
12 Health management issues

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 12A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2011 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2011 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2011 Report, p. 12.15' this is page 15 of chapter 12 of the 2011 Report, and '2011 Report, table 12A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 12A of the 2011 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

The Health management issues chapter (chapter 12) in the *Report on Government Services 2011* (2011 Report) reports on the management of breast cancer and mental health in Australia. Data are reported for Indigenous people for a subset of the performance indicators reported in that chapter — those data are compiled and presented here.

Health management is concerned with the management of diseases, illnesses and injuries using a range of services (promotion, prevention/early detection and intervention) in a variety of settings (for example, public hospitals, community health centres and general practice). The Health management issues chapter in the 2011 Report reports on the management of breast cancer and mental health, which represent some activities of the Australian, State and Territory governments in health management.

Breast cancer detection and management services comprise a number of major components: primary care and community-based services, including general practitioner (GP) services and community-based women's health services; screening services; acute services based in hospitals, including both inpatient and outpatient services; private consultations for a range of disciplines; and post-acute services, including home-based and palliative care (DHS 1999). Relevant clinical disciplines include surgery, plastic and reconstructive surgery, pathology, radiation and medical oncology, nursing, diagnostic radiology, radiography, physiotherapy, allied health, and psychological and psychiatric services. Post-acute services include a range of further treatments, such as radiotherapy and chemotherapy (most of which take place on a same day or outpatient basis) and a range of follow up and palliative care services (DHS 1999).

Specialised mental health management services include a range of government and non-government service providers offering promotion, prevention, treatment and management, and rehabilitation services. Community mental health facilities, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, mental health clinicians in

private practice, counsellors, Aboriginal health workers, Aboriginal mental health workers, public hospitals with specialised psychiatric units and stand-alone psychiatric hospitals all provide specialised mental health care. In addition, a number of health services provide care to mental health patients in a non-specialised health setting — for example, GPs, Aboriginal community controlled health services, public hospital emergency departments and outpatient departments, and public hospital general wards (as distinct from specialist psychiatric wards). Some people with a mental illness are cared for in residential aged care services.

Indigenous data in the Health management issues chapter

The Health management issues chapter in the 2011 Report contains the following data for Indigenous people:

- Participation rates of women screened by BreastScreen Australia
- Impact of mental illness
- Service use by Indigenous status of patient
- Mental health service use by special needs groups
- Mortality due to suicide

Breast cancer

Breast cancer is a disease whereby abnormal cells in the lobules (where milk is produced) or the ducts (which carry milk to the nipple) of the breast grow and multiply out of control (box 12.1). Breast cancer can be invasive or non-invasive. Non-invasive breast cancer remains in the ducts or lobules. Invasive breast cancer spreads beyond the ducts or lobules to invade surrounding breast tissue, and can spread to other parts of the body, or metastasize (AIHW 2009). If left untreated, most invasive cancers (tumours) are life-threatening (AIHW 2009).

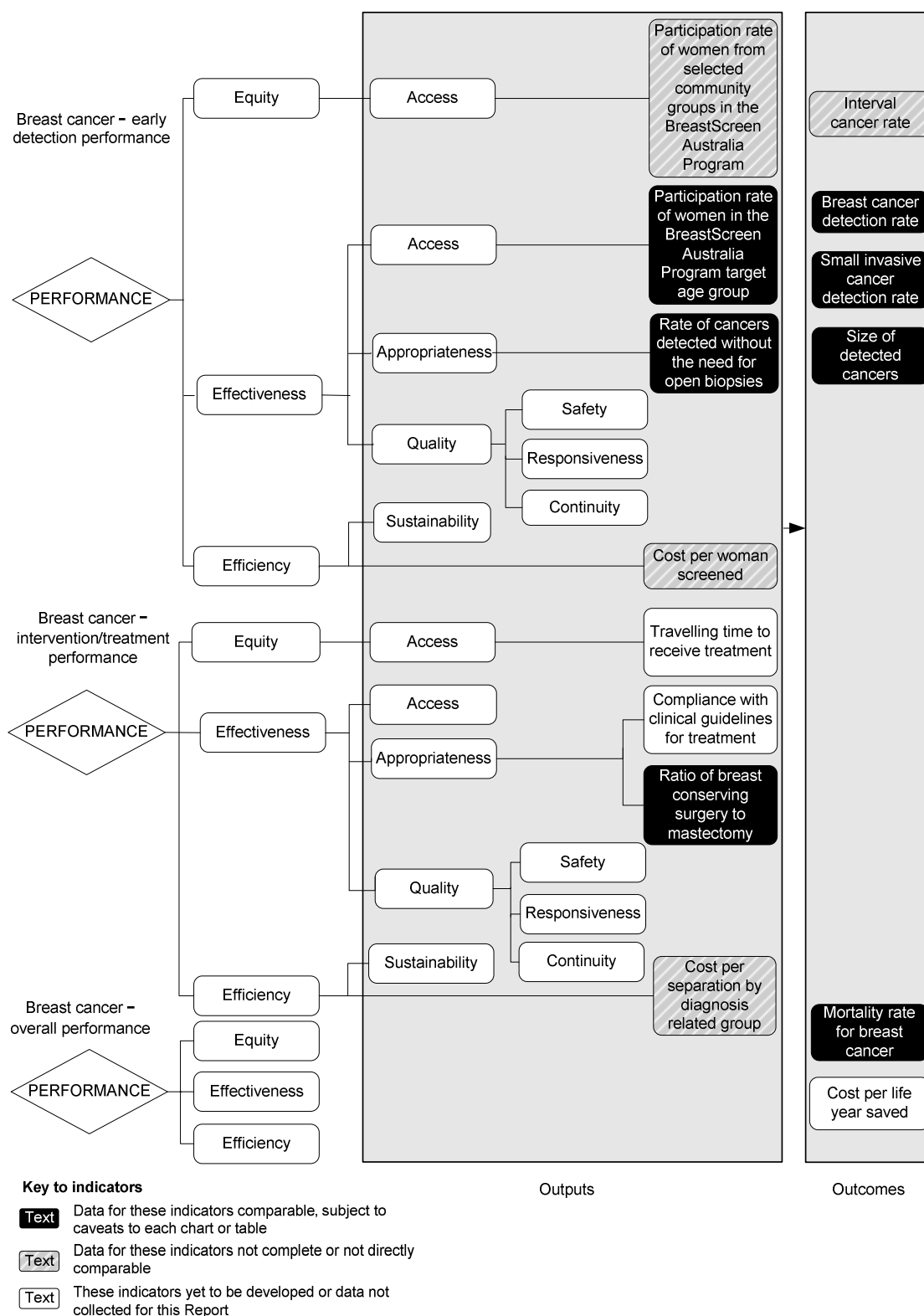
Framework of performance indicators

The breast cancer management performance indicator framework outlined in figure 12.1 is based on shared government objectives for managing the disease (2011 Report, box 12.2). Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators and are presented here. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework. The framework shows which data are comparable. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Indicator boxes presented throughout the chapter provide information about the reported indicators. As these are sourced directly from the 2011 Report, they might include references to data not reported for Indigenous people and therefore not included in this Compendium.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

Figure 12.1 Performance indicators for breast cancer detection and management



Source: 2011 Report, figure 12.7, p. 12.15.

Early detection — participation rate of women from selected community groups in the BreastScreen Australia Program

‘Participation rate of women from selected community groups in the BreastScreen Australia Program’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce morbidity and mortality attributable to breast cancer through early detection strategies, in a manner that is equitable (box 12.1).

