

Appendix

Table A1: Cross-classification of ICHA–HC^(a), COFOG^(b) and COICOP^(c)

Functions of medical care		COFOG	COICOP
HC.1	Services of curative care		
HC.1.1	In-patient curative care	07.3	06.30
HC.1.2	Day cases of curative care	07.3	06.30
HC.1.3	Outpatient curative care	07.2	06.2
HC.1.3.1	Basic medical and diagnostic services	07.2.1	06.2.1
HC.1.3.2	Medical mental health and substance abuse therapy	07.2.2	06.2.1
HC.1.3.3	Ambulatory surgical procedures	07.2.2	06.2.1
HC.1.3.4	Outpatient dental care	07.2.3	06.2.2
HC.1.3.5	All other specialised medical services	07.2.2	06.2.1
HC.1.3.9	All other outpatient curative care	07.2.3	06.2.2
HC.1.4	Services of curative home care	07.2	06.1.2
HC.2	Services of rehabilitative care		
HC.2.1	In-patient rehabilitative care	07.3	06.30
HC.2.2	Day cases of rehabilitative care	07.3	06.30
HC.2.3	Outpatient rehabilitative care	07.2.4, 07.2.1	06.2.3
HC.2.4	Services of rehabilitative home care	07.2.4	06.2.3
HC.3	Services of long-term nursing care		
HC.3.1	In-patient long-term nursing care	07.1.2	06.1.1
HC.3.1.1	In-patient long-term nursing care for dependent elderly patients		
HC.3.1.2	In-patient long-term nursing care for mental health and substance abuse patients		
HC.3.1.3	All other in-patient long-term nursing care		
HC.3.2	Day cases of long-term nursing care	07.1.3	06.1.3
HC.3.2.1	Day cases of long-term nursing care for dependent elderly patients		
HC.3.2.2	All other day cases of long-term nursing care		
HC.3.3	Long-term nursing care: home care	07.1.3	06.1.2
HC.3.3.1	Long-term nursing care: home care for dependent elderly patients		
HC.3.3.2	Long-term nursing care: all other home care		
HC.4	Ancillary services to medical care		
HC.4.1	Clinical laboratory	07.2.4	06.2.3
HC.4.2	Diagnostic imaging	07.2.4	06.2.3
HC.4.3	Patient transport and emergency rescue	07.2.4	06.2.3
HC.4.9	All other miscellaneous ancillary services	07.2.4	06.2.3

(continued)

Table A1 (continued): Cross-classification of ICHA-HC^(a), COFOG^(b) and COICOP^(c)

Functions of medical care		COFOG	COICOP
HC.5	Dispensing medical goods to outpatients		
HC.5.1	Pharmaceuticals		
	HC.5.1.1 Prescribed medicines	07.1.2	06.1.1
	HC.5.1.2 Over-the-counter medicines	07.1.2	—
HC.5.2	Therapeutic appliances and medical equipment	07.1.3	06.1.3
	HC.5.2.1 Glasses and other vision products	07.1.3	06.1.3
	HC.5.2.2 Orthopaedic appliances and other prosthetics	07.1.3	06.1.3
	HC.5.2.3 Hearing aids	07.1.3	06.1.3
	HC.5.2.4 Medico-technical devices, including wheelchairs	07.1.3	06.1.3
	HC.5.2.9 All other miscellaneous medical goods	07.1.3	06.1.2
HC.6	Prevention and public health services		
HC.6.1	Maternal and child health; family planning and counselling		
HC.6.2	School health services	07.4.0	
HC.6.3	Prevention of communicable disease	07.4.0	
HC.6.4	Prevention of non-communicable disease	07.4.0	
HC.6.4	Occupational health care	—	
HC.6.9	All other miscellaneous collective health services	07.6.0, 07.4.0	
HC.7	Health program administration and health insurance		
HC.7.1	Health program administration and health insurance: public	07.6.0	
HC.7.2	Health program administration and health insurance: private		
	HC.7.2.1 Health program administration and health insurance: social insurance	—	
	HC.7.2.2 Health program administration and health insurance: all other private		12.5.3

(a) International Classification for Health Accounts—function.

(b) Classification of the Functions of Government.

(c) Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose.

Source: OECD 2000.

