4 Hospital performance indicators

Introduction

This chapter presents information on performance indicators that relate to the provision of hospital 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).

In 2001, 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. *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 emergency department waiting times (Chapter 5) and elective surgery waiting times (Chapter 6).

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 selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, average lengths of stay for a selection of AR-DRGs, relative stay indexes and separations with adverse events.

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 2002).

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

Health system performance *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?*		
Effective	*Appropriate*	*Efficient*
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.
Responsive	*Accessible*	*Safe*
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.
Continuous	*Capable*	*Sustainable*
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 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. Further discussion of how these performance indicators fit into the National Health Performance Framework is presented in *Australian Hospital Statistics 2002–03* (AIHW 2004a).

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, 4.10	Separation rates for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations	Primary care, Population Health	Presented by state and territory of usual residence of the patient (Table 4.8), Remoteness Area of usual residence (Table 4.9) and quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage (Table 4.10)
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
7.2	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

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
8.7, 8.8	Separation rates	Acute care	Presented by state and territory of hospital, hospital sector and Indigenous status
8.11, 8.12, 8.13	Separation rates	Acute care	Presented by state and territory of usual residence of the patient (Table 8.11), Remoteness Area of usual residence (Table 8.12) and quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage (Table 8.13) for the public and private sectors
4.5, 4.6, 4.7	Separation rates for selected procedures	Acute care	Presented by state and territory of usual residence of the patient (Table 4.5), Remoteness Area of usual residence (Table 4.6) and quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage (Table 4.7)
Efficient			
4.1, 4.2	Cost per casemix-adjusted separation	Acute care	Presented by state and territory of hospital (Table 4.1), and by public hospital peer group (Table 4.2)
4.1, 4.2, 4.12, 4.13, 12.1, 12.2	Relative stay index	Acute care	Presented by state and territory of hospital (Table 4.1), by public hospital peer group (Tables 4.2) and, for the public and private sectors, by admitted patient election status and funding source (Tables 4.15, 4.16), and by MDC (Tables 12.1, 12.2)
4.3	Average salary by staffing category	Acute care	Presented by state and territory of hospital
4.11	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			
5.4	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			
6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5	Waiting times for elective surgery (times waited at the 50th and 90th percentiles) Tables based on information on the patient's area of usual residence included in other dimensions also relate to accessibility. These include the selected procedures and selected potentially preventable hospitalisations tables (Tables 4.5 to 4.10 and 8.11 to 8.13)	Acute care	Presented as a time series (Table 6.1), by state and territory of hospital, and by public hospital peer group (Table 6.2), by surgical specialty (Table 6.4) and by indicator procedure (Table 6.5)
Table(s)	**Indicator**	**Level(s) of care to which it relates**	**Presentation that relates to equity**
Safe			
4.14	Separations with adverse events	Acute care	Presented for the public and private sectors

(continued)

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

Continuous			
7.12, 7.13	Separations with non-acute care, by mode of separation, age group, sex and patient election status.	Continuing care	Presented by patient election status (Table 7.12) and age group and sex (Table 7.13).
No indicators available for acute care			
Capable			
4.4	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			

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 Government Services (SCRGSP 2005) and the NHPC (NHPC 2004). 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 more detail 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 SCRGSP 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, South Australia Tasmania and the Northern Territory);
- 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 2002–03 AR-DRG version 4.2 cost weights (DoHA 2004) were used for this report as 2003–04 AR-DRG cost weights were not available at the time of publication and version 5 cost weights were not prepared for 2002–03.

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*

hospitals, 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 hospitals* peer group. Also excluded are hospitals for which expenditure data were incomplete. Hospitals subject to atypical events such as being opened or closed mid-year are also usually excluded but there were no such hospitals this year. This scope restriction improves the comparability of data among the jurisdictions and increases the accuracy of the analysis. Hospitals included accounted for 95.4% of separations in public acute and psychiatric hospitals in 2003–04, and 90.8% of recurrent expenditure.

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. This is because the peer grouping is largely based on hospital activity which can change from year to year.

As noted in Chapter 3 the average costs reported here are based on expenditure by public hospitals in a state or territory and do 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 2003–04. At the national level, the average cost per casemix-adjusted separation was $3,293. A large portion of the costs was attributed to non-medical salaries and medical labour costs; nationally these costs were $1,727 and $627 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 level of admitted patient activity, and their geographical location.

For 2003–04, the dominant hospital peer group category was the *Principal referral and Specialist women's and children's hospitals* group. They accounted for 66.6% of public acute and psychiatric hospital expenditure and 65.6% of separations (Table 4.2). The cost per casemix-adjusted separation for this group was $3,329, which is 1.1% higher than the overall average cost ($3,293) for the hospitals in scope for this analysis.

Table 4.2 also presents a range of other statistics about the peer groups for each state and territory, such as the number of hospitals in each, average length of stay, relative stay index (see below and in Appendix 3). The average number of AR-DRGs with 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.

For *Principal referral and specialist women's and children's hospitals*, the cost per casemix-adjusted separation varied among the jurisdictions, for example, from $3,014 in South Australia to $3,547 in New South Wales.

Average salary expenditure

Average salaries paid to public hospital full-time equivalent staff by states and territories are presented in Table 4.3 as indicators of efficiency. New South Wales and Victoria do 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 2003–04 was $61,969 nationally, an increase of 4.5% on the average salary of $59,298 in 2002–03 (AIHW 2004a). The average salary for full-time equivalent *Salaried medical officers* was $120,627, a 5.7% increase over the previous year.

There was some variation in the average salaries among the jurisdictions. Average salaries for *Nurses* ranged from $56,202 in Tasmania to $65,284 in the New South Wales. For *Salaried medical officers*, they ranged from $102,624 in Tasmania to $138,997 in Western Australia. The relatively high average salaries for Victoria may partly be the result of under-reporting of full-time equivalent 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. Table 4.4 includes accreditation through any body including the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards EquIP, Australian Quality Council (now known as Business Excellence Australia) and the Quality Improvement Council, and hospitals certified as compliant with the International Organization for Standardization's (ISO) 9000 quality family. For private hospitals, the data have been sourced from the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection for 2002–03 and also relate to accreditation by any body. Accreditation at any point in time does not assume a fixed or continuing status as accredited.

The comparability of the 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.

For Australia as a whole, 637 public hospitals with 49,728 public hospital beds (93% of the total) were known to be accredited at 30 June 2003–04 (Table 4.4). These hospitals delivered 95% of both separations and patient days. The proportion of public hospital patient days in accredited hospitals varied from 100% in the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria to 76% in Western Australia.

A total of 381 private hospitals and 24,486 private hospital beds (74% of hospitals but 94% of the beds) were accredited in 2002–03.

Separation rates for selected procedures

Separation rates for 'selected' procedures have been identified as indicators of appropriateness. However, several may also be indicators of accessibility, as noted above, 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 (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.

Information on public patients in Tables 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 relate to separations for which the patient election status was reported as public (see Chapter 7). For example, the proportion of separations for public patients who had an *Appendicectomy* was 65% nationally, ranging from 58% for Queensland to 79% for Northern Territory.

Table 4.5 presents age-standardised separation rates for each procedure for the state or territory of usual residence of the patient, accompanied by the standardised separation rate ratio (SRR) against the national total. If the SRR is greater than 1 then the rate for the state was higher than the national average and vice versa. Also included is the 95% confidence interval of the SRR which shows the range of values which the SRR could be expected to fall within due to chance. If the confidence interval includes 1 then a difference between jurisdictions is considered less likely (see Appendix 3).

For example, the separation rate for *Knee replacement* for residents of South Australia was 1.40 separations per 1,000 population. The SRR was 1.02 with a 95% confidence interval of 0.98–1.06, indicating that the difference was not statistically significant. The separation rate for the Australian Capital Territory was 1.90 per 1,000 population, with a SRR of 1.39 and the 95% confidence interval of 1.27–1.51, indicating the difference was statistically significant.

Table 4.6 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 1.34 separations per 1,000 population. The SRR was 0.96 and the 95% confidence interval was 0.95–0.97 indicating a statistically significant difference.

Table 4.7 presents these data by quintile of socio-economic advantage/disadvantage using the ABS's Socio-Economic Indexes For Areas 2001 (termed SEIFA 2001 (ABS 2004b)) Index of Socio-Economic Disadvantage/Advantage of the statistical local area of the patient's usual residence (see Appendix 3). The *Most disadvantaged* quintile represents the areas containing the 20% of the population with the least advantage/most disadvantage and the *Most advantaged* quintile represents the areas containing the 20% of the population with the least disadvantage/most advantage. For all of the selected procedures, the *Most advantaged* quintiles had lower proportions of public patients than the *Most disadvantaged* quintiles.

The relationship between the quintile of socio-economic advantage/disadvantage and the hospital separation rate varied between procedures so for example *Hysterectomies* were more frequent in the *Most disadvantaged* quintile, with an SRR of 1.1, while *Myringotomies* were most common in the *most advantaged* quintile, with an SRR of 1.1. While those in the *most disadvantaged* quintile had more *Coronary artery bypass grafts* than the *most advantaged* quintile, they had fewer *Coronary angioplasties*.

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. The *Most advantaged* quintile (33.2 caesarean sections per 100 births in Table 4.7), residents of major cities (29.9 caesarean sections per 100 births in Table 4.6) and residents of Western Australia (32.3 per 100 births in Table 4.5) had the highest rates on this basis.

The national rate of caesarean sections per 100 in-hospital births increased from 22.7 to 29.1 between 1999–00 and 2003–04.

Separation rates for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations

The selected potentially preventable hospitalisations (PPHs) are those conditions where hospitalisation is thought to be avoidable if timely and adequate non-hospital care had been 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. It is important to note that the list of PPHs is not comprehensive – there are other hospital admissions which may be preventable for example, through means other than non-hospital health care services.

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 would not result in hospitalisation if adequate and timely care (usually non-hospital) had been received. These include complicated appendicitis, dehydration/gastroenteritis, pyelonephritis, 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 timely care (usually non-hospital care) to prevent deterioration and hospitalisation. These conditions include diabetes, asthma, angina, hypertension, congestive heart failure and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

The analysis has been altered since these statistics were reported in *Australian Hospital Statistics 2002–03:*

- For *Diabetes complications,* additional diagnoses of diabetes are now included only if the principal diagnosis is known to be a complication of diabetes (see Appendix 3). In previous analyses all separations with additional diagnoses of diabetes were included. This was despite the fact that, for example, if the principal diagnosis is a fracture, an additional diagnosis of diabetes was unlikely to indicate that the fracture was a complication of diabetes. In addition, codes for diabetes without mention of complication are now included when previously they were not.
- The appendicitis category has been limited to K35.0 *Acute appendicitis with generalised peritonitis* rather than including all appendicitis. This is because appendicitis is not potentially preventable; however, appendicitis with generalised peritonitis would be.
- *Rheumatic heart disease* (I00–I09) has been included as a chronic PPH. While this code range includes *Acute rheumatic fever* (I00–I02), those codes have been included as there were not sufficient numbers of *Acute rheumatic fever* separations to justify a separate category.

A full description of all conditions presented in these tables, including ICD-10-AM codes, can be found in Appendix 3.

Tables 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 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) or the quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage (Table 4.10; see also Appendix 3). These tables also include the SRR against the national total as well as the 95% confidence interval of the SRR. Statistics are presented for the total PPH rate, the rates for each of the three broad PPH categories as well as individual conditions, as presented in the original Victorian study.

There were 620,466, selected potentially preventable hospitalisations in Australia in 2003–04, 9.1% of all separations, which translates to a rate of 30.5 per 1,000 population. The rates ranged from 20.1 per 1,000 population in the Australian Capital Territory to 47.7 per 1,000 population in the Northern Territory. The separation rate for *Vaccine-preventable* PPHs in the Northern Territory was 2.6 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 2.80 separations per 1,000 population. The SRR was 1.00 and the 95% confidence interval was 0.97–1.03, indicating that the difference was not statistically significant. The separation rate for the Northern Territory was 6.24 per 1,000 population, with an SRR of 2.23 and a 95%

confidence interval of 2.07–2.39, indicating the difference was statistically significant (Table 4.8).

Table 4.9 highlights that separation rates were higher for the more remote areas for most PPHs. For example, the separation rate for *Diabetes complications* in major cities was 7.3 per 1,000 population, 8.7 for inner regional, 11.1 for outer regional, 21.3 for remote and 17.8 for very remote.

Table 4.10 presents these data by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage using the SEIFA 2001 Index of Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage (ABS 2004b) of the statistical local area of the patient's usual residence (see Appendix 3). The *Most disadvantaged* quintile represents the areas containing the 20% of the population with the least advantage/most disadvantage and the *Most advantaged* quintile represents the areas containing the 20% of the population with the most advantage /least disadvantage.

For most PPHs the *Most disadvantaged* quintile has around one and a half times the hospital separation rate of the *Most advantaged* quintile, with the ratio of *Most disadvantaged* to *Most advantaged* being 1.7 for the total of all PPHs. The PPH categories for which this did not hold were *Other vaccine preventable diseases, Appendicitis with generalised peritonitis* and *Iron deficiency anaemia*. The *Other vaccine preventable diseases* are predominantly diseases most usually associated with childhood vaccination. For that group the *Most advantaged* quintile had higher rates of hospitalisation than the *Most disadvantaged* quintiles.

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 4.11) 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;
- representativeness across clinical groups (MDCs) and surgical and medical AR-DRGs;
- differences between jurisdictions and/or sectors; and
- policy interest as evidenced by:
    - inclusion of similar groups in other tables in *Australian Hospital Statistics*, for example: indicator procedures for elective surgery waiting times;
    - high volume and/or cost;
    - changes in volume over years.

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.

These data are not equivalent to the data presented in the tables in Chapter 12 as separations with lengths of stay over 120 days are excluded, or the predecessor table in *Australian Hospital Statistics 2000–01* on the top 10 DRGs, as same day separations are included.

The average length of stay of the chosen AR-DRGs ranged from 14.1 days for U63B *Major affective disorders age<70 W/O catastrophic or severe CC* to 1.5 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 5.3 days for private hospitals. There was some variation between states

and territories with Queensland hospitals reporting an average length of stay of 3.7 days overall and Western Australian hospitals 3.9 days.

Relative stay indexes

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 and 4.12, and part of Tables 2.3 and 4.13) is an indirect standardisation method, where the total observed length of stay is divided by the total expected length of stay. 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, Tables 2.3 and 4.13 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 public sector in the Northern Territory has been suppressed (in addition to the usual suppression of private sector data). In the Northern Territory, 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 4.13.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 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 1.19 in the Northern Territory to 0.94 in Queensland and Victoria (Table 4.1).

Tables 4.12 and 4.13 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 1.10 directly standardised and the RSI for public hospitals was 0.98 indirectly standardised and 0.99 directly standardised (Table 4.13). According to this measure, the lower directly standardised RSI in the public sector indicates relatively shorter lengths of stay compared to the private sector.

