

Statistical tables

Population

Table S1: Estimated resident population, selected years, 1901 to 2006

Age group (years)	1901	1921	1941	1961	1981	2001	2006 ^(a)
Males							
0–4	172,957	307,300	299,900	573,700	583,218	657,499	672,183
5–14	450,067	570,800	575,300	1,056,600	1,321,340	1,386,873	1,406,615
15–24	366,146	457,900	627,900	776,100	1,320,618	1,351,444	1,474,193
25–34	320,455	451,800	593,900	728,000	1,244,663	1,427,829	1,451,762
35–44	279,558	369,500	496,000	737,900	931,360	1,475,870	1,522,122
45–54	156,674	281,300	432,400	627,800	772,879	1,327,595	1,420,169
55–64	99,170	208,400	307,600	427,800	661,984	926,870	1,132,795
65–74	64,716	90,900	173,100	266,300	426,174	639,144	688,004
75–84	18,731	29,300	70,900	102,300	158,247	355,606	418,158
85+	2,207	4,700	7,500	15,800	27,784	81,922	104,337
All ages	1,977,928	2,771,900	3,584,500	5,312,300	7,448,267	9,630,652	10,290,338
Females							
0–4	168,836	296,300	288,700	546,400	556,400	624,858	636,468
5–14	441,003	557,300	556,000	1,008,300	1,264,582	1,317,968	1,334,877
15–24	365,792	462,800	614,900	729,300	1,278,293	1,303,713	1,409,905
25–34	293,424	458,400	573,300	664,400	1,212,261	1,445,867	1,447,857
35–44	216,135	353,200	471,900	706,100	891,517	1,495,591	1,540,018
45–54	118,574	257,400	436,400	595,700	737,394	1,331,776	1,438,799
55–64	80,302	179,300	307,600	435,500	691,752	903,953	1,126,611
65–74	48,935	82,000	186,400	333,100	511,502	681,749	720,303
75–84	14,757	31,000	79,700	149,200	256,487	493,800	538,658
85+	2,038	5,500	10,500	27,900	74,805	183,313	217,654
All ages	1,795,873	2,683,200	3,525,400	5,195,900	7,474,993	9,782,588	10,411,150

(a) Preliminary data.

Note: Population estimates are for 30 June of each year.

Source: AIHW population database.

Fertility and pregnancy

Table S2: Age-specific fertility rates^(a) and total fertility rates^(b), 1921 to 2006 (live births per 1,000 females)

	Age group of mother (years)							Total fertility rate
	Less than 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 and over	
Annual averages								
1921–1925	27.3	133.7	167.0	137.0	96.9	40.4	4.2	3,032
1941–1945	23.9	126.9	152.8	114.3	66.3	21.1	1.7	2,535
1961–1965	46.5	204.0	207.2	122.4	59.2	17.5	1.2	3,289
1981–1985	25.7	100.8	144.5	82.0	25.4	4.4	0.3	1,915
1991–1995	21.2	71.6	128.3	104.2	39.3	6.4	0.3	1,857
2001–2005	16.6	54.6	103.0	112.4	54.5	10.0	0.5	1,756
Annual rates								
2002	17.2	56.3	104.5	111.2	52.1	9.7	0.4	1,755
2003	16.1	54.2	102.4	112.2	54.2	10.0	0.5	1,747
2004	16.0	52.7	101.7	113.9	57.2	10.5	0.5	1,761
2005	15.8	51.9	101.8	116.8	60.2	10.8	0.5	1,789
2006	15.4	51.6	100.8	120.1	63.3	11.3	0.6	1,814

(a) Age-specific fertility rates are the live births registered during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age as estimated for 30 June.

(b) Total fertility rate is obtained by summing the 5-year age-specific fertility rates and multiplying by 5. It represents the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experienced the rates of the year shown.

Source: ABS cat. no. 3301.0.

Table S3: Age-specific fertility rates^(a) and total fertility rates^(b), states and territories, 2006 (live births per 1,000 females)

State/territory	Age group of mother (years)							Total fertility rate
	Less than 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 and over	
NSW	13.2	49.9	100.1	120.0	64.7	11.9	0.6	1,800
Vic	9.7	38.9	91.0	126.9	69.7	12.8	0.6	1,745
Qld	19.7	61.3	107.3	112.3	55.3	9.3	0.6	1,831
WA	19.6	60.2	109.3	123.4	63.7	10.9	0.6	1,941
SA	16.7	53.8	105.0	114.4	57.5	8.9	0.4	1,788
Tas	26.6	81.7	127.3	121.8	55.7	9.1	0.3	2,123
ACT	9.1	32.6	87.4	124.6	69.3	13.4	0.6	1,684
NT	63.6	97.7	106.0	103.3	54.9	10.9	0.4	2,187
Australia	15.4	51.6	100.8	120.1	63.3	11.3	0.6	1,814

(a) Age-specific fertility rates are the live births registered during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age as estimated for 30 June.

(b) Total fertility rate is obtained by summing the 5-year age-specific fertility rates and multiplying by 5. It represents the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experienced the rates of the year shown.

Source: ABS cat. no. 3301.0.

Table S4: Total fertility rates^(a), crude birth rates^(b) and male:female birth ratio, OECD countries, latest available year

Country	Total fertility rate		Crude birth rate		M:F birth ratio	
	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
Australia	2005	1.81	2005	12.8	2002	105.1
Austria	2005	1.41	2005	9.5	2002	104.8
Belgium	2005	1.72	2005	11.2	1997	104.7
Canada	2005	1.53	2004	10.5	2000	105.6
Czech Republic	2005	1.28	2005	10.0	2002	105.9
Denmark	2005	1.80	2005	11.9	1999	104.8
Finland	2005	1.80	2005	10.9	2002	105.8
France	2005	1.94	2005	12.7	2000	105.3
Germany	2005	1.34	2005	8.3	2001	105.8
Greece	2005	1.28	2005	9.7	2001	107.0
Hungary	2005	1.32	2005	9.7	2002	105.5
Iceland	2005	2.05	2005	14.5	2001	105.1
Ireland	2005	1.88	2005	14.8	2001	105.9
Italy	2005	1.34	2005	9.5	2001	105.8
Japan	2005	1.26	2005	8.4	2002	105.7
Korea, Republic of	2005	1.08	2004	9.9	2002	110.0
Luxembourg	2005	1.70	2005	11.8	2002	105.5
Mexico	2005	2.20	2001	26.7	2001	105.0
Netherlands	2005	1.73	2005	11.5	2003	105.6
New Zealand	2005	2.00	2005	14.1	2000	106.0
Norway	2005	1.84	2005	12.3	2001	105.0
Poland	2005	1.24	2005	9.5	2002	106.1
Portugal	2005	1.40	2005	10.4	2002	107.7
Slovak Republic	2005	1.25	2005	10.1	2000	104.8
Spain	2005	1.34	2005	10.7	2001	105.7
Sweden	2005	1.77	2005	11.2	2001	106.3
Switzerland	2005	1.42	2005	9.8	2000	106.2
Turkey	2005	2.19	2005	18.9	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	2005	1.80	2005	12.0	2002	105.4
United States	2005	2.05	2005	14.0	2000	104.8

(a) Total fertility rate is obtained by summing the 5-year age-specific fertility rates and multiplying by 5. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced the rates of the year shown.

(b) Live births per 1,000 mid-year population.

Sources: ABS cat. no. 3301.0; OECD 2007.

Table S5: Infant mortality rates, states and territories, selected years 1901 to 2006 (per 1,000 live births)

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
1901	103.7	102.9	101.9	128.9	100.1	89.0	..	62.5	103.6
1921	62.6	72.5	54.2	78.3	65.5	78.0	74.1	63.3	65.7
1941	43.8	36.2	39.1	35.3	32.5	49.0	16.4	83.3	39.7
1961	20.8	17.8	20.0	19.7	20.0	16.8	15.6	23.9	19.5
1981	10.2	9.3	10.4	8.9	8.0	12.3	8.9	23.5	10.0
1991	7.2	6.5	7.6	7.2	5.5	9.0	7.6	14.2	7.1
2001	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.1	4.6	6.2	3.0	10.7	5.3
2003	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.1	3.7	7.0	5.8	8.4	4.8
2004	4.6	4.5	5.2	3.9	3.2	3.6	6.9	10.7	4.7
2005	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.1	3.5	5.5	9.6	5.0
2006	4.9	4.3	5.3	4.9	3.2	3.9	5.1	8.9	4.7

Source: ABS cat. no. 3302.0.

Table S6: Perinatal mortality rates^(a), by age group of mother, 1991, 2001 and 2003 to 2005 (per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths)

Year	Age group of mother (years)						Aust
	Less than 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	
1991	15.2	11.0	9.0	10.3	11.3	20.8	10.6
2001	15.7	8.9	7.4	7.0	9.2	11.6	8.4
2003	14.5	9.6	7.5	6.9	6.9	11.4	8.0
2004	17.6	9.0	7.3	6.8	7.2	11.1	8.0
2005	17.7	10.3	7.5	6.8	8.0	12.5	8.5

(a) Perinatal deaths consist of fetal deaths (stillbirths) and neonatal deaths (within 28 days of birth). The perinatal mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths combined.

Note: Data are based on year of registration and use the ABS definition for perinatal deaths of at least 400 grams birthweight or, where birthweight is unknown, at least 20 weeks gestation. Editions of *Australia's health* before the year 2000 used the WHO definition of 500 grams birthweight and 22 weeks gestation.

Source: ABS cat. no. 3303.0.

Table S7: Perinatal mortality rates^(a), states and territories, 1991, 2001 and 2003 to 2005 (per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths)

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
1991	11.0	9.8	11.1	10.3	9.0	11.9	12.5	18.2	10.6
2001	7.8	8.7	9.7	7.9	8.5	5.6	8.3	12.2	8.4
2003	6.8	8.8	7.8	8.2	8.3	11.9	9.4	15.2	8.0
2004	7.2	9.2	8.4	7.4	6.9	6.9	11.0	11.2	8.0
2005	7.4	9.9	8.8	7.7	7.3	8.5	10.4	14.6	8.5

(a) Perinatal deaths consist of fetal deaths (stillbirths) and neonatal deaths (within 28 days of birth). The perinatal mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths combined.

Note: Data are based on year of registration and use the ABS definition for perinatal deaths of at least 400 grams birthweight or, where birthweight is unknown, at least 20 weeks gestation. Editions of *Australia's health* before the year 2000 used the WHO definition of 500 grams birthweight and 22 weeks gestation.

Source: ABS cat. no. 3303.0.

Table S8: Neonatal and infant mortality rates^(a), and maternal mortality rate^(b), OECD countries, latest available year

Country	Neonatal		Infant		Maternal	
	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
Australia	2005	3.6	2005	5.0	2005	3.5
Austria	2005	3.0	2005	4.2	2005	3.8
Belgium	2005	2.3	2005	3.7	2004	2.5
Canada	2004	4.0	2004	5.3	2004	5.9
Czech Republic	2003	2.4	2005	3.4	2005	2.9
Denmark	2003	3.2	2005	4.4	2005	7.7
Finland	2003	2.1	2005	3.0	2003	3.5
France	2004	2.6	2005	3.6	2003	7.4
Germany	2003	2.7	2005	3.9	2005	4.1
Greece	2005	2.6	2005	3.8	2004	2.8
Hungary	2005	4.1	2005	6.2	2005	5.1
Iceland	2005	1.6	2005	2.3	2005	—
Ireland	2005	2.9	2005	4.0	2005	3.3
Italy	2003	3.0	2005	4.7	2002	3.4
Japan	2005	1.4	2005	2.8	2005	5.8
Korea	2002	3.3	2002	5.3	2003	15.0
Luxembourg	2003	2.6	2005	2.6	2004	18.3
Mexico	2005	11.7	2005	18.8	2005	63.4
Netherlands	2005	3.7	2005	4.9	2005	8.5
New Zealand	2005	3.2	2005	5.1	2002	14.7
Norway	2005	2.1	2005	3.1	2004	—
Poland	2005	4.5	2005	6.4	2005	3.0
Portugal	2004	2.6	2005	3.5	2004	8.2
Slovak Republic	2005	4.1	2005	7.2	2005	3.7
Spain	2002	2.8	2005	4.1	2003	4.5
Sweden	2005	2.1	2005	2.4	2004	2.0
Switzerland	2003	3.3	2005	4.2	2003	5.6
Turkey	2003	17.0	2006	22.6	2005	28.5
United Kingdom	2004	3.5	2005	5.1	2005	5.7
United States	2004	4.5	2004	6.8	2004	13.1

(a) Neonatal: less than 28 days. Infant: Less than 1 year. Deaths per 1,000 live births.

(b) Maternal deaths (ICD-10 codes O00–O99) per 100,000 live births.

Source: OECD 2007.

Mortality

Table S9: Life expectancy (years) at selected ages, 1901–1910 to 2004–2006

Year	At birth		At age 25		At age 65	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1901–1910	55.2	58.8	40.6	43.4	11.3	12.9
1920–1922	59.2	63.3	42.7	45.7	12.0	13.6
1946–1948	66.1	70.6	45.0	48.7	12.3	14.4
1960–1962	67.9	74.2	45.8	51.3	12.5	15.7
1980–1982	71.2	78.3	48.2	54.5	13.8	18.0
1990–1992	74.3	80.4	50.8	56.4	15.4	19.3
2000–2002	77.4	82.6	53.5	58.3	17.4	20.8
2002–2004	78.1	83.0	54.1	58.7	17.8	21.1
2003–2005	78.5	83.3	54.5	59.0	18.1	21.4
2004–2006	78.7	83.5	54.7	59.2	18.3	21.5

Source: AIHW population database.

Table S10: Life expectancy (years) at selected ages, states and territories, 2004–2006

State/territory	At birth		At age 25		At age 65	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales	78.6	83.4	54.6	59.1	18.1	21.4
Victoria	79.3	83.7	55.2	59.4	18.5	21.6
Queensland	78.5	83.4	54.6	59.2	18.3	21.5
Western Australia	79.1	83.8	55.1	59.6	18.6	21.9
South Australia	78.6	83.6	54.5	59.3	18.3	21.6
Tasmania	77.4	82.3	53.5	57.9	17.4	20.6
Australian Capital Territory	80.0	83.9	55.9	59.8	18.9	21.7
Northern Territory	72.1	78.1	49.2	54.6	16.3	19.0
Australia	78.7	83.5	54.7	59.2	18.3	21.5

Source: ABS cat. no. 3302.0.

Table S11: Life expectancy (years) at selected ages, OECD countries, 2005

Country	At birth		At age 25–29		At age 65–69	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Australia	79.0	83.7	55.0	59.4	18.6	21.7
Austria	76.7	82.2	52.6	57.9	17.0	20.4
Belgium	75.6	81.5	51.5	57.1	16.2	20.0
Canada	78.0	82.7	54.0	58.4	17.8	21.1
Czech Republic	72.9	79.3	48.8	54.8	14.5	17.8
Denmark	75.6	80.4	51.4	56.0	16.0	19.1
Finland	75.7	82.4	51.5	58.0	16.8	20.7
France	76.8	83.9	52.6	59.5	17.7	22.2
Germany	76.5	82.0	52.2	57.6	16.6	20.1
Greece	76.9	82.1	53.0	57.8	17.3	19.8
Hungary	68.6	77.1	44.7	52.8	13.3	17.1
Iceland	79.2	82.8	54.8	58.2	18.0	20.6
Ireland	76.9	81.3	52.8	57.0	16.5	19.6
Italy	77.9	83.8	53.8	59.3	17.4	21.5
Japan	78.7	85.5	54.4	61.0	18.3	23.2
Korea, Republic of	75.1	81.8	51.0	57.5	15.8	19.8
Luxembourg	75.8	82.1	51.8	57.6	16.4	20.1
Mexico	71.8	76.9	49.9	54.2	16.1	18.2
Netherlands	76.9	81.3	52.7	56.9	16.3	19.8
New Zealand	77.5	81.9	53.6	57.7	17.3	20.6
Norway	77.5	82.4	53.3	58.1	17.0	20.6
Poland	70.8	79.3	46.9	55.1	14.3	18.5
Portugal	74.9	81.5	50.8	57.1	16.3	19.7
Slovak Republic	70.1	78.0	46.3	53.9	13.3	17.1
Spain	76.9	83.6	52.8	59.2	17.3	21.3
Sweden	78.7	83.0	54.5	58.4	17.7	20.8
Switzerland	78.7	83.8	54.6	59.4	18.1	21.6
Turkey	69.0	73.6	47.2	51.3	13.4	15.7
United Kingdom	76.6	81.1	52.6	56.8	16.7	19.6
United States	75.3	80.4	51.7	56.3	17.1	19.9

Note: WHO life expectancy values are based on abridged life tables for a single year, whereas ABS values are based on 3-year averages. The life expectancy values for Australia are thus slightly higher than those shown in previous tables, where ABS values are used.

Source: WHO 2007.

Table S12: Age-specific, crude and age-standardised death rates, all causes, by sex, selected years, 1921 to 2005 (per 100,000 population)

Sex/age group (years)	1921	1941	1961	1981	1991	2001	2005
Males							
0-4	2,213	1,289	564	281	191	137	132
5-9	200	139	49	34	20	14	13
10-14	172	108	52	29	22	16	11
15-19	219	159	123	124	88	66	49
20-24	321	205	161	153	128	101	84
25-29	373	199	146	133	127	108	93
30-34	442	232	169	123	133	121	108
35-39	584	339	229	165	161	137	122
40-44	730	461	380	261	198	172	171
45-49	994	737	588	455	313	251	242
50-54	1,299	1,161	992	790	517	361	354
55-59	1,895	1,775	1,614	1,294	885	631	541
60-64	2,878	2,774	2,619	1,983	1,543	1,034	873
65-69	4,199	4,251	4,117	3,231	2,489	1,712	1,464
70-74	6,199	6,479	6,252	5,195	3,927	2,907	2,404
75-79	10,076	10,054	9,312	8,018	6,547	4,875	4,204
80-84	15,368	15,264	14,084	12,112	10,548	8,041	7,256
85+	26,213	29,453	23,772	20,814	17,571	16,040	14,583
Crude rate	1,106	1,099	946	815	744	694	664
Age-standardised rate^(a)	1,987	1,853	1,600	1,318	1,056	824	728
Females							
0-4	1,771	1,022	443	216	151	107	113
5-9	192	103	38	18	14	10	9
10-14	128	73	30	20	15	10	9
15-19	205	104	47	45	37	24	22
20-24	290	155	61	48	45	36	29
25-29	377	202	74	51	54	36	33
30-34	426	234	92	57	54	48	43
35-39	535	311	146	87	77	70	63
40-44	563	374	209	143	111	106	97
45-49	690	565	347	265	187	150	143
50-54	943	780	542	378	307	237	214
55-59	1,289	1,103	785	617	484	381	317
60-64	1,915	1,805	1,298	971	797	569	534
65-69	3,112	2,884	2,178	1,568	1,305	952	830
70-74	5,041	4,789	3,652	2,552	2,187	1,683	1,416
75-79	8,295	8,275	6,271	4,426	3,797	2,844	2,517
80-84	13,136	12,704	10,241	7,597	6,487	5,290	4,838
85+	22,345	25,457	20,670	16,035	14,351	13,045	12,538
Crude rate	873	901	745	646	635	631	621
Age-standardised rate^(a)	1,602	1,452	1,058	772	658	535	490

(a) Age-standardised to the total Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Source: AIHW General Record of Incidence of Mortality (GRIM) Books.

Table S13: Age-specific, crude and age-standardised death rates, all causes, by state and territory of usual residence, 2005 (per 100,000 population)

Sex/age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Males									
0-4	134	127	130	113	144	129	125	279	132
5-9	13	14	14	16	6	—	19	—	13
10-14	12	10	13	10	12	17	9	12	11
15-19	38	46	52	57	68	29	67	193	49
20-24	72	83	72	101	103	157	82	223	84
25-29	80	96	93	89	127	82	140	193	93
30-34	100	92	109	95	154	151	125	393	108
35-39	114	98	137	119	145	178	75	452	122
40-44	165	148	169	164	243	202	190	388	171
45-49	246	211	246	228	269	300	183	651	242
50-54	354	337	330	366	401	393	264	781	354
55-59	516	507	554	538	618	628	505	1,224	541
60-64	905	814	866	839	934	991	638	1,346	873
65-69	1,478	1,354	1,490	1,455	1,572	1,751	1,162	2,483	1,464
70-74	2,440	2,407	2,379	2,163	2,426	2,804	1,868	4,248	2,404
75-79	4,328	4,041	4,163	4,231	4,153	4,557	3,688	5,347	4,204
80-84	7,129	7,319	7,153	6,985	7,747	8,209	7,304	7,286	7,256
85+	14,459	14,687	14,209	14,671	15,353	15,586	13,753	10,676	14,583
Crude rate	684	659	622	592	808	806	461	582	664
Age-standardised rate^(a)	725	710	720	714	778	819	657	1,014	728
Females									
0-4	106	113	111	130	107	55	152	257	113
5-9	10	7	10	8	7	13	—	50	9
10-14	6	12	9	9	8	12	—	50	9
15-19	20	23	20	23	24	24	43	57	22
20-24	26	25	30	32	34	40	37	94	29
25-29	29	27	34	48	29	37	24	110	33
30-34	39	39	46	45	51	32	47	156	43
35-39	55	63	60	66	69	115	41	235	63
40-44	89	85	101	98	107	108	104	411	97
45-49	139	134	136	143	168	191	137	366	143
50-54	206	221	205	188	237	279	207	501	215
55-59	317	314	337	259	317	363	243	707	317
60-64	560	509	513	479	569	719	444	600	534
65-69	815	812	921	774	754	981	815	1,088	830
70-74	1,443	1,383	1,413	1,296	1,427	1,672	1,470	1,976	1,416
75-79	2,536	2,500	2,579	2,226	2,467	3,123	2,288	4,033	2,517
80-84	4,769	4,876	4,899	4,736	4,748	5,469	5,252	4,752	4,838
85+	12,368	12,673	12,460	12,273	12,802	14,002	12,556	11,275	12,539
Crude rate	642	639	564	531	746	781	454	369	621
Age-standardised rate^(a)	485	487	494	467	495	571	486	671	490

(a) Age-standardised to the total Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Source: AIHW General Record of Incidence of Mortality (GRIM) Books.