Table A2: Cross-classification of EPHFs^(a), ICHA–HC^(b), and COFOG^(c)

EPHF	Description	ICHA–HC	COFOG code
1	Prevention, surveillance and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases		
	Immunisation	6.3.1	07.4
	Disease outbreak control	6.3.1	07.4
	Disease surveillance	cross-funct. (6. and 7.)	cross-funct. (07.4 and 07.6)
	Prevention of injury	5.4 (and cross- funct.)	07.4 (and cross- funct.)
2	Monitoring the health situation		
	Monitoring of morbidity and mortality	cross-funct. (6. and 7.)	cross-funct. (07.4 and 07.6)
	Evaluation of the effectiveness of promotion, prevention and services programs	cross-funct. (6. and 7.)	cross-funct. (07.4 and 07.6)
	Assessment of the effectiveness of public health functions	6. and 7.	07.4 and 07.6
	Assessment of population needs and risks to determine which subgroups require service	cross-funct. (6. and 7.)	cross-funct. (07.4 and 07.6)
3	Health promotion		
	Promotion of community involvement in health	6.9 and 7.	07.4 and 07.6
	Provision of information and education for health and life skill enhancement in school, home, work and community settings	cross-functional (6. and 7.)	cross-funct. (07.4 and 07.6)
	Maintenance of linkages with politicians, other sectors and the community in support of health promotion and public health advocacy	strategic aspect	strategic aspect
4	Occupational health	(6.4)	—
	Setting occupational health and safety standards	7.	07.6.0
5	Protecting the environment		
	Production and protection of, and access to, safe water	(R.4)	06.3.0
	Control of food quality and safety	R.4	cross-funct. (04; 07.04.0)
	Provision of adequate drainage, sewerage and solid waste disposal services	R.4	05.1 and 05.2
	Control of hazardous substances and wastes	—	05.1 and 05.2
	Provision of adequate vector control measures	5.3.1	07.04.0
	Ensure protection of water and soil resources	(R.5)	(05.3, 05.4 and 05.6)
	Ensure environmental health aspects are addressed in development policies, plans, programs and projects	strategic aspect	strategic aspect
	Prevention and control of atmospheric pollution	(R.5)	05.3
	Ensure adequate prevention and promote environmental services	strategic aspect	strategic aspect
	Ensure adequate inspection, monitoring and control of environmental hazards	strategic aspect	strategic aspect
	Controlling radiation	R.5	05.3

(continued)

Table A2 (continued): Cross-classification of EPHFs^(a), ICHA-HC^(b), and COFOG^(c)

EPHF	Description	ICHA-HC	COFOG code
6	Public health legislation and regulations		
	Review, formulate and enact health legislation, regulations and administrative procedures	6.	07.6.0
	Ensure adequate legislation to protect environmental health	cross-funct. (1. – 4.)	cross-funct.
	Health inspection and licensing	6.	07.6.0
	Enforcement of health legislation, regulations and administrative procedures	cross-sectoral	cross-sectoral
7	Public health management		
	Ensuring health policy, planning and management	6.1.1 (and cross-sectoral)	07.6.0 (and cross-sectoral)
	Use of scientific evidence in the formulation and implementation of public health policy	strategic aspect	strategic aspect
	Public health and health systems research	R.3	07.4.0
	International collaboration and cooperation in health	6.1 (and cross-sectoral)	01.2 (and cross-sectoral)
8	Specific public health services		
	School health services	5.2	07.4.0
	Emergency disaster services	—	03.2.0 and 03.6.0
	Public health laboratory services	5.3.1	07.4.0
9	Personal health care for vulnerable and high-risk populations		
	Maternal health care and family planning	5.1	07.4.0 and 10.4.0
	Infant and child care	5.1.1	07.4.0

(a) Essential public health services (WHO)

(b) International Classification for Health Accounts—function.

(c) Classification of the Functions of Government.

Source: OECD 2000.

Table A3: Cross-classification of ICHA-HP^(a) with ISIC^(b) classes

ICHA-HP code	Description	ISIC class
HP.1	Hospitals	
HP.1.1	General hospitals	8511
HP.1.2	Mental health and substance abuse hospitals	8511
HP.1.3	Specialty (other than mental health and substance abuse) hospitals	8511
HP.2	Nursing and residential care facilities	
HP.2.1	Nursing care facilities	8519/8531
HP.2.2	Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities	8519/8531
HP.2.3	Community care facilities for the elderly	8519/8531
HP.2.9	All other residential care facilities	8519/8531
HP.3	Ambulatory health care	
HP.3.1	Offices of physicians	8512
HP.3.2	Offices of dentists	8512
HP.3.3	Offices of paramedical practitioners	8519
HP.3.4	Out-patient care centres	8519
HP.3.4.1	Family planning centres	8519
HP.3.4.2	Outpatient mental health and substance abuse centres	8519
HP.3.4.3	Free-standing ambulatory surgery centres	8519
HP.3.4.4	Dialysis care centres	8519
HP.3.4.9	All other outpatient community and other integrated care centres	8519/8531
HP.3.5	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	8519
HP.3.6	Home health care services	8519/8531
HP.3.9	All other ambulatory health care	8519
HP.3.9.1	Ambulance services	8519
HP.3.9.2	Blood and organ banks	8519
HP.3.9.9	All other ambulatory health care services	8519
HP.4	Retail sale and other providers of medical goods	
HP.4.1	Dispensing chemists	5231
HP.4.2	Retail sale and other suppliers of optical glasses and other vision products	5239
HP.4.3	Retail sale and other suppliers of hearing aids	5239
HP.4.9	All other miscellaneous sale and other suppliers of pharmaceuticals and medical goods	5231/5239
HP.5	Provision and administration of public health programs	
HP.6	Health administration and insurance	
HP.6.1	Government administration of health	7512
HP.6.2	Social security funds	7530
HP.6.3	Other social insurance	—
HP.6.4	Other (private) insurance	6603
HP.6.9	All other health administration	—
HP.9	All other industries (rest of the economy)	

(a) International Classification for Health Accounts—function.