Table 4.13 also presents RSI information for the medical, surgical and other categories of AR-DRGs (DoHA 2002). In the public sector, the RSI for medical AR-DRGs was 0.96 (directly and indirectly standardised), while the RSI for surgical AR-DRGs was 1.03 (indirectly and

directly standardised). In the private sector, the RSI for medical AR-DRGs was 1.14 indirectly standardised and 1.17 directly standardised, while the RSI for surgical AR-DRGs was 0.97 indirectly standardised and 0.96 directly standardised.

Separations with adverse events

Adverse events are defined as incidents in which harm resulted to a person receiving health care. They include infections, falls and other injuries, and medication and medical device problems, some of which may be preventable. Hospital separations can be used to indicate the occurrence of adverse events as they include information on ICD-10-AM diagnoses, places of occurrence and external causes of injury and poisoning that indicate than an adverse event was treated and/or occurred during the hospitalisation. However, other ICD-10-AM codes may also indicate that an adverse event has occurred, and some adverse events are not identifiable using these codes. The data presented in the Table 4.14 can be interpreted as representing selected adverse events in health care that have resulted in, or have affected, hospital admissions, rather than all adverse events that occurred in hospitals.

In 2003-04, there were 319,321 separations (70% in public hospitals) with an ICD-10-AM code for an adverse event, 4.7 per 100 separations. There were 224,794 separations in the public sector (5.4 per 100 separations) and 94,527 separations in the private sector (3.6 per 100 separations). However the data for public hospitals are not comparable with the data for private hospitals because their casemix and recording practices may be different.

Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications (Y83–Y84) were reported for 206,231 separations, 83,022 separations were reported with *Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances* (Y40–Y59) and 63,158 separations were reported with *Complications of internal prosthetic devices, implants and graft* (T82–T85).

Table 4.1: Cost[a] per casemix-adjusted separation[b] and selected other statistics, selected public acute hospitals[c], states and territories, 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT[d]	Total
Total separations ('000)[b]	1,258	1,160	688	331	353	78	69	70	4,008
Acute separations ('000)[b]	1,232	1,121	665	326	343	77	67	69	3,900
Proportion of separations not acute (%)	2.1	3.3	3.4	1.6	2.9	1.7	2.5	1.3	2.7
Average cost weight[e]	1.07	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.05	0.97	0.75	1.01
Casemix-adjusted separations ('000)[f]	1,349	1,118	690	331	357	81	67	53	4,047
Total admitted patient days ('000)[b]	4,743	4,044	2,299	1,145	1,196	305	235	214	14,182
Admitted patient days for acute patients ('000)[b]	4,331	3,253	1,992	1,028	1,062	265	204	204	12,340
Proportion of bed days not acute (%)	8.7	19.6	13.4	10.2	11.2	13.0	13.2	4.4	13.0
Total recurrent expenditure ($m)	6,400	5,117	2,755	1,592	1,362	370	349	243	18,187
Inpatient fraction[g]	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.70	0.77	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.71
Total admitted patient recurrent expenditure ($m)	4,454	3,630	1,990	1,109	1,048	264	260	177	12,933
Public patient day proportion[h]	0.79	0.86	0.91	0.89	0.84	0.83	0.88	0.95	0.85
Newborn episodes with no qualified days ('000)	52	36	29	13	9	2	3	2	146
Relative stay index[i]	1.04	0.94	0.94	1.02	0.96	1.00	1.05	1.19	0.99
Average cost data for selected hospitals									
Non-medical labour costs per casemix-adjusted separation ($)									
Nursing	915	916	785	874	801	790	1,007	844	878
Diagnostic/allied health[j]	235	292	185	230	185	177	202	224	236
Administrative	262	243	194	258	225	171	293	275	241
Other staff	186	155	240	242	119	354	144	290	189
Superannuation	182	189	177	190	157	203	252	173	183
Total non-medical labour costs	*1,780*	*1,795*	*1,580*	*1,794*	*1,488*	*1,695*	*1,897*	*1,806*	*1,727*
Other recurrent costs per casemix-adjusted separation ($)									
Domestic services	78	74	86	119	82	97	155	132	84
Repairs/maintenance	79	65	66	83	96	140	97	73	76
Medical supplies[j]	314	277	322	267	195	335	349	231	291
Drug supplies	178	169	169	203	155	149	131	187	173
Food supplies	45	35	25	24	19	38	39	31	34
Administration	178	235	164	150	89	191	259	188	183
Other	93	74	25	74	307	172	236	241	98
Total other recurrent costs	*965*	*929*	*856*	*920*	*942*	*1,122*	*1,266*	*1,082*	*940*
Total excluding medical labour costs	**2,745**	**2,724**	**2,436**	**2,714**	**2,430**	**2,818**	**3,164**	**2,889**	**2,666**

(continued)

Table 4.1 (continued): Cost[a] per casemix-adjusted separation[b] and selected other statistics, selected public acute hospitals[c], states and territories, 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT[d]	Total
Medical labour costs per casemix-adjusted separation ($)									
Public patients									
Salaried/sessional staff	378	446	384	506	373	325	474	443	409
VMO payments	179	78	63	127	134	104	260	23	121
Private patients (estimated)[k]	148	85	46	76	99	87	104	23	97
Total medical labour costs	*706*	*609*	*494*	*708*	*605*	*516*	*838*	*488*	*627*
Total cost per casemix-adjusted separation[a]	**3,451**	**3,333**	**2,929**	**3,422**	**3,036**	**3,333**	**4,002**	**3,377**	**3,293**

(a) Expenditure data exclude depreciation.
(b) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.
(c) 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.
(d) These figures should be interpreted in conjunction with the consideration of cost disabilities associated with hospital service delivery in the Northern Territory (see text).
(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 2002–03 AR-DRG v 4.2 cost weights (DoHA 2004). Updated versions of this table based on 2003–04 cost weights will be provided on the website when available.
(f) *Casemix-adjusted separations* is the product of *Total separations* and *Average cost weight*.
(g) Of the selected hospitals, two small hospitals 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 those self funded and those funded by private health insurance, compensation and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Table 4.2: Cost[(a)] per casemix-adjusted separation[(b)] and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group[(c)], states and territories, 2003–04

	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	17	15	13	3	4	2	1	2	57
Average beds per hospital	446	558	405	529	393	392	498	230	458
Separations per hospital	38,329	57,872	36,388	55,538	50,419	33,837	51,499	29,776	44,557
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[(d)]	487	479	430	525	486	496	548	385	472
Total expenditure ($'000)[(a)]	3,675,642	3,953,687	2,012,076	n.p.	n.p.	300,895	n.p.	203,649	12,089,711
Average cost weight[(e)]	1.14	0.99	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.05	0.97	0.77	1.05
Relative stay index[(f)]	1.07	0.93	0.96	n.p.	n.p.	0.97	n.p.	1.19	0.99
Cost per separation	3,856	3,165	3,150	n.p.	n.p.	3,273	n.p.	2,588	3,356
Cost per patient day	992	856	893	n.p.	n.p.	859	n.p.	832	915
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	3,536	3,276	3,030	n.p.	n.p.	3,216	n.p.	3,365	3,283
Specialist women's & children's (>10,000 acute weighted separations)									
Number of hospitals	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	9
Average beds per hospital	172	479	138	421	312	. .	. .	. .	238
Separations per hospital	17,303	59,239	13,446	33,077	30,972	. .	. .	. .	23,948
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[(d)]	229	416	184	356	311	. .	. .	. .	258
Total expenditure ($'000)[(a)]	333,365	n.p.	194,814	n.p.	n.p.	. .	. .	. .	1,246,568
Average cost weight[(e)]	1.19	1.15	1.08	1.23	1.03	. .	. .	. .	1.14
Relative stay index[(f)]	1.06	n.p.	0.89	n.p.	n.p.	. .	. .	. .	1.00
Cost per separation	4,074	n.p.	3,743	n.p.	n.p.	. .	. .	. .	4,225
Cost per patient day	1,301	n.p.	1,482	n.p.	n.p.	. .	. .	. .	1,418
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	3,729	n.p.	3,530	n.p.	n.p.	. .	. .	. .	3,853
Total Principal referral and specialist women's & children's hospitals									
Number of hospitals	*20*	*16*	*16*	*4*	*5*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*66*
Average beds per hospital	*405*	*553*	*355*	*502*	*377*	*392*	*498*	*230*	*428*
Separations per hospital	*35,175*	*57,958*	*32,086*	*49,923*	*46,529*	*33,837*	*51,499*	*29,776*	*41,747*
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[(d)]	*448*	*475*	*384*	*483*	*451*	*496*	*548*	*385*	*443*
Total expenditure ($'000)[(a)]	*4,009,007*	*4,279,544*	*2,206,890*	*1,085,965*	*983,035*	*300,895*	*n.p.*	*203,649*	*13,336,278*
Average cost weight[(e)]	*1.15*	*1.00*	*1.06*	*1.11*	*1.07*	*1.05*	*0.97*	*0.77*	*1.06*
Relative stay index[(f)]	*1.07*	*0.93*	*0.95*	*1.03*	*0.96*	*0.97*	*n.p.*	*1.19*	*0.99*
Cost per separation	*3,872*	*3,280*	*3,197*	*3,595*	*3,165*	*3,273*	*n.p.*	*2,588*	*3,424*
Cost per patient day	*1,011*	*902*	*927*	*1,003*	*943*	*859*	*n.p.*	*832*	*948*
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	*3,547*	*3,360*	*3,070*	*3,328*	*3,014*	*3,216*	*n.p.*	*3,365*	*3,329*
Large major cities (>10,000 acute weighted separations)									
Number of hospitals	14	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	22
Average beds per hospital	194	81	140	110	210	. .	175	. .	176
Separations per hospital	15,079	16,293	13,955	17,852	17,178	. .	17,530	. .	15,515
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[(d)]	319	129	265	262	325	. .	336	. .	295
Total expenditure ($'000)[(a)]	1,009,608	158,633	93,071	n.p.	146,399	. .	n.p.	. .	1,539,446
Average cost weight[(e)]	1.03	0.87	1.05	0.64	1.10	. .	0.97	. .	1.00
Relative stay index[(f)]	1.00	0.80	0.84	n.p.	0.93	. .	n.p.	. .	0.97
Cost per separation	3,270	2,408	2,137	n.p.	3,293	. .	n.p.	. .	3,059
Cost per patient day	832	1,291	673	n.p.	713	. .	n.p.	. .	839
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	3,291	2,942	2,062	n.p.	3,226	. .	n.p.	. .	3,182
Large regional (>8,000 acute weighted separations) & remote (>5,000 acute weighted separations)									
Number of hospitals	8	6	5	3	0	1	0	0	23
Average beds per hospital	149	124	123	105	. .	131	. .	. .	130
Separations per hospital	12,857	13,733	13,285	10,772	. .	7,596	. .	. .	12,678
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[(d)]	328	301	279	271	. .	260	. .	. .	300
Total expenditure ($'000)[(a)]	434,994	290,184	203,016	n.p.	. .	n.p.	. .	. .	1,088,508
Average cost weight[(e)]	1.05	0.86	0.86	0.88	. .	1.12	. .	. .	0.94
Relative stay index[(f)]	0.98	0.95	0.86	n.p.	. .	n.p.	. .	. .	0.95
Cost per separation	3,275	2,615	2,123	n.p.	. .	n.p.	. .	. .	2,798
Cost per patient day	911	858	771	n.p.	. .	n.p.	. .	. .	878
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	3,234	3,116	2,499	n.p.	. .	n.p.	. .	. .	3,069
Total Large hospitals									
Number of hospitals	*22*	*8*	*7*	*4*	*2*	*1*	*1*	0	*45*
Average beds per hospital	*178*	*113*	*128*	*107*	*210*	*131*	*175*	. .	*152*
Separations per hospital	*14,271*	*14,373*	*13,476*	*12,542*	*17,178*	*7,596*	*17,530*	. .	*14,065*
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[(d)]	*322*	*258*	*275*	*269*	*325*	*260*	*336*	. .	*298*
Total expenditure ($'000)[(a)]	*1,444,602*	*448,817*	*296,087*	*155,416*	*146,399*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	. .	*2,627,954*
Average cost weight[(e)]	*1.04*	*0.86*	*0.91*	*0.80*	*1.10*	*1.12*	*0.97*	. .	*0.97*
Relative stay index[(f)]	*0.99*	*0.92*	*0.86*	*0.97*	*0.93*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	. .	*0.96*
Cost per separation	*3,272*	*2,556*	*2,127*	*2,531*	*3,293*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	. .	*2,939*
Cost per patient day	*856*	*942*	*739*	*922*	*713*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	. .	*856*
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	*3,272*	*3,056*	*2,360*	*3,251*	*3,226*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	. .	*3,132*

(continued)

Table 4.2 (continued): Cost[a] per casemix-adjusted separation[b] and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group[c], states and territories, 2003–04

