

4 Hospital performance indicators

Introduction

This chapter presents information on performance indicators that relate to the provision of hospital services, and some that use hospital data in assessment of the provision of other health care services. Performance indicators are defined as statistics or other units of information which reflect, directly or indirectly, the extent to which an anticipated outcome is achieved or the quality of the processes leading to that outcome (NHPC 2001).

Recently, the National Health Performance Committee (NHPC) developed a framework to report the performance of the Australian health system which has been adopted by Health Ministers (NHPC 2001). *Australian Hospital Statistics* uses this National Health Performance Framework to present performance indicator information.

This chapter describes the performance indicators presented in this chapter and elsewhere in this report, within the context of the framework. A substantial proportion of the performance indicator information in this report is included in this chapter; however, some is included elsewhere, for example for elective surgery waiting times (Chapter 5).

The performance indicators presented in this chapter include cost per casemix-adjusted separation, average salary expenditure, hospital accreditation, separation rates for selected procedures, separation rates for potentially preventable hospitalisations, average lengths of stay for a selection of AR-DRGs, relative stay indexes and emergency department waiting times.

The National Health Performance Framework

The NHPC describes the framework as a structure to guide the understanding and evaluation of the health system, facilitating consideration of how well the health system or program is performing. It has three tiers: 'Health status and outcomes', 'Determinants of health' and 'Health system performance'. Questions are posed for each tier and a number of dimensions have been identified within each. The dimensions can guide the development and selection of performance indicators such that the indicators can be used together to answer each tier's questions. Sometimes, single indicators can provide information in several dimensions of the framework.

The third tier is the most directly relevant to assessment of the provision of hospital and other health care services. It has been organised into nine dimensions: effective, appropriate, efficient, responsive, accessible, safe, continuous, capable and sustainable. The questions asked for this tier are: 'How well is the health system performing in delivering quality health actions to improve the health of all Australians?' and 'Is it the same for everyone?' The latter question underlines the focus throughout the framework on equity.

Table 4.A presents the third tier from the National Health Performance Framework (NHPC 2001). Further information on the Framework is included in Chapter 4 of *Australian Hospital Statistics 2000-01* (AIHW 2000a.)

Table 4.A: The National Health Performance Framework, Tier 3

| Health system performance | | |
|---|--|--|
| <i>How well is the health system performing in delivering quality health actions to improve the health of all Australians? Is it the same for everyone?</i> | | |
| <i>Effective</i> | <i>Appropriate</i> | <i>Efficient</i> |
| Care, intervention or action achieves desired outcome. | Care/intervention/action provided is relevant to the client's needs and based on established standards. | Achieving desired results with most cost-effective use of resources. |
| <i>Responsive</i> | <i>Accessible</i> | <i>Safe</i> |
| Service provides respect for persons and is client orientated and includes respect for dignity, confidentiality, participation in choices, promptness, quality of amenities, access to social support networks, and choice of provider. | Ability of people to obtain health care at the right place and right time irrespective of income, physical location and cultural background. | The avoidance or reduction to acceptable limits of actual or potential harm from health care management or the environment in which health care is delivered. |
| <i>Continuous</i> | <i>Capable</i> | <i>Sustainable</i> |
| Ability to provide uninterrupted, coordinated care or service across programs, practitioners, organisations and levels over time. | An individual's or service's capacity to provide a health service based on skills and knowledge. | System or organisation's capacity to provide infrastructure such as workforce, facilities and equipment, and be innovative and respond to emerging needs (research, monitoring). |

Source: NHPC 2001.

Performance indicators in this report

Table 4.B presents performance indicator information that is in this report (both in this chapter and elsewhere), for each of the National Health Performance Framework Tier 3 dimensions. Further information relevant to the interpretation of these performance indicator data is in the text and footnotes accompanying the tables.

Effective

There are no indicators available for effectiveness of the acute care sector. However, Tables 4.8 and 4.9 present data on potentially preventable hospitalisations (PPH), which are those conditions where hospitalisation is thought to be avoidable if timely and adequate non-hospital care is provided. Separation rates for PPHs therefore have potential as indicators of the quality or effectiveness of non-hospital care. These are presented by state and territory and Remoteness Area of usual residence.

Appropriate

Indicators of appropriateness include data on separation rates in Tables 2.4, 6.2, 7.7, 7.8, 7.11 and 7.12, presented for a range of different categories (such as Indigenous status, and area of usual residence) that relate to equity. These indicators should be interpreted taking into consideration the fact that separation rates are influenced not only by hospital system performance, but also by variation in underlying needs for hospitalisation, variation in admission and data recording practices (as noted elsewhere in this report) and variation in the availability of non-hospital services.

The separation rates for selected procedures in Tables 4.6 and 4.7 are also indicators of appropriateness. However, separation rates for some of the procedures may also be indicators of accessibility or of one or more dimensions relating to primary care. For example, separation rates for lens insertion, angioplasty, coronary artery bypass graft, knee replacement and hip replacement may also be indicators of accessibility, and the NHPC describes separation rates for myringotomy and tonsillectomy as indicators of the performance of the primary care sector (NHPC 2001). For all of these, statistics are presented by the state or territory and the Remoteness Area of usual residence of the patient, for equity considerations.

Data presented in Tables 7.11 and 7.12 on the state or territory and Remoteness Area of usual residence of the patient may also be indicators of accessibility of services, for example for the public and private sectors.

Efficient

The cost per casemix-adjusted separation statistics in Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 are indicators of efficiency, as are the statistics on average salaries (Table 4.4), average lengths of stay for selected AR-DRGs (Table 4.10) and relative stay indexes (Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.11, 4.12, 11.1 and 11.2). However, variation in length of stay, for example, may be a reflection of different types of service provision, such as between the public and private sectors, and thus not only an indicator of efficiency.

Table 4.B: Performance indicator information in this report, by National Health Performance Framework dimension

| Table(s) | Indicator | Level(s) of care to which it relates | Presentation that relates to equity |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Effective | | | |
| 4.8, 4.9 | Separation rates for potentially preventable hospitalisations | Primary care, Population Health | Presented by state and territory of usual residence of the patient (Table 4.8) and by Remoteness Area of usual residence (Table 4.9) |
| No indicators available for acute care | | | |
| Appropriate | | | |
| 2.4 | Separation rates | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of hospitalisation, and for the public and private sectors |
| 6.2 | Separation rates | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of hospitalisation, by admitted patient election status and funding source and for the public and private sectors |
| 7.7, 7.8 | Separation rates | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of hospital, hospital sector and Indigenous status |
| 7.11, 7.12 | Separation rates | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of usual residence of the patient (Table 7.11) and by Remoteness Area of usual residence (Table 7.12) and for the public and private sectors |
| 4.6, 4.7 | Separation rates for: myringotomy, tonsillectomy caesarean section, angioplasty, coronary artery bypass graft, hip replacement, revision of hip replacement, knee replacement, lens insertion, hysterectomy cholecystectomy, prostatectomy, appendicectomy, arthroscopy, endoscopy | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of usual residence of the patient (Table 4.6) and by Remoteness Area of usual residence (Table 4.7) |

Table 4.B (continued): Performance indicator information in this report, by National Health Performance Framework dimension

| Table(s) | Indicator | Level(s) of care to which it relates | Presentation that relates to equity |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Efficient | | | |
| 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 | Cost per casemix-adjusted separation | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of hospital (Table 4.1), and by public hospital peer group (Tables 4.2 and 4.3) |
| 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.11, 4.12, 11.1, 11.2 | Relative stay index | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of hospital (Table 4.1), by public hospital peer group (Tables 4.2 and 4.3) and, for the public and private sectors, by admitted patient election status and funding source (Tables 4.12, 4.13), and by MDC (Tables 11.1, 11.2) |
| 4.4 | Average salary by staffing category | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of hospital |
| 4.10 | Average length of stay for a selection of AR-DRGs | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of hospital, and for the public and private sectors |
| Responsive | | | |
| 4.13 | Emergency department waiting times (proportions waiting longer than clinically desirable) | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of hospital and by public hospital peer group |
| Accessible | | | |
| 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 | Waiting times for elective surgery (times waited at the 50th and 90th percentiles) | Acute care | Presented as a time series (Table 5.1), by state and territory of hospital, and by public hospital peer group (Table 5.2), by surgical specialty (Table 5.4) and by indicator procedure (Table 5.5) |
| Safe | | | |
| 10.1 | Separations with adverse events | Acute care | Presented for the public and private sectors |
| Continuous | | | |
| 6.14 | Separation for patients aged over 70 years, by care type and mode of separation | Continuing care | Nil |
| No indicators available for acute care | | | |
| Capable | | | |
| 4.5 | Accreditation of hospitals and beds | Acute care | Presented by state and territory of hospital, and for the public and private sectors |
| Sustainable | | | |
| No indicators available for acute care | | | |

Responsive

Statistics on the proportions of patients waiting longer than is clinically desirable for emergency department services (Table 4.13) are indicators of responsiveness, although they can also be regarded as indicators of accessibility. State and territory data can be used to consider equity.

Accessible

Times waited for elective surgery by patients at the 50th and 90th percentiles are presented as indicators of accessibility (Chapter 5). Data by surgical specialty, indicator procedure and state and territory can be used in consideration of equity.

Safe

The number of separations with external causes for adverse events (Table 10.1) is an indicator of safety. However, this indicator is under development, so should be interpreted with care. It has not been adjusted for risk in any way so, although the data are presented separately for the public and private sectors, comparisons between the sectors may not be valid.

Continuous

There are no indicators available relevant to the provision of continuous care that are specific for the acute care sector. However, this dimension will probably usually be used in assessments of how the sectors of the health care system work together, rather than individually. The separation count for patients aged over 70 years by care type and mode of separation (Table 6.14) has been identified as an indicator of continuous care relevant to the continuing care sector. It may also provide information relevant to the integration of the acute care and continuing care sectors.

Capable

Accreditation status of hospitals, beds and separations (Table 4.5) has been identified as an indicator of capability, defined by the NHPC as the capacity to provide a health service based on skills and knowledge. Accreditation of hospitals can be achieved through several different mechanisms that may measure different processes and outcomes relating to hospital service delivery. Different types of accreditation could therefore relate to different groups of dimensions of the framework.

Sustainable

There are no indicators available for sustainability, defined by the NHPC as capacity to provide infrastructure, such as workforce, facilities and equipment, and be innovative and respond to emerging needs (research, monitoring).

Cost per casemix-adjusted separation

The cost per casemix-adjusted separation is an indicator of the efficiency of the acute care sector. It has been published in *Australian Hospital Statistics* since the 1996–97 reference year, and included within frameworks of indicators by the National Health Ministers' Benchmarking Working Group (NHMBWG 1999), the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision (SCRCSSP 2003) and the NHPC (NHPC 2002). It is a measure of the average recurrent expenditure for each admitted patient, adjusted using AR-DRG cost weights for the relative complexity of the patient's clinical condition and for the hospital services provided. Details of the methods used in this analysis are presented in Appendix 3 of this report, and in *Australian Hospital Statistics 1999–00* (AIHW 2001a).

The calculation of these figures is sensitive to a number of deficiencies in available data. In particular:

- the proportion of recurrent expenditure that relates to admitted patients (the numerator) is estimated in different ways in different hospitals, and so is not always comparable;

- capital costs (including depreciation) are not included in numerators (see Table 3.5 for available data on depreciation, and Appendix 3 for SCRCSSP estimates of cost per casemix-adjusted separation including capital costs);
- only cost weights applicable to acute care separations are available, so these have been applied to all separations, including the 3% that were not acute (Appendix 3 includes details of the separations in this analysis, by care type, and also separate data for acute care separations only for New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania);
- the proportion of patients other than public patients can vary, and the estimation of medical costs for these patients (undertaken to adjust expenditure to resemble what it would be if all patients had been public patients) is subject to error; and
- the 2001–02 AR-DRG version 4.2 cost weights were not available for this report, so the 2000–01 AR-DRG version 4.1 cost weights were used (DoHA 2002).

The scope of the analysis is hospitals that mainly provide acute care. These are the hospitals in the public hospital peer groups of *Principal referral and specialist women's and children's*, *Large hospitals*, *Medium hospitals* and *Small acute hospitals* (see Appendix 4). Excluded are small non-acute hospitals, multi-purpose services, hospices, rehabilitation hospitals, mothercraft hospitals, other non-acute hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, and hospitals in the *Unpeered and other* peer group. Also excluded are hospitals that cannot be classified due to atypical events such as being opened or closed mid-year, or for which the data is of unreasonably poor quality. This scope restriction improves the comparability of data among the jurisdictions and increases the accuracy of the analysis. The included hospitals accounted for 95.5% of separations in public acute and psychiatric hospitals in 2001–02 (Table 4.2), and 91.9% of recurrent expenditure.

The scope for 2001–02 is the same (defined in terms of peer groups) as for 1998–99 to 2000–01 but different from the scopes used for 1996–97 and 1997–98 (AIHW 1998, 1999, 2000a, 2001a, 2002a). However, a small number of hospitals can be classified to peer groups included in the analysis in some years, but to other peer groups excluded from the analysis in other years; this mainly applies to the *Small hospitals* and non-acute peer groups.

As noted in Chapter 3 the average costs reported here are based on expenditure by public hospitals in a state or territory and does not necessarily include state government contracted services with private hospitals or allow for the source of funds.

Table 4.1 shows the cost per casemix-adjusted separation for the states and territories for 2001–02. At the national level, the cost per casemix-adjusted separation was \$3,017. Large portions of the 2001–02 costs were attributed to non-medical salaries and medical labour costs; nationally these costs were \$1,598 and \$571 respectively, per casemix-adjusted separation.

The cost per casemix-adjusted separation data should be interpreted taking into consideration other factors, such as costs incurred that are beyond the control of a jurisdiction. For example, the Northern Territory has high staffing and transport costs, and treats a greater proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients than other jurisdictions. Because of factors such as these, cost disabilities associated with providing the same level and standard of hospital services available elsewhere in Australia have been recognised by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

Public hospital peer groups

Public hospital peer groups have been developed for presenting data on costs per casemix-adjusted separation. The aim was to allow more meaningful comparison of the data than comparison at the jurisdiction level would allow. The peer groups were therefore designed to explain variability in the average cost per casemix-adjusted separation. They also group hospitals into broadly similar groups in terms of their range of admitted patient activities, and their geographical location. In a minor adjustment to the methodology, the Rural, Remote, Metropolitan Area (RRMA) classification was replaced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Remoteness Area classification as the geographical input into the classification for 2001–02. Nineteen hospitals were affected by this change, 10 in Queensland. Further detail on the two geographic classifications, the derivation of the peer groups and the effects of the change in geographical classification is included in Appendixes 3 and 4.

For 2001–02, the dominant hospital peer group category was the *Principal referral and Specialist women's and children's* group. They accounted for 66.4% of public acute and psychiatric hospital expenditure and 64.4% of separations (Table 4.2). The cost per casemix-adjusted separation for this group was \$3,075, which is 1.9% higher than the overall average cost (\$3,017) for the hospitals in scope for this analysis.

Table 4.2 also presents a range of other statistics about the peer groups, such as the number of hospitals in each, average length of stay, relative stay index (see below and in Appendix 3), and the cost per casemix-adjusted separation at the 25th and 75th percentile. The average number of AR-DRGs (with either any or 5 or more acute separations) reported for each hospital is also presented; it provides information on the breadth of activity of each type of hospital, as measured using AR-DRGs.

Table 4.3 presents cost per casemix-adjusted separation data and other statistics by peer group for each state and territory. The cost per casemix-adjusted separation varied among the jurisdictions, for example, from \$2,875 in Queensland, to \$3,143 in Victoria for *Principal referral* hospitals.

Average salary expenditure

Average salaries paid to public hospital full-time equivalent staff by states and territories are presented in Table 4.4. They are regarded as indicators of efficiency. New South Wales does not report staffing numbers and salaries separately for registered nurses and enrolled nurses, so average salaries are presented for nurses as a single group. Their comparability may be affected by the relative proportions of registered and enrolled nurses among the jurisdictions.

The average salary for full-time equivalent *Nurses* in 2001–02 was \$56,104 nationally, an increase of 6.7% on the average salary in 2000–01. The average salary for full-time equivalent *Salaried medical officers* was \$108,705, an increase of 5.0% over the previous year.

There was some variation in the average salaries among the jurisdictions. Average salaries for nurses ranged from \$55,599 in South Australia to \$64,915 in the Northern Territory. For salaried medical officers, they ranged from \$86,540 in South Australia to \$134,326 in Victoria. However, the relatively high average salaries for Victoria may partly be the result of under-reporting of full time equivalent (FTE) staff (see Chapter 3).

Some states and territories were not able to provide data separately for *Diagnostic and allied health professionals*, *Other personal care staff* and *Domestic and other staff*. Thus, some of the variation in average salaries reported for these categories is likely to be a result of different

reporting practices. The variations in the averages are also affected by different practices in 'outsourcing' services, for example for domestic and catering functions. The degree of outsourcing of higher-paid versus lower-paid staffing functions will be a factor that affects the comparison of averages. For example, outsourcing the provision of domestic services but retaining domestic service managers to oversee the activities of the contractors would tend to result in higher average salaries for the domestic service staff.