Box 12.1 Participation rate of women from selected community groups in the BreastScreen Australia Program

‘Participation rate of women from selected community groups in the BreastScreen Australia Program’ is defined as the proportion of the target population in each selected community group attending the screening program within a 24 month period.

Participation rates for community groups that are at, or close to, those for the total population indicate equitable access to early detection services.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Early detection is associated with reduced morbidity and mortality for women with breast cancer. Indigenous women, women from non-English speaking backgrounds (NESB) and women living in outer regional, remote and very remote areas can experience particular language, cultural and geographic barriers to accessing breast cancer screening.

In the 24 month period 2008 and 2009, the national age standardised participation rate for Indigenous women aged 50–69 (36.5 per cent) was below the total participation rate in that age group (55.2 per cent), although this can in part reflect under-reporting of Indigenous status in screening program records. For NESB women for the same 24 month period and age group, the national participation rate of 47.6 per cent was also lower than that of the national total female population (table 12.1). Care needs to be taken when comparing data across jurisdictions as there is variation in the collection of Indigenous and NESB identification data, and in the collection of residential postcodes data.

Table 12.1 Age standardised participation rates of women aged 50–69 years from selected communities in BreastScreen Australia programs, 2008 and 2009 (24 month period) (per cent)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous ^c	37.0	27.4	48.5	28.4	32.8	51.7	49.1	24.0	36.5
NESB ^d	52.7	32.6	68.9	65.1	55.4	34.8	15.7	24.7	47.6
Major cities and inner regional ^e	53.4	53.3	57.2	56.6	58.2	58.4	53.7	..	54.9
Outer regional, remote and very remote ^e	56.2	58	62.8	55.7	60.7	55.8	..	41.1	57.7
All women aged 50–69 years	54.0	53.0	58.4	56.7	58.6	57.4	53.8	41.3	55.2

^a First and subsequent rounds. ^b Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian population standard. ^c Women who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. ^d NESB is defined as speaking a language other than English at home. ^e Remoteness areas are classified according to the Australian Standard Geographical classification (ASGC). The ASGC is a measure of the remoteness of a location from the services provided by large towns or cities. Not all remoteness areas are represented in each State or Territory. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (2009) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2009*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates And Projections, Aboriginal And Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; AIHW (unpublished) derived from State and Territory data; table 12A.1; 2011 Report, tables 12A.9-10 and 12A.12-13; 2011 Report, table 2.4, p. 12.18.

Mental health

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

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

There is a wide range of mental illnesses that can affect an individual's mental health, functioning and quality of life. Each mental illness is unique in terms of its incidence across the lifespan, causal factors and treatments.

Impact of mental illness

Mental illnesses contribute significantly to the total burden of disease and injury in Australia (13.3 per cent of the total burden in 2003) (Begg *et al.* 2007). The total burden comprises the amount of 'years' lost due to fatal events (years of life lost due to premature death) and non-fatal events (years of 'healthy' life lost due to

disability). Mental illness is also the leading cause of ‘healthy’ life years lost due to disability (24 per cent of the total non-fatal burden in 2003) (Begg *et al.* 2007).

Mental illness can affect an individual’s functioning and quality of life. According to the NSMHWB, in 2007, people with a lifetime mental disorder who had symptoms in the previous 12 months (20.0 ± 1.1 per cent of the total population), were significantly overrepresented in the populations who had high or very high levels of psychological distress — 57.1 ± 5.1 per cent and 79.6 ± 7.2 per cent of these populations respectively (ABS 2008).

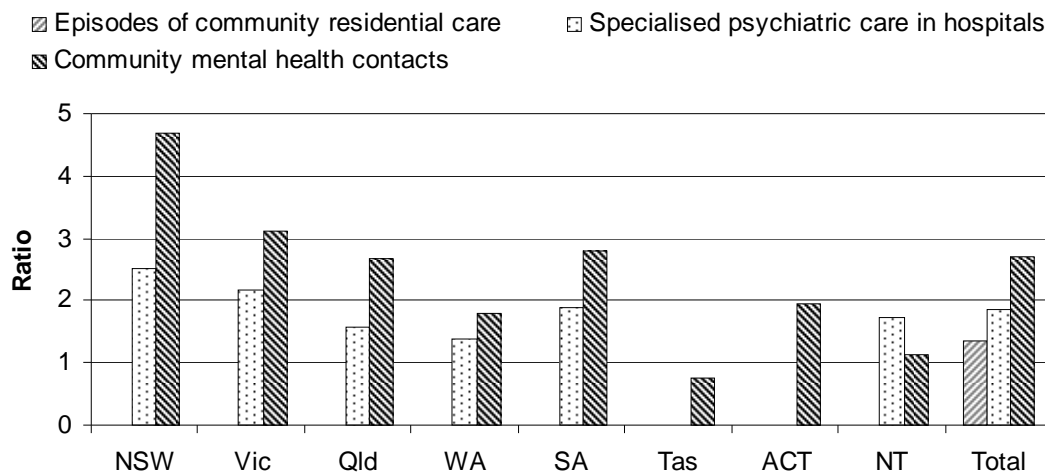
According to the 2007-08 National Health Survey (NHS), a significantly higher proportion of females reported high/very high levels of psychological distress than males in 2007-08 (14.4 ± 1.1 per cent compared with 9.6 ± 0.9 per cent) (2011 Report, table 12A.24). The proportion of high/very high levels of psychological distress was also higher for people aged 18–64 years, than for people aged 65 years or over (2011 Report, table 12A.24). The *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey* conducted in 2004-05 found that after adjusting for age, approximately 27 per cent of Indigenous people reported high levels of psychological distress (AHMAC 2008). This was more than twice the proportion for non-Indigenous adults (13 per cent).

Service use by Indigenous status of patient

Data on service use by the Indigenous status of patients are available, but comparisons are difficult because Indigenous patients are not always correctly identified. Differences in rates of service use could also reflect other factors, including the range of social and physical infrastructure services available to Indigenous people, and differences in the complexity, incidence and prevalence of illnesses.

Combined data for the jurisdictions for which data are available, show that Indigenous people were 1.4 times more likely to have an episode of community residential care, 1.8 times more likely to receive specialised psychiatric care in hospitals (both public and private hospitals) and 2.7 times more likely to have a community mental health contact than non-Indigenous people (figure 12.2). Table 12A.2 contains further information on use of these services by Indigenous status. Data for episodes of community residential care by Indigenous status are not available across jurisdictions for 2007-08.

Figure 12.2 Ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous specialised mental health service use, 2007-08^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a Data for episodes of community residential care by Indigenous status are not available across jurisdictions for 2007-08. National data should be interpreted with caution due to the varying quality and completeness of Indigenous identification across jurisdictions. ^b Data for community mental health contacts should be interpreted with caution. Across jurisdictions, the data quality and completeness of Indigenous identification varies or is unknown. Data were reported by the following states and territories to be of acceptable quality: Queensland, WA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. ^c The ratio is equal to the service use rate (episodes, contacts or separations) for Indigenous people divided by the service use rate for non-Indigenous people. Data for non-Indigenous include people whose Indigenous status was 'not stated'. ^d Data for specialised psychiatric care in hospitals includes both public and private hospitals (except for the NT that are for public hospitals only). ^e Queensland does not fund community residential services, but funds a number of campus-based and non-campus-based extended treatment services. ^f Data by Indigenous status are not published for Tasmania and the ACT for specialised psychiatric care in hospitals.