Table S14: Age-specific, crude and age-standardised death rates, OECD countries, latest year (per 100,000 population)

Country (year)	Age group (years)					
	0 ^(a)	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44
Males						
Australia (2005)	535	26	12	66	101	146
Australia (2001)	595	27	15	84	112	153
Austria (2002)	471	24	13	84	94	172
Belgium (1997)	602	29	17	91	120	215
Canada (2000)	585	23	16	78	89	157
Czech Republic (2002)	453	33	18	84	109	234
Denmark (1999)	487	25	20	81	114	217
Finland (2002)	305	21	14	88	119	229
France (2000)	499	27	17	85	120	243
Germany (2001)	481	28	14	71	83	181
Greece (2001)	590	19	19	101	115	166
Hungary (2002)	728	40	24	76	131	501
Iceland (2001)	239	34	23	105	88	118
Ireland (2001)	632	40	15	97	124	171
Italy (2001)	502	23	15	77	98	151
Japan (2002)	321	29	13	52	73	143
Korea (2002)	547	46	23	56	98	251
Luxembourg (2002)	364	43	51	91	170	233
Mexico (2001)	1,711	78	37	120	208	344
Netherlands (2003)	546	27	18	47	68	133
New Zealand (2000)	724	46	23	102	134	160
Norway (2001)	444	27	11	98	109	166
Poland (2002)	818	35	23	96	154	365
Portugal (2002)	541	45	26	99	173	320
Slovak Republic (2000)	992	48	26	84	147	331
Spain (2001)	442	29	17	74	110	208
Sweden (2001)	403	19	10	61	73	132
Switzerland (2000)	530	27	17	78	101	148
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom (2002)	592	26	14	67	101	165
United States (2000)	757	36	21	115	139	255

(continued)

Table S14 (continued): Age-specific, crude and age-standardised death rates, OECD countries, latest year (per 100,000 population)

Country (year)	Age group (years)				Crude rate	ASR ^(b)
	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+		
Males						
Australia (2005)	294	688	1,900	7,339	663	390
Australia (2001)	305	810	2,272	7,917	694	438
Austria (2002)	472	1,089	2,740	9,274	902	526
Belgium (1997)	498	1,187	3,221	10,845	1,044	606
Canada (2000)	353	965	2,603	8,567	733	481
Czech Republic (2002)	702	1,658	4,029	11,114	1,095	709
Denmark (1999)	521	1,270	3,461	10,447	1,085	615
Finland (2002)	537	1,120	2,924	9,670	944	559
France (2000)	569	1,156	2,682	8,761	951	543
Germany (2001)	479	1,188	2,888	9,317	955	541
Greece (2001)	433	993	2,481	8,636	998	497
Hungary (2002)	1,255	2,412	4,821	11,472	1,426	919
Iceland (2001)	209	466	1,747	5,877	647	323
Ireland (2001)	389	1,102	3,197	10,993	820	587
Italy (2001)	356	945	2,543	8,777	1,012	479
Japan (2002)	390	866	2,155	7,362	869	416
Korea (2002)	597	1,382	3,263	10,236	561	619
Luxembourg (2002)	333	860	2,217	4,751	839	401
Mexico (2001)	638	1,323	2,894	8,828	496	644
Netherlands (2003)	358	933	2,766	10,178	859	508
New Zealand (2000)	350	911	2,667	8,782	729	502
Norway (2001)	354	873	2,657	10,092	967	511
Poland (2002)	902	1,981	4,218	10,536	1,035	788
Portugal (2002)	572	1,154	2,931	10,071	1,112	605
Slovak Republic (2000)	944	2,229	4,993	11,709	1,072	874
Spain (2001)	453	1,048	2,568	8,719	953	506
Sweden (2001)	334	821	2,390	9,465	1,033	461
Switzerland (2000)	353	890	2,372	9,159	862	476
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom (2002)	399	1,007	2,788	9,599	996	521
United States (2000)	543	1,231	2,980	9,088	853	584

(continued)

Table S14 (continued): Age-specific, crude and age-standardised death rates, OECD countries, latest year (per 100,000 population)

Country (year)	Age group (years)					
	0 ^(a)	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44
Females						
Australia (2005)	465	21	9	25	38	80
Australia (2001)	434	23	9	29	42	87
Austria (2002)	337	15	10	30	35	90
Belgium (1997)	509	23	13	35	49	116
Canada (2000)	471	18	12	34	41	91
Czech Republic (2002)	375	23	12	31	41	102
Denmark (1999)	343	19	14	25	47	127
Finland (2002)	289	12	10	30	44	102
France (2000)	373	23	12	32	46	112
Germany (2001)	378	22	11	28	35	96
Greece (2001)	442	16	13	28	38	73
Hungary (2002)	703	32	14	27	50	201
Iceland (2001)	301	—	18	28	34	66
Ireland (2001)	575	31	13	33	38	108
Italy (2001)	431	20	10	25	34	77
Japan (2002)	284	25	10	23	36	73
Korea (2002)	479	39	17	30	47	94
Luxembourg (2002)	423	18	4	20	44	88
Mexico (2001)	1,370	68	26	48	70	152
Netherlands (2003)	411	21	12	24	38	100
New Zealand (2000)	590	32	16	35	53	96
Norway (2001)	365	15	8	34	43	85
Poland (2002)	683	27	16	29	40	124
Portugal (2002)	470	34	20	33	56	116
Slovak Republic (2000)	717	30	17	30	39	120
Spain (2001)	372	21	13	25	41	87
Sweden (2001)	327	19	11	21	29	69
Switzerland (2000)	444	17	11	28	39	84
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom (2002)	450	21	11	27	45	97
United States (2000)	622	29	15	43	64	143

(continued)

Table S14 (continued): Age-specific, crude and age-standardised death rates, OECD countries, latest year (per 100,000 population)

Country (year)	Age group (years)				Crude rate	ASR ^(b)
	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+		
Females						
Australia (2005)	177	412	1,110	6,167	618	265
Australia (2001)	192	466	1,307	6,366	632	287
Austria (2002)	231	509	1,397	7,605	987	320
Belgium (1997)	294	582	1,514	8,294	999	364
Canada (2000)	229	572	1,505	6,617	684	316
Czech Republic (2002)	291	706	2,144	8,975	1,029	412
Denmark (1999)	347	892	2,380	8,402	1,123	435
Finland (2002)	244	486	1,348	7,854	955	324
France (2000)	245	472	1,151	6,935	855	300
Germany (2001)	252	561	1,476	7,788	1,056	337
Greece (2001)	180	419	1,341	7,726	878	308
Hungary (2002)	497	950	2,391	8,914	1,201	487
Iceland (2001)	195	516	1,381	6,291	563	286
Ireland (2001)	275	589	1,781	8,503	751	380
Italy (2001)	194	455	1,244	6,827	945	289
Japan (2002)	187	370	920	4,981	694	225
Korea (2002)	200	516	1,574	7,815	463	340
Luxembourg (2002)	267	575	1,500	7,286	818	329
Mexico (2001)	366	951	2,157	7,369	387	452
Netherlands (2003)	280	576	1,537	7,996	890	349
New Zealand (2000)	251	639	1,575	6,655	657	336
Norway (2001)	232	551	1,455	7,786	981	332
Poland (2002)	341	756	1,977	8,098	851	406
Portugal (2002)	246	524	1,440	8,061	952	348
Slovak Republic (2000)	318	831	2,427	9,363	885	458
Spain (2001)	186	390	1,135	6,815	823	279
Sweden (2001)	227	515	1,427	7,753	1,075	320
Switzerland (2000)	195	496	1,179	7,350	873	302
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom (2002)	261	621	1,743	8,259	1,050	368
United States (2000)	313	772	1,921	7,658	855	399

(a) Infant mortality per 100,000 births.

(b) Age-standardised rate. Reference population is the WHO Segi standard population. Standard death rates in this table are different from the rates in other tables because of the use of a different reference population.

Sources: WHO 2007; AIHW National Mortality Database.

Table S15: Age-standardised death rates^(a), broad cause of death, selected years, 1921 to 2005 (per 100,000 population)

Sex/cause of death	1921	1941	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2004	2005
Males									
Infectious and parasitic ^(b)	216	98	19	10	6	7	11	11	10
Neoplasms	178	206	227	256	282	277	250	237	231
Blood diseases	11	6	5	5	4	9	2	2	2
Endocrine, nutritional ^(c)	18	27	19	26	21	24	27	29	26
Mental disorders	8	4	5	10	11	16	14	15	14
Nervous system diseases	47	28	16	14	15	20	24	23	23
Circulatory diseases	452	764	914	924	689	469	304	267	245
Respiratory diseases	239	178	131	148	121	97	74	71	64
Digestive diseases	65	65	45	36	43	35	25	25	24
Skin diseases	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Musculoskeletal diseases	8	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3
Genitourinary diseases	148	167	54	29	20	18	17	16	15
Perinatal diseases	49	39	18	15	6	5	4	3	4
Congenital diseases	8	9	9	8	6	5	3	3	3
Ill-defined conditions	411	141	21	9	7	5	3	6	6
Injury and poisoning	123	112	109	110	84	67	59	55	55
All causes	1,987	1,853	1,600	1,606	1,318	1,056	824	770	728
Females									
Infectious and parasitic ^(b)	159	59	10	6	4	4	7	7	6
Neoplasms	180	188	161	160	157	167	152	146	144
Blood diseases	14	7	6	4	3	3	2	2	2
Endocrine, nutritional ^(c)	29	45	24	26	19	18	18	20	20
Mental disorders	4	3	3	7	7	12	13	16	15
Nervous system diseases	39	24	10	10	9	14	20	20	20
Circulatory diseases	404	640	640	635	440	317	213	186	175
Respiratory diseases	184	140	56	52	40	42	42	44	39
Digestive diseases	64	46	28	22	24	24	18	18	17
Skin diseases	6	3	2	1	—	1	1	2	2
Musculoskeletal diseases	10	8	5	6	5	6	5	6	6
Genitourinary diseases	75	90	23	20	14	13	13	12	13
Pregnancy	22	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Perinatal diseases	36	30	14	12	5	4	3	3	3
Congenital diseases	6	8	8	7	5	4	3	3	3
Ill-defined conditions	332	102	20	7	5	3	2	4	4
Injury and poisoning	38	46	48	50	33	27	23	23	22
All causes	1,602	1,452	1,058	1,026	772	658	535	511	490

(a) Age-standardised to the total Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(b) From 1996, includes AIDS and AIDS-related deaths.

(c) Before 1996, includes AIDS and AIDS-related deaths.

Source: AIHW General Record of Incidence of Mortality (GRIM) Books.

Table S16: Age-standardised death rates^(a), broad cause of death, by state and territory of usual residence, 2005 (per 100,000 population)

Sex/cause of death	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Males									
Infectious and parasitic	13	7	8	9	10	9	9	24	10
Neoplasms	232	229	227	232	233	262	194	261	231
Blood diseases	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2
Endocrine, nutritional	21	30	27	27	27	45	28	50	26
Mental disorders	14	15	12	15	18	15	13	31	14
Nervous system diseases	22	25	20	27	22	33	22	31	23
Circulatory diseases	247	233	249	237	265	255	220	258	245
Respiratory diseases	66	61	64	57	73	59	54	118	64
Digestive diseases	24	24	24	22	26	27	25	49	24
Skin diseases	3	1	2	2	1	—	1	2	2
Musculoskeletal diseases	3	4	3	3	3	10	1	2	3
Genitourinary diseases	16	15	13	14	19	17	20	29	15
Perinatal diseases	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	7	4
Congenital diseases	3	4	3	2	3	4	5	5	3
Ill-defined conditions	7	4	5	9	5	5	9	20	6
Injury and poisoning	49	53	58	54	68	73	53	129	55
All causes	725	710	720	714	778	819	657	1,014	728
Females									
Infectious and parasitic	7	5	5	7	5	6	6	13	6
Neoplasms	143	146	144	136	142	172	152	158	144
Blood diseases	2	2	1	3	2	4	3	7	2
Endocrine, nutritional	15	23	20	21	20	32	19	35	20
Mental disorders	15	15	12	14	20	17	18	40	15
Nervous system diseases	18	20	18	29	19	27	22	21	20
Circulatory diseases	179	169	184	157	175	186	159	181	175
Respiratory diseases	39	37	40	34	44	39	27	55	39
Digestive diseases	16	18	17	16	18	17	23	31	17
Skin diseases	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	7	2
Musculoskeletal diseases	5	6	5	6	5	13	9	13	6
Genitourinary diseases	13	12	13	10	13	15	11	37	13
Pregnancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perinatal diseases	3	3	4	3	3	1	3	5	3
Congenital diseases	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
Ill-defined conditions	4	3	4	6	3	4	7	7	4
Injury and poisoning	20	23	22	23	23	34	25	58	22
All causes	485	487	494	467	495	571	486	671	490

(a) Age-standardised to the total Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Source: AIHW General Record of Incidence of Mortality (GRIM) Books.

Table S17: Age-standardised death rates^(a), selected causes, OECD countries, latest year (per 100,000 population)

Country (year)	Selected cause					All causes
	Malignant neoplasms	Diabetes mellitus	Circulatory	Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	Accidents & adverse events	
Males						
Australia (2005)	126	10	113	15	28	390
Australia (2001)	137	10	140	20	28	438
Austria (2002)	147	13	197	20	33	526
Belgium (1997)	188	6	183	10	36	606
Canada (2000)	146	14	151	20	29	481
Czech Republic (2002)	209	7	312	14	47	709
Denmark (1999)	170	16	201	35	35	615
Finland (2002)	123	6	211	17	52	559
France (2000)	179	9	131	10	41	543
Germany (2001)	151	10	207	18	23	541
Greece (2001)	140	3	200	—	46	497
Hungary (2002)	251	12	382	25	56	919
Iceland (2001)	99	4	114	7	31	323
Ireland (2001)	153	7	217	4	32	587
Italy (2001)	160	11	160	15	31	479
Japan (2002)	141	5	107	8	25	416
Korea (2002)	183	27	137	31	50	619
Luxembourg (2002)	103	5	115	15	50	401
Mexico (2001)	77	67	141	28	59	644
Netherlands (2003)	156	11	158	25	18	508
New Zealand (2000)	150	14	178	27	33	502
Norway (2001)	137	8	179	19	28	511
Poland (2002)	209	8	312	19	52	788
Portugal (2002)	147	18	178	17	47	605
Slovak Republic (2000)	219	10	399	17	54	874
Spain (2001)	164	9	135	24	35	506
Sweden (2001)	118	9	185	12	27	461
Switzerland (2000)	141	9	153	16	n.a.	476
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom (2002)	148	6	188	24	18	521
United States (2000)	144	16	200	27	41	584

(continued)

Table S17 (continued): Age-standardised death rates^(a), selected causes, OECD countries, latest year (per 100,000 population)

Country (year)	Selected cause					All causes
	Malignant neoplasms	Diabetes mellitus	Circulatory	Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	Accidents & adverse events	
Females						
Australia (2005)	85	7	80	9	12	265
Australia (2001)	90	6	96	12	11	287
Austria (2002)	90	8	137	8	11	320
Belgium (1997)	102	7	120	4	16	364
Canada (2000)	104	9	93	11	13	316
Czech Republic (2002)	116	6	205	5	17	412
Denmark (1999)	139	9	129	29	18	435
Finland (2002)	80	4	121	4	16	324
France (2000)	85	6	79	4	19	300
Germany (2001)	95	9	140	7	9	337
Greece (2001)	74	3	147	—	13	308
Hungary (2002)	129	10	230	9	22	487
Iceland (2001)	91	5	92	13	16	286
Ireland (2001)	114	5	128	3	11	380
Italy (2001)	88	10	108	5	12	289
Japan (2002)	72	3	65	2	10	225
Korea (2002)	74	19	94	13	19	340
Luxembourg (2002)	89	4	118	10	15	329
Mexico (2001)	72	70	113	18	17	452
Netherlands (2003)	105	10	99	12	9	349
New Zealand (2000)	108	10	118	17	14	336
Norway (2001)	101	5	108	13	13	332
Poland (2002)	107	7	182	5	15	406
Portugal (2002)	79	16	126	5	13	348
Slovak Republic (2000)	106	8	248	5	13	458
Spain (2001)	75	8	91	5	10	279
Sweden (2001)	95	6	118	9	10	320
Switzerland (2000)	88	8	102	6	n.a.	302
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom (2002)	109	4	122	16	8	368
United States (2000)	104	13	136	19	18	399

(a) Reference population is the WHO Segi standard population. Standard death rates in this table are different from the rates in other tables because of the use of a different reference population.

Sources: WHO 2007; AIHW National Mortality Database.

Young offenders

Table S18: Social indicators among NSW young offenders, 2003 (per cent)

Social indicator	Males		Females		Persons	
	Community (659–673)	Custody (198–209)	Community (114–118)	Custody (17–18)	Community (774–791)	Custody (215–227)
Not attending school ^(a)	82	81	84	83	82	82
Suspended from school	90	90	85	100	89	91
Victim of bullying at school	29	19	37	29	30	20
History of care	21	28	36	39	24	28
Not living in the family home ^(b)	34	35	46	17	36	33
History of parental/step-parent imprisonment	25	42	38	50	27	43
Parent currently in prison	4	10	7	22	5	11
Deceased parent	10	10	6	4	10	9
Lives with person with a physical or mental health problem affecting their daily life	20	19	30	17	21	19

(a) Refers to period before incarceration for custody group.

(b) Refers to 6 months before incarceration for custody group.

Note: Numbers in brackets represent the sample numbers for each indicator.

Source: Kenny et al. 2006.

Table S19: Indicators of health status among NSW young offenders, 2003 (per cent)

Health condition ^(a)	Males		Females		Persons	
	Community (670–674)	Custody (173–208)	Community (117–118)	Custody (16–18)	Community (787–792)	Custody (191–226)
Chicken pox	60	55	32	44	61	54
Asthma	33	28	34	56	33	30
Mental/behavioural problem ^(b)	34	43	29	35	32	43
Ear infection	26	28	39	39	28	29
Tonsillitis	23	27	35	39	25	28
Chest infections	20	15	29	17	22	15
Back problems	17	20	20	33	17	21
Allergy	15	11	15	11	15	11
Skin condition	12	11	18	17	13	11
Measles	10	12	8	17	10	13
Recent (past 4 weeks) health complaints						
Tiredness/energy loss	36	34	51	33	39	34
Trouble sleeping	38	40	46	67	39	42
Forgetting things	31	25	37	33	32	26
Headaches	26	23	39	39	28	24
Poor appetite	25	17	26	17	25	17
Bloodborne viruses^(c)						
Hepatitis C antibody	3	8	12	18	5	9
Hepatitis B core antibody	4	11	4	18	4	11
Hepatitis B surface antigen	<1	3	1	12	<1	4
HIV antibody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any bloodborne virus (above)	4	12	14	29	5	13

(a) Multiple responses permitted.

(b) Obtained using the Adolescent Psychopathology Scale.

(c) Obtained through serological screening.

Note: Numbers in brackets represent the sample numbers for each indicator.

Source: Kenny et al. 2006.

Table S20: Indicators of risk behaviours among NSW young offenders, 2003 (per cent)

Indicators of risk behaviours	Males		Females		Persons	
	Community (671–674)	Custody (186–208)	Community (114–116)	Custody (17–18)	Community (673–789)	Custody (190–219)
Cannabis	89	88	89	8	89	88
Amphetamine	44	46	57	59	46	47
Ecstasy/other amphetamine	38	34	45	35	39	34
Ever tried alcohol	97	96	98	100	97	96
Ever been drunk	91	84	91	100	91	85
Unable to stop drinking once started (weekly)	8	18	6	35	7	19
Current tobacco smoker ^(a)	81	57 ^(a)	81	67 ^(a)	81	58 ^(a)
Age first started smoking tobacco	12 years	12 years	12 years	12 years	12 years	12 years

(a) Note that tobacco is currently banned in NSW Juvenile Detention Centres.

Note: Numbers in brackets represent the sample numbers for each indicator.

Source: Kenny et al. 2006.