Hospital accreditation

Hospital accreditation has been identified as an indicator of capability within the National Health Performance Framework. The indicator originally related to accreditation under the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS) Equip program, partly because data on ACHS accreditation were the only relevant data available nationally. However, other organisations also undertake hospital accreditation, including the Australian Quality Council and the Quality Improvement Council, and hospitals can also be certified as compliant with quality standards such as ISO 9000 quality family. The data presented in Table 4.5 therefore include accreditation through ACHS Equip and other types of accreditation for public hospitals. For private hospitals, the data have been sourced from the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection for 2000-01 and relate to accreditation by any body. Accreditation at any point in time does not assume a fixed or continuing status as accredited.

For Australia as a whole, 539 public hospitals and 47,381 public hospital beds (92% of the total) were known to be accredited in 2001-02. A total of 381 private hospitals and 24,486 private hospital beds (92% of the total) were accredited in 2000-01. The proportion of public hospital accredited beds varied by jurisdiction, from 100% in the Australian Capital Territory to 64% in the Northern Territory.

The comparability of the public hospital accreditation data among the states and territories is limited because of the voluntary nature of participation in the award schemes for hospitals in some jurisdictions.

Separation rates for selected procedures

Separation rates for 'selected' procedures have been identified as indicators of appropriateness. However, as noted above, several may also be indicators of accessibility or of the performance of the primary care sector.

Most of the procedures were originally selected as indicators of appropriateness by the NHMBWG because of the frequency with which they are undertaken, because they are often elective and discretionary, and because there are sometimes treatment alternatives available (NHMBWG 1998). ICD-10-AM codes used to define the procedures are listed in Appendix 3.

As for other separation rates, these data should be interpreted with caution, as they would reflect not only hospital system performance, but also variation in underlying needs for hospitalisation, variation in admission and data recording practices, and variation in the availability of non-hospital services. In addition, the National Hospital Morbidity Database does not include data for some private hospitals (in particular the private hospitals in the Northern Territory and other hospitals as noted in Appendix 4). This may result in underestimation of separation rates for some of the diagnoses and procedures, particularly those more common for private hospitals. The separation rates are age-standardised,

however, to take into account the different age structures of the populations of the states and territories.

Table 4.6 presents age-standardised separation rates for each procedure for the state or territory of usual residence of the patient, accompanied by the standardised separation ratio (SRR) against the national total. If the SRR is greater than 1 then the rate of the state is higher than the national average and vice versa. Also included is the 95% confidence interval of the SRR. The 95% confidence interval shows the range of values which the SRR could be expected to fall in due to chance. If the confidence interval includes 1 then the statistical evidence of a difference between jurisdictions is considered less likely (see Appendix 3).

For example, the separation rate for *Knee replacement* for residents of Queensland was 1.24 separations per 1,000 population. The SRR was 0.99 but the 95% confidence interval was 0.96–1.02, indicating that the difference was not statistically significant. The separation rate for the Australian Capital Territory was 1.45 per 1,000 population, with a SRR of 1.16 and the 95% confidence interval of 1.04–1.28, indicating the difference was statistically significant.

Table 4.7 presents similar statistics by the Remoteness Area of usual residence of the patient. For example, the rate for *Hip replacement* for residents of major cities was 0.72 separations per 1,000 population. The SRR was 0.96 and the 95% and the confidence interval was 0.95–0.97 indicating a statistically significant difference.

The number of caesarean sections is dependent on the birth rate as well as the population so the population rate is less meaningful. The number of in-hospital births has therefore been included in the tables, and the number of caesarean sections reported for separations for which in-hospital birth was reported. Comparability is, however, still complicated by potential under-identification of in-hospital births in this analysis, variation in numbers of non-hospital births, and in the age at which the mothers are giving birth. Residents of major cities (27.5 caesarean sections per 100 births) and South Australia (29.2 per 100 births) had the highest rate on this basis.

The national rate of caesarean sections per 100 in-hospital births has increased from 21.8 to 22.7 to 24.4 to 26.7 over the years from 1998-99 to 2001-02.

Separation rates for potentially preventable hospitalisations

Potentially preventable hospitalisations (PPHs) are those conditions where hospitalisation is thought to be avoidable if timely and adequate non-hospital care is provided. Separation rates for PPHs therefore have potential as indicators of the quality or effectiveness of non-hospital care. A high rate of potentially preventable hospitalisation may indicate an increased prevalence of the conditions in the community, poorer functioning of the non-hospital care system or an appropriate use of the hospital system to respond to greater need.

Three broad categories for PPHs have been used in this chapter. These have been sourced from *The Victorian Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions Study* (Department of Human Services Victoria 2002).

- **Vaccine-preventable.** Diseases that can be prevented with proper vaccination and include influenza, bacterial pneumonia, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella, pertussis and polio. The conditions are considered to be preventable, rather than the hospitalisation.
- **Acute.** These conditions may not be preventable, but theoretically do not result in hospitalisation if adequate and timely non-hospital care is received. These include

dehydration/gastroenteritis, kidney infection, perforated ulcer, cellulitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, ear nose and throat infections and dental conditions.

- **Chronic.** The conditions may be preventable through behaviour modification and lifestyle change, but they can also be managed effectively through non-hospital care to prevent deterioration and hospitalisation. These conditions include diabetes, asthma, angina, hypertension, congestive heart failure and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Tables 4.8 and 4.9 present the number of separations, the proportion of residents treated in hospitals outside their state of residence and the age-standardised separation rates for each PPH condition for the state or territory (Table 4.8) or Remoteness Area of usual residence of the patient (Table 4.9). These tables also include the SRR against the national total as well as the 95% confidence interval of the SRR. If the SRR is greater than 1 then the rate of the state is higher than the national average and vice versa. The 95% confidence interval shows the range of values which the SRR ratio could be expected to fall in due to chance. If the confidence interval includes 1, then the statistical evidence of a difference between jurisdictions is considered less likely (see Appendix 3).

Statistics are presented for the total PPH rate, the rates for each of the three broad PPH categories as well as individual conditions, as selected by NHPC for its report to be published late in 2003. These conditions include *Diabetes, Asthma, Angina, Congestive heart failure* and *Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease* from the chronic category, and *Dental conditions, Ear, nose and throat infections, Convulsions and epilepsy, Cellulitis* and *Dehydration* from the acute category. For vaccine-preventable conditions, only the total is presented. A full description of all conditions presented in these tables, including ICD-10-AM codes, can be found in Appendix 3.

There were 600,759 potentially preventable hospitalisations in Australia in 2001–02, which translates to a rate of 30.5 per 1,000 population. The rates ranged from 21.2 per 1,000 in the Australian Capital Territory to 42.8 per 1,000 in the Northern Territory. The separation rate for *Vaccine preventable* PPHs in the Northern Territory was 2.4 times the national rate, and the separation rate for the Australian Capital Territory was 0.6 times the national rate.

The rate for *Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease* for residents of Western Australia was 2.71 separations per 1,000 population. The SRR was 0.98 but the 95% confidence interval was 0.95–1.01, indicating that the difference was not statistically significant. The separation rate for the Northern Territory was 5.60 per 1,000 population, with a SRR of 2.02 and the 95% confidence interval of the SRR of 1.86–2.18, indicating the difference was statistically significant (Table 4.8).

Comparing Remoteness Areas, separation rates were higher for the more remote areas for each PPH. For example, the separation rate for *Ear, nose and throat infections* in major cities was 1.40 per 1,000 population, for inner regional it was 1.77, for outer regional it was 2.48, remote was 3.54 and for very remote the rate was 4.47 (Table 4.9).

Average lengths of stay for 20 selected AR-DRGs

The average length of stay for 20 selected AR-DRGs has been identified as an indicator of efficiency. The selected AR-DRGs (Table 4.10) replaces Table 4.8 from earlier editions of *Australian Hospital Statistics*, which presented average length of stay for the top 10 DRGs by volume. The selected AR-DRGs reflect a more representative range of services and will remain constant for future years.

The selected AR-DRGs were chosen on the basis of:

- homogeneity, where variation is more likely to be attributable to the hospital's performance rather than variations in the patients themselves.
- differences between jurisdictions and/or sectors.
- policy interest as evidenced by
 - inclusion of similar groups in other tables in *Australian Hospital Statistics*, e.g. indicator procedures for elective surgery waiting times
 - high volume and/or cost.
 - changes in volume over years.
- representativeness across clinical groups (MDCs) and surgical and medical AR-DRGs.

In addition, only non-complication and/or comorbidity (non-CC) AR-DRGs were chosen from groups of adjacent AR-DRGs because AR-DRGs with CCs may be relatively less homogeneous, as they potentially include a range of complications and/or comorbidities. With this, information would also not be duplicated on similar topics.

To aid the comparability between years some minor alterations were made to reflect changes that would occur with the introduction of version 5 AR-DRGs. In particular AR-DRGs I04A and I04B *Knee replacement and reattachment* were combined in anticipation of a change in AR-DRG version 5.

These data are not equivalent to the data presented in the tables in Chapter 11, or the predecessor table in *Australian Hospital Statistics 2000-01* on the top 10 DRGs, as separations with lengths of stay over 120 days are excluded and same day separations are included.

The average length of stay of the chosen AR-DRGs ranged from 14.2 days for U63B *Major Affective Disorders Age<70 W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC* to 1.6 days for G09Z *Inguinal and Femoral Hernia Procedures Age>0*. The average length of stay for E62C, *Respiratory infection or inflammations without complications*, was 3.8 days for all hospitals in Australia, 3.5 days for public hospitals and 5.2 days for private hospitals. There was some variation between states and territories with Victorian hospitals reporting an average length of stay of 3.8 days overall and Tasmanian hospitals 4.3 days.

Relative stay index

Relative stay indexes (RSIs) have been identified as indicators of efficiency. They are calculated as the actual number of patient days for separations in selected AR-DRGs, divided by the number of patient days expected (based on national figures) standardised for casemix. The adjustment for casemix (based on the AR-DRG and age of the patient for each separation) allows variation in types of services provided to be taken into account, but does not take into account other influences on length of stay, such as Indigenous status.

An RSI greater than 1 indicates that an average patient's length of stay is higher than would be expected given the casemix for the group of separations of interest. An RSI of less than 1 indicates that the length of stay was less than would have been expected.

This publication uses two methods of standardisation. The method used in most tables (Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.11, and part of Table 4.12) is an indirect standardisation method, where the total observed length of stay is divided by the total expected length of stay. This is the same method used in *Australian Hospital Statistics 2000-01*. Technically an indirectly standardised rate compares a group with a standard population. The indirectly standardised

rates of different groups are not strictly comparable as the different groups have different casemixes.

In addition to the indirect method, Table 4.12 presents a directly standardised RSI. The direct method weights the separations of the group of hospitals to reflect the total casemix of Australia before calculating the ratio, thereby weighting the casemix of the groups of hospitals to a comparable basis. However, the direct standardisation method is not very suitable for groups of hospitals for which a limited range of AR-DRGs is reported, as the weighting of separations for AR-DRGs that are not reported (or are reported in small numbers) is subject to error. Therefore, presentation of the directly standardised method in the private sector in Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory and the public sector in the Northern Territory have been suppressed. In these cells, fewer than 600 of the 639 AR-DRGs used in the national RSI analysis are represented so the RSIs may be affected by estimation of the data for missing AR-DRGs. More detail on these methods is included in Appendix 3, with a description of the number of AR-DRGs represented in each cell in Table 4.12 (Table A3.11).

Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 present RSI information for public hospitals, using the indirect method and public hospital data to calculate expected lengths of stay. For the hospitals included in the cost per casemix-adjusted separation analysis, the RSI was 0.99 overall, and ranged from 1.25 in the Northern Territory to 0.95 in Queensland (Table 4.1).

Tables 4.11 and 4.12 present RSI information using public and private sector data together to calculate expected lengths of stay. Overall, the RSI for private hospitals was 1.04 indirectly standardised and 1.08 directly standardised and the RSI for public hospitals was 0.98 indirectly standardised and 0.99 directly standardised. The difference between the sectors in the directly standardised RSI, indicates that the public sector had relatively shorter lengths of stay, according to this measure.

Table 4.12 presents RSI information for the medical, surgical and other categories of AR-DRGs (DHAC 1998, 2000a, 2000b). In the public sector, the RSI for medical AR-DRGs was 0.96 indirectly standardised and 0.96 directly standardised, while the RSI for surgical AR-DRGs was 1.02 indirectly standardised and 1.02 directly standardised. In the private sector, the RSI for medical AR-DRGs was 1.13 indirectly standardised and 1.14 directly standardised, while the RSI for surgical AR-DRGs was 0.98 indirectly standardised and 0.97 directly standardised.

Emergency department waiting times

Emergency department waiting times are regarded as indicators of responsiveness of the acute care sector (NHPC 2002). The indicator presented here is the proportion of patients presenting to public hospital emergency departments who waited longer for care than was clinically appropriate, by triage category.

The triage category indicates the urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care (NHDC 2001). It is usually assigned by triage nurses to patients at, or shortly after, the time of presentation to the emergency department, in response to the question 'This patient should wait for medical care no longer than...?'. The National Triage Scale has five categories that incorporate the time by which the patient should receive care:

- Resuscitation: immediate (within seconds)
- Emergency: within 10 minutes
- Urgent: within 30 minutes

- Semi-urgent: within 60 minutes
- Non-urgent: within 120 minutes.

The *National Health Data Dictionary* standard for measuring the waiting time is to subtract the time at which the patient presents at the emergency department from the time of commencement of service by a treating medical officer or nurse. The time at which the patient presents is the time at which they are registered clerically, or the time at which they are triaged, whichever occurs earlier. Patients who do not wait for care after having been registered and/or triaged are generally excluded from the data but some may have been included in the data on the number of patients seen for Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory.

There is some variation among the jurisdictions on how the waiting times are calculated, and this may slightly affect the comparability of the data. Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory use the national standard method. The Northern Territory uses the time of clerical registration as the starting point, and New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia use the time of triage. In South Australia, patients are always triaged prior to being clerically registered.

The comparability of the data may also be influenced by variation in the coverage of the emergency department waiting times data. Table 4.13 shows that coverage of the collection (as indicated by the proportion of hospitals included) was highest for the *Principal referral and women's and children's* peer group. Data for 1 hospital in New South Wales and Victoria respectively and for 3 hospitals in Queensland were not reported to the collection. For the *Large hospital* peer group, data for 10 hospitals in Victoria and 1 hospital in Queensland and Western Australia respectively, were not reported. Data for 18 out of 112 hospitals in the *Medium hospital* peer group were reported. Hospitals that were not included may not have emergency departments or provide emergency department services.

Table 4.13 also presents estimates of the proportion of emergency department visits that were covered by the Emergency Department Waiting Times Data Collection. The Institute derived these estimates from data provided by the states and territories for the National Public Hospitals Establishments Database. The estimates were derived as:

- the number of outpatient occasions of service for *Accident and emergency* reported to the National Public Hospitals Establishments Database for hospitals reporting data to the Emergency Department Waiting Times Data Collection as a proportion of the total number of outpatient occasions of service for *Accident and emergency* reported to the National Public Hospital Establishments Database.

Based on this measure, overall coverage of the Emergency Department Waiting Times Data Collection was 64% and ranged from 42% in Western Australia to 100% in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory (Table 4.13). Further information on the *Accident and emergency* outpatient occasions of service reported to the National Public Hospitals Establishments Database and this waiting times collection is included in Appendix 3.

The comparability of the data may also be influenced by the comparability of the triage categories among the states and territories. Although the triage category is not a measure of the need for admission to hospital, the proportions of patients in each category that were admitted can be used as an indication of the comparability of the triage categorisation. The proportion of patients admitted varied from state to state, particularly for the resuscitation and emergency triage categories, but less for the semi-urgent and non-urgent categories (Table 4.13). This may indicate that the data for the former two categories are less comparable than data for the latter two categories.

The distribution of patients across triage categories among the states and territories may also provide some indication of the differences between states and territories in the types of patients that present to emergency departments. Table 4.13 shows the proportion of patients seen, by triage category and state and territory. There was very little variation among the states and territories in the proportion of patients in each triage category, with the exception of the Australian Capital Territory, which differed from the other jurisdictions fairly markedly for all triage categories except '1 - Resuscitation'.

The proportion receiving care on time varied by triage category, from 99% for resuscitation patients to 59% for semi-urgent patients. Overall, the proportion of patients receiving emergency department care within the required time was 64%, varying from 55% in South Australia to 78% in the Australian Capital Territory (Table 4.13).

Overall, for triage category '1 - Resuscitation', the proportion of patients seen on time was 99% and ranged from 98% in the *Medium hospital* peer group to 99% in the *Principal referral and women's and children's* and the *Large hospital* peer group. For triage category '5 - Non-urgent' the proportion of patients seen on time was 84% overall, and ranged from 78% in the *Principal referral and women's and children's* peer group to 93% in the *Medium hospital* peer group.

