

# What are the odds?



## 1. The odds of a business partner dying or becoming totally disabled

Number of partners	Chance of 1 partner dying before age 65'	Chance of 1 partner dying or becoming totally disabled before the age of 65'
2 partners	35 in 100	52 in 100
3 partners	47 in 100	67 in 100
4 partners	57 in 100	77 in 100
5 partners	66 in 100	84 in 100
6 partners	77 in 100	89 in 100

## 2. You have a more than 60% chance of being disabled for more than 1 month during your working life.

And a 1 in 3 chance of being disabled for more than 3 months.<sup>4</sup>

## 3. In 2009/10 there were 557,459 hospitalisations due to injury or poisoning in Australia.<sup>6</sup>

## 4. In a 2011–13 Australian Health Survey nearly two-thirds of Australians aged 18 or over are now overweight or obese.<sup>5</sup>

(63%—comprised of 35% overweight and 28% obese)

## 5. The prevalence of diabetes has trebled over the last 20 years.<sup>5</sup>

Diabetes was the principal diagnosis for around 40,000 hospitalisations in 2010–11, and was an additional diagnosis for a further 180,000 hospitalisations.

## 6. Stroke is the second most common underlying cause of death in Australia.<sup>5</sup>

It is the third most common underlying cause of death for men and the second most common cause for women.

## 7. 1 in 5 people aged 16–85 have experienced a mental disorder at some time in any 12 month period.<sup>2</sup>

## 8. 585,800 people are estimated to have coronary heart disease.<sup>5</sup>

the condition being more common in men (3.3%) than women (2.0%) and among those aged 70 and over (15% compared with 2.2% for those aged 25–69)

## 9. Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death amongst females of all ages (36.5%).<sup>2</sup>

Leading cause of death for females aged 25–64 is cancer.<sup>2</sup>



**10. the risk of being diagnosed with cancer before the age of 85 will be 1 in 2 for males and 1 in 3 for females.<sup>3</sup>**

**11. Around 125,000 new cases of cancer are diagnosed each year.<sup>3</sup>**

**12. The leading cause of cancer death among males is lung cancer (5,150 deaths), followed by prostate cancer (3,390). The leading cause of cancer death among females is lung (3,480 deaths) followed by breast cancer (3,000).<sup>3</sup>**

**13. Between 1982 and 2014, the number of new cancer cases diagnosed more than doubled— from 47,417 to 123,920.<sup>3</sup>**

**14. Smoking is the major cause of cancer in humans.<sup>3</sup>**

**15. The most common cancers to be diagnosed by life stage are, leukaemia for people aged 0–24 (315 new cases), breast cancer for people aged 25–49 (3,300 new cases) prostate cancer for people aged 50–64 (6,090 new cases) and colorectal cancer for people aged 65 and over (11,490 new cases)<sup>3</sup>**

**16. Survival rates are increasing for most types of cancer, with the exception of pancreatic, lung and brain cancers.<sup>3</sup>**

The 5 year 'relative survival rate' for all cancers is around 80% for males and 80.9% for females.<sup>3</sup>

Sources:

1. Zurich Mortality and Morbidity Calculator 2004.
2. Australia's Health 2015, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2015
3. Cancer in Australia, an overview, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2014-2015
4. Interim Report of the Disability Committee, Institute of Actuaries of Australia 2000
5. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australia's Health, July 2014
6. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Hospital separations due to injury and poisoning, Australia 2009/10

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