Source: AIHW (2010) *Mental Health Services in Australia 2007-08*, Mental health series no. 12, Cat. no. HSE 88, (internet only tables); table 12A.2; 2011 Report, figure 12.25, p. 12.51.

Framework of performance indicators

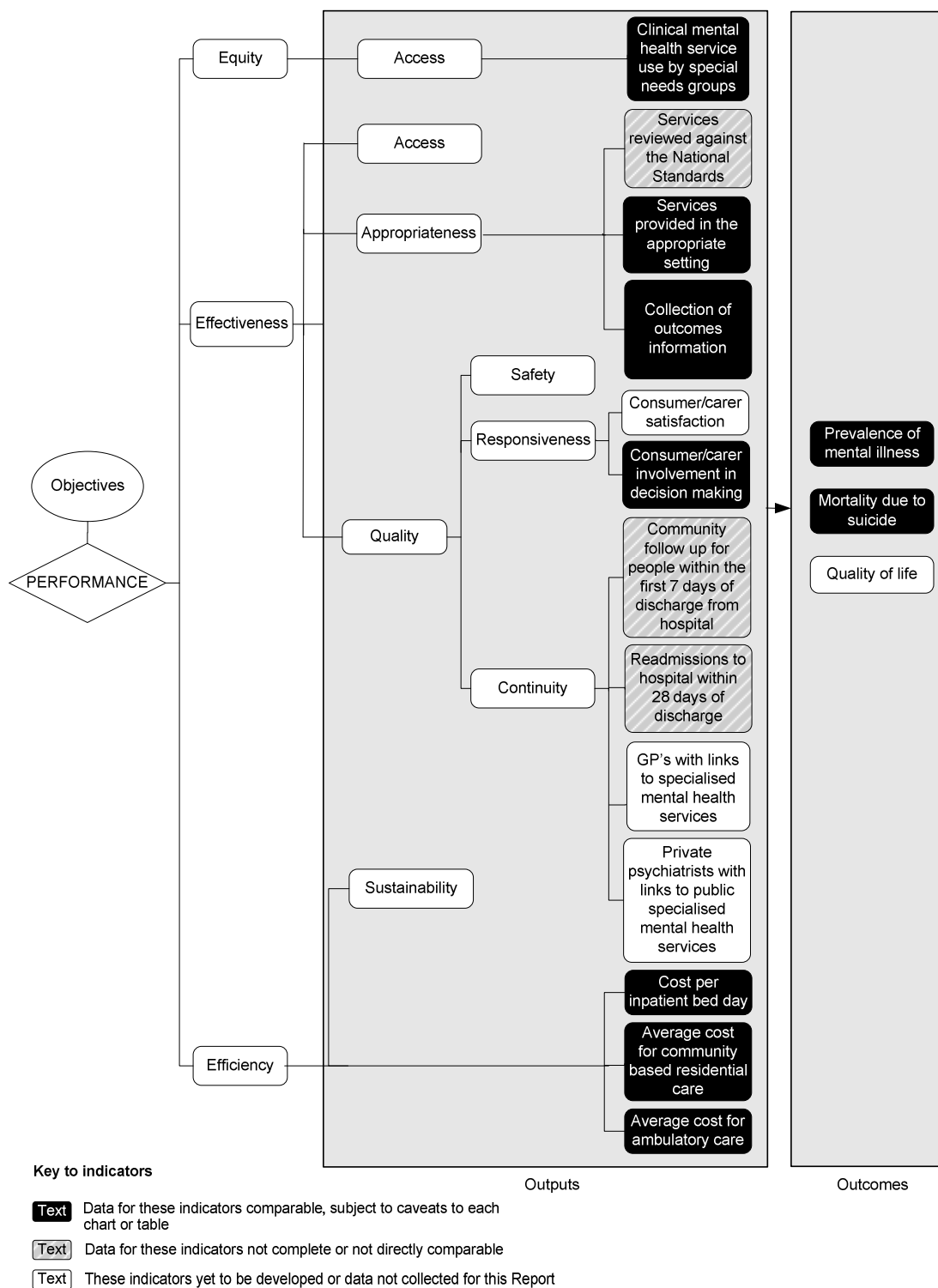
The mental health management performance indicator framework outlined in figure 12.3 draws on governments' broad objectives for national mental health policy, as encompassed in the NMHS and the COAG National Action Plan on Mental Health (2011 Report, box 12.18). Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators and are presented here. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework. The framework shows which data are comparable. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Indicator boxes presented throughout the chapter provide information about the reported indicators. As these are sourced directly from the 2011 Report, they might include references to data not reported for Indigenous people and therefore not included in this Compendium.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

Over the period 2004–2009, the *National Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People's Mental Health and Social and Emotional Well Being 2004–2009* (the Social and Emotional Well Being Framework) provided a basis for action by all governments and communities to improve the social and emotional well being and mental health needs of Indigenous people. Ongoing monitoring is provided under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework*. This framework includes 71 performance indicators that measure progress against closing the gap in Indigenous health outcomes. Of these indicators, two relate specifically to social and emotional well being. The performance indicators are reported on biennially.

Figure 12.3 Performance indicators for mental health management



Source: 2011 Report, figure 12.29, p. 12.58.

Clinical mental health service use by special needs groups

‘Clinical mental health service use by special needs groups’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide mental health services in an equitable manner, including access to services by special needs groups such as Indigenous people (box 12.2).

Box 12.2 Clinical mental health service use by special needs groups

‘Clinical mental health service use by special needs groups’ is defined by two measures:

- proportion of the Indigenous population using State and Territory mental health services, compared with the proportion for the non-Indigenous population.
- proportion of the Indigenous population using MBS-funded ambulatory mental health services provided by private psychiatrists, GPs and allied health providers (psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, mental health nurses and Aboriginal health workers), compared with the proportion for the non-Indigenous population.

Interpretation of this indicator is ambiguous. This indicator does not measure access according to need, that is, according to the prevalence of mental illness across special needs groups. Variations in use could be due to variations in access, but could also be a result of differences in the prevalence of mental illness.

This indicator does not provide information on whether the services are appropriate for the needs of the people receiving them, or correctly targeted to those most in need.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

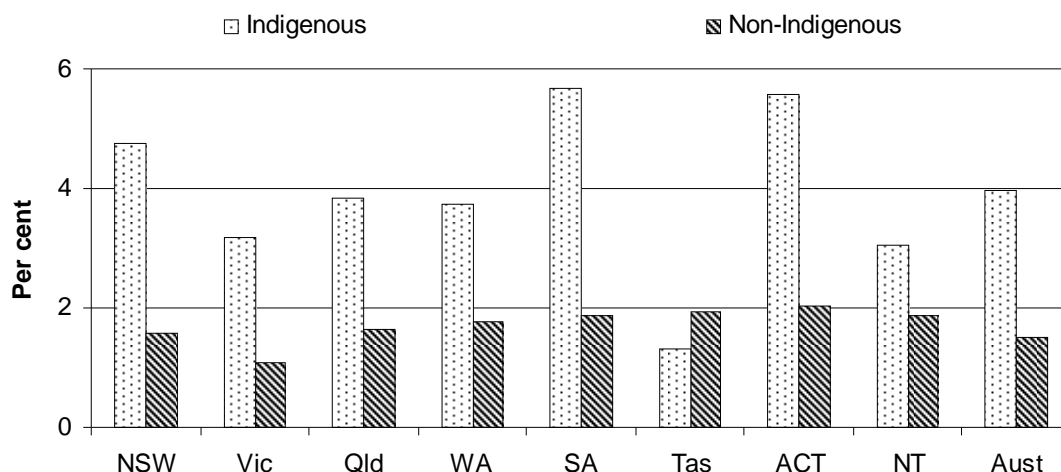
Nationally, the proportion of the population using State or Territory mental health services in 2008-09 is higher for Indigenous people, than for non-Indigenous people (figure 12.4).