Table 4.1: Cost^(a) per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, selected public acute hospitals, ^(b) states and territories, 2001–02

| Variable | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT ^(c) | Total |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Total separations ('000) ^(d) | 1,201 | 1,061 | 667 | 319 | 336 | 76 | 62 | 63 | 3,786 |
| Acute separations ('000) ^(d) | 1,175 | 1,028 | 641 | 314 | 328 | 75 | 61 | 63 | 3,685 |
| Proportion of separations not acute (%) | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| Average cost weight ^(e) | 1.05 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 0.99 | 0.76 | 1.00 |
| Casemix-adjusted separations ('000) ^(f) | 1,261 | 1,019 | 658 | 312 | 339 | 81 | 61 | 48 | 3,780 |
| Total admitted patient days ('000) ^(d) | 4,499 | 3,871 | 2,253 | 1,123 | 1,224 | 289 | 214 | 206 | 13,681 |
| Admitted patient days for acute patients ('000) ^(d) | 4,133 | 3,165 | 1,967 | 999 | 1,060 | 260 | 198 | 196 | 11,978 |
| Proportion of bed days not acute (%) | 8.1 | 18.2 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 13.4 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 12.4 |
| Total recurrent expenditure (\$m) | 5,287 | 4,307 | 2,406 | 1,399 | 1,175 | 340 | 303 | 228 | 15,446 |
| Inpatient fraction ^(g) | 0.69 | 0.72 | 0.74 | 0.69 | 0.81 | 0.72 | 0.74 | 0.77 | 0.72 |
| Total admitted patient recurrent expenditure (\$m) | 3,629 | 3,097 | 1,783 | 970 | 950 | 245 | 224 | 177 | 11,075 |
| Public patient day proportion ^(h) | 0.79 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 0.84 | 0.82 | 0.87 | 0.95 | 0.85 |
| Newborn episodes with no qualified days ('000) | 46.6 | 34.7 | 27.7 | 13.3 | 9.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 138.6 |
| Relative stay index ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 1.02 | 0.96 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 1.06 | 1.25 | 0.99 |
| Average cost data for selected hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-medical labour costs per casemix-adjusted separation (\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursing | 765 | 885 | 756 | 812 | 763 | 755 | 918 | 988 | 804 |
| Diagnostic/allied health ^(j) | 237 | 283 | 172 | 214 | 188 | 181 | 185 | 185 | 230 |
| Administrative | 226 | 230 | 195 | 255 | 218 | 177 | 259 | 247 | 223 |
| Other staff | 185 | 155 | 241 | 225 | 117 | 350 | 135 | 431 | 190 |
| Superannuation | 149 | 141 | 162 | 161 | 141 | 176 | 236 | 142 | 151 |
| <i>Total non-medical labour costs</i> | 1,562 | 1,694 | 1,526 | 1,667 | 1,427 | 1,639 | 1,734 | 1,992 | 1,598 |
| Other recurrent costs per casemix-adjusted separation (\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic services | 67 | 78 | 86 | 154 | 80 | 96 | 159 | 169 | 85 |
| Repairs/maintenance | 73 | 65 | 57 | 91 | 77 | 81 | 69 | 59 | 70 |
| Medical supplies ^(l) | 258 | 240 | 276 | 227 | 182 | 438 | 293 | 236 | 251 |
| Drug supplies | 153 | 144 | 153 | 176 | 151 | 142 | 121 | 189 | 152 |
| Food supplies | 36 | 36 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 30 | 40 | 34 | 31 |
| Administration | 181 | 209 | 135 | 160 | 82 | 85 | 281 | 114 | 170 |
| Other | 54 | 78 | 33 | 78 | 316 | 137 | 291 | 287 | 88 |
| <i>Total other recurrent costs</i> | 822 | 850 | 763 | 906 | 906 | 1,009 | 1,253 | 1,088 | 847 |
| Total excluding medical labour costs | 2,384 | 2,544 | 2,289 | 2,573 | 2,334 | 2,647 | 2,987 | 3,080 | 2,445 |

(continued)

Table 4.1 (continued): Cost^(a) per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, selected public acute hospitals, ^(b) States and Territories, 2001–02

| Variable | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT ^(c) | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Medical labour costs per casemix-adjusted separation (\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| Public patients | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaried/sessional staff | 333 | 422 | 356 | 411 | 336 | 289 | 419 | 544 | 371 |
| VMO payments | 160 | 73 | 63 | 121 | 137 | 98 | 261 | 54 | 114 |
| Private patients (estimated) ^(k) | 133 | 79 | 33 | 74 | 92 | 83 | 103 | 31 | 87 |
| Total medical labour costs | 626 | 574 | 453 | 607 | 565 | 470 | 783 | 629 | 571 |
| Total cost per casemix-adjusted separation^(a) | 3,010 | 3,117 | 2,741 | 3,180 | 2,898 | 3,118 | 3,769 | 3,709 | 3,017 |

(a) Excludes depreciation.

(b) Psychiatric hospitals, drug and alcohol services, mothercraft hospitals, unpeered and other, hospices, rehabilitation facilities, small non-acute hospitals and multi-purpose services are excluded from this table. The data are based on hospital establishments for which expenditure data were provided, including networks of hospitals in some jurisdictions. Some small hospitals with incomplete expenditure data were not included. See Appendix 3 for further information.

(c) These figures should be interpreted in conjunction with the consideration of cost disabilities associated with hospital service delivery in the Northern Territory (see text).

(d) From the National Hospital Morbidity Database, including same day separations and newborns with qualified days.

(e) Average cost weight from the National Hospital Morbidity Database, based on acute and unspecified separations and newborn episodes of care with qualified days, using the 2000–01 AR-DRG v 4.1 cost weights (DHA 2002). Updated versions of this table based on 2001–02 AR-DRG v 4.2 cost weights will be available on the internet when available.

(f) Casemix-adjusted separations is the product of Total separations and Average cost weight.

(g) Of the selected hospitals, only 5 very small hospitals, 3 in SA and 2 in Victoria, have had their IFRAC estimated by the HASAC ratio.

(h) Eligible public patient days as a proportion of total patient days, excluding newborns with no qualified days. Public patients defined by patient election status equal to public.

(i) Relative stay index based on public hospitals using the indirect method. The indirectly standardised relative stay index is not technically comparable between cells but is a comparison of the hospital group with the national average of public hospitals based on the casemix of that group. See Appendix 3 for details on the methodology.

(j) Queensland pathology services are purchased from the statewide pathology service rather than being provided by each hospital's employees; resulting in higher medical supplies costs and lower diagnostic staff costs.

(k) Estimated private patient medical costs calculated as the sum of salary/sessional and VMO payments divided by the number of public patient days multiplied by the number of private patient days. This is a notional estimate of the medical costs for all non-public patients, including private, compensable and ineligible.

Table 4.2: Cost per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group, Australia, (a)(b) 2001–02

| | Separations | | Average length of stay | | Recurrent expenditure | | Relative Stay Index ^(c) | | Number of AR-DRGs | | Cost per casemix-adjusted separation (\$) | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---|--------------|--|
| | Number of hospitals | Percent of total cost weight ('000) | Average length of stay | Average cost weight | (\$'000,000) | Percent of total | Index ^(c) | Any acute separations | 5 or more acute seps | Average | Q3 | Q1 | |
| Principal referral | 54 | 2,337.3 | 3.8 | 1.04 | 10,070.4 | 59.8 | 1.00 | 576.2 | 475.0 | 3,049 | 3,184 | 2,725 | |
| Specialist women's & children's | 10 | 216.7 | 3.1 | 1.10 | 1,115.6 | 6.6 | 1.00 | 366.9 | 237.8 | 3,357 | 3,574 | 3,266 | |
| <i>Total Principal referral and Women's & children's</i> | <i>64</i> | <i>2,554.0</i> | <i>3.7</i> | <i>1.04</i> | <i>11,186.0</i> | <i>66.4</i> | <i>1.00</i> | <i>543.5</i> | <i>437.9</i> | <i>3,075</i> | <i>3,331</i> | <i>2,732</i> | |
| Large major cities | 22 | 317.9 | 3.6 | 1.01 | 1,216.8 | 7.2 | 0.93 | 447.7 | 290.3 | 2,778 | 3,141 | 2,416 | |
| Large regional & remote | 20 | 274.2 | 3.2 | 0.92 | 922.2 | 5.5 | 0.95 | 498.7 | 309.3 | 2,800 | 3,031 | 2,559 | |
| <i>Total Large hospitals</i> | <i>42</i> | <i>592.1</i> | <i>3.4</i> | <i>0.97</i> | <i>2,139.0</i> | <i>12.7</i> | <i>0.94</i> | <i>472.0</i> | <i>299.3</i> | <i>2,788</i> | <i>3,088</i> | <i>2,485</i> | |
| Medium major cities & regional group 1 | 31 | 240.7 | 3.4 | 0.90 | 865.8 | 5.1 | 0.99 | 405.3 | 211.7 | 3,092 | 3,322 | 2,703 | |
| Medium major cities & regional group 2 | 72 | 245.6 | 3.4 | 0.81 | 717.7 | 4.3 | 0.99 | 312.4 | 136.7 | 2,726 | 3,050 | 2,410 | |
| <i>Total Medium hospitals</i> | <i>103</i> | <i>486.3</i> | <i>3.4</i> | <i>0.85</i> | <i>1,583.5</i> | <i>9.4</i> | <i>0.99</i> | <i>340.3</i> | <i>159.3</i> | <i>2,919</i> | <i>3,149</i> | <i>2,501</i> | |
| Small regional acute | 87 | 92.2 | 3.8 | 0.83 | 290.3 | 1.7 | 1.04 | 188.1 | 57.4 | 2,952 | 4,014 | 2,341 | |
| Remote acute | 47 | 61.1 | 3.0 | 0.78 | 247.2 | 1.5 | 1.02 | 181.0 | 60.0 | 3,348 | 4,095 | 2,349 | |
| <i>Total Small acute hospitals</i> | <i>134</i> | <i>153.3</i> | <i>3.5</i> | <i>0.81</i> | <i>537.5</i> | <i>3.2</i> | <i>1.03</i> | <i>185.6</i> | <i>58.3</i> | <i>3,110</i> | <i>4,029</i> | <i>2,349</i> | |
| <i>Total hospitals in cost per casemix-adjusted separation analysis (see Table 4.1)</i> | <i>343</i> | <i>3,785.7</i> | <i>3.6</i> | <i>1.00</i> | <i>15,446.0</i> | <i>91.7</i> | <i>0.99</i> | <i>333.9</i> | <i>189.0</i> | <i>3,017</i> | <i>3,414</i> | <i>2,501</i> | |
| Small non-acute | 111 | 69.4 | 8.8 | 0.86 | 313.3 | 1.9 | 1.14 | 136.1 | 30.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Multi-purpose service | 66 | 29.5 | 4.6 | 0.77 | 156.4 | 0.9 | 1.06 | 110.7 | 22.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Hospice | 4 | 2.7 | 18.2 | 1.64 | 39.5 | 0.2 | 2.60 | 17.8 | 5.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Rehabilitation | 6 | 3.4 | 31.6 | 1.97 | 96.5 | 0.6 | 2.28 | 0.5 | 0.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Mothercraft | 8 | 15.1 | 3.3 | 0.75 | 20.8 | 0.1 | 1.11 | 18.6 | 9.7 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Other non-acute | 16 | 24.8 | 10.5 | 0.51 | 165.4 | 1.0 | 1.52 | 43.3 | 9.2 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| <i>Total Non-acute</i> | <i>211</i> | <i>145.0</i> | <i>8.4</i> | <i>0.78</i> | <i>791.9</i> | <i>4.7</i> | <i>1.15</i> | <i>111.0</i> | <i>24.6</i> | <i>n.a.</i> | <i>n.a.</i> | <i>n.a.</i> | |
| Psychiatric ^(d) | 19 | 18.3 | 64.2 | 1.88 | 424.0 | 2.5 | 1.35 | 15.6 | 9.3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Unpeered and other acute | 110 | 15.1 | 8.8 | 0.65 | 185.3 | 1.1 | 1.17 | 40.2 | 2.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Total peer grouped hospitals | 683 | 3,964.1 | 4.1 | 0.99 | 16,847.1 | 100.00 | 1.00 | 216.0 | 107.4 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| <i>Teaching hospitals (excluding psychiatric)</i> | <i>60</i> | <i>2,331.6</i> | <i>3.7</i> | <i>1.05</i> | <i>10,512.5</i> | <i>62.40</i> | <i>1.00</i> | <i>509.2</i> | <i>406.8</i> | <i>3,166</i> | <i>3,520</i> | <i>2,822</i> | |

(a) Expenditure data exclude depreciation.

(b) The data are based on hospital establishments for which expenditure data were provided, including networks of hospitals in some jurisdictions. Some small hospitals with incomplete expenditure data were not included. See Appendix 5 for further information.

(c) Relative stay index based on public hospitals using the indirect method. The indirectly standardised relative stay index is not technically comparable between cells but is a comparison of the hospital group with the national average of public hospitals based on the casemix of that group. See Appendix 3 for details on the methodology.

(d) Psychiatric hospitals consist of a mix of short-term acute, long term, psychogeriatric and forensic psychiatric hospitals.

Note: See Appendix 5 for the definitions of the public hospital peer groups.

n.a. Not applicable.

Table 4.3: Cost per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group^(a), states and territories, 2001–02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------|
| Principal referral: major cities (>20,000 acute weighted separations) & regional (>16,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 18 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 54 |
| Average beds per hospital | 403 | 530 | 430 | 519 | 471 | 382 | 498 | 297 | 453 |
| Separations per hospital | 36,966 | 52,769 | 36,693 | 53,263 | 56,403 | 33,158 | 48,632 | 32,829 | 43,284 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 481 | 473 | 433 | 525 | 529 | 495 | 545 | 438 | 475 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 3,206,543 | 3,299,137 | 1,542,374 | n.p. | n.p. | 284,664 | n.p. | n.p. | 10,070,441 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.10 | 0.99 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 0.95 | 0.81 | 1.04 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.05 | 0.96 | 0.96 | n.p. | n.p. | 0.95 | n.p. | n.p. | 1.00 |
| Cost per separation | 3,243 | 3,019 | 2,913 | n.p. | n.p. | 3,064 | n.p. | n.p. | 3,085 |
| Cost per patient day | 843 | 784 | 808 | n.p. | n.p. | 820 | n.p. | n.p. | 818 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,096 | 3,132 | 2,800 | n.p. | n.p. | 3,009 | n.p. | n.p. | 3,049 |
| Specialist women's & children's (>10,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Average beds per hospital | 164 | 535 | 141 | 473 | 309 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 237 |
| Separations per hospital | 17,302 | 53,537 | 11,860 | 33,644 | 30,150 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 21,667 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 223 | 409 | 157 | 350 | 321 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 238 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 275,973 | n.p. | 225,583 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1,115,558 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.14 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.03 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1.10 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.07 | n.p. | 0.92 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1.00 |
| Cost per separation | 3,369 | n.p. | 3,783 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3,540 |
| Cost per patient day | 1,054 | n.p. | 1,297 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1,140 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,195 | n.p. | 3,486 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3,357 |
| Total Principal referral and specialist women's & children's | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 21 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 64 |
| Average beds per hospital | 369 | 531 | 353 | 508 | 431 | 382 | 498 | 297 | 419 |
| Separations per hospital | 34,157 | 52,817 | 30,070 | 48,359 | 49,840 | 33,158 | 48,632 | 32,829 | 39,906 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 444 | 469 | 359 | 482 | 477 | 495 | 545 | 438 | 438 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 3,482,516 | 3,579,829 | 1,767,957 | 944,077 | 761,490 | 284,664 | n.p. | n.p. | 11,185,999 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.10 | 0.99 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 0.95 | 0.81 | 1.04 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.05 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.95 | n.p. | n.p. | 1.00 |
| Cost per separation | 3,252 | 3,047 | 3,004 | 3,221 | 3,068 | 3,064 | n.p. | n.p. | 3,123 |
| Cost per patient day | 856 | 803 | 851 | 907 | 820 | 820 | n.p. | n.p. | 840 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,102 | 3,143 | 2,875 | 3,080 | 2,950 | 3,009 | n.p. | n.p. | 3,075 |
| Large major cities (>10,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 13 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 22 |
| Average beds per hospital | 154 | 79 | 162 | n.a. | 201 | n.a. | 162 | n.a. | 155 |
| Separations per hospital | 13,813 | 13,226 | 15,009 | n.a. | 17,961 | n.a. | 13,003 | n.a. | 14,452 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 305 | 110 | 294 | n.a. | 336 | n.a. | 307 | n.a. | 290 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 674,293 | 132,975 | 142,920 | n.a. | 198,625 | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | 1,216,794 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.01 | 0.93 | 1.01 | n.a. | 1.05 | n.a. | 1.14 | n.a. | 1.01 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 0.96 | 0.85 | 0.88 | n.a. | 0.90 | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | 0.93 |
| Cost per separation | 2,655 | 2,818 | 2,257 | n.a. | 2,947 | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | 2,709 |
| Cost per patient day | 708 | 1,296 | 713 | n.a. | 733 | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | 758 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,734 | 3,266 | 2,249 | n.a. | 2,999 | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | 2,778 |
| Large regional (>8,000 acute weighted separations) & remote (>5,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 |
| Average beds per hospital | 148 | 130 | 143 | 105 | n.a. | 131 | n.a. | 153 | 139 |
| Separations per hospital | 13,033 | 13,628 | 15,089 | 9,949 | n.a. | 7,856 | n.a. | 21,561 | 13,709 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 336 | 296 | 296 | 287 | n.a. | 277 | n.a. | 310 | 309 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 352,867 | 217,153 | 206,036 | 34,965 | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | n.p. | 922,175 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.04 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 1.03 | n.a. | 1.25 | n.a. | 0.70 | 0.92 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.87 | 0.88 | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | n.p. | 0.95 |
| Cost per separation | 2,932 | 2,369 | 1,961 | 2,517 | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | n.p. | 2,512 |
| Cost per patient day | 809 | 762 | 701 | 860 | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | n.p. | 785 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,930 | 2,811 | 2,374 | 2,498 | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | n.p. | 2,800 |
| Total Large hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 20 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 42 |
| Average beds per hospital | 152 | 115 | 150 | 105 | 201 | 131 | 162 | 153 | 147 |
| Separations per hospital | 13,540 | 13,513 | 15,059 | 9,949 | 17,961 | 7,856 | 13,003 | 21,561 | 14,098 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 316 | 243 | 295 | 287 | 336 | 277 | 307 | 310 | 299 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 1,027,159 | 350,127 | 348,956 | 34,965 | 198,625 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 2,138,969 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.02 | 0.88 | 0.90 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.25 | 1.14 | 0.70 | 0.97 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 0.97 | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.90 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 0.94 |
| Cost per separation | 2,748 | 2,494 | 2,071 | 2,517 | 2,947 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 2,618 |
| Cost per patient day | 741 | 876 | 706 | 860 | 733 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 770 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,802 | 2,923 | 2,327 | 2,498 | 2,999 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 2,788 |