Infectious diseases

Table S21: Notifiable diseases, 2004 to 2007

Disease	Notifications				Notifications per 100,000 population			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bloodborne diseases								
Hepatitis B (incident)	283	251	295	278	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
Hepatitis B (unspecified) ^(a)	5,784	6,327	6,272	7,416	28.7	31.0	30.3	35.3
Hepatitis C (incident)	314	373	435	328	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6
Hepatitis C (unspecified) ^{(a)(b)}	12,725	12,005	12,072	13,108	63.2	58.8	58.3	62.4
Hepatitis D	29	30	31	34	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hepatitis (nec)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gastrointestinal diseases								
Botulism	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Campylobacteriosis ^(c)	15,580	16,490	15,470	17,663	77.4	80.8	74.7	84.0
Cryptosporidiosis	1,684	3,212	3,214	2,850	8.4	15.7	15.5	13.6
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	16	20	13	20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hepatitis A	319	326	280	165	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.8
Hepatitis E	28	30	24	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Listeriosis	67	54	61	50	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Salmonellosis (nec)	7,843	8,425	8,272	9,694	38.9	41.3	40.0	46.1
Shigellosis	520	729	547	615	2.6	3.6	2.6	2.9
SITEC, VTEC ^(d)	49	86	71	112	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Typhoid	76	52	77	91	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other bacterial infections								
Legionellosis	312	331	353	304	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4
Leprosy	7	10	6	12	—	—	—	0.1
Meningococcal infection	405	392	317	310	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5
Tuberculosis	1,138	1,083	1,207	1,116	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.3
Quarantinable diseases								
Cholera	5	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viral haemorrhagic fever (nec)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexually transmissible infections								
Chlamydial infection	36,223	41,374	47,239	51,089	179.9	202.7	228.2	243.1
Donovanosis	10	13	6	3	0.1	0.1	—	—
Gonococcal infection	7,183	8,084	8,596	7,553	35.7	39.6	41.5	35.9
Syphilis	138	1	41	46	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
Syphilis—congenital	13	15	13	9	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Syphilis < 2 years	622	639	825	1,241	3.1	3.1	4.0	5.9
Syphilis > 2 years or unspecified	1,583	1,598	1,824	1,761	7.9	7.8	8.8	8.4

(continued)

Table S21 (continued): Notifiable diseases, 2003 to 2006

Disease	Notifications				Notifications per 100,000 population			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
Vaccine-preventable diseases								
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	15	17	22	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Influenza (laboratory confirmed)	2,136	4,565	3,258	10,687	10.6	22.4	15.7	50.8
Measles	45	10	125	11	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1
Mumps	102	241	275	570	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.7
Pertussis	8,756	11,200	11,019	5,396	43.5	54.9	53.2	25.7
Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	2,370	1,745	1,472	1,485	11.8	8.6	7.1	7.1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rubella	31	31	60	35	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Rubella—congenital	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	5	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
Vectorborne diseases								
Barmah Forest virus infection	1,105	1,323	2,124	1,695	5.5	6.5	10.3	8.1
Dengue	351	221	189	318	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.5
Flavivirus infection (nec)	61	27	32	23	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Japanese encephalitis virus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kunjin virus ^(e)	12	1	3	—	0.1	—	—	—
Malaria	557	822	767	578	2.8	4.0	3.7	2.8
Murray Valley encephalitis virus	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ross River virus infection	4,210	2,544	5,502	4,152	20.9	12.5	26.6	19.8
Zoonoses								
Anthrax	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Australian bat lyssavirus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brucellosis	38	41	50	40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leptospirosis	177	129	148	106	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
Lyssavirus (nec)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ornithosis	239	164	171	96	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5
Q fever	464	353	405	441	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.1

nec = not elsewhere classified.

(a) Unspecified hepatitis includes cases with hepatitis in whom the duration of illness cannot be determined.

(b) Includes incident hepatitis C in the Northern Territory and Queensland.

(c) Notified as 'foodborne disease' or 'gastroenteritis in an institution' in New South Wales.

(d) Infections with Shiga-like toxin (verotoxin) producing *E. coli*. (SITEC/VTEC).

(e) Reported as Murray Valley encephalitis in the Australian Capital Territory.

Source: NNDSS 2008.

Table S22: Characteristics of AIDS cases, by year of diagnosis^(a)

Characteristic	≤1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total cases	7,910	329	215	263	213	242	242	192	224	195
Per cent males	95.5	92.7	89.3	90.9	88.7	91.3	93.0	87.5	87.9	88.7
Median age (years)										
Males	37	39	39	40	40	41	42	43	42	43
Females	33	35	34	32	36	33	35	44	39	35
State/territory (per cent)^(b)										
NSW	58	54	58	49	47	46	59	51	48	45
Vic	21	21	18	25	25	20	20	21	26	32
Qld	10	12	16	16	14	21	10	15	16	9
WA	5	5	2	6	10	5	6	5	4	5
SA	4	6	5	3	4	6	2	6	4	7
Tas	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
ACT	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
NT	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	1
HIV exposure category (per cent)^(c)										
Male homosexual contact	84	68	66	68	69	72	66	62	62	60
Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use	5	4	6	7	4	7	8	10	9	6
Injecting drug use ^(d)	3	7	6	6	4	4	7	7	7	5
Heterosexual contact	5	18	21	17	20	16	19	21	21	8
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Receipt of blood/tissue	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Mother with/at risk of HIV infection	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Other/undetermined	3	6	10	7	4	5	8	7	7	6
AIDS defining condition (per cent)										
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i> (PCP)	28	22	20	27	28	30	24	28	25	28
Kaposi's sarcoma (KS)	12	9	8	9	10	5	9	6	9	11
PCP and other (not KS)	5	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	10	6
Oesophageal candidiasis	10	11	14	12	7	12	9	6	11	11
<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	5	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	2
HIV wasting disease	5	10	13	6	4	5	7	3	2	5
Other conditions	35	37	35	36	41	39	41	48	43	36

(a) Not adjusted for reporting delay.

(b) Figures may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

(c) The 'Other/undetermined' category was excluded from the percentage of cases attributed to each HIV exposure category.

(d) Excludes males who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

Source: NCHECR 2007.

Cancer

Table S23: Most frequently occurring cancers^(a), 2004

Cancer (ICD code)	New cases				Deaths			
	Number	Per cent	Rate ^(b)	Risk ^(c)	Number	Per cent	Rate ^(b)	PYLL ^(d)
Males								
Prostate (C61)	15,759	28.7	163.4	1 in 5	2,792	12.9	33.0	20,560
Colorectal (C18–C20)	7,160	13.0	75.1	1 in 10	2,196	10.1	23.8	30,770
Lung (C33–C34)	5,826	10.6	61.6	1 in 11	4,733	21.8	50.8	64,090
Melanoma of skin (C43)	5,503	10.0	56.6	1 in 15	815	3.8	8.7	14,868
Lymphoma (C81–C85, C96)	2,352	4.3	24.3	1 in 33	803	3.7	8.8	12,260
Unknown primary site (C26, C39, C76–C80)	1,700	3.1	18.5	1 in 40	1,781	8.2	19.7	23,385
Bladder (C67)	1,642	3.0	17.9	1 in 39	589	2.7	6.8	5,308
Leukaemia (C91–C95)	1,578	2.9	16.8	1 in 47	833	3.8	9.3	12,148
Kidney (C64)	1,395	2.5	14.2	1 in 55	497	2.3	5.3	7,670
Stomach (C16)	1,275	2.3	13.6	1 in 52	720	3.3	7.9	9,818
All cancers (C00–C97^(a), D45–D47^(e))	54,870	100.0	573.4	1 in 2	21,670	100.0	237.5	295,080
Females								
Breast (C50)	12,126	27.9	112.8	1 in 9	2,664	15.8	23.8	48,910
Colorectal (C18–C20)	5,817	13.4	51.5	1 in 14	1,872	11.1	16.0	21,798
Melanoma of skin (C43)	4,219	9.7	39.4	1 in 24	385	2.3	3.4	6,790
Lung (C33–C34)	3,270	7.5	29.3	1 in 24	2,526	15.0	22.3	34,770
Lymphoma (C81–C85, C96)	1,920	4.4	17.5	1 in 46	736	4.4	6.3	8,725
Uterus, body (C54)	1,718	4.0	15.8	1 in 52	202	1.2	1.8	2,510
Unknown primary site (C26, C39, C76, C80)	1,592	3.7	13.6	1 in 54	1,741	10.4	14.5	17,635
Ovary (C56)	1,246	2.9	11.4	1 in 73	851	5.1	7.6	13,083
Thyroid (C73)	1,128	2.6	10.9	1 in 103	51	0.3	0.4	555
Leukaemia (C91–C95)	1,087	2.5	9.8	1 in 83	612	3.6	5.2	8,350
All cancers (C00–C97^(a), D45–D47^(e))	43,466	100.0	395.4	1 in 3	16,819	100.0	145.8	229,483

(a) Non-melanoma skin cancers (ICD-10 code C44), known to be the most common cancer type, are excluded from this list because basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma, the two most common types of non-melanoma skin cancer, are not notifiable cancers. However, C44 is included in the total in the mortality column.

(b) Rates are age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001 and expressed per 100,000 population.

(c) Risk in 2004 of being diagnosed with a particular cancer before reaching age 85 years.

(d) Potential years of life lost between the ages of 0 and 84 years.

(e) Only includes ICD-10 codes D47.1 and D47.3.

Sources: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House and National Mortality Database.

Table S24: Major cancers^(a), age-standardised incidence rates^(b), 1996–2004

Cancer (ICD code)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Males									
Prostate (C61)	137.6	129.8	128.1	129.5	128.2	130.3	134.4	146.8	163.4
Colorectal (C18–C20)	78.3	77.2	74.8	75.2	79.6	78.4	75.7	73.8	75.1
Lung (C33–C34)	69.8	69.3	67.5	65.6	63.4	62.1	60.7	58.6	61.6
Melanoma of skin (C43)	53.8	56.0	52.3	54.2	54.7	55.5	59.9	58.1	56.6
Lymphoma (C81–C85, C96)	23.9	23.4	22.9	23.6	24.1	23.8	24.6	24.4	24.3
Unknown primary site (C26, C39, C76, C80)	22.2	22.0	20.2	19.1	18.8	19.4	19.9	18.6	18.5
Bladder (C67)	20.6	20.8	20.7	20.7	21.0	21.2	19.8	18.6	17.9
Leukaemia (C91–C95)	16.8	16.2	16.3	17.3	17.2	16.9	17.5	16.5	16.8
Kidney (C64)	13.0	12.7	13.8	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.3	13.7	14.2
Stomach (C16)	15.7	15.6	15.4	16.1	15.1	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.6
All cancers (C00–C97^(a), D45–D47^(c))	563.0	553.2	544.0	545.4	544.8	548.7	553.6	556.7	573.4
Females									
Breast (C50)	109.1	111.4	114.6	111.2	115.6	117.2	117.2	112.2	112.8
Colorectal (C18–C20)	52.3	52.5	52.0	53.8	52.7	54.5	51.8	51.5	51.5
Melanoma of skin (C43)	38.1	40.3	37.1	37.6	38.4	38.4	40.8	38.0	39.4
Lung (C33–C34)	26.4	27.0	26.3	26.2	27.9	28.0	28.9	27.7	29.3
Lymphoma (C81–C85, C96)	16.9	17.4	17.1	17.2	17.7	17.0	17.9	17.1	17.5
Uterus, body (C54)	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.2	15.3	14.4	15.3	15.2	15.8
Unknown primary site (C26, C39, C76, C80)	15.1	15.1	15.4	14.1	14.3	13.7	14.8	14.2	13.6
Ovary (C56)	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.6	11.2	10.9	11.6	10.5	11.4
Thyroid (C73)	7.2	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.1	9.1	9.2	10.3	10.9
Leukaemia (C91–C95)	10.2	9.5	10.0	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.4	10.0	9.8
All cancers (C00–C97^(a), D45–D47^(c))	385.9	390.2	392.0	388.0	394.5	396.8	402.7	389.9	395.4

(a) Non-melanoma skin cancers (ICD-10 code C44), known to be the most common cancer type, are excluded from this list because basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma, the two most common types of non-melanoma skin cancer, are not notifiable cancers.

(b) Rates are age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001 and expressed per 100,000 population.

(c) Only includes ICD-10 codes D47.1 and D47.3.

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Oral health

Table S25: Primary teeth with caries experience^(a), children aged 5–10 years, 1991 to 2002 (mean number of teeth)

Year	Age (years)					
	5	6	7	8	9	10
1991	1.81	2.00	2.17	2.28	2.23	1.83
1992	1.80	1.95	1.93	2.21	2.11	1.74
1993	1.76	1.90	2.01	2.15	2.13	1.73
1994	1.56	1.79	1.95	2.13	2.01	1.71
1995	1.49	1.73	1.87	2.05	1.97	1.61
1996	1.26	1.45	1.66	1.68	1.72	1.47
1997	1.28	1.50	1.63	1.78	1.75	1.47
1998	1.37	1.51	1.62	1.81	1.70	1.40
1999	1.55	1.51	1.69	1.81	1.69	1.31
2000	1.49	1.65	1.79	1.82	1.66	1.30
2001	1.81	1.89	2.28	2.22	2.00	1.55
2002	1.83	1.96	2.22	2.32	1.98	1.60

(a) As measured by dmft index (number of decayed, missing due to caries and filled primary teeth).

Source: AIHW Dental Statistics and Research Unit.

Table S26: Permanent teeth with caries experience^(a), children aged 7–14 years, 1991 to 2002 (mean number of teeth)

Year	Age (years)							
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1991	0.24	0.40	0.56	0.83	0.91	1.29	1.83	2.67
1992	0.21	0.38	0.53	0.69	0.90	1.22	n.a.	n.a.
1993	0.22	0.36	0.51	0.66	0.90	1.10	1.61	1.94
1994	0.23	0.37	0.47	0.65	0.88	1.09	1.54	2.00
1995	0.20	0.36	0.46	0.57	0.79	1.01	1.66	1.69
1996	0.18	0.30	0.38	0.49	0.66	0.90	1.35	1.30
1997	0.17	0.30	0.42	0.52	0.65	0.86	1.15	1.60
1998	0.21	0.32	0.41	0.58	0.64	0.83	1.13	1.29
1999	0.20	0.30	0.42	0.53	0.69	0.83	1.28	1.33
2000	0.22	0.31	0.40	0.50	0.66	0.84	1.09	1.38
2001	0.27	0.44	0.53	0.61	0.76	0.95	1.36	1.77
2002	0.28	0.43	0.54	0.65	0.75	1.02	1.37	1.72

(a) As measured by DMFT index (number of decayed, missing due to caries and filled permanent teeth).

Source: AIHW Dental Statistics and Research Unit.

Table S27: Dental caries experience^(a) of 6 year old and 12 year old children, states and territories, 1991 to 2002 (mean number of teeth)

Age/year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
6 year old (dmft)									
1991	2.05	2.04	2.48	1.29	1.98	1.57	1.14	1.96	1.94
1992	2.00	2.05	2.37	1.32	1.53	1.48	1.09	1.99	1.95
1993	2.04	1.81	2.18	1.48	1.38	1.35	1.33	1.81	1.90
1994	1.93	1.67	2.27	1.37	1.17	n.a.	1.17	1.99	1.79
1995	1.75	1.78	1.99	1.39	1.47	1.48	1.39	1.99	1.73
1996	0.94	1.61	2.25	1.30	1.17	1.37	0.89	1.79	1.45
1997	0.97	1.92	1.97	1.45	1.39	1.45	1.05	1.81	1.50
1998	0.90	2.08	2.04	1.43	1.24	1.40	1.40	2.00	1.51
1999	0.99	1.93	2.24	1.45	1.50	1.58	1.19	2.14	1.51
2000	1.04	2.00	2.39	1.70	1.65	1.74	1.90	2.41	1.65
2001	^(b)	1.85	2.44	1.62	1.63	1.78	1.63	1.96	1.89
2002	^(b)	1.90	2.44	1.72	1.73	1.71	1.91	2.28	1.96
12 year old (DMFT)									
1991	1.18	1.38	1.54	1.43	1.06	1.18	0.91	1.26	1.29
1992	1.19	1.77	1.50	1.22	1.04	0.98	0.76	0.91	1.22
1993	1.04	1.52	1.44	1.20	0.64	0.96	0.77	0.85	1.10
1994	1.11	1.28	1.37	1.07	0.59	n.a.	0.69	0.81	1.09
1995	0.93	1.02	1.37	1.04	0.64	0.86	0.61	0.82	1.01
1996	0.64	1.09	1.30	0.99	0.47	0.96	0.56	0.71	0.90
1997	0.64	1.04	1.14	0.87	0.58	0.97	0.82	0.78	0.86
1998	0.49	1.15	1.22	0.77	0.52	1.39	0.68	0.79	0.83
1999	0.55	1.11	1.30	0.75	0.58	1.15	0.74	0.86	0.83
2000	0.55	1.07	1.17	0.89	0.60	0.98	1.40	0.97	0.84
2001	^(b)	0.92	1.25	0.82	0.67	1.27	1.57	0.73	0.95
2002	^(b)	0.98	1.26	0.92	0.84	1.22	1.27	0.84	1.02

(a) As measured by dmft or DMFT index (number of decayed, missing and filled primary or permanent teeth).

(b) Data not used for New South Wales in 2001 and 2002.

Source: AIHW Dental Statistics and Research Unit.

Use of hospitals

Table S28: Separations^(a) from public hospitals, by age group and sex, states and territories, 2005–06

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
Under 1	21,832	19,194	11,936	4,614	5,106	1,261	951	1,533	66,427
1–4	28,148	18,442	14,923	7,022	6,900	1,363	1,081	1,611	79,490
5–14	36,735	24,697	19,966	9,777	8,008	1,923	1,488	1,607	104,201
15–24	43,185	33,156	25,908	12,652	10,206	2,736	2,104	2,284	132,231
25–34	50,519	44,016	29,004	14,343	12,989	3,833	3,090	3,767	161,561
35–44	63,984	57,795	35,933	19,801	17,935	3,914	3,523	7,282	210,167
45–54	76,715	72,824	47,436	25,084	21,868	5,624	5,058	9,449	264,058
55–64	97,120	99,718	57,555	30,859	29,875	6,822	6,941	5,516	334,406
65–74	117,203	119,563	61,766	31,798	31,767	8,244	6,263	3,428	380,032
75 and over	147,264	129,139	59,347	35,377	38,453	8,794	6,578	1,385	426,337
<i>Total</i>	<i>682,712</i>	<i>618,544</i>	<i>363,774</i>	<i>191,327</i>	<i>183,107</i>	<i>44,514</i>	<i>37,077</i>	<i>37,862</i>	<i>2,158,917</i>
Females									
Under 1	16,398	14,571	9,275	3,578	3,807	944	748	1,226	50,547
1–4	20,390	13,468	11,143	4,938	4,895	978	749	1,199	57,760
5–14	25,185	18,727	14,601	6,906	6,081	1,586	1,117	1,074	75,277
15–24	67,531	54,183	46,054	19,060	18,754	4,889	3,380	4,893	218,744
25–34	113,822	101,619	65,014	30,167	27,945	7,527	5,429	6,167	357,690
35–44	79,256	77,644	44,049	25,638	22,235	5,797	4,511	7,069	266,199
45–54	68,207	72,153	42,615	24,511	21,580	6,059	3,217	9,607	247,949
55–64	79,798	80,122	45,662	23,884	21,288	6,294	4,486	7,869	269,403
65–74	99,951	89,852	47,173	25,847	27,609	6,526	5,414	4,413	306,785
75 and over	167,150	131,956	60,957	39,104	40,366	9,189	6,008	2,006	456,736
<i>Total</i>	<i>737,691</i>	<i>654,295</i>	<i>386,543</i>	<i>203,633</i>	<i>194,560</i>	<i>49,789</i>	<i>35,059</i>	<i>45,523</i>	<i>2,307,093</i>
Total separations	1,420,463	1,272,844	750,317	394,960	377,667	94,304	72,136	83,385	4,466,076

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement*, have been excluded.

Note: Totals include separations for which age and/or sex was not reported.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table S29: Separations^(a) from private hospitals, by age group and sex, states and territories, 2005–06

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Males									
Under 1	2,439	3,688	3,005	3,220	980	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	13,732
1–4	5,505	3,000	4,440	2,915	1,646	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	18,239
5–14	8,405	5,480	6,375	3,967	2,043	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	27,423
15–24	18,214	15,862	13,499	9,553	5,137	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	65,118
25–34	20,233	19,066	14,743	8,656	5,060	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	70,775
35–44	32,828	30,160	27,001	14,885	8,833	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	118,227
45–54	47,863	44,456	42,267	20,903	14,679	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	177,177
55–64	73,394	60,562	71,876	29,400	20,932	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	266,680
65–74	64,570	56,193	63,205	25,282	18,989	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	236,289
75 and over	75,134	73,006	78,519	27,496	22,713	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	285,671
<i>Total</i>	<i>348,585</i>	<i>311,473</i>	<i>324,930</i>	<i>146,277</i>	<i>101,012</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>1,279,331</i>
Females									
Under 1	1,064	2,814	1,943	2,165	337	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8,617
1–4	3,317	1,950	3,067	1,865	1,117	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	11,767
5–14	6,972	4,920	5,369	3,484	1,766	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	23,498
15–24	26,265	27,912	24,857	13,573	6,225	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	103,046
25–34	54,250	51,808	47,062	23,372	11,202	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	196,946
35–44	60,078	63,584	52,424	24,700	14,473	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	225,395
45–54	59,782	61,832	56,535	27,840	19,028	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	234,971
55–64	68,213	65,273	65,460	28,837	21,219	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	259,411
65–74	58,528	52,790	56,456	22,321	17,517	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	214,537
75 and over	78,845	75,615	73,428	24,959	26,299	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	288,364
<i>Total</i>	<i>417,314</i>	<i>408,498</i>	<i>386,601</i>	<i>173,116</i>	<i>119,183</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>1,566,552</i>
Total separations	765,899	719,981	711,531	319,393	220,197	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2,845,907

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement*, have been excluded.

