Includes patients treated in NSW but residents of another State, but excludes NSW residents treated in another State.

Efficiency — unit cost

Table 6A.50 Cost per non-admitted occasion of service, 199? (dollars)^{a, b, c}

<i>Hospital type</i>	<i>Emergency</i>	<i>Outpatient</i>	<i>Primary and community based</i>	<i>Same day</i>
All types	80	133	93	342

^a Estimates based on 1997-98 National Survey of Mental Health Services. ^b Includes direct and indirect costs. ^c The National Survey of Mental Health Services includes same day admissions as ambulatory care. They are included in this estimate.

Victoria

Table 6A.51 Accredited mental health facilities, 1998^a

	<i>Accredited facilities</i>	<i>Proportion accredited</i>	<i>Accredited beds</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>
Acute inpatient facilities	55		1120
Community and residential facilities	39		868

^a At 30 June 1998.

Table 6A.52 Unplanned psychiatric re-admissions to hospital within 28 days for the same condition, 1997-98^a

<i>Hospital type</i>	<i>Number discharged</i>	<i>Proportion re-admitted</i>
	no.	%
Public acute care	16 037	17.2

^a The Victorian mental health information system cannot distinguish between unplanned and planned readmissions. The rate includes all 'conditions' but only relates to admissions to an acute inpatient mental health unit.

Queensland

Table 6A.53 Percentage of accredited mental health facilities^a

<i>Accredited facilities</i>	<i>Proportion accredited</i>	<i>Accredited beds^b</i>
no.	%	no.
12	na	375

^a At 30 June 1999. Public hospitals only accredited through the ACHS. ^b Acute and non-acute public mental health beds.

Western Australia

Quality

Table 6A.54 People treated under community mental health programs admitted to hospital overnight for psychiatric treatment, by age, gender and Indigenous status (per cent)

	1993-94	1994-95	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Age group</i>				
0-17	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.3
18-64	23.5	25.0	27.4	28.2
65+	39.7	42.7	41.2	43.2
<i>Indigenous status</i>				
Non-Indigenous	21.8	23.0	24.7	25.4
Indigenous	40.7	40.1	36.9	41.8
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	23.5	24.7	26.5	26.3
Female	20.1	21.3	22.5	24.3
Total	21.7	22.9	24.4	25.3

Source: HDWA (1997-98).

Table 6A.55 Accredited mental health facilities, 1998^a

<i>Accredited facilities^b</i>	<i>Proportion accredited</i>	<i>Accredited beds</i>
no.	%	no.
16	na	372

^a At 30 June 1998. ^b Includes authorised hospitals, extended care units and psychiatric wards in public acute care hospitals.

Table 6A.56 Unplanned psychiatric re-admissions to hospital within 28 days for the same condition, 1997-98 (per cent)^a

<i>Hospital type</i>	<i>Proportion re-admitted</i>
Teaching	5.7
Metropolitan non-teaching	5.1
Total	5.5

^a Re-admissions are overnight stays within 28 days with the same four-digit ICD9-CM diagnosis. ACHS standards were used as endorsed by Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (*ACHS Clinical Indicators: A User's Manual, Psychiatry Indicators, Vol. 2*).

Efficiency

Table 6A.57 Average cost per public patient under community management (dollars)^a

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Actual	1 657	2 299	2 132
Real	1 445	2 004	1 859

^a The figures for this indicator were obtained by dividing the combined gross accrued cost of community based services by the total number of persons who received at least one occasion of service during the period.

Source: Finance and Resource Management, Health Department of Western Australia, Mental Health Information System.

South Australia

Table 6A.58 Accredited mental health facilities, 1998^a

<i>Accredited facilities</i>	<i>Proportion accredited</i>	<i>Accredited beds^b</i>
no.	%	no.
8	na	183

^a At 30 June 1998. ^b The public hospitals accredited are those with designated/specialised mental health facilities.

