

6A General practice — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6.6. Data in this Report are examined by the Health Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from Commonwealth, State and Territory governments.

The data 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/2002/Attach6A.pdf. Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain up-to-date versions of these tables (details inside front cover of the Report).

Table 6A.1 **Types of encounter, 2000-01**

	<i>no.</i>	<i>Rate per 100 Encounters</i>	<i>95% LCL (a)</i>	<i>95% UCL (a)</i>
General practitioners	998	..	..	..
Direct consultations	85 148	98.1	97.8	98.4
No charge	554	0.6	–	1.5
Medicare paid	82 113	94.6	94.2	95.0
Short surgery consultations	1 336	1.5	0.5	2.5
Standard surgery consultations	68 872	79.4	78.4	80.3
Long surgery consultations	7 262	8.4	7.7	9.0
Prolonged surgery consultations	534	0.6	–	1.2
Home visits	1 257	1.5	0.5	2.4
Hospital	147	0.2	–	1.7
Nursing home	599	0.7	–	2.1
Case conference (b)	11	–	–	2.0
Other items	2 094	2.4	1.3	3.5
Workers compensation	1 808	2.1	1.8	2.4
Other paid (hospital, State, etc.)	677	0.8	–	1.6
Indirect consultations	1 647	1.9	1.2	2.6
Missing	12 512	..	..	..
Total encounters	99 307	..	..	..

(a) UCL = upper confidence level; LCL = lower confidence level.

(b) Includes 3 indirect consultations.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Britt, H., Sayer, G.P., Miller, G.C., Charles, J., Scahill, S., Horn, F., Bhasale and A., McGeechan, K. (2001), *General Practice Activity in Australia 2000-01*. AIHW cat. no. GEP 5, Canberra, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table 6A.2 Total expenditure on non-specialist medical practitioners, 1998–99, current prices, (\$ million)

	1998–99
Government	
Commonwealth	
DVA (a)	109
Medicare (b)	2 539
Other (c)	461
Total	3 109
State	–
Total	3 109
Non-government	
Health Insurance Funds (d)	5
Out-of-pocket (e)	220
Other (f)	692
Total	917
Total all sources	4 026

(a) Britt, H., Sayer, G.P., Miller, G.C., Charles, J., Scahill, S., Horn, F., Bhasale and A., McGeechan, K. (2000), *General Practice Activity in Australia 1999-2000*. AIHW cat. no. GEP 5, Canberra, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

(b) Britt, H., Sayer, G.P., Miller, G.C., Charles, J., Scahill, S., Horn, F., Bhasale and A., McGeechan, K. (2000), *General Practice Activity in Australia 1999-2000*. AIHW cat. no. GEP 5, Canberra, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

(c) AIHW Health Expenditure Database (Other funding of General Practice by the Commonwealth Government).

(d) Calculated by taking the difference between the estimated Schedule fees for services provided in hospital by non-specialists and the Medicare benefit paid for those services and applying the estimated proportion of gaps covered by health insurance funds for all in-hospital medical services.

(e) Calculated by deducting from fee charged for all non-specialist services (in-hospital plus out-of-hospital) total Medicare benefit paid plus estimated health insurance funds gap medical benefits (see c above).

(f) Sum of payments by Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurers.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure data base; Britt, H., Sayer, G.P., Miller, G.C., Charles, J., Scahill, S., Horn, F., Bhasale and A., McGeechan, K. (2000), *General Practice Activity in Australia 1999-2000*. AIHW cat. no. GEP 5, Canberra, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table 6A.3 **Government real expenditure per person on GPs and other medical practitioners (2000-2001 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>
1996-97	145	139	138	120	141	128	132	86	138
1997-98	146	137	140	121	143	126	141	92	139
1998-99	145	139	143	121	146	129	140	95	140
1999-2000	151	146	148	127	149	135	142	98	145
2000-2001	154	147	152	130	159	138	148	103	149

(a) The data used includes Medicare, Practice Incentives Program, Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA), Divisions and General Practice Immunisation Incentives Scheme data.

(b) DVA data cover consultations by Local Medical Officers, whether vocationally registered GPs or not. From available files, it is not possible to extract the amounts paid to LMOs, as opposed to specialists, for procedural items. It is expected, however, that the amounts for these services will be rather small in comparison with payments for consultations.

Source: DHAC (unpublished), DVA (unpublished).

Table 6A.4 **Medical practitioners billing Medicare and Full time workload equivalent GPs (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 numbers									
1996-97	8 228	6 065	4 474	2 381	2 078	659	412	230	24 527
1997-98	8 106	5 946	4 443	2 369	2 031	668	417	250	24 230
1998-99	8 032	5 924	4 556	2 325	2 019	649	415	257	24 177
1999-2000	8 001	5 905	4 664	2 339	2 003	650	414	261	24 237
2000-01	7 983	5 882	4 682	2 366	2 019	635	417	265	24 249
Full time workload equivalent GPs									
1996-97	5 785	4 102	2 988	1 422	1 329	385	212	92	16 316
1997-98	5 865	4 031	3 055	1 434	1 341	379	233	94	16 432
1998-99	5 806	4 070	3 070	1 411	1 338	369	224	100	16 389
1999-2000	5 824	4 111	3 076	1 431	1 298	371	219	103	16 433
2000-01	5 778	4 106	3 123	1 433	1 354	371	212	102	16 479
GPs per 100 000 Persons									
1996-97	131.2	131.7	131.7	132.4	140.4	139.2	133.8	123.1	132.4
1997-98	128.0	127.7	128.7	129.5	136.6	141.6	135.3	131.6	129.4
1998-99	125.6	125.8	129.9	125.2	135.3	137.9	134.2	133.4	127.7
1999-2000	123.8	123.9	130.8	124.2	133.7	138.2	133.2	133.5	126.5
2000-01	122.1	121.9	129.1	123.8	134.3	135.1	133.1	134.0	125.1
Full time workload equivalent per 100 000 Persons									
1996-97	92.2	89.1	88.0	79.1	89.8	81.4	68.8	49.3	88.1
1997-98	92.6	86.6	88.5	78.4	90.2	80.3	75.7	49.5	87.7
1998-99	90.8	86.5	87.5	76.0	89.7	78.4	72.6	52.1	86.5
1999-2000	90.1	86.3	86.2	76.0	86.6	78.9	70.5	52.5	85.8
2000-01	88.4	85.1	86.1	75.0	90.1	79.0	67.7	51.8	85.0

(a) Full time workload equivalents' (FWE's) are calculated for each practitioner by dividing the practitioner's Medicare billing by the mean billing of full-time practitioners for that reference period. For example, an FWE value of 2 indicates that the practitioner's total billing is twice that of the mean billing of a full-time practitioner.

(b) GP and FWE numbers include GPs and OMPs.

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.5 **Number of non-referred attendances per standardised whole patient equivalent**

	<i>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>
1996-97	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.9	5.8	4.9	6.5
1997-98	6.8	6.5	6.5	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.8	4.8	6.5
1998-99	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.8	5.7	4.7	6.4
1999-2000	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.6	4.7	6.4

(a) A standardised whole patient equivalent (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: DHAC (unpublished).