	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	18	4	1	5	4	0	0	0	32
Average beds per hospital	89	76	90	121	77	. .	. .	. .	91
Separations per hospital	7,092	8,110	7,127	8,412	8,952	. .	. .	. .	7,659
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[d]	206	230	217	194	222	. .	. .	. .	210
Total expenditure ($'000)[a]	543,610	111,823	n.p.	174,531	107,548	. .	. .	. .	959,055
Average cost weight[e]	0.98	0.84	0.87	0.91	0.75	. .	. .	. .	0.91
Relative stay index[f]	0.99	0.91	n.p.	1.03	0.98	. .	. .	. .	0.98
Cost per separation	3,122	2,523	n.p.	3,467	2,434	. .	. .	. .	2,974
Cost per patient day	894	901	n.p.	832	918	. .	. .	. .	880
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	3,312	3,093	n.p.	3,849	3,320	. .	. .	. .	3,357
Medium (major cities and regional 2,000 acute or acute weighted to 5,000 acute weighted separations)									
Number of hospitals	23	17	14	4	9	0	0	0	67
Average beds per hospital	44	43	55	47	45	. .	. .	. .	46
Separations per hospital	3,199	3,874	3,397	3,247	3,502	. .	. .	. .	3,455
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[d]	135	131	134	123	148	. .	. .	. .	135
Total expenditure ($'000)[a]	255,806	198,535	128,716	41,979	81,069	. .	. .	. .	706,105
Average cost weight[e]	0.80	0.74	0.77	0.82	0.86	. .	. .	. .	0.79
Relative stay index[f]	1.04	1.02	0.96	1.02	0.93	. .	. .	. .	1.00
Cost per separation	2,662	2,330	1,674	2,512	2,292	. .	. .	. .	2,306
Cost per patient day	786	801	519	782	710	. .	. .	. .	723
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	3,450	3,217	2,239	3,139	2,825	. .	. .	. .	3,033
Total Medium hospitals									
Number of hospitals	*41*	*21*	*15*	*9*	*13*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*99*
Average beds per hospital	*64*	*50*	*57*	*88*	*55*	. .	. .	. .	*61*
Separations per hospital	*4,908*	*4,681*	*3,645*	*6,117*	*5,179*	. .	. .	. .	*4,814*
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[d]	*166*	*150*	*139*	*162*	*171*	. .	. .	. .	*159*
Total expenditure ($'000)[a]	*799,416*	*310,358*	*150,258*	*216,511*	*188,617*	. .	. .	. .	*1,665,160*
Average cost weight[e]	*0.92*	*0.78*	*0.79*	*0.89*	*0.80*	. .	. .	. .	*0.85*
Relative stay index[f]	*1.01*	*0.98*	*0.95*	*1.03*	*0.96*	. .	. .	. .	*0.99*
Cost per separation	*2,954*	*2,394*	*1,736*	*3,242*	*2,368*	. .	. .	. .	*2,649*
Cost per patient day	*855*	*833*	*542*	*823*	*810*	. .	. .	. .	*806*
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	*3,357*	*3,172*	*2,283*	*3,696*	*3,075*	. .	. .	. .	*3,215*
Small regional acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations less than 40% not acute or outlier patient days)									
Number of hospitals	30	18	16	2	11	4	0	0	81
Average beds per hospital	26	21	20	27	24	10	. .	. .	23
Separations per hospital	1,231	1,073	890	1,006	1,220	485	. .	. .	1,085
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[d]	65	52	48	58	69	22	. .	. .	57
Total expenditure ($'000)[a]	135,351	78,442	42,748	7,745	29,429	n.p.	. .	. .	302,220
Average cost weight[e]	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.85	0.81	0.79	. .	. .	0.80
Relative stay index[f]	1.04	1.14	1.02	1.17	0.99	n.p.	. .	. .	1.06
Cost per separation	2,718	3,055	1,977	2,905	2,010	n.p.	. .	. .	2,572
Cost per patient day	695	770	586	687	613	n.p.	. .	. .	681
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	3,452	4,030	2,740	3,506	2,623	n.p.	. .	. .	3,345
Remote acute (<5,000 acute weighted separations)									
Number of hospitals	3	0	16	14	3	2	0	3	41
Average beds per hospital	23	. .	23	27	28	8	. .	37	25
Separations per hospital	944	. .	725	1,740	1,807	295	. .	3,522	1,350
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[d]	47	. .	38	80	86	15	. .	103	60
Total expenditure ($'000)[a]	11,162	. .	59,423	126,082	14,126	5,832	. .	38,904	255,529
Average cost weight[e]	0.68	. .	0.73	0.79	0.83	0.72	. .	0.64	0.75
Relative stay index[f]	1.11	. .	1.09	0.97	0.96	1.38	. .	1.17	1.04
Cost per separation	2,746	. .	2,158	3,288	2,242	3,754	. .	2,197	2,718
Cost per patient day	841	. .	727	1,206	756	860	. .	822	958
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	4,148	. .	2,996	4,204	2,824	5,235	. .	3,458	3,694
Total Small acute hospitals									
Number of hospitals	*33*	*18*	*32*	*16*	*14*	*6*	*0*	*3*	*122*
Average beds per hospital	*26*	*21*	*22*	*27*	*25*	*10*	. .	*37*	*23*
Separations per hospital	*1,205*	*1,073*	*807*	*1,649*	*1,346*	*422*	. .	*3,522*	*1,174*
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[d]	*64*	*52*	*43*	*77*	*72*	*19*	. .	*103*	*58*
Total expenditure ($'000)[a]	*146,512*	*78,442*	*102,171*	*133,828*	*43,554*	*14,338*	. .	*38,904*	*557,749*
Average cost weight[e]	*0.81*	*0.78*	*0.74*	*0.80*	*0.82*	*0.77*	. .	*0.64*	*0.78*
Relative stay index[f]	*1.04*	*1.14*	*1.05*	*0.99*	*0.98*	*1.39*	. .	*1.17*	*1.05*
Cost per separation	*2,720*	*3,055*	*2,058*	*3,259*	*2,076*	*3,109*	. .	*2,197*	*2,629*
Cost per patient day	*704*	*770*	*645*	*1,147*	*651*	*611*	. .	*822*	*770*
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	*3,494*	*4,030*	*2,854*	*4,152*	*2,682*	*4,068*	. .	*3,458*	*3,482*

(continued)

Table 4.2 (continued): Cost[a] per casemix-adjusted separation[b] and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group[c], states and territories, 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Total hospitals in cost per casemix-adjusted separation analysis (Table 4.1)									
Number of hospitals	*116*	*63*	*70*	*33*	*34*	*9*	*2*	*5*	*332*
Average beds per hospital	*133*	*177*	*116*	*111*	*99*	*108*	*337*	*114*	*133*
Separations per hospital	*10,849*	*18,411*	*9,832*	*10,039*	*10,387*	*8,644*	*34,515*	*14,023*	*12,072*
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[d]	*215*	*218*	*165*	*173*	*180*	*152*	*442*	*216*	*197*
Total expenditure ($'000)[a]	*6,399,537*	*5,117,161*	*2,755,406*	*1,591,720*	*1,361,605*	*370,181*	*348,978*	*242,553*	*18,187,141*
Average cost weight[e]	*1.07*	*0.96*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.01*	*1.05*	*0.97*	*0.75*	*1.01*
Relative stay index[f]	*1.04*	*0.94*	*0.94*	*1.02*	*0.96*	*1.00*	*1.05*	*1.19*	*0.99*
Cost per separation	*3,539*	*3,130*	*2,892*	*3,348*	*2,968*	*3,399*	*3,769*	*2,529*	*3,227*
Cost per patient day	*939*	*898*	*866*	*969*	*876*	*866*	*1,106*	*830*	*912*
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	*3,451*	*3,333*	*2,929*	*3,422*	*3,036*	*3,333*	*4,002*	*3,377*	*3,293*
Small non-acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations more than 40% not acute or outlier patient days)									
Number of hospitals	37	10	34	7	23	3	0	0	114
Average beds per hospital	27	28	22	25	30	18	. .	. .	26
Separations per hospital	624	710	653	894	596	555	. .	. .	649
Total expenditure ($'000)	140,828	62,152	82,178	24,579	57,003	8,400	. .	. .	375,139
Average length of stay	11.0	11.4	6.3	8.0	10.9	7.9	. .	. .	9.3
Multi-purpose service									
Number of hospitals	18	7	9	37	4	2	0	0	77
Average beds per hospital	18	13	14	14	40	5	. .	. .	16
Separations per hospital	291	861	625	283	827	109	. .	. .	401
Total expenditure ($'000)	46,174	31,536	23,436	69,108	15,082	4,805	. .	. .	190,141
Average length of stay	4.9	3.7	5.4	4.0	6.7	11.5	. .	. .	4.7
Hospice									
Number of hospitals	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Average beds per hospital	64	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	. .	. .	51
Separations per hospital	832	. .	. .	. .	. .	203	. .	. .	675
Total expenditure ($'000)	48,170	. .	. .	. .	. .	n.p.	. .	. .	52,022
Average length of stay	19.5	. .	. .	. .	. .	n.p.	. .	. .	19.1
Rehabilitation									
Number of hospitals	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Average beds per hospital	44	. .	. .	. .	150	. .	. .	. .	61
Separations per hospital	502	. .	. .	. .	1,238	. .	. .	. .	625
Total expenditure ($'000)	74,759	. .	. .	. .	n.p.	. .	. .	. .	99,768
Average length of stay	30.9	. .	. .	. .	n.p.	. .	. .	. .	32.3
Mothercraft									
Number of hospitals	3	3	1	.	1	0	1	0	9
Average beds per hospital	32	26	40	. .	8	. .	10	. .	26
Separations per hospital	1,794	2,717	1,819	. .	944	. .	n.a.	. .	1,811
Total expenditure ($'000)	13,932	9,231	n.p.	. .	n.p.	. .	n.p.	. .	28,969
Average length of stay	4.8	2.5	n.p.	. .	n.p.	. .	n.p.	. .	3.4
Other non-acute									
Number of hospitals	12	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	21
Average beds per hospital	41	70	. .	46	. .	. .	. .	. .	46
Separations per hospital	866	1,018	. .	2,333	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,369
Total expenditure ($'000)	107,099	30,831	. .	92,924	. .	. .	. .	. .	230,853
Average length of stay	14.8	23.0	. .	6.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	10.6
Total Non-acute									
Number of hospitals	*78*	*22*	*44*	*51*	*29*	*6*	*1*	*0*	*231*
Average beds per hospital	*30*	*27*	*21*	*20*	*35*	*12*	*10*	. .	*26*
Separations per hospital	*629*	*1,060*	*674*	*648*	*662*	*348*	*n.a.*	. .	*677*
Total expenditure ($'000)	*430,961*	*133,750*	*108,878*	*186,610*	*97,796*	*17,058*	*n.p.*	. .	*976,893*
Average length of stay	*11.9*	*7.3*	*6.0*	*5.9*	*11.4*	*8.9*	*n.p.*	. .	*8.7*

(continued)

Table 4.2 (continued): Cost[(a)] per casemix-adjusted separation[(b)] and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group[(c)], states and territories, 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Psychiatric[(g)]									
Number of hospitals	10	1	4	1	1	3	0	0	20
Average beds per hospital	124	115	119	203	313	23	. .	. .	121
Separations per hospital	1,190	413	102	1,599	2,582	69	. .	. .	855
Total expenditure ($'000)	230,550	n.p.	81,566	n.p.	n.p.	6,428	. .	. .	477,783
Average length of stay	29.0	n.p.	276.4	n.p.	n.p.	101.1	. .	. .	39.6
Unpeered and other acute (includes hospitals with fewer than 200 separations)									
Number of hospitals	27	7	60	8	10	6	0	0	118
Average beds per hospital	14	10	5	10	13	4	. .	. .	8
Separations per hospital	226	n.a.	46	162	413	92	. .	. .	158
Total expenditure ($'000)	187,920	89,741	50,418	20,930	14,534	7,095	. .	. .	370,637
Cost per separation	8,566	n.a.	3,788	8,746	2,646	8,960	. .	. .	5,317
Cost per patient day	482	n.a.	376	1,171	463	811	. .	. .	524
Total									
Number of hospitals	231	93	178	93	74	24	3	5	701
Average beds per hospital	84	128	55	53	65	47	228	114	76
Hospital numbers reported in Table 2.2	231	144	178	93	80	27	3	5	761
Separations per hospital	5,738	12,769	4,051	3,949	5,123	3,360	23,010	14,023	5,992
Total expenditure ($'000)	7,248,968	5,370,094	2,996,268	1,847,092	1,555,898	400,761	350,819	242,553	20,012,455
Cost per separation	3,769	3,174	2,993	3,547	3,248	3,559	3,769	2,529	3,376
Cost per patient day	864	885	824	917	801	818	1106	830	864
Teaching hospitals (excluding psychiatric)									
Number of hospitals	20	14	22	6	6	2	2	2	74
Average beds per hospital	359	539	293	399	354	392	337	230	373
Separations per hospital	31,557	57,637	25,768	36,122	41,504	33,837	34,515	29,776	36,040
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital[(b)]	425	414	331	333	424	496	442	385	388
Total expenditure ($'000)	3,775,342	3,757,031	2,435,811	1,192,068	1,069,212	300,895	348,978	203,649	13,082,986
Average cost weight[(c)]	1.16	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.05	0.97	0.77	1.06
Relative stay index[(d)]	1.08	0.93	0.95	1.06	0.96	0.97	1.05	1.19	0.99
Cost per separation	3,927	3,286	3,198	3,708	3,246	3,273	3,769	2,588	3,446
Cost per patient day	1,020	920	930	949	925	859	1,106	832	952
Cost per casemix-adjusted sep.	3,552	3,335	3,092	3,530	3,100	3,216	4,002	3,365	3,341

(a) Expenditure data exclude depreciation.

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

(c) 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.

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

(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 2002–03 AR-DRG v 4.2 cost weights (DoHA 2004). Updated versions of this table based on 2003–04 cost weights will be provided on the website when available.

(f) 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.

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

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

. . Not applicable.

Table 4.3: Average salary ($) of full time equivalent staff[(a)], public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2003--04

Staffing category	NSW[(b)]	Vic[(c)]	Qld	WA	SA[(b)]	Tas[(d)]	ACT	NT	Total[(e)]
Salaried medical officers	116,880	133,174	105,388	138,997	107,378	102,624	133,990	130,376	120,627
Nurses	65,284	62,315	57,422	61,407	57,546	56,202	61,661	64,828	61,969
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	38,273	39,944	n.a.	n.a.	42,712	52,350	39,134
Diagnostic & allied health professionals	53,769	43,356	59,419	54,823	50,328	59,505	51,805	62,147	50,515
Administrative & clerical staff	50,366	44,404	42,084	45,361	42,546	40,708	50,640	54,642	46,280
Domestic & other staff	36,914	42,645	38,665	39,348	34,923	47,853	40,034	41,831	38,995
Total staff	**61,481**	**60,756**	**56,719**	**61,417**	**56,307**	**56,742**	**64,075**	**65,003**	**60,083**

(a) Where average full-time equivalent (FTE) staff numbers were not available, staff numbers at 30 June 2004 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 2 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 4.4: Selected statistics[a][b] by accreditation status, states and territories, public hospitals 2003–04, private hospitals 2002–03

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Public hospitals									
Accredited hospitals	185	142	158	69	71	5	3	4	637
Non-accredited hospitals	46	2	20	24	9	22	0	1	124
Hospitals accredited (%)	80	99	89	74	89	19	100	80	84
Total public hospitals	*231*	*144*	*178*	*93*	*80*	*27*	*3*	*5*	*761*
Accredited beds	17,709	11,890	9,517	3,761	4,677	942	683	549	49,728
Non-accredited beds	1,698	60	271	1,194	149	207	0	20	3,599
Beds accredited (%)	91	99	97	76	97	82	100	96	93
Total available beds for admitted patients	*19,408*	*11,950*	*9,788*	*4,955*	*4,826*	*1,149*	*683*	*569*	*53,328*
Separations from accredited hospitals	1,232,284	1,182,657	711,206	271,958	371,745	75,396	69,029	67,493	3,981,768
Separations from non-accredited hospitals	93,251	4,872	9,807	95,288	7,345	5,361	0	2,623	218,547
Proportion of separations in accredited hospitals	93	100	99	74	98	93	100	96	95
Total separations	*1,325,535*	*1,187,529*	*721,013*	*367,246*	*379,090*	*80,757*	*69,029*	*70,116*	*4,200,315*
Patient days from accredited hospitals	5,377,291	4,245,912	2,582,261	1,086,202	1,505,284	301,646	235,195	208,320	15,542,111
Patient days from non-accredited hospitals	404,137	13,227	35,492	333,795	32,207	49,946	0	5,192	873,996
Proportion of patient days in accredited hospitals	93	100	99	76	98	86	100	98	95
Total patient days	*5,781,428*	*4,259,139*	*2,617,753*	*1,419,997*	*1,537,491*	*351,592*	*235,195*	*213,512*	*16,416,107*
Private hospitals									
Accredited hospitals	141	91	75	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	381
Non-accredited hospitals	43	45	15	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	135
Hospitals accredited (%)	77	67	83	n.a.	74	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74
Total private hospitals	*184*	*136*	*90*	*41*	*53*	*12*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*516*
Accredited beds	7,093	6,126	5,707	n.a.	2,087	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24,486
Non-accredited beds	503	457	250	n.a.	157	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,667
Beds accredited (%)	93	93	96	n.a.	93	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	94
Total available beds for admitted patients	*7,596*	*6,583*	*5,957*	*2,926*	*2,244*	*847*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*26,153*
Total									
Accredited hospitals	326	233	233	n.a.	110	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,018
Non-accredited hospitals	89	47	35	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	259
Hospitals accredited (%)	79	83	87	n.a.	83	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80
Total hospitals	*415*	*280*	*268*	*134*	*133*	*39*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*1,277*
Accredited beds	24,802	18,016	15,224	n.a.	6,764	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74,214
Non-accredited beds	2,201	517	521	n.a.	306	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,266
Beds accredited (%)	92	97	97	n.a.	96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93
Total available beds for admitted patients	*27,003*	*18,533*	*15,745*	*7,881*	*7,070*	*1,996*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*79,480*

(a) Where average available beds for the year were not available, bed numbers at 30 June 2004 were used.