Note: Totals include separations for which age and/or sex was not reported.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table S30: Separation statistics^(a), by principal diagnosis, grouped into ICD-10-AM chapters, public hospitals, 2005–06

Principal diagnosis		Separations	Per cent same-day separations	Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS (days) excluding same-day
A00–B99	Infectious and parasitic diseases	82,711	24.4	320,752	3.9	4.8
C00–D48	Neoplasms	249,151	44.8	1,251,218	5.0	8.3
D50–D89	Blood and blood-forming diseases	62,191	64.4	156,546	2.5	5.3
E00–E90	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	85,499	38.7	433,831	5.1	7.6
F00–F99	Mental and behavioural disorders	171,488	24.2	1,910,712	11.1	14.4
G00–G99	Nervous system diseases	99,420	41.7	449,469	4.5	7.0
H00–H59	Eye and adnexa diseases	65,306	84.0	83,910	1.3	2.8
H60–H95	Ear and mastoid process diseases	28,610	58.4	45,724	1.6	2.4
I00–I99	Circulatory diseases	303,767	21.9	1,591,541	5.2	6.4
J00–J99	Respiratory diseases	254,160	16.2	1,089,579	4.3	4.9
K00–K93	Digestive diseases	376,366	44.8	1,102,999	2.9	4.5
L00–L99	Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	81,760	36.5	343,958	4.2	6.0
M00–M99	Musculoskeletal diseases	160,443	42.4	631,976	3.9	6.1
N00–N99	Genitourinary diseases	203,261	46.8	552,951	2.7	4.2
O00–O99	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	325,100	24.7	885,814	2.7	3.3
P00–P96	Conditions originating in the perinatal period	43,358	12.7	408,031	9.4	10.6
Q00–Q99	Congenital malformations	22,945	48.0	91,950	4.0	6.8
R00–R99	Symptoms, signs	312,193	44.2	691,824	2.2	3.2
S00–T98	Injury and poisoning	394,364	33.8	1,563,163	4.0	5.5
Z00–Z99	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	1,142,976	89.1	3,346,470	2.9	18.7
	Not reported	1,007	21.4	40,608	40.3	51.1
Total		4,466,076	49.6	16,993,026	3.8	6.6

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement*, have been excluded.

Note: ALOS = average length of stay.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table S31: Separation statistics^(a), by principal diagnosis, grouped into ICD-10-AM chapters, private hospitals, 2005–06

Principal diagnosis		Separations	Per cent same-day separations	Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS (days) excluding same-day
A00–B99	Infectious and parasitic diseases	13,427	27.4	63,703	4.7	6.2
C00–D48	Neoplasms	261,361	61.2	785,281	3.0	6.2
D50–D89	Blood and blood-forming diseases	26,972	72.3	52,439	1.9	4.4
E00–E90	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	46,088	49.8	138,901	3.0	5.0
F00–F99	Mental and behavioural disorders	125,874	75.1	622,127	4.9	16.8
G00–G99	Nervous system diseases	68,545	32.3	142,991	2.1	2.6
H00–H59	Eye and adnexa diseases	140,068	91.5	143,922	1.0	1.3
H60–H95	Ear and mastoid process diseases	23,899	73.2	30,383	1.3	2.0
I00–I99	Circulatory diseases	154,848	32.3	618,321	4.0	5.4
J00–J99	Respiratory diseases	80,045	16.3	317,852	4.0	4.5
K00–K93	Digestive diseases	437,925	76.2	693,775	1.6	3.5
L00–L99	Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	40,849	66.2	118,072	2.9	6.6
M00–M99	Musculoskeletal diseases	233,765	43.0	716,794	3.1	4.6
N00–N99	Genitourinary diseases	160,723	56.2	329,847	2.1	3.4
O00–O99	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	142,218	36.2	463,664	3.3	4.5
P00–P96	Conditions originating in the perinatal period	10,701	4.4	79,743	7.5	7.8
Q00–Q99	Congenital malformations	10,203	57.4	20,234	2.0	3.3
R00–R99	Symptoms, signs	142,796	64.2	278,370	1.9	3.6
S00–T98	Injury and poisoning	89,772	27.9	411,458	4.6	6.0
Z00–Z99	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	634,185	89.7	1,302,885	2.1	11.2
	Not reported	1,643	71.4	6,865	4.2	12.1
Total		2,845,907	64.2	7,337,627	2.6	5.4

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement*, have been excluded.

Note: ALOS = average length of stay.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table S32: Separation statistics^(a), by ICD-10-AM procedure groupings, public hospitals, 2005–06

Procedure block		Separations	Per cent same-day separations	Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS (days) excluding same-day
1–86	Procedures on nervous system	67,808	39.4	451,440	6.7	10.3
110–129	Procedures on endocrine system	6,237	3.2	28,790	4.6	4.7
160–256	Procedures on eye and adnexa	75,454	84.7	112,056	1.5	4.2
300–333	Procedures on ear and mastoid process	24,585	65.3	48,438	2.0	3.8
370–422	Procedures on nose, mouth and pharynx	50,324	29.2	106,705	2.1	2.6
450–490	Dental services	30,258	82.4	96,381	3.2	13.4
520–569	Procedures on respiratory system	81,077	20.9	1,071,124	13.2	16.4
600–767	Procedures on cardiovascular system	185,906	26.6	1,716,676	9.2	12.2
800–817	Procedures on blood and blood-forming organs	29,246	35.1	224,262	7.7	11.3
850–1011	Procedures on digestive system	387,497	51.6	1,596,954	4.1	7.5
1040–1129	Procedures on urinary system	850,545	92.1	1,395,820	1.6	9.1
1160–1203	Procedures on male genital organs	37,433	54.1	94,576	2.5	4.3
1240–1299	Gynaecological procedures	137,181	64.7	263,754	1.9	3.6
1330–1347	Obstetric procedures	174,859	5.1	627,540	3.6	3.7
1360–1579	Procedures on musculoskeletal system	225,861	30.3	1,240,733	5.5	7.4
1600–1718	Dermatological and plastic procedures	173,159	47.9	961,180	5.6	9.7
1740–1759	Procedures on breast	19,221	44.9	49,074	2.6	3.8
1780–1799	Chemotherapeutic & radiation oncology procedures	9,033	13.5	92,375	10.2	11.7
1820–1916	Non-invasive, cognitive & other interventions (nec)	2,151,057	40.0	11,864,940	5.5	8.5
1940–2016	Imaging services	423,181	15.6	3,874,923	9.2	10.7
	No procedure or not reported	1,138,266	36.9	3,368,711	3.0	4.1
Total^(b)		4,466,076	49.6	16,993,026	3.8	6.6

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement*, have been excluded.

(b) As more than one procedure can be reported for each separation, the totals are not the sums of the rows of the table.

Note: ALOS = average length of stay; nec = not elsewhere classified.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table S33: Separation statistics^(a), by ICD-10-AM procedure groupings, private hospitals, 2005-06

Procedure block		Separations	Per cent same-day separations	Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS (days) excluding same-day
1-86	Procedures on nervous system	75,881	52.4	263,967	3.5	6.2
110-129	Procedures on endocrine system	6,138	1.4	19,116	3.1	3.1
160-256	Procedures on eye and adnexa	152,202	91.4	157,621	1.0	1.4
300-333	Procedures on ear and mastoid process	25,865	71.9	30,944	1.2	1.7
370-422	Procedures on nose, mouth and pharynx	62,595	35.0	80,477	1.3	1.4
450-490	Dental services	92,547	95.8	97,924	1.1	2.4
520-569	Procedures on respiratory system	25,346	26.6	210,529	8.3	10.9
600-767	Procedures on cardiovascular system	138,825	35.0	653,030	4.7	6.7
800-817	Procedures on blood and blood-forming organs	19,600	28.8	97,953	5.0	6.6
850-1011	Procedures on digestive system	599,078	77.7	1,095,576	1.8	4.7
1040-1129	Procedures on urinary system	259,988	81.7	458,595	1.8	5.2
1160-1203	Procedures on male genital organs	57,809	57.9	131,191	2.3	4.0
1240-1299	Gynaecological procedures	184,310	77.8	295,825	1.6	3.7
1330-1347	Obstetric procedures	77,068	1.3	374,029	4.9	4.9
1360-1579	Procedures on musculoskeletal system	258,611	41.9	842,270	3.3	4.9
1600-1718	Dermatological and plastic procedures	169,315	71.5	354,628	2.1	4.8
1740-1759	Procedures on breast	33,245	41.7	65,951	2.0	2.7
1780-1799	Chemotherapeutic & radiation oncology procedures	3,029	15.7	28,504	9.4	11.0
1820-1916	Non-invasive, cognitive & other interventions (nec)	2,185,465	63.7	5,924,908	2.7	5.7
1940-2016	Imaging services	128,584	22.6	1,009,988	7.9	9.9
	No procedure or not reported	212,731	36.7	704,068	3.3	4.6
Total^(b)		2,845,907	64.2	7,337,627	2.6	5.4

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.

(b) As more than one procedure can be reported for each separation, the totals are not the sums of the rows of the table.

Note: ALOS = average length of stay; nec = not elsewhere classified.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table S34: Separation statistics^(a), by Major Diagnostic Category (based on AR-DRGs version 5.0), public hospitals, 2005–06

Major Diagnostic Category ^(b)	Separations	Per cent same-day separations	Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS (days) excluding same-day	Estimated cost (\$'000) ^(c)
01 Nervous system	210,244	36.4	1,029,802	4.9	7.1	974,338
02 Eye diseases and disorders	86,364	82.1	115,020	1.3	2.9	199,803
03 Ear, nose, mouth and throat	170,468	47.6	278,817	1.6	2.2	372,903
04 Respiratory system	240,935	16.0	1,165,014	4.8	5.6	1,040,594
05 Circulatory system	368,647	26.8	1,366,863	3.7	4.7	1,671,279
06 Digestive system	445,936	46.7	1,187,915	2.7	4.1	1,297,164
07 Hepatobiliary system and pancreas	81,834	20.3	343,154	4.2	5.0	401,486
08 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	333,236	37.1	1,379,741	4.1	6.0	1,738,128
09 Skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	164,856	50.2	489,140	3.0	5.0	475,407
10 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	62,776	27.5	315,714	5.0	6.6	308,713
11 Kidney and urinary tract	873,688	90.4	1,205,336	1.4	5.0	825,351
12 Male reproductive system	44,314	54.1	102,966	2.3	3.9	130,168
13 Female reproductive system	113,953	61.7	215,286	1.9	3.3	330,131
14 Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	346,887	27.0	923,124	2.7	3.3	1,132,629
15 Newborns and other neonates	55,840	12.0	469,138	8.4	9.4	451,871
16 Blood-forming organs, immunological disorders	70,672	65.9	166,218	2.4	5.0	154,388
17 Neoplastic disorders	177,170	88.7	320,525	1.8	8.2	351,693
18 Infectious and parasitic diseases	54,849	19.8	286,232	5.2	6.3	280,826
19 Mental diseases and disorders	129,298	26.6	1,358,399	10.5	14.0	685,039
20 Alcohol/drug use and disorders	33,007	25.9	129,662	3.9	5.0	78,827
21 Injuries, poisoning and toxic effects of drugs	131,287	39.3	377,718	2.9	4.1	423,270
22 Burns	6,917	33.2	37,925	5.5	7.7	56,378
23 Factors influencing health status, other contacts	117,928	72.1	278,704	2.4	5.9	217,257
ED Error DRG ^(d)	6,363	23.2	75,010	11.8	15.0	70,908
PR Pre-MDC ^(e)	12,031	3.1	339,123	28.2	29.0	823,793
Total	4,339,500	50.6	13,956,546	3.2	5.5	14,492,343

(a) Separations for acute and unspecified episodes of care or care for newborns with qualified patient days.

(b) Major Diagnostic Categories (MDCs) are groupings of AR-DRGs within the AR-DRG classification.

(c) The estimated total hospital cost is the sum of the estimated costs for each AR-DRG within the MDC, calculated using the estimated average cost for each AR-DRG (version 5.0) in public hospitals in 2003–04.

(d) Separations in the 'Error DRG' grouping did not have a valid AR-DRG.

(e) 'Pre-MDC' is a group of particularly resource-intensive AR-DRGs such as transplants.

Note: ALOS = average length of stay; MDC = Major Diagnostic Category; AR-DRG = Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Group.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table S35: Separation statistics^(a), by Major Diagnostic Category (based on AR-DRGs version 5.0), private hospitals, 2005–06

Major Diagnostic Category ^(b)		Separations	Per cent same-day separations	Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS (days) excluding same-day
01	Nervous system	59,658	44.9	274,229	4.6	7.5
02	Eye diseases and disorders	161,579	91.1	167,784	1.0	1.4
03	Ear, nose, mouth and throat	186,043	69.6	221,253	1.2	1.6
04	Respiratory system	80,069	7.9	366,812	4.6	4.9
05	Circulatory system	151,643	24.6	576,210	3.8	4.7
06	Digestive system	467,982	76.8	816,299	1.7	4.2
07	Hepatobiliary system and pancreas	32,647	10.5	113,650	3.5	3.8
08	Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	294,981	40.9	996,016	3.4	5.0
09	Skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	164,055	68.8	319,550	1.9	4.0
10	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	31,307	29.1	112,418	3.6	4.7
11	Kidney and urinary tract	233,820	84.3	347,307	1.5	4.1
12	Male reproductive system	58,211	60.0	125,623	2.2	3.9
13	Female reproductive system	139,497	71.2	239,784	1.7	3.5
14	Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	145,141	36.3	473,387	3.3	4.5
15	Newborns and other neonates	13,669	12.9	87,965	6.4	7.2
16	Blood-forming organs, immunological disorders	30,170	73.9	56,590	1.9	4.4
17	Neoplastic disorders	189,696	93.6	254,224	1.3	6.3
18	Infectious and parasitic diseases	12,433	13.4	80,027	6.4	7.3
19	Mental diseases and disorders	101,301	76.2	485,893	4.8	17.0
20	Alcohol/drug use and disorders	19,014	72.2	83,916	4.4	13.3
21	Injuries, poisoning and toxic effects of drugs	20,021	34.0	68,727	3.4	4.7
22	Burns	302	23.2	1,604	5.3	6.6
23	Factors influencing health status, other contacts	140,711	90.5	193,294	1.4	4.9
ED	Error DRG ^(c)	6,557	53.1	32,031	4.9	9.3
PR	Pre-MDC ^(d)	1,494	1.0	45,238	30.3	30.6
Total		2,742,001	64.5	6,539,831	2.4	4.9

(a) Separations for which care type was reported as *Acute*, or *Newborn* with qualified patient-days, or was *Not reported*.

(b) Major Diagnostic Categories (MDCs) are groupings of AR-DRGs within the AR-DRG classification.

(c) Separations in the 'Error DRG' grouping did not have a valid AR-DRG.

(d) 'Pre-MDC' is a group of particularly resource-intensive AR-DRGs such as transplants.

Note: ALOS = average length of stay; MDC = Major Diagnostic Category; AR-DRG = Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Group.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table S36: Top 15 medications used in the community^(a), by defined daily dose and volume, 2001–02 and 2005–06

Generic name	2001–02			2005–06			Per cent difference 2001–02 to 2005–06					
	DDD		Volume ('000)	DDD		Volume ('000)	DDD		Volume ('000)			
	PBS/ RPBS	Total	PBS/ RPBS	Total	PBS/ RPBS	Total	PBS/ RPBS	Total	PBS/ RPBS			
Atorvastatin	54.6	54.7	5,514	5,521	115.6	115.8	9,048	9,068	111.5	111.6	64.1	64.3
Simvastatin	37.7	37.7	5,140	5,144	58.4	58.5	6,357	6,371	54.9	55.0	23.7	23.9
Amoxicillin	2.6	4.8	2,443	4,666	2.7	5.3	2,424	4,970	3.9	11.8	-0.8	6.5
Paracetamol	10.8	11.0	4,853	4,958	14.1	14.6	4,207	4,360	30.9	32.6	-13.3	-12.1
Omeprazole	21.1	21.2	4,163	4,174	19.4	19.5	4,183	4,204	-8.0	-7.9	0.5	0.7
Atenolol	8.8	11.3	2,828	3,610	9.9	12.7	3,260	4,179	11.9	12.3	15.3	15.7
Salbutamol	22.2	30.1	3,593	4,724	18.0	25.4	2,944	4,076	-18.8	-15.4	-18.1	-13.7
Codeine with paracetamol	..	..	2,933	4,089	..	..	2,607	4,027	..	..	-11.1	-1.5
Perindopril ^(b)	9.4	9.8	n.a.	2,403	14.8	17.5	3,125	3,881	58.0	79.1	..	61.5
Irbesartan	16.0	16.0	2,718	2,721	17.9	22.3	3,026	3,866	12.0	39.7	11.3	42.1
Cefalexin	1.2	1.9	1,800	3,008	1.4	2.4	2,202	3,822	20.0	24.5	22.3	27.0
Esomeprazole ^(b)	1.7	1.7	..	387	14.2	14.2	3,717	3,724	..	..	..	..
Ramipril ^(b)	19.8	20.3	..	2,163	35.7	38.9	3,025	3,462	80.0	92.0	..	60.1
Metformin hydrochloride	8.7	10.5	2,184	2,642	11.8	14.8	2,727	3,400	36.3	40.8	24.9	28.7
Irbesartan ^(b) with hydrochlorothiazide	13.7	13.7	..	1,866	..	..	2,963	3,190	..	..	..	70.9

(a) Medications included here are those for which a prescription is written and supplied in community pharmacies. Hospital pharmaceuticals and over-the-counter medications supplied without prescription are not included.

(b) 2002–03 data derived from the calendar years 2001 and 2002.

.. Not applicable/not available.

Notes

- DDD = defined daily dose per thousand population per day; PBS = Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme; RPBS = Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme.
- Esomeprazole was first listed in 2001.

Source: DoHA Drug Utilisation Sub-Committee (DUSC) database (DoHA unpublished data).

Use of professional services

Table S37: Medical and optometry services, fees and benefits under Medicare, 2002–03 to 2006–07

Service/year	Number of services (million)	Fees charged (\$ million)	Schedule fees (\$ million)	Benefits paid (\$ million)
GP attendances^(a)				
2002–03	96.9	3,150.8	3,255.0	2,766.2
2003–04	97.5	3,299.1	3,355.3	2,854.8
2004–05	100.9	3,723.8	3,579.5	3,321.4
2005–06	104.3	4,243.0	3,827.6	3,848.6
2006–07	107.1	4,497.2	4,055.3	4,068.5
Specialist attendances				
2002–03	20.1	1,482.9	1,285.0	1,076.6
2003–04	20.3	1,572.7	1,331.3	1,119.5
2004–05	20.8	1,681.6	1,391.6	1,211.9
2005–06	21.3	1,792.3	1,455.8	1,270.8
2006–07	21.7	1,911.2	1,526.7	1,320.4
Obstetrics				
2002–03	1.4	159.1	90.9	72.1
2003–04	1.4	171.0	93.1	76.6
2004–05	1.4	253.9	101.9	141.6
2005–06	1.4	283.6	111.4	163.2
2006–07	1.5	324.2	122.1	185.1
Anaesthetics				
2002–03	1.9	430.2	272.7	205.9
2003–04	1.9	459.1	275.3	207.9
2004–05	2.0	495.7	288.6	218.5
2005–06	2.1	550.4	316.6	239.6
2006–07	2.2	601.4	341.1	258.0
Pathology				
2002–03	70.5	1,422.5	1,562.2	1,312.0
2003–04	73.8	1,528.7	1,675.3	1,407.5
2004–05	77.7	1,644.3	1,805.0	1,521.9
2005–06	82.9	1,764.7	1,944.0	1,641.8
2006–07	87.5	1,872.9	2,062.7	1,741.6

(continued)

Table S37 (continued): Medical and optometry services, fees and benefits under Medicare, 2002–03 to 2006–07

Service/year	Number of services (million)	Fees charged (\$ million)	Schedule fees (\$ million)	Benefits paid (\$ million)
Diagnostic imaging				
2002–03	13.2	1,523.7	1,502.6	1,278.2
2003–04	13.5	1,607.0	1,562.0	1,330.5
2004–05	14.1	1,772.2	1,716.7	1,483.0
2005–06	14.9	1,930.6	1,862.9	1,609.4
2006–07	15.7	2,076.0	1,993.1	1,714.0
Operations				
2002–03	6.3	1,327.4	1,010.5	792.5
2003–04	6.6	1,437.7	1,068.5	839.9
2004–05	6.9	1,569.4	1,141.4	907.2
2005–06	7.1	1,705.0	1,215.0	967.4
2006–07	7.2	1,843.5	1,283.7	1,022.4
Optometry				
2002–03	4.6	184.1	214.4	182.3
2003–04	4.8	198.3	231.0	196.5
2004–05	5.1	217.5	253.5	215.7
2005–06	5.3	227.7	265.4	225.8
2006–07	5.5	241.7	282.0	239.8
All other services^(b)				
2002–03	6.4	565.0	514.0	429.7
2003–04	6.6	722.7	669.2	566.7
2004–05	7.3	1,064.6	1,008.4	901.7
2005–06	8.0	1,194.3	1,126.9	1,009.6
2006–07	9.5	1,414.0	1,318.2	1,185.8
Total services				
2002–03	221.4	10,245.6	9,707.2	8,115.5
2003–04	226.4	10,996.4	10,261.0	8,600.0
2004–05	236.3	12,423.0	11,286.7	9,922.9
2005–06	247.4	13,691.5	12,125.6	10,976.3
2006–07	257.9	14,782.1	12,984.8	11,735.6

(a) GP attendances include practice nurse items from 2003–04 onwards.