Table 6A.6 Number of non-referred attendances per standardised whole patient equivalents, by region (a)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Capital city	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8
Other metro centre	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2
Large rural centre	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4
Small rural centre	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
Other rural area	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
Remote centre	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Other remote area	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Aust	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4

(a) Capital city – State and Territory capital city statistical divisions; Other metropolitan centre – one or more statistical subdivisions that have an urban centre with a population of 100,000 or more; Large rural centre – SLAs where most of the population resides in urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more; Small rural centre – SLAs in rural zones containing urban centres with populations between 10,000 and 24,999; Other rural area – all remaining SLAs in the rural zone; Remote centre – SLAs in the remote zone containing populations of 5,000 or more; Other remote area – all remaining SLAs in the remote zone.

(b) A standardised whole patient equivalent (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: DHAC (unpublished).

Table 6A.7 **Most frequent patient reasons for encounter, 2000-01 (a)**

<i>Patient reason for encounter</i>	<i>No. of encounters</i>	<i>% of total reasons for encounter</i>	<i>Rate per 100 encounters (b)</i>	<i>95% LCI (c)</i>	<i>95% UCL (c)</i>
Check-up (all) (d)	13 121	8.8	13.2	12.5	13.9
Prescription (all) (d)	9 161	6.1	9.2	8.7	9.8
Cough	6 900	4.6	7.0	6.5	7.4
Immunisation/vaccination (all) (d)	4 369	2.9	4.4	4.0	4.8
Throat symptom/complaint	4 007	2.7	4.0	3.7	4.4
Back complaint (d)	3 726	2.5	3.8	3.5	4.0
Test results (d)	4 219	2.8	4.3	3.9	4.6
URTI	2 593	1.7	2.6	2.2	3.0
Rash (d)	2 896	1.9	2.9	2.8	3.1
Fever	2 241	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.6
Subtotal	53 231	35.5	—	—	—
Total reasons for encounters	149 962	100.0	151.0	149.2	152.8

(a) An encounter is any professional interchange between a patient and a GP.

(b) Figures do not total 100 as more than one reason for the encounter can be recorded at each encounter.

(c) UCL = upper confidence level; LCL = lower confidence level.

(d) Multiple primary care classification codes.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Britt, H., Sayer, G.P., Miller, G.C., Charles, J., Scahill, S., Horn, F., Bhasale and A., McGeechan, K. (2001), *General Practice Activity in Australia 2000-01*, AIHW cat. no. GEP 8, Canberra, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table 6A.8 **Most common health problems managed, 2000-01**

<i>Problem managed</i>	<i>No. of problems</i>	<i>% of total problems</i>	<i>Rate per 100 encounters</i>	<i>95% LCL (a)</i>	<i>95% UCL (a)</i>
Hypertension (b)	8 560	6.0	8.6	8.2	9.1
Upper respiratory tract infection, acute	6 861	4.8	6.9	6.5	7.4
Immunisation/vaccination-all (b)	4 543	3.2	4.6	4.2	5.0
Depression (b)	3 624	2.5	3.7	3.4	3.9
Lipid disorder	2 889	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.1
Asthma	2 821	2.0	2.8	2.7	3.0
Diabetes (b)	2 785	1.9	2.8	2.6	3.0
Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis	2 724	1.9	2.7	2.5	3.0
Back complaint (b)	2 568	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.8
Osteoarthritis (b)	2 499	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.7
Subtotal	39 874	27.8	..	..	..
Total problems	143 528	100.0	144.5	142.8	146.3

(a) UCL = upper confidence level; LCL = lower confidence level.

(b) Multiple primary care classification codes.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Britt, H., Sayer, G.P., Miller, G.C., Charles, J., Scahill, S., Horn, F., Bhasale and A., McGeechan, K. (2001), *General Practice Activity in Australia 2000-01*, AIHW cat. no. GEP 8, Canberra, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table 6A.9 Summary of patient management, 2000-01 (a)

Management type	No. management activities	Rate per 100 encounters			Rate per 100 problems		95% UCL (b)
			95% LCL	95% UCL	95% LCL (b)		
Medications	107 400	108.2	105.7	110.6	74.8	73.3	76.3
Prescribed	91 647	92.3	89.9	94.7	63.9	62.4	65.4
Advised over the counter	8 906	9	8.1	9.8	6.2	5.6	6.8
GP supplied	6 847	6.9	5.7	8.1	4.8	3.9	5.6
Other treatments	49 072	49.4	47.1	51.7	34.2	32.7	35.7
Clinical	36 978	37.2	35.1	39.3	25.8	24.4	27.1
Procedural	12 094	12.2	11.6	12.8	8.4	8.0	8.9
Referrals	10 366	10.4	10.0	10.8	7.2	7.0	7.5
Emergency department	92	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
Hospital	499	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5
Specialist	7 326	7.4	7.1	7.7	5.1	4.9	5.3
Allied health	2 313	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.7
Referral NOS	137	0.1	0	0.6	0.1	–	0.4
Pathology	29 225	29.4	28.2	30.7	20.4	19.6	21.2
Imaging	8 227	8.3	7.9	8.7	5.7	5.5	6.0
Total Management	204 290	205.7	..	..	142.3	..	..

(a) An encounter is any professional interchange between a patient and a GP.

(b) UCL = upper confidence level; LCL = lower confidence level.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Britt, H., Sayer, G.P., Miller, G.C., Charles, J., Scahill, S., Horn, F., Bhasale and A., McGeechan, K. (2001), *General Practice Activity in Australia 2000-01*, AIHW cat. no. GEP 8, Canberra, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table 6A.10 **Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by the type and State/Territory of the immunising provider, 2001(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>Unknown</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Valid vaccinations provided (no.)										
Division of GP	8	116	–	–	231	–	–	–	–	355
GPs	5 450 761	2 540 339	3 145 663	1 180 247	964 433	399 067	135 734	8 602	–	13 824 846
Council	464 473	2 517 986	300 479	160 346	251 210	70 045	–	–	–	3 764 539
State health department	3	–	357	97 358	725	725	163 886	123	–	263 177
Flying doctor service	1 110	–	13 529	7	2 172	–	–	–	–	16 818
Public hospital	208 974	11 444	116 721	98 385	74 258	716	4 177	5 357	1 856	521 888
Private hospital	14 502	40	1 161	71	–	–	25	2 874	–	18 673
Aboriginal health service	33 326	3 849	17 554	8 872	4 124	–	532	18 021	–	86 278
Aboriginal health worker	1 360	–	19 722	–	1 346	–	–	448	–	22 876
Community health centre	442 879	37 074	166 648	345 227	88 681	1 374	47 148	265 128	1 119	1 395 278
Community nurse	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69
Total	6 617 396	5 110 917	3 781 834	1 890 513	1 387 180	471 927	351 502	300 553	2 976	19 914 798
Proportion of total valid vaccinations										
Division of GP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GPs	82.4	49.7	83.2	62.4	69.5	84.6	38.6	2.9	–	69.4
Council	7.0	49.3	8.0	8.5	18.1	14.8	–	–	–	18.9
State health department	–	–	–	5.2	0.1	0.2	46.6	–	–	1.3
Flying doctor service	–	–	0.4	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	0.1
Public hospital	3.2	0.2	3.1	5.2	5.4	0.2	1.2	1.8	62.4	2.6
Private hospital	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	0.1
Aboriginal health service/worker	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	–	0.2	6.0	–	0.4
Aboriginal health worker	–	–	0.5	–	0.1	–	–	0.2	–	0.1
Community health centre	6.7	0.7	4.4	18.3	6.4	0.3	13.4	88.2	37.6	7.0
Community nurse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) At 30 June 2001. Data collected since 1 January 1996.