Table 6A.59 Cost per non-admitted occasion of service (dollars)

<i>Hospital type</i>	<i>Emergency</i>	<i>Outpatient</i>	<i>Primary and community based</i>
Public hospitals ^a	na	92	na
Community adults ^b	329	na	118
CAMHS–children ^c			184

^a Data from Coopers & Lybrand outpatient study 1996-97. ^b Direct contacts only, including the elderly; 1997-98 data. ^c Includes community initiatives; 1997-98 data. **na** Not available.

Tasmania

Table 6A.60 Accredited mental health facilities, 1999^a

<i>Accredited facilities</i>	<i>Proportion accredited</i>	<i>Accredited beds</i>
no.	%	no.
4	na	80

^a Accreditation commenced at different times for the four facilities in the first six months of 1999.

Australian Capital Territory

Table 6A.61 Accredited mental health facilities, 1997-98

<i>Accredited facilities</i>	<i>Proportion accredited</i>	<i>Accredited beds</i>
no.	%	no.
2	na	52

Table 6A.62 Unplanned psychiatric re-admissions to hospital within 28 days for the same condition, 1998 (per cent)^{a, b}

<i>Hospital type</i>	<i>Proportion re-admitted</i>
Acute care facility	8.0

^a Includes patients re-admitted for treatment of the same condition, related condition and complication of the condition for which the patient was previously hospitalised. ^b 1 January to 30 June 1998.

6A.5 Definitions

Table 6A.63 Terms

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Acute care hospital	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

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Table 6A.63 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Affective disorders	A mood disturbance, includes mania, hypomania, bipolar affective disorder, depression and dysthymia
Agoraphobia	Fear of being in public places from which it may be difficult to escape. A compelling desire to avoid the phobic situation is often prominent.
Ambulatory services	Services provided by hospitals to non-admitted patients
Antidepressant	A drug that alleviates depression, usually by energising the person and thus elevating mood
Anxiolytics	Tranquillisers; drugs that reduce anxiety
Anxiety disorders	Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Includes agoraphobia, social phobia, panic disorder, generalised anxiety disorder, obsessive–compulsive disorder and post traumatic stress disorder.
Bipolar disorder	A mood disorder characterised by a history of manic (or hypomanic) episodes usually alternated with depressive episodes
Case mix adjustment	Adjustment of data on cases treated to account for the number and type of cases. Cases were sorted into diagnosis related groups which represented a class of patients with similar clinical conditions requiring similar hospital services.
Co-located units	Psychiatric units in general hospitals. Includes ambulatory services, specialised residential services.
Community health services	Health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than in hospitals or in private facilities
Comorbidity	The simultaneous occurrence of two or more disorders such as depressive disorder with anxiety disorder, or depressive disorder with anorexia
Depression	A state of gloom, despondency or sadness lasting at least two weeks. The person usually suffered from low mood, loss of interest and enjoyment, and reduced energy. Their sleep, appetite and concentration might have been affected.
Dysthymia	Constant or constantly recurring chronic depression of mood, lasting at least two years, which was not sufficiently severe, or whose episodes were not sufficiently prolonged, to qualify as recurrent depressive disorder. The person felt tired and depressed, slept badly and felt inadequate, but was usually able to cope with the basic demands of everyday life.
General practice	A medical practice that offered primary, continuing, comprehensive whole-person care for individuals, families and the community
Generalised anxiety disorder	Unrealistic or excessive anxiety and worry about two or more life circumstances for six months or more, during which the person had these concerns more days than not
Hypomania	A lesser degree of mania characterised by a persistent, mild elevation of mood and increased activity lasting for at least four days. Increased sociability, over-familiarity and a decreased need for sleep were often present, but not to the extent that they led to severe disruption.
Invasive cancer	A tumour whose cells had a tendency to invade healthy or normal tissues
Mental disorder	A diagnosable illness that significantly interferes with an individual's cognitive, emotional or social abilities