(b) Includes radiotherapy and nuclear medicine therapy, assistance at operations and other miscellaneous services, and from 2004–05 allied health services.

Source: DoHA 2007.

Table S38: Medicare services, age-specific rates, 1986–87 to 2006–07 (services per person)

Sex/age group	1986–87	1991–92	2001–02	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Males						
0–4	7.83	8.85	8.56	8.44	8.46	8.49
5–9	4.41	4.99	4.61	4.19	4.35	4.26
10–14	3.71	4.22	4.16	3.78	3.96	3.98
15–19	3.71	4.38	4.55	4.24	4.42	4.50
20–24	4.20	4.57	4.89	4.50	4.63	4.70
25–34	4.58	5.12	5.59	5.40	5.56	5.63
35–44	5.31	5.99	7.23	7.11	7.26	7.42
45–54	7.13	7.65	10.05	10.05	10.28	10.57
55–64	9.59	11.66	14.88	15.56	15.93	16.32
65–74	10.92	12.53	23.17	25.09	25.71	26.06
75–84	15.42	16.99	20.32	26.91	29.19	31.36
85+	15.82	19.28	22.73	22.87	23.15	23.03
Crude rate	6.18	7.10	9.17	9.59	9.94	10.23
ASR^(a)	6.63	7.52	9.31	9.64	9.94	10.18
Females						
0–4	7.08	8.06	7.82	7.67	7.69	7.70
5–9	4.35	4.98	4.59	4.14	4.28	4.19
10–14	3.90	4.38	4.20	3.86	4.06	4.09
15–19	6.55	7.62	8.03	7.57	7.85	8.05
20–24	9.93	10.19	10.97	10.31	10.60	10.92
25–34	10.87	11.35	13.15	12.98	13.45	13.68
35–44	9.15	10.34	12.40	12.42	12.81	13.26
45–54	10.37	11.70	14.61	14.39	14.62	15.02
55–64	11.98	13.80	17.94	18.41	18.72	19.13
65–74	14.75	16.42	23.23	25.06	25.62	26.08
75–84	18.06	20.11	25.36	28.01	29.24	30.30
85+	19.02	21.32	25.94	27.29	27.76	27.99
Crude rate	9.63	10.79	13.28	13.54	13.94	14.31
ASR^(a)	9.78	10.85	13.01	13.12	13.47	13.78

(a) Age-standardised rate. Age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

Source: DoHA 2007.

Table S39: Medicare services, states and territories, 2006–07

Broad type of service	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Aust
Services (million)									
Non-referred medical attendances ^(a)	37.4	25.6	19.7	8.7	8.0	2.2	1.3	0.5	103.4
Practice nurse	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7
Optometry	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.5
Other allied health	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
<i>Total non-specialist items</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>114.1</i>
Specialist attendances	7.8	5.9	3.6	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	21.7
Obstetrics	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Anaesthetics	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Pathology	30.8	21.5	17.4	7.9	6.1	1.8	1.2	0.7	87.5
Diagnostic imaging	5.8	3.9	2.9	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	15.7
Operations	2.6	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.2
Assistance at operations	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Radiotherapy and therapeutic nuclear medicine	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
<i>Total specialist items^(b)</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>137.0</i>
Miscellaneous	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.7
Total	91.9	63.9	50.1	22.3	19.3	5.5	3.4	1.5	257.9
Services per person									
Non-referred medical attendances ^(a)	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.1	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.5	4.9
Practice nurse	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Optometry	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other allied health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Total non-specialist items</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Specialist attendances	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.0
Obstetrics	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Anaesthetics	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pathology	4.5	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.0	4.2
Diagnostic imaging	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7
Operations	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Assistance at operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Radiotherapy and therapeutic nuclear medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total specialist items^(b)</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	13.3	12.3	12.0	10.6	12.2	11.2	10.0	6.9	12.3

(a) Includes GP attendances, emergency attendances, attendances after hours, other prolonged attendances, group therapy and acupuncture.

(b) Excludes dental services covered by Medicare.

Source: DoHA 2007.

Table S40: Medicare services, percentage of enrolled persons by number of services, 2005–06

Sex/age group	Number of services						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	
Males							
0–4	8.1	8.1	8.7	8.4	8.0	58.8	100.0
5–14	20.8	16.0	12.9	10.1	7.9	32.2	100.0
15–24	24.3	15.3	11.3	8.4	6.6	34.1	100.0
25–34	26.2	13.9	9.8	7.3	5.9	36.9	100.0
35–44	22.3	12.3	8.7	6.5	5.4	45.0	100.0
45–54	15.8	9.8	7.0	5.2	4.6	57.6	100.0
55–64	10.8	5.8	4.4	3.5	3.4	72.2	100.0
65–74	6.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	85.2	100.0
75–84	12.9	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	79.8	100.0
85 and over	26.1	3.2	2.9	2.0	2.4	63.3	100.0
Females							
0–4	9.2	9.2	9.5	8.9	8.3	55.0	100.0
5–14	21.0	16.4	13.1	10.1	7.8	31.6	100.0
15–24	11.0	9.4	8.3	7.0	6.2	58.1	100.0
25–34	10.1	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.8	68.4	100.0
35–44	10.2	6.6	5.4	5.3	5.0	67.5	100.0
45–54	7.9	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	73.2	100.0
55–64	5.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	81.2	100.0
65–74	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	88.3	100.0
75–84	9.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	83.9	100.0
85 and over	12.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.1	80.0	100.0

Source: Medicare Australia 2007.

Health expenditure

Table S41: Australian Government receipts from the Medicare levy and total taxation revenue, current prices, selected years, 1984–85 to 2005–06 (\$ million)

Revenue type	1984–85	1990–91	1995–96	2000–01	2004–05	2005–06
Medicare levy	1,223	2,480	3,350	4,605	6,105	6,525
Total taxation revenue	52,970	92,739	115,700	146,698	188,176	203,918
Medicare levy as a proportion of total taxation revenue	2.3%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
Medicare levy as a proportion of Australian Government recurrent health expenditure	19.0%	22.1%	20.1%	18.1%	17.5%	17.8%

Sources: Australian Government Budget Paper No.1, various years including 2007–08; AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table S42: Health-related taxation expenditure^(a), current and constant^(b) prices, 1995–96 to 2005–06 (\$ million)

Year	Current prices	Constant prices
1995–96	91	121
1996–97	113	149
1997–98	128	166
1998–99	145	182
1999–00	162	199
2000–01	173	205
2001–02	203	231
2002–03	225	245
2003–04	251	262
2004–05	290	290
2005–06	329	315

(a) Comprises the medical expenses tax rebate. For example, for the 2005–06 income year, the tax rebate was 20 cents for each \$1 by which a taxpayer's net medical expenses exceeded \$1,500 (the threshold).

(b) See Box 8.2 for explanation of constant price estimating method.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table S43: Total health expenditure, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), current prices, 2004–05 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector			Non-government sector				Total all sectors
	Australian Government	State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
Total hospitals	12,060	11,121	23,181	3,351	469	1,418	5,237	28,418
Public hospital services ^(c)	9,735	10,896	20,631	385	228	848	1,460	22,091
Private hospitals	2,324	225	2,550	2,966	241	570	3,777	6,327
Patient transport services	163	893	1,056	94	189	75	357	1,413
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>12,223</i>	<i>12,014</i>	<i>24,237</i>	<i>3,445</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>1,493</i>	<i>5,595</i>	<i>29,831</i>
Medical services	11,589	—	11,589	591	1,622	844	3,057	14,646
Dental services	423	500	923	729	3,403	9	4,141	5,064
State/territory provider	..	500	500	..	14	..	14	513
Private provider	423	..	423	729	3,389	9	4,127	4,550
Other health practitioners	641	—	641	359	1,508	285	2,151	2,792
Community health and other ^(d)	408	2,855	3,262	—	116	172	288	3,551
Public health	866	519	1,386	—	55	—	55	1,440
Medications	6,051	—	6,051	51	5,007	57	5,115	11,166
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	5,930	—	5,930	—	1,151	—	1,151	7,081
All other medications	121	—	121	51	3,856	57	3,964	4,085
Aids and appliances	376	—	376	256	1,941	37	2,234	2,610
Health administration	1,265	509	1,774	607	—	—	607	2,382
Research	1,133	208	1,341	—	—	374	374	1,715
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>22,752</i>	<i>4,590</i>	<i>27,342</i>	<i>2,593</i>	<i>13,652</i>	<i>1,777</i>	<i>18,023</i>	<i>45,365</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	34,975	16,604	51,579	6,038	14,309	3,270	23,617	75,196
Capital expenditure	191	1,571	1,763	n.a.	n.a.	2,906	2,906	4,669
Capital consumption	98	1,162	1,260	..	..	..	^(e) ..	1,260
Total health expenditure^(f)	35,264	19,337	54,601	6,038	14,309	6,176	26,523	81,125
Non-specific tax expenditure	290	..	290	..	-290	..	-290	..
Total health expenditure	35,554	19,337	54,891	6,038	14,019	6,176	26,233	81,125

(a) This table shows funding provided by the Australian Government, state and territory governments, local government authorities and the major non-government sources of funding for health care. It does not show gross outlays on health goods and services by the different service provider sectors.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health goods and services by workers' compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third party insurers as well as other sources of income (e.g. interest earned) of service providers.

(c) Public hospital services exclude any dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital. Can include services provided off the hospital site such as hospital in the home dialysis or other services.

(d) 'Other' denotes 'other non-institutional n.e.c.'.

(e) Non-government capital consumption (depreciation) is incorporated in recurrent expenditure.

(f) Not adjusted for the funding of non-specific tax expenditure.

Note: Some components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table S44: Total health expenditure, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), current prices, 2005–06 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector			Non-government sector				Total all sectors
	Australian Government	State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
Total hospitals	12,612	12,618	25,230	3,462	667	1,642	5,772	31,003
Public hospital services ^(c)	10,105	12,374	22,479	409	386	1,046	1,840	24,319
Private hospitals	2,507	244	2,751	3,054	282	597	3,932	6,683
Patient transport services	165	899	1,064	92	209	74	375	1,439
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>12,777</i>	<i>13,518</i>	<i>26,295</i>	<i>3,555</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>1,716</i>	<i>6,147</i>	<i>32,441</i>
Medical services	12,239	—	12,239	636	1,745	879	3,261	15,499
Dental services	480	515	995	760	3,573	10	4,342	5,337
State/territory provider	..	515	515	..	19	..	19	534
Private provider	480	..	480	760	3,554	10	4,323	4,804
Other health practitioners	711	—	711	384	1,653	288	2,324	3,035
Community health and other ^(d)	419	3,167	3,586	—	173	139	313	3,899
Public health	798	632	1,429	—	47	—	47	1,476
Medications	6,117	—	6,117	47	5,276	62	5,384	11,501
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	6,046	—	6,046	—	1,240	—	1,240	7,286
All other medications	71	—	71	47	4,036	62	4,144	4,216
Aids and appliances	409	—	409	264	2,072	42	2,378	2,787
Health administration	1,403	455	1,858	639	—	—	639	2,497
Research	1,275	229	1,504	—	—	412	412	1,915
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>23,852</i>	<i>4,997</i>	<i>28,848</i>	<i>2,729</i>	<i>14,539</i>	<i>1,831</i>	<i>19,100</i>	<i>47,948</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	36,629	18,514	55,143	6,284	15,415	3,547	25,246	80,389
Capital expenditure	183	1,898	2,080	n.a.	n.a.	3,087	3,087	5,167
Capital consumption	88	1,234	1,323	..	..	..	^(e) ..	1,323
Total health expenditure^(f)	36,900	21,646	58,546	6,284	15,415	6,634	28,333	86,879
Non-specific tax expenditure	329	..	329	..	-329	..	-329	..
Total health expenditure	37,229	21,646	58,875	6,284	15,086	6,634	28,004	86,879

(a) This table shows funding provided by the Australian Government, state and territory governments, local government authorities and the major non-government sources of funding for health care. It does not show gross outlays on health goods and services by the different service provider sectors.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health goods and services by workers' compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third party insurers as well as other sources of income (e.g. interest earned) of service providers.

(c) Public hospital services exclude any dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital. Can include services provided off the hospital site such as hospital in the home dialysis or other services.

(d) 'Other' denotes 'other non-institutional n.e.c.'.

(e) Non-government capital consumption (depreciation) is incorporated in recurrent expenditure.

(f) Not adjusted for the funding of non-specific tax expenditure.

Note: Some components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table S45: Recurrent expenditure on health in current prices and average annual growth rates in constant prices^(a), 1995–96 to 2005–06

Area of expenditure	1995–96		2005–06		Average annual growth (%)		
	Amount (\$m)	Proportion (%)	Amount (\$m)	Proportion (%)	1995–96 to 2005–06	1995–96 to 2002–03	2003–04 to 2005–06
Total hospitals	14,701	40.1	31,003	38.6	^(b)	4.8	4.2
Public hospitals ^(c) / Public hospital services ^(d)	11,518	31.4	24,319	30.3	^(b)	4.6	4.9
Private hospitals	3,183	8.7	6,683	8.3	4.5	5.3	1.9
Patient transport services	653	1.8	1,439	1.8	^(b)	2.5	1.3
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>15,354</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>32,441</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Medical services	7,872	21.5	15,499	19.3	2.6	2.7	2.7
Dental services	2,373	6.5	5,337	6.6	^(b)	4.2	1.9
State/territory provider	205	0.6	534	0.7	^(b)	5.9	2.4
Private provider	2,169	5.9	4,804	6.0	^(b)	4.0	1.8
Other health practitioners	1,350	3.7	3,035	3.8	^(b)	3.1	3.1
Community health and other ^(e)	1,349	3.7	3,899	4.9	^(b)	10.5	4.9
Public health	662	1.8	1,476	1.8	^(b)	6.1	4.0
Medications	4,657	12.7	11,501	14.3	8.6	9.9	4.3
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	2,997	8.2	7,286	9.1	9.1	10.5	4.1
All other medications	1,660	4.5	4,216	5.2	7.7	9.0	4.8
Aids and appliances	1,088	3.0	2,787	3.5	^(b)	10.4	6.7
Health administration	1,311	3.6	2,497	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.1
Research	638	1.7	1,915	2.4	8.0	8.4	9.1
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>21,300</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>47,948</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	36,654	100.0	80,389	100.0	4.8	5.2	3.8

(a) See Box 8.2 for explanation of constant price estimating method.

(b) Average annual growth rate cannot be calculated due to a break in the series in 2002–03 (see below).

(c) Public hospitals (1995–96 to 2002–03) includes any dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital. Can include services provided off the hospital site such as hospital in the home dialysis or other services.

(d) Public hospital services (2003–04 to 2005–06) excludes any dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital. Can include services provided off the hospital site such as hospital in the home dialysis or other services.

(e) 'Other' denotes 'other non-institutional n.e.c.'.

Note: Some components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table S46: Total health expenditure, current and constant prices^(a), and annual growth rates, 1995–96 to 2005–06

Year	Amount (\$ million)		Growth rate (per cent)	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1995–96	39,047	50,948	..	..
1996–97	42,116	54,015	7.9	6.0
1997–98	44,802	56,266	6.4	4.2
1998–99	48,502	59,393	8.3	5.6
1999–00	52,442	62,786	8.1	5.7
2000–01	58,287	68,090	11.1	8.4
2001–02	63,448	70,802	8.9	4.0
2002–03	68,932	74,334	8.6	5.0
2003–04	73,945	77,036	7.3	3.6
2004–05	81,125	81,125	9.7	5.3
2005–06	86,879	83,601	7.1	3.1
Average annual growth rates				
1995–96 to 1997–98			7.1	5.1
1997–98 to 2002–03			9.0	5.7
1995–96 to 2005–06			8.3	5.1

(a) See Box 8.2 for explanation of constant price estimating method.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table S47: Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, by program, 2004–05

Program responsibility	Total expenditure (\$m)	Per person expenditure (\$)	Per cent of total
Through state and local government programs	1,537.1	3,148	66.7
Through Australian Government programs	604.7	1,238	26.2
Australian Government Health and Ageing portfolio programs	579.7	1,187	25.2
Medicare and PBS	197.0	403	8.5
Indigenous-specific programs	299.6	614	13.0
Other Health and Ageing portfolio programs	83.1	170	3.6
Department of Veterans' Affairs programs	11.4	23	0.5
RPBS	2.1	4	0.1
Other DVA programs	9.3	19	0.4
Other Australian Government research programs	13.6	28	0.6
Through non-government programs	162.2	332	7.0
Total	2,304.0	4,718	100.0

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table S48: Total public health expenditure by the Australian Government and state and territory governments, current prices, by activity, 2003–04 to 2005–06 (\$ million)

Activity	2003–04			2004–05			2005–06		
	Australian Government ^(a)	States and territories ^(b)	Total	Australian Government ^(a)	States and territories ^(b)	Total	Australian Government ^(a)	States and territories ^(b)	Total
Communicable disease control	30.4	173.4	203.8	38.6	193.3	231.9	35.9	208.7	244.6
Selected health promotion	44.3	172.1	216.4	40.4	192.4	232.8	41.6	208.3	249.9
Organised immunisation	49.5	218.6	268.1	136.2	202.1	338.3	130.8	187.6	318.4
Environmental health	19.2	60.8	80.0	17.0	66.3	83.3	15.1	69.0	84.1
Food standards and hygiene	14.6	20.8	35.4	14.0	18.6	32.6	15.0	22.0	37.0
Breast cancer screening	1.7	106.7	108.4	2.0	116.3	118.3	1.9	137.2	139.1
Cervical screening	65.6	23.5	89.1	77.1	26.3	103.4	76.9	27.5	104.4
Prevention of hazardous and harmful drug use	52	115.9	167.9	68.0	126.2	194.2	27.5	148.4	175.9
Public health research	68.6	24.9	93.5	77.5	27.4	104.9	92.6	30.0	122.6
PHOFA administration ^(c)	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.3
Total expenditure	346.2	916.7	1,262.9	471.1	969.0	1,440.1	437.6	1,038.8	1,476.4
Proportion of total public health expenditure (%)	27.4	72.6	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	29.6	70.4	100.0

(a) Australian Government expenditure does not include its funding of state/territory expenditure through specific purpose payments to states and territories.

(b) Relates to activity-specific, program-wide and agency-wide expenditure incurred by state and territory governments, including expenditure that is wholly or partly funded through Australian Government specific purpose payments to states and territories.

(c) Relates to expenditure incurred by the Australian Government in administering funding under the Public Health Outcome Funding Agreements (PHOFAs).

Note: Components may not add to totals, due to rounding.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table S49: Government health expenditure^(a) as a proportion of total health expenditure and GDP, OECD countries, 1995 to 2005 (per cent)

Country	1995		2000		2005	
	Share of total health expenditure	Share of GDP	Share of total health expenditure	Share of GDP	Share of total health expenditure	Share of GDP
Greece	52.0	3.9	44.2	4.1	42.8	4.3
United States	45.3	6.0	43.7	5.8	45.1	6.9
Mexico	42.1	2.4	46.6	2.6	45.5	2.9
Korea, Republic of	35.7	1.5	46.8	2.2	53.0	3.2
Switzerland	53.8	5.2	55.6	5.8	59.7	6.9
Australia^(b)	66.0	4.9	67.0	5.5	67.0	5.9
Poland	72.9	4.0	70.0	3.9	69.3	4.3
Canada	71.4	6.4	70.4	6.2	70.3	6.9
Spain	72.2	5.4	71.6	5.2	71.4	5.9
Turkey	70.3	2.4	62.9	4.2	71.4	5.4
Belgium	78.5	6.5	76.0	6.6	72.3	7.4
Portugal	62.6	4.9	72.5	6.4	72.7	7.4
Slovak Republic	..	..	89.4	4.9	74.4	5.3
Austria	71.5	7.0	75.9	7.6	75.7	7.7
Italy	70.8	5.1	72.5	5.8	76.6	6.8
Germany	81.6	8.2	79.7	8.2	76.9	8.2
Finland	75.6	5.6	75.1	4.9	77.8	5.9
Ireland	71.8	4.8	72.9	4.6	78.0	5.8
New Zealand	77.2	5.5	78.0	6.0	78.1	7.0
France	78.6	7.7	78.3	7.5	79.8	8.9
Iceland	83.9	6.9	82.0	7.6	82.5	7.9
Norway	84.2	6.6	82.5	6.9	83.6	7.6
Denmark	82.5	6.7	82.4	6.8	84.1	7.7
Sweden	86.6	7.0	84.9	7.1	84.6	7.7
United Kingdom	83.9	5.8	80.9	5.9	87.1	7.2
Czech Republic	90.9	6.4	90.3	5.9	88.6	6.4
Hungary	84.0	6.1	70.7	4.9	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	83.0	5.7	81.3	6.2	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	92.4	5.1	89.3	5.2	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	71.0	5.9	63.1	5.0	n.a.	n.a.
Weighted average (28 countries)^{(c)(d)}	60.9	5.8	59.4	5.9	59.9	6.7
Median (28 countries)^(c)	74.3	5.7	74.0	5.9	76.2	6.9

(a) See OECD definition of health expenditure in Box 8.4.

(b) Expenditure based on the OECD SHA framework.

(c) The 28 countries included in the averages exclude the Slovak Republic and the Netherlands. Averages for 2005 incorporate 2004 data for Hungary, Japan and Luxembourg.