(b) Separations for which establishment level data were not reported separately or the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.

n.a. Not available.

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

Table 4.5: Separation statistics[a] for selected procedures[b], by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals[c], 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total[d]
Appendicectomy									
Separations[e]	8,312	6,284	5,745	3,131	1,926	565	435	284	26,693
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	2	2	1	1	1	7	4	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	67	67	58	69	61	63	73	79	65
Separation rate[f]	1.25	1.28	1.49	1.57	1.29	1.21	1.29	1.36	1.34
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	0.96	1.11	1.17	0.96	0.91	0.96	1.02	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.91–0.95	0.94–0.98	1.08–1.14	1.13–1.21	0.92–1.00	0.83–0.99	0.87–1.05	0.90–1.14	
Coronary artery bypass graft									
Separations[e]	5,574	3,982	3,083	873	1,206	362	118	118	15,321
Separations not within state of residence (%)	8	1	1	0	1	4	10	100	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	53	53	45	49	47	51	53	62	50
Separation rate[f]	0.79	0.77	0.81	0.46	0.69	0.67	0.45	1.05	0.74
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.06	1.04	1.09	0.62	0.93	0.90	0.60	1.41	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.03–1.09	1.01–1.07	1.05–1.13	0.58–0.66	0.88–0.98	0.81–0.99	0.49–0.71	1.16–1.66	
Coronary angioplasty									
Separations[e]	11,309	8,796	4,537	2,774	2,277	621	433	150	30,906
Separations not within state of residence (%)	10	1	1	0	1	3	4	100	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	38	44	32	47	50	52	50	74	41
Separation rate[f]	1.60	1.71	1.18	1.45	1.32	1.16	1.56	1.11	1.50
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.07	1.14	0.79	0.97	0.88	0.77	1.04	0.74	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.05–1.09	1.12–1.16	0.77–0.81	0.93–1.01	0.84–0.92	0.71–0.83	0.94–1.14	0.62–0.86	
Caesarean section									
Separations[e]	23,204	17,900	15,343	7,943	5,337	1,418	1,033	1,002	73,197
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	57	55	53	51	57	60	49	68	55
Separation rate[f]	3.53	3.62	4.09	4.10	3.81	3.43	3.04	4.34	3.74
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	0.97	1.09	1.10	1.02	0.92	0.81	1.16	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.95	0.96–0.98	1.07–1.11	1.08–1.12	0.99–1.05	0.87–0.97	0.76–0.86	1.09–1.23	
In-hospital birth separations	85,613	61,306	49,941	24,627	17,445	5,408	4,087	3,371	251,886
Proportion of births to public patients (%)	67	64	66	63	67	69	60	76	66
In-hospital birth separation rate[f]	13.0	12.4	13.2	12.7	12.4	13.0	11.8	14.6	12.8
Separations per 100 in-hospital birth separations[g]	27.1	29.2	30.7	32.3	30.6	26.2	25.3	29.7	29.1
Public hospitals	24.4	26.3	25.0	26.2	26.8	23.9	21.0	27.0	25.2
Public patients	23.2	25.3	24.5	26.1	26.1	22.2	20.7	26.5	24.4
Private patients	34.0	37.9	35.0	29.6	35.6	34.8	25.3	38.0	34.8
Private hospitals	35.5	35.8	43.5	41.1	40.4	29.7	32.9	40.3	38.1

(continued)

Table 4.5 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected procedures[b], by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals[c], 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total[d]
Cholecystectomy									
Separations[e]	15,336	11,521	9,144	4,138	4,055	1,084	674	304	46,263
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	1	1	0	1	1	4	7	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	51	53	47	52	53	50	46	58	51
Separation rate[f]	2.23	2.28	2.38	2.11	2.52	2.17	2.17	1.65	2.28
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.98	1.00	1.05	0.93	1.11	0.95	0.95	0.72	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.96–1.00	0.98–1.02	1.03–1.07	0.90–0.96	1.08–1.14	0.89–1.01	0.88–1.02	0.64–0.80	
Diagnostic gastrointestinal endoscopy									
Separations[e]	173,912	163,886	113,618	50,142	41,150	10,020	4,343	3,042	560,170
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	1	1	0	0	1	5	6	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	30	28	20	42	38	26	63	48	30
Separation rate[f]	25.06	32.23	29.58	25.74	24.69	19.37	14.50	19.40	27.39
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.91	1.18	1.08	0.94	0.90	0.71	0.53	0.71	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.91–0.91	1.17–1.19	1.07–1.09	0.93–0.95	0.89–0.91	0.70–0.72	0.51–0.55	0.68–0.74	
Hip replacement									
Separations[e]	9,290	7,898	4,602	2,759	2,530	839	434	89	28,443
Separations not within state of residence (%)	6	2	2	0	0	5	7	42	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	38	38	37	42	38	31	35	49	38
Separation rate[f]	1.30	1.51	1.23	1.48	1.40	1.54	1.64	0.95	1.37
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	1.10	0.89	1.08	1.02	1.12	1.20	0.69	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.97	1.08–1.12	0.86–0.92	1.04–1.12	0.98–1.06	1.04–1.20	1.09–1.31	0.55–0.83	
Revision of hip replacement									
Separations[e]	1,196	946	571	339	286	89	71	14	3,512
Separations not within state of residence (%)	7	3	2	1	1	6	8	79	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	36	32	36	40	30	18	32	36	34
Separation rate[f]	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.15	0.17
Proportion of hip replacements	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.12
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	1.06	0.90	1.07	0.93	0.97	1.64	0.88	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–1.05	0.99–1.13	0.83–0.97	0.96–1.18	0.82–1.04	0.77–1.17	1.26–2.02	0.42–1.34	

(continued)

Table 4.5 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected procedures[b], by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals[c], 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total[d]
Hysterectomy, females aged 15–69									
Separations[e]	8,949	6,588	5,915	3,489	2,676	826	488	241	29,174
Separations not within state of residence (%)	5	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	39	48	36	43	40	44	33	38	41
Separation rate[f]	1.32	1.32	1.53	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.48	1.24	1.44
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.92	0.91	1.06	1.20	1.18	1.18	1.03	0.86	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90–0.94	0.89–0.93	1.03–1.09	1.16–1.24	1.14–1.22	1.10–1.26	0.94–1.12	0.75–0.97	
Age and sex restricted adjusted separation rate[h]	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.5	4.1
Lens insertion									
Separations[e]	55,242	37,000	31,291	14,403	11,876	2,295	1,620	650	154,393
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	1	2	0	0	1	5	11	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	27	27	12	40	28	20	42	61	25
Separation rate[f]	7.68	7.03	8.46	7.91	6.45	4.22	6.65	7.57	7.47
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.03	0.94	1.13	1.06	0.86	0.56	0.89	1.01	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.02–1.04	0.93–0.95	1.12–1.14	1.04–1.08	0.84–0.88	0.54–0.58	0.85–0.93	0.93–1.09	
Tonsillectomy									
Separations[e]	10,094	8,299	6,389	3,551	3,228	430	371	202	32,575
Separations not within state of residence (%)	5	1	1	0	0	1	3	9	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	35	51	28	45	42	26	37	54	40
Separation rate[f]	1.55	1.74	1.66	1.82	2.28	0.92	1.12	0.86	1.67
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.04	1.00	1.09	1.36	0.55	0.67	0.52	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.91–0.95	1.02–1.06	0.98–1.02	1.05–1.13	1.31–1.41	0.50–0.60	0.60–0.74	0.45–0.59	
Myringotomy									
Separations[e]	8,623	8,726	5,336	4,120	4,088	504	320	157	31,876
Separations not within state of residence (%)	5	1	1	0	0	0	6	18	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	34	46	31	41	34	24	36	61	38
Separation rate[f]	1.32	1.86	1.40	2.16	2.92	1.06	1.04	0.68	1.65
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.80	1.13	0.85	1.31	1.77	0.64	0.63	0.42	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.78–0.82	1.11–1.15	0.83–0.87	1.27–1.35	1.72–1.82	0.58–0.70	0.56–0.70	0.35–0.49	
Knee replacement									
Separations[e]	10,640	6,000	5,216	2,714	2,460	635	505	100	28,276
Separations not within state of residence (%)	6	2	1	0	0	2	4	61	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	31	33	31	31	29	27	32	19	31
Separation rate[f]	1.50	1.16	1.39	1.45	1.40	1.17	1.90	0.83	1.37
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.09	0.84	1.01	1.06	1.02	0.85	1.39	0.60	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.07–1.11	0.82–0.86	0.98–1.04	1.02–1.10	0.98–1.06	0.78–0.92	1.27–1.51	0.48–0.72	

(continued)

Table 4.5 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected procedures[b], by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals[c], 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total[d]
Prostatectomy									
Separations[e]	8,131	7,796	4,306	2,204	1,921	784	295	118	25,555
Separations not within state of residence (%)	5	1	1	0	1	1	10	8	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	31	38	24	37	37	30	25	38	33
Separation rate[f]	1.14	1.49	1.14	1.18	1.07	1.43	1.12	1.33	1.23
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.92	1.21	0.92	0.95	0.87	1.16	0.90	1.08	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90–0.94	1.18–1.24	0.89–0.95	0.91–0.99	0.83–0.91	1.08–1.24	0.80–1.00	0.89–1.27	
Arthroscopic procedures (includes arthroscopies)									
Separations[e]	32,936	29,667	17,495	14,141	13,749	2,384	1,972	1,548	113,905
Separations not within state of residence (%)	5	2	1	0	0	3	9	23	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	19	20	18	21	19	19	15	13	19
Separation rate[f]	4.84	5.91	4.52	7.14	8.71	4.90	5.99	8.08	5.62
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.86	1.05	0.80	1.27	1.55	0.87	1.07	1.44	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.85–0.87	1.04–1.06	0.79–0.81	1.25–1.29	1.52–1.58	0.84–0.90	1.02–1.12	1.37–1.51	

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

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

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

(d) Includes other territories and excludes overseas residents and unknown state of residence.

(e) Excludes multiple procedures for the same separation within the same group.

(f) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised as detailed in Appendix 3.

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

(h) Females aged 15–69 years only.

Table 4.6: Separation statistics[a] for selected procedures[b], by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals[c], Australia, 2003–04

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia [d]
Appendicectomy						
Separations[e]	16,786	6,119	3,021	472	262	26,693
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	61	69	73	82	92	65
Separation rate[f]	1.27	1.50	1.52	1.46	1.41	1.35
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	1.12	1.13	1.09	1.04	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.95	1.09–1.15	1.09–1.17	0.99–1.19	0.91–1.17	
Coronary artery bypass graft						
Separations[e]	9,751	3,651	1,657	168	78	15,321
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	48	54	56	59	77	50
Separation rate[f]	0.74	0.78	0.76	0.60	0.60	0.75
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	1.03	1.01	0.80	0.79	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97–1.01	1.00–1.06	0.96–1.06	0.68–0.92	0.61–0.97	
Coronary angioplasty						
Separations[e]	21,141	6,337	2,690	332	115	30,906
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	40	44	48	58	81	41
Separation rate[f]	1.60	1.36	1.23	1.15	0.86	1.51
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.06	0.90	0.81	0.76	0.57	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.05–1.07	0.88–0.92	0.78–0.84	0.68–0.84	0.47–0.67	
Caesarean section						
Separations[e]	50,726	13,238	7,209	1,274	720	73,197
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	50	67	68	70	85	55
Separation rate[f]	3.72	3.80	4.04	3.93	3.59	3.74
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	1.02	1.08	1.05	0.96	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98–1.00	1.00–1.04	1.06–1.10	0.99–1.11	0.89–1.03	
In-hospital birth separations	169,954	48,564	25,969	4,466	2,815	251,886
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	60.9	75.2	75.7	77.6	88.6	65.8
Separation rate[f]	12.40	13.98	14.69	14.02	14.03	12.88
Separations per 100 in-hospital birth separations[g]	29.8	27.3	27.8	28.5	25.6	29.1
Public hospitals	25.3	24.8	25.4	26.7	24.7	25.2
Public patients	24.4	24.0	24.9	25.6	24.6	24.4
Private patients	36.3	34.0	29.8	34.6	29.2	34.8
Private hospitals	38.3	37.2	37.3	41.6	34.3	38.1

(continued)

Table 4.6 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected procedures[b], by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals[c], Australia, 2003–04

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia [d]
Cholecystectomy						
Separations[e]	29,900	10,481	4,981	581	251	46,263
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	48	55	59	64	76	51
Separation rate[f]	2.24	2.46	2.41	1.91	1.61	2.30
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.98	1.07	1.05	0.83	0.70	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97–0.99	1.05–1.09	1.02–1.08	0.76–0.90	0.61–0.79	
Diagnostic gastrointestinal endoscopy						
Separations[e]	386,839	115,873	50,104	5,191	1,957	560,170
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	25	37	45	52	63	30
Separation rate[f]	29.15	26.11	23.61	17.39	13.71	27.65
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.05	0.94	0.85	0.63	0.50	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.05–1.05	0.93–0.95	0.84–0.86	0.61–0.65	0.48–0.52	
Hip replacement						
Separations[e]	17,758	7,172	3,063	326	88	28,443
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	37	39	44	39	45	38
Separation rate[f]	1.34	1.53	1.42	1.24	0.86	1.39
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.96	1.10	1.03	0.90	0.62	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.95–0.97	1.07–1.13	0.99–1.07	0.80–1.00	0.49–0.75	
Revision of hip replacement						
Separations[e]	2,230	861	362	40	17	3,512
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	33	34	43	43	35	34
Separation rate[f]	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.17
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.98	1.07	0.99	0.89	0.83	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.94–1.02	1.00–1.14	0.89–1.09	0.61–1.17	0.44–1.22	
Hysterectomy, females aged 15–69						
Separations[e]	18,028	7,031	3,527	418	147	29,174
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	36	47	53	50	63	41
Separation rate[f]	1.36	1.68	1.70	1.25	0.88	1.45
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	1.15	1.17	0.86	0.60	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.95	1.12–1.18	1.13–1.21	0.78–0.94	0.50–0.70	
Age and sex restricted adjusted separation rate[g]	3.87	4.77	4.82	3.56	2.49	4.13
Lens insertion						
Separations[e]	99,469	35,308	17,427	1,495	651	154,393
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	23	27	33	47	65	25
Separation rate[f]	7.50	7.47	8.20	6.11	6.65	7.55
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	0.99	1.09	0.81	0.88	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98–1.00	0.98–1.00	1.07–1.11	0.77–0.85	0.81–0.95	