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Table 6A.63 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Mental health problems	Diminished cognitive, emotional or social abilities but not to the extent that the criteria for a mental disorder are met
Mental health promotion	Action to maximise mental health and wellbeing among populations and individuals
Obsessive–compulsive disorder	Obsessions: recurrent, persistent ideas, thoughts, images or impulses that intruded into the person’s consciousness against their will. The person experienced these as being senseless or repugnant, but was unable to ignore or suppress them. Compulsions: recurrent, stereotyped behaviours performed according to certain rules. The person often viewed them as preventing some unlikely event, often involving harm to, or caused by, themselves. The person generally recognised the senselessness of the behaviour, attempted to resist it and did not derive any pleasure from carrying out the activity.
Panic disorder	Panic (anxiety) attacks that occurred suddenly and unpredictably. A panic attack was a discrete episode of intense fear or discomfort.
Post traumatic stress disorder	A delayed and/or protracted response to a psychologically distressing event that was outside the range of usual human experience
Prevalence	The percentage of the population suffering from a disorder at a given point in time (point prevalence) or during a given period (period prevalence)
Preventive interventions	Programs designed to decrease the incidence, prevalence and negative outcomes of disorders
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.
Psychiatrist	Medical practitioner with specialist training in psychiatry
Schizophrenia	A combination of signs and symptoms which may include delusions, hallucinations, disorganised speech or behaviour, a flattening in emotions and a restriction in thought, speech and goal-directed behaviour
Screening	The performance of tests on apparently well people to detect a medical condition at an earlier stage than would otherwise be the case
Social phobia	A persistent, irrational fear of being the focus of attention, or fear of behaving in a way that would be embarrassing or humiliating
Specialised residential services	Services provided in the community that were staffed by mental health professionals on a 24-hour basis
Stand-alone hospitals	Psychiatric hospitals that were separated from the general health care system
Substance use disorders	Disorders in which drugs 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 may be psychological as in substance misuse, or physiological as in substance dependence.

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Table 6A.63 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Unplanned psychiatric readmissions to hospital within 28 days for the same condition	The total number of unplanned readmissions for the same condition within 28 days of separation, during the time period under study, divided by the total number of separations during the same period. (ACHS, <i>Measurement of Care in Australian Hospitals</i> , vol. 5, Nov. 1998)

Table 6A.64 Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Consumer/carer involvement in decision making	Consumer participation arrangements in public sector mental health service organisations according to the scoring hierarchy (levels 1–4) developed for monitoring State and Territory performance under Medicare Agreements Schedule F1 indicators
Cost per patient bed day	The average patient day cost according to the inpatient type
Cost per non-admitted occasion of service	The proportion of expenditure allocated to patients who were not admitted divided by the total number of non-admitted occasions of service
Cost per woman screened	The total cost of provision of breast screening services divided by the number of women screened. The total cost of provision of breast screening services should include the cost of providing the BreastScreen Program in each jurisdiction, in addition to the cost of providing the program to women.
Detection rate for small cancers	The rate of small (≤ 10 mm) invasive breast cancers detected per 10 000 women screened
Mortality rate from breast cancer	The age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates, expressed per 100 000 women in the population, who died as a result of breast cancer
Mortality rate from suicide	The percentage of the population who died as a result of suicide
Participation rate	Age-specific rates for women participating in breast screening under BreastScreen Australia as a percentage of all women in the population
Participation rate of Indigenous women and women from culturally and linguistically backgrounds	Age-specific rates for women identifying themselves as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent, and for women from a non-English speaking background, participating in breast screening under BreastScreen Australia, as a percentage of their respective population group
Percentage of facilities accredited	The percentage of facilities providing mental health services which are accredited
Prevalence of treated mental disorders	Percentage of people in the population suffering from a mental disorder
Size and grade of detected cancers	The percentage of invasive cancers detected classified according to tumour size and grade