(d) Average weighted by total health expenditure or GDP.

Sources: AIHW Health Expenditure Database; OECD 2007.

Table S50: Components of growth in health expenditure^(a), selected OECD countries, 1995 to 2005, (per cent)

Country	Inflation				Real growth		Total
	Nominal growth	General	Excess health	Health	Population component	Utilisation component	
Australia ^(b)	8.2	2.8	0.3	3.1	1.2	3.7	5.0
Canada	6.2	2.0	0.1	2.1	1.0	3.1	4.1
Denmark ^(c)	5.5	2.1	0.0	2.0	0.4	3.0	3.4
Finland	5.2	1.4	1.8	3.2	0.3	1.6	1.9
France	5.0	1.4	-0.1	1.4	0.5	3.0	3.6
Italy	6.3	2.8	0.4	3.2	0.2	2.8	3.0
Spain ^(c)	6.8	3.1	-0.2	2.9	0.6	3.2	3.8
Sweden ^(d)	6.0	1.3	2.0	3.4	0.2	2.4	2.6
Switzerland ^(e)	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	2.8	3.4
United States	6.9	2.0	1.2	3.2	1.1	2.5	3.6

(a) See OECD definition of health expenditure in Box 8.4.

(b) Expenditure based on the OECD SHA framework.

(c) 1995 to 2001.

(d) 1995 to 2002.

(e) 1995 to 2003.

Note: Some components may not add to totals due to calculation methods.

Sources: AIHW Health Expenditure Database; OECD 2007.

Table S51: Out-of-pocket health expenditure^(a) per person, and as shares of total health expenditure and household final consumption expenditure^(b), OECD countries, current prices, 1995 and 2005

Country	1995			2005		
	Per person out-of-pocket expenditure (A\$)	Share of total health expenditure (%)	Share of total HFCE (%)	Per person out-of-pocket expenditure (A\$)	Share of total health expenditure (%)	Share of total HFCE (%)
Switzerland	1,119	33.0	5.5	1,761	30.5	6.1
United States	725	15.0	2.9	1,162	13.1	2.9
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	994	21.2	4.2
Norway	380	15.2	2.5	943	15.7	3.5
Iceland	393	16.1	2.4	831	17.5	2.9
Austria	496	16.7	3.0	794	16.4	3.1
Australia^(c)	335	15.9	2.0	750	18.2	2.8
Italy	549	26.6	3.3	709	20.3	3.1
Spain	371	23.5	3.0	697	22.4	3.2
Korea, Republic of	385	54.9	4.4	686	37.7	4.4
Canada	432	15.9	2.6	665	14.5	2.6
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	625	22.3	3.6
Denmark	396	16.3	2.6	614	14.3	2.7
Germany	286	9.8	1.8	595	13.1	2.4
Finland	387	20.5	3.1	573	17.8	2.7
Ireland	230	14.4	1.9	542	13.4	2.4
New Zealand	265	16.2	2.0	541	16.7	2.6
Mexico	288	56.2	4.8	477	51.2	4.8
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	355	22.6	2.8
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	345	n.a.	1.5
France	218	8.0	1.4	322	6.9	1.4
Poland	149	27.1	2.5	312	26.1	2.6
Czech Republic	110	9.1	1.3	222	10.9	1.6
Turkey	74	29.7	1.4	160	19.9	2.2
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	145	16.0	2.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	313	15.3	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	166	6.2	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sweden	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	199	10.9	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Weighted average (23 countries)^{(d)(e)}	419	16.6	2.7	710	15.5	2.8
Median (23 countries)^(d)	335	16.1	2.5	595	17.3	2.7

(a) See OECD definition of health expenditure in Box 8.4.

(b) Total HFCE covers all goods and services, including health.

(c) Expenditure based on the OECD SHA framework.

(d) The 23 countries included in the averages exclude Belgium, Greece, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Averages for 2005 incorporate 2004 data for Hungary, Japan and Luxembourg.

(e) Averages weighted by population for per person out-of-pocket expenditure and by health expenditure or HFCE for other categories.

Note: Expenditure converted to Australian dollar values using GDP purchasing power parities.

Sources: AIHW Health Expenditure Database; OECD 2007.

Table S52: Contributions income and direct health expenditure by private health insurance funds, Australia, constant prices^(a), 1984–85 to 2005–06

Year	Contributions income (\$ million)	Annual growth rate (%)	Benefits (\$ million)	Annual growth rate (%)
1984–85	2,980	..	2,463	..
1985–86	3,232	8.5	2,871	16.6
1986–87	3,704	14.6	3,330	16.0
1987–88	4,037	9.0	3,610	8.4
1988–89	4,037	0.0	3,649	1.1
1989–90	4,160	3.0	3,838	5.2
1990–91	4,548	9.3	4,222	10.0
1991–92	5,109	12.4	4,481	6.1
1992–93	5,322	4.2	4,531	1.1
1993–94	5,374	1.0	4,648	2.6
1994–95	5,289	-1.6	4,738	1.9
1995–96	5,283	-0.1	4,903	3.5
1996–97	5,432	2.8	5,144	4.9
1997–98	5,740	5.7	5,043	-2.0
1998–99	5,996	4.4	5,171	2.6
1999–00	6,512	8.6	5,327	3.0
2000–01	8,112	24.6	6,041	13.4
2001–02	8,034	-1.0	6,945	15.0
2002–03	8,465	5.4	7,252	4.4
2003–04	8,975	6.0	7,576	4.5
2004–05	9,384	4.6	7,973	5.2
2005–06	9,797	4.4	8,115	1.8
Average annual growth rates				
1995–96 to 1997–98		4.2		1.4
1997–98 to 2002–03		8.1		7.5
1995–96 to 2005–06		6.4		5.2
1984–85 to 2005–06		5.8		5.8

(a) See Box 8.2 for explanation of constant price estimating method.

Sources: PHIAC annual reports.

Table S53: Expenditure on health goods and services funded through health insurance funds, current prices, 2003-04 to 2005-06 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
	Gross benefits paid	Premium rebates ^(a)	Net benefits paid	Gross benefits paid	Premium rebates ^(a)	Net benefits paid	Gross benefits paid	Premium rebates ^(a)	Net benefits paid
Expenditure									
Hospitals	4,572	1,384	3,186	4,919	1,569	3,351	5,213	1,750	3,462
Public hospital services ^(b)	486	147	339	565	180	385	615	207	409
Private hospitals	4,086	1,237	2,848	4,354	1,388	2,966	4,598	1,544	3,054
Patient transport ^(c)	130	39	91	138	44	94	139	47	92
Medical services	789	239	550	868	277	591	957	321	636
Dental services	1,027	311	716	1,070	341	729	1,144	384	760
Other health practitioners	499	151	348	527	168	359	578	194	384
Community and public health	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Medications	71	21	49	75	24	49	71	24	47
Aids and appliances	367	111	256	376	120	256	397	133	264
Total health benefits and levies	7,455	2,256	5,196	7,973	2,542	5,431	8,499	2,854	5,645
Health administration	852	258	594	892	284	607	962	323	639
Direct expenditure on health goods and services	8,307	2,514	5,790	8,865	2,827	6,038	9,461	3,177	6,284
Items not included in estimates on health goods and services									
Non-health ancillaries	46	14	32	16	5	11	15	5	10
Outstanding claims adjustment	62	19	43	88	28	60	98	33	65

(a) The premium rebate is pro-rated across all categories (including change in provisions for outstanding claims). The rebate includes rebates paid through the tax system as well as rebates paid to funds which directly reduce premiums.

(b) Public hospital services excludes expenditure on dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital. Can include services provided off the hospital site such as hospital in the home dialysis or other services.

(c) Includes the levy on private insurance funds in NSW and ACT to fund patient transport services.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Sources: PHIAC 2007; ATO 2006; DoHA 2004, 2005, 2006.

Table S54: Health insurance funds reported expenses and revenues, current prices, 2003–04 to 2005–06 (\$ million)

Operating expenses and revenue of funds	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
Expenses			
Total cost of benefits ^(a)	7,525	8,238	8,753
State levies (patient transport services) ^(b)	105	110	113
Management expenses	852	892	962
Total expenses (not including provision adjustments)	8,482	9,240	9,828
Revenue			
Contributions income ^(b)	8,637	9,384	10,261
Other revenue	296	373	446
Total revenue	8,932	9,757	10,706
Operating profit (loss) before abnormals and extraordinary items	447	626	984

(a) Includes adjustment to provisions for outstanding claims.

(b) An *Ambulance Service Levy* payable to the state or territory government by all private health insurance funds with members in NSW and ACT to offset cost of free emergency ambulance service provided to NSW and ACT residents who have hospital cover. This hospital cover (included under contributions income) includes a component to cover ambulance costs.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Sources: PHIAC annual reports.

Health workforce

Table S55: Employed medical practitioners by remoteness areas, 1997^(a) and 2005

Type of practitioner	Major City	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote/ Very Remote	Not stated	Total
1997						
Clinicians	33,437	5,835	2,486	509	1,927	44,194
Primary care	14,206	3,425	1,574	357	572	20,134
Hospital non-specialist	3,190	419	228	84	401	4,321
Specialist	12,198	1,770	585	52	550	15,155
Specialist-in-training	3,843	221	99	16	404	4,584
Non-clinicians	3,344	290	133	32	206	4,004
Total	36,780	6,125	2,619	541	2,133	48,198
2005						
Clinicians	43,105	7,638	2,986	644	1,710	56,084
Primary care	15,614	4,113	1,772	452	638	22,589
Hospital non-specialist	5,273	752	276	102	229	6,632
Specialist	16,180	2,305	749	74	635	19,943
Specialist-in-training	6,038	467	189	17	209	6,920
Non-clinicians	3,475	344	189	67	93	4,168
Total	46,579	7,982	3,175	712	1,803	60,252

(a) 1997 is the earliest year for which comparable estimates to 2005 are available, due to changes in estimation processes.

Sources: AIHW Medical Labour Force Surveys, 1997 and 2005.

Table S56: Employed medical practitioners: FTE rate^(a) by remoteness areas, 1997^(b) and 2005

Type of practitioner	Major City	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote/ Very Remote	Total ^(c)
1997					
Clinicians	290	167	141	116	255
Primary care	112	94	88	80	108
Hospital non-specialist	29	12	13	20	26
Specialist	110	53	34	12	91
Specialist-in-training	37	7	6	4	30
Non-clinicians	26	7	7	7	20
Total	315	174	148	123	275
2005					
Clinicians	311	174	145	133	268
Primary care	100	88	84	92	98
Hospital non-specialist	40	18	13	22	33
Specialist	122	56	38	16	99
Specialist-in-training	49	12	10	4	37
Non-clinicians	24	7	8	14	19
Total	335	181	153	148	287

(a) Based on a standard full-time working week of 45 hours.

(b) 1997 is the earliest year for which comparable estimates to 2005 are available, due to changes in estimation processes.

(c) Includes medical practitioners who did not provide information on their main job location.

Sources: AIHW Medical Labour Force Surveys, 1997 and 2005.

Table S57: Employed medical practitioners: number and FTE rate^(a), states and territories, 1997^(b), 2001 and 2005

Measure	NSW	Vic	Qld ^(c)	WA ^(c)	SA	Tas ^(d)	ACT	NT ^(e)	Total
1997									
Number	17,026	11,911	8,024	4,385	4,256	1,158	976	462	48,198
FTE rate	292	276	247	249	303	253	324	258	275
2001									
Number	18,677	14,147	8,453	4,529	4,586	1,212	1,131	647	53,384
FTE rate	289	297	238	237	302	247	353	331	277
2005									
Number	21,730	15,831	9,352	4,881	4,938	1,438	1,363	719	60,252
FTE rate	319	304	227	223	302	268	393	337	287

(a) Based on a standard full-time working week of 45 hours.

(b) 1997 is the earliest year for which comparable estimates to 2005 are available, due to changes in estimation processes.

(c) Estimates are of general registrants only and will therefore be an underestimate of total number of employed medical practitioners.

(d) Estimates are of general registrants and conditionally registered specialists and therefore will be an underestimate of total number of employed medical practitioners.

(e) Estimates for 2005 are based on responses to the 2004 Medical labour force survey benchmarked to 2005 registration figures.

Sources: Medical Labour Force Surveys 1997, 2001 and 2005.

Table S58: Employed registered and enrolled nurses: number by remoteness areas, 1997^(a) and 2005

Type of nurse	Major City	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Very Remote	Not stated	Total
1997							
Registered	105,653	32,606	14,141	2,400	1,365	20,052	176,217
Enrolled	21,910	11,316	5,952	1,018	367	5,747	46,311
Total	127,563	43,922	20,093	3,419	1,732	25,799	222,528
2005							
Registered	128,953	39,864	18,156	2,635	1,548	7,160	198,315
Enrolled	23,937	11,747	6,501	908	388	2,564	46,044
Total	152,889	51,610	24,657	3,543	1,936	9,725	244,360

(a) 1997 is the earliest year for which comparable estimates to 2005 are available, due to changes in estimation processes.
Sources: AIHW Nursing Labour Force Survey 1997; AIHW Nursing Labour Force Census 2005.

Table S59: Employed registered and enrolled nurses: FTE rate^(a) by remoteness areas, 1997^(b) and 2005

Type of nurse	Major City	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Very Remote	Total ^(c)
1997						
Registered	772	736	629	676	779	843
Enrolled	152	242	250	262	191	209
Total	926	975	879	939	971	1,054
2005						
Registered	912	866	849	827	963	928
Enrolled	162	242	288	255	213	204
Total	1,074	1,107	1,139	1,081	1,177	1,133

(a) Based on a standard full-time working week of 35 hours.

(b) 1997 is the earliest year for which comparable estimates to 2005 are available, due to changes in estimation processes.

(c) Includes nurses who did not provide information on their main job location.

Sources: AIHW Nursing Labour Force Survey 1997; AIHW Nursing Labour Force Census 2005.

Table S60: Employed registered and enrolled nurses: states and territories, 1997^(a), 2001 and 2005

Type of nurse	NSW	Vic ^(b)	Qld	WA ^(c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^(d)	Total
1997									
Registered	57,508	45,913	30,312	17,177	15,636	4,934	2,853	1,883	176,217
Enrolled	12,888	15,575	6,488	4,580	4,830	1,068	535	347	46,311
Total	70,397	61,488	36,800	21,757	20,466	6,002	3,388	2,230	222,528
2001									
Registered	58,537	48,623	32,805	17,364	16,174	4,889	3,055	1,776	183,224
Enrolled	12,368	15,184	6,491	4,249	4,897	810	696	311	45,006
Total	70,905	63,807	39,297	21,613	21,071	5,700	3,751	2,087	228,230
2005									
Registered	61,299	52,830	35,060	19,105	17,841	5,692	3,425	n.p.	198,315
Enrolled	11,876	16,206	6,313	3,800	5,810	953	683	n.p.	46,044
Total	73,174	69,036	41,373	22,904	23,651	6,645	4,108	n.p.	244,360

(a) 1997 is the earliest year for which comparable estimates to 2005 are available, due to changes in estimation processes.

(b) Estimates for Victoria for 2005 are derived from responses to 2006 AIHW Nursing and Midwifery Labour Force Survey, weighted to 2005 registration benchmark figures.

(c) Estimates for WA for 2005 are based on a response rate of 26.9% and should be treated with caution.

(d) Estimates for NT for 2005 are not separately published due to the very low response rate to the survey. Estimates for NT are, however, included in the Total estimates.

Sources: AIHW Nursing Labour Force Surveys 1997, 2001; AIHW Nursing Labour Force Census 2005.

Table S61: Employed registered and enrolled nurses: FTE rate^(a) by states and territories, 1997^(b), 2001 and 2005

Type of nurse	NSW	Vic ^(c)	Qld	WA ^(d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^(e)	Total
1997									
Registered	825	859	816	845	911	878	828	1,054	843
Enrolled	181	270	165	212	255	178	151	173	209
Total	1,006	1,131	982	1,056	1,168	1,057	980	1,227	1,054
2001									
Registered	822	885	814	757	850	882	861	908	833
Enrolled	169	261	155	179	245	140	208	150	196
Total	992	1,146	968	935	1,095	1,022	1,071	1,058	1,031
2005									
Registered	889	968	849	869	1,068	1,116	1,032	n.p.	928
Enrolled	165	279	149	167	332	181	210	n.p.	204
Total	1,055	1,249	999	1,035	1,398	1,295	1,242	n.p.	1,133

(a) Based on a standard full-time working week of 35 hours.

(b) 1997 is the earliest year for which comparable estimates to 2005 are available, due to changes in estimation processes.

(c) Estimates for Victoria for 2005 are derived from responses to 2006 AIHW Nursing and Midwifery Labour Force Survey, weighted to 2005 registration benchmark figures.

(d) Estimates for WA for 2005 are based on a response rate of 26.9% and should be treated with caution.

(e) Estimates for NT for 2005 are not separately published due to the very low response rate to the survey. Estimates for NT are, however, included in the Total estimates.

Sources: AIHW Nursing Labour Force Surveys 1997, 2001; AIHW Nursing Labour Force Census 2005.

Table S62: Employed dental labour force, states and territories, 2000 and 2003/05^(a)

Type of practitioner	NSW ^(b)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Number									
Dentists									
2000	3,126	2,204	1,564	913	821	119	184	60	8,991
2005	3,472	2,345	1,951	999	837	151	246	74	10,074
Dental therapists									
2000	216	140	361	331	128	50	16	19	1,260
2003 ^(a)	195	153	354	314	128	61	22	16	1,242
Dental hygienists									
2000	58	79	45	82	110	..	22	2	398
2003 ^(a)	104	123	81	93	134	6	30	6	577
Dental prosthetists									
2000	304	260	117	60	27	52	16	..	836
2003 ^(a)	308	268	125	84	29	50	15	..	795
Number per 100,000 population									
Dentists									
2000	48.2	46.5	43.9	48.7	54.8	25.2	58.4	30.7	46.9
2005	51.3	46.7	49.1	49.7	54.3	31.2	75.5	36.3	49.5
Dental therapists									
2000	3.3	3.0	10.1	17.7	8.5	10.6	5.1	9.7	6.6
2003	2.9	3.1	9.3	16.1	8.4	12.8	6.8	8.1	6.2
Dental hygienists									
2000	0.9	1.7	1.3	4.4	7.3	..	7.1	1.0	2.1
2003	1.5	2.5	2.1	4.8	8.8	1.3	9.2	3.2	2.9
Dental prosthetists									
2000	4.7	5.5	3.3	3.2	1.8	11.0	5.1	..	4.4
2003	4.6	5.5	3.3	4.3	1.9	10.5	4.6	..	4.5

(a) Data for allied dental practitioners was not available for 2005 and therefore 2003 data has been reported.

(b) As information for 2005 NSW was not available at the time of preparation estimates are based on the 2004 DLF survey, weighted to 2005 registration figures.

Notes

1. In 2003 there was no data collection in the NT and no collection of prosthetists in WA; results cited for these groups are based on data from the 2002 collection.
2. Dental prosthetists were not permitted to practise in the NT; consequently, the NT population was excluded in the calculations of practising prosthetists per 100,000 population.
3. In 2003 there were 71 dual registered dental therapists and hygienists in Australia; some of these are included in both the dental therapist and hygienist numbers.
4. In 2000 there was no data collection for dental therapists, hygienists and prosthetists; results cited for these groups are calculated by multiplying the total registered numbers by the 1997–98 labour force participation rates.
5. Dental hygienists were not permitted to practise in Tasmania until 2001.

Sources: AIHW DSRU Dental Labour Force data collection 2000, 2003 and 2005.

Table S63: Employed dental labour force, by remoteness area of main job, 2003 or 2005^(a)

Type of practitioner	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote/ Very Remote	Total ^(b)
Number					
Dentists (2005 ^(b))	7,889	1,488	591	100	10,074
Dental therapists (2003)	720	322	173	28	1,242
Dental hygienists (2003)	502	51	23	—	577
Dental prosthetists (2003)	542	194	53	5	794
Number per 100,000					
Dentists (2005)	58.6	34.6	28.5	19.8	49.5
Dental therapists (2003)	5.5	7.8	8.5	5.6	6.2
Dental hygienist (2003)	3.8	1.2	1.1	0.0	2.9
Dental prosthetists (2003)	4.1	4.7	2.6	1.0	4.0

(a) Data for allied dental practitioners was not available for 2005 and therefore 2003 data have been reported.

(b) In 2005 no specialist dentists responded to the survey in the Northern Territory. According to the Dental Board there were 14 specialists registered in 2005. These have been added to the total but excluded from the regional figures.

Notes

1. Region is based on the main practice location.
2. In 2003 there was no data collection in the NT and no collection of prosthetists in WA; results cited are based on data from the 2002 collection.
3. Dental prosthetists were not permitted to practise in the NT; the NT population was excluded in the calculations of practising prosthetists per 100,000 population.
4. In 2003 there were 71 dual registered dental therapists and hygienists in Australia; some of these are included in both the dental therapist and hygienist numbers.

Sources: AIHW DSRU Dental Labour Force data collection 2003 and 2005.

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Methods and conventions

Methods

Details of methods used in particular sections of the report are included in the text and boxes, and in footnotes to figures and tables. Entries in columns of tables may not add to the totals shown, because of rounding.