(b) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.11 **Proportion of children aged 12 months to less than 15 months who are fully immunised (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
% fully immunised									
30 June 1997	73.2	80.1	80.6	66.9	77.0	76.0	77.4	61.7	75.9
30 June 1998	82.3	86.2	85.8	83.2	85.3	86.2	85.0	76.0	84.3
30 June 1999	83.5	87.9	88.0	85.9	88.6	87.7	88.7	77.3	86.1
30 June 2000	86.5	90.0	89.7	86.9	90.2	91.1	91.1	82.7	88.4
30 June 2001	91.1	92.2	91.7	90.0	92.5	93.8	91.5	88.7	91.5
Immunised against (at 30 June 2001)									
Diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis	91.4	92.4	91.9	90.4	92.7	94.0	91.7	89.3	91.8
Polio	91.3	92.4	91.8	90.3	92.7	93.8	91.6	89.4	91.7
Haemophilus influenzae type b	94.4	95.3	94.8	94.0	95.5	96.5	93.8	95.4	94.8

(a) Data refer to children who turned 12 months of age at 31 March.

(b) The Australian Childhood Immunisation Register 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, p.6).

(c) There may be some under reporting by providers, so vaccine coverage estimates calculated using Australian Childhood Immunisation Register data should be considered minimum estimates. (NCIRS 2000, p.5).

(d) The NT Childhood Immunisation Database estimate of vaccination coverage for children aged 12–<15 months in 2000 was 89 per cent. ACIR records of immunisation for NT children are affected by difficulties with matching NT immunisation records with Medicare generated ACIR records.

Source: DHAC (unpublished).

Table 6A.12 **Proportion of children aged 24 months to less than 27 months who are 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
% fully immunised									
30 June 1998	63.8	67.7	72.8	59.2	65.6	67.0	69.7	50.7	66.1
30 June 1999	70.4	74.7	80.3	70.5	71.6	74.8	81.4	57.8	73.5
30 June 2000	78.0	83.4	86.2	79.5	84.2	82.7	87.0	74.6	81.7
30 June 2001	84.3	87.3	88.6	84.6	90.2	90.3	89.7	85.5	86.6
Immunised against (at 30 June 2001)									
Diphtheria and tetanus and pertussis	84.3	87.3	88.6	84.6	90.2	90.3	89.7	85.5	86.6
Polio	93.3	94.6	93.5	93.0	95.8	96.4	94.3	94.8	93.9
Haemophilus influenzae type b	94.7	95.7	95.6	93.7	96.4	97.0	94.6	94.0	95.0
Measles and mumps and rubella	91.6	93.4	93.5	91.2	95.2	95.3	93.4	94.1	92.8

(a) Data refer to children who turned 24 months of age at 31 March.

(b) The Australian Child Immunisation Register 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, p.6).

(c) There may be some under reporting by providers, so vaccine coverage estimates calculated using Australian Childhood Immunisation Register data should be considered minimum estimates. (NCIRS 2000, p.5).

(d) ACIR records of immunisation for NT children are affected by difficulties with matching NT immunisation records with Medicare generated ACIR records.

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.13 **Notifications of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, 0–14 year olds (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>
Notifications (no.)									
1991	191	106	103	0	41	14	9	0	464
1992	200	113	79	0	60	4	10	4	470
1993	119	76	58	26	44	9	9	19	360
1994	49	24	30	10	16	4	1	1	135
1995	23	13	8	4	6	4	1	4	63
1996	10	8	8	1	6	1	2	3	39
1997	12	7	12	3	2	2	0	3	41
1998	11	2	5	5	1	2	0	0	26
1999	8	3	5	3	2	0	1	2	24
2000	4	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	13
2001	6	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	14
Notifications per 100 000 population (0–14 year olds)									
1991	15.0	11.3	15.3	0.0	13.7	13.0	13.2	0.0	12.3
1992	15.6	11.9	11.6	0.0	20.0	3.7	14.6	8.6	12.3
1993	9.2	8.0	8.3	6.8	14.6	8.4	13.2	40.3	9.4
1994	3.8	2.5	4.2	2.6	5.3	3.7	1.5	2.1	3.5
1995	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.0	3.8	1.5	8.2	1.6
1996	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.0	0.9	2.9	6.1	1.0
1997	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.0	6.0	1.0
1998	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
1999	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.5	4.0	0.6
2000	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
2001	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.5

(a) Rate calculated by dividing notifications for 1991 by population for 1990-91.

(b) Figure for 2001 only covers the period to the end of August, and the notification rate was an adjusted annual rate for this period (ie the rate for the first eight months was multiplied by 1.5 to get a comparable annual rate).

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.14 **Notifications of measles, 0–14 year olds (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>
Notifications (no.)									
1991	370	275	103	55	108	16	39	57	1 023
1992	712	148	73	31	122	8	38	19	1 151
1993	1 963	121	430	30	63	629	107	3	3 346
1994	1 154	129	1 282	92	53	30	89	259	3 088
1995	442	103	158	31	2	34	39	66	875
1996	161	69	47	23	8	18	9	17	352
1997	188	74	158	70	20	32	49	4	595
1998	104	27	27	43	2	35	8	0	246
1999	22	34	21	13	1	10	4	7	112
2000	21	6	10	3	3	1	0	0	44
2001	15	8	3	3	0	2	0	0	31
Notifications (0–14 year olds) per 100 000 population (0–14 year olds)									
1991	29.1	29.2	15.3	14.5	36.1	14.8	57.4	123.7	27.0
1992	55.5	15.6	10.7	8.1	40.6	7.4	55.6	40.7	30.2
1993	152.3	12.8	61.7	7.8	21.0	585.0	156.6	6.4	87.2
1994	89.1	13.7	180.5	23.9	17.6	28.0	131.0	542.2	80.0
1995	33.9	10.9	21.8	8.0	0.7	31.9	57.5	136.0	22.5
1996	12.3	7.3	6.4	5.9	2.7	17.0	13.3	34.5	9.0
1997	14.3	7.8	21.3	17.7	6.7	30.6	73.3	8.0	15.2
1998	7.9	2.8	3.6	10.8	0.7	34.3	12.2	0.0	6.3
1999	1.7	3.6	2.8	3.3	0.3	10.0	6.1	13.9	2.9
2000	1.6	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
2001	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.2

(a) Rate calculated by dividing notifications for 1991 by population for 1990-91.