(continued)

Table 4.6 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected procedures[b], by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals[c], Australia, 2003–04

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia [d]
Tonsillectomy						
Separations[e]	20,631	7,699	3,569	496	168	32,575
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	35	47	51	48	54	40
Separation rate[f]	1.62	1.88	1.75	1.40	0.76	1.68
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.97	1.12	1.04	0.83	0.46	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.96–0.98	1.09–1.15	1.01–1.07	0.76–0.90	0.39–0.53	
Myringotomy						
Separations[e]	21,999	6,344	2,891	441	193	31,876
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	32	49	52	58	69	38
Separation rate[f]	1.77	1.53	1.37	1.17	0.84	1.65
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.07	0.93	0.83	0.71	0.51	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.06–1.08	0.91–0.95	0.80–0.86	0.64–0.78	0.44–0.58	
Knee replacement						
Separations[e]	16,952	7,405	3,413	345	87	28,276
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	29	34	36	34	30	31
Separation rate[f]	1.29	1.57	1.57	1.30	0.81	1.39
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.13	1.13	0.93	0.59	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–0.94	1.10–1.16	1.09–1.17	0.83–1.03	0.47–0.71	
Prostatectomy						
Separations[e]	16,313	6,135	2,710	248	80	25,555
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	31	36	37	46	48	33
Separation rate[f]	1.24	1.29	1.24	0.97	0.76	1.25
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	1.04	1.00	0.78	0.61	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97–1.01	1.01–1.07	0.96–1.04	0.68–0.88	0.48–0.74	
Arthroscopic procedures (includes arthroscopies)						
Separations[e]	71,785	25,378	13,309	1,946	669	113,905
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	15	25	27	28	36	19
Separation rate[f]	5.38	6.04	6.54	6.18	4.10	5.67
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	1.07	1.15	1.09	0.72	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.94–0.96	1.06–1.08	1.13–1.17	1.04–1.14	0.67–0.77	

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.
(b) The procedures are defined using ICD-10-AM codes in Appendix 3.
(c) Some private hospitals are not included. See Appendix 4 for details.
(d) Includes unknown remoteness area and excludes overseas residents and unknown state of residence.
(e) Excludes multiple procedures in the same separation within the same group.
(f) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised as detailed in Appendix 3.
(g) Caesarean 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 caesarean section, as births out of hospital are not included.
(h) Females aged 15–69 years only.

Table 4.7: Separation statistics[a] for selected procedures[b], by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage[c], all hospitals, Australia, 2003–04

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total[d]
Appendicectomy						
Separations[e]	5,160	5,521	5,427	5,458	5,095	26,693
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	79	71	70	59	45	65
Separation rate[f]	1.35	1.44	1.32	1.37	1.26	1.35
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	1.07	0.98	1.01	0.93	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97–1.03	1.04–1.10	0.95–1.01	0.98–1.04	0.90–0.96	
Coronary artery bypass graft						
Separations[e]	3,565	3,186	3,116	2,836	2,611	15,321
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	62	55	53	43	34	50
Separation rate[f]	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.75	0.65	0.75
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.06	1.04	1.04	0.99	0.86	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.03–1.09	1.00–1.08	1.00–1.08	0.95–1.03	0.83–0.89	
Coronary angioplasty						
Separations[e]	5,803	6,080	6,362	5,945	6,432	30,906
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	53	47	43	38	29	41
Separation rate[f]	1.31	1.50	1.59	1.54	1.58	1.51
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.87	0.99	1.05	1.02	1.04	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.85–0.89	0.97–1.01	1.02–1.08	0.99–1.05	1.01–1.07	
Caesarean section						
Separations[e]	12,710	14,135	15,416	15,641	15,268	73,197
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	78	67	60	48	29	55
Separation rate[f]	3.74	3.94	3.82	3.80	3.58	3.74
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	1.05	1.02	1.02	0.96	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98–1.02	1.03–1.07	1.00–1.04	1.00–1.04	0.94–0.98	
In-hospital birth separations	48,760	50,029	54,962	52,083	45,939	251,886
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	83.8	75.5	69.7	58.6	39.5	65.8
Separation rate[f]	14.37	13.99	13.62	12.67	10.65	12.88
Separations per 100 in-hospital birth separations[g]	26.1	28.3	28.0	30.0	33.2	29.1
Public hospitals	24.4	25.6	24.7	25.4	26.9	25.2
Public patients	24.0	24.9	24.0	24.7	24.8	24.4
Private patients	31.7	35.1	33.4	34.4	38.3	34.8
Private hospitals	35.7	39.0	38.1	37.7	38.8	38.1

(continued)

Table 4.7 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected procedures[b], by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage[c], all hospitals, Australia, 2003–04

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total[d]
Cholecystectomy						
Separations[e]	10,264	9,720	9,750	8,911	7,550	46,263
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	64	58	53	43	31	51
Separation rate[f]	2.55	2.50	2.41	2.24	1.82	2.30
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.11	1.09	1.05	0.98	0.79	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.09–1.13	1.07–1.11	1.03–1.07	0.96–1.00	0.77–0.81	
Diagnostic gastrointestinal endoscopy						
Separations[e]	104,158	108,435	105,225	118,710	123,452	560,170
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	41	38	31	23	17	30
Separation rate[f]	24.82	27.43	26.08	30.15	29.91	27.65
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	0.99	0.94	1.09	1.08	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.89–0.91	0.98–1.00	0.93–0.95	1.08–1.10	1.07–1.09	
Hip replacement						
Separations[e]	5,867	5,869	5,194	5,353	6,124	28,443
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	47	43	42	36	25	38
Separation rate[f]	1.32	1.45	1.31	1.39	1.46	1.39
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	1.04	0.95	1.00	1.05	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.97	1.01–1.07	0.92–0.98	0.97–1.03	1.02–1.08	
Revision of hip replacement						
Separations[e]	695	761	678	625	751	3,512
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	41	40	37	33	21	34
Separation rate[f]	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.17
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.91	1.09	1.00	0.95	1.05	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.84–0.98	1.01–1.17	0.92–1.08	0.88–1.02	0.97–1.13	
Hysterectomy, females aged 15–69						
Separations[e]	6,415	6,272	6,300	5,575	4,594	29,174
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	56	50	42	32	19	41
Separation rate[f]	1.64	1.63	1.54	1.38	1.12	1.45
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.13	1.12	1.06	0.95	0.77	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.10–1.16	1.09–1.15	1.03–1.09	0.93–0.97	0.75–0.79	
Age and sex restricted standardised separation rate[h]	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.2	4.1
Lens insertion						
Separations[e]	34,222	31,339	28,547	28,560	31,687	154,393
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	33	31	27	20	15	25
Separation rate[f]	7.63	7.70	7.26	7.50	7.63	7.55
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.01	1.02	0.96	0.99	1.01	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.00–1.02	1.01–1.03	0.95–0.97	0.98–1.00	1.00–1.02	

(continued)

Table 4.7 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected procedures[b], by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage[c], all hospitals, Australia, 2003–04

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total[d]
Tonsillectomy						
Separations[e]	6,736	7,356	6,877	6,063	5,533	32,575
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	53	51	41	31	16	40
Separation rate[f]	1.71	1.89	1.65	1.56	1.53	1.68
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.02	1.13	0.98	0.93	0.91	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.00–1.04	1.10–1.16	0.96–1.00	0.91–0.95	0.89–0.93	
Myringotomy						
Separations[e]	5,762	6,834	6,637	6,686	5,951	31,876
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	54	51	42	29	12	38
Separation rate[f]	1.42	1.72	1.59	1.76	1.79	1.65
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.86	1.04	0.96	1.07	1.08	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.84–0.88	1.02–1.06	0.94–0.98	1.04–1.10	1.05–1.11	
Knee replacement						
Separations[e]	6,624	6,107	5,458	4,914	5,104	28,276
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	41	35	33	26	18	31
Separation rate[f]	1.46	1.50	1.38	1.30	1.27	1.39
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.06	1.08	0.99	0.94	0.91	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.03–1.09	1.05–1.11	0.96–1.02	0.91–0.97	0.89–0.93	
Prostatectomy						
Separations[e]	5,487	5,093	4,609	4,884	5,416	25,555
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	43	39	37	28	18	33
Separation rate[f]	1.21	1.25	1.17	1.28	1.33	1.25
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.97	1.00	0.93	1.03	1.06	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.94–1.00	0.97–1.03	0.90–0.96	1.00–1.06	1.03–1.09	
Arthroscopic procedures (includes arthroscopies)						
Separations[e]	21,141	23,872	23,033	23,043	22,014	113,905
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	30	25	19	14	9	19
Separation rate[f]	5.32	6.19	5.65	5.76	5.29	5.67
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	1.09	1.00	1.02	0.93	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.95	1.08–1.10	0.99–1.01	1.01–1.03	0.92–0.94	

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.
(b) The procedures are defined using ICD-10-AM codes in Appendix 3.
(c) Based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' SEIFA 2001 Index of Advantage/Disadvantage score for the Statistical Local Area of the patient's usual residence.
(d) Includes unknown area of usual residence and excludes overseas residents and unknown state of residence.
(e) Excludes multiple procedures in the same separation within the same group.
(f) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised as detailed in Appendix 3.
(g) Caesarean section separations divided by separations for which in-hospital birth was reported. This is an approximate measure of the proportion of all births that are by caesarean section, as births out of hospital are not included.
(h) Females aged 15–69 years only.

Table 4.8: Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total[c]
Vaccine-preventable conditions									
Influenza and pneumonia									
Separations[d]	4,770	2,657	2,696	1,509	976	253	115	354	13,334
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	2	2	1	3	5	6	5	
Separation rate[e]	0.69	0.52	0.71	0.79	0.61	0.50	0.41	1.78	0.66
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.05	0.79	1.07	1.20	0.92	0.75	0.62	2.69	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.02–1.08	0.76–0.82	1.03–1.11	1.14–1.26	0.86–0.98	0.66–0.84	0.51–0.74	2.41–2.97	
Other vaccine-preventable conditions									
Separations[d]	1,049	868	389	209	170	43	25	59	2,817
Separations not within state of residence (%)	1	1	3	0	8	10	19	16	
Separation rate[e]	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.29	0.14
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.11	1.24	0.72	0.77	0.80	0.65	0.58	2.05	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.04–1.18	1.15–1.32	0.65–0.80	0.67–0.87	0.68–0.92	0.46–0.85	0.36–0.81	1.53–2.58	
Total vaccine-preventable conditions									
Separations[d]	5,815	3,524	3,081	1,718	1,146	296	140	412	16,141
Proportion of total separations[d]%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.2
Separations not within state of residence (%)	1	1	3	0	8	10	19	16	
Separation rate[e]	0.85	0.70	0.81	0.90	0.72	0.59	0.49	2.06	0.80
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.06	0.87	1.01	1.13	0.90	0.73	0.62	2.57	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.03–1.09	0.84–0.90	0.98–1.05	1.07–1.18	0.85–0.95	0.65–0.82	0.51–0.72	2.32–2.82	
Acute conditions									
Appendicitis with generalised peritonitis									
Separations[d]	975	784	575	437	183	60	51	54	3,121
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	2	1	1	2	2	6	8	
Separation rate[e]	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.22	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.27	0.16
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.02	0.96	1.42	0.77	0.80	1.01	1.74	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.87–0.99	0.95–1.09	0.88–1.03	1.28–1.55	0.66–0.89	0.60–1.01	0.74–1.29	1.27–2.20	
Cellulitis									
Separations[d]	9,738	7,604	5,873	2,684	2,201	578	360	513	29,557
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	2	2	1	2	3	5	1	
Separation rate[e]	1.41	1.49	1.54	1.40	1.33	1.14	1.23	2.79	1.45
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.97	1.03	1.06	0.96	0.92	0.78	0.85	1.92	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.95–0.99	1.00–1.05	1.03–1.09	0.92–1.00	0.88–0.95	0.72–0.85	0.76–0.93	1.75–2.08	
Convulsions and epilepsy									
Separations[d]	11,630	7,441	5,998	2,861	2,431	709	384	577	32,048
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	2	3	1	2	7	16	4	
Separation rate[e]	1.74	1.51	1.57	1.47	1.62	1.49	1.24	2.88	1.61
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.08	0.94	0.97	0.91	1.00	0.92	0.77	1.78	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.06–1.10	0.92–0.96	0.95–1.00	0.88–0.94	0.96–1.04	0.86–0.99	0.69–0.85	1.64–1.93	

(continued)

Table 4.8 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total[c]
Dehydration and gastroenteritis									
Separations[d]	13,884	12,814	9,463	3,883	4,287	937	366	257	45,911
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	1	2	1	1	2	11	8	
Separation rate[e]	2.01	2.51	2.49	2.01	2.60	1.85	1.21	1.77	2.25
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.89	1.11	1.10	0.89	1.16	0.82	0.54	0.78	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.88–0.91	1.10–1.13	1.08–1.13	0.87–0.92	1.12–1.19	0.77–0.87	0.48–0.59	0.69–0.88	
Dental conditions									
Separations[d]	12,150	13,304	10,153	6,629	3,802	783	503	326	47,678
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	7	
Separation rate[e]	1.83	2.74	2.64	3.40	2.54	1.67	1.63	1.52	2.41
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.76	1.14	1.10	1.41	1.05	0.69	0.67	0.63	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.75–0.77	1.12–1.16	1.08–1.12	1.38–1.44	1.02–1.09	0.64–0.74	0.62–0.73	0.56–0.70	
Ear, nose and throat infections									
Separations[d]	11,023	6,826	7,085	3,491	3,377	610	363	452	33,235
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	2	1	1	1	1	6	4	
Separation rate[e]	1.67	1.43	1.86	1.82	2.36	1.30	1.15	1.95	1.70
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.98	0.84	1.09	1.07	1.39	0.77	0.68	1.14	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97–1.00	0.82–0.86	1.07–1.12	1.03–1.11	1.34–1.44	0.70–0.83	0.61–0.74	1.04–1.25	
Gangrene									
Separations[d]	1,236	1,348	987	355	367	90	34	84	4,501
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	
Separation rate[e]	0.17	0.26	0.26	0.19	0.21	0.17	0.11	0.54	0.22
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.79	1.19	1.20	0.85	0.96	0.79	0.52	2.46	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.75–0.84	1.13–1.26	1.12–1.27	0.76–0.94	0.86–1.06	0.62–0.95	0.35–0.69	1.93–2.98	
Pelvic inflammatory disease									
Separations[d]	1,892	1,559	1,228	625	462	112	86	111	6,076
Separations not within state of residence (%)	5	1	2	0	2	1	12	3	
Separation rate[e]	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.31
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.01	0.83	0.82	1.64	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.89–0.97	0.98–1.08	0.99–1.11	0.95–1.11	0.92–1.10	0.68–0.98	0.65–0.99	1.34–1.95	
Perforated/bleeding ulcer									
Separations[d]	1,826	1,573	821	568	532	159	69	38	5,589
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	1	3	1	1	2	5	0	
Separation rate[e]	0.26	0.30	0.22	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.26	0.40	0.27
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	1.11	0.81	1.12	1.09	1.10	0.96	1.49	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90–0.99	1.06–1.17	0.75–0.86	1.03–1.22	1.00–1.18	0.93–1.27	0.73–1.18	1.01–1.96	