Age-standardisation has been used to facilitate the comparison of populations with differing age compositions, either different populations at one time or the same population at different times. The 2001 Australian population (ABS 2003) has been used as the standard population for all intra-Australia comparisons in this and the most recent two editions of *Australia's health* (2006 and 2004). The 1991 Australian population was used for these comparisons in earlier editions of *Australia's health* back to the 1996 edition; some statistics may thus differ slightly from those in some previous editions.

The European and the World Standard Populations have been used for some international comparisons. Details of these standard populations are provided.

Table A4: Age composition of the Australian population at 30 June 2001, and of European and World Standard Populations

Age group (years)	Australia, 30 June 2001	European Standard	World Standard
0	253,031	1,600	2,400
1–4	1,029,326	6,400	9,600
5–9	1,351,664	7,000	10,000
10–14	1,353,177	7,000	9,000
15–19	1,352,745	7,000	9,000
20–24	1,302,412	7,000	8,000
25–29	1,407,081	7,000	8,000
30–34	1,466,615	7,000	6,000
35–39	1,492,204	7,000	6,000
40–44	1,479,257	7,000	6,000
45–49	1,358,594	7,000	6,000
50–54	1,300,777	7,000	5,000
55–59	1,008,799	6,000	4,000
60–64	822,024	5,000	4,000
65–69	682,513	4,000	3,000
70–74	638,380	3,000	2,000
75–79	519,356	2,000	1,000
80–84	330,050	1,000	500
85 and over	265,235	1,000	500
Total	19,413,240	100,000	100,000

Sources: ABS 2003; WHO 1996.

Within Australia, most regional comparisons are among states and territories. For within-state comparisons, Australian Bureau of Statistics sources use capital city statistical areas and the rest of each state. Definitions for regional comparisons from other sources are not consistent, and are stated at appropriate places in the text.

Average annual rates of change or growth rates have been calculated as geometric rates:

$$\text{Average rate of change} = ((P_n/P_o)^{1/N} - 1) \times 100$$

where P_n = value in later time period

P_o = value in earlier time period

N = number of years between the two time periods.

The classification of deaths follows the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (WHO 1992). Diseases treated in hospitals and the procedures performed during a hospital stay are classified using the fourth edition of the International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM) (NCCH 2004).

Presenting dates and time spans

Periods based on full calendar years (1 January to 31 December) are written as, for example, 2001 for one year. When there are two or more calendar years in the period, the first and final years are written in full. For example, 2001–2002 is a two calendar-year span and 2001–2003 covers three calendar years.

Periods based on financial years (1 July to 30 June, as with hospital statistics) are written with a second number which is abbreviated: for example, 2001–02 for one financial year, 2001–03 for two and 2001–04 for three. A longer span of financial years is written as 'In the 10-year period from 1997–08 to 2006–07...'.

Some surveys may be based on other 12-month spans—for example, the general practice BEACH survey is based on collection periods from 1 April to 30 March. These are presented as for financial years; for example, 2001–02 would be a 'year' or 12-month period.

Symbols

\$	Australian dollars, unless otherwise specified
—	nil or rounded to zero
%	per cent
g	gram
kg	kilogram
'000	thousands
m	million
mm Hg	millimetres of mercury
mmol/L	millimoles per litre
n.a.	not available
. .	not applicable
nec	not elsewhere classified
n.p.	not published by the data source
>	more than
<	less than
≥	more than or equal to
≤	less than or equal to
*	value subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes and/ or the relative standard error is 25% to 50%
**	value subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes and/ or the relative standard error is more than 50%

References

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- NCCH (National Centre for Classification in Health) 2004. The international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian modification (ICD-10-AM). 4th edition. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- WHO (World Health Organization) 1992. International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, volumes 1 and 2. Geneva: WHO.
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Abbreviations

AACR	Australasian Association of Cancer Registries
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACIR	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register
ACSQHC	Australian Council for Safety and Quality in Health Care
ADHD	attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
AGPS	Australian Government Publishing Service
AHCA	Australian Health Care Agreements
AHIC	Australian Health Information Council
AHMAC	Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council
AHMC	Australian Health Ministers' Conference
AHMS	Australian Health Measurement Survey
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ALOS	average length of stay
AMD	age-related macular degeneration
AMI	acute myocardial infarction
ANZDATA	Australian and New Zealand Dialysis and Transplant Registry
AR-DRG	Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Group
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	assisted reproductive technology
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographic Classification
ASHR	Australian Study of Health and Relationships
AusDiab	Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study
BEACH	Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health
BMI	body mass index
BSE	bovine spongiform encephalopathy
CABG	coronary artery bypass grafting
CATI	computer-aided/assisted telephone interview
CHD	coronary heart disease
CHINS	Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey
CJD	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DALY	disability-adjusted life year
DDD	defined daily dose
DFLE	disability-free life expectancy
DHAC	Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care
DHS	Department of Human Services (Victoria)
DMFT	decayed, missing or filled teeth

DoHA	Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
DRG	diagnosis related group
DVA	Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs
ESKD	end-stage kidney disease
FCTC	World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
FOBT	faecal occult blood test
GDP	gross domestic product
GIFT	gamete intra-fallopian transfer
GP	general practitioner
GRIM	General Record of Incidence of Mortality
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HCV	hepatitis C virus
HDL	high-density lipoprotein
HDSC	Health Data Standards Committee
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type b
HIC	Health Insurance Commission
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HSVD	heart, stroke or vascular diseases
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
ICD-10-AM	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICPC	International Classification of Primary Care
ICSI	intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection
IFG	impaired fasting glucose
IGT	impaired glucose tolerance
IPD	invasive pneumococcal disease
IRSD	Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage
IVF	in-vitro fertilisation
LDL	low-density lipoprotein
LE	life expectancy
MBS	Medicare Benefits Schedule
MIR	mortality to incidence ratio
MMR	maternal mortality rate
MMR	measles, mumps and rubella
MND	motor neurone disease
MS	multiple sclerosis
MSIC	medically supervised injecting centre
NAGATSIHID	National Advisory Group on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Information and Data
NATSIHS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
NATSINWP	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nutrition Working Party

NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
NCCH	National Centre for Classification in Health
NCHECR	National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research
NCIRS	National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance
NCSCH	National Cancer Statistics Clearing House
NDR	National Diabetes Register
NDSHS	National Drug Strategy Household Survey
NDSS	National Diabetes Services Scheme
NEHTA	National E-Health Transition Authority
NHDC	National Health Data Committee
NHFA	National Heart Foundation of Australia
NHIG	National Health Information Group
NHIMG	National Health Information Management Group
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NHPA	National Health Priority Area
NHPC	National Health Performance Committee
NHS	National Health Survey
NNDSS	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
NPIWG	National Public Health Information Working Group
NSAID	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
NSMHW	National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing
OATSIH	Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Pap	Papanicolaou (cervical smear test)
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
PCI	percutaneous coronary intervention
PEI	patient episode initiation
PHIAC	Private Health Insurance Administration Committee
PHIIS	Private Health Insurance Incentives Scheme
PSA	prostate-specific antigen
RFE	reason for encounter
RPBS	Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
RSE	relative standard error
RSV	respiratory syncytial virus
SAI	Standards Australia International
SARS	severe acute respiratory syndrome
SCRCSSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SH&FPA	Sexual Health and Family Planning Australia
SIDS	sudden infant death syndrome

SIGNAL	Strategic Inter-Governmental Nutrition Alliance
SIMC	Statistical Information Management Committee
SLA	statistical local area
SLTEC	shiga-like toxin-producing Escherichia coli
SMR	standardised mortality ratio
SPP	Specific Purpose Payment
SPR	standardised prevalence ratio
STI	sexually transmitted infection (sometimes referred to as sexually transmissible infection)
TAFE	technical and further education
TB	tuberculosis
TG	triglyceride
TSE	transmissible spongiform encephalopathy
URTI	upper respiratory tract infection
vCJD	variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
VTEC	verotoxigenic Escherichia coli
VVCS	Vietnam Veterans Counselling Service
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-ISH	World Health Organization–International Society of Hypertension
YLD	years lost due to disability
YLL	years of life lost (due to premature mortality)

Places

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust	Australia
Can	Canada
Fra	France
Ger	Germany
Jpn	Japan
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Tas	Tasmania
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
USSR	former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

Glossary

Aboriginal A person of Aboriginal descent who identifies as an Aboriginal and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.

acute Coming on sharply and often brief, intense and severe.

acute coronary syndrome Describes acute *myocardial infarction* (heart attack) or *unstable angina* when they first present as a clinical emergency with chest pain or other features.

acute hospitals Public and private hospitals which provide services mainly to admitted patients with acute or temporary ailments. The average length of stay is relatively short.

addiction/addictive behaviour When a person shows a very high dependence on something that is harmful or dangerous to them. It is marked by repeated and compulsive activity which the person finds (or would find) very difficult or impossible to stop. The term is most often applied to addictive drug use, such as with alcohol, tobacco or other drugs.

admission Admission to hospital. In this report, the number of *separations* has been taken as the number of admissions, hence an admission rate is the same as a separation rate.

admitted patient A patient who undergoes a hospital's formal admission process.

affective disorders Mood disorders such as *depression*, *mania* and *bipolar affective disorder*. (The term does not include *anxiety disorders*, which are classified as a separate group.)

age-specific rate A rate for a specific age group. The numerator and denominator relate to the same age group.

age-standardisation A method of removing the influence of age when comparing populations with different age structures. This is usually necessary because the rates of many diseases vary strongly (usually increasing) with age. The age structures of the different populations are converted to the same 'standard' structure, then the disease rates that would have occurred with that structure are calculated and compared.

aids and appliances Durable medical goods dispensed to ambulatory patients that are used more than once for therapeutic purposes, such as glasses, hearing aids, wheelchairs and orthopaedic appliances and prosthetics that are not implanted surgically but are external to the user of the appliance. Excludes prostheses fitted as part of admitted patient care in a hospital.

Alzheimer's disease Condition marked by progressive loss of brain power shown by worsening short-term memory, confusion and disorientation. A form of *dementia*.

ambulatory care Care provided to hospital patients who are not admitted to the hospital, such as patients of emergency departments and outpatient clinics. The term is also used to refer to care provided to patients of community-based (non-hospital) health-care services.

anaemia A reduced level of haemoglobin, the protein that carries oxygen in the red blood cells. It has many causes, including bleeding (loss of red blood cells), low production of red blood cells, and processes that damage them. It can cause paleness, tiredness and even breathlessness.

angina Temporary chest pain or discomfort when the heart's own blood supply is inadequate to meet extra needs, as in exercise. See also *unstable angina* and *cardiovascular disease*.

angioplasty A method of reducing a blockage in an artery by opening out a balloon placed inside the artery at the point of narrowing. If the artery is a coronary artery the procedure is technically known as percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA).

anxiety disorders A group of mental disorders marked by excessive feelings of apprehension, worry, nervousness and stress. Includes panic disorder, various phobias, generalised anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder.

AR-DRGs See *diagnosis related groups*.

arrhythmia A disturbed rhythm of the heart beat—either too fast, too slow or irregular.

arthritis A group of disorders in which there is inflammation of the joints, which can become stiff, painful, swollen or deformed. The two main types of arthritis are *osteoarthritis* and *rheumatoid arthritis*.

associated cause(s) of death Any condition(s), diseases and injuries—other than the *underlying cause*—considered to contribute to a death. See also *cause of death*.

asthma A common, chronic inflammatory disease of the air passages causing widespread narrowing in them with obstruction of airflow and episodes of wheezing, chest tightness and shortness of breath. Different medications can prevent the episodes or relieve them.

atherosclerosis A process in which fatty and fibre-like deposits build up on the inner walls of arteries, often forming *plaques* that can then cause blockages. It is the main underlying condition in *heart attack*, *angina*, *stroke* and *peripheral vascular disease*.

atrial fibrillation A condition marked by an irregular, rapid heart beat. It arises because the heart's collecting chambers (atria) stop beating rhythmically and quiver uselessly (fibrillate).

auto-immune diseases Diseases such as *rheumatoid arthritis* and *Type 1 diabetes*, in which the immune system reacts against body tissues and damages them.

available beds Beds immediately available for use by admitted patients.

average length of stay (ALOS) The average of the length of stay for admitted patient episodes.

benchmark A standard or point of reference for measuring quality or performance. See also *benchmarking*.

benchmarking A continuous process of measuring quality or performance against the highest standards. See also *benchmark*.

bipolar affective disorder A mental disorder where the person may be depressed at one time and *manic* at another. Formerly known as *manic depression*.

blood cholesterol Fatty substance produced by the liver and carried by the blood to supply the rest of the body. Its natural function is to supply material for cell walls and for steroid hormones, but if levels in the blood become too high this can lead to *atherosclerosis* and heart disease.

body mass index (BMI) The most commonly used method of assessing whether a person is normal weight, underweight, overweight or obese. It is calculated by dividing the person's weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres) squared; that is, $\text{kg} \div \text{m}^2$. For both men and women, underweight is a BMI below 18.5, acceptable weight is from 18.5 to less than 25, overweight is 25 and above (includes obese), and obese is 30 and over.

bronchitis Inflammation of the main air passages (the bronchi). May be acute (because of infection) or chronic (most often because of tobacco smoking).

bulk-billing The process by which a medical practitioner or optometrist sends the bill for services direct to Medicare, so the patients concerned pay nothing. Also known as direct billing.

campylobacteriosis A disease usually marked by diarrhoea, abdominal pain, fever, nausea and vomiting for a few days, caused by some types of *Campylobacter* bacteria and often foodborne.

cancer A large range of diseases, in which some of the body's cells become defective, begin to multiply out of control, can invade and damage the area around them, and can also spread to other parts of the body to cause further damage.

capital consumption The amount of fixed capital used up each year—otherwise known as depreciation.

capital expenditure Expenditure on large-scale fixed assets (for example, new buildings and equipment with a useful life extending over a number of years).

cardiovascular disease Any disease of the *circulatory system*, namely the heart (cardio) or blood vessels (vascular). Includes *heart attack*, *angina*, *stroke* and *peripheral vascular disease*. Also known as circulatory disease.

casemix The range and types of patients (the mix of cases) treated by a hospital or other health service. This provides a way of describing and comparing hospitals and other services for planning and managing health care. Casemix classifications put patients into manageable numbers of groups with similar conditions that use similar health-care resources, so that the activity and cost-efficiency of different hospitals can be compared. See *diagnosis related groups*.

cataract A cloudy or opaque area in the lens of the eye.

cause of death From information reported on the medical certificate of cause of death, each death is classified by the underlying cause of death according to rules and conventions of the 10th revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*. The underlying cause is defined as the disease that initiated the train of events leading directly to death. Deaths from injury or poisoning are classified according to the circumstances of the violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than to the nature of the injury. See also *underlying cause of death*.

cerebrovascular disease Any disorder of the blood vessels supplying the brain or its covering membranes. A notable and major form of cerebrovascular disease is stroke.

chemotherapy The use of drugs (chemicals) to prevent or treat disease, with the term usually being applied to treatment for cancer rather than for other uses.

cholesterol See *blood cholesterol*.

chronic Persistent and long-lasting.

chronic bronchitis Long-term condition with inflammation of the bronchi, the lung's main air passages, causing frequent coughing attacks and coughing up of mucus.

chronic diseases Term applied to a diverse group of diseases, such as heart disease, cancer and arthritis, that tend to be long-lasting and persistent in their symptoms or development. Although these features also apply to some *communicable diseases* (infections), the term is usually confined to non-communicable diseases.

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) Serious, progressive and disabling long-term lung disease where damage to the lungs, usually because of both *emphysema* and *chronic bronchitis*, obstructs oxygen intake and causes increasing shortness of breath. By far the greatest cause is cigarette smoking.

circulatory disease See *cardiovascular disease* (alternative name).

circulatory system The heart along with the blood vessels, comprising the system that circulates blood around the body to supply oxygen and nutrients to all body tissues and to carry away waste products from them. Also known as the cardiovascular system.

cirrhosis Permanently damaged structure of the liver due to extensive death of its cells with resultant scarring. The main causes are chronic alcohol abuse and hepatitis C.

cohort A group of individuals being studied who have experienced the same event at a specified period in time; for example, 'birth cohort' refers to people born in the same year.

colonoscope See *colonoscopy*.

colonoscopy A procedure whereby the inside of the large bowel (colon) is viewed using a long flexible tube (*colonoscope*) inserted through the anus.

colorectal cancer Cancer of the colon (the lower part of the intestine, usually 1.5 to 2 metres) or of the rectum (the final 15 cm of the colon, ending with the anus).

communicable diseases (infectious diseases) Diseases or illnesses due to infectious organisms or their toxic products. Communication may occur directly or indirectly via contact with other humans, animals or other environments that harbour the organism.

comorbidity When a person has two or more health problems at the same time.

complication A secondary problem that arises from a disease, injury or treatment (such as surgery) that worsens the patient's condition and makes treatment more complicated.

condition (health condition) A broad term that can be applied to any health problem, including symptoms, diseases, and various risk factors such as high blood cholesterol, obesity and so forth. Often used synonymously with *disorder* or *problem*.

confidence interval A statistical term describing a range (interval) of values within which we can be 'confident' that the true value lies, usually because it has a 95% or higher chance of doing so.

congenital A condition that is recognised at birth, or that is believed to have been present since birth, including conditions which are inherited or caused by environmental factors.

constant prices Dollar amounts for different years that are adjusted to reflect the prices in a chosen reference year. This provides a way of comparing expenditure over time on an equal dollar-for-dollar basis without the distorting effects of inflation. The comparison will reflect only the changes in the amount of goods and services purchased, not the changes in prices of these goods and services caused by inflation.

coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) Surgical procedure using blood vessel grafts to bypass blockages in the coronary arteries and restore adequate blood flow to the heart muscle.

coronary artery disease Disease of the coronary arteries, typically meaning *atherosclerosis*. When this leads to symptoms such as chest pain the result is known as *coronary heart disease*.

coronary heart disease Disease due to blockages in the heart's own (coronary) arteries, expressed as *angina* or a *heart attack*. Also known as *ischaemic heart disease*.

crude death rate The number of deaths in a given period divided by the size of the corresponding population indexed to 100,000.

cryptosporidiosis A disease usually marked by diarrhoea with cramping abdominal pain and other symptoms, caused by *Cryptosporidium parvum* (a protozoan parasite) and transmitted directly from person to person, or foodborne.

dementia A general and worsening loss of brain power such as memory, understanding and reasoning.

dentate Having one or more natural teeth.

depression A mood disorder with prolonged feelings of being sad, hopeless, low and inadequate, with a loss of interest or pleasure in activities and often with suicidal thoughts or self-blame.

determinant Any factor that can increase the chances of ill health (risk factors) or good health (protective factors) in a population or individual. By convention, services or other programs which aim to improve health are often not included in this definition.

diabetes (diabetes mellitus) A chronic condition in which the body cannot properly use its main energy source, the sugar glucose. This is due to a relative or absolute deficiency in insulin, a hormone produced by the pancreas. Insulin helps glucose enter the body's cells from the bloodstream and then be processed by them. Diabetes is marked by an abnormal build-up of glucose in the blood and it can have serious short- and long-term effects. For the three main types of diabetes see *Type 1 diabetes*, *Type 2 diabetes* and *gestational diabetes*.

diagnosis related groups (DRGs) A widely used type of casemix classification system. In the case of Australian acute hospitals, AR-DRGs (Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups) classify admissions into groups with similar clinical conditions (related diagnoses) and similar resource usage. This allows the activity and performance of hospitals to be compared on a common basis. See also *casemix*.

dialysis/haemodialysis A process used to treat kidney failure. A machine is connected to the patient's bloodstream so it can take on the role of the kidneys by removing excess substances and waste from the blood.

diphtheria A bacterial infection that usually starts with soreness of the throat and tonsils but which can also affect other parts of the body and become severe enough to block breathing. It is preventable by vaccination.

direct billing See *bulk-billing*.

disability Described by the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health as a concept of several dimensions relating to an impairment in body structure or function, a limitation in activities (such as mobility and communication), a restriction in participation (involvement in life situations such as work, social interaction and education), and the affected person's physical and social environment. Described by the *Oxford concise colour medical dictionary* (1998) as 'a loss or restriction of functional ability or activity as a result of impairment of the body or mind'.

disability-adjusted life year (DALY) Years of healthy life lost through premature death or living with disability due to illness or injury.

disease A physical or mental disturbance involving *symptoms* (such as pain or feeling unwell), dysfunction or tissue damage, especially if these *symptoms* and *signs* form a recognisable clinical pattern.

disorder (health disorder) Used synonymously with *condition*.

donovanosis Infectious disease (previously called granuloma inguinale) caused by the bacteria *Chlamydia granulomatis*. It features painless genital ulcers with tissue destruction, and can result in secondary infection and scarring.

