

5A Health management issues attachment

Definitions for the descriptors and indicators in this attachment are in section 5A.3. Unsourced information was obtained from Commonwealth, State or Territory Governments.

5A.1 All jurisdictions' data — breast cancer

Effectiveness

Table 5A.1 Age specific participation rates of women in breast cancer screening programs, 1996 and 1997 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld^b</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Women aged 40–49 years	23.8	9.9	24.6	19.2	15.3	27.6	23.7	15.3	19.3
Women aged 50–54 years	53.0	55.4	42.4	52.3	54.2	52.7	55.8	43.6	51.7
Women aged 55–59 years	56.6	56.1	44.5	55.2	61.1	56.7	60.2	46.7	54.6
Women aged 60–64 years	54.8	54.3	44.2	54.7	58.0	54.4	58.9	36.9	53.1
Women aged 65–69 years	51.8	51.6	40.4	47.9	52.5	48.4	53.4	33.3	49.4
Women aged 70 years +	20.5	16.8	18.4	8.0	6.8	7.0	11.7	11.3	16.4
All women	36.0	30.5	31.0	30.9	30.4	33.5	35.5	25.4	32.6
Women aged 50–69 years	54.0	54.5	42.9	52.7	56.4	53.2	57.1	42.0	52.2

^a Rates calculated using the average of the 1996 and 1997 estimated residential populations. ^b Only five of the 11 BreastScreen Queensland services were in place.

Source: AIHW (1998b).

Table 5A.2 Detection rate of small diameter invasive breast cancers, by age, 1997 (number per 10 000 women screened)

	<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>
Women aged 40–49 years	4.9	5.9	3.1	9.6	3.7	2.3	3.2	8.6	4.9
Women aged 50–54 years	8.9	11.2	11.2	6.5	17.2	2.7	3.6	17.2	10.2
Women aged 55–59 years	15.5	13.7	11.8	10.5	15.9	0.0	24.3	38.0	13.9
Women aged 60–64 years	19.6	14.5	16.1	17.0	11.3	7.2	0.0	25.3	16.2
Women aged 65–69 years	19.4	23.3	16.0	21.1	22.6	4.0	24.8	0.0	19.9
Women aged 70 years +	23.5	33.6	31.1	34.1	42.8	10.6	17.1	87.7	28.3
All women	14.1	16.4	13.0	13.3	16.3	3.4	9.8	20.7	14.2
Women aged 50–69 years	15.2	14.9	13.4	12.6	16.6	3.2	12.0	23.2	14.4

Source: AIHW (1998b).

Table 5A.3 Age specific and age standardised death rates for breast cancer for women^a

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Women aged 40–44 years	23.0	23.5	24.4	23.5	24.6	23.9	21.7	18.2	21.6	18.3	20.5
Women aged 45–49 years	36.6	31.3	26.5	37.9	35.7	36.0	37.1	36.0	36.1	34.2	30.2
Women aged 50–54 years	51.5	57.1	54.6	55.5	58.1	57.4	50.9	53.0	53.9	47.5	47.2
Women aged 55–59 years	67.9	67.8	66.8	61.2	61.0	64.7	60.9	68.4	65.9	64.0	60.1
Women aged 60–64 years	71.1	74.7	80.3	79.1	77.7	71.1	66.0	78.4	74.8	76.5	73.7
Women aged 65–69 years	100.3	81.9	89.9	88.4	96.1	88.8	78.8	90.6	83.5	91.2	83.2
All women	27.0	26.5	26.9	27.2	26.9	27.0	25.4	26.9	26.5	25.6	25.0
Women aged 50–69 years	71.3	69.6	71.9	70.1	72.2	69.6	63.3	71.5	68.6	68.5	65.0

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

Source: AIHW (1998b).

Table 5A.4 Death rate from breast cancer (number per 100 000 women)^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>
1997	28.5	31.3	24.3	25.5	31.0	22.5	22.4	10.2	27.9

^a Estimated resident population as at 30 June.