(continued)

Table 4.8 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total[c]
Pyelonephritis									
Separations[d]	13,214	10,144	7,817	3,732	3,102	698	399	436	39,555
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	1	1	0	1	2	6	4	
Separation rate[e]	1.89	1.98	2.07	1.97	1.84	1.37	1.40	3.01	1.94
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.98	1.02	1.07	1.02	0.95	0.71	0.72	1.55	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.96–0.99	1.00–1.04	1.05–1.09	0.99–1.05	0.92–0.98	0.65–0.76	0.65–0.79	1.41–1.70	
Total acute conditions									
Separations[d]	77,530	63,369	49,968	25,263	20,734	4,733	2,615	2,847	247,157
Proportion of total separations[d]%	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.6
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	1	2	1	1	3	7	4	
Separation rate[e]	11.40	12.69	13.12	13.09	13.22	9.66	8.64	15.60	12.31
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.03	1.07	1.06	1.07	0.78	0.70	1.27	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–0.93	1.02–1.04	1.06–1.07	1.05–1.08	1.06–1.09	0.76–0.81	0.67–0.73	1.22–1.31	
Chronic conditions									
Angina									
Separations[d]	14,713	11,396	10,799	3,230	3,437	1,134	380	431	45,523
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	2	2	1	2	2	9	3	
Separation rate[e]	2.06	2.18	2.85	1.72	1.91	2.10	1.47	3.57	2.20
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	0.99	1.30	0.79	0.87	0.96	0.67	1.62	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–0.95	0.98–1.01	1.27–1.32	0.76–0.81	0.84–0.90	0.90–1.01	0.60–0.73	1.47–1.78	
Asthma									
Separations[d]	12,788	9,165	6,921	3,806	4,013	466	335	381	37,887
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	1	2	1	1	2	7	3	
Separation rate[e]	1.93	1.89	1.81	1.96	2.75	0.97	1.08	1.79	1.92
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	0.98	0.94	1.02	1.43	0.50	0.56	0.93	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.99–1.02	0.96–1.00	0.92–0.96	0.99–1.05	1.39–1.48	0.46–0.55	0.50–0.62	0.83–1.02	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease									
Separations[d]	19,905	13,929	10,961	5,168	5,023	1,645	415	756	57,814
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	1	2	0	1	3	2	2	
Separation rate[e]	2.78	2.66	2.93	2.80	2.78	3.04	1.66	6.24	2.79
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	0.95	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.09	0.59	2.23	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98–1.01	0.93–0.97	1.03–1.07	0.97–1.03	0.97–1.02	1.03–1.14	0.54–0.65	2.07–2.39	
Congestive cardiac failure									
Separations[d]	14,026	11,922	7,728	3,588	3,948	940	423	240	42,823
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	
Separation rate[e]	1.92	2.23	2.08	1.96	2.09	1.71	1.77	2.21	2.05
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	1.09	1.02	0.96	1.02	0.83	0.86	1.08	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–0.95	1.07–1.11	0.99–1.04	0.93–0.99	0.99–1.06	0.78–0.89	0.78–0.95	0.94–1.22	
Diabetes complications									
Separations[d]	44,787	46,254	30,687	24,879	13,719	5,932	1,254	2,176	169,715
Separations not within state of residence (%)	6	1	1	0	1	1	5	10	
Separation rate[e]	6.33	8.93	8.10	12.93	7.92	11.25	4.80	16.58	8.25
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.77	1.08	0.98	1.57	0.96	1.36	0.58	2.01	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.76–0.77	1.07–1.09	0.97–0.99	1.55–1.59	0.94–0.98	1.33–1.40	0.55–0.61	1.93–2.09	

(continued)

Table 4.8 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total[c]
Hypertension									
Separations[d]	2,318	1,393	1,543	578	573	139	32	40	6,617
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	11	
Separation rate[e]	0.33	0.27	0.41	0.31	0.33	0.27	0.11	0.29	0.32
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.02	0.84	1.27	0.95	1.02	0.83	0.34	0.89	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98–1.06	0.79–0.88	1.21–1.33	0.87–1.03	0.93–1.10	0.69–0.96	0.22–0.46	0.61–1.16	
Iron deficiency anaemia									
Separations[d]	5,256	6,480	3,007	2,228	1,512	454	225	148	19,314
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	
Separation rate[e]	0.75	1.25	0.80	1.17	0.87	0.86	0.82	1.03	0.94
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.79	1.33	0.85	1.24	0.93	0.91	0.87	1.09	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.77–0.82	1.30–1.37	0.82–0.88	1.19–1.29	0.88–0.97	0.83–0.99	0.76–0.99	0.92–1.27	
Nutritional deficiencies									
Separations[d]	46	31	27	17	3	2	1	16	143
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Separation rate[e]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	0.87	1.01	1.20	0.22	0.50	0.53	8.44	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.67–1.22	0.56–1.17	0.63–1.39	0.63–1.78	n.p.	n.p	n.p.	4.30–12.57	
Rheumatic heart disease[f]									
Separations[d]	642	469	525	250	123	27	27	171	2,234
Separations not within state of residence (%)	10	2	0	1	6	8	0	40	
Separation rate[e]	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.85	0.11
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.84	0.83	1.27	1.20	0.66	0.46	0.92	7.77	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.77–0.90	0.76–0.91	1.16–1.38	1.05–1.35	0.54–0.77	0.29–0.64	0.57–1.27	6.60–8.93	
Total chronic conditions									
Separations[d]	107,583	95,126	67,864	42,046	30,257	10,298	2,895	4,117	360,248
Proportion of total separations[d]%	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.4	5.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.3
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	1	1	0	1	1	5	8	
Separation rate[e]	15.23	18.39	17.97	22.08	17.59	19.43	11.02	30.53	17.53
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.87	1.05	1.02	1.26	1.00	1.11	0.63	1.74	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.86–0.87	1.04–1.06	1.02–1.03	1.25–1.27	0.99–1.01	1.09–1.13	0.61–0.65	1.69–1.79	
Total selected potentially preventable hospitalisations									
Separations[d]	189,978	161,275	120,325	68,641	51,894	15,256	5,639	7,291	620,466
Proportion of total separations[d]%	9.1	8.7	9.0	10.4	9.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9.1
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	1	1	0	1	2	6	6	
Separation rate[e]	27.34	31.63	31.74	35.87	31.39	29.54	20.11	47.67	30.50
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	1.04	1.04	1.18	1.03	0.97	0.66	1.56	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.89–0.90	1.03–1.04	1.03–1.05	1.17–1.18	1.02–1.04	0.95–0.98	0.64–0.68	1.53–1.60	

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.
(b) These conditions are defined using ICD-10-AM codes in Appendix 3.
(c) Includes other territories and excludes overseas residents and unknown state of residence.
(d) Excludes multiple diagnoses for the same separation within the same group.
(e) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised as detailed in Appendix 3.
(f) *Rheumatic heart disease* includes acute rheumatic fever as well as the chronic disease.

n.p. Not published

Table 4.9: Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, 2003–04

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total[c]
Vaccine-preventable conditions						
Influenza and Pneumonia						
Separations[d]	7,559	3,189	1,752	451	356	13,334
Separation rate[e]	0.58	0.73	0.85	1.48	2.11	0.67
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.87	1.09	1.27	2.23	3.17	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.85–0.89	1.05–1.13	1.21–1.33	2.02–2.44	2.84–3.50	
Other vaccine-preventable conditions						
Separations[d]	2,195	297	173	48	76	2,817
Separation rate[e]	0.17	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.44	0.14
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.17	0.51	0.61	1.01	3.13	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.12–1.22	0.45–0.57	0.52–0.70	0.72–1.30	2.43–3.83	
Total vaccine-preventable						
Separations[d]	9,748	3,485	1,923	499	431	16,141
Proportion of total separations%	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
Separation rate[e]	0.74	0.80	0.93	1.63	2.55	0.81
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.91	0.99	1.15	2.01	3.15	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90–0.93	0.95–1.02	1.10–1.20	1.84–2.19	2.85–3.45	
Acute conditions						
Appendicitis with generalised peritonitis						
Separations[d]	2,001	678	300	77	63	3,121
Separation rate[e]	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.24	0.36	0.16
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	1.00	0.94	1.50	2.25	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90–0.98	0.92–1.08	0.83–1.04	1.16–1.84	1.69–2.81	
Cellulitis						
Separations[d]	17,187	6,595	3,990	853	868	29,557
Separation rate[e]	1.29	1.51	1.94	2.80	5.27	1.47
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.88	1.03	1.32	1.90	3.59	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.86–0.89	1.00–1.05	1.28–1.36	1.78–2.03	3.35–3.82	
Convulsions and epilepsy						
Separations[d]	19,020	6,990	4,028	1,048	841	32,048
Separation rate[e]	1.46	1.71	2.00	3.11	4.72	1.62
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	1.06	1.23	1.92	2.91	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.89–0.91	1.03–1.08	1.20–1.27	1.80–2.04	2.72–3.11	
Dehydration and gastroenteritis						
Separations[d]	27,541	10,641	6,250	898	518	45,911
Separation rate[e]	2.05	2.49	3.09	3.11	3.57	2.27
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	1.10	1.36	1.37	1.57	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.89–0.91	1.08–1.12	1.33–1.39	1.28–1.46	1.44–1.71	

(continued)

Table 4.9 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, 2003–04

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total[c]
Dental conditions						
Separations[d]	28,340	11,718	6,081	902	546	47,678
Separation rate[e]	2.20	2.85	2.96	2.55	2.65	2.42
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.91	1.18	1.22	1.05	1.10	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90–0.92	1.16–1.20	1.19–1.25	0.98–1.12	1.00–1.19	
Ear, nose and throat infections						
Separations[d]	19,322	7,043	4,919	1,172	763	33,235
Separation rate[e]	1.51	1.74	2.42	3.33	3.57	1.71
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.88	1.02	1.42	1.95	2.09	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.87–0.90	0.99–1.04	1.38–1.45	1.84–2.06	1.94–2.24	
Gangrene						
Separations[d]	2,768	946	623	68	93	4,501
Separation rate[e]	0.21	0.21	0.30	0.23	0.69	0.22
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	0.95	1.36	1.05	3.14	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–0.99	0.89–1.02	1.26–1.47	0.80–1.29	2.50–3.77	
Pelvic inflammatory disease						
Separations[d]	3,822	1,242	709	170	126	6,076
Separation rate[e]	0.28	0.32	0.37	0.54	0.66	0.31
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	1.03	1.19	1.74	2.13	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.87–0.93	0.97–1.09	1.11–1.28	1.48–2.00	1.76–2.50	
Perforated/bleeding ulcer						
Separations[d]	3,678	1,162	631	86	24	5,589
Separation rate[e]	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.31	0.19	0.27
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	0.93	1.11	1.15	0.70	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97–1.03	0.87–0.98	1.02–1.20	0.91–1.39	0.42–0.99	
Pyelonephritis						
Separations[d]	25,675	8,081	4,283	845	601	39,555
Separation rate[e]	1.92	1.84	2.09	2.96	4.17	1.96
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.98	0.94	1.07	1.51	2.13	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97–0.99	0.92–0.96	1.03–1.10	1.41–1.61	1.96–2.30	
Total acute conditions						
Separations[d]	149,281	55,071	31,800	6,117	4,443	247,157
Proportion of total separations%	3.3	3.9	4.4	5.5	6.3	3.6
Separation rate[e]	11.35	13.08	15.60	19.17	25.84	12.40
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.92	1.05	1.26	1.55	2.08	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.91–0.92	1.05–1.06	1.24–1.27	1.51–1.58	2.02–2.15	

(continued)

Table 4.9 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, 2003–04

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total[c]
Chronic conditions						
Angina						
Separations[d]	24,875	13,044	6,272	900	378	45,523
Separation rate[e]	1.87	2.80	2.92	3.28	2.95	2.22
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.84	1.26	1.32	1.48	1.33	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.83–0.85	1.24–1.28	1.28–1.35	1.38–1.57	1.19–1.46	
Asthma						
Separations[d]	24,045	7,534	4,844	925	512	37,887
Separation rate[e]	1.88	1.82	2.35	2.76	2.81	1.93
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.97	0.94	1.22	1.43	1.46	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.96–0.99	0.92–0.96	1.18–1.25	1.34–1.52	1.33–1.58	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease						
Separations[d]	33,558	14,228	7,835	1,367	771	57,814
Separation rate[e]	2.53	3.01	3.65	5.20	6.55	2.83
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.89	1.06	1.29	1.84	2.31	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.88–0.90	1.05–1.08	1.26–1.32	1.74–1.93	2.15–2.48	
Congestive cardiac failure						
Separations[d]	26,061	10,173	5,311	747	469	42,823
Separation rate[e]	1.93	2.15	2.53	3.03	4.07	2.07
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.04	1.22	1.46	1.97	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–0.94	1.02–1.06	1.19–1.26	1.36–1.57	1.79–2.14	
Diabetes complications						
Separations[d]	96,476	40,240	23,874	6,433	2,455	169,715
Separation rate[e]	7.30	8.70	11.06	21.30	17.78	8.33
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.88	1.04	1.33	2.56	2.13	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.87–0.88	1.03–1.05	1.31–1.34	2.49–2.62	2.05–2.22	
Hypertension						
Separations[d]	2,921	1,631	1,587	303	164	6,617
Separation rate[e]	0.22	0.35	0.75	1.12	1.38	0.32
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.69	1.09	2.34	3.50	4.31	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.66–0.71	1.04–1.15	2.23–2.46	3.11–3.89	3.65–4.97	
Iron deficiency anaemia						
Separations[d]	13,277	4,083	1,606	178	146	19,314
Separation rate[e]	1.00	0.90	0.77	0.65	0.99	0.95
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.05	0.95	0.81	0.68	1.04	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.03–1.07	0.92–0.98	0.77–0.85	0.58–0.78	0.87–1.21	

(continued)

Table 4.9 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, 2003–04

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total[c]
Nutritional deficiencies						
Separations[d]	84	24	12	9	14	143
Separation rate[e]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.01
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	7.00	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.79–1.21	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Rheumatic heart disease[f]						
Separations[d]	1,212	477	252	106	161	2,234
Separation rate[e]	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.33	0.83	0.11
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.82	0.91	1.09	3.00	7.55	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.77–0.86	0.83–0.99	0.96–1.23	2.43–3.57	6.38–8.71	
Total chronic conditions						
Separations[d]	209,115	86,478	48,757	10,615	4,804	360,248
Proportion of total separations%	4.7	6.1	6.7	9.5	6.9	5.3
Separation rate[e]	15.82	18.80	22.82	36.37	35.26	1.62
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	9.77	11.60	14.09	22.45	21.77	
95% confidence interval of SRR	9.72–9.81	11.53–11.68	13.96–14.21	22.02–22.88	21.15–22.38	
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations						
Separations[d]	366,285	144,420	82,084	17,114	9,587	620,466
Proportion of total separations%	8.2	10.2	11.3	15.3	13.7	9.1
Separation rate[e]	27.77	32.54	39.17	56.77	62.97	30.77
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	1.06	1.27	1.84	2.05	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90–0.91	1.05–1.06	1.26–1.28	1.82–1.87	2.01–2.09	

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

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

(c) Includes unknown remoteness area and excludes overseas residents and unknown state of residence.