(b) Figure for 2001 only covers the period to the end of August, and the notification rate was an adjusted annual rate for this period (ie the rate for the first eight months was multiplied by 1.5 to get a comparable annual rate).

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.15 **Notifications of pertussis (whooping cough), 0–14 year olds (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>
Notifications (no.)									
1991	32	51	72	34	23	2	4	0	218
1992	140	99	105	84	38	25	8	0	499
1993	882	254	316	185	557	41	29	6	2 270
1994	832	179	888	398	346	24	14	91	2 772
1995	743	202	796	252	235	71	24	105	2 428
1996	498	651	365	113	318	7	17	8	1 977
1997	2 350	799	1 154	831	960	39	44	17	6 194
1998	1 094	476	623	194	273	14	34	9	2 717
1999	412	406	230	53	59	272	27	2	1 461
2000	1 547	300	186	76	205	40	103	2	2 459
2001	1 006	141	318	63	353	14	23	47	1 965
Notifications (0–14 year olds) per 100 000 population (0–14 year olds) (%)									
1991	2.5	5.4	10.7	9.0	7.7	1.9	5.9	0.0	5.8
1992	10.9	10.5	15.4	22.0	12.7	23.2	11.7	0.0	13.1
1993	68.4	26.9	45.4	48.3	185.4	38.1	42.4	12.7	59.2
1994	64.2	19.0	125.0	103.2	115.2	22.4	20.6	190.5	71.8
1995	57.0	21.3	109.9	64.7	78.3	66.6	35.4	216.4	62.4
1996	38.0	68.7	49.6	28.8	106.2	6.6	25.1	16.2	50.5
1997	178.6	84.3	155.6	210.4	322.2	37.3	65.8	34.0	158.0
1998	83.1	50.1	83.6	48.9	92.2	13.7	51.9	17.9	69.3
1999	31.3	42.8	30.7	13.3	20.1	271.5	40.9	4.0	37.3
2000	117.5	31.7	24.7	19.1	70.3	40.5	158.6	3.9	62.7
2001	114.6	22.3	63.3	23.8	181.7	21.3	53.1	138.6	75.2

(a) Rate calculated by dividing notifications for 1991 by population for 1990-91.

(b) Figure for 2001 only covers the period to the end of August, and the notification rate was an adjusted annual rate for this period (ie the rate for the first eight months was multiplied by 1.5 to get a comparable annual rate).

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.16 Participation rates of women in cervical screening programs (per cent)

Age group (years)	NSW (a)	Vic	Qld (b)	WA (c)	SA (d)	Tas	ACT (c)	NT (e)	Aust
1996 and 1997									
20–24	44.6	49.8	na	58.1	55.5	66.3	52.1	60.1	49.9
25–29	59.8	67.8	na	70.9	68.7	71.7	66.0	67.1	65.0
30–34	62.4	71.5	na	73.0	69.5	71.4	68.3	67.1	67.6
35–39	63.4	75.0	na	73.4	70.8	69.7	68.6	67.0	69.2
40–44	62.0	74.1	na	71.8	68.8	68.6	69.2	66.6	68.0
45–49	60.9	74.2	na	70.0	67.8	67.5	70.3	69.8	67.3
50–54	64.1	82.0	na	71.8	71.1	67.6	75.7	67.2	71.5
55–59	53.2	69.8	na	62.1	62.0	58.0	66.1	62.5	60.7
60–64	44.2	59.7	na	55.0	54.5	50.3	60.1	48.4	51.7
65–69	32.8	48.8	na	42.1	42.5	38.3	43.9	37.4	40.1
70–74	24.4	25.5	na	19.4	33.9	15.6	19.9	22.7	25.0
75–79	na	12.3	na	8.7	na	7.1	9.2	14.9	5.0
80–84	na	6.6	na	4.6	na	3.9	5.0	12.3	2.7
85 + (f)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All ages	50.9	61.1	na	61.7	56.9	57.8	62.5	67.3	56.3
20–69	56.7	68.0	na	67.4	64.9	65.9	65.1	65.1	62.4
1997 and 1998									
20–24	48.2	48.8	na	54.5	55.8	65.3	52.5	60.6	50.6
25–29	62.6	66.4	na	68.1	69.4	72.4	66.5	66.0	65.4
30–34	65.7	71.5	na	71.3	71.6	72.3	70.2	65.8	69
35–39	66.6	74.9	na	73.2	72.5	72.7	70.8	67.1	70.8
40–44	65.4	74.6	na	71.4	72.0	70.2	71.7	64.3	69.8
45–49	64.3	75.6	na	69.6	71.0	69.8	72.8	68.1	69.4
50–54	66.1	80.7	na	72.0	74.0	70.9	79.4	64.7	72.5
55–59	56.6	70.8	na	62.3	65.0	60.4	71.3	60.7	62.9
60–64	48.3	61.6	na	57.0	59.0	53.4	63.2	46.8	54.9
65–69	36.4	51.3	na	45.1	46.6	41.5	50.2	39.4	43.4
70–74	17.0	26.2	na	20.2	12.8	14.7	22.1	22.0	22.4
75–79	8.2	11.9	na	9.1	na	6.6	10.6	15.5	8.5
80–84	4.0	6.0	na	4.3	na	3.3	4.9	7.8	4.2
85 + (f)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All ages	53.7	61.0	na	60.7	60.8	58.8	64.2	66.0	57.7
AS rate (g)	54.2	62.3	na	60.0	60.2	60.7	61.3	57.0	58.4
20–69	60.1	68.1	na	66.4	67.2	67.5	67.4	64.1	63.9
AS rate (g)	59.4	67.8	na	65.7	66.7	66.9	67.0	62.0	63.8
1998 and 1999									
20–24	48.1	53.6	na	54.7	55.9	63.7	51.9	59.7	52.0
25–29	62.3	69.2	na	67.6	68.9	70.1	65.4	65.8	66.0
30–34	66.6	72.9	na	71.2	71.5	71.6	69.3	66.9	69.7
35–39	67.9	75.5	na	72.3	72.9	72.4	71.5	67.7	71.4
40–44	67.2	74.9	na	71.2	74.0	70.0	71.8	68.0	70.9
45–49	66.1	74.7	na	68.8	72.2	68.8	73.1	71.1	69.9
50–54	68.5	78.0	na	70.7	75.4	71.1	82.4	70.6	72.8
55–59	59.2	69.6	na	61.9	66.9	60.7	74.3	67.0	63.9
60–64	52.0	63.6	na	57.5	61.2	54.1	66.1	53.8	57.4

Table 6A.16 **Participation rates of women in cervical screening programs (per cent)**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
65–69	39.1	52.2	na	45.7	48.5	42.3	51.7	44.9	45.2
70–74	18.3	21.1	na	20.2	34.4	14.3	24.0	26.8	21.1
75–79	8.3	9.6	na	8.8	0.0	6.6	9.9	20.5	7.8
80–84	3.8	5.1	na	4.3	0.0	3.1	4.1	7.7	3.8
85 + (f)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ages 20–84 years (c)	56.9	64.1	na	61.9	62.2	60.9	64.2	64.9	60.6
Age standardised rate	56.2	63.8	na	60.4	62.8	60.9	62.6	60.4	60.0
Ages 20–69 years	61.4	69.3	na	66.1	68.1	66.8	67.8	65.8	65.4
Age standardised rate	60.8	68.9	na	65.4	67.6	66.3	67.6	64.5	64.8

(a) The NSW Register recently identified that two laboratories had not been reporting Pap test data for women aged 70 years and over. The Register calculates that the number of NSW women aged 70 years and over who were screened in 1997–98 is underestimated by approximately 10 per cent.