(continued)

Table 4.3 (continued): Cost per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group^(a), states and territories, 2001–02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|------|--------|-----------|
| Medium (major cities 5,000 to 10,000 and regional 5,000 to 8,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 12 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Average beds per hospital | 79 | 74 | 99 | 135 | 74 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 93 |
| Separations per hospital | 6,675 | 7,550 | 6,413 | 9,378 | 8,472 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 7,765 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 204 | 218 | 224 | 211 | 224 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 212 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 330,048 | 148,018 | 19,920 | 269,173 | 98,649 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 865,808 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.05 | 0.82 | 0.92 | 0.82 | 0.81 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.90 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 1.01 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.99 |
| Cost per separation | 2,922 | 2,387 | 2,221 | 2,838 | 2,331 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2,693 |
| Cost per patient day | 821 | 816 | 640 | 754 | 826 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 793 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,916 | 2,982 | 2,427 | 3,535 | 2,950 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3,092 |
| Medium (major cities and regional 2,000 acute or acute weighted to 5,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 28 | 15 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| Average beds per hospital | 44 | 46 | 57 | 47 | 50 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 48 |
| Separations per hospital | 3,370 | 3,568 | 3,337 | 3,310 | 3,452 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3,411 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 139 | 130 | 135 | 127 | 149 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 137 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 309,050 | 152,908 | 141,568 | 40,419 | 73,741 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 717,687 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.88 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.81 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.01 | 1.03 | 0.95 | 1.03 | 0.96 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.99 |
| Cost per separation | 2,338 | 2,206 | 1,680 | 2,598 | 2,055 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2,145 |
| Cost per patient day | 671 | 684 | 506 | 803 | 624 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 639 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,908 | 2,932 | 2,206 | 3,301 | 2,438 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2,726 |
| Total Medium hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 40 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 |
| Average beds per hospital | 55 | 54 | 59 | 106 | 57 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 62 |
| Separations per hospital | 4,362 | 4,706 | 3,518 | 7,355 | 4,996 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 4,722 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 158 | 155 | 140 | 183 | 172 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 159 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 639,098 | 300,926 | 161,488 | 309,592 | 172,390 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1,583,495 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.93 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.82 | 0.84 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.85 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.95 | 1.04 | 0.98 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.99 |
| Cost per separation | 2,606 | 2,289 | 1,738 | 2,802 | 2,199 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2,416 |
| Cost per patient day | 741 | 741 | 521 | 760 | 721 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 716 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,910 | 2,957 | 2,236 | 3,498 | 2,697 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2,919 |
| Small regional acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations less than 40% not acute or outlier patient days) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 34 | 19 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 87 |
| Average beds per hospital | 24 | 24 | 20 | 24 | 25 | 13 | n.a. | n.a. | 23 |
| Separations per hospital | 1,071 | 1,211 | 856 | 839 | 1,358 | 727 | n.a. | n.a. | 1,059 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 60 | 59 | 47 | 46 | 80 | 42 | n.a. | n.a. | 57 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 129,471 | 76,516 | 41,581 | 16,349 | 21,466 | 4,940 | n.a. | n.a. | 290,324 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.86 | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.77 | 0.85 | 0.81 | n.a. | n.a. | 0.83 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.06 | 1.08 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.04 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.04 |
| Cost per separation | 2,545 | 2,599 | 1,749 | 2,691 | 1,792 | 2,501 | n.a. | n.a. | 2,344 |
| Cost per patient day | 622 | 660 | 547 | 742 | 495 | 648 | n.a. | n.a. | 614 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,092 | 3,334 | 2,301 | 3,537 | 2,342 | 3,127 | n.a. | n.a. | 2,952 |
| Remote acute (<5,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 2 | 0 | 20 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 47 |
| Average beds per hospital | 26 | n.a. | 24 | 23 | 24 | n.a. | n.a. | 37 | 24 |
| Separations per hospital | 1,200 | n.a. | 997 | 1,596 | 985 | n.a. | n.a. | 3,031 | 1,300 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 66 | n.a. | 48 | 71 | 52 | n.a. | n.a. | 113 | 60 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 8,471 | n.a. | 86,371 | 94,274 | 20,729 | n.a. | n.a. | 34,539 | 247,188 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.7 | n.a. | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | n.a. | n.a. | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.2 | n.a. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Cost per separation | 2,229 | n.a. | 2,384 | 2,716 | 2,508 | n.a. | n.a. | 2,730 | 2,573 |
| Cost per patient day | 700 | n.a. | 832 | 950 | 719 | n.a. | n.a. | 909 | 865 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,234 | n.a. | 3,202 | 3,467 | 2,843 | n.a. | n.a. | 3,836 | 3,348 |
| Total Small acute hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 36 | 19 | 38 | 20 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 134 |
| Average beds per hospital | 24 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 16 | n.a. | 37 | 24 |
| Separations per hospital | 1,078 | 1,211 | 930 | 1,369 | 1,184 | 633 | n.a. | 3,031 | 1,144 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 60 | 59 | 48 | 64 | 67 | 34 | n.a. | 113 | 58 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 137,942 | 76,516 | 127,952 | 110,623 | 42,196 | 7,744 | n.a. | 34,539 | 537,512 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.85 | 0.81 | 0.76 | 0.79 | 0.88 | 0.80 | n.a. | 0.72 | 0.81 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 1.08 | n.a. | 1.17 | 1.03 |
| Cost per separation | 2,526 | 2,599 | 2,107 | 2,712 | 2,070 | 2,729 | n.a. | 2,730 | 2,435 |
| Cost per patient day | 626 | 660 | 700 | 904 | 580 | 705 | n.a. | 909 | 699 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,101 | 3,334 | 2,806 | 3,484 | 2,541 | 3,437 | n.a. | 3,836 | 3,110 |

(continued)

Table 4.3 (continued): Cost per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group^(a), states and territories, 2001–02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Total hospitals in cost per casemix-adjusted separation analysis (Table 4.1) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 117 | 63 | 78 | 37 | 35 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 343 |
| Average beds per hospital | 118 | 173 | 107 | 105 | 98 | 157 | 330 | 112 | 124 |
| Separations per hospital | 10,268 | 16,849 | 8,547 | 8,622 | 9,599 | 12,678 | 30,818 | 12,696 | 11,037 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 206 | 216 | 153 | 153 | 176 | 228 | 426 | 218 | 189 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 5,286,715 | 4,307,399 | 2,406,353 | 1,399,257 | 1,174,701 | 340,011 | 303,488 | 228,050 | 15,445,974 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.05 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 0.99 | 0.76 | 1.00 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.02 | 0.96 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 1.06 | 1.25 | 0.99 |
| Cost per separation | 3,021 | 2,918 | 2,675 | 3,040 | 2,828 | 3,227 | 3,629 | 2,783 | 2,926 |
| Cost per patient day | 807 | 800 | 792 | 863 | 776 | 848 | 1,044 | 857 | 810 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,010 | 3,117 | 2,741 | 3,180 | 2,898 | 3,118 | 3,769 | 3,709 | 3,017 |
| Small non-acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations more than 40% not acute or outlier patient days) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 36 | 11 | 30 | 6 | 24 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 111 |
| Average beds per hospital | 27 | 26 | 21 | 32 | 30 | 17 | n.a. | n.a. | 26 |
| Separations per hospital | 625 | 692 | 569 | 1,006 | 597 | 474 | n.a. | n.a. | 626 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 109,083 | 48,283 | 61,051 | 33,299 | 53,284 | 8,308 | n.a. | n.a. | 313,308 |
| Average length of stay | 9.6 | 11.9 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 10.2 | n.a. | n.a. | 8.8 |
| Multi-purpose service | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 15 | 7 | 9 | 29 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| Average beds per hospital | 22 | 14 | 22 | 16 | 35 | 5 | n.a. | n.a. | 19 |
| Separations per hospital | 299 | 841 | 660 | 337 | 800 | 98 | n.a. | n.a. | 446 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 32,950 | 28,526 | 20,182 | 55,386 | 15,673 | 3,690 | n.a. | n.a. | 156,407 |
| Average length of stay | 5.1 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 11.5 | n.a. | n.a. | 4.6 |
| Hospice | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Average beds per hospital | 59 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 47 |
| Separations per hospital | 815 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 670 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 38,859 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 39,463 |
| Average length of stay | 18.7 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 18.2 |
| Rehabilitation | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Average beds per hospital | 41 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 146 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 58 |
| Separations per hospital | 475 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1,043 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 570 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 73,015 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 96,450 |
| Average length of stay | 26.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 31.6 |
| Mothercraft | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Average beds per hospital | 34 | 26 | 40 | n.a. | 10 | n.a. | 10 | n.a. | 26 |
| Separations per hospital | 1,908 | 2,855 | 1,865 | n.a. | 903 | n.a. | .. | n.a. | 1,894 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 6,949 | 8,642 | n.p. | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | 20,831 |
| Average length of stay | 4.7 | 2.6 | n.p. | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | n.p. | n.a. | 3.3 |
| Other non-acute | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Average beds per hospital | 38 | 71 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 52 |
| Separations per hospital | 687 | 1,046 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1,552 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 94,577 | 26,396 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 165,412 |
| Average length of stay | 17.2 | 22.7 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 10.5 |
| Total Non-acute | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 74 | 23 | 40 | 36 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 211 |
| Average beds per hospital | 30 | 26 | 22 | 23 | 34 | 13 | 10 | n.a. | 27 |
| Separations per hospital | 602 | 1,050 | 622 | 823 | 649 | 332 | .. | n.a. | 687 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 355,433 | 111,848 | 84,273 | 133,124 | 92,967 | 12,601 | n.p. | n.a. | 791,871 |
| Average length of stay | 11.6 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 10.6 | n.p. | n.a. | 8.4 |

(continued)

Table 4.3 (continued): Cost per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group^(a), states and territories, 2001–02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Psychiatric^(f) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 9 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Average beds per hospital | 119 | 95 | 126 | 257 | 486 | 13 | n.a. | n.a. | 129 |
| Separations per hospital | 1,363 | 393 | 115 | 2,170 | 2,836 | 63 | n.a. | n.a. | 964 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 182,302 | 24,598 | 79,890 | n.p. | n.p. | 11,385 | n.a. | n.a. | 423,963 |
| Average length of stay | 61.5 | 67.0 | 413.4 | n.p. | n.p. | 168.6 | n.a. | n.a. | 64.2 |
| Unpeered and other acute (includes hospitals with fewer than 200 separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 17 | 6 | 57 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 110 |
| Average beds per hospital | 12 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 4 | n.a. | n.a. | 7 |
| Separations per hospital | 113 | 637 | 47 | 163 | 451 | 69 | n.a. | n.a. | 137 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 32,405 | 74,177 | 37,033 | 22,609 | 10,748 | 8,290 | n.a. | n.a. | 185,262 |
| Cost per separation | 14,121 | 2,078 | 2,719 | 8,279 | 1,660 | 7,620 | n.a. | n.a. | 4,654 |
| Cost per patient day | 535 | 599 | 478 | 908 | 232 | 717 | n.a. | n.a. | 528 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 217 | 93 | 179 | 86 | 75 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 683 |
| Average beds per hospital | 80 | 125 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 44 | 223 | 112 | 75 |
| Hospital numbers reported in | | | | | | | | | |
| Table 2.2 | 218 | 144 | 181 | 89 | 80 | 26 | 3 | 5 | 746 |
| Separations per hospital | 5,807 | 11,719 | 3,881 | 4,102 | 4,831 | 3,168 | 20,545 | 12,696 | 5,804 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 5,856,856 | 4,518,022 | 2,607,549 | 1,605,649 | 1,353,545 | 372,287 | 305,113 | 228,050 | 16,847,070 |
| Cost per separation | 3,231 | 2,953 | 2,776 | 3,201 | 3,074 | 3,366 | 3,629 | 2,783 | 3,059 |
| Cost per patient day | 699 | 786 | 744 | 829 | 714 | 756 | 1044 | 857 | 749 |
| Teaching hospitals (excluding psychiatric) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 17 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 60 |
| Average beds per hospital | 390 | 542 | 355 | 414 | 358 | 298 | 330 | 225 | 407 |
| Separations per hospital | 36,384 | 55,836 | 29,502 | 34,903 | 39,464 | 24,724 | 30,818 | 27,195 | 38,861 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 446 | 439 | 327 | 331 | 427 | 422 | 426 | 374 | 407 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 3,108,945 | 3,338,479 | 1,289,959 | 1,039,174 | 906,700 | 332,267 | 303,488 | 193,511 | 10,512,523 |
| Average cost weight ^(c) | 1.12 | 0.99 | 1.11 | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 0.99 | 0.76 | 1.05 |
| Relative stay index ^(d) | 1.06 | 0.96 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 1.27 | 1.00 |
| Cost per separation | 3,324 | 3,072 | 3,422 | 3,356 | 3,095 | 3,240 | 3,629 | 2,792 | 3,224 |
| Cost per patient day | 876 | 826 | 941 | 858 | 810 | 852 | 1,044 | 849 | 862 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,137 | 3,163 | 3,122 | 3,297 | 3,008 | 3,112 | 3,769 | 3,689 | 3,166 |

(a) The data are based on hospital establishments for which expenditure data were provided, including networks of hospitals in some jurisdictions. Some small hospitals with incomplete expenditure data were not included. See Appendix 3 for further information.

(b) The number of different AR-DRGs provided by a hospital for which there were at least 5 acute separations.

(c) Expenditure data exclude depreciation.

(d) Average cost weight from the National Hospital Morbidity Database, based on acute and unspecified separations and newborn episodes of care with qualified days, using the 2000–01 AR-DRG v 4.1 cost weights (DHA 2002). Updated versions of this table based on 2001–02 AR-DRG v 4.2 cost weights will be provided on the internet when available.

(e) Relative stay index based on public hospitals using the indirect method. The indirectly standardised relative stay index is not technically comparable between cells but is a comparison of the hospital group with the national average of public hospitals based on the casemix of that group. See Appendix 3 for details on the methodology.

(f) Psychiatric hospitals consist of a mix of short-term acute, long-term, psychogeriatric and forensic psychiatric hospitals.

n.p. not published.

. . not available

n.a. not applicable.

Table 4.4: Average salary (\$) of full-time equivalent staff, ^(a) public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2001–02

| Staffing category | NSW ^(b) | Vic ^(c) | Qld | WA | SA ^(b) | Tas ^(d) | ACT | NT | Total ^(e) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Salaried medical officers | 99,032 | 134,326 | 98,428 | 117,318 | 86,540 | 93,740 | 119,645 | 133,349 | 108,705 |
| Nurses | 54,348 | 61,912 | 52,672 | 57,620 | 51,599 | 52,615 | 52,489 | 64,915 | 56,104 |
| Other personal care staff | n.a. | n.a. | 34,541 | 26,961 | n.a. | n.a. | 39,797 | 38,731 | 35,631 |
| Diagnostic & allied health professionals | 51,018 | 50,895 | 52,873 | 49,732 | 41,790 | 56,481 | 48,567 | 73,822 | 50,512 |
| Administrative & clerical staff | 44,666 | 44,755 | 38,875 | 41,995 | 31,456 | 38,629 | 43,303 | 43,137 | 41,963 |
| Domestic & other staff | 34,668 | 39,150 | 35,173 | 37,553 | 22,867 | 46,862 | 35,498 | 43,075 | 35,454 |
| Total staff | 53,344 | 61,607 | 51,543 | 55,727 | 45,380 | 53,335 | 55,651 | 63,531 | 54,774 |

(a) Where average full-time equivalent (FTE) staff numbers were not available, staff numbers at 30 June 2001 were used.

(b) Other personal care staff are included in *Diagnostic & allied health professionals* and *Domestic & other staff*.

(c) FTEs may be slightly under-enumerated with a corresponding overstatement of average salaries.

(d) Data for six small hospitals not included. Other personal care staff are included in *Domestic & other staff*.

(e) The totals for Other personal care staff, Diagnostic & allied health professionals and Domestic & other staff are affected by reporting arrangements noted above. n.a. not available.