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

5A.2 All jurisdictions' data — mental illness

Descriptors

Table 5A.5 **Recurrent expenditure on mental health services by source (in 1995-96 dollars)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>State and Territory Government</i>	<i>Commonwealth Government</i>	<i>Private Health Insurance Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992-93	\$m	1 089.7	410.7	112.1	1 612.5
1993-94	\$m	1 075.0	472.5	124.9	1 672.4
1994-95	\$m	1 109.7	559.9	161.1	1 830.7
1995-96	\$m	1 158.3	660.9	178.2	1 997.4
Growth	%	6.3	60.9	59.0	24.1

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 5A.6 **Government recurrent expenditure on mental health services (\$ 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>Aust</i>
1992-93	319.1	322.2	152.2	101.4	93.3	29.2	14.6	8.9	1 040.9
1993-94	320.6	305.2	155.5	105.9	96.8	30.8	14.5	9.6	1 038.9
1994-95	338.6	322.7	165.1	108.8	97.2	32.1	15.7	9.6	1 089.9
1995-96	358.4	338.2	181.6	120.2	96.7	35.1	17.1	10.9	1 158.3

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 5A.7 **Government recurrent expenditure on mental health services (\$ million in 1995-96 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	339.1	333.6	160.7	104.7	97.1	30.0	15.3	9.2	1 089.7
1993-94	336.7	312.5	162.0	108.4	99.0	31.5	15.0	9.8	1 075.0
1994-95	347.5	326.7	168.7	110.5	98.1	32.5	16.0	9.6	1 109.7
1995-96	358.4	338.2	181.6	120.2	96.7	35.1	17.1	10.9	1 158.3
Growth	5.7	1.4	13.0	14.8	-0.4	17.1	11.7	18.5	6.3

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 5A.8 Government recurrent expenditure on mental health services per capita (in 1995-96 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	\$	56.7	74.7	52.4	62.8	66.5	63.7	51.8	54.1	62.0
1993-94	\$	55.9	69.8	51.5	64.2	67.7	66.6	50.2	56.4	60.6
1994-95	\$	57.1	72.6	52.4	64.4	66.9	68.7	52.8	54.9	61.8
1995-96	\$	58.2	74.5	55.0	68.7	65.7	74.0	56.1	60.3	63.7
Growth	%	2.6	-0.3	4.9	9.4	-1.2	16.3	8.3	11.4	2.7

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 5A.9 Full time equivalent staff employed in specialist mental health services (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>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
Growth (%)	-9.3	-36.6	2.9	-6.2	-21.8	2.2	-12.4	-7.1	-15.1
<i>Ambulatory services</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
Growth (%)	59.7	15.9	50.0	65.1	35.4	13.3	24.4	37.0	39.4
<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
Growth (%)	12.1	129.9	..	26.3	-37.5	22.2	-8.2	..	59.2
<i>Total</i>									
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
Growth (%)	7.3	-13.0	11.7	6.9	-10.7	6.9	0.4	10.1	0.1

.. Not applicable

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Effectiveness

Appropriateness

Table 5A.10 Average per capita government expenditure, by service type (in 1995-96 dollars)

	<i>Stand alone hospitals</i>			<i>Co-located units</i>			<i>Community services</i>		
	1992-93	1995-96	Change	1992-93	1995-96	Change	1992-93	1995-96	Change
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
NSW	26.08	23.31	-10.6	14.95	14.48	-3.1	17.11	22.27	30.2
Vic	40.46	18.84	-53.4	9.86	15.44	56.6	23.44	40.55	73.0
Qld	24.64	23.33	-5.3	16.66	15.29	-8.2	11.29	18.56	64.4
WA	32.25	27.50	-14.7	13.81	18.71	35.5	16.42	24.58	49.7
SA	39.14	35.68	-8.8	7.00	9.43	34.7	20.12	24.33	20.9
Tas	30.35	25.76	-15.1	12.56	16.37	30.3	19.91	33.09	66.2
ACT	0.00	0.00	..	21.06	22.90	8.7	28.77	33.37	16.0
NT	0.00	0.00	..	29.44	28.98	-1.6	21.64	36.51	68.7
Aust	30.57	23.04	-24.6	13.37	15.20	13.7	18.19	27.16	49.3

.. Not applicable.