(d) Excludes multiple diagnoses for the same separation within the same group.

(e) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised as detailed in Appendix 3.

(f) *Rheumatic heart disease* includes acute rheumatic fever as well as the chronic disease.

n.p. Not published.

Table 4.10: Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage[c], all hospitals, 2003–04

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total[d]
Vaccine preventable						
Influenza and pneumonia						
Separations[e]	3,508	2,899	2,566	2,314	2,022	13,334
Separation rate[f]	0.85	0.73	0.64	0.60	0.53	0.67
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.27	1.09	0.95	0.89	0.79	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.23–1.31	1.05–1.13	0.91–0.98	0.85–0.92	0.76–0.83	
Other vaccine-preventable conditions						
Separations[e]	594	493	544	488	670	2,817
Separation rate[f]	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.17	0.14
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.09	0.89	0.94	0.86	1.21	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.00–1.17	0.81–0.97	0.86–1.02	0.78–0.93	1.12–1.30	
Total vaccine-preventable conditions						
Separations[e]	4,099	3,387	3,109	2,801	2,692	16,141
Proportion of total separations%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Separation rate[f]	1.01	0.86	0.77	0.72	0.70	0.81
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.24	1.06	0.94	0.88	0.87	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.20–1.27	1.02–1.09	0.91–0.98	0.85–0.92	0.83–0.90	
Acute conditions						
Appendicitis with generalised peritonitis						
Separations[e]	621	600	655	628	615	3,121
Separation rate[f]	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.02	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–1.08	0.90–1.05	0.93–1.08	0.92–1.08	0.94–1.10	
Cellulitis						
Separations[e]	7,542	6,222	5,640	5,115	4,973	29,557
Separation rate[f]	1.85	1.58	1.40	1.30	1.25	1.48
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.25	1.07	0.95	0.88	0.84	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.23–1.28	1.04–1.10	0.92–0.97	0.86–0.90	0.82–0.87	
Convulsions and epilepsy						
Separations[e]	7,861	6,762	6,512	5,823	4,969	32,048
Separation rate[f]	2.02	1.75	1.59	1.48	1.33	1.64
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.24	1.07	0.97	0.90	0.81	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.21–1.26	1.05–1.10	0.95–0.99	0.88–0.93	0.79–0.83	
Dehydration and gastroenteritis						
Separations[e]	11,029	9,485	8,601	8,774	7,959	45,911
Separation rate[f]	2.74	2.44	2.14	2.21	1.96	2.29
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.19	1.06	0.93	0.96	0.85	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.17–1.21	1.04–1.08	0.91–0.95	0.94–0.98	0.84–0.87	

(continued)

Table 4.10 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage[c], all hospitals, 2003–04

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total[d]
Dental conditions						
Separations[e]	10,133	10,738	9,521	9,144	8,052	47,678
Separation rate[f]	2.57	2.76	2.31	2.34	2.20	2.44
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.06	1.13	0.95	0.96	0.90	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.04–1.08	1.11–1.15	0.93–0.97	0.94–0.98	0.88–0.92	
Ear, nose and throat infections						
Separations[e]	8,465	7,596	6,768	5,898	4,492	33,235
Separation rate[f]	2.16	1.95	1.63	1.52	1.29	1.72
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.26	1.13	0.95	0.88	0.75	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.23–1.28	1.11–1.16	0.93–0.97	0.86–0.91	0.73–0.77	
Gangrene						
Separations[e]	1,135	964	810	920	669	4,501
Separation rate[f]	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.16	0.22
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.21	1.09	0.91	1.05	0.73	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.14–1.28	1.02–1.16	0.85–0.98	0.99–1.12	0.67–0.78	
Pelvic inflammatory disease						
Separations[e]	1,326	1,322	1,252	1,193	976	6,076
Separation rate[f]	0.36	0.36	0.31	0.29	0.24	0.31
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.18	1.15	0.99	0.94	0.78	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.11–1.24	1.08–1.21	0.94–1.05	0.89–1.00	0.73–0.83	
Perforated/bleeding ulcer						
Separations[e]	1,287	1,110	1,055	1,066	1,063	5,589
Separation rate[f]	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.28
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.08	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.94	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.03–1.14	0.94–1.06	0.91–1.03	0.94–1.06	0.88–1.00	
Pyelonephritis						
Separations[e]	9,126	8,379	7,829	7,421	6,733	39,555
Separation rate[f]	2.22	2.12	1.96	1.89	1.66	1.97
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.12	1.08	0.99	0.96	0.84	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.10–1.15	1.05–1.10	0.97–1.01	0.94–0.98	0.82–0.86	
Total acute conditions						
Separations[e]	58,493	53,152	48,623	45,968	40,479	247,157
Proportion of total separations%	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.6
Separation rate[f]	14.65	13.63	11.96	11.69	10.51	12.50
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.17	1.09	0.96	0.94	0.84	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.16–1.18	1.08–1.10	0.95–0.97	0.93–0.94	0.83–0.85	

(continued)

Table 4.10 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage[c], all hospitals, 2003–04

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total[d]
Chronic conditions						
Angina						
Separations[e]	13,361	11,388	8,785	7,131	4,807	45,523
Separation rate[f]	3.05	2.82	2.21	1.84	1.17	2.24
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.36	1.26	0.99	0.82	0.52	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.34–1.38	1.24–1.28	0.97–1.01	0.80–0.84	0.51–0.54	
Asthma						
Separations[e]	9,455	8,231	7,861	7,044	5,268	37,887
Separation rate[f]	2.38	2.11	1.90	1.81	1.51	1.95
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.22	1.08	0.98	0.93	0.77	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.20–1.25	1.06–1.11	0.96–1.00	0.91–0.95	0.75–0.80	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease						
Separations[e]	16,592	12,813	11,392	9,416	7,546	57,814
Separation rate[f]	3.72	3.15	2.89	2.46	1.87	2.85
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.31	1.11	1.01	0.86	0.66	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.29–1.33	1.09–1.13	1.00–1.03	0.85–0.88	0.64–0.67	
Congestive cardiac failure						
Separations[e]	11,007	9,213	8,247	7,416	6,878	42,823
Separation rate[f]	2.51	2.27	2.11	1.91	1.60	1.60
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.57	1.42	1.32	1.19	1.00	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.54–1.60	1.39–1.45	1.29–1.35	1.17–1.22	0.98–1.02	
Complications of diabetes						
Separations[e]	47,281	38,590	35,144	28,437	20,054	169,715
Separation rate[f]	10.84	9.58	8.81	7.39	5.03	8.40
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.29	1.14	1.05	0.88	0.60	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.28–1.30	1.13–1.15	1.04–1.06	0.87–0.89	0.59–0.61	
Hypertension						
Separations[e]	2,287	1,537	1,048	923	812	6,617
Separation rate[f]	0.53	0.38	0.26	0.24	0.20	0.33
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.63	1.17	0.80	0.72	0.61	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.56–1.69	1.12–1.23	0.75–0.85	0.68–0.77	0.57–0.66	
Iron deficiency anaemia						
Separations[e]	3,856	3,861	3,802	4,016	3,755	19,314
Separation rate[f]	0.90	0.97	0.95	1.03	0.92	0.96
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	1.01	1.00	1.07	0.96	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.91–0.97	0.98–1.04	0.96–1.03	1.04–1.11	0.93–0.99	

(continued)

Table 4.10 (continued): Separation statistics[a] for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations[b], by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage[c], all hospitals, 2003–04

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total[d]
Nutritional deficiencies						
Separations[e]	42	19	26	34	22	143
Separation rate[f]	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.41	0.65	0.88	1.22	0.80	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98–1.84	0.36–0.95	0.54–1.22	0.81–1.63	0.47–1.14	
Rheumatic heart disease[g]						
Separations[e]	611	458	397	391	361	2,234
Separation rate[f]	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.11
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.30	1.03	0.89	0.92	0.82	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.20–1.41	0.93–1.12	0.80–0.97	0.83–1.01	0.74–0.91	
Total chronic conditions						
Separations[e]	98,366	81,052	72,141	61,294	46,955	360,248
Proportion of total separations%	6.8	5.9	5.4	4.5	3.6	5.3
Separation rate[f]	22.70	20.16	18.08	15.87	11.77	17.85
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.27	1.13	1.01	0.89	0.66	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.26–1.28	1.12–1.14	1.01–1.02	0.88–0.90	0.65–0.67	
Total selected potentially preventable hospitalisations						
Separations[e]	160,105	136,876	123,274	109,534	89,744	620,466
Proportion of total separations%	11.1	10.0	9.2	8.1	6.8	9.1
Separation rate[f]	38.16	34.47	30.66	28.14	22.89	31.02
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.23	1.11	0.99	0.91	0.74	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.22–1.24	1.11–1.12	0.98–0.99	0.90–0.91	0.73–0.74	

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.
(b) These conditions are defined using ICD-10-AM codes in Appendix 3.
(c) Based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' SEIFA 2001 Index of Advantage/Disadvantage score for the Statistical Local Area of the patient's usual residence.
(d) Includes unknown residence area and excludes overseas residents and unknown state of residence.
(e) Excludes multiple diagnoses for the same separation within the same group.
(f) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised as detailed in Appendix 3.
(g) *Rheumatic heart disease* includes acute rheumatic fever as well as the chronic disease.

Table 4.11: Average length of stay(days)[(a)] for selected AR-DRGs version 5.0, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2003–04

AR-DRG		Hospital sector	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
E62C	**Respiratory infections/inflammations W/O CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	3.75	3.20	3.25	3.70	3.33	4.19	3.38	3.74	3.50
		Private	5.67	5.76	4.91	4.53	5.45	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.25
		Total	*3.88*	*3.69*	*3.68*	*3.91*	*3.72*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*3.79*
	Separations	Public	10,944	6,706	5,154	2,349	2,048	511	472	699	28,883
		Private	779	1,573	1,820	776	464	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5,660
		Total	*11,723*	*8,279*	*6,974*	*3,125*	*2,512*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*34,543*
E65B	**Chronic obstructive airway disease W/O catastrophic or severe CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	5.33	4.36	4.79	5.32	4.96	5.80	4.68	4.80	4.99
		Private	8.88	7.51	7.48	6.62	6.88	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.54
		Total	*5.63*	*5.00*	*5.51*	*5.69*	*5.30*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*5.44*
	Separations	Public	9,796	5,623	4,613	1,967	2,052	710	204	445	25,410
		Private	878	1,444	1,701	793	437	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5,537
		Total	*10,674*	*7,067*	*6,314*	*2,760*	*2,489*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*30,947*
E69C	**Bronchitis and asthma age<50 W/O CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	1.69	1.59	1.64	1.92	1.76	1.96	2.00	2.13	1.70
		Private	2.25	2.50	2.26	2.09	3.01	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.33
		Total	*1.70*	*1.63*	*1.72*	*1.94*	*1.82*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*1.74*
	Separations	Public	10,044	6,439	4,768	2,597	2,866	292	280	303	27,589
		Private	162	305	737	459	138	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,869
		Total	*10,206*	*6,744*	*5,505*	*3,056*	*3,004*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*29,458*
F62B	**Heart failure and shock W/O catastrophic CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	6.17	4.67	5.17	5.40	5.62	6.64	5.90	4.87	5.49
		Private	9.58	8.19	8.03	7.44	6.82	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8.19
		Total	*6.55*	*5.57*	*6.10*	*5.98*	*5.93*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*6.10*
	Separations	Public	8,393	6,201	3,853	1,873	2,058	476	303	173	23,330
		Private	1,049	2,150	1,870	730	705	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6,806
		Total	*9,442*	*8,351*	*5,723*	*2,603*	*2,763*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*30,136*
F71B	**Non-major arrhythmia and conduction disorders W/O catastrophic or severe CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	2.55	2.26	2.26	1.85	2.24	2.58	1.81	2.78	2.34
		Private	2.41	2.49	2.65	1.87	2.22	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.41
		Total	*2.53*	*2.32*	*2.40*	*1.86*	*2.23*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*2.36*
	Separations	Public	9,826	6,672	4,345	1,926	1,890	591	393	148	25,791
		Private	1,667	2,256	2,399	1,200	939	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8,882
		Total	*11,493*	*8,928*	*6,744*	*3,126*	*2,829*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*34,673*

(continued)

Table 4.11 (continued): Average length of stay (days)[(a)] for selected AR-DRGs version 5.0, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2003–04

AR-DRG		Hospital sector	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
G07B	**Appendicectomy W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	3.12	2.78	2.61	2.80	2.74	2.87	2.86	3.09	2.88
		Private	2.75	2.86	2.42	2.57	2.84	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.64
		Total	*3.07*	*2.80*	*2.54*	*2.72*	*2.76*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*2.82*
	Separations	Public	5,815	3,842	2,740	1,655	1,057	291	342	190	15,932
		Private	865	1,110	1,671	868	379	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5,163
		Total	*6,680*	*4,952*	*4,411*	*2,523*	*1,436*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*21,095*
G08B	**Abdominal and other hernia procedures age 1 to 59 or W catastrophic or severe CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	1.68	1.54	1.54	1.78	1.62	1.75	1.79	2.23	1.63
		Private	1.58	1.70	1.46	1.85	1.75	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.61
		Total	*1.63*	*1.61*	*1.49*	*1.82*	*1.68*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*1.62*
	Separations	Public	2,067	1,676	1,281	569	595	102	104	61	6,455
		Private	2,310	1,438	1,819	756	510	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,188
		Total	*4,377*	*3,114*	*3,100*	*1,325*	*1,105*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*13,643*
G09Z	**Inguinal and femoral hernia procedures age>0**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	1.52	1.49	1.28	1.47	1.50	1.45	1.41	1.59	1.46
		Private	1.52	1.50	1.36	1.56	1.76	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.49
		Total	*1.52*	*1.50*	*1.33*	*1.53*	*1.64*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*1.48*
	Separations	Public	5,323	4,625	2,951	1,461	1,478	278	217	108	16,441
		Private	7,296	5,175	4,752	2,534	1,675	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	22,684
		Total	*12,619*	*9,800*	*7,703*	*3,995*	*3,153*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*39,125*
H08B	**Laparacopic cholecystectomy W/O closed CDE W/O catastrophic or severe CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	1.98	1.93	1.71	2.08	1.88	1.60	1.65	2.55	1.90
		Private	1.85	2.07	1.95	2.07	2.14	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.97
		Total	*1.92*	*1.99*	*1.83*	*2.08*	*2.00*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*1.93*
	Separations	Public	6,195	4,737	3,378	1,256	1,688	326	246	110	17,936
		Private	5,286	3,862	3,661	1,863	1,404	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	16,887
		Total	*11,481*	*8,599*	*7,039*	*3,119*	*3,092*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*34,823*
I03C	**Hip replacement W/O catastrophic or severe CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	7.51	7.84	7.52	7.62	6.75	7.64	7.30	n.p.	7.55
		Private	7.76	8.24	8.29	9.07	7.84	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8.21
		Total	*7.66*	*8.10*	*7.99*	*8.59*	*7.43*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*7.96*
	Separations	Public	2,217	1,819	1,176	554	576	154	165	21	6,682
		Private	3,258	3,123	1,786	1,117	968	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10,834
		Total	*5,475*	*4,942*	*2,962*	*1,671*	*1,544*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*17,516*