(b) International Standard Industrial Classification.

Source: OECD 2000.

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACAT	assessment category
AHS	Australian hospital statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSIC	Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CSIS	Community Services Industry Survey
DHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
DOH	Commonwealth Department of Health
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
GDP	gross domestic product
GFS	government financial statistics
GOC	gross operating costs
GPC	government purpose classification
HACC	Home and Community Care
ICHA	International Classification for Health Accounts
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
NDP	net domestic product
NGCSO	non-government community services organisation
NPI	non-profit institution
NPISH	non-profit institutions serving households
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PHIIS	private health insurance incentives scheme
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SHA	System of Health Accounts
SNA	System of National Accounts
SNA93	System of National Accounts 1993
SOCX	social expenditures
WHO	World Health Organization

Glossary

Capital expenditure: outlays incurred during a period on the acquisition or enhancement of an asset. This includes new and second-hand fixed assets (for example, building, information technology), increase in stocks, lands and intangible assets (for example, patents and copyrights), capital transfer payments, and net advances which are acquisition of financial assets (for example, shares and equities).

Capital goods: goods at most only partially consumed during the production process.

Constant prices: device used to adjust the calculation of expenditure to remove the effect of inflation. Constant prices are usually expressed in terms of the average prices applying in a reference year and are used to calculate real growth in expenditure over time.

Current prices: prices that apply in the year in which expenditure is incurred.

Deflators: track movements in prices (usually of inputs) and are used to derive expenditures in constant prices.

Expenditure by individuals: refers to payments made by or on behalf of users of health services other than payments made by third party payers (for example, private health insurers or workers' compensation insurers). They include only those parts of expenditure that are actually borne by individuals.

Externalities: non-valued costs and/or benefits that are incidental to the production, sale and/or consumption of goods and/or services. They lack the usual price signals that guide producers and consumers and which are used in the calculation of national income.

Gross domestic product (GDP): a statistic commonly used to indicate changes in national wealth during a period. GDP 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 (depreciation).

Gross national product (GNP): in Australia the income received by Australian residents, whether it derives from production in Australia or production abroad.

Health insurance funds' expenditure: this is net expenditure on health services paid out of health insurance funds operated by registered health benefits organisations.

Intermediate goods: goods consumed entirely during the production process.

Labour force: the labour force includes people who are employed and people who are unemployed (not employed and actively looking for work).

Leisure: an activity that cannot be traded or delegated to another person.

National accounts: a record of economic activity in an economy over a given period.

Net domestic product (NDP): a national accounting statistic derived by deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation) from the estimate of GDP.

Nominal growth in expenditure: calculation of growth in expenditure using current prices. This does not enable meaningful comparisons to be made between expenditures in different years, because of differences in the purchasing power of the currency in different years.

Nursing homes: establishments that provide long-term care involving regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail, disabled or convalescing people or senile in-patients.

Opportunity cost: the value of the best alternative forgone by devoting resources to a particular economic activity.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): an organisation of developed economies, including Australia.

People with special needs: includes the very old and the very young, as well as people affected by disabilities.

Private hospitals: privately owned and operated health institutions that provide in-patient and/or out-patient services to patients. Patients are charged fees for accommodation and other services provided by the hospitals and by treating medical and paramedical practitioners. Includes private free-standing day hospitals.

Production boundary: the definition of the activities that result in the production of output.

Public (non-psychiatric) hospitals: hospitals controlled by state or territory governments, offering free diagnostic services, treatment, care and accommodation to all who need it.

Public (psychiatric) hospitals: hospitals controlled by state or territory governments that are devoted primarily to the treatment and care of in-patients with psychiatric disorders.

Real growth in expenditure: calculation of growth in expenditure after adjustment to remove the effects of inflation. This enables meaningful comparisons to be made between expenditures in different years.

Recurrent expenditure: expenditure on goods and services that are used up during the year (for example, salaries expense is expenditure used up in providing labour). It may be contrasted with capital expenditure, such as expenditure on hospital buildings and large-scale diagnostic equipment, the useful life of which extends over a number of years.

Satellite accounts: a means of achieving purpose-oriented revisions of the national accounts while still preserving the standardised features of the main accounts.

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