Table 4.5: Number of hospitals and available beds^(a), by accreditation status, states and territories, public hospitals 2001–02, private hospitals 2000–01.

| | NSW ^(b) | Vic ^(c) | Qld ^(d) | WA ^(e) | SA ^(f) | Tas | ACT ^(g) | NT ^(h) | Total |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Public hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| ACHS accredited hospitals | 146 | 105 | 73 | 42 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 426 |
| Other accredited hospitals | 46 | 8 | 39 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 113 |
| <i>Total accredited hospitals</i> | 192 | 113 | 112 | 47 | 67 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 539 |
| Non-accredited hospitals | 26 | 31 | 69 | 42 | 13 | 23 | 0 | 3 | 207 |
| Hospitals accredited (%) | 88 | 78 | 62 | 53 | 84 | 12 | 100 | 40 | 72 |
| <i>Total public hospitals</i> | 218 | 144 | 181 | 89 | 80 | 26 | 3 | 5 | 746 |
| ACHS accredited beds | 14,729 | 11,073 | 7,774 | 3,247 | 4,366 | 895 | 660 | 357 | 43,101 |
| Other accredited beds | 1,701 | 174 | 906 | 1,162 | 327 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 4,280 |
| <i>Total accredited beds</i> | 16,430 | 11,247 | 8,680 | 4,409 | 4,693 | 895 | 670 | 357 | 47,381 |
| Non-accredited beds | 972 | 394 | 1,200 | 733 | 364 | 214 | 0 | 203 | 4,080 |
| Beds accredited (%) | 94 | 97 | 88 | 86 | 93 | 81 | 100 | 64 | 92 |
| <i>Total available beds for admitted patients</i> | 17,402 | 11,641 | 9,880 | 5,142 | 5,057 | 1,109 | 670 | 560 | 51,461 |
| Private hospitals^{(a),(h)} | | | | | | | | | |
| Accredited hospitals | 141 | 91 | 75 | .. | 39 | .. | .. | .. | 381 |
| Non-accredited hospitals | 43 | 45 | 15 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 135 |
| Hospitals accredited (%) | 77 | 67 | 83 | .. | 74 | .. | .. | .. | 74 |
| <i>Total private hospitals</i> | 184 | 136 | 90 | 41 | 53 | 12 | .. | .. | 516 |
| Accredited beds | 7,093 | 6,126 | 5,707 | .. | 2,087 | .. | .. | .. | 24,486 |
| Non-accredited beds | 503 | 457 | 250 | .. | 157 | .. | .. | .. | 1,667 |
| Beds accredited (%) | 93 | 93 | 96 | .. | 93 | .. | .. | .. | 94 |
| <i>Total available beds for admitted patients</i> | 7,596 | 6,583 | 5,957 | 2,926 | 2,244 | 847 | .. | .. | 26,153 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Accredited hospitals | 333 | 204 | 187 | .. | 106 | .. | .. | .. | 920 |
| Non-accredited hospitals | 69 | 76 | 84 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | 342 |
| Hospitals accredited (%) | 83 | 73 | 69 | .. | 80 | .. | .. | .. | 73 |
| <i>Total hospitals</i> | 402 | 280 | 271 | 130 | 133 | 38 | .. | .. | 1,262 |
| Accredited beds | 23,523 | 17,373 | 14,387 | .. | 6,780 | .. | .. | .. | 71,867 |
| Non-accredited beds | 1,475 | 851 | 1,450 | .. | 521 | .. | .. | .. | 5,747 |
| Beds accredited (%) | 94 | 95 | 91 | .. | 93 | .. | .. | .. | 93 |
| <i>Total available beds for admitted patients</i> | 24,998 | 18,224 | 15,837 | 8,068 | 7,301 | 1,956 | .. | .. | 77,614 |

(a) Where average available beds for the year were not available, bed numbers at 30 June 2000 were used.

(b) All 46 of the *other accredited hospitals* were accredited by AQC.

(c) Of the *other accredited hospitals*, 2 were accredited using QIC and 6 were certified ISO9000 family compliant.

(d) All of the 39 *other accredited hospitals* were accredited using QIC.

(e) Of the *other accredited hospitals*, 1 was accredited using QIC and 4 were certified ISO9000 family compliant.

(f) All 14 of the *other accredited hospitals* were certified ISO9000 family compliant.

(g) One establishment was accredited by AQC. Private hospital data for Australian Capital Territory included with New South Wales.

(h) Private hospital data for the Northern Territory included with South Australia.

.. not available.

Note: Private hospital data are provided from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Private Health Establishments Collection

Table 4.6: Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures, by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) 2001–02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total ^(c) |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Appendicectomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 8,017 | 6,319 | 5,777 | 3,036 | 1,903 | 700 | 455 | 246 | 26,457 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.22 | 1.31 | 1.57 | 1.56 | 1.28 | 1.50 | 1.36 | 1.11 | 1.36 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.90 | 0.97 | 1.16 | 1.15 | 0.95 | 1.11 | 1.00 | 0.82 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.88–0.92 | 0.95–0.99 | 1.13–1.19 | 1.11–1.19 | 0.91–0.99 | 1.03–1.19 | 0.91–1.09 | 0.72–0.92 | |
| Coronary artery bypass graft | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 5,861 | 4,224 | 3,107 | 1,062 | 1,272 | 376 | 119 | 96 | 16,120 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 100 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.60 | 0.76 | 0.73 | 0.47 | 0.82 | 0.82 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 0.73 | 0.92 | 0.89 | 0.57 | 1.00 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1.02–1.08 | 1.01–1.07 | 1.03–1.11 | 0.69–0.77 | 0.87–0.97 | 0.8–0.98 | 0.47–0.67 | 0.8–1.2 | |
| Coronary angioplasty | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 8,069 | 6,994 | 3,506 | 2,090 | 1,808 | 633 | 339 | 118 | 23,566 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 100 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.19 | 1.42 | 0.98 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 1.24 | 1.27 | 0.88 | 1.20 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.99 | 1.18 | 0.82 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 0.74 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.97–1.01 | 1.15–1.21 | 0.79–0.85 | 0.93–1.01 | 0.86–0.94 | 0.95–1.11 | 0.95–1.17 | 0.61–0.87 | |
| Caesarean section | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 20,771 | 14,531 | 13,911 | 7,089 | 5,077 | 1,169 | 885 | 683 | 64,124 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 3.16 | 2.96 | 3.84 | 3.69 | 3.56 | 2.79 | 2.58 | 2.90 | 3.29 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.96 | 0.90 | 1.17 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 0.85 | 0.78 | 0.88 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.95–0.97 | 0.89–0.91 | 1.15–1.19 | 1.09–1.15 | 1.05–1.11 | 0.8–0.9 | 0.73–0.83 | 0.81–0.95 | |
| In-hospital birth separations | 83,059 | 55,063 | 48,318 | 24,355 | 17,365 | 5,007 | 3,914 | 2,793 | 239,918 |
| In-hospital birth separation rate ^(e) | 12.6 | 11.2 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.3 |
| Separations per 100 in-hospital birth separations ^(f) | 25.0 | 26.4 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 23.3 | 22.6 | 24.5 | 26.7 |
| Cholecystectomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 15,357 | 11,349 | 8,951 | 4,218 | 4,028 | 1,013 | 671 | 209 | 45,808 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 2.30 | 2.32 | 2.48 | 2.25 | 2.54 | 2.13 | 2.18 | 1.18 | 2.34 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.06 | 0.96 | 1.09 | 0.91 | 0.93 | 0.51 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.96–1 | 0.97–1.01 | 1.04–1.08 | 0.93–0.99 | 1.06–1.12 | 0.85–0.97 | 0.86–1 | 0.44–0.58 | |

(continued)

Table 4.6 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures, by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) 2001–02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total ^(c) |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Diagnostic gastrointestinal endoscopy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 175,365 | 143,837 | 120,244 | 51,138 | 40,927 | 10,817 | 3,848 | 1,753 | 547,972 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 10 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 26.13 | 29.34 | 33.44 | 27.62 | 25.27 | 21.78 | 13.51 | 11.86 | 27.94 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.94 | 1.05 | 1.20 | 0.99 | 0.90 | 0.78 | 0.48 | 0.42 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.94–0.94 | 1.04–1.06 | 1.19–1.21 | 0.98–1 | 0.89–0.91 | 0.77–0.79 | 0.46–0.5 | 0.4–0.44 | |
| Hip replacement | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 8,704 | 6,995 | 4,005 | 2,514 | 2,507 | 808 | 372 | 58 | 25,965 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 52 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.27 | 1.40 | 1.15 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.56 | 1.51 | 0.70 | 1.32 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.96 | 1.06 | 0.87 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.18 | 1.15 | 0.53 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.94–0.98 | 1.04–1.08 | 0.84–0.9 | 1.05–1.13 | 1.05–1.13 | 1.1–1.26 | 1.03–1.27 | 0.39–0.67 | |
| Revision of hip replacement | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 1,117 | 839 | 525 | 318 | 294 | 105 | 49 | 11 | 3,258 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 100 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| Proportion of Hip replacements | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.13 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.99 | 1.01 | 0.91 | 1.10 | 1.01 | 1.22 | 1.21 | 0.66 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.93–1.05 | 0.94–1.08 | 0.83–0.99 | 0.98–1.22 | 0.89–1.13 | 0.99–1.45 | 0.87–1.55 | 0.27–1.05 | |
| Hysterectomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 10,809 | 7,328 | 6,811 | 4,144 | 3,334 | 1,057 | 636 | 121 | 34,244 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 26 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.63 | 1.51 | 1.88 | 2.16 | 2.14 | 2.22 | 2.01 | 0.68 | 1.75 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.93 | 0.86 | 1.07 | 1.23 | 1.22 | 1.27 | 1.15 | 0.39 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.91–0.95 | 0.84–0.88 | 1.04–1.1 | 1.19–1.27 | 1.18–1.26 | 1.19–1.35 | 1.06–1.24 | 0.32–0.46 | |
| Lens insertion | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 50,505 | 33,030 | 27,832 | 13,100 | 11,824 | 2,367 | 1,379 | 408 | 140,449 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 11 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 7.33 | 6.59 | 8.05 | 7.71 | 6.65 | 4.54 | 6.03 | 5.20 | 7.15 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.03 | 0.92 | 1.13 | 1.08 | 0.93 | 0.63 | 0.84 | 0.73 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1.02–1.04 | 0.91–0.93 | 1.12–1.14 | 1.06–1.1 | 0.91–0.95 | 0.6–0.66 | 0.8–0.88 | 0.66–0.8 | |

(continued)

Table 4.6 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures, by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) 2001–02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total ^(c) |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Myringotomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 9,041 | 9,069 | 5,232 | 4,330 | 4,449 | 528 | 398 | 106 | 33,154 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.37 | 1.93 | 1.40 | 2.26 | 3.14 | 1.11 | 1.28 | 0.48 | 1.71 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.80 | 1.13 | 0.82 | 1.32 | 1.84 | 0.65 | 0.75 | 0.28 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.78–0.82 | 1.11–1.15 | 0.8–0.84 | 1.28–1.36 | 1.79–1.89 | 0.59–0.71 | 0.68–0.82 | 0.23–0.33 | |
| Knee replacement | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 9,597 | 5,181 | 4,331 | 2,218 | 2,404 | 481 | 372 | 54 | 24,639 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 70 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.40 | 1.04 | 1.24 | 1.27 | 1.40 | 0.93 | 1.45 | 0.50 | 1.26 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.12 | 0.83 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.12 | 0.74 | 1.16 | 0.40 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1.1–1.14 | 0.81–0.85 | 0.96–1.02 | 0.97–1.05 | 1.08–1.16 | 0.67–0.81 | 1.04–1.28 | 0.29–0.51 | |
| Prostatectomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 7,985 | 7,272 | 3,737 | 1,934 | 2,080 | 583 | 273 | 59 | 23,924 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 25 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.17 | 1.46 | 1.07 | 1.11 | 1.20 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 0.68 | 1.22 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.96 | 1.20 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 0.99 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.56 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.94–0.98 | 1.17–1.23 | 0.85–0.91 | 0.87–0.95 | 0.95–1.03 | 0.85–0.99 | 0.81–1.03 | 0.42–0.7 | |
| Arthroscopic procedures (includes arthroscopies) | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 33,159 | 29,353 | 17,796 | 13,526 | 13,650 | 2,294 | 1,612 | 722 | 112,120 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 55 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 5.00 | 6.03 | 4.88 | 7.13 | 8.83 | 4.87 | 5.05 | 3.89 | 5.73 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.87 | 1.05 | 0.85 | 1.24 | 1.54 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.68 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.86–0.88 | 1.04–1.06 | 0.84–0.86 | 1.22–1.26 | 1.51–1.57 | 0.82–0.88 | 0.84–0.92 | 0.63–0.73 | |
| Tonsillectomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 10,543 | 8,608 | 6,481 | 3,912 | 3,413 | 462 | 324 | 81 | 33,828 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 22 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.61 | 1.82 | 1.73 | 2.01 | 2.39 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.36 | 1.74 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.93 | 1.04 | 0.99 | 1.16 | 1.37 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.21 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.91–0.95 | 1.02–1.06 | 0.97–1.01 | 1.12–1.2 | 1.32–1.42 | 0.52–0.62 | 0.5–0.62 | 0.16–0.26 | |

(a) The procedures and diagnoses are defined using ICD-10-AM codes in Appendix 3.

(b) Some private hospitals are not included. See Appendix 4 for details.

(c) Excludes non-residents and Unknown state of residence.

(d) Excludes multiple procedures/diagnosis for the same separation within the same group.

(e) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001 using December 2001 population estimates as divisors.

(f) Caesarian sections divided by separations for which in-hospital birth was reported. This is an approximate measure of the proportion of all births that are by Caesarian section, as births out of hospital are not included.

Table 4.7: Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures, by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) Australia, 2001–02

| | Major cities | Inner regional | Outer regional | Remote | Very remote | Australia ^(c) |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Appendicectomy | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 16,610 | 5,953 | 3,073 | 544 | 256 | 26,457 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.72 | 0.85 | 0.87 | 0.93 | 0.77 | 0.77 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.94 | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.21 | 1.00 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.93–0.95 | 1.08–1.14 | 1.1–1.18 | 1.11–1.31 | 0.88–1.12 | |
| Coronary artery bypass graft | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 10,562 | 3,670 | 1,607 | 196 | 65 | 16,120 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.33 | 0.47 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.93 | 0.86 | 0.71 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.99–1.03 | 0.97–1.03 | 0.88–0.98 | 0.74–0.98 | 0.54–0.88 | |
| Coronary angioplasty | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 16,198 | 4,788 | 2,179 | 277 | 91 | 23,566 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.72 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.41 | 0.68 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.06 | 0.90 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 0.61 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1.04–1.08 | 0.87–0.93 | 0.82–0.9 | 0.72–0.92 | 0.48–0.74 | |
| Caesarean section | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 43,453 | 12,248 | 6,308 | 1,223 | 875 | 64,124 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.81 | 2.00 | 1.96 | 2.06 | 2.41 | 1.86 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.97 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 1.11 | 1.30 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.96–0.98 | 1.06–1.1 | 1.02–1.08 | 1.05–1.17 | 1.21–1.39 | |
| In-hospital birth separations | 158,244 | 48,317 | 25,084 | 4,847 | 3,364 | 239,918 |
| In-hospital birth separation rate ^(e) | 6.5 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 6.9 |
| Separations per 100 in-hospital birth separations ^(f) | 27.5 | 25.3 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 26.0 | 26.7 |
| Cholecystectomy | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 29,830 | 10,149 | 4,808 | 657 | 301 | 45,808 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.23 | 1.14 | 1.33 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.98 | 1.06 | 1.02 | 0.92 | 0.86 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.97–0.99 | 1.04–1.08 | 0.99–1.05 | 0.85–0.99 | 0.76–0.96 | |
| Diagnostic gastrointestinal endoscopy | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 374,507 | 114,399 | 49,972 | 6,119 | 2,309 | 547,972 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 16.49 | 15.27 | 13.76 | 11.90 | 9.86 | 15.85 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.04 | 0.96 | 0.87 | 0.75 | 0.62 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1.04–1.04 | 0.95–0.97 | 0.86–0.88 | 0.73–0.77 | 0.59–0.65 | |

(continued)

Table 4.7 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures, by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) Australia, 2001–02

| | Major cities | Inner regional | Outer regional | Remote | Very remote | Australia ^(c) |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Hip replacement | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 16,189 | 6,437 | 2,875 | 331 | 87 | 25,965 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.72 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 0.78 | 0.49 | 0.75 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.96 | 1.09 | 1.06 | 1.04 | 0.65 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.95–0.97 | 1.06–1.12 | 1.02–1.1 | 0.93–1.15 | 0.51–0.79 | |
| Revision of hip replacement | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 1,989 | 855 | 365 | 36 | 8 | 3,258 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.09 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.94 | 1.16 | 1.07 | 0.87 | 0.46 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.9–0.98 | 1.08–1.24 | 0.96–1.18 | 0.59–1.15 | 0.14–0.78 | |
| Hysterectomy | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 21,331 | 8,210 | 3,939 | 521 | 195 | 34,244 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.94 | 1.14 | 1.09 | 0.93 | 0.72 | 0.99 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.95 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 0.94 | 0.73 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.94–0.96 | 1.13–1.17 | 1.07–1.13 | 0.86–1.02 | 0.63–0.83 | |
| Lens insertion | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 91,636 | 30,667 | 15,513 | 1,610 | 676 | 140,449 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 4.06 | 3.88 | 4.35 | 4.06 | 4.27 | 4.06 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.07 | 1.00 | 1.05 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.99–1.01 | 0.95–0.97 | 1.05–1.09 | 0.95–1.05 | 0.97–1.13 | |
| Tonsillectomy | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 21,591 | 8,098 | 3,351 | 539 | 212 | 33,828 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.96 | 1.12 | 0.91 | 0.84 | 0.52 | 0.98 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.98 | 1.14 | 0.93 | 0.86 | 0.53 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.97–0.99 | 1.12–1.16 | 0.9–0.96 | 0.79–0.93 | 0.46–0.6 | |
| Myringotomy | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 22,704 | 6,830 | 2,840 | 546 | 219 | 33,154 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.03 | 0.92 | 0.74 | 0.80 | 0.51 | 0.96 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.07 | 0.96 | 0.77 | 0.83 | 0.53 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1.06–1.08 | 0.94–0.98 | 0.74–0.8 | 0.76–0.9 | 0.46–0.6 | |

(continued)

Table 4.7 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures, by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) Australia, 2001–02

| | Major cities | Inner regional | Outer regional | Remote | Very remote | Australia ^(c) |
|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Knee replacement | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 14,937 | 6,519 | 2,728 | 327 | 81 | 24,639 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.67 | 0.82 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.48 | 0.71 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.94 | 1.15 | 1.04 | 1.03 | 0.67 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.92–0.96 | 1.12–1.18 | 1–1.08 | 0.92–1.14 | 0.52–0.82 | |
| Prostatectomy | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 15,433 | 5,584 | 2,532 | 271 | 79 | 23,924 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.69 | 0.64 | 0.50 | 0.69 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.00 | 0.93 | 0.73 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.98–1.02 | 0.99–1.05 | 0.96–1.04 | 0.82–1.04 | 0.57–0.89 | |
| Arthroscopic procedures (includes arthroscopies) | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 71,277 | 25,557 | 12,293 | 2,147 | 656 | 112,120 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 3.10 | 3.59 | 3.47 | 3.85 | 2.28 | 3.24 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.96 | 1.11 | 1.07 | 1.19 | 0.70 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.95–0.97 | 1.1–1.12 | 1.05–1.09 | 1.14–1.24 | 0.65–0.75 | |

(a) The procedures and separations are defined using ICD-10-AM codes in Appendix 3.