(b) The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register did not begin operation until February 1999. Rates for other states and territories have been calculated excluding Queensland.

(c) The WA and ACT registers only register women with a valid WA and ACT address respectively.

(d) SA have grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

(e) NT participation rates differ from those published by the Register because the NT Pap Smear Register excludes Aboriginal women from the denominator. All women are included in the denominator here.

(f) Rates cannot be calculated for women in the 85+ age group because hysterectomy fractions are not available for this age group.

(g) Rates are age standardised to the Australian 1991 population.

(h) All data are adjusted to remove women who have had a hysterectomy.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) analysis of State and Territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 6A.17 **Number of prescriptions for oral antibiotics most commonly used in the treatment of upper respiratory tract infections ordered by GPs and dispensed to patients, per 1,000 persons with Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme concession cards, by jurisdiction (a)**

	<i>Unknown</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>
1996-97										
scripts	618	2 890 506	2 277 575	1 538 375	628 241	692 261	222 477	79 901	35 642	8 365 596
concession card holders										4 387 923
rate per 1 000 holders										1 906.5
1997-98										
scripts	409	2 957 517	2 178 018	1 559 466	623 394	679 454	223 936	85 292	32 128	8 339 614
concession card holders										4 452 279
rate per 1 000 holders										1 873.1
1998-99										
scripts	567	2 760 165	2 050 432	1 443 410	553 984	635 600	203 358	79 281	28 462	7 755 259
concession card holders										4 701 002
rate per 1 000 holders										1 649.7
1999-2000										
scripts	35	2 708 798	1 999 470	1 440 869	571 731	587 514	204 401	81 074	27 616	7 621 508
concession card holders	32 111	1 573 802	1 236 757	929 726	435 224	440 187	151 281	52 436	39 247	4 890 771
rate per 1 000 holders		1 721.2	1616.7	1 549.8	1 313.6	1 334.7	1 351.1	1 546.2	703.6	1 558.3
2000-2001										
scripts		2 640 400	1 993 928	1 419 128	561 923	628 282	190 937	78 283	26 788	7 539 669
concession card holders	29 998	1 587 479	1 241 080	959 714	451 194	442 526	151 212	51 796	42 985	4 957 984
rate per 1 000 holders		1 663.3	1 606.6	1 478.7	1 245.4	1 419.8	1 262.7	1 511.4	623.2	1 520.7

(a) The oral antibiotics used most commonly in upper respiratory tract infection are: phenoxymethylpenicillin (penicillin V); amoxycillin; erythromycin; roxithromycin; cefaclor; amoxycillin+clavulanic acid; doxycycline; clarithromycin; and cefuroxime. All active PBS item codes associated with each of these generic names were pulled out for each year. GPs have tended to prescribe 90-98% of each of these generic pharmaceuticals throughout this period with only minor additional variations by jurisdiction. Consequently, the "all prescriptions" approach among concessional patients has been chosen for data presentation purposes. Any noticeable changes in trend will predominantly pick up changes in GP behaviour.

(b) Numbers of concession card holders were obtained from the Department of Family and Community Services. Figures by jurisdiction for 1996 through to 1999 were not available in time for publication in this report.

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.18 **Hospital separation rates where the principal diagnosis is Type 2 diabetes mellitus, and separation rates for complications of diabetes, standardised for age and sex (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Separations per 100 000 male population									
1999-2000	45.3	60.6	70.2	58.6	na	139.3	48.1	215.3	59.9
1996-97	46.2	71.4	58.1	106.8	na	40.0	36.1	160.7	61.8
Ratio	0.98	0.85	1.21	0.55	na	3.48	1.33	1.34	0.97
Separations per 100 000 female population									
1999-2000	37.4	57.0	62.4	57.5	na	72.0	55.8	121.8	51.1
1996-97	38.4	58.6	56.3	92.9	na	53.7	30.1	88.7	53.4
Ratio	0.97	0.97	1.11	0.62	na	1.34	1.85	1.37	0.96
Separations per 100 000 population (persons)									
1999-2000	41.3	58.8	66.2	58.0	na	105.6	52.0	168.4	55.6
1996-97	42.3	65.0	57.2	99.8	na	46.9	33.1	124.6	57.7
Ratio	0.98	0.90	1.16	0.58	na	2.25	1.57	1.35	0.96
Separations with related renal complication per 100 000 male population									
1999-2000	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	na	3.0	2.0	7.6	2.6
1996-97	2.8	3.4	1.5	20.0	na	0.4	1.7	5.0	4.6
Ratio	0.95	0.70	1.54	0.12	na	7.81	1.14	1.52	0.57
Separations with related renal complication per 100 000 female population									
1999-2000	2.3	1.4	1.8	4.6	na	3.1	0.7	12.3	2.4
1996-97	1.9	3.5	2.1	4.1	na	0.7	1.5	15.5	2.8
Ratio	1.20	0.41	0.84	1.13	na	4.14	0.46	0.79	0.87
Separations with related renal complication per 100 000 population (persons)									
1999-2000	2.5	1.9	2.1	3.5	na	3.0	1.3	9.9	2.5
1996-97	2.4	3.5	1.8	12.0	na	0.6	1.6	10.3	3.7
Ratio	1.05	0.55	1.13	0.29	na	5.38	0.83	0.97	0.68
Separations with related ophthalmic complication per 100 000 male population									
1999-2000	1.5	2.2	3.5	2.7	na	1.1	2.0	0.0	2.2
1996-97	1.4	5.2	3.9	1.6	na	1.1	1.7	0.0	2.9
Ratio	1.08	0.42	0.89	1.75	na	1.04	1.14	na	0.75
Separations with related ophthalmic complication per 100 000 female population									
1999-2000	1.4	2.3	3.2	3.4	na	0.4	2.1	2.6	2.2
1996-97	1.8	5.4	2.9	2.4	na	1.9	0.5	1.0	3.0
Ratio	0.78	0.44	1.14	1.42	na	0.21	4.31	2.52	0.73
Separations with related ophthalmic complication per 100 000 population (persons)									
1999-2000	1.4	2.3	3.4	3.1	na	0.8	2.0	1.3	2.2
1996-97	1.6	5.3	3.4	2.0	na	1.5	1.1	0.5	3.0
Ratio	0.91	0.43	1.00	1.55	na	0.52	1.85	2.52	0.74

(a) Separation rates are age-adjusted to the Australian national population as at 30 June 1991 using direct standardisation.