These results, which are based on State and Territory governments’ community mental health care data, should be interpreted with care, whereby:

- people receiving only admitted and/or residential services from State and Territory mental health services are not included in the proportion of people accessing services or in rates of service use
- there is no identifier to distinguish ‘treatment’ versus ‘non-treatment’ service contacts in the community mental health care data set

- jurisdictions differ in their collection and reporting of community mental health care data — there are variations in local business rules and in the interpretation of the national definitions.

Figure 12.4 Population using State and Territory mental health services, by Indigenous status, 2008-09^{a, b}

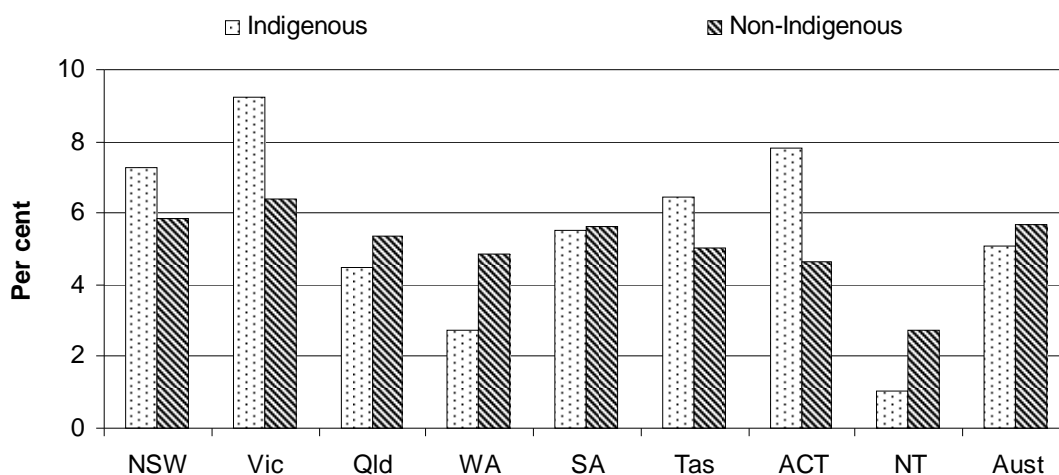


^a Proportions are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001. ^b Counts for State and Territory mental health services are counts of people receiving one or more service contacts provided by public sector community mental health services. SA and Tasmania submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifiers or data matching approaches. Therefore, caution needs to be taken when making jurisdictional comparisons.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished) CMHC data; table 12A.3; 2011 Report, figure 12.30a, p. 12.61.

Nationally, the proportion of the population using MBS-funded ambulatory mental health services is lower for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people (figure 12.5).

Figure 12.5 Population using MBS-funded ambulatory mental health services, by special needs groups, 2008-09^{a, b}



^a Proportions are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001. ^b MBS services are those specific mental health services provided under Medicare. The specific Medicare items included are detailed in table 12A.37 of the 2011 Report.

Source: DoHA (unpublished) Medicare Statistics data; table 12A.3; 2011 Report, figure 12.31a, p. 12.62.

Further data on the use of State and Territory mental health services and MBS-funded ambulatory mental health services are in tables 12A.4 and 12A.5.

Mortality due to suicide

‘Mortality due to suicide’ is an indicator of governments’ objective under the NMHS to prevent mental health problems, mental illness and suicide, and identify and intervene early with people at risk (box 12.3).

Box 12.3 Mortality due to suicide

'Mortality due to suicide' is defined as the suicide rate per 100 000 people. The suicide rate is reported for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.

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

While mental health services contribute to reducing suicides, other government services also have a significant role. Public mental health programs are primarily concerned with providing treatment and support services for individual clients affected by severe mental illness, some of whom have either attempted, or indicated the intention, to commit suicide. Suicide prevention targeted at the wider population is also addressed through the initiatives of other government departments, non-government organisations and other special interest groups. Any impact on suicide rates, therefore, will be a result of a coordinated response across a range of collaborating agencies, including education, housing, justice and community services agencies.

Many factors outside the control of mental health services can influence a person's decision to commit suicide. These include environmental, sociocultural and economic risk factors — for example, adverse childhood experiences (such as sexual abuse) can increase the risk of suicide, particularly in adolescents and young adults. Alcohol and other drugs are also often associated with an increased risk of suicidal behaviour. Other factors that can influence suicide rates include economic growth rates, which affect unemployment rates and social disadvantage. Often a combination of these factors can increase the risk of suicidal behaviour.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

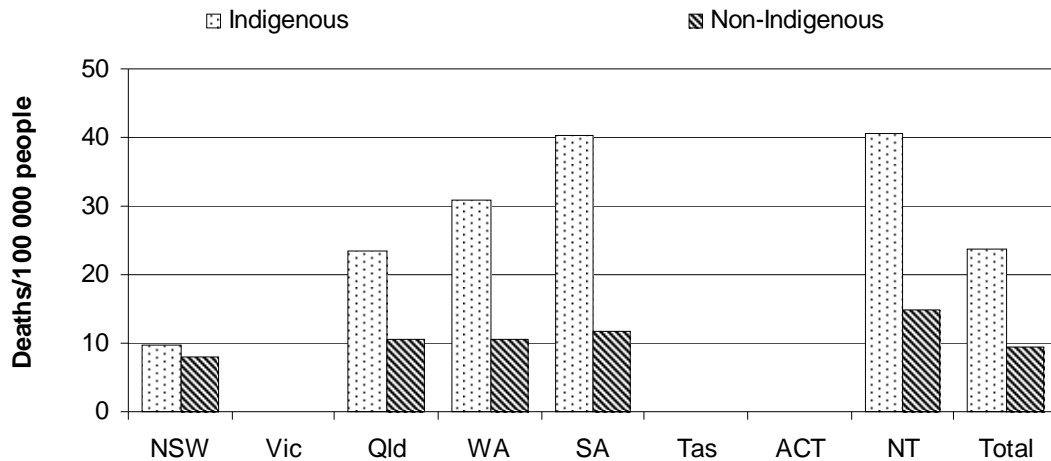
People with a mental illness are at a higher risk of suicide than are the general population. They are also at a higher risk of death from other causes, such as cardiovascular disease (Coghlan *et al.* 2001; Joukamaa *et al.* 2001; Sartorius 2007).

Indigenous suicide rates are presented for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT (figure 12.6). After adjusting for differences in the age structure of the two populations, the suicide rate for Indigenous people during the period 2004–2008, for the reported jurisdictions, was higher than the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous people.

Care needs to be taken when interpreting these data because data for Indigenous people are incomplete and data for some jurisdictions are not published. Indigenous people are not always accurately identified in administrative collections (such as hospital records, and birth and death registrations) due to definition variations, different data collection methods and failure to record Indigenous status. The rate calculations have not been adjusted for differences in the completeness of

identification of Indigenous deaths across jurisdictions. The Health preface discusses the quality of Indigenous mortality and other data.

Figure 12.6 Suicide rates, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008^{a, b, c, d}



^a Indigenous population figures are based on ABS's *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (series B, 2006 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. The non-Indigenous population figures are based on data derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from total population estimates and should be used with care. Rates are calculated on an age standardised basis. ^b Data for Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are not reported due to varying coverage in the identification of Indigenous deaths in death registrations. ^c Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. ^d Total relates to the jurisdictions for which data are reported: NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Deaths, Australia*; Cat. no. 3303.0; table 12A.6; 2011 Report, figure 12.49, p. 92.