(b) Some private hospitals are not included. See Appendix 4 for details.

(c) Includes Unknown Remoteness Area. Excludes non-residents.

(d) Excludes multiple procedures or diagnosis in the same separation within the same group.

(e) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(f) Caesarian sections divided by separations for which in-hospital birth was reported. This is an approximate measure of the proportion of all births that are by Caesarian section, as births out of hospital are not included.

Table 4.8: Separation statistics^(a) for potentially preventable hospitalisations, by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2001–02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total ^(b) |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Vaccine-preventable conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Total vaccine-preventable conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 5,816 | 3,222 | 3,157 | 2,001 | 1,457 | 378 | 131 | 379 | 16,545 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 0.86 | 0.65 | 0.87 | 1.07 | 0.92 | 0.77 | 0.48 | 2.00 | 0.84 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.03 | 0.78 | 1.04 | 1.28 | 1.10 | 0.91 | 0.58 | 2.38 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1–1.05 | 0.75–0.8 | 1–1.07 | 1.22–1.33 | 1.04–1.16 | 0.82–1 | 0.48–0.67 | 2.14–2.62 | |
| Acute conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Cellulitis | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 9,451 | 6,667 | 5,798 | 2,416 | 1,959 | 572 | 270 | 530 | 27,674 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.60 | 1.29 | 1.21 | 1.17 | 0.91 | 2.94 | 1.40 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.14 | 0.92 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 0.65 | 2.09 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.98–1.02 | 0.94–0.98 | 1.11–1.17 | 0.89–0.96 | 0.82–0.9 | 0.76–0.9 | 0.57–0.73 | 1.91–2.27 | |
| Convulsions and epilepsy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 11,146 | 7,298 | 5,901 | 2,778 | 2,153 | 759 | 355 | 539 | 30,963 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 18 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.46 | 1.43 | 1.61 | 1.14 | 2.62 | 1.58 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.06 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 1.02 | 0.72 | 1.66 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1.04–1.08 | 0.93–0.97 | 0.99–1.04 | 0.89–0.96 | 0.87–0.95 | 0.95–1.09 | 0.65–0.8 | 1.52–1.8 | |
| Dehydration and gastroenteritis | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 11,758 | 9,760 | 8,277 | 3,443 | 3,111 | 865 | 267 | 165 | 37,654 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 11 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.74 | 1.97 | 2.30 | 1.85 | 1.93 | 1.77 | 0.95 | 1.28 | 1.91 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.91 | 1.03 | 1.20 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 0.50 | 0.67 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.9–0.93 | 1.01–1.05 | 1.18–1.23 | 0.94–1 | 0.98–1.05 | 0.87–0.99 | 0.44–0.56 | 0.57–0.77 | |
| Dental conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 10,725 | 12,223 | 9,102 | 5,623 | 3,831 | 771 | 408 | 337 | 43,039 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.62 | 2.54 | 2.44 | 2.91 | 2.56 | 1.64 | 1.32 | 1.52 | 2.20 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.74 | 1.16 | 1.11 | 1.33 | 1.17 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.69 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.72–0.75 | 1.14–1.18 | 1.09–1.14 | 1.29–1.36 | 1.13–1.2 | 0.69–0.8 | 0.54–0.66 | 0.62–0.76 | |
| Ear, nose and throat infections | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 10,634 | 6,653 | 6,829 | 3,550 | 3,046 | 563 | 342 | 374 | 31,995 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.61 | 1.39 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 2.11 | 1.20 | 1.07 | 1.60 | 1.64 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.98 | 0.85 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.29 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 0.98 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.96–1 | 0.83–0.87 | 1.09–1.14 | 1.09–1.16 | 1.24–1.33 | 0.67–0.79 | 0.58–0.72 | 0.88–1.08 | |

(continued)

Table 4.8 (continued): Separation statistics ^(a) for potentially preventable hospitalisations, by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2001–02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total ^(b) |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total acute conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 78,585 | 61,719 | 51,211 | 25,519 | 20,071 | 5,194 | 2,637 | 2,709 | 247,732 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 11.74 | 12.63 | 13.99 | 13.49 | 12.98 | 10.83 | 8.66 | 14.47 | 12.60 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.93 | 1.00 | 1.11 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 0.86 | 0.69 | 1.15 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.92–0.94 | 0.99–1.01 | 1.1–1.12 | 1.06–1.08 | 1.02–1.04 | 0.84–0.88 | 0.66–0.71 | 1.1–1.19 | |
| Chronic conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Angina | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 17,051 | 12,254 | 11,132 | 3,451 | 3,777 | 1,327 | 491 | 387 | 49,878 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 2.49 | 2.45 | 3.13 | 1.96 | 2.17 | 2.55 | 1.99 | 3.02 | 2.52 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.99 | 0.97 | 1.24 | 0.78 | 0.86 | 1.01 | 0.79 | 1.20 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.97–1 | 0.96–0.99 | 1.22–1.27 | 0.75–0.8 | 0.83–0.89 | 0.96–1.07 | 0.72–0.86 | 1.08–1.32 | |
| Asthma | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 14,302 | 9,376 | 6,814 | 4,227 | 4,775 | 655 | 356 | 407 | 40,918 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 2.15 | 1.94 | 1.84 | 2.20 | 3.25 | 1.37 | 1.14 | 1.90 | 2.09 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.03 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 1.05 | 1.56 | 0.66 | 0.54 | 0.91 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1.01–1.05 | 0.91–0.95 | 0.86–0.9 | 1.02–1.09 | 1.51–1.6 | 0.61–0.71 | 0.49–0.6 | 0.82–1 | |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 19,408 | 12,850 | 10,619 | 4,707 | 4,710 | 1,504 | 448 | 606 | 54,856 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 2.81 | 2.56 | 3.00 | 2.71 | 2.70 | 2.89 | 1.90 | 5.60 | 2.77 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.01 | 0.92 | 1.08 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 0.69 | 2.02 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1–1.03 | 0.91–0.94 | 1.06–1.1 | 0.95–1.01 | 0.95–1 | 0.99–1.09 | 0.62–0.75 | 1.86–2.18 | |
| Congestive cardiac failure | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 14,665 | 11,902 | 7,797 | 3,514 | 4,026 | 971 | 377 | 272 | 43,534 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 2.11 | 2.34 | 2.24 | 2.04 | 2.22 | 1.84 | 1.68 | 2.42 | 2.19 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.96 | 1.07 | 1.02 | 0.93 | 1.01 | 0.84 | 0.76 | 1.10 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.95–0.98 | 1.05–1.09 | 1–1.05 | 0.9–0.96 | 0.98–1.04 | 0.79–0.89 | 0.69–0.84 | 0.97–1.23 | |
| Diabetes complications | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 37,283 | 44,081 | 25,243 | 15,281 | 11,653 | 6,283 | 1,311 | 1,834 | 142,992 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 5 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 5.44 | 8.83 | 7.05 | 8.46 | 6.87 | 12.51 | 5.27 | 14.69 | 7.24 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.75 | 1.22 | 0.97 | 1.17 | 0.95 | 1.73 | 0.73 | 2.03 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.74–0.76 | 1.21–1.23 | 0.96–0.99 | 1.15–1.19 | 0.93–0.97 | 1.69–1.77 | 0.69–0.77 | 1.94–2.12 | |

(continued)

Table 4.8 (continued): Separation statistics ^(a) for potentially preventable hospitalisations, by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2001–02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total ^(b) |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Hypertension | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 2,441 | 1,406 | 1,351 | 516 | 540 | 158 | 27 | 29 | 6,469 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 0.36 | 0.28 | 0.38 | 0.29 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.11 | 0.21 | 0.33 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 1.09 | 0.86 | 1.16 | 0.88 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 0.33 | 0.63 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 1.05–1.13 | 0.82–0.91 | 1.1–1.23 | 0.8–0.96 | 0.89–1.05 | 0.79–1.08 | 0.2–0.45 | 0.4–0.86 | |
| Total chronic conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 106,247 | 93,262 | 63,813 | 32,747 | 29,934 | 11,034 | 3,071 | 3,491 | 343,649 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 15.53 | 18.70 | 17.89 | 18.23 | 17.81 | 21.75 | 12.28 | 27.40 | 17.39 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.89 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.25 | 0.71 | 1.58 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.89–0.9 | 1.07–1.08 | 1.02–1.04 | 1.04–1.06 | 1.01–1.04 | 1.23–1.27 | 0.68–0.73 | 1.52–1.63 | |
| Total potentially preventable hospitalisations | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 188,348 | 156,295 | 116,847 | 59,567 | 50,942 | 16,397 | 5,783 | 6,440 | 600,759 |
| Separations not within state of residence (%) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 27.79 | 31.59 | 32.37 | 32.40 | 31.41 | 32.94 | 21.21 | 42.75 | 30.48 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.91 | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.08 | 0.70 | 1.40 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.91–0.92 | 1.03–1.04 | 1.06–1.07 | 1.05–1.07 | 1.02–1.04 | 1.06–1.1 | 0.68–0.71 | 1.37–1.44 | |

(a) These conditions are defined using ICD-10-AM codes in Appendix 3.

(b) Excludes non-residents and Unknown state of residence.

(c) Excludes multiple procedures and diagnoses for the same separation within the same group.

(d) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001 using December 2001 population estimates as divisors

Table 4.9: Separation statistics^(a) for potentially preventable hospitalisations, by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, 2001–02

| | Major cities | Inner regional | Outer regional | Remote | Very remote | Total ^(b) |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|
| Vaccine-preventable conditions | | | | | | |
| Total vaccine-preventable | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 9,574 | 3,718 | 2,087 | 603 | 519 | 16,545 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 0.73 | 0.92 | 1.12 | 1.98 | 3.27 | 0.84 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.87 | 1.10 | 1.33 | 2.36 | 3.89 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.85–0.89 | 1.06–1.13 | 1.28–1.39 | 2.17–2.55 | 3.56–4.23 | |
| Acute conditions | | | | | | |
| Cellulitis | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 15,573 | 6,281 | 3,798 | 1,014 | 942 | 27,674 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.19 | 1.58 | 2.05 | 3.41 | 5.99 | 1.40 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.85 | 1.13 | 1.46 | 2.44 | 4.28 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.84–0.86 | 1.1–1.16 | 1.42–1.51 | 2.29–2.59 | 4.01–4.55 | |
| Convulsions and epilepsy | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 18,595 | 6,432 | 4,002 | 1,025 | 799 | 30,963 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.42 | 1.66 | 2.13 | 3.03 | 4.48 | 1.58 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.90 | 1.05 | 1.35 | 1.92 | 2.84 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.89–0.91 | 1.02–1.08 | 1.31–1.39 | 1.8–2.04 | 2.64–3.03 | |
| Dehydration and gastroenteritis | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 22,865 | 8,590 | 4,850 | 871 | 433 | 37,654 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.73 | 2.20 | 2.69 | 3.15 | 3.20 | 1.91 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.91 | 1.15 | 1.41 | 1.65 | 1.68 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.89–0.92 | 1.13–1.18 | 1.37–1.45 | 1.54–1.76 | 1.52–1.83 | |
| Dental conditions | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 25,101 | 10,812 | 5,414 | 930 | 703 | 43,039 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.93 | 2.78 | 2.84 | 2.63 | 3.40 | 2.20 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.88 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.20 | 1.55 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.87–0.89 | 1.24–1.29 | 1.26–1.33 | 1.12–1.27 | 1.43–1.66 | |
| Ear, nose and throat infections | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 18,153 | 6,919 | 4,743 | 1,223 | 939 | 31,995 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.40 | 1.77 | 2.48 | 3.54 | 4.47 | 1.64 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.85 | 1.08 | 1.51 | 2.16 | 2.73 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.84–0.87 | 1.05–1.1 | 1.47–1.56 | 2.04–2.28 | 2.55–2.9 | |
| Total acute conditions | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 148,462 | 55,293 | 31,525 | 6,884 | 5,193 | 247,732 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 11.31 | 14.14 | 16.99 | 22.21 | 31.31 | 12.60 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.90 | 1.12 | 1.35 | 1.76 | 2.48 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.89–0.9 | 1.11–1.13 | 1.33–1.36 | 1.72–1.8 | 2.42–2.55 | |
| Chronic conditions | | | | | | |
| Angina | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 28,175 | 13,623 | 6,592 | 945 | 501 | 49,878 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 2.17 | 3.22 | 3.48 | 3.66 | 4.50 | 2.52 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.86 | 1.28 | 1.38 | 1.45 | 1.79 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.85–0.87 | 1.26–1.3 | 1.35–1.41 | 1.36–1.54 | 1.63–1.94 | |

(continued)

Table 4.9 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for potentially preventable hospitalisations, by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, 2001–02

| | Major cities | Inner regional | Outer regional | Remote | Very remote | Total ^(b) |
|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|
| Asthma | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 25,493 | 8,241 | 5,371 | 1,141 | 645 | 40,918 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 1.96 | 2.09 | 2.83 | 3.53 | 3.95 | 2.09 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.94 | 1.00 | 1.35 | 1.69 | 1.89 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.93–0.95 | 0.98–1.02 | 1.32–1.39 | 1.59–1.79 | 1.74–2.04 | |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 31,943 | 13,395 | 7,383 | 1,243 | 846 | 54,856 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 2.47 | 3.12 | 3.89 | 4.98 | 8.08 | 2.77 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.89 | 1.13 | 1.40 | 1.80 | 2.92 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.88–0.9 | 1.11–1.15 | 1.37–1.44 | 1.7–1.9 | 2.72–3.11 | |
| Congestive cardiac failure | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 26,231 | 10,436 | 5,549 | 810 | 479 | 43,534 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 2.01 | 2.47 | 3.04 | 3.64 | 4.62 | 2.19 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.92 | 1.13 | 1.39 | 1.66 | 2.11 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.91–0.93 | 1.11–1.15 | 1.35–1.42 | 1.55–1.78 | 1.92–2.3 | |
| Diabetes complications | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 84,745 | 35,104 | 17,544 | 3,289 | 2,180 | 142,992 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 6.55 | 8.36 | 9.29 | 12.03 | 17.72 | 7.24 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.90 | 1.15 | 1.28 | 1.66 | 2.45 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.9–0.91 | 1.14–1.17 | 1.26–1.3 | 1.6–1.72 | 2.34–2.55 | |
| Hypertension | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 2,717 | 1,641 | 1,623 | 311 | 173 | 6,469 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 0.21 | 0.40 | 0.89 | 1.26 | 1.62 | 0.33 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.64 | 1.21 | 2.70 | 3.82 | 4.91 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.61–0.66 | 1.15–1.27 | 2.57–2.83 | 3.39–4.24 | 4.18–5.64 | |
| Total chronic conditions | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 203,344 | 83,303 | 44,231 | 7,673 | 4,820 | 343,649 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 15.68 | 19.88 | 23.54 | 28.81 | 40.31 | 17.39 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.90 | 1.14 | 1.35 | 1.66 | 2.32 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.9–0.91 | 1.14–1.15 | 1.34–1.37 | 1.62–1.69 | 2.25–2.38 | |
| Total potentially preventable hospitalisations | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(c) | 357,056 | 140,690 | 76,981 | 14,962 | 10,381 | 600,759 |
| Separation rate ^(d) | 27.40 | 34.56 | 41.19 | 52.27 | 73.65 | 30.48 |
| Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) | 0.90 | 1.13 | 1.35 | 1.71 | 2.42 | |
| 95% confidence interval of SRR | 0.9–0.9 | 1.13–1.14 | 1.34–1.36 | 1.69–1.74 | 2.37–2.46 | |

(a) These conditions are defined using ICD-10-AM codes in Appendix 3.