(continued)

Table 4.11 (continued): Average length of stay (days)[(a)] for selected AR-DRGs version 5.0, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2003–04

AR-DRG		Hospital sector	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
I04Z	**Knee replacement and reattachment**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	7.45	8.28	7.28	9.65	6.43	9.09	7.02	n.p.	7.70
		Private	7.62	8.27	8.39	10.48	7.38	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8.27
		Total	*7.56*	*8.27*	*8.00*	*10.28*	*7.06*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*8.07*
	Separations	Public	3,417	2,097	1,757	642	832	152	257	17	9,171
		Private	6,073	3,817	3,293	1,958	1,647	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	17,626
		Total	*9,490*	*5,914*	*5,050*	*2,600*	*2,479*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*26,797*
I16Z	**Other shoulder procedures**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	1.93	1.92	1.62	1.78	1.94	n.p.	1.76	n.p.	1.86
		Private	1.64	1.76	1.68	1.74	1.79	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.72
		Total	*1.69*	*1.79*	*1.67*	*1.74*	*1.82*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*1.74*
	Separations	Public	1,214	1,186	798	635	479	50	82	38	4,482
		Private	5,901	5,525	3,839	3,860	2,427	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	22,454
		Total	*7,115*	*6,711*	*4,637*	*4,495*	*2,906*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*26,936*
L63B	**Kidney and urinary tract infections age>69 W/O catastrophic CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	5.74	4.97	4.97	5.75	5.61	6.03	6.78	5.28	5.42
		Private	7.83	6.84	7.28	7.49	6.64	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.25
		Total	*5.90*	*5.40*	*5.77*	*6.24*	*5.84*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*5.80*
	Separations	Public	5,174	3,164	2,280	983	1,030	185	118	101	13,035
		Private	424	947	1,204	388	302	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3,381
		Total	*5,598*	*4,111*	*3,484*	*1,371*	*1,332*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*16,416*
M02B	**Transurethral prostatectomy W/O catastrophic or severe CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	3.78	3.16	3.27	3.10	3.55	3.56	3.23	n.p.	3.40
		Private	3.57	3.47	3.29	3.45	3.69	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.52
		Total	*3.64*	*3.34*	*3.29*	*3.34*	*3.63*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*3.47*
	Separations	Public	1,686	2,192	822	440	515	165	66	27	5,913
		Private	3,164	2,875	2,088	999	745	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10,296
		Total	*4,850*	*5,067*	*2,910*	*1,439*	*1,260*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*16,209*
N04Z	**Hysterectomy for non-malignancy**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	4.19	4.18	3.64	4.02	3.98	3.42	4.68	4.07	4.03
		Private	4.34	4.72	4.16	4.73	4.75	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.48
		Total	*4.27*	*4.42*	*3.95*	*4.43*	*4.40*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*4.27*
	Separations	Public	3,915	3,569	2,414	1,425	1,221	306	189	90	13,129
		Private	4,569	2,932	3,473	2,007	1,461	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	15,369
		Total	*8,484*	*6,501*	*5,887*	*3,432*	*2,682*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*28,498*

(continued)

Table 4.11 (continued): Average length of stay (days)[(a)] for selected AR-DRGs version 5.0, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2003–04

AR-DRG		Hospital sector	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
N06Z	**Female reproductive system reconstructive procedures**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	3.25	3.06	2.61	3.02	3.07	3.15	3.74	n.p.	3.04
		Private	3.31	3.25	2.81	3.78	3.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.34
		Total	*3.28*	*3.16*	*2.74*	*3.49*	*3.65*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*3.22*
	Separations	Public	2,148	1,766	1,279	775	613	165	84	22	6,852
		Private	3,142	2,085	2,190	1,271	1,020	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10,148
		Total	*5,290*	*3,851*	*3,469*	*2,046*	*1,633*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*17,000*
O01C	**Caesarean delivery W moderate complicating diagnosis**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	4.62	4.60	3.93	4.78	4.88	4.69	4.68	5.29	4.52
		Private	5.66	5.48	5.10	6.50	6.39	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.67
		Total	*4.98*	*4.95*	*4.47*	*5.74*	*5.49*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*5.00*
	Separations	Public	11,529	8,485	6,590	2,721	2,400	566	477	471	33,239
		Private	6,169	5,472	5,644	3,439	1,636	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	23,562
		Total	*17,698*	*13,957*	*12,234*	*6,160*	*4,036*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*56,801*
O60B	**Vaginal delivery W severe complicating diagnosis**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	3.12	3.04	2.70	3.31	3.23	3.74	3.04	3.44	3.06
		Private	4.46	4.40	4.25	4.87	4.76	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.48
		Total	*3.43*	*3.43*	*3.16*	*3.89*	*3.65*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*3.46*
	Separations	Public	32,686	23,799	15,801	7,287	6,034	1,690	1,631	1,149	90,077
		Private	10,107	9,603	6,638	4,293	2,276	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	35,173
		Total	*42,793*	*33,402*	*22,439*	*11,580*	*8,310*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*125,250*
R61B	**Lymphoma and non-acute leukaemia W/O catastrophic CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	5.11	4.32	4.39	4.85	4.21	5.43	7.86	n.p.	4.75
		Private	4.80	3.93	5.05	3.21	4.06	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.29
		Total	*5.05*	*4.14*	*4.81*	*3.91*	*4.15*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*4.55*
	Separations	Public	3,066	2,327	1,081	757	939	209	172	20	8,571
		Private	772	2,122	1,878	1,008	562	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6,526
		Total	*3,838*	*4,449*	*2,959*	*1,765*	*1,501*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*15,097*
U63B	**Major affective disorders age<70 W/O catastrophic or severe CC**										
	ALOS (days)	Public	13.47	11.52	11.45	14.76	10.24	13.09	14.21	11.44	12.33
		Private	19.63	17.89	16.66	16.11	17.33	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	17.49
		Total	*14.92*	*13.98*	*13.64*	*15.32*	*11.89*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*14.06*
	Separations	Public	5,437	4,046	3,231	1,861	2,468	450	242	169	17,904
		Private	1,679	2,549	2,344	1,312	746	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9,056
		Total	*7,116*	*6,595*	*5,575*	*3,173*	*3,214*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*26,960*

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Acute, Unknown* and *Newborn* with qualified days. Excludes separations where the length of stay was greater than 120 days.

n.p. Not published.

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

Table 4.12: Relative stay index[a][b], by hospital sector, patient election status and funding source states and territories, 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Public hospitals									
Public patients[c]	1.02	0.93	0.93	1.03	0.95	1.04	1.04	1.19	0.98
Public[d]	1.02	0.92	0.93	1.03	0.95	1.04	1.04	1.19	0.98
Private patients	1.06	0.95	0.95	1.01	0.98	0.97	1.02	1.20	1.01
Private health insurance	1.07	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.01	0.87	1.05	0.98	1.03
Self-funded	0.98	0.89	0.79	0.76	0.85	. .	0.81	1.33	0.91
Workers compensation	1.09	1.05	1.07	1.19	0.99	1.14	1.01	1.33	1.08
Motor vehicle third party personal claim	1.30	0.91	1.19	1.16	1.23	1.27	1.19	1.50	1.10
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1.02	0.93	0.91	0.96	0.93	1.04	0.97	1.02	0.97
Other[e]	1.68	1.16	1.01	1.16	1.02	1.09	1.04	1.12	1.21
Patient election status not reported	1.00	0.90	. .	. .	. .	0.90	. .	. .	0.91
Total	*1.03*	*0.93*	*0.93*	*1.02*	*0.96*	*1.03*	*1.04*	*1.19*	*0.98*
Private hospitals									
Public patients[c]	1.23	0.93	0.96	0.92	1.07	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.95
Public[d]	1.23	0.93	0.96	0.92	1.07	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.95
Private patients	1.04	1.01	1.03	1.11	1.02	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Private health insurance	1.05	1.01	1.03	1.10	1.03	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Self-funded	0.88	0.85	0.82	0.81	0.77	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.84
Workers compensation	0.97	1.07	0.88	0.91	1.00	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.99
Motor vehicle third party personal claim	0.82	0.98	1.12	1.00	1.10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.03
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1.17	1.04	1.14	1.34	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.13
Other[e]	0.90	0.60	0.91	0.98	0.89	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.91
Patient election status not reported	1.00	0.94	. .	. .	. .	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.78
Total	*1.04*	*1.01*	*1.03*	*1.09*	*1.02*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*n.p.*	*1.04*
All hospitals									
Public patients[c]	1.02	0.92	0.93	1.02	0.95	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.98
Public[d]	1.02	0.92	0.93	1.02	0.95	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.98
Private patients	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.09	1.01	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.03
Private health insurance	1.05	1.01	1.02	1.09	1.02	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Self-funded	0.91	0.86	0.81	0.80	0.79	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.86
Workers compensation	1.02	1.07	0.95	0.99	1.00	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.02
Motor vehicle third party personal claim	1.29	0.92	1.19	1.13	1.21	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.09
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1.08	0.99	1.10	1.21	0.95	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.06
Other[e]	1.54	1.02	0.98	1.09	0.94	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.12
Patient election status not reported	1.00	0.91	. .	. .	. .	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.88
Total	**1.03**	**0.96**	**0.97**	**1.05**	**0.98**	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**1.00**

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

(b) 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.

(c) 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 *Public psychiatric hospitals*.

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

(e) Includes patients whose funding source was reported as *Other compensation*, *Department of Defence*, *Correctional facilities*, *Other hospital or public authority*, *Other* and *Unknown*.

. . Not applicable.

n.p. Not published

Table 4.13: Relative stay index[(a)], directly and indirectly standardised by hospital sector, and medical/surgical/other type of AR-DRG, states and territories, 2003–04

Type of hospital	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Indirectly standardised relative stay index[(b)]									
Public hospitals	**1.03**	**0.93**	**0.93**	**1.02**	**0.96**	**1.03**	**1.04**	**1.19**	**0.98**
Medical	1.01	0.90	0.91	1.02	0.94	1.02	1.06	1.15	0.96
Surgical	1.07	0.99	0.98	1.04	1.00	1.04	1.02	1.30	1.03
Other	1.19	0.95	1.06	1.00	0.99	1.07	0.96	1.25	1.06
Private hospitals	**1.04**	**1.01**	**1.03**	**1.09**	**1.02**	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**1.04**
Medical	1.25	1.06	1.12	1.13	1.11	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.14
Surgical	0.94	0.97	0.96	1.06	0.95	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.97
Other	0.88	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.92	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.94
All hospitals	***1.03***	***0.96***	***0.97***	***1.05***	***0.98***	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	***1.00***
Medical	1.04	0.94	0.98	1.05	0.97	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.00
Surgical	1.02	0.98	0.97	1.05	0.98	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.00
Other	1.05	0.95	1.00	0.99	0.96	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.00
Directly standardised relative stay index[(c)]									
Public hospitals	**1.05**	**0.94**	**0.95**	**1.03**	**0.97**	**1.07**	**1.08**	**n.p.**	**0.99**
Medical	1.03	0.90	0.92	1.03	0.95	1.07	1.10	n.p.	0.96
Surgical	1.08	1.01	0.99	1.05	1.00	1.07	1.04	n.p.	1.03
Other	1.19	0.97	1.07	1.01	0.99	1.14	1.10	n.p.	1.06
Private hospitals	**1.16**	**1.06**	**1.10**	**1.12**	**1.06**	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**1.10**
Medical	1.31	1.12	1.16	1.17	1.13	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.17
Surgical	0.93	0.96	0.96	1.06	0.96	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.96
Other	0.87	0.94	0.98	0.98	0.93	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.93
All hospitals	***1.04***	***0.96***	***0.98***	***1.05***	***0.98***	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	**n.p.**	***1.00***
Medical	1.05	0.94	0.98	1.06	0.98	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.00
Surgical	1.02	0.99	0.97	1.05	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.00
Other	1.06	0.95	1.00	0.99	0.97	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.00

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

(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.

n.p. Not published

Table 4.14: Separations[a] with an adverse event[b] by hospital sector[c], Australia, 2003–04

Adverse event	Public		Private		Total	
	Separations with adverse events	Adverse event separations per 100 separations	Separations with adverse events	Adverse event separations per 100 separations	Separations with adverse events	Adverse event separations per 100 separations
External cause codes						
Y40–Y59 Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances	65,781	1.6	17,241	0.7	83,022	1.2
Y60–Y82 Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	7,268	0.2	2,500	0.1	9,768	0.1
Y83–Y84 Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications	137,539	3.3	68,782	2.6	206,321	3.0
Y88 & Y95 Other external causes of adverse events	4,254	0.1	738	0.0	4,992	0.1
Place of occurrence codes						
Y92.22 Health service area	199,258	4.7	86,214	3.3	285,472	4.2
Diagnosis codes						
E89, G97, H59, H95, I97, J95, K91, M96 Selected post-procedural disorders	31,541	0.8	16,202	0.6	47,743	0.7
T81.0 Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure, n.e.c.	19,287	0.5	10,819	0.4	30,106	0.4
T81.4 Infection following a procedure, n.e.c.	21,007	0.5	9,092	0.3	30,099	0.4
T82–T85 Complications of internal prosthetic devices, implants and grafts	41,736	1.0	21,422	0.8	63,158	0.9
Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care (T80 to T88 and T98.3, not including above)	34,271	0.8	12,814	0.5	47,085	0.7
Total[d]	224,794	5.4	94,527	3.6	319,321	4.7

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

(b) Separations that included ICD-10-AM diagnosis and/or external cause codes that indicated an adverse event was treated and/or occurred during the hospitalisation. Other ICD-10-AM codes may also indicate that an adverse event has occurred, and some adverse events are not identifiable using ICD-10-AM codes. Hence these data will underestimate the total number of adverse events.

(c) The data for public hospitals is not comparable with the data for private hospitals because their casemixes differ and recording practices may also differ.

(d) Categories do not sum to the totals because multiple diagnoses and external causes can be recorded for each separation and external cause codes and diagnosis codes can be used together to describe an adverse event.

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.