Future directions for reporting on mental health management

Similar to previous years, a key challenge for improving the reporting of mental health management is improving the reporting of effectiveness and efficiency indicators for Indigenous people.

Definitions of key terms and indicators

General practice	The organisational structure in which one or more GPs provide and supervise health care for a 'population' of patients. This definition includes medical practitioners who work solely with one specific population, such as women's health or Indigenous health.
Health management	The ongoing process beginning with initial client contact and including all actions relating to the client. Includes assessment/evaluation, education of the person, family or carer(s), and diagnosis and treatment. Involves problems with adherence to treatment and liaison with, or referral to, other agencies.
Separation	An episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay, or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Separation also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care.
Breast cancer Radiation therapy	The use of high energy radiation from X-rays, gamma rays, neutrons, and other sources to kill cancer cells and shrink tumours. Radiation can come from a machine outside the body (external beam radiation therapy) or from materials called radioisotopes. Radioisotopes produce radiation and can be placed in or near the tumour or in the area near cancer cells. This type of radiation treatment is called internal radiation therapy, implant radiation, interstitial radiation or brachytherapy. Systemic radiation therapy uses a radioactive substance (such as a radiolabelled monoclonal antibody) that circulates throughout the body.
Screening	The performance of tests on apparently well people to detect a medical condition at an earlier stage than it would otherwise be found.
Mental health Acute services	Services that primarily provide specialised psychiatric care for people with acute episodes of mental illness. These episodes are characterised by recent onset of severe clinical symptoms of mental illness that have potential for prolonged dysfunction or risk to self and/or others. The key characteristic of acute services is that the treatment effort focuses on symptom reduction with a reasonable expectation of substantial improvement. In general, acute psychiatric services provide relatively short term treatment. Acute services can: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• focus on assisting people who have had no prior contact or previous psychiatric history, or individuals with a continuing psychiatric illness for whom there has been an acute exacerbation of symptoms• target the general population or be specialised in nature, targeting specific clinical populations. The latter group include psychogeriatric, child and adolescent, and forensic mental health services.
General mental health services	Services that principally target the general adult population (18–65 years old) but that can provide services to children, adolescents or older people. Includes, therefore, those services that cannot be described as specialised child and adolescent, older people's or forensic services. <p>General mental health services include hospital units whose principal function is to provide some form of specialised service to the general adult population (for example, inpatient psychotherapy) or to focus on specific clinical disorders within the adult population (for example, post-natal depression, anxiety disorders).</p>

Mental illness	A diagnosable illness that significantly interferes with an individual's cognitive, emotional and/or social abilities.
Mental health	The capacity of individuals within groups and the environment to interact with one another in ways that promote subjective wellbeing, the optimal development and use of mental abilities (cognitive, affective and relational) and the achievement of individual and collective goals consistent with justice.
Mental health problems	Diminished cognitive, emotional or social abilities, but not to the extent of meeting the criteria for a mental illness.
Mental health promotion	Actions taken to maximise mental health and wellbeing among populations and individuals. It is aimed at changing environments (social, physical, economic, educational, cultural) and enhancing the 'coping' capacity of communities, families and individuals by giving power, knowledge, skills and necessary resources.
Mental illness prevention	Interventions that occur before the initial onset of a illness to prevent its development. The goal of prevention interventions is to reduce the incidence and prevalence of mental health problems and mental illnesses.
Mortality rate from suicide	The percentage of the population who die as a result of suicide.
Outpatient services — community-based	Services primarily provided to non-admitted patients on an appointment basis and delivered from health centres located in community settings, physically separated within hospital sites. They can include outreach or domiciliary care as an adjunct to services provided from the centre base.
Outpatient services — hospital-based	Services primarily provided to non-admitted patients on an appointment basis and delivered from clinics located within hospitals. They can include outreach or domiciliary care as an adjunct to services provided from the clinic base.
Prevalence	The number of cases of a disease present in a population at a given time (point prevalence) or during a given period (period prevalence).
Psychiatrist	A medical practitioner with specialist training in psychiatry.
Public (non-psychiatric) 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.
Stand-alone psychiatric hospitals	Health establishments that are primarily devoted to the treatment and care of inpatients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders, and that are situated at physically separate locations from a general hospital. Stand-alone hospitals may or may not be managed by the mainstream health system. Psychiatric hospitals situated at physically separate locations from a general hospital are included within the 'stand-alone' category regardless of whether they are under the management control of a general hospital. A health establishment that operates in a separate building but is located on, or immediately adjoining, the acute care hospital campus can also be a stand-alone hospital if the following criteria are not met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a single organisational or management structure covers the acute care hospital and the psychiatric hospital • a single employer covers the staff of the acute care hospital and the psychiatric hospital • the location of the acute care hospital and psychiatric hospital can be regarded as part of a single overall hospital campus • the patients of the psychiatric hospital are regarded as patients of the single integrated health service.

List of attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 12A.1 is table 1 in the health management issues attachment). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Breast cancer

Table 12A.1 Participation rates of Indigenous women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent)

Mental health

Table 12A.2 Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status, 2007-08

Table 12A.3 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status

Table 12A.4 Community mental health service contacts provided by public sector community mental health services

Table 12A.5 Rate of ambulatory mental health services provided, by sex, Indigenous status, remoteness and SEIFA

Table 12A.6 Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status

References

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12A Health management issues — attachment

Tables in this attachment are sourced from the Health management issues attachment of the 2011 Report — table numbers from the 2011 Report are identified in the source information. For example, a source reference to ‘2011 Report, table 12A.15’ refers to attachment table 15 of attachment 12A of the 2011 Report.

Definitions for indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in the Health management issues chapter of the Compendium.

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 Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Attachment contents

Breast cancer

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Table 12A.3 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status

Table 12A.4 Community mental health service contacts provided by public sector community mental health services

Table 12A.5 Rate of ambulatory mental health services provided, by sex, Indigenous status, remoteness and SEIFA