(b) Includes Unknown Remoteness Area and excludes non-Australian residents.

(c) Excludes multiple procedures and diagnoses for the same separation within the same group.

(d) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001 using 30 June 2001 population estimates as divisors

Table 4.10: Average length of stay^(a) (days) for selected AR-DRGs version 4.2, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2001-02

| AR-DRG | Hospital sector | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|---|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| E62C Respiratory Infections/Inflammations W/O CC | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOS (days) | Public | 3.71 | 3.41 | 3.33 | 3.51 | 3.35 | 3.81 | 3.70 | 4.25 | 3.54 |
| | Private | 5.23 | 5.34 | 5.17 | 4.44 | 5.97 | 5.33 | 5.56 | .. | 5.19 |
| | Total | 3.85 | 3.75 | 3.78 | 3.75 | 3.89 | 4.32 | 3.94 | 4.25 | 3.83 |
| Separations | Public | 9,264 | 6,086 | 4,460 | 2,493 | 2,005 | 467 | 346 | 707 | 25,828 |
| | Private | 973 | 1,321 | 1,469 | 871 | 527 | 236 | 52 | .. | 5,449 |
| | Total | 10,237 | 7,407 | 5,929 | 3,364 | 2,532 | 703 | 398 | 707 | 31,277 |
| E65B Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOS (days) | Public | 5.23 | 4.47 | 4.94 | 5.51 | 5.16 | 6.68 | 5.89 | 5.44 | 5.05 |
| | Private | 8.26 | 7.49 | 8.03 | 6.82 | 7.18 | 8.36 | n.p. | .. | 7.74 |
| | Total | 5.54 | 4.97 | 5.68 | 5.88 | 5.56 | 7.30 | n.p. | 5.44 | 5.52 |
| Separations | Public | 8,772 | 5,255 | 4,060 | 1,675 | 1,703 | 441 | 210 | 356 | 22,472 |
| | Private | 995 | 1,041 | 1,279 | 645 | 427 | 258 | 43 | .. | 4,688 |
| | Total | 9,767 | 6,296 | 5,339 | 2,320 | 2,130 | 699 | 253 | 356 | 27,160 |
| E69C Bronchitis and Asthma Age<50 W/O CC | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOS (days) | Public | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.93 | 1.83 | 2.05 | 2.13 | 2.44 | 1.77 |
| | Private | 2.37 | 2.56 | 2.44 | 2.05 | 3.30 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 2.41 |
| | Total | 1.74 | 1.76 | 1.82 | 1.95 | 1.90 | n.p. | n.p. | 2.44 | 1.82 |
| Separations | Public | 10,976 | 6,440 | 4,458 | 2,752 | 3,388 | 404 | 273 | 317 | 29,008 |
| | Private | 318 | 401 | 716 | 561 | 178 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 2,276 |
| | Total | 11,294 | 6,841 | 5,174 | 3,313 | 3,566 | n.p. | n.p. | 317 | 31,284 |
| F62B Heart Failure and Shock W/O Catastrophic CC | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOS (days) | Public | 5.89 | 4.90 | 5.46 | 5.38 | 5.87 | 6.77 | 6.11 | 5.24 | 5.52 |
| | Private | 9.04 | 7.52 | 7.80 | 7.49 | 7.01 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 7.86 |
| | Total | 6.26 | 5.51 | 6.21 | 5.88 | 6.17 | n.p. | n.p. | 5.24 | 6.03 |
| Separations | Public | 8,801 | 6,559 | 3,929 | 1,938 | 2,044 | 428 | 235 | 208 | 24,142 |
| | Private | 1,183 | 2,010 | 1,872 | 597 | 743 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 6,729 |
| | Total | 9,984 | 8,569 | 5,801 | 2,535 | 2,787 | n.p. | n.p. | 208 | 30,871 |
| F71B Non-Major Arrhythmia and Conduction Disorders W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOS (days) | Public | 2.41 | 2.21 | 2.30 | 1.88 | 2.17 | 2.52 | 1.83 | 2.17 | 2.27 |
| | Private | 2.35 | 2.41 | 2.53 | 1.81 | 2.10 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 2.32 |
| | Total | 2.40 | 2.26 | 2.38 | 1.85 | 2.14 | n.p. | n.p. | 2.17 | 2.28 |
| Separations | Public | 9,767 | 6,461 | 4,530 | 1,998 | 1,778 | 707 | 404 | 195 | 25,840 |
| | Private | 1,986 | 2,323 | 2,427 | 1,300 | 877 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 9,406 |
| | Total | 11,753 | 8,784 | 6,957 | 3,298 | 2,655 | n.p. | n.p. | 195 | 35,246 |

(continued)

Table 4.10 (continued): Average length of stay^(a) (days) for selected AR-DRGs version 4.2, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2001-02

| AR-DRG | Hospital sector | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|--|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| G07B Appendicectomy W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC | ALOS (days) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Public | 3.11 | 2.80 | 2.76 | 2.80 | 2.97 | 2.86 | 2.98 | 3.20 | 2.92 |
| | Private | 2.84 | 3.02 | 2.56 | 2.67 | 3.09 | 3.05 | n.p. | .. | 2.80 |
| | Total | 3.06 | 2.85 | 2.68 | 2.75 | 3.01 | 2.94 | 3.01 | 3.20 | 2.89 |
| Separations | Public | 5,217 | 3,869 | 2,625 | 1,549 | 944 | 319 | 366 | 200 | 15,089 |
| | Private | 1,125 | 1,074 | 1,593 | 826 | 421 | 230 | 38 | .. | 5,307 |
| | Total | 6,342 | 4,943 | 4,218 | 2,375 | 1,365 | 549 | 404 | 200 | 20,396 |
| G08Z Abdominal, Umbilical and Other Hernia Procedures Age>0 | ALOS (days) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Public | 2.76 | 2.55 | 2.09 | 2.70 | 2.44 | 2.75 | 3.21 | 2.71 | 2.55 |
| | Private | 2.24 | 2.55 | 2.22 | 3.00 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 1.91 | .. | 2.39 |
| | Total | 2.51 | 2.55 | 2.16 | 2.87 | 2.45 | 2.56 | 2.38 | 2.71 | 2.47 |
| Separations | Public | 3,607 | 2,747 | 2,065 | 902 | 937 | 182 | 89 | 83 | 10,612 |
| | Private | 3,290 | 2,121 | 2,758 | 1,141 | 833 | 294 | 156 | .. | 10,593 |
| | Total | 6,897 | 4,868 | 4,823 | 2,043 | 1,770 | 476 | 245 | 83 | 21,205 |
| G09Z Inguinal and Femoral Hernia Procedures Age>0 | ALOS (days) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Public | 1.58 | 1.54 | 1.32 | 1.49 | 1.72 | 1.58 | 1.25 | 1.83 | 1.53 |
| | Private | 1.69 | 1.67 | 1.44 | 1.68 | 1.95 | 1.60 | 1.26 | .. | 1.64 |
| | Total | 1.64 | 1.61 | 1.39 | 1.61 | 1.84 | 1.59 | 1.26 | 1.83 | 1.59 |
| Separations | Public | 5,223 | 4,816 | 2,802 | 1,492 | 1,522 | 231 | 186 | 129 | 16,401 |
| | Private | 7,162 | 4,782 | 4,505 | 2,302 | 1,719 | 632 | 436 | .. | 21,538 |
| | Total | 12,385 | 9,598 | 7,307 | 3,794 | 3,241 | 863 | 622 | 129 | 37,939 |
| H04B Cholecystectomy W/O Closed CDE W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC | ALOS (days) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Public | 2.31 | 2.31 | 1.92 | 2.50 | 2.15 | 2.08 | 2.33 | 3.05 | 2.24 |
| | Private | 2.16 | 2.48 | 2.17 | 2.29 | 2.53 | 2.24 | 1.79 | .. | 2.27 |
| | Total | 2.24 | 2.38 | 2.06 | 2.38 | 2.33 | 2.18 | 1.98 | 3.05 | 2.26 |
| Separations | Public | 6,302 | 5,398 | 3,380 | 1,400 | 1,682 | 340 | 215 | 147 | 18,864 |
| | Private | 5,783 | 3,792 | 3,973 | 2,018 | 1,519 | 528 | 401 | .. | 18,014 |
| | Total | 12,085 | 9,190 | 7,353 | 3,418 | 3,201 | 868 | 616 | 147 | 36,878 |
| I03C Hip Replacement W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC | ALOS (days) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Public | 8.02 | 8.19 | 8.32 | 6.89 | 7.03 | 9.12 | 8.21 | n.p. | 7.99 |
| | Private | 8.47 | 9.10 | 9.45 | 9.97 | 8.40 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 9.03 |
| | Total | 8.27 | 8.75 | 9.01 | 9.05 | 7.87 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 8.63 |
| Separations | Public | 2,224 | 1,624 | 991 | 444 | 597 | 158 | 146 | 21 | 6,205 |
| | Private | 2,886 | 2,654 | 1,560 | 1,028 | 955 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 9,662 |
| | Total | 5,110 | 4,278 | 2,551 | 1,472 | 1,552 | n.p. | n.p. | 21 | 15,867 |

(continued)

Table 4.10 (continued): Average length of stay^(a) (days) for selected AR-DRGs version 4.2, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2001-02

| AR-DRG | Hospital sector | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|---|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|
| I04A and I04B Knee Replacement and Reattachment (combined in anticipation of AR-DRG version 5) | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOS (days) | Public | 8.28 | 8.47 | 7.85 | 8.33 | 6.72 | 8.72 | 7.62 | n.p. | 8.07 |
| | Private | 8.22 | 9.13 | 9.48 | 11.04 | 8.05 | 10.99 | 8.35 | .. | 8.99 |
| | Total | 8.24 | 8.90 | 8.93 | 10.37 | 7.53 | 10.46 | 8.07 | n.p. | 8.67 |
| Separations | Public | 3,078 | 1,800 | 1,405 | 527 | 926 | 116 | 219 | 15 | 8,086 |
| | Private | 5,471 | 3,282 | 2,801 | 1,591 | 1,466 | 378 | 353 | .. | 15,342 |
| | Total | 8,549 | 5,082 | 4,206 | 2,118 | 2,392 | 494 | 572 | 15 | 23,428 |
| I16Z Other Shoulder Procedures | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOS (days) | Public | 2.18 | 1.91 | 1.77 | 2.22 | 1.98 | 1.75 | 2.08 | 2.40 | 2.00 |
| | Private | 1.86 | 1.96 | 2.00 | 1.68 | 1.96 | 2.22 | 1.77 | .. | 1.90 |
| | Total | 1.91 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.76 | 1.96 | 2.13 | 1.84 | 2.40 | 1.92 |
| Separations | Public | 1,000 | 1,181 | 807 | 563 | 543 | 80 | 95 | 62 | 4,331 |
| | Private | 5,535 | 4,906 | 3,583 | 3,346 | 2,314 | 358 | 356 | .. | 20,398 |
| | Total | 6,535 | 6,087 | 4,390 | 3,909 | 2,857 | 438 | 451 | 62 | 24,729 |
| L63B Kidney and Urinary Tract Infections Age>69 W/O Catastrophic CC | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOS (days) | Public | 5.18 | 4.54 | 4.99 | 5.80 | 5.27 | 6.60 | 6.58 | n.p. | 5.07 |
| | Private | 7.60 | 6.78 | 7.14 | 7.47 | 6.13 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 7.03 |
| | Total | 5.47 | 5.05 | 5.72 | 6.25 | 5.52 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 5.51 |
| Separations | Public | 3,272 | 2,299 | 1,549 | 757 | 688 | 98 | 66 | 30 | 8,759 |
| | Private | 443 | 672 | 805 | 275 | 280 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 2,564 |
| | Total | 3,715 | 2,971 | 2,354 | 1,032 | 968 | n.p. | n.p. | 30 | 11,323 |
| M02B Transurethral Prostatectomy W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOS (days) | Public | 3.88 | 3.08 | 3.63 | 3.42 | 3.49 | 3.35 | 3.14 | n.p. | 3.47 |
| | Private | 3.58 | 3.52 | 3.48 | 3.50 | 3.92 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 3.60 |
| | Total | 3.70 | 3.32 | 3.52 | 3.47 | 3.73 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 3.55 |
| Separations | Public | 1,830 | 2,211 | 717 | 441 | 606 | 145 | 79 | 33 | 6,062 |
| | Private | 3,042 | 2,759 | 1,984 | 839 | 812 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 9,856 |
| | Total | 4,872 | 4,970 | 2,701 | 1,280 | 1,418 | n.p. | n.p. | 33 | 15,918 |
| N04Z Hysterectomy for Non-Malignancy | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOS (days) | Public | 4.34 | 4.22 | 3.95 | 4.32 | 4.30 | 3.71 | 4.80 | 4.73 | 4.22 |
| | Private | 4.70 | 5.15 | 4.36 | 5.06 | 5.03 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 4.80 |
| | Total | 4.54 | 4.62 | 4.21 | 4.76 | 4.70 | n.p. | n.p. | 4.73 | 4.54 |
| Separations | Public | 4,114 | 3,746 | 2,364 | 1,531 | 1,400 | 372 | 211 | 81 | 13,819 |
| | Private | 5,338 | 2,872 | 3,899 | 2,286 | 1,698 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 17,311 |
| | Total | 9,452 | 6,618 | 6,263 | 3,817 | 3,098 | n.p. | n.p. | 81 | 31,130 |

(continued)

Table 4.10 (continued): Average length of stay^(a) (days) for selected AR-DRGs version 4.2, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2001-02

| AR-DRG | Hospital sector | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|---|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| N06Z Female Reproductive System Reconstructive Procedures | Public | 3.49 | 3.48 | 3.19 | 3.40 | 3.88 | 3.63 | 3.71 | n.p. | 3.47 |
| | Private | 3.60 | 3.80 | 3.12 | 3.94 | 4.53 | 4.24 | 4.31 | .. | 3.69 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 3.56 | 3.64 | 3.14 | 3.73 | 4.25 | 4.04 | 4.16 | n.p. | 3.60 |
| Separations | Public | 2,181 | 1,924 | 1,062 | 954 | 694 | 173 | 82 | 17 | 7,087 |
| | Private | 3,584 | 1,808 | 2,465 | 1,473 | 913 | 351 | 245 | .. | 10,839 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 5,765 | 3,732 | 3,527 | 2,427 | 1,607 | 524 | 327 | 17 | 17,926 |
| O01D Caesarean Delivery W/O Complicating Diagnosis | Public | 4.69 | 4.69 | 4.04 | 4.76 | 4.78 | 4.92 | 4.84 | 6.03 | 4.60 |
| | Private | 5.89 | 5.95 | 5.39 | 6.50 | 6.56 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 5.91 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 5.17 | 5.13 | 4.70 | 5.76 | 5.52 | n.p. | n.p. | 6.03 | 5.16 |
| Separations | Public | 7,963 | 5,850 | 4,945 | 1,938 | 1,830 | 402 | 330 | 379 | 23,637 |
| | Private | 5,272 | 3,162 | 4,681 | 2,624 | 1,297 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 17,869 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 13,235 | 9,012 | 9,626 | 4,562 | 3,127 | n.p. | n.p. | 379 | 41,506 |
| O60D Vaginal Delivery W/O Complicating Diagnosis | Public | 2.85 | 2.89 | 2.50 | 3.09 | 2.95 | 3.65 | 2.69 | 3.41 | 2.84 |
| | Private | 4.37 | 4.53 | 4.38 | 4.67 | 4.88 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 4.48 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 3.24 | 3.30 | 3.03 | 3.68 | 3.48 | n.p. | n.p. | 3.41 | 3.28 |
| Separations | Public | 35,135 | 22,915 | 19,395 | 7,841 | 6,457 | 1,923 | 1,651 | 1,469 | 96,786 |
| | Private | 11,998 | 7,732 | 7,483 | 4,667 | 2,427 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 36,457 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 47,133 | 30,647 | 26,878 | 12,508 | 8,884 | n.p. | n.p. | 1,469 | 133,243 |
| R61B Lymphoma and Non-Acute Leukaemia W/O Catastrophic CC | Public | 4.87 | 4.27 | 4.53 | 5.52 | 5.07 | 5.80 | 6.61 | n.p. | 4.77 |
| | Private | 4.93 | 3.89 | 4.67 | 3.55 | 4.47 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 4.32 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 4.89 | 4.11 | 4.61 | 4.43 | 4.83 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 4.59 |
| Separations | Public | 3,204 | 2,428 | 1,132 | 615 | 797 | 142 | 140 | 19 | 8,477 |
| | Private | 935 | 1,835 | 1,491 | 767 | 520 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 5,744 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 4,139 | 4,263 | 2,623 | 1,382 | 1,317 | n.p. | n.p. | 19 | 14,221 |
| U63B Major Affective Disorders Age<70 W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC | Public | 13.51 | 12.75 | 11.48 | 13.23 | 11.62 | 11.95 | 13.59 | 10.15 | 12.64 |
| | Private | 18.80 | 17.99 | 18.27 | 14.12 | 16.53 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 17.46 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 14.76 | 14.61 | 14.05 | 13.53 | 13.07 | n.p. | n.p. | 10.15 | 14.16 |
| Separations | Public | 5,334 | 3,917 | 3,136 | 2,210 | 2,391 | 384 | 316 | 135 | 17,823 |
| | Private | 1,660 | 2,148 | 1,909 | 1,120 | 1,002 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 8,205 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 6,994 | 6,065 | 5,045 | 3,330 | 3,393 | n.p. | n.p. | 135 | 26,028 |

(a) Separations for which the type of episode of care was reported as acute, or was not reported. Excludes separations where the length of stay was greater than 120 days

.. not available.

n.p. not published

Main abbreviations: ALOS – average length of stay, CC – complications and comorbidities, CDE – common bile duct exploration, W/O – without, W – with.