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 5A.11 Inpatient bed days, by service type (number)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<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	398 063	217 945	267 085	124 430	156 078	53 360	0	0	1 216 961
<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	252 125	145 588	162 104	99 179	50 780	20 873	16 352	8 371	755 372
<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

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 5A.12 Patient bed days in community based residential services delivering 24 hour specialised mental health care (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>
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
% change	22.6	74.1	..	-16.0	-44.5	-4.4	2.3	..	32.4

.. Not applicable.

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 5A.13 Consumer participation arrangements 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>
<i>1993-94</i>									
Level 1 ^a	8	6	6	1	2	0	0	0	23
Level 2 ^b	12	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	22
Level 3 ^c	9	6	4	3	4	2	0	0	28
Level 4 ^d	14	14	8	12	6	1	2	7	64
Total	43	31	22	16	13	3	2	7	137
<i>1995-96</i>									
Level 1 ^a	30	5	8	0	14	3	0	1	61
Level 2 ^b	9	5	10	2	2	0	1	1	30
Level 3 ^c	9	7	2	11	3	0	0	0	32
Level 4 ^d	11	16	11	13	12	0	1	0	64
Total	59	33	31	26	31	3	2	2	187

^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 Other arrangements/no arrangements.

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Outcomes

Table 5A.14 **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
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).

Table 5A.15 Prevalence 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
Affective disorders	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

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

Table 5A.16 Prevalence of mental disorders by geographic areas, 1997 (per cent of all adults)

	Capital city	Rest of State/Territory	Total
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).

Table 5A.17 Deaths from suicide

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Deaths from suicide (number)</i>											
Males	1 773	1 730	1 658	1 735	1 847	1 820	1 687	1 830	1 872	1 931	2 146
Females	467	467	438	426	513	474	394	428	495	462	577
Persons	2 240	2 197	2 096	2 161	2 360	2 294	2 081	2 258	2 367	2 393	2 723
<i>Death rate from suicide (number per 100 000 people)^a</i>											
Males	21.8	21.0	19.8	20.4	21.4	20.9	19.2	20.6	20.8	21.2	23.3
Females	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.0	6.2
Persons	13.8	13.3	12.5	12.7	13.7	13.1	11.8	12.6	13.1	13.1	14.7

^a As at 30 June.

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

Table 5A.18 Death rate from suicide (number per 100 000 people)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
1997	14.9	14.5	15.7	14.2	13.3	10.8	13.6	20.3	14.7

^a Estimated resident population as at 30 June.

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

Table 5A.19 Death rate from suicide for people aged 15–24 years (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>
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

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

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

Efficiency

Table 5A.20 Average patient day costs for inpatients (\$)

	<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	374	430	297	365	321	274	428	626	359

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

5A.3 Definitions

Table 5A.21 Terminology

<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
Affective disorders	A mood disturbance. Included 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
Anxiety disorders	Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Included agoraphobia, social phobia, panic disorder, generalised anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and post traumatic stress disorder
Bipolar affective disorder	Disorder characterised by repeated episodes in which the person's mood and activity levels were significantly disturbed: on some occasions lowered (depression) and on some occasions elevated (mania or hypomania)
Casemix 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. Included 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
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

(Continued on next page)

Table 5A.21 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Mania	A disorder in which mood was happy, elevated, expansive or irritable out of keeping with the persons' circumstances lasting at least seven days. The person might have exhibited hyperactivity, inflated self-esteem, distractability and over-familiar or reckless behaviour
Obsessive–compulsive disorder	Obsessions: recurrent, persistent ideas, thought, 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 senseless 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
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
Prevalence	The number of cases of a disease present in a population at a given time, presented as a percentage of the total population.
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 abuse disorders	Harmful use and/or dependence on drugs and/or alcohol

Table 5A.22 Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Death rate	The number of deaths per 100 000 people
Detection rate	The number of small invasive breast cancers per 10 000 women screened
Participation rate	The number of women involved in a program as a percentage of all women in the population