Table 12A.6 Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status

Breast cancer

Table 12A.1

Table 12A.1 Participation rates of Indigenous women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004–2005									
Aged 40–49 years	7.0	4.1	26.7	12.5	7.5	17.8	5.6	6.1	13.2
Aged 50–59 years	28.7	32.0	46.4	27.6	32.4	36.4	32.0	21.0	33.1
Aged 60–69 years	36.5	32.2	51.0	37.0	35.0	na	na	23.4	38.2
Aged 70–79 years	14.4	19.4	32.4	23.5	11.6	na	na	9.3	19.8
Aged 80+ years	5.3	1.9	4.3	6.8	2.3	na	na	2.5	4.4
Age 40+ years (ASR)	19.1	18.8	35.6	22.2	19.5	na	na	13.5	23.4
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	31.7	32.1	48.2	31.3	33.4	na	na	22.0	35.2
2005–2006									
Aged 40–49 years	4.6	3.0	25.4	12.8	7.5	16.8	4.1	5.6	12.0
Aged 50–59 years	32.1	28.9	46.1	27.8	31.4	32.3	38.8	21.3	33.8
Aged 60–69 years	41.1	32.5	48.9	36.3	31.6	na	na	25.0	39.1
Aged 70–79 years	9.5	21.4	28.5	23.1	9.9	na	na	8.6	17.0
Aged 80+ years	2.1	1.3	4.7	6.6	2.1	na	na	1.7	3.4
Age 40+ years (ASR)	19.2	17.8	34.3	22.1	18.3	na	na	13.5	22.9
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	35.6	30.3	47.2	31.1	31.5	na	na	22.7	35.9
2006–2007									
Aged 40–49 years	5.5	3.2	24.2	13.9	8.6	12.4	2.8	5.3	11.9
Aged 50–59 years	34.0	27.0	43.7	28.9	31.8	30.8	31.0	22.1	33.7
Aged 60–69 years	42.0	33.4	45.9	37.4	33.1	39.7	47.1	22.8	38.5
Aged 70–79 years	10.1	18.8	28.4	18.9	9.5	na	na	8.0	16.4
Aged 80+ years	1.8	–	4.5	8.2	4.1	na	na	1.6	3.4
Age 40+ years (ASR)	20.2	17.1	32.6	22.5	19.2	na	na	13.2	22.7
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	37.1	29.5	44.5	32.2	32.3	34.3	37.4	22.4	35.6
2007–2008									
Aged 40–49 years	6.6	3.1	24.7	14.3	9.9	12.6	5.8	4.6	12.5
Aged 50–59 years	34.5	23.9	45.2	27.2	30.8	29.0	23.5	22.6	33.7
Aged 60–69 years	40.8	33.3	48.3	36.5	32.8	55.6	76.0	25.0	39.0
Aged 70–79 years	10.1	15.7	30.6	18.7	13.4	na	na	7.1	16.8
Aged 80+ years	1.8	0.6	5.4	7.8	3.1	na	na	1.6	3.6
Age 40+ years (ASR)	20.5	15.8	34.0	21.9	19.8	na	na	13.3	23.0
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	37.0	27.6	46.4	30.8	31.6	39.5	44.2	23.5	35.8
2008–2009									
Aged 40–49 years	7.2	3.7	24.6	12.0	10.1	16.3	6.8	3.7	12.5
Aged 50–59 years	34.3	23.9	47.1	26.6	31.9	36.2	25.3	22.8	34.5
Aged 60–69 years	41.1	32.8	50.6	31.1	34.1	75.6	85.7	25.8	39.6
Aged 70–79 years	11.1	12.4	32.1	14.4	22.1	na	na	5.3	16.9
Aged 80+ years	2.7	2.5	6.7	3.8	4.1	na	na	1.6	4.1
Age 40+ years (ASR)	20.9	15.6	35.2	19.2	21.6	na	na	13.0	23.4
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	37.0	27.4	48.5	28.4	32.8	51.7	49.1	24.0	36.5

Table 12A.1 Participation rates of Indigenous women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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ASR = age standardised rate.

- (a) The participation rate is the number of women resident in the catchment area screened in the reference period, divided by the number of women resident in the catchment area in the reference period based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) ERP data. Where service boundaries cross State localised areas, calculation of resident women is made on a proportional basis. If a woman is screened more than once during the reference period then only the first screen is counted. Catchment area: a geographic region based on service size in relation to the population, accessibility and the location of other services. It is uniquely defined for each service based on postcode or Statistical Local Area (SLA). Reference period is 24 months.
- (b) Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- (c) Indigenous is defined as women who have self-identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent.
- (d) Residents of Victorian postcodes allocated to the Albury/Wodonga catchment (NSW jurisdiction) are included in Victoria's population estimate, accounting for the slight decrease in participation rates compared to those published by BreastScreen Victoria.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments unpublished; ABS unpublished, *Experimental Estimates And Projections, Aboriginal And Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2011 Report, table 12A.11.

Mental health

Table 12A.2

Table 12A.2 Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status, 2007-08

	Unit										Total
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT			
<i>Episodes of residential mental health care (a), (b)</i>											
Number											
Indigenous	no.	np	..	np	np	np	np	np	np	87	
Non-Indigenous	no.	np	..	np	np	np	np	np	np	2 962	
Not reported	no.	np	..	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	
Total	no.	305	1 498	240	192	907	75	5		3 222	
<i>Rate per 10 000 people (c)</i>											
Indigenous	per 10 000 people	np	..	np	np	np	np	np	np	1.9	
Non-Indigenous	per 10 000 people	np	..	np	np	np	np	np	np	1.4	
Rate ratio (d)		np	..	np	np	np	np	np	np	1.4	
Total	per 10 000 people	0.4	2.8	1.1	1.3	17.3	2.1	0.3		1.5	
<i>Community mental health service contacts (a)</i>											
Number											
Aboriginal	no.	154 648	25 248	81 047	27 339	19 616	4 399	10 788		326 456	
Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 088	1 516	7 942	98	248	24	37		12 994	
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	12 511	2 646	5 164	1 394	817	–	334		22 979	
Indigenous (b)	no.	170 247	29 410	94 153	28 831	20 681	4 423	11 159		362 429	
Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander	no.	1 602 002	1 691 539	1 066 035	508 389	388 682	179 059	21 081		5 577 420	
Not reported	no.	300 191	15 507	2 369	17 338	47 579	23 985	3 906		434 418	
Total		2 072 440	1 736 456	1 162 557	554 558	456 942	207 467	36 146		6 374 267	
<i>Rate per 1000 people (c)</i>											
Indigenous	per 1 000 people	1 228	940.5	678.2	412.4	729.0	1077.2	172.0		735.7	
Non-Indigenous (e)	per 1 000 people	262.9	302.5	253.5	231.6	261.1	552.0	151.1		271.6	

Table 12A.2

Table 12A.2 Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status, 2007-08

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Rate ratio (d)	4.7	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.8	0.8	2.0	1.1	2.7
Total	289.8	327.1	276.7	256.6	279.4	280.9	591.8	158.6	295.7
<i>Admitted patient mental health-related separations with specialised psychiatric care (f), (g), (h), (i)</i>									
Indigenous									
Separations	no. 1 940	362	1 227	590	302	np	np	404	4 825
Separation rate (c)	14.1	11.9	9.3	8.3	11.3	np	np	5.9	11
Patient days	38 573	6 463	45 785	14 307	4 984	np	np	5 074	115 186
Psychiatric care days	37 795	6 351	45 011	14 171	4 984	np	np	5 050	113 362
Average length of stay (overnight)	no. 20.0	18.2	39.1	24.4	16.7	np	np	12.9	24.3
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Separations	no. 38 256	28 910	24 429	12 494	9 549	np	np	553	114 191
Separation rate (c)	5.8	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	np	np	4.2	5.8
Patient days	913 130	543 785	515 512	252 698	193 951	np	np	10 450	2 429 526
Psychiatric care days	894 529	542 856	510 027	249 693	193 951	np	np	10 393	2 401 449
Average length of stay (overnight)	no. 23.8	19.5	23.6	22.1	22.5	np	np	11.3	22.3
Rate ratio (d)	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	np	np	1.7	1.8

(a) National data for episodes of community residential care should be interpreted with caution due to the varying quality and completeness of Indigenous identification across jurisdictions. Data for community mental health contacts should be interpreted with caution. Across jurisdictions, the data quality and completeness of Indigenous identification varies or is unknown. Data were reported by the following states and territories to be of acceptable quality: Queensland, WA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT.

(b) Queensland does not have any government-operated residential mental health services. Tasmanian information contains data for government-funded residential units operated by the non-government sector in that state, being the only jurisdiction providing this level of reporting.

(c) The rates were directly aged standardised against the Australian Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2001.