Down syndrome Condition caused by a genetic defect known as trisomy 21—an extra chromosome 21, making three instead of two. Produces a characteristic facial appearance and shortness, often with heart defects and usually reduced intelligence.

emphysema A chronic lung disease where over-expansion or destruction of the lung tissue blocks oxygen intake, leading to shortness of breath and other problems.

endoscopy The viewing of internal parts of the body, such as the inside of the lower bowel (the colon) with a *colonoscope*.

enterohaemorrhagic *E. coli* infection A disease marked by diarrhoea that can be mild or severe and bloody, and sometimes also by haemolytic uraemic syndrome (sudden kidney failure and anaemia in children) and other symptoms. It is caused by some types of *E. coli* bacteria and is usually foodborne.

epidemic An outbreak of a disease or its occurrence at a level that is clearly higher than usual, especially if it affects a large proportion of the population.

epidemiology The study of the patterns and causes of health and disease in populations, and the application of this study to improve health.

epilepsy A disturbance of brain function marked by recurrent fits and loss of consciousness.

external cause Environmental event, circumstance and/or condition as the cause of injury, poisoning and/or other adverse effect. The term is used in disease classification.

fertility rate Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15–49.

fetal death Birth of a fetus weighing at least 400 grams (or, where birthweight is unavailable, of at least 20 weeks gestation), which shows no signs of life. Commonly referred to as stillbirth.

fetal death rate Number of fetal deaths per 1,000 total births (fetal deaths plus live births).

free-standing day hospital facility A private hospital where only minor operations and other procedures not requiring overnight stay are performed, and which does not form part of any private hospital providing overnight care.

gastroscopy A procedure whereby the inside of the stomach is viewed using a flexible tube passed down into it via the mouth.

generalised anxiety disorder A mental disorder where a person is overly and unrealistically anxious and worried about many things over a long period. One of the group of *anxiety disorders*.

gestational diabetes *Diabetes* which is first diagnosed during pregnancy (gestation). It may disappear after pregnancy but signals a high risk of diabetes occurring later on.

gout Disease of excess uric acid in the blood causing attacks of joint pain (most often in the big toe) and other problems.

gross domestic product (GDP) A statistic commonly used to indicate national wealth. It is the total market value of goods and services produced within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

haemodialysis See *dialysis*.

health Term relating to whether the body (which includes the mind) is in a good or bad state. With good health the state of the body and mind are such that a person feels and functions well and can continue to do so for as long as possible. See also *public health*.

health indicator See *indicator*.

health outcome A change in the health of an individual or population due wholly or partly to a preventive or clinical intervention.

health promotion Activities to improve health and prevent disease, often described as the process that helps individuals and communities to increase control over the *determinants* of health.

health status An individual's or population's overall level of health, taking into account various aspects such as *life expectancy*, amount of *disability*, levels of disease *risk factors* and so on.

heart attack Life-threatening emergency that occurs when a vessel supplying blood to the heart muscle is suddenly blocked completely by a blood clot. The medical term commonly used for a heart attack is *myocardial infarction*. See also *cardiovascular disease*.

heart failure When the heart functions less effectively in pumping blood around the body. It can result from a wide variety of diseases and conditions that can impair or overload the heart, such as heart attack, other conditions that damage the heart muscle directly (cardiomyopathies), high blood pressure, or a damaged heart valve.

hepatitis Inflammation of the liver, which can be due to certain viral infections, alcohol excess or a range of other causes.

Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b) infection A bacterial infection of infants and children that can cause meningitis, pneumonia and other serious effects. It is preventable by vaccination.

highly specialised drugs Under Section 100 of the National Health Act, certain drugs (for example, cyclosporin) can be supplied to community patients only through hospitals because the hospitals can provide the facilities or staff necessary for the appropriate use of the drugs. These drugs are funded by the Australian Government separately from the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme.

Hodgkin disease (Hodgkin lymphoma) A cancer marked by progressive painless enlargement of lymph nodes throughout the body. A form of *lymphoma*.

hostel Establishment for people who cannot live independently but who do not need nursing care in a hospital or nursing home. Hostels provide board, lodging or accommodation and cater mostly for the aged, distressed or disabled. Residents are generally responsible for their own provisions but may be given domestic assistance such as help with meals, laundry and personal care.

hypertensive disease Disease occurring when high blood pressure (hypertension) is severe or prolonged enough to cause damage to the heart, brain or kidneys.

illness A state of feeling unwell, although the term is also often used synonymously with disease.

immunisation Inducing immunity against infection by the use of an antigen to stimulate the body to produce its own antibodies. See *vaccination*.

impaired glucose tolerance Condition in which blood glucose levels are higher than normal but less than required for a diagnosis of diabetes, and which signals an increased risk of developing *Type 2 diabetes*.

impairment Any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function.

incidence The number of new cases (of an illness or event, and so on) occurring during a given period. Compare with *prevalence*.

indicator A key statistical measure selected to help describe (indicate) a situation concisely, track progress and performance, and act as a guide to decision making. It may have an indirect meaning as well as a direct one; for example, Australia's overall death rate is a direct measure of mortality but is often used as a major indicator of population health.

Indigenous A person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community with which he or she is associated.

inflammation Local response to injury or infection, marked by local redness, heat, swelling and pain. Can also occur when there is no clear external cause and the body reacts against itself, as in *auto-immune diseases*.

insulin Hormone that is produced by the pancreas and regulates the body's energy sources, most notably the sugar glucose.

International Classification of Diseases International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems. The World Health Organization's internationally accepted classification of death and disease. The 10th Revision (ICD-10) is currently in use. In this report, causes of death classified before 1979 under previous revisions have been reclassified to ICD-10 by the AIHW. ICD-10-AM is the Australian modification of ICD-10, used for diagnoses and procedures recorded for patients admitted to hospitals.

intervention (for health) Any action taken by society or an individual which 'steps in' (intervenes) to improve health, such as medical treatment and preventive campaigns.

ischaemia Reduced or blocked blood supply. See also *ischaemic heart disease*.

ischaemic heart disease *Heart attack* and *angina* (chest pain). Also known as *coronary heart disease*. See also *ischaemia*.

length of stay Duration of hospital stay, calculated by subtracting the date the patient is admitted from the day of separation. All leave days, including the day the patient went on leave, are excluded. A same-day patient is allocated a length of stay of one day.

life expectancy An indication of how long a person can expect to live. Technically it is the number of years of life remaining to a person at a particular age if death rates do not change.

listeriosis A disease which normally appears in otherwise healthy people as an acute, mild fever, sometimes with influenza-like symptoms, caused by the bacteria *Listeria monocytogenes* and usually foodborne. It can cause more severe symptoms in newborns, the elderly, people with poor immunity and pregnant women (in whom it can also cause abortion).

long-term condition A term used in the ABS National Health Surveys to describe a health condition that has lasted, or is expected to last, at least six months. See also *chronic diseases*.

low birthweight Weight of a baby at birth that is less than 2,500 grams.

lymphoma A cancer of the lymph nodes. Lymphomas are divided into two broad types, *Hodgkin disease lymphomas* and *non-Hodgkin lymphomas*.

Major Diagnostic Categories (MDCs) A high level of groupings of patients used in the AR-DRG classification. See also *diagnosis related groups*.

malignancy See *cancer*.

mammogram X-ray of the breast. It may be used to assess a breast lump or as a screening test in women with no evidence of cancer.

mania A mental disorder where the person is overexcited, overactive and excessively and unrealistically happy and expansive. It is the opposite of depression and can alternate with it in the same person in what is known as *bipolar affective disorder* (formerly known as *manic depression*).

manic See *mania* and *manic depression*.

manic depression, manic depressive disorder See *bipolar affective disorder*, *mania*, and *depression*.

measles A highly contagious infection, usually of children, that causes flu-like symptoms, fever, a typical rash and sometimes serious secondary problems such as brain damage. It is preventable by vaccination.

median The midpoint of a list of observations ranked from the smallest to the largest.

Medicare A national, government-funded scheme that subsidises the cost of personal medical services for all Australians and aims to help them afford medical care.

melanoma A cancer of the body's cells that contain pigment (melanin), mainly affecting the skin.

meningitis Inflammation of the brain's covering (the meninges), as can occur with some viral or bacterial infections.

mental illness Disturbances of mood or thought that can affect behaviour and distress the person or those around them, so the person often has trouble functioning normally. They include *anxiety disorders*, *depression* and *schizophrenia*.

metastasis The spread of a cancer from its original site to other parts of the body.

morbidity Refers to ill health in an individual and to levels of ill health in a population or group.

mortality Death.

motor neurone disease A serious disease of the nervous system with progressive wasting of muscles, weakness and paralysis.

multiple sclerosis One of the most common nervous system disorders, with varied symptoms such as loss of control of limbs, sudden vision problems and disturbed sensations.

mumps A contagious viral disease marked by acute and painful swelling of the saliva-producing glands, often similarly affecting the testicles and sometimes other parts.

musculoskeletal Relating to the muscles, joints and bones.

myocardial infarction Term still commonly used to mean a *heart attack*, but more correctly refers only to those heart attacks which have caused some death of heart muscle.

neonatal death Death of an infant within 28 days of birth.

neonatal mortality rate Number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

neoplasm An abnormal ('neo', new) growth of tissue. Can be 'benign' (not a cancer) or 'malignant' (a cancer). Same as a *tumour*.

neural tube defects Defects such as spina bifida and anencephalus that have arisen in the neural tube, the part of the embryo that develops into the brain and spinal cord.

neurosis/neurotic disorders A broad category of mental disorders with anxiety as their main feature and whose symptoms are mostly exaggerations of normal emotions or behaviour. They include *anxiety disorders*, *obsessive-compulsive disorder*, *stress* reactions and other problems.

non-admitted patient A patient who receives care from a recognised non-admitted patient service/clinic of a hospital, including emergency departments and outpatient clinics.

non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) A range of cancers of the lymphatic system (lymph glands and the channels they are linked to) that are not of the Hodgkin variety.

non-Indigenous People who have declared they are not of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. Used interchangeably with *other Australians*.

nursing homes Establishments which provide long-term care involving regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail, disabled or convalescent people, or senile inpatients. Also referred to as *residential aged care facilities*.

obesity Marked degree of overweight, defined as *body mass index* of 30 or over. See also *overweight*.

obsessive-compulsive disorder A form of *anxiety disorder* where repeated and unwanted thoughts and impulses disturb and dominate a person. Often involves rituals such as excessive hand washing, checking and counting, which in turn cause anxiety if they are prevented or out of control.

occasion of service Occurs when a patient receives some form of service from a functional unit of a hospital, but is not admitted.

ophthalmology A medical specialty dealing with eye diseases.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) An organisation of 30 developed countries, including Australia.

osteoarthritis A chronic and common form of *arthritis*, affecting mostly the spine, hips, knees and hands. It first appears from the age of about 30 and is more common and severe with increasing age.

osteoporosis Thinning and weakening of the bone substance, with a resulting risk of fracture.

other Australians People who are not of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent, or whose status is not known. Used interchangeably with *non-Indigenous*.

outcome (health outcome) A health-related change due to a preventive or clinical intervention or service. (The intervention may be single or multiple, and the outcome may relate to a person, group or population, or be partly or wholly due to the intervention.)

out-of-pocket costs The total costs incurred by individuals for health-care services over and above any refunds from Medicare and private health insurance funds.

overweight Defined as a body mass index of 25 or over. See also *obesity*.

P value The probability that an observed difference has arisen by chance alone. By convention, a P value of 0.05 or less is usually considered *statistically significant* because the difference it relates to would occur by chance alone only one in twenty times or less often.

panic disorder Marked by panic attacks (episodes of intense fear or discomfort) that occur suddenly and often unpredictably.

Pap smear Papanicolaou smear, a procedure to detect cancer and pre-cancerous conditions of the female genital tract.

parasuicide The deliberate or ambivalent act of self-damage which is potentially life-threatening, but does not result in death.

pathology General term for the study of disease, but often used more specifically for diagnostic services which examine specimens, such as samples of blood or tissue.

patient days The number of full or partial days of stay for patients who were admitted for an episode of care and who underwent separation during the reporting period. A patient who is admitted and separated on the same day is allocated one patient day.

patient transport services Organisations engaged mainly in providing transport of patients by ground or air, along with health (or medical) care. These services are often provided during a medical emergency but are not restricted to emergencies. The vehicles are equipped with lifesaving equipment operated by medically trained personnel. Includes public ambulance services or flying doctor services, such as the Royal Flying Doctor Service and Care Flight. Also includes patient transport programs such as patient transport vouchers or support programs to assist isolated patients with travel to obtain specialised health care. (Note: Previously called 'Ambulance and other'.)

performance indicators Measures of the efficiency and effectiveness of health services (hospitals, health centres, and so forth) in providing health care.

perinatal Pertaining to or occurring in the period shortly before or after birth (usually up to 28 days after).

perinatal death Fetal or neonatal death.

perinatal mortality rate Number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 total births (fetal deaths plus live births).

peripheral vascular disease Pain in the legs due to an inadequate blood supply to them.

pertussis (whooping cough) A highly infectious bacterial disease of the air passages marked by explosive fits of coughing and often a whooping sound on breathing in. It is preventable by vaccination.

Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) A national, government-funded scheme that subsidises the cost of a wide range of pharmaceutical drugs, and that covers all Australians to help them afford standard medications.

phobia A form of *anxiety disorder* in which there is persistent, unrealistic fear of an object or situation and which interferes with the person's life as they seek to avoid the object of their fear. Phobias include fear of heights, flying, open spaces, social gatherings, and animals such as spiders and snakes.

plaque (atherosclerotic) A localised area of *atherosclerosis*, especially when raised or built up, and which may cause blockages in arteries.

poliomyelitis (polio) Muscle paralysis, wasting and deformity of limbs after infection by a common virus (poliovirus) that can damage the so-called motor nerves in the spinal cord. It is preventable by vaccination.

post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) A form of *anxiety disorder* in which a person has a delayed and prolonged reaction after being in an extremely threatening or catastrophic situation such as a war, natural disaster, terrorist attack, serious accident or witnessing violent deaths.

potential years of life lost (PYLL) Number of potential years of life lost in a population as a result of premature death.

prescription drugs Pharmaceutical drugs available only on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner and available only from pharmacies.

prevalence The number or proportion (of cases, instances, and so forth) present in a population at a given time. Compare with *incidence*.

prevention (of disease or ill health) Action to reduce or eliminate the onset, causes, complications or recurrence of disease or ill health.

principal diagnosis The diagnosis describing the problem that was chiefly responsible for the patient's episode of care in hospital.

private hospital A privately owned and operated institution, catering for patients who are treated by a doctor of their own choice. Patients are charged fees for accommodation and other services provided by the hospital and relevant medical and allied health practitioners. The term includes private *free-standing day hospital facilities*.

private patient Person admitted to a private hospital, or person admitted to a public hospital who decides to choose the doctor(s) who will treat them or to have private ward accommodation. This means they will be charged for medical services and accommodation.

problem (health problem) Another poorly defined term often used synonymously with *condition* or *disorder*. May also be used more specifically to refer to symptoms and other health factors that a person or the doctor perceives as a concern—a problem—that needs attention; and which, for example, the person may record in a survey or their doctor may list in clinical notes to form a 'problem list'.

prostate cancer Cancer of the prostate, the male organ that sits next to the urinary bladder and contributes to the semen (sperm fluid).

psychiatric hospitals Establishments devoted mainly to the treatment and care of admitted patients with mental illness.

psychosis A broad grouping for a more severe degree of mental disturbance, often involving fixed, false beliefs known as delusions.

public health Term variously referring to the level of health in the population, to actions that improve that level or to related study. Activities aimed at benefitting a population tend to emphasis prevention, protection and health promotion as distinct from treatment tailored to individuals with symptoms. Examples include provision of a clean water supply and good sewerage, conduct of anti-smoking education campaigns, and screening for diseases such as cancer of the breast and cervix.

public hospital A hospital controlled by a state or territory health authority. In Australia public hospitals offer free diagnostic services, treatment, care and accommodation to all Australians who need them.

public patient A patient admitted to a public hospital who has agreed to be treated by doctors of the hospital's choice and to accept shared ward accommodation. This means that the patient is not charged.

quintile A group derived by ranking the population according to specified criteria and dividing it into five equal parts.

radiology The use or study of X-rays and other rays to help view internal parts of the body as a guide to diagnosis as well as to treatment and its progress.

real expenditure Expenditure expressed in terms which have been adjusted for inflation (for example, in 1989–90 dollars). This enables comparisons to be made between expenditures in different years.

recurrent expenditure Expenditure on goods and services which are used up during the year—for example, salaries. It may be contrasted with *capital expenditure*.

refraction The eye's ability to bend the light rays that enter it, to form an image at the back of the eye.

renal dialysis See *dialysis/haemodialysis*.

residential aged care facilities See *nursing homes*.

revascularisation ('re-vesselling') Restoring adequate blood flow to the heart or other part of the body, usually after the supply has been reduced or blocked, as in angina or a *heart attack*. Revascularisation includes methods such as *angioplasty* and *coronary artery bypass graft surgery*.

rheumatic fever An acute, serious disease that affects mainly children and young adults and can damage the heart valves, the heart muscle and its lining, the joints and the brain. Is brought on by a reaction to a throat infection by a particular bacterium. Now very rare in the non-Indigenous population, it is still at unacceptably high levels among Indigenous Australians living in remote areas. See *rheumatic heart disease*.

rheumatic heart disease Chronic disease from damaged heart valves caused by earlier attack(s) of *rheumatic fever*.

rheumatoid arthritis A chronic, multisystem disease whose most prominent feature is joint inflammation, most often affecting the hand joints in symmetrical fashion. Can occur in all age groups but most commonly appears between ages 20 and 40 years. Its causes are not certain but involve *auto-immune* processes.

risk factor Any factor which represents a greater risk of a health disorder or other unwanted condition or event. Some risk factors are regarded as causes of disease, others are not necessarily so. Along with their opposites, protective factors, risk factors are known as *determinants*.

rubella (German measles) A communicable disease of children and young adults which has mild symptoms but which often causes serious birth defects if it occurs in a mother during the first 3 months of pregnancy. It is preventable by vaccination.

salmonellosis A disease commonly marked by sudden onset of headache, abdominal pain, fever, diarrhoea, nausea and sometimes vomiting, caused by some types of salmonella bacteria and often foodborne.

same-day patients Admitted patients who are admitted to hospital and separated on the same day.

schizophrenia A group of serious mental disorders where imagined and disordered thoughts are key features, often with problems of behaviour, mood and motivation, and a retreat from social life.

separation The formal process by which a hospital records the completion of treatment and/or care for an admitted patient.

shigellosis A communicable disease characterised by acute diarrhoea with fever, nausea and sometimes other symptoms, usually transmitted directly from person to person via the faecal–oral route. It is caused by *Shigella* species bacteria, including *Shigella dysenteriae 1*, the cause of dysentery.

sign (clinical) An indication of a disorder that is detected by a clinician or other observer who examines the person affected. Unlike with *symptoms*, a patient does not necessarily notice or complain of a sign and many signs are detected only with special techniques used by the person doing the examination.

statistical significance An indication from a statistical test that an observed difference or association may be significant or ‘real’ because it is unlikely to be due just to chance. A statistical result is usually said to be ‘significant’ if it would occur by chance only once in twenty times or less often. See *P value*.

statistics (health) Numerical description of a population’s health and the factors affecting that health.

stent A metal mesh tube that is expanded within an artery at a point of narrowing and left there to hold the artery open.

stillbirth See *fetal death*.

stress Poorly defined term referring to when a person is under significant psychological or physical pressure—real or perceived, acute or chronic. Examples include illness or injury, bereavement, family problems, work demands or job loss.

stroke When an artery supplying blood to the brain suddenly becomes blocked or bleeds. Often causes paralysis of parts of the body normally controlled by that area of the brain, or speech problems and other symptoms.

substance use disorder Disorder of harmful use and/or dependence on illicit or licit drugs, including alcohol, tobacco and prescription drugs.

suicide Deliberately ending one's own life.

symptom Any indication of a disorder that is apparent to the person affected. Compare with *sign (clinical)*.

tetanus A serious infection in which a bacterial nerve poison causes spasm of the jaw muscles (lockjaw) and body muscles generally. It is caused by a bacterium entering through a wound. The disease is preventable by vaccination.

thrombolysis Emergency 'clot-busting' drug treatment for a *heart attack*.

thrombosis Clotting of blood, with the term usually applied to clotting within a blood vessel due to disease, as in a *heart attack* or *stroke*.

tinnitus The sensation of ringing or other sounds in the ears when there is no external source of sound.

Torres Strait Islander A person of Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as a Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.

transient ischaemic attack (TIA) A 'mini' *stroke*, with temporary problems in speech or paralysis that last for 24 hours or less, often only minutes. It is a strong warning sign of a more severe stroke.

tuberculosis (TB) A bacterial disease that affects the lungs especially, with serious fever-like symptoms and destruction of tissue. It can spread to other parts of the body, causing secondary problems and often death if not treated.

tumour See *neoplasm*.

Type 1 diabetes A form of *diabetes* mostly arising among children or younger adults, marked by a complete lack of insulin and needing insulin replacement for survival.

Type 2 diabetes The most common form of *diabetes*, occurring mostly in people aged 40 years or over, and marked by reduced or less effective insulin.

underlying cause of death The condition, disease or injury initiating the sequence of events leading directly to death; that is, the primary or main cause. Compare with *associated cause(s) of death*.

underweight Defined as a *body mass index* less than 18.5.

unstable angina A form of *angina* that is more dangerous than normal angina but less so than a *heart attack*. It can feature chest pain that occurs at rest; and in someone who already has angina it can be marked by new patterns of onset with exertion or by pain that comes on more easily, more often or for longer than previously.

uraemia A marker of kidney failure, with a build-up in the blood of urea and related waste products which the kidneys would normally eliminate through the urine.

vaccination The process of administering a vaccine to a person to produce immunity against infection. See *immunisation*.

vector An insect or other organism that transmits infectious micro-organisms from animal to human or human to human.

ventricular septal defect A congenital defect of the heart that occurs as an opening in the wall that separates the left and right main pumping chambers (the ventricles).

whooping cough See *pertussis*.

yersiniosis A disease typically involving acute diarrhoea, fever and other abdominal symptoms, caused by the bacteria *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* and *Yersinia enterocolitica* and often foodborne.

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