(b) Crude separation rates for each jurisdiction were calculated using ABS supplied age-sex specific resident populations within the jurisdiction in each year for the denominators. Separation counts represent cases with a principal diagnosis of NIDDM (ICD-9-CM v13 codes 250.x0 and 250.x2, x=0-9; ICD-10-AM 1st ed codes E11.00 to E11.91) on the 1996-97 and 1999-00 National Morbidity Data Sets.

- (c) The use of hospital separations means that there is not a true one-to-one correspondence between numerator and denominator units, as would normally apply in a standardisation exercise. Age-standardisation will tend to exaggerate the effect of multiple episodes for individual patients, particularly where they occur in small populations. In the NIDDM context, multiple admissions for one patient are typically associated with hyperbaric oxygen therapy and peritoneal/haemo dialysis. Although same-day admissions for dialysis are not normally coded with a principal diagnosis of NIDDM, the data contain a significant number in several jurisdictions. The results for small jurisdictions reflect both this type of distortion and unreliable results based on large relative changes arising from small numbers of separations. Results for specific complications of NIDDM should be interpreted with extreme caution.
- (d) Technically, standardised rates for renal and ophthalmic complications should be calculated using age-sex specific NIDDM populations, rather than total resident population. The age-standardisation performed does not account for increasing prevalence of NIDDM due to factors other than ageing of the population, eg. lifestyle.
- (e) This analysis summarises only NIDDM-related cases treated as admitted patients, and coded with a principal diagnosis of NIDDM. These represent a small percentage of all separations coded with a diagnosis of NIDDM.
- (f) Treatment of NIDDM-related conditions is also provided in ambulatory settings. The availability of outpatient services may vary between jurisdictions, and over the time period of interest.
- (g) Morbidity data are coded under coding standards that may differ by time and jurisdiction.
- (h) SA data have not been published because there has been unexpected increases in hospital separation rates in SA for type 2 diabetes and associated complications between 1996-1997 and 1999-2000 which are thought to be due to changes in clinical practice; however, this is still being investigated.

na Not available.

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.19 **Management of diabetes by participating Divisions of General Practice (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>Aust</i>
Total patients registered in participating Divisions	no.	8774	536	985	1170	1242	373	13080
Estimated population aged 25 yrs and over with diabetes, in participating Divisions	no.	154178	23243	13205	24936	21283	12936	249781
Percentage of estimated adult diabetics in participating Divisions who are on a register	%	5.69%	2.31%	7.46%	4.69%	5.84%	2.88%	5.24%
Number of patients having glycaemi control test in a 6 month period	no.	3952	293	715	506	716	95	6277
Percentage of registered patients having glycaemic control test in 6 month period	%	45.04%	54.66%	72.59%	43.25%	57.65%	25.47%	47.99%
Number of patients with HbA1c known to be > 2% of ULN	no.	837	65	211	14	125	7	1259
Number of patients where result of HbA1c measurement known	no.	3854	293	583	344	716	95	5885
Percentage of patients with HbA1c measured with result >2% of ULN	%	21.72%	22.18%	36.19%	4.07%	17.46%	7.37%	21.39%

- (a) The National Divisions Diabetes Program Data Collation Project was carried out in 1999 and had several components. One of these was to collate the quality of care and health outcomes data from Divisions of General Practice with a diabetes program who had a register operating for at least 12 months.
- (b) The results reported for glycaemic control (HbA1c) are for the period 01.01.99 to 30.06.99. HbA1c is reported as being within a certain percentage from the upper limit of normal (ULN). The reagents and units of measurement used are different in different laboratories. The normal range is established by a set of standard samples which are tested by the lab using its particular reagents and equipment. For this reason, every laboratory reports a normal reference range when it reports an HbA1c result. Labs may also report whether a given result is within 1% of the upper limit of the normal range for their particular testing method or 'good', 'poor' etc. Evidence from the United Kingdom Prospective Diabetes Study has demonstrated clearly that keeping HbA1c within 1% of normal (ie upper limit of normal) reduces the risk of developing complications of diabetes.
- (c) Divisions participated on a voluntary basis: 15 of the 38 in NSW, 2 of 31 in Victoria, 2 of 20 in Queensland, 3 of 14 in SA, 3 of 15 in WA, 1 of 3 in Tasmania, and the ACT. Numbers of patients on registers were as at 30 June 1999. Duration of programs in Divisions (not necessarily registers) varies from 1 to 8 years, averaging 3.7 yrs with a median of 3 years.
- (d) NSW data includes ACT.

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.20 Pathology ordered by GPs and OMPs

	<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>
1996-97										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$million	214	132	130	57	32	13	9	5	593
per person	\$	34	29	38	32	22	28	30	25	32
Tests										
Number of tests	'000	13 705	8 452	7 624	3 533	2 130	898	579	273	37 194
Tests per person	no.	2.18	1.84	2.24	1.96	1.44	1.90	1.88	1.46	2.01
1997-98										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$million	227	142	142	61	35	14	10	5	636
per person	\$	36	31	41	33	23	30	31	25	34
Tests										
Number of tests	'000	14 177	8 926	8 062	3 681	2 188	939	582	277	38 832
Tests per person	no.	2.24	1.92	2.33	2.01	1.47	1.99	1.89	1.46	2.07
1998-99										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$million	246	159	155	65	37	15	10	5	691
per person	\$	38	34	44	35	25	32	33	27	37
Tests										
Number of tests	'000	14 889	9 685	8 622	3 769	2 296	981	598	287	41 128
Tests per person	no.	2.33	2.06	2.46	2.03	1.54	2.08	1.93	1.49	2.17
1999-2000										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$million	264	174	164	69	40	16	10	5	744
per person	\$	41	36	46	37	27	34	34	28	39
Tests										
Number of tests	'000	15 705	10 439	8 917	3 958	2 454	1 023	609	297	43 403
Tests per person	no.	2.43	2.19	2.5	2.1	1.64	2.18	1.96	1.52	2.27
2000-01										
Benefits paid										
Benefits paid	\$million	266	182	170	74	55	17	12	6	782
per person	\$	41	38	47	39	37	35	38	29	40
Tests										
Number of tests	'000	15 764	10 913	9 249	4 226	3 240	1 051	671	317	45 431
Tests per person	no.	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.3

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.21 **Diagnostic imaging ordered by GPs and OMPs**