Table 12A.2 Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status, 2007-08

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	
(d)	The rate ratio is equal to the service use (episodes, contacts or separations) rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the service use rate for non-Indigenous Australians.										
(e)	Includes data for people where Indigenous status was missing or not reported.										
(f)	Separations for which care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded. Comprises separations with and without mental health-related principal diagnoses but with specialised psychiatric care.										
(g)	Interpretation of differences between jurisdictions needs to be undertaken with care as they may reflect different service delivery and admission practices and/or differences in the types of establishments categorised as hospitals.										
(h)	Includes only public hospital separations for the NT.										
(i)	Indigenous status data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT public hospitals are considered to be of acceptable quality for analytical purposes. Indigenous identification is likely to be incomplete and to vary among jurisdictions. Total includes data for these jurisdictions only.										

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

Source: AIHW 2010, *Mental Health Services in Australia 2007-08*, Mental health series no. 12, Cat. no. HSE 88 (publication and internet tables; 2011 Report, table 12A.44).

Table 12A.3

Table 12A.3 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	no.
	Age standardised proportion (%) (a)									
2007-08										
Public (b), (c)										
Indigenous	4.5	3.1	3.9	3.5	5.0	1.5	5.1	2.9	3.8	19 187
Non-Indigenous (d)	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	308 686
Private (e)										
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Non-Indigenous (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
MBS										
Indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Non-Indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
2008-09										
Public (b), (c)										
Indigenous	4.7	3.2	3.8	3.8	5.7	1.3	5.6	3.1	4.0	20 616
Non-Indigenous (d)	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.5	315 680
Private (e)										
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Non-Indigenous (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
MBS (f)										
Indigenous	7.2	9.2	4.5	2.7	5.5	6.5	7.8	1.0	5.1	24 603
Non-Indigenous	5.9	6.4	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.0	4.6	2.7	5.7	1 200 337

(a) Rates are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

(b) The Indigenous status rates should be interpreted with caution due to the varying and, in some instances, unknown quality of Indigenous identification across jurisdictions.

Table 12A.3

Table 12A.3 Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(c)	South Australia and Tasmania submitted data that was not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. Therefore caution needs to be taken when making interjurisdictional comparisons.								
(d)	Includes non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.								
(e)	Indigenous information is not collected for private psychiatric hospitals.								
(f)	Medicare data presented by Indigenous status have been adjusted for under-identification in the Medicare Australia Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII) database. Indigenous rates are therefore modelled and should be interpreted with caution. These statistics are not derived from the total Australian Indigenous population, but from those Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have voluntarily identified as Indigenous to Medicare Australia. The statistics have been adjusted to reflect demographic characteristics of the overall Indigenous population, but this adjustment may not address all the differences in the service use patterns of the enrolled population relative to the total Indigenous population. The level of VII enrolment (50 per cent nationally as at August 2010) varies across age-sex-remoteness-State/Territory sub-groups and over time which means that the extent of adjustment required varies across jurisdictions and over time. Indigenous rates should also be interpreted with caution due to small population numbers in some jurisdictions.								

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

Source: State and territory unpublished, community mental health care data; Private Mental Health Alliance unpublished; Centralised Data Management System data; Department of Health and Ageing unpublished, Medicare data; ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, 30 June 2008, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2011 Report, table 12A.48.

Table 12A.4

Table 12A.4 Community mental health service contacts provided by public sector community mental health services

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (a)	NT	Aust	no.
Age standardised rate per 1000 population (b)										
2007-08										
Sex										
Males	355.0	350.7	301.1	245.4	306.0	266.6	562.7	178.5	327.9	3 407 402
Females	227.1	310.2	257.6	273.5	252.9	294.4	626.5	143.2	267.8	2 841 436
Indigenous status (c)										
Indigenous	1 231.3	942.6	678.6	412.4	729.1	193.9	1 077.4	172.1	736.8	362 429
Non-Indigenous (d)	284.0	327.2	266.1	256.5	286.7	305.1	592.8	157.1	293.6	6 011 838
Remoteness of residence (e)										
Major cities	252.3	304.4	277.4	278.3	308.0	..	576.8	..	285.7	4 164 097
Inner regional	380.4	414.6	301.1	222.6	160.2	306.7	np	..	343.9	1 340 584
Outer regional	341.5	425.5	254.6	212.5	198.4	229.3	..	175.1	273.6	520 190
Remote	446.2	400.2	224.5	230.6	164.4	227.0	..	193.9	233.4	72 893
Very remote	848.3	..	365.9	144.9	117.1	219.1	..	85.1	209.9	35 317
SEIFA of residence (f)										
1 (most disadvantaged)	299.2	453.4	381.1	283.9	364.7	282.2	np	134.5	351.5	1 431 701
2	362.3	377.2	303.8	283.5	311.6	220.3	945.9	169.2	342.4	1 393 252
3	284.9	369.8	290.5	270.6	222.0	266.3	946.2	299.7	304.3	1 290 545
4	227.1	273.7	250.4	244.5	213.7	315.0	710.6	140.0	258.2	1 068 000
5 (least disadvantaged)	219.9	229.4	171.3	235.7	146.8	..	498.1	58.8	227.0	971 510
Total (g)	303.6	330.6	279.6	262.3	295.3	300.4	598.0	160.9	304.1	6 374 267
Total number of contacts (g)	2 072 440	1 736 456	1 162 557	554 558	456 942	147 701	207 467	36 146	6 374 267	
2008-09										
Sex										
Males	336.5	332.0	243.3	259.9	341.8	330.1	586.0	190.0	311.5	3 303 010

Table 12A.4

Table 12A.4 Community mental health service contacts provided by public sector community mental health services

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (a)	NT	Aust	
Females	228.5	298.1	206.5	295.0	294.7	334.1	673.7	145.2	262.0	2 833 759
Indigenous status (c)										
Indigenous	1 224.2	975.0	556.7	482.7	943.6	269.5	1 108.3	188.1	731.2	366 125
Non-Indigenous (d)	275.8	311.6	213.9	273.1	323.9	357.9	626.7	162.7	282.7	5 904 640
Remoteness of residence (e)										
Major cities	246.6	294.0	229.4	293.7	342.8	..	608.8	..	277.6	4 122 379
Inner regional	342.5	372.4	220.3	228.9	200.8	355.2	np	..	308.9	1 238 568
Outer regional	366.9	437.2	218.0	258.0	234.5	283.8	..	181.5	280.7	543 271
Remote	502.8	335.6	182.6	244.5	238.6	200.5	..	196.4	241.9	76 387
Very remote	np	..	229.2	174.6	202.2	17.8	..	92.8	192.1	33 694
SEIFA of residence (f)										
1 (most disadvantaged)	287.5	448.8	313.0	321.8	416.7	336.9	np	130.5	342.7	1 427 162
2	338.9	345.6	227.9	288.6	349.2	206.8	1 039.1	280.1	317.3	1 329 218
3	270.1	357.5	233.6	284.6	274.7	350.4	1 082.3	307.5	293.2	1 261 154
4	237.3	248.8	199.0	273.1	226.2	332.6	760.5	144.4	245.7	1 049 781
5 (least disadvantaged)	218.0	220.4	145.9	248.6	166.5	..	518.7	61.0	222.6	972 120
Total (g)	2 051 579	1 689 328	958 921	609 276	525 217	173 788	223 328	39 328	6 270 765	

Number of contacts

(a) The ACT rates of services should be interpreted with caution since ACT services include a relatively large number of services provided to interstate resident patients while the denominator used in deriving the rates is for ACT population only.