Table 4.11: Relative stay index^(a), by hospital sector, patient election status and funding source states and territories, 2001-02

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Public hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Public patients ^(b) | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.01 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 1.26 | 0.98 |
| Public ^(c) | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.01 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 1.26 | 0.98 |
| Private patients | 1.04 | 0.97 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 0.92 | 1.03 | 1.17 | 1.01 |
| Private health insurance | 1.04 | 0.97 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 0.86 | 1.00 | 0.84 | 1.02 |
| Self funded | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.91 | n.a. | 0.77 | 1.35 | 0.93 |
| Workers compensation | 1.11 | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.11 | 1.07 | 1.14 | 1.38 | 1.35 | 1.08 |
| Motor vehicle third party personal claim | 1.34 | 0.94 | 1.32 | 1.14 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.12 | 1.53 | 1.13 |
| Department of Veterans' Affairs | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 0.94 | 0.97 |
| Other private ^(d) | 2.06 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.18 | 1.21 | 1.27 | 1.23 | 1.33 | 1.36 |
| Patient election status not reported | 0.70 | 0.87 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1.10 | n.a. | 0.69 | 0.93 |
| Total | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 1.25 | 0.98 |
| Private hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Public patients ^(b) | 1.08 | 0.77 | 1.08 | 0.90 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.19 | .. | 1.01 |
| Public ^(c) | 1.08 | 0.77 | 1.08 | 0.90 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.19 | .. | 1.01 |
| Private patients | 1.04 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.08 | 1.03 | 1.11 | 1.10 | .. | 1.04 |
| Private health insurance | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 1.12 | 1.09 | .. | 1.04 |
| Self funded | 0.87 | 0.84 | 0.78 | 0.81 | 0.85 | n.a. | 0.96 | .. | 0.84 |
| Workers compensation | 0.97 | 1.10 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.96 | 0.93 | 1.10 | .. | 0.99 |
| Motor vehicle third party personal claim | 0.87 | 1.12 | 0.97 | 1.10 | 0.96 | 1.04 | 1.00 | .. | 1.06 |
| Department of Veterans' Affairs | 1.13 | 1.01 | 1.13 | 1.30 | 1.07 | 1.16 | 1.20 | .. | 1.11 |
| Other private ^(d) | 0.89 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 0.97 | n.a. | 0.94 | .. | 0.94 |
| Patient election status not reported | 0.76 | 1.02 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1.06 | n.a. | .. | 1.06 |
| Total | 1.04 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.09 | 1.10 | .. | 1.04 |
| All Hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Public patients ^(b) | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.26 | 0.98 |
| Public ^(c) | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.26 | 0.98 |
| Private patients | 1.04 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.09 | 1.18 | 1.03 |
| Private health insurance | 1.05 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 0.84 | 1.04 |
| Self funded | 0.91 | 0.84 | 0.80 | 0.81 | 0.87 | n.a. | 0.95 | 1.35 | 0.86 |
| Workers compensation | 1.03 | 1.06 | 0.93 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.19 | 1.35 | 1.02 |
| Motor vehicle third party personal claim | 1.32 | 0.98 | 1.26 | 1.10 | 1.25 | 1.18 | 1.11 | 1.53 | 1.12 |
| Department of Veterans' Affairs | 1.03 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.16 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 1.13 | 0.94 | 1.05 |
| Other private ^(d) | 1.88 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.27 | 1.11 | 1.41 | 1.18 |
| Patient election status not reported | 0.70 | 0.88 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1.07 | n.a. | 0.69 | 1.04 |
| Total | 1.02 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.25 | 1.00 |

(a) Relative stay index based on all hospitals using the indirect method. The indirectly standardised relative stay index is not technically comparable between cells but is a comparison of the hospital group with the national average based on the casemix of that group.

(b) Includes separations whose patient election status was *Public* and whose funding source was reported as *Australian Health Care agreements*, *Reciprocal Health Care agreements*, *Other hospital or public authority*, *Other or Not reported*, and most patients in *Psychiatric hospitals*

(c) Includes patients whose funding source was reported as *Australian Health Care agreements*, *Other hospital or public authority* and most patients in public psychiatric hospitals.

(d) Includes patients whose funding source was reported as *Other compensation*, *Department of Defence*, *Correctional facilities*, *Other hospital or public authority*, *Other* and *Unknown*. n.a. not applicable.

Table 4.12: Relative stay index, directly and indirectly standardised^(a), by hospital sector, and medical/surgical/other type of AR-DRG, states and territories, 2001-02

| Type of hospital | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Indirectly standardised relative stay index^(b) | | | | | | | | | |
| Public hospitals | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 1.25 | 0.98 |
| Medical | 0.99 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 1.01 | 0.96 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 1.21 | 0.96 |
| Surgical | 1.05 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.36 | 1.02 |
| Other | 1.16 | 1.00 | 1.06 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 0.90 | 1.31 | 1.06 |
| Private hospitals | 1.04 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.09 | 1.10 | .. | 1.04 |
| Medical | 1.23 | 1.05 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.31 | .. | 1.13 |
| Surgical | 0.94 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 0.96 | 1.05 | 0.98 | .. | 0.98 |
| Other | 0.89 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 1.07 | 0.94 | .. | 0.94 |
| All hospitals | 1.02 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.25 | 1.00 |
| Medical | 1.03 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.11 | 1.21 | 1.00 |
| Surgical | 1.01 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1.36 | 1.00 |
| Other | 1.03 | 0.97 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.07 | 0.91 | 1.31 | 1.00 |
| Directly standardised relative stay index^(c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Public hospitals | 1.03 | 0.96 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.09 | n.p. | 0.99 |
| Medical | 1.01 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 1.02 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 1.10 | n.p. | 0.96 |
| Surgical | 1.06 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.07 | n.p. | 1.02 |
| Other | 1.16 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.10 | 1.00 | n.p. | 1.06 |
| Private hospitals | 1.13 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.07 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 1.08 |
| Medical | 1.27 | 1.10 | 1.16 | 1.14 | 1.14 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 1.14 |
| Surgical | 0.93 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 0.97 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 0.97 |
| Other | 0.88 | 0.91 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 0.94 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | 0.93 |
| All hospitals | 1.03 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.10 | n.p. | 1.00 |
| Medical | 1.04 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.15 | n.p. | 1.00 |
| Surgical | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 1.03 | n.p. | 1.00 |
| Other | 1.04 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 1.08 | 0.98 | n.p. | 1.00 |

(a) Relative stay indices based on all hospitals.

(b) The indirectly standardised relative stay index is not technically comparable between cells but is a comparison of the hospital group with the national average based on the casemix of that group.

(c) The directly standardised relative stay index is rescaled so each group represents the national casemix and is therefore directly comparable between cells.

Note the indirectly standardised relative stay index and directly standardised relative stay index should be interpreted with the notes in appendix 3

.. not available.

Table 4.13: Emergency department waiting times^(a) by triage category and public hospital peer group, states and territories, 2001–02

| Triage category and peer group | NSW ^(b) | Vic | Qld ^(c) | WA | SA ^(d) | Tas ^(e) | ACT ^(f) | NT | Total |
|---|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| Principal referral and women's and children's hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals in peer group | 20 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 66 |
| Number of reporting hospitals | 19 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 58 |
| Estimated proportion of emergency visits (%) ^(h) | 100 | 97 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 |
| Number of patients seen | 651,457 | 625,086 | 517,339 | 167,675 | 182,087 | 59,666 | 50,983 | 36,933 | 2,291,226 |
| Proportion of patients seen on time (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 100 | 100 | 99 | 96 | 99 | 91 | n.p. | n.p. | 99 |
| 2 – Emergency | 76 | 83 | 68 | 78 | 65 | 50 | n.p. | n.p. | 75 |
| 3 – Urgent | 48 | 75 | 48 | 55 | 48 | 52 | n.p. | n.p. | 58 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 49 | 63 | 54 | 50 | 49 | 47 | n.p. | n.p. | 55 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 79 | 83 | 73 | 72 | 85 | 83 | n.p. | n.p. | 78 |
| Total/ | 55 | 71 | 57 | 58 | 53 | 51 | n.p. | n.p. | 60 |
| Estimated proportion of patients who were subsequently admitted (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 88 | 87 | 83 | 81 | 79 | 91 | 77 | 56 | 84 |
| 2 – Emergency | 72 | 75 | 68 | 58 | 66 | 70 | 52 | 59 | 69 |
| 3 – Urgent | 54 | 55 | 44 | 46 | 44 | 47 | 43 | 36 | 49 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 27 | 29 | 15 | 24 | 17 | 18 | 25 | 15 | 23 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 9 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| Total/ | 39 | 40 | 27 | 35 | 32 | 35 | 25 | 24 | 35 |
| Proportion of patients in each triage category (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 – Emergency | 8 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| 3 – Urgent | 36 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 40 | 22 | 29 | 34 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 42 | 48 | 47 | 43 | 47 | 44 | 30 | 59 | 45 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 12 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 41 | 3 | 11 |
| Total/ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Large hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals in peer group | 21 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 47 |
| Number of reporting hospitals | 21 | 2 | 6 | n.a. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 35 |
| Estimated proportion of emergency visits (%) ^(h) | 100 | 25 | 84 | n.a. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 |
| Number of patients seen | 501,890 | 59,954 | 192,888 | n.a. | 82,014 | 19,326 | 44,143 | 28,621 | 928,836 |
| Proportion of patients seen on time (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 100 | 99 | 100 | n.a. | 100 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 99 |
| 2 – Emergency | 79 | 85 | 81 | n.a. | 72 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 77 |
| 3 – Urgent | 64 | 83 | 68 | n.a. | 54 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 65 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 66 | 72 | 67 | n.a. | 53 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 66 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 88 | 95 | 87 | n.a. | 87 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 88 |
| Total/ | 70 | 80 | 72 | n.a. | 57 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 70 |

(continued)

Table 4.13 (continued): Emergency department waiting times^(a) by triage category and public hospital peer group, states and territories, 2001–02

| Triage category and peer group | NSW ^(b) | Vic | Qld ^(c) | WA | SA ^(d) | Tas ^(e) | ACT ^(f) | NT | Total |
|---|--------------------|------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|---------|
| Estimated proportion of patients who were subsequently admitted (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 90 | 94 | 80 | n.a. | 77 | 79 | 61 | 77 | 86 |
| 2 – Emergency | 71 | 69 | 61 | n.a. | 58 | 77 | 38 | 66 | 67 |
| 3 – Urgent | 47 | 45 | 27 | n.a. | 43 | 45 | 27 | 42 | 42 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 20 | 18 | 9 | n.a. | 16 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 17 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 5 | 7 | 2 | n.a. | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Total</i> | 30 | 26 | 16 | n.a. | 27 | 22 | 12 | 26 | 26 |
| Proportion of patients in each triage category (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | n.a. | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| 2 – Emergency | 6 | 6 | 5 | n.a. | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| 3 – Urgent | 32 | 27 | 28 | n.a. | 27 | 25 | 17 | 32 | 29 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 48 | 51 | 49 | n.a. | 58 | 58 | 45 | 57 | 50 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 13 | 16 | 18 | n.a. | 5 | 14 | 35 | 5 | 15 |
| <i>Total</i> | 100 | 100 | 100 | n.a. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Medium hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals in peer group | | | | | | | | | |
| | 41 | 29 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 112 |
| Number of reporting hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Estimated proportion of emergency visits (%) ^(h) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 33 | n.a. | n.a. | 37 | 80 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 31 |
| Number of patients seen | | | | | | | | | |
| | 151,634 | n.a. | n.a. | 57,323 | 97,103 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 306,060 |
| Proportion of patients seen on time (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 100 | n.a. | n.a. | 99 | 77 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 98 |
| 2 – Emergency | 85 | n.a. | n.a. | 86 | 47 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 78 |
| 3 – Urgent | 79 | n.a. | n.a. | 61 | 55 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 71 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 82 | n.a. | n.a. | 53 | 54 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 70 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 96 | n.a. | n.a. | 79 | 95 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 93 |
| <i>Total</i> | 84 | n.a. | n.a. | 60 | 58 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 74 |
| Estimated proportion of patients who were subsequently admitted (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 74 | n.a. | n.a. | 15 | 85 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 63 |
| 2 – Emergency | 60 | n.a. | n.a. | 25 | 55 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 49 |
| 3 – Urgent | 38 | n.a. | n.a. | 19 | 34 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 33 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 12 | n.a. | n.a. | 6 | 9 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 10 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 5 | n.a. | n.a. | 4 | 3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 4 |
| <i>Total</i> | 19 | n.a. | n.a. | 10 | 14 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 16 |
| Proportion of patients in each triage category (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 0.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 0.4 | 0.3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.3 |
| 2 – Emergency | 4 | n.a. | n.a. | 5 | 3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 4 |
| 3 – Urgent | 23 | n.a. | n.a. | 25 | 18 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 22 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 52 | n.a. | n.a. | 58 | 63 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 56 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 21 | n.a. | n.a. | 11 | 15 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 17 |
| <i>Total</i> | 100 | n.a. | n.a. | 100 | 100 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 100 |

(continued)

Table 4.13 (continued): Emergency department waiting times^(a) by triage category and public hospital peer group, states and territories, 2001–02

| Triage category and peer group | NSW ^(b) | Vic | Qld ^(c) | WA | SA ^(d) | Tas ^(e) | ACT ^(f) | NT | Total |
|---|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| Total^(g) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of hospitals | 218 | 144 | 181 | 89 | 80 | 26 | 3 | 5 | 746 |
| Number of reporting hospitals | 51 | 19 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 120 |
| Estimated proportion of emergency visits (%) ^(h) | 72 | 60 | 56 | 42 | 77 | 84 | 100 | 100 | 64 |
| Number of patients seen | 1,324,282 | 685,040 | 744,289 | 224,998 | 361,204 | 97,653 | 95,126 | 95,320 | 3,627,912 |
| Proportion of patients seen on time (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 100 | 100 | 99 | 96 | 99 | 89 | 99 | 100 | 99 |
| 2 – Emergency | 78 | 83 | 71 | 79 | 65 | 52 | 87 | 67 | 76 |
| 3 – Urgent | 57 | 76 | 56 | 56 | 50 | 55 | 80 | 69 | 60 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 60 | 64 | 59 | 51 | 51 | 57 | 72 | 63 | 59 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 86 | 85 | 80 | 74 | 88 | 89 | 82 | 90 | 84 |
| <i>Total</i> | 64 | 72 | 62 | 58 | 55 | 61 | 78 | 70 | 64 |
| Estimated proportion of patients who were subsequently admitted (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 88 | 87 | 82 | 75 | 79 | 83 | 75 | 59 | 82 |
| 2 – Emergency | 71 | 74 | 66 | 54 | 63 | 66 | 47 | 63 | 67 |
| 3 – Urgent | 50 | 54 | 37 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 37 | 40 | 45 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 22 | 28 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 19 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 |
| <i>Total</i> | 33 | 39 | 23 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 18 | 23 | 30 |
| Proportion of patients in each triage category (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 – Resuscitation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 – Emergency | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| 3 – Urgent | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 20 | 24 | 31 |
| 4 – Semi-urgent | 46 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 54 | 47 | 37 | 54 | 47 |
| 5 – Non-urgent | 14 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 38 | 17 | 13 |
| <i>Total</i> | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

(a) Care needs to be taken in interpreting these data. Nationally agreed definitions exist but there may be differences in how data are collected. Data may vary across jurisdictions as a result of differences in clinical practices.

(b) Excludes records with incomplete information.

(c) The number of patients seen and the number of patients admitted was not available for June 2002 for 2 hospitals and waiting time was not available for 3 hospitals. Data for May 2002 was used for these hospitals

(d) Proportion of patients seen on time is based on 1 hospital for the Medium hospitals peer group, and 8 hospitals for the Total

(e) Estimated proportion of patients who were subsequently admitted is based on 3 hospitals for the Total.

(f) Waiting time information was not available for 3,929 records. The denominator for the proportion of patients seen on time only includes records where waiting time information was available.

(g) Includes data for hospitals not included in the specified hospital peer groups and some private hospitals.

(h) The number of occasions of service for Accident and emergency reported to the National Public Hospital Establishments Database for hospitals reporting to the Emergency Department Waiting Times Data Collection as a proportion of the total number of occasions of service for Accident and emergency reported to the National Public Hospital Establishments Database.

n.a. not applicable.

n.p. not published because there was only one hospital in the peer group.