	<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>
1996-97										
Benefits paid										
\$ Benefits paid	\$million	209	121	94	49	32	11	8	3	528
\$ per person	\$	33	26	28	27	22	24	26	14	28
Referrals										
Number of referrals	'000	2 633	1 603	1 278	672	438	148	96	36	6 903
Referrals per person	no.	0.42	0.35	0.38	0.37	0.3	0.31	0.31	0.19	0.37
1997-98										
Benefits paid										
\$ Benefits paid	\$million	223	129	104	54	36	12	8	3	569
\$ per person	\$	35	28	30	30	24	26	27	14	30
Referrals										
Number of referrals	'000	2 742	1 645	1 367	704	468	153	97	37	7 213
Referrals per person	no.	0.43	0.35	0.4	0.38	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.19	0.39
1998-99										
Benefits paid										
\$ Benefits paid	\$million	238	144	115	58	38	13	9	3	619
\$ per person	\$	37	31	33	31	25	28	29	15	33
Referrals										
Number of referrals	'000	2816	1760	1440	722	481	158	101	36	7514
Referrals per person	no.	0.44	0.37	0.41	0.39	0.32	0.34	0.33	0.19	0.4
1999-2000										
Benefits paid										
\$ Benefits paid	\$million	239	144	115	60	38	14	9	3	621
\$ per person	\$	37	30	32	32	25	29	28	15	32
Referrals										
Number of referrals	'000	2 860	1 782	1 460	746	482	163	100	39	7 631
Referrals per person	no.	0.44	0.37	0.41	0.40	0.32	0.35	0.32	0.20	0.40
2000-01										
Benefits paid										
\$ Benefits paid	\$million	245	147	118	61	40	14	9	3	638
\$ per person	\$	37	31	33	32	27	30	30	16	33
Referrals										
Number of referrals	'000	2 926	1 818	1 493	770	515	171	106	42	7 841
Referrals per person	no.	0.45	0.38	0.41	0.40	0.34	0.36	0.34	0.21	0.40

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.22 Practices under the Practice Incentive Program (PIP) using electronic prescribing or with electronic connectivity (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other metro</i>	<i>Large rural centre</i>	<i>Small rural centre</i>	<i>Other rural</i>	<i>Remote centre</i>	<i>Other remote</i>	<i>Aust total</i>
PIP practices (May 2001)	no.	3 460	409	306	314	626	53	92	5 260
Standardised whole patient equivalents (b)	no.	8 463 993	1 068 625	943 952	1 068 879	1 550 296	109 895	109 254	13 314 894
Electronic prescribing									
Practices									
Share of PIP practices (May 2001)	%	76	79	89	84	85	64	66	78
Share of PIP practices (Aug 2000)	%	71	75	84	81	80	60	63	73
Share of PIP practices (Aug 1999)	%	46	58	60	60	59	41	41	50
Electronic connectivity									
Practices									
Share of PIP practices (May 2001)	%	85	87	93	91	91	91	87	87
Share of PIP practices (Aug 2000)	%	83	83	91	89	89	84	84	84
Share of PIP practices (Aug 1999)	%	65	73	76	73	77	69	69	68

(a) Capital city – State and Territory capital city statistical divisions; Other metropolitan centre – one or more statistical subdivisions that have an urban centre with a population of 100,000 or more; Large rural centre – SLAs where most of the population resides in urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more; Small rural centre – SLAs in rural zones containing urban centres with populations between 10,000 and 24,999; Other rural area – all remaining SLAs in the rural zone; Remote centre – SLAs in the remote zone containing populations of 5,000 or more; Other remote area – all remaining SLAs in the remote zone.

(b) A standardised whole patient equivalent (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.

na Not available.

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.23 **Practice Incentive Program (PIP) practices with electronic information management systems (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>
PIP practices (May 2001)	no.	1 928	1 232	935	434	468	145	85	33	5 260
Standardised whole										
patient equivalents (b)	no.	4 218 308	3 444 875	2 532 744	1 279 820	1 211 346	361 790	208 889	57 122	13 314 894
Electronic prescribing										
Share of PIP practices	%	75	82	80	77	81	85	82	45	78
Data connectivity										
Share of PIP practices	%	84	89	88	87	88	94	89	97	87
PIP practices (August 2000)	no.	1 913	1 231	934	417	478	142	83	33	5 231
Standardised whole										
patient equivalents (b)	no.	4 135 395	3 344 657	2 438 165	1 211 950	1 181 606	354 937	192 574	53 407	12 912 691
Electronic prescribing										
Share of PIP practices	%	69	77	76	71	75	80	82	45	73
Data connectivity										
Share of PIP practices	%	81	86	86	82	86	94	87	97	84

(a) Not all practices are involved in PIP and the proportion may vary across jurisdictions. The last quarter of the financial year has been supplied from 2001 as it is the most stable quarter as policy changes tend to be introduced at the beginning of financial years.

(b) A standardised whole patient equivalent (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

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.24 **Proportion and number of full time workload equivalent GPs with vocational recognition**

	<i>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>
Full time workload equivalent GPs with vocational recognition (no.)									
1996-97	5 141	3 576	2 777	1 245	1 198	348	217	76	14 578
1997-98	5 219	3 533	2 843	1 281	1 218	337	219	77	14 728
1998-99	5 218	3 580	2 845	1 278	1 213	329	218	79	14 760
1999-2000	5 281	3 648	2 857	1 288	1 199	327	212	77	14 887
2000-2001	5 295	3 648	2 892	1 304	1 249	330	208	81	15 007
Proportion of full time workload equivalent GPs with vocational recognition (%)									
1996-97	88.7	87.5	91.6	88.8	91.6	93.0	94.6	87.8	89.3
1997-98	88.9	87.7	91.5	90.5	92.4	92.2	94.2	85.3	89.6
1998-99	90.0	88.2	91.0	91.0	92.0	91.1	94.8	88.6	90.1
1999-2000	91.0	88.6	91.0	91.2	93.0	89.8	95.3	87.4	90.6
2000-2001	91.8	89.1	91.0	91.6	92.8	90.4	96.5	87.3	91.1

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.25 **Proportion of full time workload equivalent GPs with vocational recognition, by region (a)**

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Capital city	88.0	88.3	89.2	90.2	91.5
Other metro centre	91.9	93.1	92.7	93.7	94.2
Large rural centre	94.1	94.6	94.9	94.8	93.2
Small rural centre	93.0	93.1	92.5	92.0	90.2
Other rural area	93.1	93.2	92.5	90.3	88.1
Remote centre	91.3	89.8	85.9	83.2	78.5
Other remote area	79.3	71.5	65.8	68.7	68.5
Aust	89.3	89.6	90.1	90.6	91.1

(a) Capital city – State and Territory capital city statistical divisions; Other metropolitan centre – one or more statistical subdivisions that have an urban centre with a population of 100,000 or more; Large rural centre – SLAs where most of the population resides in urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more; Small rural centre – SLAs in rural zones containing urban centres with populations between 10,000 and 24,999; Other rural area – all remaining SLAs in the rural zone; Remote centre – SLAs in the remote zone containing populations of 5,000 or more; Other remote area – all remaining SLAs in the remote zone.

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.26 **General practice accreditation by Australian General Practice Accreditation Limited**

	<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>
October 2001										
Registered for accreditation	no.	1 705	1 198	967	405	474	148	63	46	5 003
Per cent registered	%	76.9	85.2	99.8	78.5	93.9	98.7	85.2	86.8	84.0
Registered and accredited	no.	918	767	640	238	311	95	46	20	3 026
August 2000										
Registered for accreditation	no.	1 216	949	778	325	393	117	57	29	3 864
Per cent registered	%	49.8	77.8	80.3	62.9	87.2	84.2	47.7	54.7	65.2
Registered and accredited	no.	331	342	310	114	128	51	24	6	1 306

Source: <http://www.agpal.com.au> (14 November); SCRCSSP (2001) Report on Government Services.