(b) Rates are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

(c) The Indigenous status rates should be interpreted with caution due to the varying, and in some instances unknown, quality of Indigenous identification across jurisdictions.

(d) Includes contacts where Indigenous status was missing or not reported.

Table 12A.4

Table 12A.4 Community mental health service contacts provided by public sector community mental health services

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (a)	NT	Aust
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(e) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on a person's usual residence, not the location of the service provider. Not all remoteness areas are represented in each state or territory.

(f) SEIFA quintiles are based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, with quintile 1 being the most disadvantaged and quintile 5 being the least disadvantaged. Disaggregation by SEIFA area is based on a person's usual residence, not the location of the service provider. SEIFA quintiles represent approximately 20 per cent of the national population, but do not necessarily represent 20 per cent of the population in each state or territory.

(g) Includes contacts where sex, Indigenous status, Statistical Local Area or postcode of residence was missing or not reported.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Community Mental Health Care Database; ABS unpublished, *Estimated Resident Population*, 30 June 2008; ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, 30 June 2008, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2011 Report, table 12A.52.

Table 12A.5

Table 12A.5 Rate of ambulatory mental health services provided, by sex, Indigenous status, remoteness and SEIFA (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	no.
Age standardised rate per 1000 population (a)										
2008-09										
Sex										
Males	218.4	257.1	181.4	155.7	202.8	176.3	152.4	55.9	209.0	2 238 841
Females	357.0	460.3	332.6	304.7	343.1	347.9	291.4	104.6	367.7	3 968 007
Indigenous status (c)										
Indigenous	265.3	361.1	156.8	72.8	181.0	254.3	332.0	23.4	179.5	83 226
Non-Indigenous	288.4	359.2	260.4	234.1	274.3	264.1	221.8	99.9	291.0	6 123 622
Remoteness of residence (d)										
Major cities	315.8	396.0	309.9	268.1	315.0	..	222.5	..	329.2	4 897 523
Inner regional	238.8	271.6	227.7	165.6	221.4	315.9	238.3	..	244.7	1 000 926
Outer regional	151.9	158.2	134.2	149.5	117.1	169.3	..	109.9	141.4	279 740
Remote	69.8	214.3	71.4	52.0	106.6	103.2	..	38.7	67.5	21 650
Very remote	98.1	..	37.9	25.8	57.3	204.7	..	41.8	40.8	6 770
SEIFA of residence (e)										
1 (most disadvantaged)	207.7	274.9	220.8	91.7	220.9	203.5	181.3	27.8	217.8	915 709
2	257.0	278.1	215.2	209.5	267.9	198.2	229.0	87.1	249.7	1 057 954
3	293.1	340.5	250.2	206.5	278.2	290.5	220.9	77.5	279.4	1 205 654
4	311.9	371.8	279.9	207.3	292.9	444.0	223.0	70.8	305.5	1 317 242
5 (least disadvantaged)	375.2	472.4	310.1	296.4	356.6	..	218.3	60.6	370.7	1 634 326
2009-10										
Sex										
Males	239.6	282.0	208.4	172.5	223.3	196.3	168.9	64.7	231.4	2 525 485
Females	390.4	501.1	373.2	333.2	376.7	382.7	315.6	124.2	403.6	4 437 927

Table 12A.5

Table 12A.5 Rate of ambulatory mental health services provided, by sex, Indigenous status, remoteness and SEIFA (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous status (c)									
Indigenous	299.2	394.4	176.5	88.8	192.1	305.7	325.3	31.5	202.5
Non-Indigenous	315.6	391.9	294.9	256.7	301.5	290.7	242.1	116.2	320.3
Remoteness of residence (d)									
Major cities	342.9	428.3	348.0	292.2	340.9	..	242.6	..	359.1
Inner regional	269.5	308.1	257.6	187.1	265.3	345.1	254.5	..	276.3
Outer regional	173.2	184.2	161.2	167.2	139.2	195.7	..	124.4	164.3
Remote	63.6	198.5	80.0	64.5	132.0	101.8	..	50.1	77.8
Very remote	119.3	..	49.0	32.8	56.4	162.9	..	55.4	49.0
SEIFA of residence (e)									
1 (most disadvantaged)	233.5	309.6	250.0	109.5	251.1	230.0	205.7	34.9	245.8
2	285.7	315.3	246.1	233.9	300.8	206.3	258.6	102.4	280.2
3	321.0	378.8	287.3	227.6	294.7	314.2	238.4	91.6	309.8
4	338.6	405.8	317.4	230.8	313.0	481.1	244.8	84.5	335.9
5 (least disadvantaged)	401.7	493.1	342.2	315.5	387.2	..	236.3	69.1	395.3

(a) Rates are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

(b) Disaggregation by State/Territory, remoteness area and SEIFA is based on the patient's postcode at the date their last service was processed in the reference period. This is not necessarily the location where the service was received.

(c) Medicare data presented by Indigenous status have been adjusted for under-identification in the Medicare Australia Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII) database. Indigenous rates are therefore modelled and should be interpreted with caution. These statistics are not derived from the total Australian Indigenous population, but from those Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have voluntarily identified as Indigenous to Medicare Australia. The statistics have been adjusted to reflect demographic characteristics of the overall Indigenous population, but this adjustment may not address all the differences in the service use patterns of the enrolled population relative to the total Indigenous population. The level of VII enrolment (50 per cent nationally as at August 2010) varies across age-sex-remoteness-State/Territory sub-groups and over time which means that the extent of adjustment required varies across jurisdictions and over time. Indigenous rates should also be interpreted with caution due to small population numbers in some jurisdictions.

Table 12A.5

Table 12A.5 Rate of ambulatory mental health services provided, by sex, Indigenous status, remoteness and SEIFA (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(d) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on a person's usual residence, not the location of the service provider. Not all remoteness areas are represented in each State or Territory.

(e) SEIFA quintiles are based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, with quintile 1 being the most disadvantaged and quintile 5 being the least disadvantaged. SEIFA quintiles represent approximately 20 per cent of the national population, but do not necessarily represent 20 per cent of the population in each State or Territory.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Health and Ageing unpublished, Medicare data; ABS unpublished, *Estimated Residential Population, 30 June 2008/2009*; ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, 30 June 2008/2009, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2011 Report, table 12A.55.

Table 12A.6

Table 12A.6 **Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (h)
<i>Number</i>									
2004–2008									
Indigenous	59	np	134	90	46	np	np	110	439
Non-Indigenous	2 687	np	2 070	1 068	911	np	np	113	6 849
Total	2 746	np	2 204	1 158	957	np	np	223	7 288
<i>Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>									
2004–2008	9.8	np	23.5	31.0	40.4	np	np	40.6	23.8
<i>Non-Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>									
2004–2008	8.0	np	10.5	10.7	11.7	np	np	14.8	9.5

(a) Suicide deaths include ICD-10 codes X60-X84 and Y87.0. Care needs to be taken in interpreting figures relating to suicide due to limitations of data.

(b) Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. It is important to note that cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.

(c) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.

(d) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS' *Causes of Death, Australia 2008*, publication for more information.

(e) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS' *Causes of Death, Australia 2008*, publication for more information.

(e) Non-Indigenous rates are derived from registered deaths of non-Indigenous persons and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(f) Rates are indirect standardised death rates per 100 000 population.

(g) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations are the 2006 Indigenous and non-Indigenous experimental population estimates available for this year. These data were sourced from the ABS publication *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Jun 2006, Cat.no. 3238.0.55.001.

(h) Total relates to the jurisdictions for which data are published: NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT.

np Not published.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; 2011 Report, table 12A.76.