Table 6A.27 **Proportion of non-referred attendances to GPs that were bulk billed (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>
1984-85	60.2	46.6	50.3	50.1	48.5	42.3	30.0	44.8	52.5
1985-86	64.5	48.5	53.2	53.0	51.6	45.8	32.0	47.1	55.8
1986-87	69.3	52.5	57.4	56.4	55.5	47.3	34.6	48.5	60.1
1987-88	71.0	53.3	61.1	58.8	57.8	49.0	40.1	50.8	62.0
1988-89	72.7	56.8	64.8	61.6	60.1	53.4	47.1	54.1	64.7
1989-90	74.5	60.3	68.5	64.3	62.6	55.8	50.6	55.8	67.4
1990-91	76.1	64.5	72.0	68.4	65.7	58.7	55.7	57.9	70.3
1991-92	76.9	69.0	71.8	70.6	67.0	59.4	58.9	59.2	72.0
1992-93	78.6	72.4	74.4	72.9	68.3	60.9	61.3	62.9	74.2
1993-94	81.0	75.8	76.9	76.0	71.5	62.9	64.3	65.4	77.0
1994-95	82.2	77.5	78.8	77.1	72.5	64.3	64.8	67.6	78.5
1995-96	83.7	79.1	80.6	79.5	74.3	66.2	64.9	70.1	80.1
1996-97	83.6	79.9	81.3	80.2	74.9	66.8	65.9	69.6	80.6
1997-98	82.9	79.1	81.1	78.4	74.1	65.1	66.1	67.9	79.8
1998-99	82.4	78.9	80.9	77.6	74.1	63.0	65.6	65.2	79.4
1999-2000	82.4	78.6	80.3	76.7	74.2	61.6	63.0	65.4	79.1
2000-2001	81.2	76.7	78.9	75.1	73.2	60.5	59.3	65.5	77.6

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.28 **Proportion of non-referred attendances to GPs that were bulk billed, by region (a)**

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Capital city	85.9	85.6	85.4	85.2	83.8
Other metro centre	81.3	80.1	79.5	78.6	76.2
Large rural centre	65.7	63.7	61.7	60.8	59.8
Small rural centre	64.8	63.1	61.7	61.7	60.9
Other rural area	62.1	59.6	59.1	58.6	57.7
Remote centre	56.0	56.7	57.6	59.0	60.0
Other remote area	70.1	69.6	70.1	70.1	69.5
Unknown	68.8	70.3	71.4	73.4	72.7
Aust	80.6	79.8	79.4	79.1	77.6

(a) Capital city – State and Territory capital city statistical divisions; Other metropolitan centre – one or more statistical subdivisions that have an urban centre with a population of 100,000 or more; Large rural centre – SLAs where most of the population resides in urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more; Small rural centre – SLAs in rural zones containing urban centres with populations between 10,000 and 24,999; Other rural area – all remaining SLAs in the rural zone; Remote centre – SLAs in the remote zone containing populations of 5,000 or more; Other remote area – all remaining SLAs in the remote zone.

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.29 Full time workload equivalent GPs by region (including OMPs)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other metro centre</i>	<i>Large rural centre</i>	<i>Small rural centre</i>	<i>Other rural area</i>	<i>Remote centre</i>	<i>Other remote area</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1996-97									
Total GPs	no.	17 245	1 742	1 356	1 288	2 300	237	359	24 527
FWE	no.	11 445	1 274	924	923	1 504	120	125	16 316
FWE per 100,000	no.	97	91	84	77	61	54	37	88
1997-98									
Total GPs	no.	16 877	1 712	1 337	1 310	2 306	246	442	24 230
FWE	no.	11 503	1 288	941	934	1 509	122	134	16 432
FWE per 100,000	no.	96	91	84	77	61	55	39	88
1998-99									
Total GPs	no.	16 538	1 716	1 377	1 374	2 398	299	475	24 177
FWE	no.	11 472	1 283	936	926	1 513	119	142	16 389
FWE per 100,000	no.	95	89	83	76	61	53	42	87
1999-2000									
Total GPs	no.	16 372	1 722	1 379	1 456	2 519	313	476	24 237
FWE	no.	11 475	1 286	935	951	1 526	118	142	16 433
FWE per 100,000	no.	94	87	82	77	61	52	42	86
2000-2001									
Total GPs	no.	16 214	1 742	1 444	1 476	2 619	299	455	24 249
FWE	no.	11 370	1 284	953	996	1 601	124	150	16 479
FWE per 100,000	no.	92	86	83	80	64	55	44	85

(a) Capital city – State and Territory capital city statistical divisions; Other metropolitan centre – one or more statistical subdivisions that have an urban centre with a population of 100 000 or more; Large rural centre – SLAs where most of the population resides in urban centres with a population of 25 000 or more; Small rural centre – SLAs in rural zones containing urban centres with populations between 10 000 and 24 999; Other rural area – all remaining SLAs in the rural zone; Remote centre – SLAs in the remote zone containing populations of 5000 or more; Other remote area – all remaining SLAs in the remote zone.

Source: DHAC (unpublished)

Table 6A.30 **Female GPs**

	<i>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 (no.)									
1996-97	2 637	1 917	1 454	757	643	212	167	89	7 876
1997-98	2 614	1 887	1 458	790	632	221	177	95	7 874
1998-99	2 635	1 909	1 542	787	649	228	181	106	8 037
1999-2000	2 672	1 964	1 629	791	657	231	185	99	8 228
2000-2001	2 725	1 997	1 631	829	661	237	189	113	8 382
Female FWEs as a proportion of all FWE GPs (%)									
1996-97	22.8	21.9	23.7	22.0	21.0	23.5	30.4	28.3	22.7
1997-98	23.4	22.1	23.8	22.8	21.7	23.7	30.6	29.8	23.1
1998-99	23.8	22.6	24.3	23.4	22.4	25.5	31.7	31.3	23.6
1999-2000	24.4	23.0	25.1	24.0	23.1	26.4	34.0	32.6	24.3
2000-2001	24.6	23.9	24.9	24.9	23.5	26.8	35.0	33.4	24.7
Female FWE GPs per 100 000 population									
1996-97	21.1	19.4	21.1	17.1	18.6	18.5	22.6	13.1	20.0
1997-98	21.7	19.1	21.5	17.6	19.3	18.4	23.2	14.1	20.3
1998-99	21.6	19.5	21.6	17.7	19.8	19.6	23.5	14.5	20.5
1999-2000	21.9	19.9	22.0	18.0	19.9	20.4	24.3	14.6	20.8
2000-2001	21.7	20.3	21.8	18.5	21.0	20.8	24.1	15.7	21.0

Source: DHAC (unpublished)